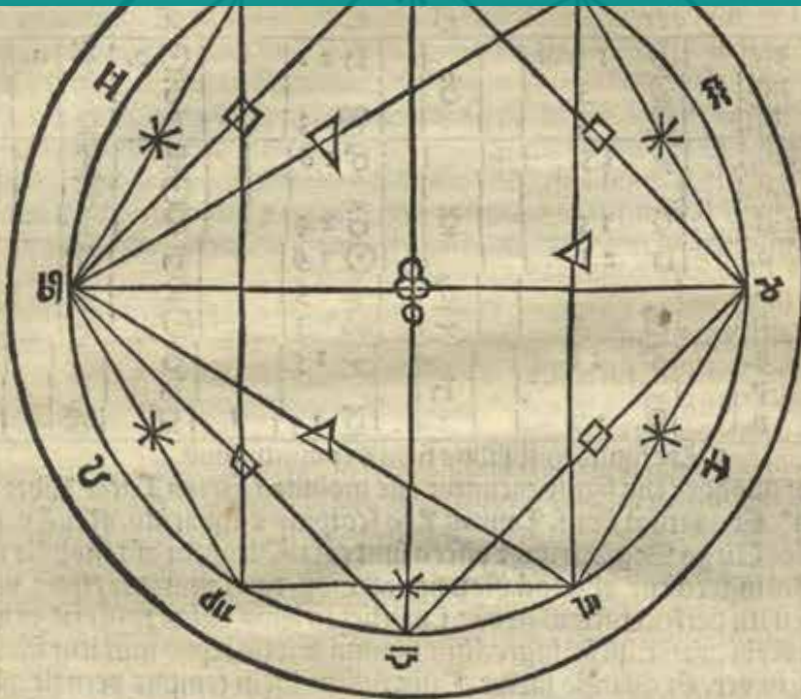


THE ISLAMIC WORLD

Rare Books, Manuscripts, Drawings, Photographs & Maps



De terminis planetarum.

Sunt quoque plures in signis termini vel fines: quoniam in unoquoque signo habentur quatuordecim terminos per diversos gradus dispositos: nam ab initio arietis usque ad sextum gradum eiusdem arietis est terminus Iovis: et a sexto usque ad. 12. terminus veneris: et a. 12. usque ad. 20. terminus Mercurij. et a. 20. in. 25. terminus martis et a. 25. usque ad finem signi est terminus Saturni: et propter diversitatem eorum graduum: et gravitatem eorum memorie descripsi mus eos in tabula ut levius esset opus. Termini egyptiorum dicuntur esse hermetis.

♈	♈	6	♈	6	♈	8	♈	5	♈	5
♈	♈	8	♈	6	♈	8	♈	5	♈	3
♈	♈	6	♈	6	♈	5	♈	7	♈	6
♈	♈	7	♈	6	♈	6	♈	7	♈	4
♈	♈	6	♈	5	♈	7	♈	6	♈	6
♈	♈	7	♈	10	♈	4	♈	7	♈	2
♈	♈	6	♈	8	♈	7	♈	7	♈	2
♈	♈	7	♈	4	♈	8	♈	5	♈	6
♈	♈	12	♈	5	♈	4	♈	5	♈	4
♈	♈	7	♈	7	♈	7	♈	4	♈	4
♈	♈	7	♈	6	♈	8	♈	5	♈	5
♈	♈	12	♈	4	♈	3	♈	9	♈	2



folios limited

Abu Dhabi - Spring 2018



folios limited

THE ISLAMIC WORLD

Rare Books, Manuscripts, Drawings, Photographs & Maps

Abu Dhabi - Spring 2018

Dear Friends, Clients and Book Lovers

It is our pleasure to present you with this catalogue containing 191 fully described items, the majority of which are illustrated.

“The Islamic World Rare Books, Manuscripts, Photographs and Maps” is printed specially for the Abu Dhabi International Book Fair & KITAB, which is being staged at Abu Dhabi International Exhibition Centre (ADNEC), Khaleej Al Arabi Street (Also known as Coast Road or 30th Street), from 25 April – 1 May 2018.

Please visit us in Hall 12, Booth number: G35 from 10am – 10pm.

All the items in the catalogue are a selection from Folios Limited stock.

For enquiries or orders, please send us an e-mail to:

sales@foliosltd.com

or contact us as below:

Tel: 00 44 207 5812706

Fax: 00 44 207 5812563

E-mail address: sales@foliosltd.com

Website: www.ffoliosltd.com

Our postal address is:

Folios Limited

193/195 Brompton Road

London SW3 1LZ

U. K.

Please note that all items in this catalogue are complete and in good condition unless otherwise stated.

Any item not agreeing with the description may be returned within one week of receipt.

Prices are net and in POUNDS STERLING. Postage and insurance are not included.

Preferred method of payment: in advance, wire transfer or bank cheque.

Arrangements can be made for Master Card and Visa Card.

Ownership of goods does not pass to the purchaser until the price has been paid in full.

New customers are requested to provide references when ordering.

Kind regards

Folios Limited

Front cover: Book No. 7

Inside lower cover: Book No. 151

Lower cover: Book No. 57

THE ISLAMIC WORLD

Rare Books, Manuscripts, Drawings, Photographs & Maps



Item 76

1. AL-HAKAMI, Najm ad-Din 'Omarah / Abdul Rahman IBN KHALDUN & Abu 'Abd Allah Baha Ad-Din AL-JANADI.

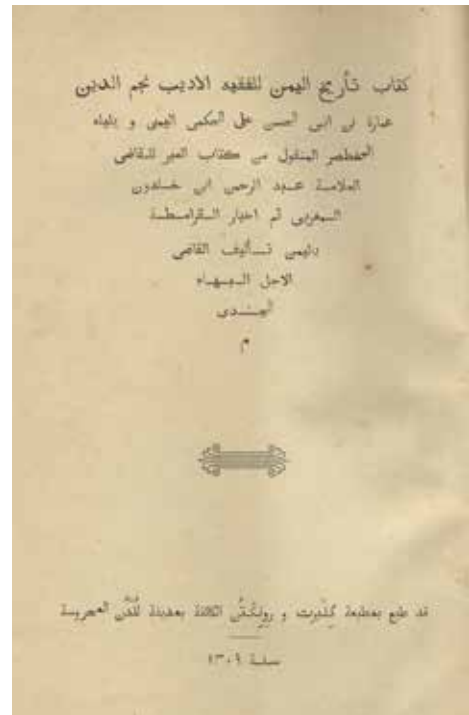
Yaman Its Early Medieval History. Also the Abridged History of its Dynasties by Ibn Khaldun. And an Account of the Karmathians of Yaman by Abu 'Abd Allah Baha Ad-Din Al-Janadi. THREE PARTS IN ONE.

8vo. xxv, 358 pp., [3 blank], 153 pp of Arabic text, translated into English with notes by Henry Cassels Kay, original ivory buckram, 1 folding map in rear pocket, 1 folding table, notes, index, Kay, cover soiled, from Bath Public Library with the usual blindstamps, labels verso front cover and end paper, otherwise copy inside clean & in good condition, published Edward Arnold to the India Office, London, first edition, 1892.

A major source on the history of Yemen under Islam in its original Arabic text and its translation into English with an introduction. The work was written by Abu Abdallah Baha' al-Din al-Djanadi, a Shafi'ite jurist and historian of Yemen. He resided most of his life in Zabid where he apparently died in 1332. This is his only known work entitled *Kitab al-Suluk Fi Tabakat al-'Ulama Wa'l-Muluk*. It is an important biographical dictionary of the learned men, primarily jurists' consuls, of Yemen arranged by the towns in which they were born or lived. The dictionary proper is preceded by a long introduction comprising a political history of the country from the time of the Prophet to 1323-24, early recognised by the later historians of Yemen to be of the greatest value so that this work is quoted as a source by many other Arab historians.

This is the first edition in English based on a manuscript at the Bibliothèque Nationale (Paris). [25294]

£ 950.00



2. AL-HAMAWI, Yakut al-Rumi.

Yacut's Moschtarik: das ist, Lexicon Geographischer Homonyme / aus den Handschriften zu Wien und Leyden hrsg. Kitab Al-Mushtarak Wad'an Wal Muftarak Saq'an.

8vo. xviii, 45 pp., title and introduction in German, 238 pp., of Arabic text, text edited & introduced by Ferdinand Wüstenfeld, later half-calf with marbled boards, decoration and title gilt on raised spine, speckled outer edges, index, scattered foxing (mainly to end leaves), copy with the seal and book plate of the Duc de Luynes, Verlag der Dieterichsehen Buchhandlung, Göttingen, 1846.

Yaqut al-Hamawi (Yakut al-Hamawi, 1179–1229), was an Arab geographer and historian, originally from Syria. He travelled extensively in Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Persia. His *Mujam al-Buldan*, a geographical dictionary that includes biographical, historical and cultural data, is a primary source in Arabic scholarship. Yaqut composed this work during the final decade of his life and it was later partially translated as *The Introductory Chapters of Yaqut's 'Mu'jam al-Buldan*; the *Mu'jam al-udaba'* was translated as *Yaqut's Dictionary of Learned Men*. The *Kitab*, the final draft of which he completed in 1228, is significant not only for its encyclopaedic quality, but also for its synthesis of Greek and Arab views on science and cosmology. In addition, Yaqut was one of the last scholars to gain access to the libraries east of the Caspian Sea, which today are the former Soviet republics of Central Asia - libraries that were, along with the lands and cities around them, devastated in the Mongol onslaught.

Bibliographic references: BNF, Bulac, Strasbourg. [29287]

£ 2,800.00



3. AL-HARIRI, Abu Muhammad Al-Qasim.

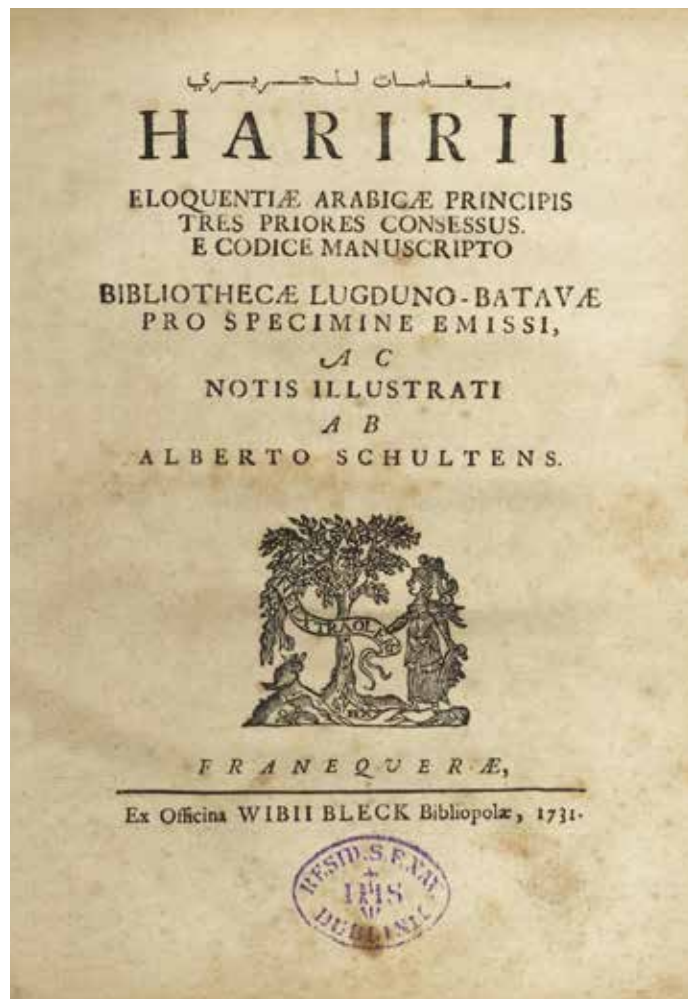
Haririi Eloquentiae Arabicae principis tres priores consessus. E codice manuscripto Bibliothecae Lugduno-Batavae pro specimine emissi, ac notis illustrati ab Alberto Schultens.

Small 4to. [10], 181 pp., Latin and Arabic text edited by Albert Schultens, half-calf with marbled boards, professionally rebaked spine, occasional spotting, previous owner's inscription verso front cover, small ink stamps on title page and front endpaper, small label on front fly leaf, Ex Officina W. Bleck, Franekueræ, first edition, 1731.

First edition of more than one of the well-known Maqâmât or Sessions of al-Harîrî, published by the Leiden Arabist Albertus Schultens (1686-1740) while he held the post of the first Interpres Legati Warneriani. He was appointed to the post in Leiden, together with a teaching post as a lector of Oriental languages, in 1729, thereby ending his Professorship at the University of Franeker. It seems that Schultens's predecessor J. Heyman had already started work on this edition, but seemingly had not made any progress. In 1732 Schultens was appointed professor at the University of Leiden. The translation of the first Consessus is by Golius, as published in his edition of Erpenius's grammar of 1656. In 1740 Schultens published the second part (in all six Sessions, out of 50), together with a selection of texts on pre-Islamic Arabia (Monumenta vetustiora Arabiae).

Bibliographic references: Schnürer 230, 231 & 211; Zenker BOi, 766. (Monumenta); Lambrecht 1540. [34097]

£ 3,300.00



4. AL-WAZZAN AL-FASI, Al-Hassan Ibn Muhammad Known as Joannes LEO AFRICANUS.

De Totius Africae Descriptione TWO PARTS IN ONE.

Small 12mo. 384 pp., / 387-800 pp., [14] index, engraved title page, contemporary half-calf, rubbed, occasional spotting, Description of Northern Africa written by the geographer and traveller Leo Africanus, Holzschnittinitialen und schlussvignette, Leyden, Elzevier, 1632.

Born Al-Hassan ibn Muhammed al-Wazaan al-Fasi, probably in Granada in ca. 1494, and upon completing his education in Fez, the author travelled through most of northern Africa between 1507 and 1520. In 1520 he also journeyed to Constantinople and Egypt, only to be captured by pirates and presented to Pope Leo X in Rome, where he converted to Christianity. This work was originally published as part of Ramusio's "Delle navigatione et viaggi". It was translated into French by Jean Temporal and published by the translator in Lyon in the same year as the Antwerp edition. Of the Lyon edition, Alden writes: "Extracted and translated from Ramusio's Venice, 1550, Primo volume delle navigationi, and including also Vespucci's narratives. The latter are not found in the Antwerp editions of Leo Africanus of this year" (Alden 556/25).

About the first edition: "During the years 1511-1520, Leo Africanus travelled to Fez, Morocco, Tunis, and across the Sahara Desert to Timbuktu. He visited the native states on the Upper Niger to Kario, Houssa, Bornou and Lake Chad. He also made a voyage to Constantinople and Egypt and then crossed the Red Sea to Arabia. He was subsequently captured by the Venetian pirates and presented to Pope Leo X whose name "Leo" he adopted as his surname. The Pope persuaded him to translate the Arabic manuscript account of his travels into Italian. Floreanu then translated the account into Latin. This is generally considered to be the first book published in Europe by a person of primarily African descent. The book was considered the most important on the geography of Africa and an especially important source for all information on the continent. The book was printed in a multitude of languages over hundreds of years after the



first Italian and Latin editions were issued. The English translation did not appear until 1600. Until the great European voyages and explorations into Africa in the 1600s and 1700s, Leo Africanus's work was considered the primary source for all studies on the Sudan and even of Africa."

Bibliographical references: Alden & Landis 556/25n; Atkinson 109; Howgego I, A17; Penrose, pp. 279-80. [34598]

£ 2,400.00

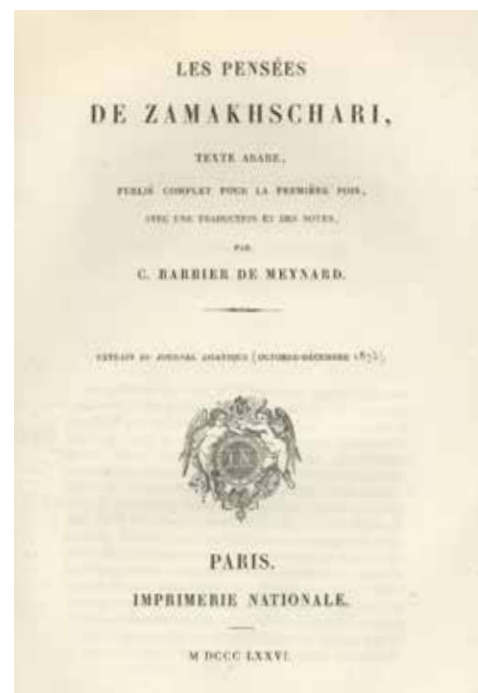
5. AL-ZAMAKHSHARI, Abu al-Qassim Mahmud ibn Umar.

Les Pensees de Zamakhshari, Texte Arabe, publié complet pour la première fois, avec une traduction et des notes, par C. Barbier de Meynard. Nawabigh el-Kelim («Les Penses Jaillissantes»).

8vo. 128 pp., French and Arabic text, edited & introduced by Charles Barbier de Meynard, publisher's original wrappers with small blemishes, blotchy, light wear to edges, copy otherwise clean and in good condition, uncut pages, Extrait Du Journal Asiatique (Octobre-Décembre 1875), published by the Imprimerie Nationale, Paris, 1876. Separately Reprinted from the Journal Asiatique, October-December in 1875.

Richly annotated edition of the book The Gushing Thoughts or Nawabigh el-Kelim (Les Pensees Jaillissantes) by the Muslim scholar Abu al-Qasim Mahmud ibn Umar, also known as al-Zamakhshari. Abu al-Qasim Mahmud ibn Umar al-Zamakhshari became a renowned scholar of the Mutazilite school of Islam. He used Persian in some of his works, although he was a strong supporter of the Arabic language as well as an opponent of the Shu'ubiyya movement, even composing an entire grammatical work to refute it. He is best known for Al-Kashshaaf, a seminal commentary on the Qur'an. The commentary is famous for its deep linguistic analysis of the verses. He lived in Mecca for many years, and he became known as Jar-Allah («God's neighbour»). He later returned to Khwarezm, where he died in 1144 in the capital Gorgan (in the present-day province of Golestan, Iran). He studied in Bukhara and Samarkand while enjoying the fellowship of jurists of Baghdad. [32390]

£ 1,000.00



6. AL-ZAMAKHSHARI, Abu al-Qassim Mahmud ibn Umar.

Anthologia Sententiarum Arabicarum. Cum Scholiis Zamachsjarii.

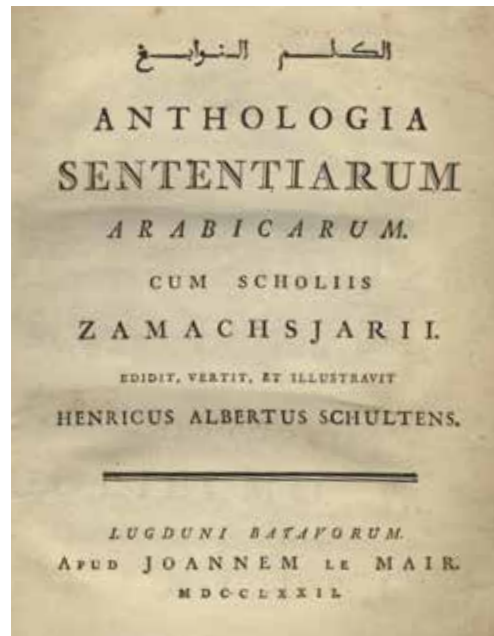
8vo. [18], 171 pp., [1], Latin and Arabic text translated & edited by Henricus Schultens, period paper wrappers, rubbed round edges, new spine strip, small library blind stamp at top of title page, occasional spotting, contents quite clean overall being an untrimmed copy very much as-issued with wide margins, Typographia Dammeana for Joannem Le Mair, Leiden, first edition, 1772.

The sources of Arab proverbs are numerous and old, some reaching far back into history. As early as 1107, for example, Abu al-Qasim Al-Zamakhshari completed a book of proverbs titled al-Mustaqsa fi Amthal al-Arab ("the sought after Arabic proverbs"); it was in two volumes and included 3461 proverbs, along with notes on their sources and meanings. This work is a collection of maxims and Arabic proverbs compiled by al-Zamakhshari and presented both in Arabic and Latin by Schultens (1749-1793), who was a professor of Hebrew and Arabic and taught in London, Amsterdam, and Leiden.

Provenance: Bookplate of Victor de Guinzbourg to front pastedown. From the collection of Robert Easton.

Bibliographic references: Duplessis 74, for 1773 edition; Sarton II, 271-272. [33729]

£ 3,300.00



ARABIC ASTRONOMY

7. ALCHABITUS / Abu Al-Saqr 'Abd Al-'Aziz. AL-QABISI.

Preclarum Summi in Astrorum Scientia Principis Alchabitii Opus ad scrutanda Stellarum.

Small 4to. 64 l. : ill. pp. Latin text, printed in gothic type throughout, Sessa's woodcut device on title (cat with mouse), woodcut diagrams, large ornamental initials, contemporary parchment-covered boards, new spine & endpaper, remnants of clasps, another title with which this work was originally bound was likely removed, Melchior Sessa & Petrus de Ravanis, Venice, 8 June 1521.

Al-Qabisi (died 967), was a famous Arab astrologer in the circle of Sayf al-Dawla, the ruler of Aleppo. This edition of the Al-madkhal ila Sina'at Ahkam al-Nujum (Introduction to the Art of Judgments of the Stars) contains De planetarum conjunctionibus, a work which was once attributed to Alchabitus, translated into Latin by Joannes Hispalensis, and commented on by Joannes de Saxonia. However, this is probably not section four and five of the Madkhal as previously thought, since it does not seem to have been known to the two chief Arabic sources on al-Qabisi's life, al-Bayhaqi and Hajji Khalifa. This possibly spurious text was only previously published by Ratdolt in 1485.

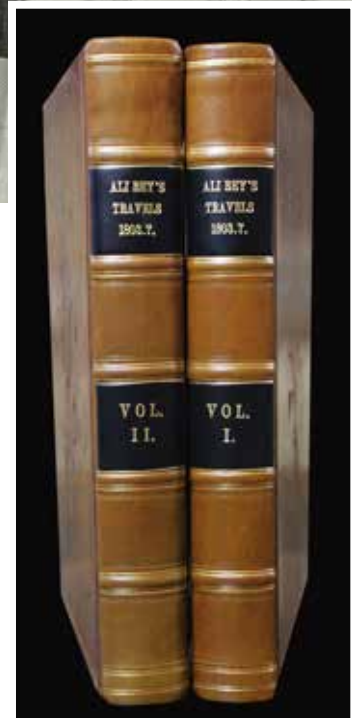
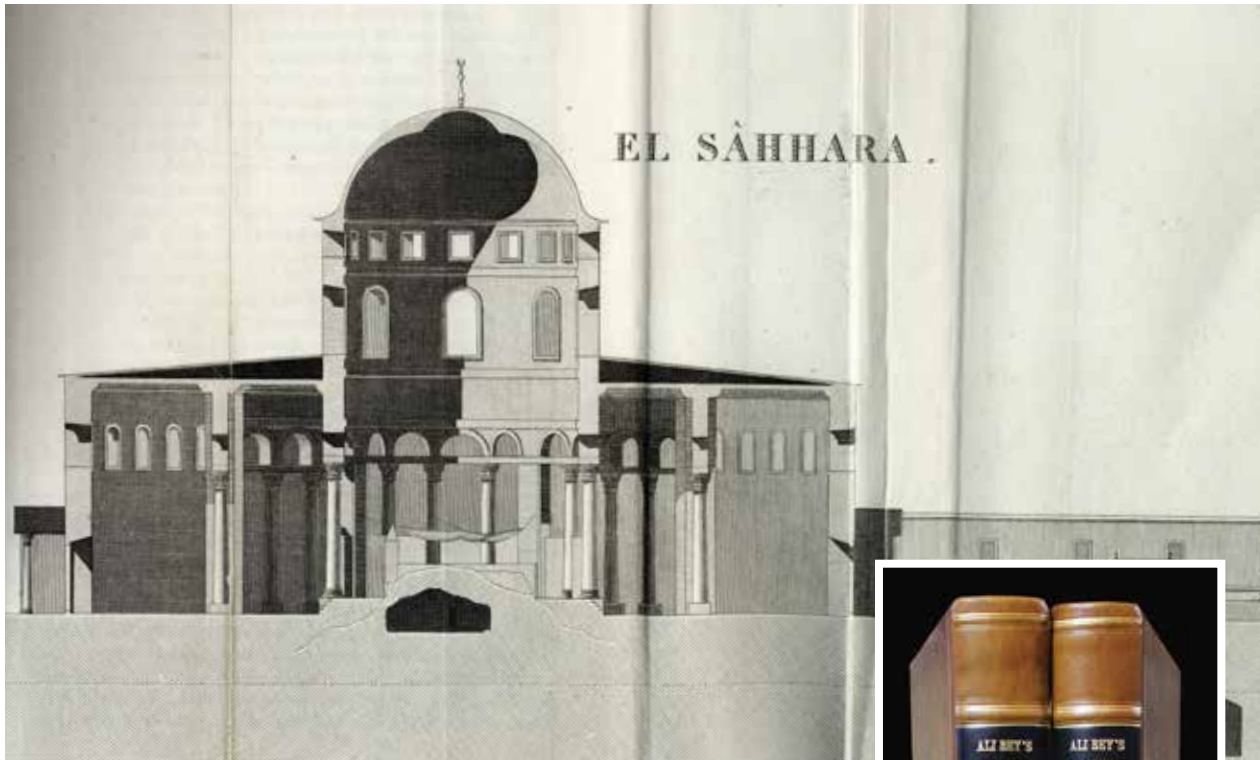
This work was dedicated to the Emir of Aleppo, Prince Sayf al-Dawla, and survives in at least twenty-five Arabic manuscripts, and over two hundred manuscripts of its Latin translation, with twelve printed editions of the Latin work between 1473 and 1521 (this edition). The Arabic text has received at least three Latin translations, which attracted several commentaries and were, in turn, translated into other European languages. In the 12th century Johannes Hispalensis translated it, but it was not published until in 1512 by Melchiorre Sessa in Venice. The 1473 copy and others up until 1521, have writings about Al-Qabisi by John of Saxony.

Al-Qabisi wrote a modest book on arithmetic, in which he discusses Euclid's perfect numbers and how to form them, and Thābit ibn Qurra's theorem on amicable numbers.

Bibliographic references: BL STC Italian, p.1; Adams A-24; Sander 223; Sarton I, 669. [34578]



£ 10,500.00



8. 'ALI BEY EL-'ABBASSI. Pseud. [Domingo Badia y Leblich].

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

4to. 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 the same year via Jerusalem, Damascus and Constantinople to Spain. 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 British agents in Damascus murdered him. 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 the author was actually heavily involved in the complex Spanish political events in the 1808-10, 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; Röhrich 1607; not in Weber; Cohbam, Excerpta Cypria, p. 391. [4532]

£ 11,000.00

9. ALPINI, Prosperi.

Marosticensis medici de balsamo dialogus in quo verissima balsami plantae, opobalsami, carpobalsami, & xilobalsami cognitio plerisque antiquorum atque iuniorum medicorum occulta nunc elucescit... [etc.]

Small 4to. 26 pp., [2], Latin text, woodcut device on title, two large woodcut illustrations, ornamental initials, headpieces, modern vellum-backed marbled boards, new endpapers, light browning, From the Giancarlo Library of Scientific Books, Sub signum Leonis [heirs of C.T. Navó], Venice, 1591.

Reprint of a treatise on the qualities of the balsamum tree, first published in Venice in 1511. After qualifying as a doctor in 1578, Alpini settled and worked as a physician in Campo San Pietro, a small town in the Paduan region. But his tastes were botanical, and to extend his knowledge of exotic plants he travelled to Egypt in 1580 as physician to George Emo or Hemi, the Venetian Consul in Cairo. He spent three years in Egypt, and by observing the management of date palms there, he seems to have deduced the doctrine of the sexual difference of plants, which was adopted as the foundation of the Linnaean taxonomy system. He says that «the female date-trees or palms do not bear fruit unless the branches of the male and female plants are mixed together; or, as is generally done, unless the dust found in the male sheath or male flowers is sprinkled over the female flowers».

Bibliographic references: Adams A-801; Wellcome I, 231. [34580]

£ 3,000.00



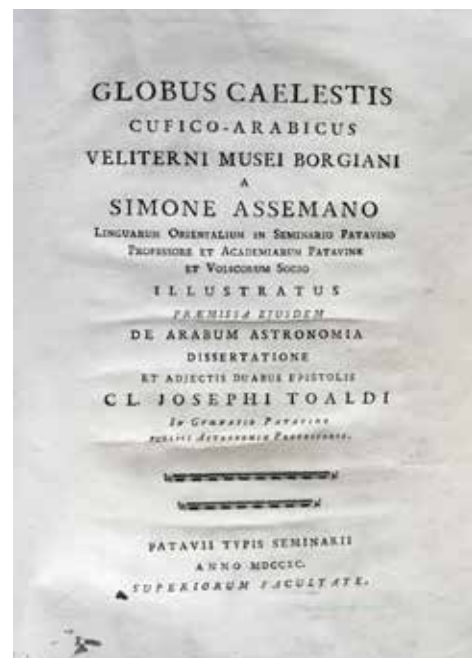
10. ASSEMANI, Simone.

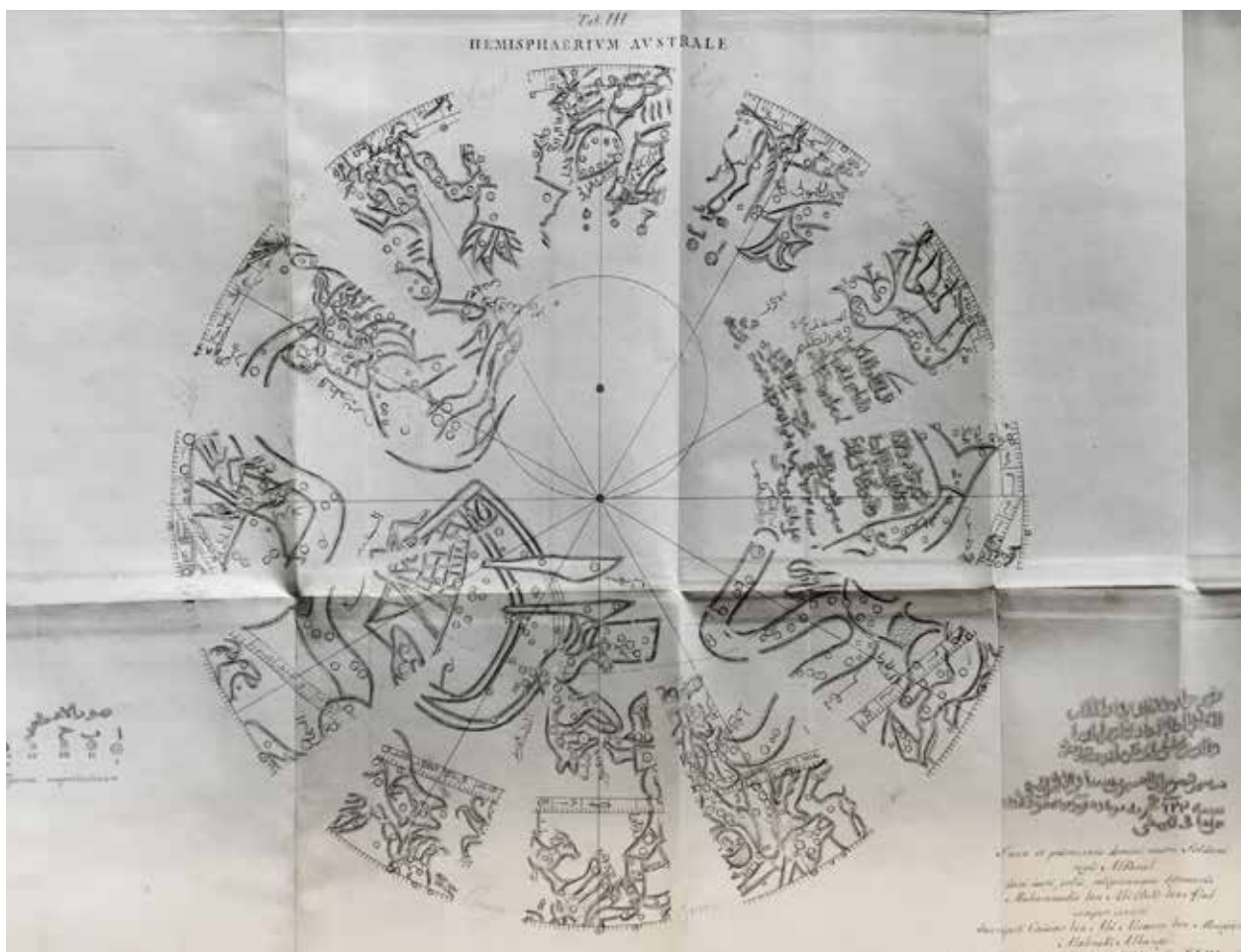
Globus Caelestis Cufico-Arabicus Veliterni Musei Borgiani, a Simone Assemano illustratus; praemissa ejusdem de Arabum astronomia dissertatione, et adjectis duabus epistolis Josephi Toaldi.

4to. Arabic and Latin text, wide margins, 3 large folding engraved plates, contemporary soiled vellum, last few leaves of text damp-stained, first few leaves slightly soiled, Property of Ampleforth Abbey Trust, shelf number label verso front cover, Typis Seminari, Padua, first edition, 1790. First edition, the work comprises: Assemani's History of Arabic Astronomy; two letters from Giuseppe Toaldo (professor of Astronomy at Padua University) concerning the Ayyubid celestial globe in Cardinal Stephano Borgia's Museum in Velletri; Assemani's own detailed description of the globe (with the three plates and a list of the stars engraved on the globe); an excerpt from the Arabic text of al-Farghani's "Elementa Astronomica" with Jacob Golius's Latin version printed for the first time in 1669.

The bronze globe was made by Qaysar ibn Abu'l-Qasim ibn Musafir al-Abraqi al-Hanafi on the orders of the sixth Ayyubid Caliph, Muhammad ibn Abu Bakr ibn Ayyub in 622 AH (1225 AD).

Mention should be made of the Assemani family who had a profound impact on the relations of the Holy See and the Maronites in the field of Oriental studies during the 18th century. Joseph Simon Assemani (1752-1821) of Hasroon, Lebanon and an alumnus of the Maronite College in Rome is said to have known thirty languages. Soon after his ordination, he was given a post in the Vatican Library. From 1715 to 1717, he was sent to the Middle East on a manuscript collection expedition, and the manuscripts he brought back were placed in the Vatican Library where they formed the nucleus of its subsequently famous collection of oriental manuscripts. After holding a position in the Imperial Library in Vienna, in 1807 he was appointed professor of Oriental Languages at Padua, where he died on 7 April 1821.





On his trip to the East from 1735 to 1738, he returned with a still more valuable collection. Many extracts of the about 150 manuscripts he gathered were published in his principal work, "Bibliotheca Orientalis Clemento-Vaticana" [an analysis of the contents of the Oriental manuscripts in the Vatican Library], to which he contributed more than any other to make known in Europe the Syriac literature and the history of the Churches of Syria, Lebanon, Chaldea and Egypt. Joseph Assemani was sent by Pope Clement XII as Papal legate to the National Synod of Mount Lebanon in 1736. Afterwards, he was appointed Prefect of the Vatican Library and Titular Archbishop of Tyre. He devoted the latter part of his life to carrying out an extensive plan for editing and publishing the most valuable Syriac, Arabic, Ethiopic, Armenian, Persian, Hebrew and Greek manuscripts. Besides his various publications on a wide range of Oriental subjects, he left about 100 works in manuscript form, the majority of which were destroyed in a fire in 1768, which broke out in his Vatican apartment adjacent to the Library.

Stephen Awad Assemani, nephew of Joseph Assemani, completed his studies at the Maronite College in 1730. Some months later, he joined the Vatican Library, as successor to his uncle, in Syriac. As a missionary of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, he spent time in Egypt, Syria and Mesopotamia, where he converted the Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria and the Nestorian Patriarch of Babylon. He was consecrated titular Archbishop in 1736. Pope Clement XII sent him to Florence, where he published a catalogue of the manuscripts held in the Florentine Library. He later succeeded his uncle as Prefect of the Vatican Library, where he published a catalogue of its Persian and Turkish manuscripts and a large part of its Arabic manuscripts.

Bibliographic references: Brunet VI 8185; Lalande p. 616; Schnürer 402. Balagna. p.85; Graff III p. 459. [34583]

£ 13,000.00

11. BADGER, George Percy 1815-1888.

Nestorians and Their Rituals: with the Narrative of a Mission to Mesopotamia and Coordistan in 1842-1844, and of a Late Visit to those countries in 1850; also, researches into the present conditions of the Syrian Jacobites, Papal Syrians, and Chaldeans, and an inquiry into the religious tenets of the Yezedees. TWO VOLUMES.

8vo. Volume I: xxiv, [1, errata], 448 pp., frontispiece portrait, 33 engraved illustrations including several plans / Volume II: xiii, [1 errata], 426 pp., frontispiece portrait, 1 steel engraved plate, 2 lithographed folding maps printed on linen at end of volume 1, half-titles, modern half-morocco, title gilt on raised spine, occasional foxing, library stamps verso titles & elsewhere, Joseph Masters, London, first edition, 1852.

Badger was sent on a mission to the Nestorians together with J. P. Fletcher in 1842. He visited Mesopotamia and Kurdistan again in 1850. Volume I contains a narrative of their travels, while Volume II is concerned with Nestorian theology, ritual and liturgy. F. C. Cooper who was with Layard at Nineveh prepared the illustrations, presumably from the author's sketches, for the press. "A work of permanent value to students of comparative theology" (DNB). Badger is known especially for his work as an Arabic scholar and for his English-Arabic lexicon. He spent many years in Aden and travelled in Africa.

Bibliographic references: Blackmer, 91; not in Weber; not in Abbey. [33301]



£ 600.00

12. BELLEW, Henry Walter.

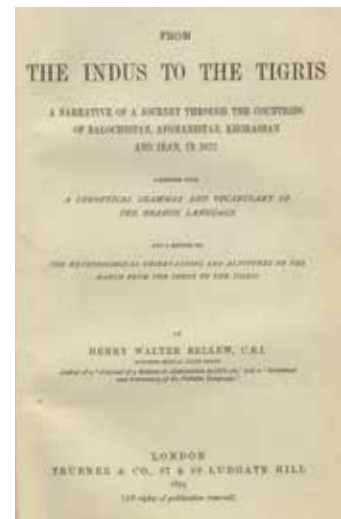
From The Indus to The Tigris. A Narrative of a Journey Through The Countries of Balochistan, Afghanistan, Khorasan and Iran in 1872. Together with a Synoptical Grammar and Vocabulary of The Brahoe Language and a Record of Meteorological Observations and Altitudes on The March from The Indus to The Tigris.

8vo. vii, 496 pp., illustrations in text, modern cloth, gilt lettered spine, new endpapers, appendices, untrimmed edges, bookplate of St Deiniol's Library verso front cover, copy clean and in very good condition, Trubner & Co., London, first edition, 1874.

Henry Walter Bellew (1834-1892), surgeon-general, went to India in 1856, and was at once appointed to the corps of guides, but was soon afterwards ordered to join Major (Sir) Henry Lumsden on his Kandahār mission. He also served in Afghanistan during the Sepoy Mutiny (1857). Bellew rendered important services to the Indian government by his knowledge of the natives during the Ambeyla campaign, and as civil surgeon at Peshawar his name became a household word among the frontier tribes, whose language he spoke, and with whose manners and feelings he was thoroughly familiar. In 1869 Lord Mayo employed him to act as interpreter with the Ameer, Shere Ali, during the durbar at Ambāla. In 1871 he accompanied Sir Richard Pollock on a political mission to Sista, and during 1873-4 he was attached to Sir Douglas Forsyth's embassy to Kashgar and Yarkand. In 1873 he was decorated with the order of a 'companion of the Star of India,' and after acting as sanitary commissioner for the Punjab he was appointed chief political officer at Cabul. But the cold and hardships he endured at the siege of Sherpūr brought on an attack of illness which obliged him to leave his post. He retired from the service with the rank of surgeon-general in November 1886.

Bellew belonged to the school of Anglo-Indian officials who helped to build up and consolidate the British empire in India by acquiring a thorough knowledge of the natives' habits and modes of thought. He was passionately fond of oriental studies and acquired languages with great facility. His views on the history of these languages did not meet with general approval; but the numerous works he wrote, and the services he rendered to ethnography, grammar, and lexicography deserve grateful acknowledgement. As sanitary commissioner of the Punjab it was his custom to visit even the small and remote villages, while in the larger towns he would assemble the members of the municipality and explain to them in a familiar style the advantages of vaccination and the necessity of using pure water and of practising general cleanliness. He published in Punjabi a small treatise on vaccination, and such simple notes on cholera as could be easily understood by the people. As an explorer his gift of observation supplied minute and interesting information about regions that had been either unknown or little known before he visited them; while as a political officer and representative Englishman on the Punjab frontier he gained in the highest degree the confidence of the native rulers as well as of their subjects. (Dictionary of National Biography)].

Bibliographic references: Ghani, p. 36; Riddick 278; Yakush B118. [22632]



£ 650.00



ARABIC PRINTING IN ROME

13. BIBLIA ARABICA & LATINA.

Sacrosancta Quatuor Jesu Christi D. N. Evangelia Arabicé scripta, Latine reddita, figurisq. Ornata. [Four Bibles of Jesus Christ].

Folio (345 x 225 mm), [4], 9-462 pp., [1], title in red and black, woodcut illustrations, Arabic & Latin text within borders, modern vellum, gilt lettering on spine, copy in very good condition, Typographia Medicea, Rome, 1619.

Rare 1619 reissue or Titelaufage of the original 1591 stock of the Arabic-Latin Medicean Gospels, with preliminary leaves to make up for the never published first eight pages of the original edition. After the title page, the editor J. A. Rodolus in a dedication to Cardinal Madrutius quite brazenly declares the work with corrections. A third leaf bears the portrait of the Cardinal, and leaf 4 repeats the impressum of 1591, also printed at the end of the work. The Arabic text is printed with Granjon's famous large font, the catchwords are in the small arabic (Avicenna Arabic). The text lines are almost identical with those of the Arabic issue, but now have an interlinear Latin version added, which was prepared by Antonius Sionita. As in the Arabic version, the pagination is in Arabic numerals on top, and European at the bottom, but the running titles (head-lines) with the names of the Evangelists are in typeset Arabic, with Latin underneath, whereas in the Arabic issue these names featured in woodcut.

Between 1590 and 1595 seven Arabic texts were published for the first time by Typographia Medicea in Rome under the direction of Giovanni Battista Raimondi (c. 1536 -1614). The first publication in 1590 and 1591 was the Gospels in an unidentified Arabic version with the woodcut illustrations of the life of Christ designed by the Florentine painter Antonio Tempesta in two different editions, the first Arabic alone, and the second with an interlinear Latin version made by a team of translators working for the press.

Bibliographic references: Darlow & Moule, 1637 & 1643; Brunet II, 1122-23; Graesse II, 531; for 1590 edition see: Schnürrer 318; Smitskamp 374; Le Livre et Le Liban, p. 239. [14269]

£ 14,000.00

14. BOURGOIN, Jules.

Les Elements de L'Art Arabe, Le Trait des Entrelacs.

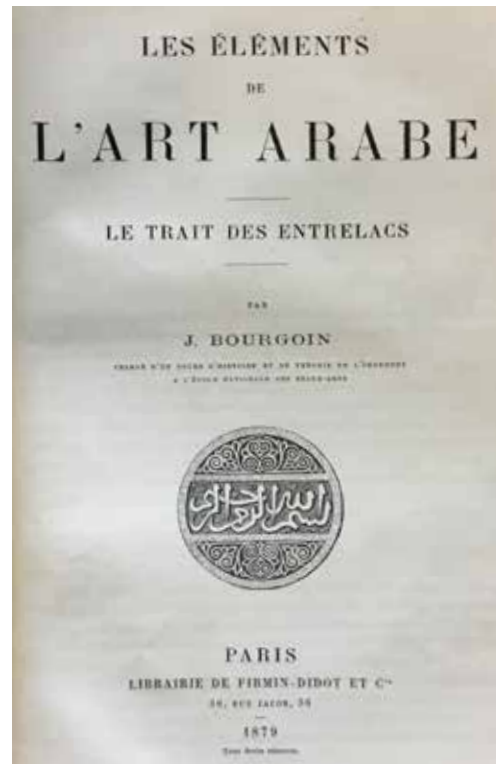
4to. 48 pp., half-title, 190 plates, +10 chromolithograph plates, cloth backed boards, corners rubbed, copy belonged to Sir Matthew M. Ochterlony, Bart whose name is stamped on half-title page, copy clean and in very good condition, Firmin-Didot, Paris, first edition, 1879.

This important art historical work with detailed geometrical plates on Arabic Art by Jules Bourgoïn (1838-1908), who was a theorist ornament, architect, designer and lecturer in the history and theory of ornaments at L' École de Beaux Arts at Paris. The work starts with a preface, and a description of the plates and is followed by the main part: the detailed plates of intricate geometrical patterns common in Arabic art.

During several trips to Egypt Bourgoïn was fascinated by the Islamic ornaments and accordingly he devoted his life studying that subject. From 1833 to 1866 he rebuilt the hotel consular of Alexandria at the request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During his travels he made more than 2,000 drawings, some of which were sold to provide for his existence. He built his home in Saint-Julien-du-Sault (Yonne), where he retired and wrote the Handbook of Arab art.

Bibliographic reference: Creswell 964; OCLC 558156816. [31758]

£ 1,600.00



15. BRÉMOND, General Édouard.

Le Hedjaz dans la Guerre Mondiale.

8vo. 351 pp., French text, half-title, preface by Maréchal Franchet d'Espèrey, 1 map, 3 plans, afterword, publisher's original wrappers, slightly foxed and rubbed round edges, otherwise copy in very good condition, Collection de Mémoires, Études et Documents pour Servir à l'Histoire de la Guerre Mondiale, Payot, Paris, first edition, 1931.

RARE WORK. General Édouard Brémond (1868-1948) was a French officer particularly active in Morocco in the Hejaz and then in Armenia and Cilicia. He played a major role in the revolt of Sherif Hussein against the Turks in the Arabian Peninsula and was one of the promoters of the French influence in that region.

Brémond studied at the École Spéciale Militaire de Saint-Cyr, from which he graduated in 1890 (honoured with the title «Grand Triumphant»); he served in the 1st Regiment of Algerian infantry in southern Algeria and Madagascar, where he commanded the 1st detachment from Antananarivo in Madagascar. He also studied at the War College (1899-1901) and was assigned to the staff of the Division of Constantine (1901-1904), where he prepared manoeuvres and recognitions in the Aurès, Algeria. He was an Officer in the 2nd infantry regiment (1904-1907), where he was responsible for creating a post in Sidi Bou Djenane. As a police officer of the Moroccan ports (1907-1908), he was appointed the deputy head of the French military mission in Morocco in 1909, director of the city of Rabat and its suburbs (1912-13) and intelligence service chief of Henry's column (March-September 1913) to Beni Mtir and finally Commander of



Arms to Kenitra (1913-14). General Brémont then commanded the 54th RI in Compiègne. He completed his military career as a brigadier general commanding the 2nd group of subdivisions of the 17th district in Toulouse (1923 -1928) and died in 1948.

Returning to France in August 1914, he commanded the 64th Infantry Regiment. Wounded, he was appointed head of the French military mission in Egypt and the Hejaz (August 1916- December 1917). Indeed, the Sherif Hussein of Mecca in 1916 called the Arabs to revolt against the Turks. With the help of the English and Lawrence of Arabia, he hoped to release the Arabian Peninsula from the Ottoman Empire. The French government, which wanted to assert its presence in the region, decided to send a political and military mission to the province of Mecca, the Hejaz. With fewer staff, he advised the Bedouin forces playing an active role in the sabotage of the Hejaz Railway. He faced Lawrence, a fierce Francophile with a strong character different from his own. General Brémont criticised in what was perhaps his most important book, "The Hijaz in the World War" the exaggerated role played by Lawrence in that revolution. [10567]

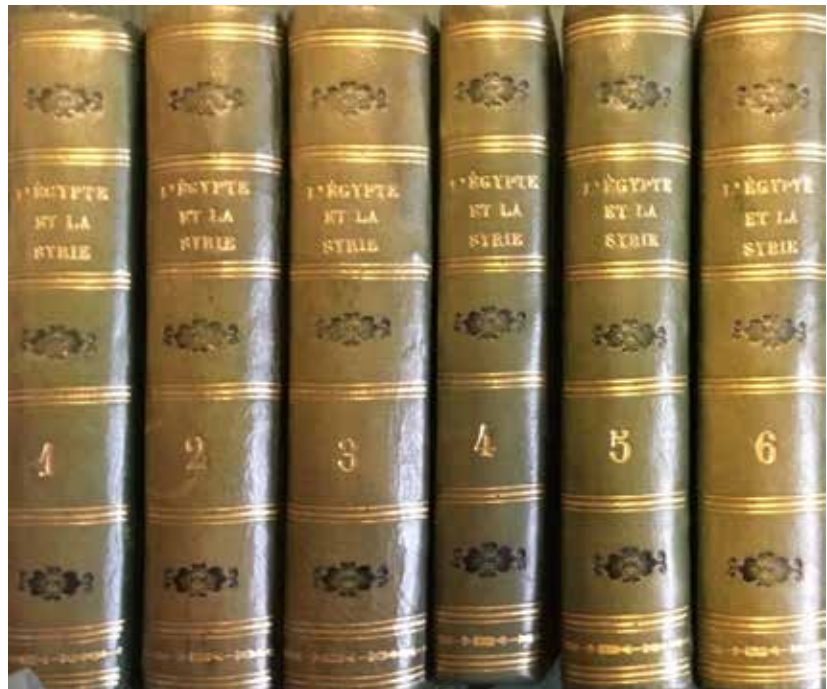
£ 1,800.00

16. BRETON DE LA MARTINIÈRE, Jean-Baptiste-Joseph 1777-1852.

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

16mo. 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).

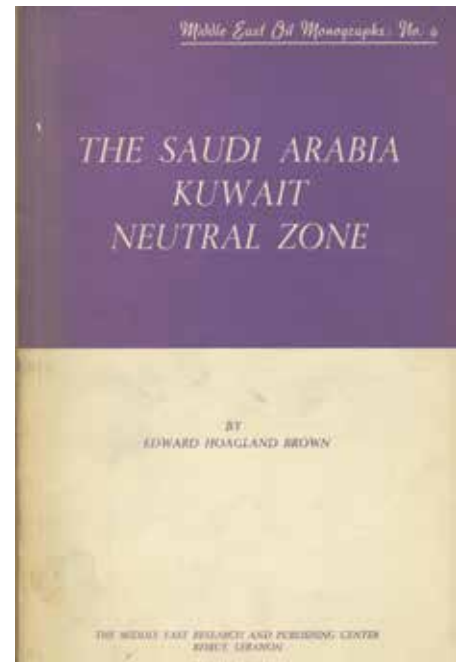
Bibliographica references: Atabey 148; Blackmer, 200; Gay, 1956; Hilmy I, 87; Colas I n° 438; Brunet I-1226; Quérard I-505; Rohricht 1631. [32154]

£ 5,400.00

17. BROWN, Edward Hoagland.

The Saudi Arabia Kuwait Neutral Zone.

8vo. xiv, 150 pp., tables, publisher's original wrappers, previous owner's name inscribed verso front & lower cover, appendix, small stain on front cover, otherwise copy in very good condition, The Middle East Research and Publishing Centre, Middle East Oil Monographs: No. 4, Beirut, 1963. The Neutral Zone between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait was originally set up in 1922 to settle a dispute over pasture rights, but it attracted little international attention until oil was discovered there in 1953. The partitioning negotiations commenced shortly after the rulers of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia met and decided, in October 1960, that the Neutral Zone should be divided. On 7 July 1965, the two governments signed an agreement (which took effect on 25 July 1966) to partition the Neutral Zone adjoining their respective territories. Ratification followed on 18 January 1970, and the agreement was published in the Kuwaiti Official Gazette on 25 January 1970. The present volume is a study of the historical background of this Neutral Zone, its legal implications, and past and present oil concessions and operations. The author is a specialist in Islamic Law who spent much of his working life in the Middle East oil industry. Unfortunately, his untimely death in Beirut in 1959, prevented him from extending his analysis to the constitutional developments, particularly in Kuwait, which naturally have some bearing on the Neutral Zone also. The work was posthumously completed by the staff of the Middle East Research and Publishing Center. [Flap and Wikipedia]. [35634]



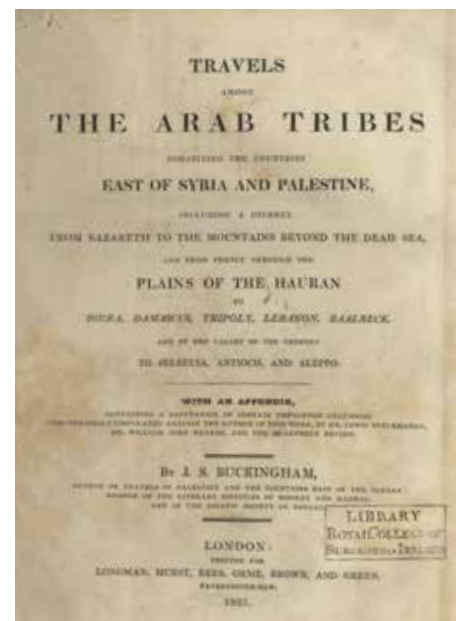
£ 2,500.00

18. BUCKINGHAM, James Silk.

Travels Among The Arab Tribes Inhabiting The Countries East of Syria & Palestine, including a journey from Nazareth to the mountains beyond the Dead Sea, and from thence through the plains of the Hauran to Bozra, Damascus, Tripoly, Lebanon, Baalbeck and by the Valley of the Orontes to Seleucia, Antioch and Aleppo.

4to. xv, [1], 669 pp., folding engraved map of Syria with the route pursued by Mr Buckingham, in his travels among the Arab tribes on the east of the Jordan, including a great portion of the ancient Auranites or modern Hauran, with the newly ascertained positions in the intermediate districts of Palestine and Syria from the Dead Sea to Aleppo, drawn and engraved by Sidy Hall, 28 chapter head illustrations, advertisement on verso of last leaf, contemporary half-calf with marbled boards, rubbed. With an appendix, containing a refutation of certain unfounded calumnies industriously circulated against the author of this work, by Mr. Lewis Burckhardt, Mr. William John Bankes, and the Quarterly Review, RCSI Library stamp to title and a couple of other leaves, heavy foxing mainly to end leaves, otherwise copy in good condition, printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green, London, first edition, 1825.

In 1821 Buckingham published *Travels in Palestine* which described the first leg of his voyage overland from Egypt to India in 1816-17 via Palestine, Syria and Mesopotamia. In the present work, he describes his journey from Nazareth to Aleppo and Damascus, and it also contains an appendix refuting the charges of plagiarism levelled against *Travels in Palestine*. Buckingham had been travelling extensively in the Middle East from about 1810 as a sea captain and merchant. After he settled in India he established the *Calcutta Journal*, a publication critical of the East India Company. In 1819, in one of the early issues of this journal, he published an account, together with correspondence, of John Lewis Burckhardt, whom he had met in Cairo during the winter of 1813-14. This was reprinted in Phillips's *New Voyages and Travels*, vol. 2, no. 3. In 1823 he was exiled from India, returned to England, and began a long suit for damages against the Company, winning eventually in 1834. His several books were written in an attempt to cover the expenses of these trials. A German translation was published in Weimar in 1827-28 and in Jena in 1834. Bibliographic references: Blackmer 232; Not in Weber; Tobler, p. 143. [9584]



£ 1,900.00

19. BURCKHARDT, John Lewis.

Notes on The Bedouins and Wahabys collected during his Travels in The East. TWO VOLUMES.

8vo. Volume I: vi, 382 pp., 1 folding engraved map, figures in text / Volume II: iv, 391 pp., [1], half-titles, modern cloth, spine gilt, title page of volume 2 lightly browned, very small ink mark on upper corner of title pages, blind stamps to map and a few leaves, library number on spines, "Bath Municipal Reference Library" bookplate and reference on front end paper, Henry Colburn & Richard Bentley, London, second edition, 1831.

The author arrived at Jeddah exploring the Western part of Central Arabia and the country West of Najd. He died in Cairo in 1816 on his return trip to England and his book was published posthumously. Each of the two volumes is distinct and independent. Volume I contains, not only an account of the Bedouin tribes and a statement of their various local establishments, numbers and military force, but also an account of their extraordinary customs, manners and institutions, of their arts and sciences, dress, arms and many other particulars about this most interesting race of Arabs. In the second volume Burckhardt compiled from original information, both written and oral, a history of the Islamic sanctuaries and Islam's fierce enthusiasts, the Wahhabis. He traced them from their earliest appearance as reformers in the 18th century, through their wars with other Arabs and with the Turks until 1816.

Bibliographic references: Embacher 57; Henze I, 406f; Hiler 127; OCLC 4637295; Cf. Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula 626; Howgego II, B76 (first edition); Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 106; Henze I, 407; Engelmann 104; Brunet I, 1401 (first edition); Graesse I, 575 (1st print); Gay 3606; Röhrich P. 345. [16113]

£ 2,200.00



20. BURCKHARDT, John Lewis.

Travels in Arabia Comprehending an Account of Those Territories in Hedjaz which The Mohammedans Regard as Sacred. TWO VOLUMES.

8vo. Volume I: xxi, [3], 452 pp., folding frontispiece map, 1 folding plan / Volume II: iii, [1], 431 pp., 3 folding plans, later blue half morocco, upper edges gilt, gilt & decorated spines, some tiny tears to folds of maps, marbled endpaper, without the advertisement leaf, edited by William Ouseley, second edition, Henry Colburn, London, 1829.

First 8vo edition of this posthumous work edited by William Ouseley. The 4to edition appeared earlier the same year. Under the patronage of Muhammed Ali Pasha and using his own knowledge of Arabic and Koranic law (to assume the Muselman character', Burckhardt entered Mecca in 1814 and stayed for three months.

John Lewis Burckhardt, the son of a Swiss Colonel undertook the journey to Mecca in 1814, disguised as an Arab; he had been using the name Sheikh Ibrahim during his travels, which he began in 1809 under the sponsorship of Sir Joseph Banks and the African Association. According to William Leake in his preface... « Burckhardt transmitted to the Association the most accurate and complete account of the Hedjaz, including the cities of Mecca and Medina, which has ever been received in Europe.» The folding plans include Mecca, Medina, Wady Muna and Arafat.

Bibliographic references: Blackmer 239 for second edition; Gay 3606; Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 627; Howgego II, B76; Weber I, 168; Graesse I, 575; Henze I, 407; Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 106 (second edition only); Not in Atabey. [2934]

£ 3,500.00



21. BURTON, Sir Richard Francis.

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

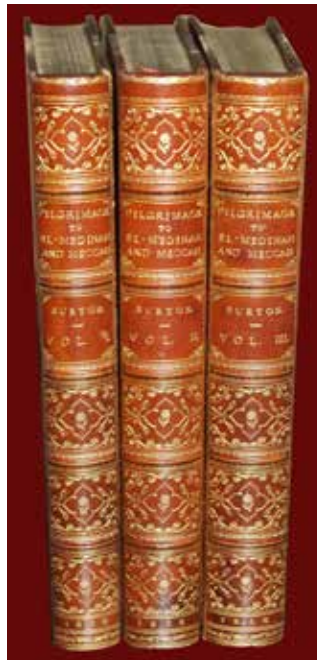
8vo. xiv, [2 errata], 388 pp., / [4], iii-iv, 426 pp., / x, [2 list of plates], 448 pp., half-title in Volume III (not called for in other volumes), folding map, 14 plates (5 chromolithographs, 8 tinted lithographs, 1 wood engraving), 3 plans (2 folding), 20th century half calf over marbled boards, spine 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.

One of the greatest names amongst travellers associated with the pilgrimage to Mecca is that of Sir Richard Burton. He himself told the story of his venture in three substantial volumes and his life also 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 Islamic holy 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]

£ 8,000.00



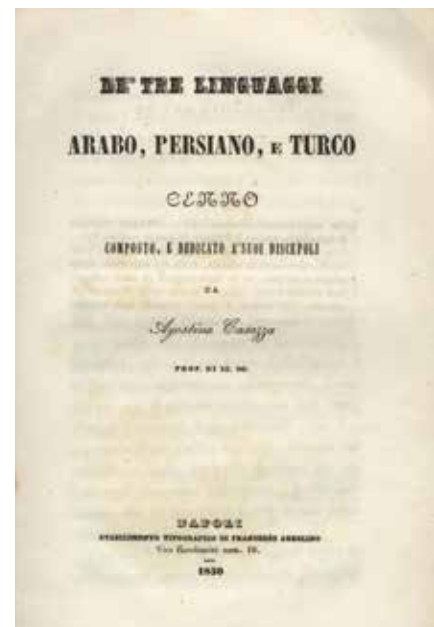
22. CASAZZA, Agostino.

De' tre linguaggi arabo, persiano e turco Cenno. [Of the three languages Arabic, Persian and Turkish].

8vo. 30 pp., sewn trade paper, wide margins, light foxing to first and last leaf, otherwise copy clean, Francesco Azzolino, Naples, original edition, 1850.

Extremely rare work. The author, a teacher in Oriental languages at the University of Naples and member of the Pontinian Academy, compares the Arabic, Persian and Turkish idioms, highlighting their origin and the main differences. [Schipa Michelangelo, "Commemoration of Augustine Casazza", in Atti dell'Accademia Pontiniana, Vol. XXI, 1891, p. 243]. Not in COPAC. [35029]

£ 900.00



23. CELSIUS, Olof The Elder / G. P. LILLJENBLAD.

Qisas 'ala al-lughah wa-'ilm al-'Arab, sive Historia linguæ & eruditionis Arabum, etc. Praes. G. P. Lilljenblad.

12mo. [4], 199 pp., modern marbled boards, new endpapers, title gilt on spine, slightly short margins, last leaf laid down, browned with occasional foxing, previous owner's inscription on front endpaper, Henricus Keyser, Uppsala, 1694.

The very first monograph on the subject of Arabic studies and the Arabic language, and no. 1 in Schnurrer's bibliography. It was defended as a thesis under the orientalist G.P. Lilljenblad; a second edition appeared in 1704.

Olof Celsius the Elder (1670 – 1756) was a Swedish botanist, philologist and clergyman. He was a professor at Uppsala University, Sweden. Celsius was the foremost orientalist and librarian of the 18th century. He wrote his most famous book on biblical plants, *Hierobotanicos*, in 1745-47.

Only one copy in NCC. [35130]

£ 5,400.00



24. DE VOGUE, Charles-Jean-Melchior.

Le Temple de Jerusalem Monographie du Haram-Ech-Cherif Suivi d'un Essay sur la Topographie de la Ville-Sainte.

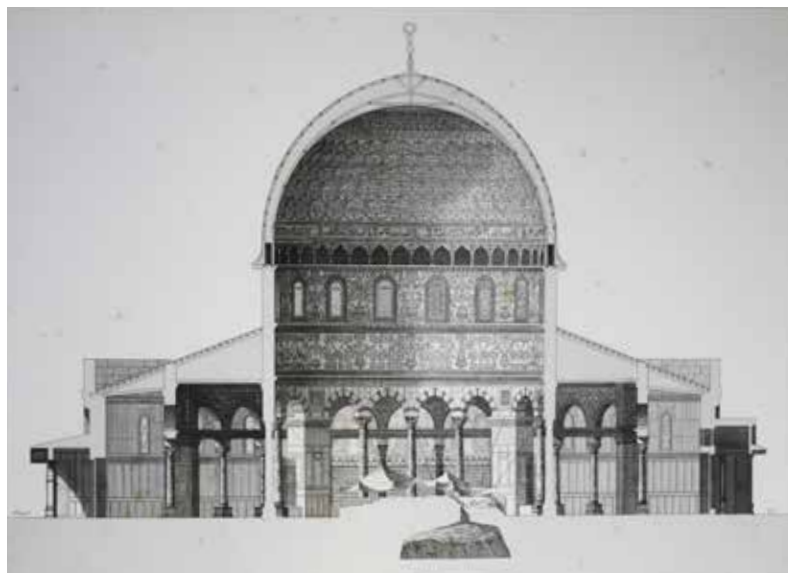
Folio (445 x 320 mm), 37 plates of which 11 are coloured by hand, there is also an extra plate of the interior of the Mosque of Omar, not mentioned in the table, 57 figures, contemporary half calf binding with corners, raised gilt decorated spine, gilt top edges, marbled endpapers, binding signed by "Pralon reliure à Dijon", covers slightly rubbed, Armorial non identified Bookplate "H. I. C. vincit", scattered foxing throughout, published by Noblet & Baudry, Paris, first edition, 1864.

Charles-Jean-Melchior de Vogüé embarked on an extensive survey of the Aqsa Mosque. Between 1853 and 1854 he travelled as a photographer to Syria and Palestine with another archaeologist William H. Waddington, the artist E. Duthoit, and later, Henri Sauvaire, the French Consul in Beirut. With the help of the French Consul in Jerusalem Mr. de Barrère, he was able to acquire a permission from the Ottoman authorities to start his research into the Aqsa Mosque.

De Vogüé examined the structure of the Mosque, including stone work and the walls and described his findings in this work. The different surveys of the Mosque in the 19th century attest to the growing Western interests in the Holy Land. The importance of de Vogüé's work lies in the fact that he found remnants of ancient frescoes which had been largely destroyed during a previous restoration. The appendix in this work has details of the topography of Jerusalem.

Bibliographic references: Blackmer 1744; Röhrich 2340; Tobler p. 187. [33298]

£ 3,900.00

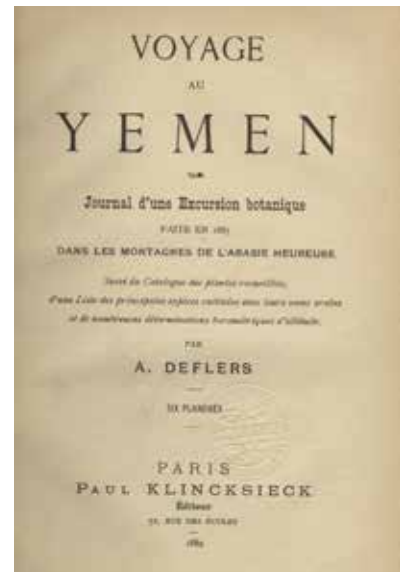


25. DEFLERS, Albert.

Voyage au Yemen. Journal d'une excursion botanique faite en 1887 dans les montagnes de L'Arabie heureuse, suivi du catalogue des plantes recueillies, d'une liste des principales espèces cultivées avec leurs noms Arabess et de nombreuses déterminations barométriques d'altitude.

8vo. 246 pp., [4], 6 plates, tables, half-title, contemporary quarter calf, with marbled boards, lightly rubbed round edges, title gilt on spine, biblio, errata, library label verso front cover, blindstamps on title pages, some toning to pages, otherwise copy in good condition, Paul Klincksieck Editeurs, Paris, first edition, 1889.

RARE FIRST EDITION. An extensive study of the flora and fauna of South Arabia. Deflers, a French scientist, left Suez on 11 March 1887 to Houdaidah. During his travels in Yemen and the Asir region he recorded many rare species of plants, and his main interest was the cultivation of coffee. Although the flora of Arabia had been investigated by Peter Forskal, Niebuhr's Mission, P. E. Botta, and G. Schwenfort, Deflers' main theory as he expressed later in 1877 was that: "There is little doubt these days that *Coffea Arabica* originated in Africa. Its home country seems to be Gallas and Harrar. The Plant must have been introduced to Yemen at the time of Abyssinian conquest and the fall of the Himyarite Empire a century before the Hijra. Coffee cultivation spread quickly through Western Arabia, in the tropical rains area which covered the Yemen, the sea-facing side of Asir to the vicinity of Ta'if and the Western side of Hadramaut". [19241]



£ 2,400.00

26. DESFONTAINES, Abbé Pierre François Guyot 1685-1745.

Relation de l'expédition de Moka, en l'année M. DCC. XXXVII, sous les ordres de M. de la Garde-Jazier, de Saint-Malo.

12mo. xii, 120 pp., 1 folding plate at the end representing views of «vue des retranchements des Français du côté de la Terre», une «vue de Moka du côté de la mer» and «un plan de la rade et ville de Moka mise à Contribution Par les Vaisseaux et Troupes de la Compagnie des Indes de France», the plate was professionally restored, contemporary half calf with marbled boards, title gilt on raised spine, very light white marks on the red calf, the 2 pages of the King's privileges were bound by mistake in the wrong place (between pages vi & vii instead of after the title), copy in very good condition, Chez Chaubert, Paris, first and only edition, 1739.

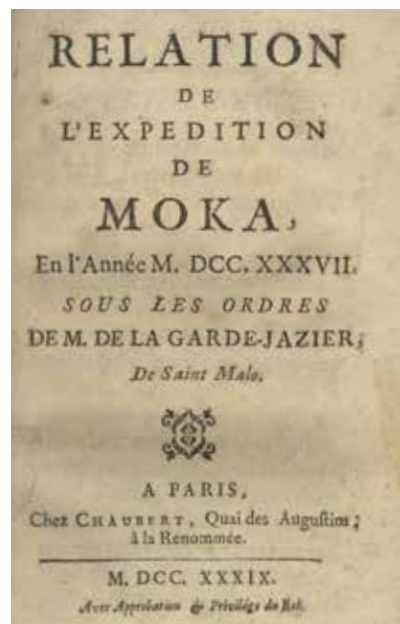
Abbé Pierre-François Guyot Desfontaines (1685-1745) was a Jesuit and French literary figure. In 1724, he was one of the editors of the leading French journal known as the *Journal des Savants*, in collaboration with Fréron, Granet, Destrées, etc.

This is a major work covering the history of Mocha, the port city in Yemen, known for the quality of its Arabica coffee. The name Mocha became famous in Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. The first café selling coffee opened in 1554 in Constantinople.

Harvested in Yemen, coffee was transported in small vessels to Jeddah where Turkish ships embarked for Suez and Egypt. The majority of the coffee destined for European countries was bought from Venetian merchants and the French (in Marseilles). However, the Dutch were also able to establish a factory in Mocha, and each year, a Dutch vessel had to dispatch coffee to Batavia from where it was sent back to Europe.

A unique edition of this interesting narration of the 1737 East India Company expedition to Mocha, written by the Abbé Desfontaines and taken from the *Journal* of Pierre-Alexandre de la Garde-Jazier, the Wing Commander of the expedition. Nephew of the famous René Duguay-Trouin, Pierre-Alexandre de la Garde-Jazier was chosen for his qualities as a soldier and negotiator, to set straight the governor of Mocha and the general treasurer of the Iman, who had shown dissent and corruption in his dealings in the coffee trade in Mocha, thus violating the Treaty signed with the East India Company. The fleet moored in Mocha in January 1737. They attacked the city, before entering into negotiations with the Imam, whose removal and dismissal was obtained by de la Garde-Jazier from the governor. A new and favourable agreement was then negotiated for the French and a trade deal reached with compensation for the harm done.

Bibliographic references: Gay, 3684; Boucher de La Richarderie, IV, p. 440. [32223]



£ 10,000.00

27. DINET, Etienne / Sliman BEN IBRAHIM & Mohammed RACIM.

La Vie de Mohammed, prophète d'Allah. Illustrations de É. Dinet. Décoration de Mohammed Racim.

Large Folio. ix, 177 pp., 12 illuminated miniature decorations by Racim of which one is a frontispiece and one is at the end of the text, the rest are at the beginning of each chapter, 1 map at the end, coloured plates by Dinet (of which 8 are double paged) painted during his pilgrimage to Mecca, full calf red binding, title gilt on spine, with Arabic calligraphy in gold on upper cover, fitted in slightly rubbed marbled board case, green silk end papers, copy printed on velum paper de Rives, titles of each chapter printed in Arabic, biblio, list of plates, Bookplate verso front cover: H. Boekennoogen (ex-libris); H. Piazza, Paris (1918).

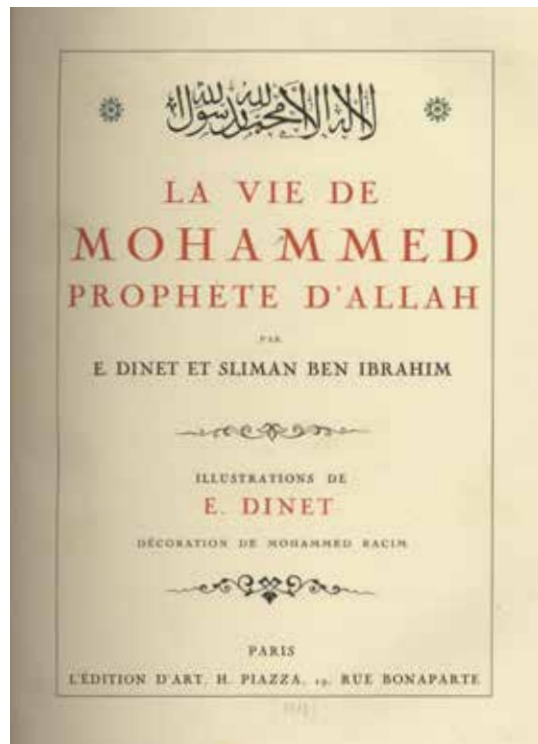
Limited edition to 800 copies of which this is numbered 754. The book was printed in memory of those Muslims who died for France.

Étienne Alphonse Dinet, also known as Nasr' Eddine Dinet (1861 - 1929) was a French Orientalist painter, who lived in Algeria for more than 30 years.

Dinet's understanding of Arab culture and language set him apart from other Orientalist artists. Surprisingly, he was able to find nude models in rural Algeria. Before 1900, most of his works could be characterised as «anecdotal genre scenes». As he became more interested in Islam, he began to paint religious subjects more often. He was active in translating Arabic literature into French, publishing a translation of a 13th century Arab epic poem by Antara ibn Shaddad in 1898.

Following in the tradition of all the great Islamic artists, from Persian carpet-weavers to Mongol miniaturists, he evoked the Prophet's presence through a depiction of the daily lives and religious observances of his followers. [35008]

£ 2,200.00



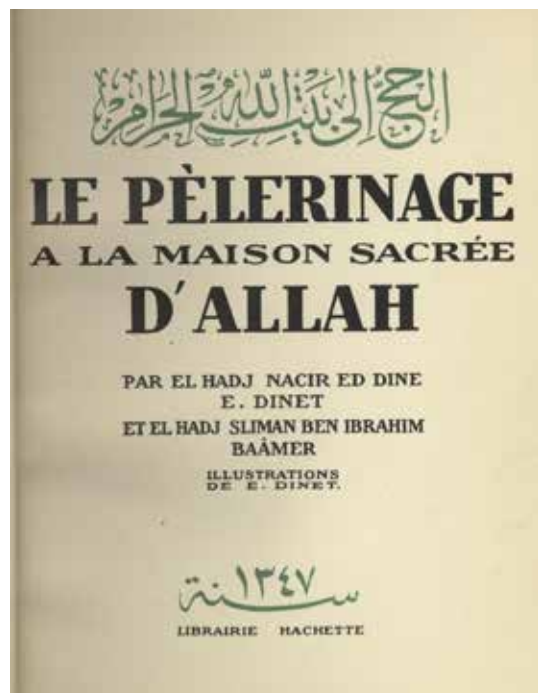
28. DINET, Etienne / Sliman BEN IBRAHIM.

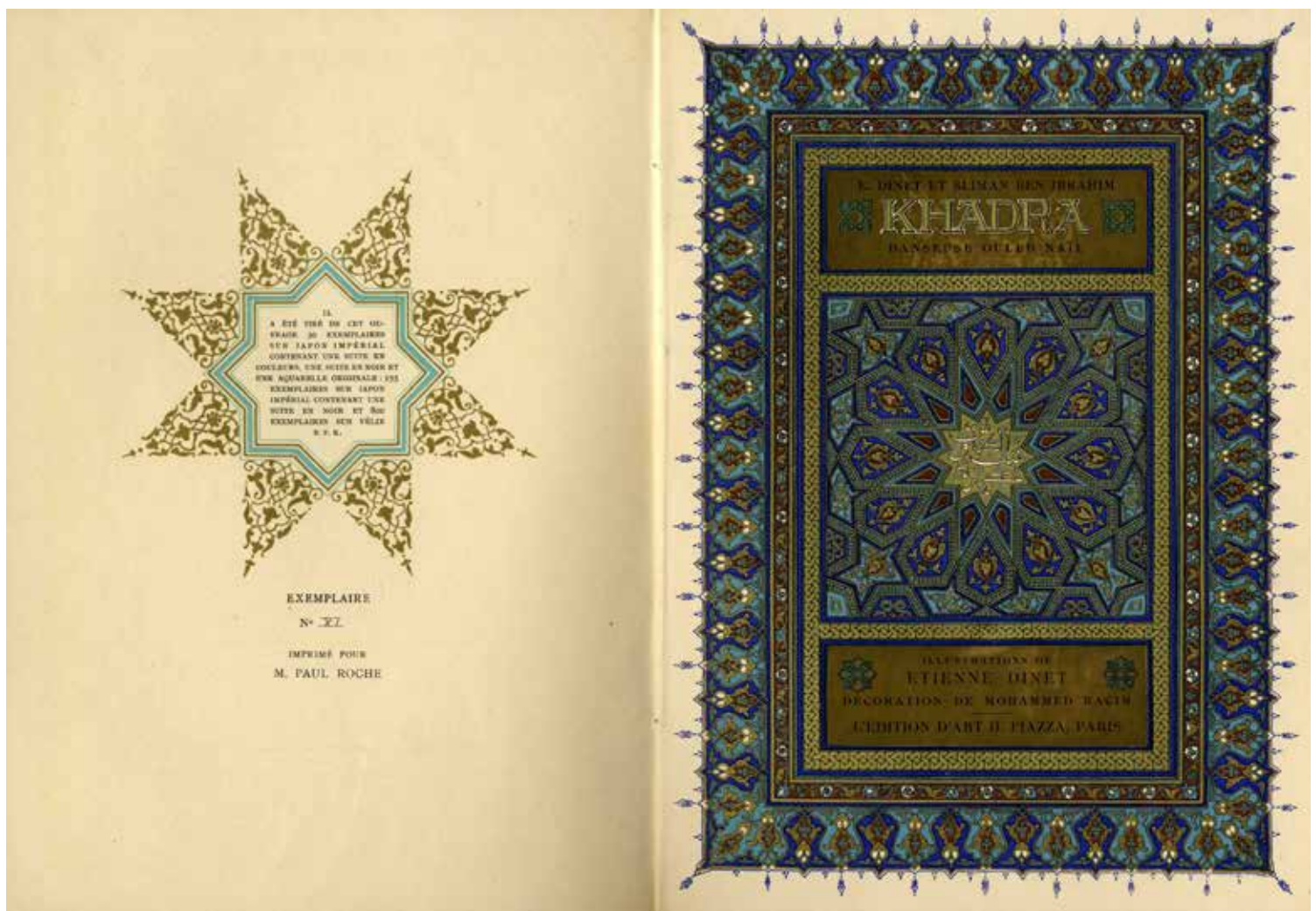
Le Pèlerinage à la Maison Sacrée d'Allah.

8vo. 213 pp., [5], 1 folding map, 8 plates hors text, of which one is a frontis portrait of the authors, French text with titles and headings in Arabic, half calf with corners & marbled boards, title gilt & ornate on raised spine, (Binding by Trinckvel), illustrations by E. Dinet, Original Limited Edition of 1000 copies printed on Alfa Paper, of which this copy is No. 252, Librairie Hachette, Paris, 1930.

Published posthumously after Dinet passed away. [32937]

£ 1,200.00





29. DINET, Etienne / Sliman BEN IBRAHIM.

Khadra. Danseuse Ouled Nail.

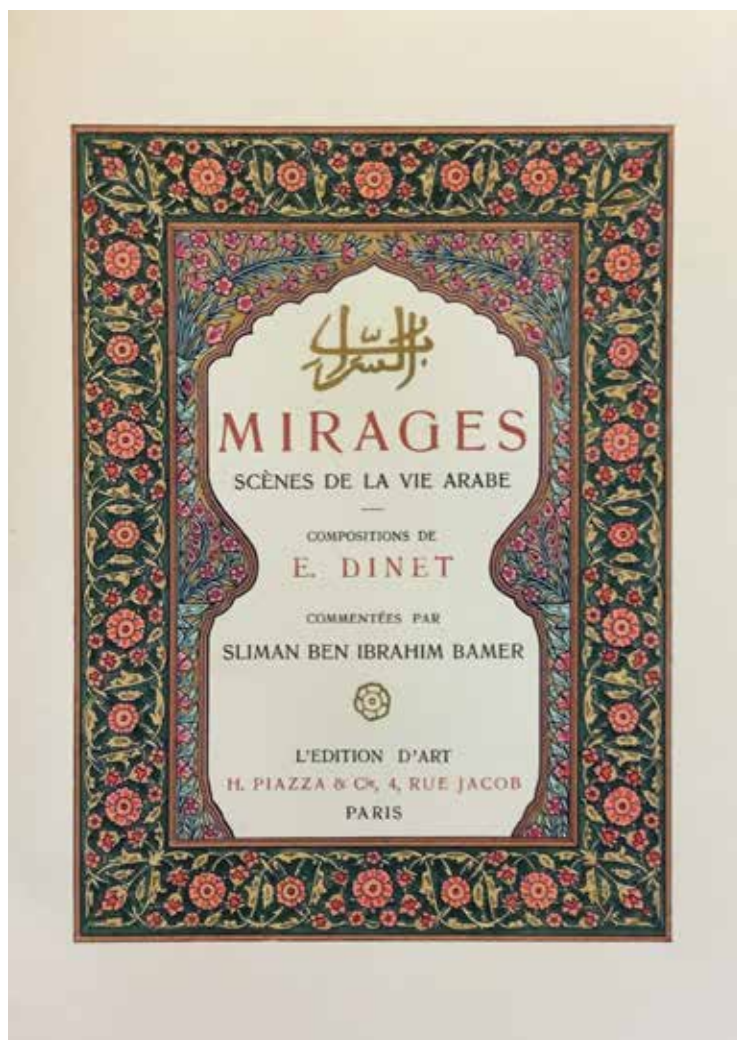
8vo. xi, 178 pp., title & half-title decorated with Islamic design, illustrated with paintings by Étienne Dinet, and decorated by Mohammed Racim, publisher's decorated wrappers, text within borders, +16 loose colour plates, +16 loose b/w plates in a hard back board folder, both fitted in decorated slipcase, Limited edition at 985 copies, of which this copy is numbered 11 of the rare 30 examples printed on Imperial Japonica paper, with 2 series of drawings: one in black and one in colour presented in a small folder (nb XI), published by Edition d'art H. Piazza, Paris, 1926.

[Limited and numbered edition to 985 copies, of which 30 copies printed on Imperial Japonica paper containing a coloured suite of drawings, plus black and white drawings, plus 1 hand drawn plate, then 155 copies printed on imperial Japonica paper containing a black and white suite of drawings, and 800 numbered copies printed on BFK vellum paper with coloured drawings].

A superb art work produced by Piazza depicting various costumes, landscapes, and ways of life with the tribe of Ouled Nail in Algeria.

Bibliographic references: Catalogue Fischer Library 582; Carteret IV, 141; Mahe I, 727; Monod 3809. [10881]

£ 1,100.00



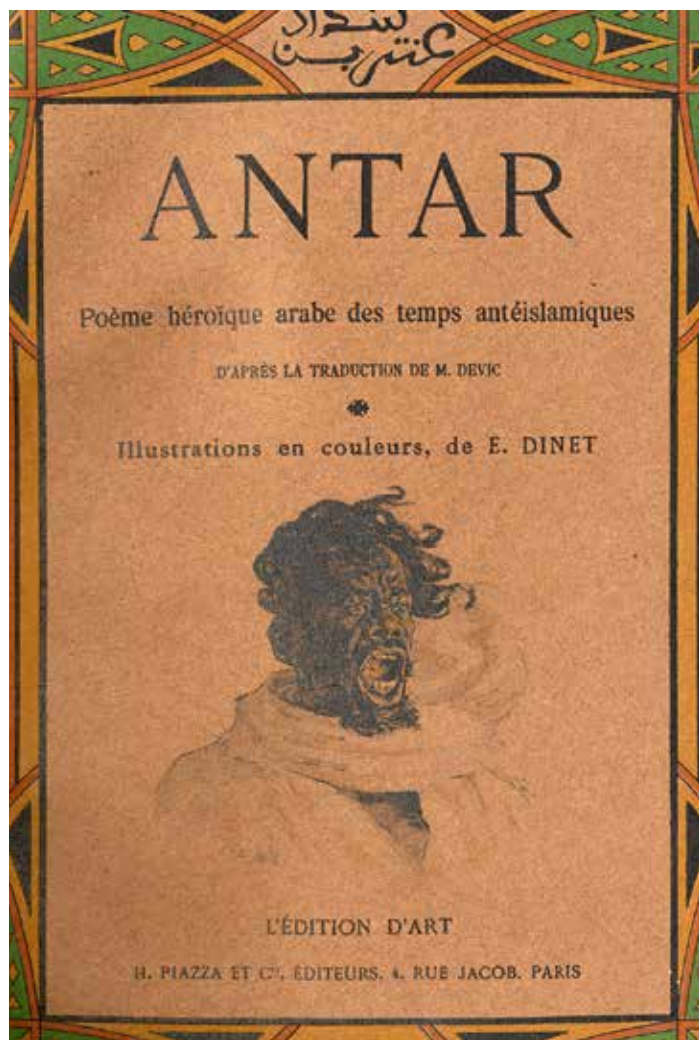
30. DINET, Etienne / Sliman BEN IBRAHIM.

Mirages, Scènes de la Vie Arabe. Composition de Etienne Dinet Commentées Par Silman Ben Ibrahim Bamer. 8vo. 222 pp., French text, original wrappers in decorated slip case, title in a rich framework with Islamic calligraphy, a frontispiece reproducing the cover, a portrait of Étienne Dinet, 22 colour illustrations and 30 inset into the text enhanced with gouache and water colour, Arabic Calligraphy headings for each chapter, limited numbered edition printed on vellum, broken spine, minute ink marking on front fly leaf, otherwise copy clean & in very good condition, Edition D'Art H. Piazza & Cie, Paris, 1906.

EDITION dedicated to Leonce Bénédict, curator of the National Museum of Luxembourg. Limited numbered edition to 400 copies, of which this copy is No. 347.

This book, one of the best by Dinet (according to Carteret) contains «curiosities». Étienne Dinet and Sliman Ben Ibrahim had travelled together in 1905 in the Algerian desert to explore the nomadic tribes and Bedouins and wrote their findings in this book. [14008]

£ 1,100.00



31. DINET, Etienne / Sliman BEN IBRAHIM.

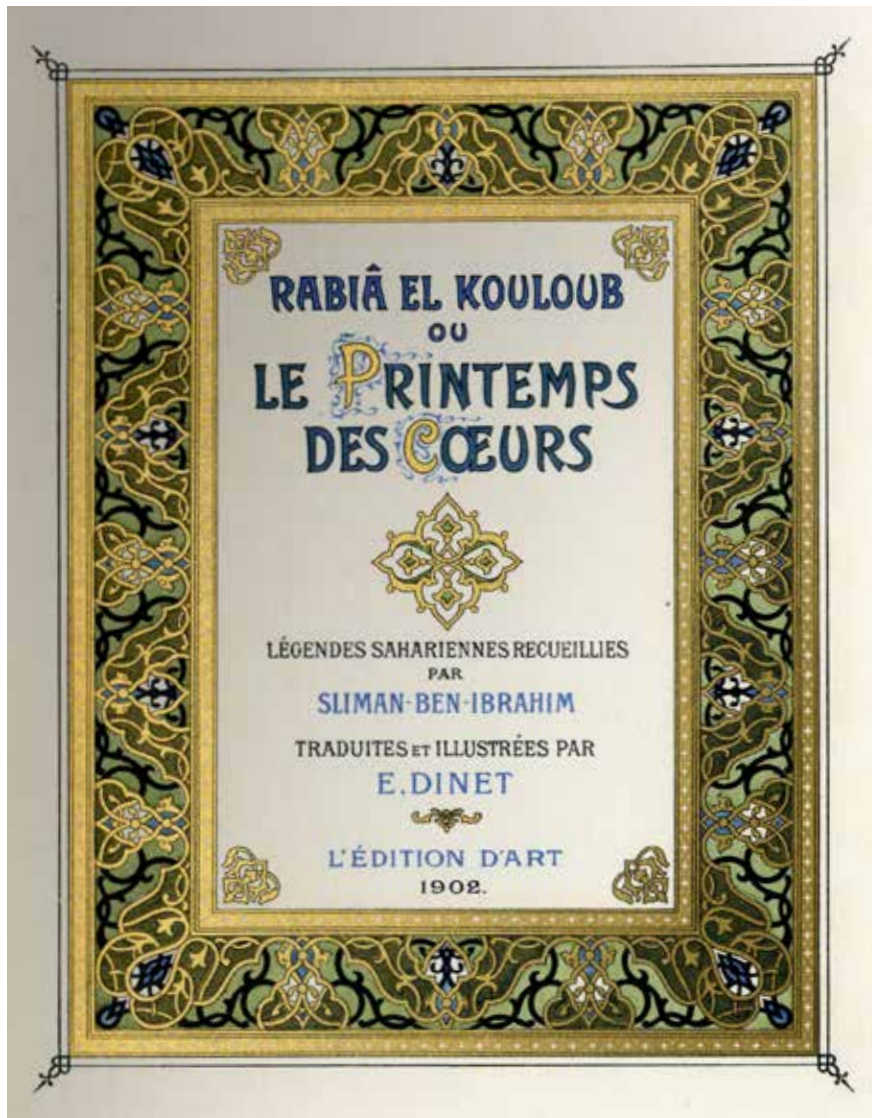
Antar. Poème Héroïque Arabe des Temps Antéislamiques.

Folio. 125 pp., of text each illustrated with a drawing, half-title, leather Bordeaux corners, title gilt on raised spine, fitted in a slipcase, binding by Bernasconi, title within engraved borders, title printed in Arabic & French, 132 colour illustrations by Etienne Dinet, translated from original Arabic by Marcel Devic, original wrappers bound in, copy in perfect condition, Édition D'Art, H. Piazza Et Cie. Éditeurs, Paris, 1898.

LIMITED EDITION TO 300 COPIES OF WHICH THIS COPY IS NUMBERED 200. An absolutely stunning book. The illustrations by Étienne Alphonse Dinet (1861-1929) bring to life the Arabic legend of Antar, the triumph of good over evil. Dinet spent a large part of his life in Algeria. He exhibited nearly every year his Orientalist canvases at the Exposition Universelle and at the Société des Peintres Orientalistes Français. This work is the first in a series of highly artistic publications published by Piazza. The famous French poet Alphonse Lamartine in his *Voyage En Orient* discussed the poem of Antar and Marcel Devic translated it for the first time from the original Arabic in 1894. The poem is considered a masterpiece of Arabic literature written by the famous Arab warrior and poet Antar Bin Shaddad in the 13th century. The scenes by Dinet mainly depict life in the Algerian desert. In 1889 Dinet glorified Antar in a large canvas entitled *La vengeance des fils d'Antar*.

Bibliographic references: Monod, 309; Carteret IV, 45. [6666]

£ 7,500.00



32. DINET, Etienne & Sliman BEN IBRAHIM

Rabia El Kouloub, Ou Le Printemps Des Cœurs. Legendes Sahariennes Recueillies Par Silman Ben Ibrahim.

8vo. 175 pp., 1 frontispiece, 60 in text plates illuminated colour plates & title pages (of which 10 are full page), translated & illuminated by Étienne Dinet, beautiful full calf later binding signed by "Canape R.D. 1905", decorated with Islamic motifs on spine and on both sides of the cover, all edges gilt, title gilt on raised decorated spine (spine very slightly rubbed), marbled end papers, in marbled specially fitted slip case, text within decorated borders, H. Piazza & Co. Paris, 1902.

Limited edition to 300 copies, (260 copies on vellum paper, of which this copy is numbered 217). The rarest of Dinet's books. «C'est le plus rare des ouvrages de Dinet» (Carteret).

Bibliographic reference: Carteret Illustrés IV, 141. Not in COPAC. [14007]

£ 2,600.00

33. DOUGHTY, Charles & Ernest RENAN.

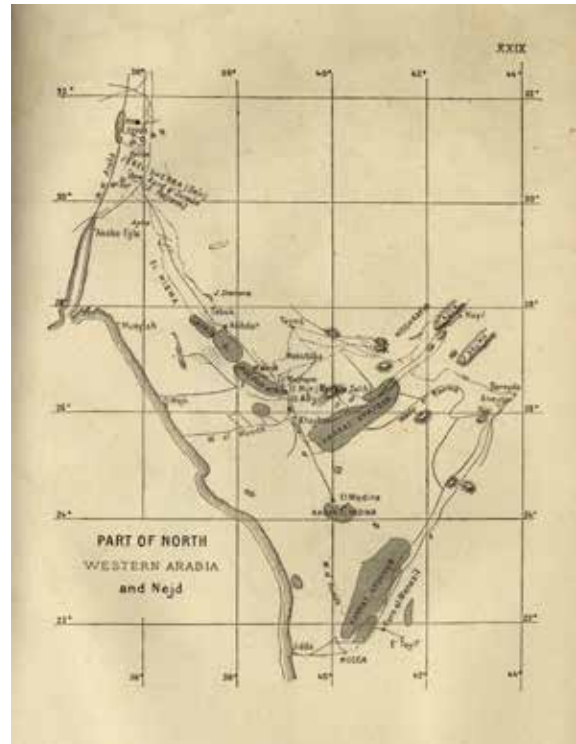
Documents Épigraphiques Recueillis Dans Le Nord De l'Arabie par M. Charles Doughty. With an Introduction by Ernest Renan.

4to. 64 pp., of which 6 pages in French text (introduction by Ernest Renan), 58 pp., of English text by Doughty, 67 engraved plates of which 16 drawings, 3 maps and 9 folding plates, modern green hard boards, title gilt and tipped in on front cover, minor dampness at margins of few pages, extracted from 'Notices Et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Nationale et Autres Bibliothèques', Tome XXIV, L'Imprimerie Nationale, Paris, 1891.

The publication of this volume followed long negotiations during which Doughty tried, unsuccessfully, to sell the Nabatean inscriptions he brought back with him from North Africa in the years 1876-77, to the British Museum and then to the Royal Geographical Society, London and the Royal Museum of Berlin. Académie des Inscriptions in Paris were preparing to publish, under the direction of Ernest Renan, A Corpus of Semitic Inscriptions. Doughty accepted their offer to publish this volume quickly (in response to pressure from Huber's second visit to Northern Arabia) and for no remuneration apart from 150 free copies. Renan and the epigraphists J. Derenbourg, de Vogüé, P. Berger, J. Halévy and Clermont Ganneau translated the twenty-seven Nabatean texts copied in Midian-Saleh. These inscriptions in Aramaic show that most of the surnames are in Arabic, which proves the origins of those Nabateans.

Doughty deposited his copies of the book with Klincksieck, the bookseller recommended by Renan, but by the end of 1885, only thirty-one copies had been sold. Some of the plates in the book were later used for Arabia Deserta, and Cambridge University Press had to borrow them from the Académie for a fee, which aroused Doughty's indignation on the grounds that he had originally supplied them for free.

Bibliographic reference: Macro 855. [10887]



£ 1,000.00

34. ERPENIUS, Thomas. 1584-1624.

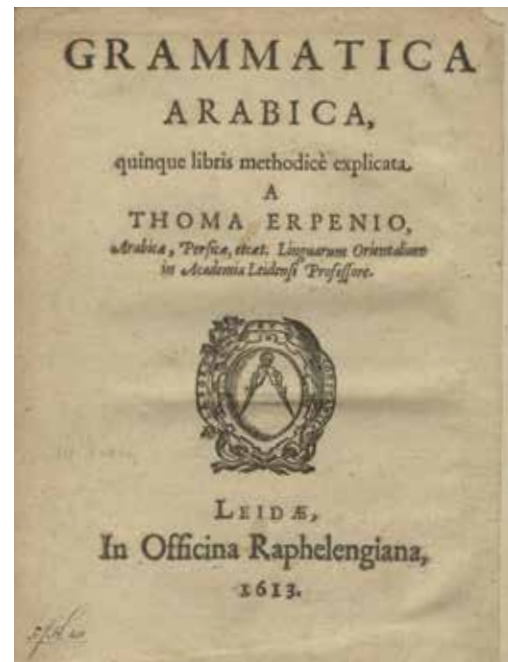
Grammatica Arabica, quinque libris methodicè explicata. Arabicae, Persicae, etcaet. Linguarum Orientalium in Academia Leidensi Professore.

4to. Latin and Arabic text, [6], 192 pp., [3 errata], engraved vignette on title page, contemporary vellum, soiled, 2 tiny holes on upper cover, 2 leaves in facsimile (pages 17/18 and 23/24), nicely done, a few marginal stains, some browning, Officina Raphelengiana, Leiden, first edition, 1613.

Second issue of the first Arabic grammar published in Europe based on scholarly principles. This work introduced generations of Europeans to the rudiments of Arabic grammar. Erpinus dedication to the Lebanese scholars, Jibrai'l al-Sahyouni (Sionita) and Yuhanna al-Hasrouni (Hesronita), and his advisory notice to prospective students of Arabic, are repeated from the first edition of 1616. Surat al-taghabun is included as reading material with detailed grammatical notes.

Bibliographic references: Schnürer, 49; Brunett II, 1050; Zenker I, 168; Fück 59 ff. [17525]

£ 2,000.00





35. ERPENIUS, Thomas. 1584-1624.

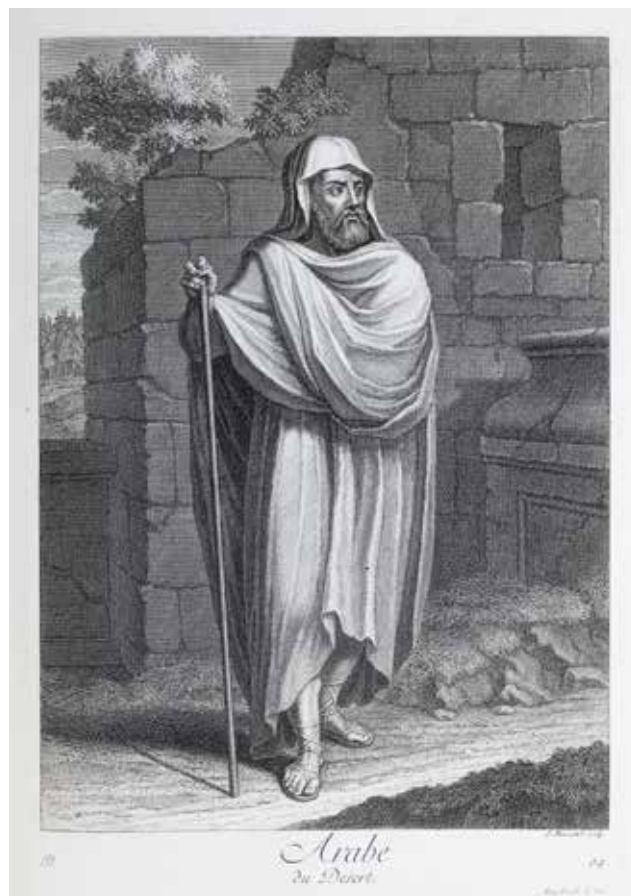
[*Surat Yusuf wa tahajji al-Arab*]. *Historia Iosephi Patriarchae, ex Alcorano, Arabicè. Cum triplici versione Latina, & scholijs Thomae Erpenii, cujus et alphabetum Arabicum praemittitur.*

Small 4to. 72 pp., collated: A1 to A4, Arabic text with the Latin translation of Thomas Van Erpenius, 2 pages have ink markings in the margin, plus underlining on one of them, beautiful title frontispiece, cream parchment vellum original binding, the title on the spine was added later on, red calf title, small worm trail by the border of the top cover, Typographia Erpeniana, Leyden, first edition, 1617.

The first scholarly edition of any substantial chapter of the Qur'an, translated by the pre- eminent Arabist of the early 17th century.

Prior to the 19th century, European preoccupation with the Qur'an is normally associated with a desire to understand and refute rather than to appreciate. But in the case of the editor of this book, the interest in the Qur'an was primarily philological. Thomas Erpenius believed that the prerequisites for gaining a good initial grasp of Arabic were a grammar, a dictionary and the Qur'an. As the only Arabic text to be consistently fully vocalised, the Qur'an offers an ideal exercise for those wishing to improve their reading speed if not their understanding and it was to this end that Erpenius published the fully vocalised text of Surat Yusuf. Prefaced by some essential notes on phonetics and orthography (the tahajji) and accompanied by two Latin versions of his own: the interlinear, which follows the Arabic word for word; and the marginal, which is a freer rendering. There follows a third translation, taken from the medieval Latin version first printed in Basel in 1543, and his own detailed philological notes to the Arabic text. Erpenius also remarks, in a note to Arabists, that it was the inaccuracy of this medieval version - the so called Cluniac version and its even less faithful Italian and German derivatives - that had led to a demand for a fresh translation. This part of the book concludes with Al Fatiha (the text of the opening chapter of the Qur'an), his own two versions and the Cluniac translation, together with a fourth translation by Guillaume Postel, first printed in that eccentric Frenchman's *Grammatica Arabica* (Paris, ca.1543). Bibliographic references: Smitskamp 89 b; Enay 114; Brockelmann, II, p. 237, I, p. 287, SII, p. 332; Schnürer 52 & 53; Balagna, p. 60; Krek; *Le Livre et le Liban* 67; *Lettres* 115 & 113; Zenker 1380. [33072]

£ 9,000.00



36. FERRIOL, Charles de (Marquis) / LE HAY & Jean-Baptiste VAN MOUR.

Recueil de Cent Estampes Représentant Différentes Nations du Levant, Tirées sur les Tableaux Peints d'après Nature en 1707 et 1708. Bound with: Explication des cent estampes qui représentent différentes nations du Levant avec de nouvelles estampes de cérémonies Turques qui ont aussi leurs explications.

Folio. engraved title, [3 preface], [1 avertissement], 26 pp., (Explication des Estampes + Enterrement Turc, [1 engraved leaf of music, title within border slightly soiled, + 102 engraved plates by Simonneau, Scotin, Haussard of Franssières (comprising 100 numbered plates and 2 unnumbered, 3 double-page), full morocco in the spirit of «From the Threshold», backpacks ornate spine, roulette on the fields and inside, gilt edges, Le Hay et Collombat, Paris, 1714-1715. First edition of both parts. Part II appeared in 1715 and contains the explanation of the plates plus two supplementary plates of Turkish ceremonies (depicting the dance of the Derwishes and a Turkish funeral). Because the two parts are frequently bound together, and the two supplementary plates are bound in with the rest of the plates, this second part, containing the only printed title, is often referred to as the second or even the third edition. This is incorrect: it is the first edition of the text, as its preface clearly states: "Je souhaite que le Public soit aussi content de ce nouveau travail..." A second edition of both parts, with engraved letterpress in which the preface has been changed, and with an added leaf 'Anecdotes de l'Ambassade de M. De Ferriol', appeared with the imprint 'L. Cars À Paris chez Basan Graveur' and the date 1714. The date is puzzling since this edition, which Boppe refers to as the second edition of Part I, in fact contains the explication of the plates (Part II) which first appeared in 1715. Laurent Cars had bought the plates and it is clear from his preface that the explanation had already appeared: "Il a fait retoucher le discours qui avoit des longueurs et des inutilites, ajoutes des choses importantes". The work was translated into German and printed in Nuremberg in 1719-21 (q.v.). Italian and Spanish copies exist, and the plates were used by Viero in his *Raccolta*, Venice, 1783, and in Thomas Jeffery's *Collection of the Dresses of Different Nations*, 1757. The text was written either by Charles de Ferriol, the French ambassador to the Porte from 1699 to 1710, or he gave Le Hay the necessary information. The plates are after drawings by J. B. Van Mour who had lived in Constantinople for many years during the first half of the 18th century. It has been suggested that he arrived in Constantinople in 1699, possibly as part of Ferriol's entourage. He is known to have died there in 1737 at the age of 66. Much of his work was done for Cornelis Calkoen, who was the Dutch ambassador to the Porte, and some of these paintings are now in the Amsterdam Rijksmuseum. This publication contained the most popular and influential illustrations of Turkish dress to date. Its use as a source book was widespread.

Bibliographic references: Atabey 429; Brunet III 947-8; Cohen 392; Colas 1819-20; Vinet 2335; Blackmer 591. [33044]

£ 17,000.00

37. FORSTER, Charles.

The Historical Geography of Arabia or the Patriarchal evidences of revealed religion: a memoir, with illustrative maps; and an appendix, containing translations, with alphabet and glossary, of the Hamyartic inscriptions recently discovered in Hadramaut. TWO VOLUMES.

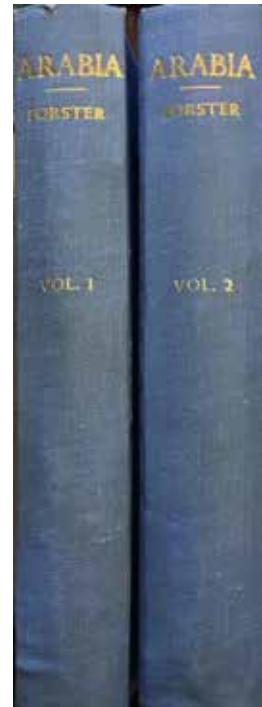
8vo. Volume I: LXXXIII, 357 pp., 1 folding map at rear pocket / Volume II: VI, 509 pp., 1 folding table, 2 maps of which one is folding at rear pocket, 3 inscription plates, of which 2 are folding, ownership stamp and signature on endpapers, modern blue cloth, previous owner's name inscribed verso front & lower covers, index, Duncan & Malcolm, London, first edition, 1844.

The author was investigating in this work the origins of the Arab tribes living in the Arabian Peninsula. He argues that the study of the descendants of Ishmael "is further certified and enlarged by the recovery of all the chief Ishmaelitish tribes, both in the classical and in the modern geography of the Arabian Peninsula".

To prove his argument the author had recourse to early information about Arabia from Greek and Latin literature combining these records with more recent material down those of to the travellers and cartographers of the 19th century. He also used material from the Board of Admiralty and the East India Company. In the second volume Foster outlines the vestiges of Arab colonies, and Abrahamic colonists in Europe, with references to Hadramutic inscriptions, and description of the coast of the Arabian Gulf, and the southern coast of the Peninsula.

Bibliographic references: Gay 3570. Ghani 136. Brunet 19594. NYPL Arabia Coll. 166; Gay 3570; OCLC 4892705. [5359]

£ 1,000.00

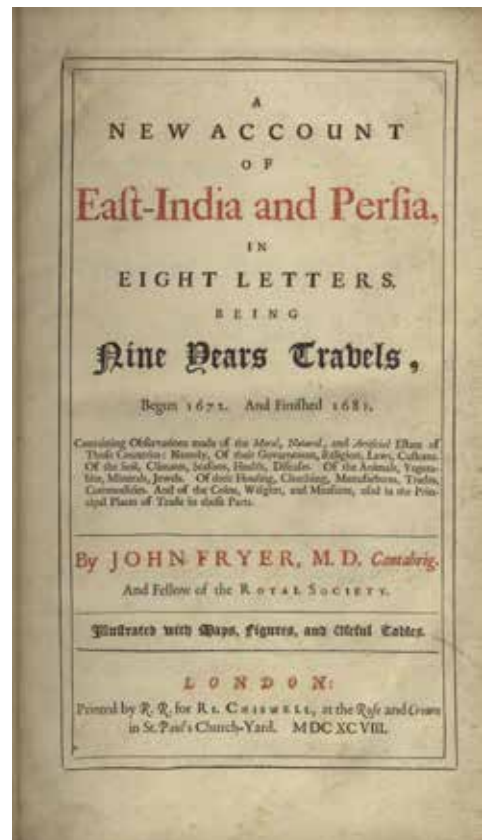


38. FRYER, John.

A New Account of East-India and Persia in Eight Letters Being Nine Years Travels Begun 1672 and Finished 1681. Containing observations made of the moral, natural, and artificial estate of the whole countries: namely of their government, religion, laws, customs. Of the soil, minerals, jewels. Of their housing, clothing, manufacturers, trades, commodities, and of the coins, weights, and measures, used in the principal places of trade in those parts.

Folio. [1 dedication page], Blank, [3], xiii, [1 Errata], 427 pp., xxiv index, lacking engraved portrait frontispiece, title printed in red & black, 2 engraved plates & 2 maps, (of 8 plates & maps), full page engraved map illustration (with printed inlaid caption beneath), several woodcut illustrations, modern full calf, title gilt on raised spine, some tonal browning & spotting, blindstamps on title and plates, small hole on page 37 missing 3 words, R. R. for Richard Chiswell, first edition, 1698. RARE WORK. John Fryer was an English doctor and traveller. He studied medicine at Cambridge University and was employed by the East India Company for nine years. On December 1672 he embarked on a lengthy tour to India, Goa, the Arab Gulf and Persia, not returning to England until in August 1682. Fryer arrived at Muscat in March 1676; he had left Surat for Hormuz abroad the merchant ship Scipio African. The ship was forced to return to Muscat due to monsoon winds. Fryer gives detailed account of both Surat and Muscat. He talks about the pirates in the Gulf, the tropical birds, the Imam of Muscat, the British trade in the area and the locust. The plates include botanical and palms with fruit and topographical views. A Dutch version appeared in The Hague, 1700. Bibliographic references: Wing F 2257; Ghani, 144-145; Xavier Beguin Billecocq, Oman, pp. 118-119; Cix 1, 280; Cox 1, p. 220; Wilson p. 76. [17063]

£ 1,200.00



39. GALLAND, Antoine (Translator).

Les Mille et une Nuits, Contes Arabes traduits par Galland. THREE VOLUMES.

8vo. Volume I: viii, 482 pp., / Volume II: 576 pp., / Volume III: 482 pp., [1], half-titles, wood cut frontispiece, vignettes on title pages, profusely illustrated, engraved plates, black contemporary half-calf, title gilt on decorated and raised spine, edition illustrated by the best French and foreign artists, reviewed and corrected on the basis of the first edition of 1704; enlarged with a dissertation on the One Thousand and One Nights by Baron Silvestre de Sacy, scattered foxing, spine lightly rubbed, Ernest Bourdin, Paris, n.d. [c.1840].

Antoine Galland, a French Orientalist and numismatist, was already a scholar at the age of twenty-four, when de Nointel, the French ambassador to Constantinople took him to the East to study the faith of the Greeks. In 1675, Galland accompanied Nointel to Jerusalem, and in 1679 he was charged by Colbert, and, after his death by Louvois, with scientific researches in the Levant under the title of King's Antiquary. In 1709 he was appointed chair of Arabic at the College de France. He collaborated on Herbelot's *Bibliothèque Orientale*, which he brought to a conclusion after the death of its author. He is chiefly famous for his translation of the eastern tales *The Arabian Nights* (Paris, 1704-08).

Bibliographic references: Coiranescu 17e 32136; Fück 101. [34853]

£ 350.00



40. GISQUET, [Henri Joseph].

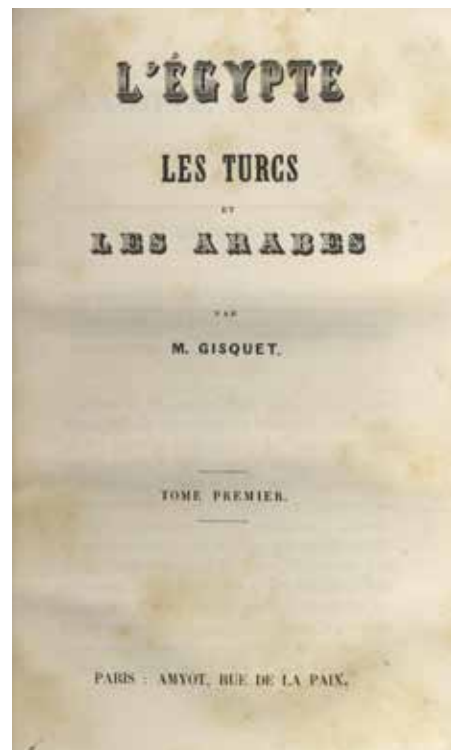
L'Égypte, les Turcs et les Arabes. TWO VOLUMES.

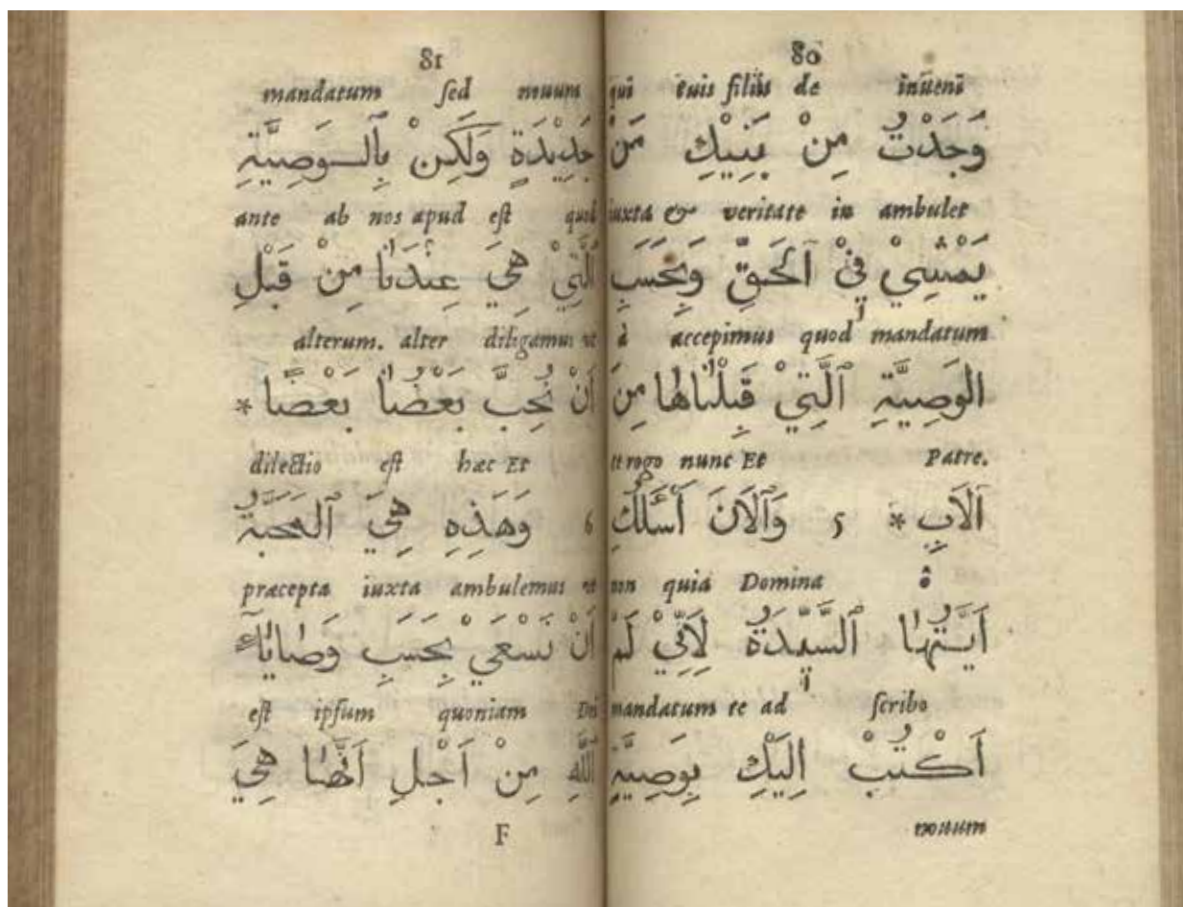
8vo. Volume I: 402 pp., frontispiece illustration of the Pyramid / Volume II: 436 pp., half titles, contemporary half calf with marbled boards, slightly rubbed round edges, marbled endpapers, scattered foxing, otherwise set in good condition, bookplate of Henry Blackmer verso front covers, Amyot, Paris, first edition, [1848].

First edition. Gisquet travelled in Egypt in 1844. This well-informed book also contains two chapters on the Aegean Islands and an interesting account of the French colony in Cairo. In spite of the Franco-Egyptian rapprochement of the period, Gisquet's book was hostile to Mehmet Ali; he gives a clear account of the problems between the Turks and the Egyptians. Gisquet had been prefect of the Paris police in 1831, and his memoirs appeared in 1840.

Bibliographic references: Blackmer 694; Gay 2039; Hilmy I: 262; Carre I, pp. 291-3, gives the date 1848. [35284]

£ 2,000.00





41. HAMBRAEUS, Jonas. (Translator).

Les Epistres de S. Jean en Arabe, et la Passion de nostre Seigneur, selon les quatre Euangelistes, en Syriaque. Traduites en Latin. TWO PARTS IN ONE VOLUME.

12mo. iii, 111 pp., / 155 pp., [1], Arabic and Syriac text plus Latin translation, 17th century calf binding, with gilt on boards and raised spine, covers slightly soiled, edges rubbed, there is a note from the publisher that the text was simultaneously written and printed originally in 1630 and 1635 and it apparently stayed at the Atelier of Antoine Vitre for 40 years before it was published by them in Paris in 1672.

Jonas Hambræus (1588-1671) was born in 1588. He studied at Upsala, Greifswald and Rostock, was professor of Hebrew at Upsala, Sweden, and accompanied a group of noblemen on their travels in 1626, as professor of Oriental languages. "He became the pastor of the Swedish Embassy in 1626, where he served until Grotius was appointed Ambassador in 1635. In 1628 he received also an appointment as Professor Extraordinarius for Oriental Languages and contributed to the famous Parisian Polyglot. He was a prolific writer in Swedish and in French. He died in 1671 in jail where he had been confined as surety for some Swedish noblemen.

In connection with his work on the Polyglot he edited a *Passio Domini* in Syriac (Nestle 80, Le Long-Masch II/i 99), and (this work) the *Epistles of St John* in Arabic (Le Long-Masch II/i 136), both printed by Vitray in 1635 respectively 1630, and (re)issued together in 1672. Schnurrer 328, SdS 88i, Lambrecht 3099). See Duverdiere, Impressions, 231. [Rijk Smitskamp, *Philologia Orientalis*. 124]

The texts translated here are by the Apostles John the Evangelist, Matthew, Luke and Mark.

Bibliographic references: Jocher-Adelung II 1767; Svenskt Biografiskt Lexikon (SBL)18 (Stockholm 1969-71) 82-3. One copy in COPAC. [34220]

£ 3,500.00

42. HAMILTON, R. W.

Khirbat Al Mafjar. An Arabian Mansion in The Jordan Valley.

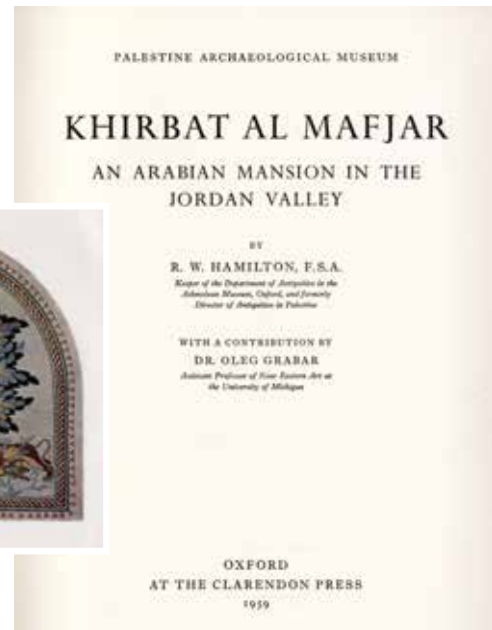
4to. xxvi, [2], 352 pp., colour frontispiece, 109 plates hors text of which some are folding & 5 in colour, 258 figures in text, half-title, contribution by Oleg Grabar, contemporary cloth, index, The Clarendon Press, Oxford, first edition, 1959.

Khirbat Al Mafjar 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 Mafjar, 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 Mafjar "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]



£ 4,500.00

43. HAMMER-PURGSTALL, Joseph Von / Al-Zamakhshari.

Samachschari's Goldene Halsbänder. Als Neujahrsgeschenk arabisch und deutsch. 'Atwaq ad-Dhahab'.

Small 8vo. 54 pp., of German text, 27 leaves of Arabic text (54 pp), half title, Uncut, Arabic titles gilt decorated within borders, modern boards, title label on spine, some foxing, small tear to lower margin of German title page without any loss to text, Strauß Witwe, Vienna, first German edition, 1835.

Abu al-Qasim Mahmud ibn Umar al-Zamakhshari (1075-1144), known as al-Zamakhshari, also called Jar Allah (Arabic for «God's neighbour»), was a medieval Muslim scholar of Persian origin, who subscribed to the Mu'tazilite theological doctrine. He was born in Khwarezmia, but lived most of his life in Bukhara, Samarkand, and Baghdad. He was a great authority on the Arabic language as well as a rationalist theologian. This little publication drew Hammer into a serious scholarly dispute with the German Arabist Fleischer, who set out in his 1836 counter-translation Hammer's philological weaknesses. Bibliographic references: Goed. VII, 766, 90; Zenker I, 1347; Fück 165. [35165]

£ 1,400.00



44. HARRIS, Walter B.

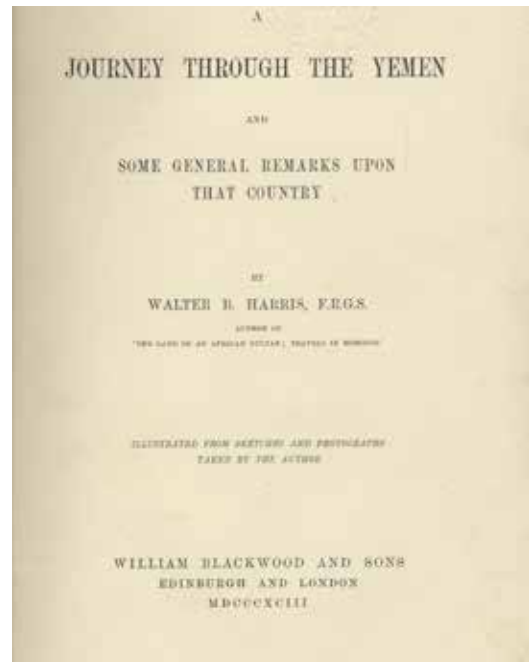
A Journey Through The Yemen, and Some General Remarks Upon That Country.

8vo. xii, 385 pp., + 32 pp., publisher's adverts at rear, half-title, frontispiece, 3 maps of which one folding with short tear, 24 plates taken by the author, contemporary decorated green cloth, title printed on spine & front cover, blind stamps, from the library of Col. Miles, white ink shelf on spine, extremities rubbed, William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London, first edition, 1893.

An important impression on Yemen at the beginning of the 20th century, written by a British scholar, who wrote two other similar works on Morocco. Part of this work was published as a series of articles in The Illustrated London News. The book is divided into two parts; the first discusses the history of Yemen before the Hijira, and the influence of Islam. A detailed account is given on the Yemeni rebellion against the Turks, and European interference.

The second part is an account of the author's travels to Aden, Yarim, Dhana, Sana'a, and Hodeidah. [25186]

£ 400.00



45. [HERBERT, Henry Howard Molyneux, Earl of Carnarvon].

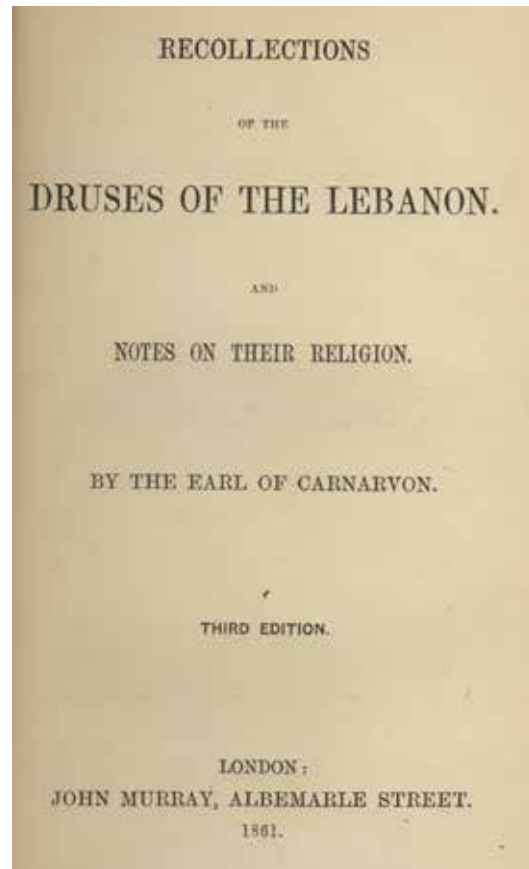
Recollections of The Druses of The Lebanon and Notes on their Religion.

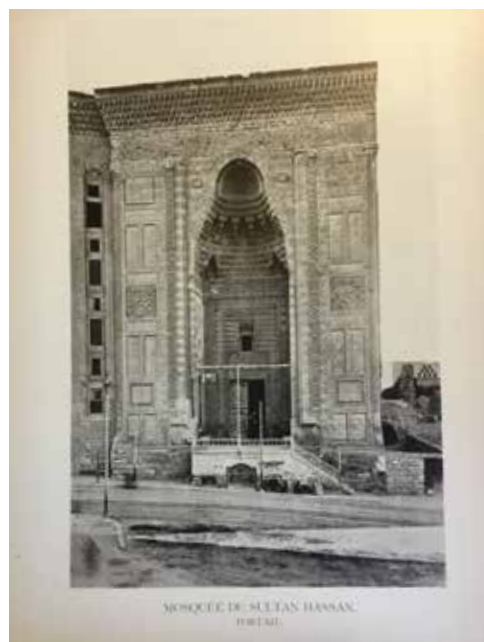
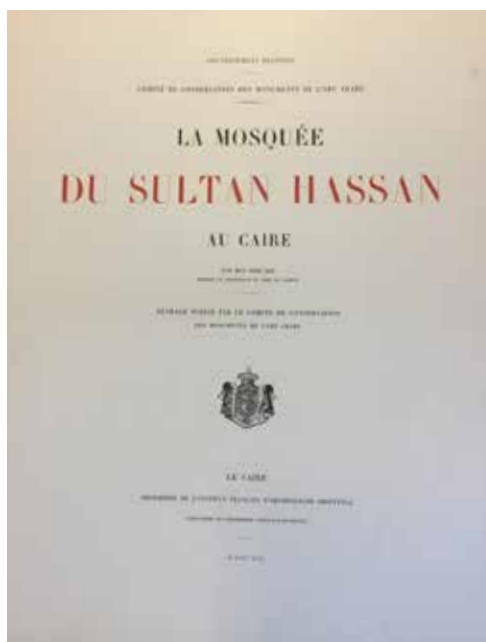
8vo. viii, 122 pp., [2 adverts], half-title, original embossed cloth, faded & worn, new end papers, copy inside clean and in very good condition, John Murray, London, third edition, 1861.

First edition of this early work by the great nineteenth-century politician Lord Carnarvon was published in late 1860, a year which had seen a major outbreak of violence between Druzes and Maronites in the Lebanon and Syria. 'While at Oxford, Carnarvon formed a lifelong friendship with Lord Sandon, later third Earl of Harrowby. Shortly after graduating, the two men made an adventurous journey to Asia Minor, reaching Babylon, then relatively little visited. From his observations in Damascus, Carnarvon later published [this work]' (Oxford D.N.B.).

'Recent events in the Lebanon have alone suggested – perhaps I should say alone justify – the publication of this slight sketch of the Druse, and of their singular faith. My visit was too short to allow me to study for myself many of those questions of domestic and political economy which are of interest and value at the present time; and I have therefore, in my personal recollections of the people and country, preferred to reproduce only the general impressions made on my mind, without engrafting on them embellishment or addition, for which I must have been indebted to the larger experience of other travellers' (Introduction). [10413]

£ 800.00





46. HERZ BEY, Max.

La Mosquée du Sultan Hassan au Caire.

Folio. (50 x 40 cm), [4], 34 pp., 20 plates on green percaline, of which 3 on double-sided, one in colour, 9 illustrations within text, title printed in black and red ink, published by the "Comité de Conservation des Monuments de l'Art Arabe", Imprimerie de L'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale, Le Caire, 1899.

In the 19th century, the state of preservation of Arab-Islamic monuments in Egypt deteriorated rapidly. In order to counteract this process, in 1881, Khedive Tawfiq founded the Comité de Conservation des Monuments de l'Art Arabe. In the same year, the Austrian architect Max Herz was employed as a draftsman by Franz Pasha, the director of the Technical Office of the Ministry of Religious Endowments (Waqf). Herz was later appointed as chief architect, and subsequently held several positions including director of the Arab Museum in 1892 (Islamic Art Museum), and in 1901 became director of the Comité. Throughout his career in the Egyptian civil service, Herz developed a reputation that led him to being honoured with the title Bey in 1895 and later Pasha in 1912. Although decisions were taken collectively in the sessions of the Comité, which consisted of both Egyptian and European scholars, Herz played a decisive role in the Comité, which soon extended the sphere of its activities to monuments of Coptic architecture too. For over a quarter of a century, Herz played an outstanding role in the preservation of monuments of Arab-Islamic and Coptic architecture. We are indebted to him for the survival of a number of monuments, while in the case of restored monuments it was he who more or less determined the form in which they appear today. Max Herz was an outstanding historian of architecture, and his publications are worthy of our attention, because they were written by a highly gifted and well educated specialist who lived among the monuments of Cairo over the course of 35 years, in everyday contact and continuous interaction with them. He subjected many of them to interventions of varying degrees, ranging from thorough examination to complete reconstruction. Among Herz's publications is his monograph on the mosque complex of Sultan Hasan. Ever since it was built in the mid-fourteenth century, the complex of al-Nasir Hasan has dazzled those who have seen it, from contemporary chroniclers, to travellers through the ages, to modern scholars. In praise of the complex, alMaqrizi writes: "There is no sanctuary of the Muslims, known in the lands of Islam, that equals this jami' and its dome, the likes of which has not been built in Egypt, Syria, Iraq, North Africa, or Yemen." Both Ibn Taghribirdi and Ibn Shahin describe it as an edifice with no equal in the whole world and one of the wonders of the world. Among Western travellers, both Pietro della Valle and Jean Thevenot, who visited Cairo in the 17th century, proclaimed it the most impressive jami' they had ever seen. In modern times, the fascination with this complex began with Max Herz's art historical study. With the aim of launching an early type of 'media campaign' to pave the way for the complete reconstruction of one of the most important monuments of Arab-Islamic architecture in Cairo and perhaps in the entire Islamic world, in 1899 Herz published this folio-size monograph on the mosque complex of Sultan Hasan, a publication which retains its importance to this day and on which many subsequent studies have been based. Bibliographic reference: Creswell, 67; OCLC 7065880. [35168]

£ 5,500.00

47. HIRSCH, Leo.

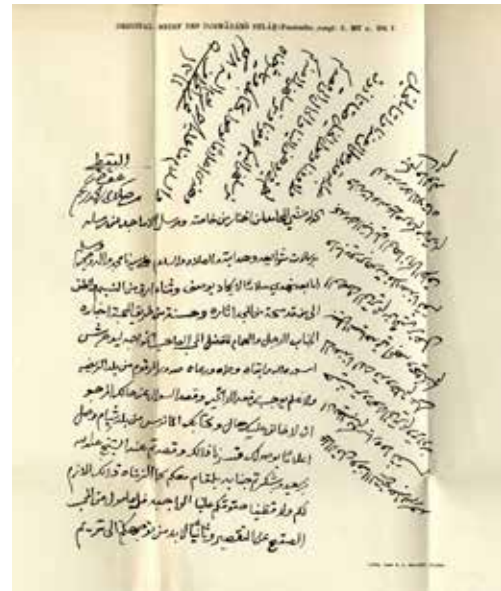
Reisen in Sud-Arabien, Mahra-Land und Hadramut.

8vo. xii, 331 pp., [2], 2 plates of which one is folding, large folding map with small marginal tear without any loss, later half-cloth with marbled boards, new endpapers, copy in very good condition, E. J. Brill, Leiden, first edition, 1897.

Leo Hirsch was a German who was inspired by the travelogue of A. Wrede and Heinrich Maltzan. In 1893 he became the first European to penetrate Wadi Hadhramaut and visit its towns such as Shibam and Tarim. This work was written three years after the completion of the journey. Hirsch began planning to travel to Hadhramaut in 1888 during a voyage to Aden, but after encountering many problems, he left Aden for Somalia. However, his journey to Aden had opened him the possibility to try again, by way of corresponding with a Yemeni of the Makkawi family. In December 1892, Hirsch landed again in Aden, after receiving help from an officer in the East India Company, who had travelled several times between Hadhramaut and India, and who provided him with maps of the region.

He finally succeeded on 1 July, 1893 to reach Mukallah, by following the route previously taken by Wrede. Hirsch travelled to the city of Hora, and from there set out into Hadhramaut. Hirsch provides not only new insights into the cities and towns of the coast and the Wadi, but also gives a lively scientific description of his route, as well as rich information, which added many basic facts to the physical and geographical knowledge of Hadhramaut. He describes in detail the topography of the Hadramaut region, its tribes, irrigation, Sultans and the many different plants.

Bibliographic references: Henze II, 588; Hilprecht p. 724. [19980]



£ 2,000.00

48. HURGRONJE, C. Snouck.

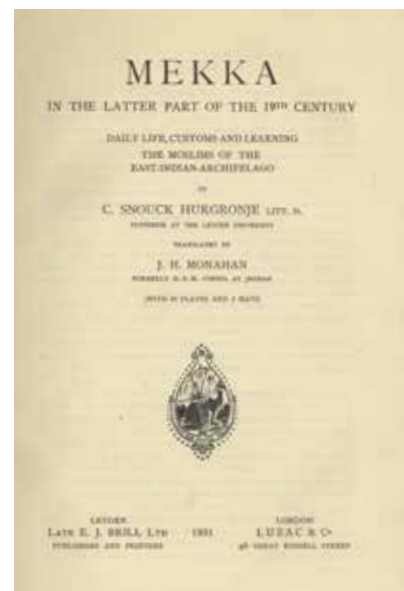
Mekka in the latter part of the 19th century. Daily life, customs and learning, the Moslems of the East-Indian-Archipelago.

8vo. vi, 309 pp., 2 maps of which one is folding, 20 b/w photographic illustrations, translated by J. H. Monahan, contemporary cloth, biblio, index, E. J. Brill, Leiden, & Luzac & Co. London, first English edition, 1931.

The author was a professor of the Arabic language in the University of Leiden. He travelled to Arabia in 1884-85 and had the opportunity to live in Mecca for six months and in Jeddah for another six months. The book is divided into four large chapters, dealing respectively with daily life, family life, learning and the Jâwah in Mecca. Each chapter is illustrated with several photographs, mostly portraits, depicting among

others a physician, a merchant with his slave, a bride and groom, pilgrims and the doorkeeper of the Kaaba, and also including a view of the Masjid al-Haram mosque. The book ends with an index and two maps, one showing Mecca. During his travels Snouck Hurgronje took many pictures of the holy city and its inhabitants, which made him the first western photographer in the city. In 1888 he published two volumes in German entitled Mekka describing his travels, to which a Bilder- atlas zu Mekka was added in 1888.

Bibliographic references: Cf. Fück 231; OCLC 1088989. [7641]



£ 650.00

49. IBN ABI ZER' Fesano (AL-FASI), Abu al-Hassan ibn Abdallah.

Kitab al-Anis al-Mutrib bi Rawd Al-Qurtas fi Akhbar Muluk Al-Maghrib Wa Tareekh Madinat Fas. Annales Regum Mauritaniae A Conditio Idrisidarum Imperio Ad Annum Fugae 726. TWO VOLUMES.

4to. Volume I: Textum Arabicum Continens: 381 pp., [2 errata], Arabic text, Volume II: Versionem Latinam, text edited by Carolus Johannes Tomberg. Scripturae Varietatem et Observationes Continens: [3], xiv, 446 pp., Latin text, translated & edited by Carolus Johannes Tornber, contemporary embossed green cloth, lightly rubbed round edges, title gilt on faded spine, Litteris Academicis, Upsala, 1843-1846.

Rare work covering the history of Al-Maghrib and Islamic Spain. Drafted during the first third of the 14th century, 726/1326 by Ibn Abi Zar', this history of Fes and Morocco is a plagiarism of the Bayân of Ibn al-Idhârî. Inspired by al-Bakrî, the Rawd al-Qirtas and the Bayân tally in their description of the nomadic life of the Saharans and the facts relating to Yahya b. Ibrahim. The Rawd al-Qirtas begins by confusing the chronology and leading us astray by imaginary facts and silence on the events related by the Bayân and al-Hulal al-Mawshiyya.

This edition of «Annales Regum Mauritaniae» is one of the most important works edited by the Swedish Orientalist Carl Johannes Tornberg (1807-77). Published in Arabic with a translation into Latin. The text covers the history of Spain, Fes and Morocco from the 8th century onwards. Carl Johannes Tornberg, was an Orientalist, an Arabist and Professor in Eastern Languages at Lund University in 1850. His translation of the Qur'an, 1874, is the first complete one in Swedish, but it subsequently fell in disgrace; instead, this and his edition of Ibn-El-Athir's universal history in 14 volumes (Leiden, 1851-76), consolidated his importance in the field of European Orientalism.

Bibliographic reference: Zenker I, 854 & II, 726. [18582]



£ 2,500.00

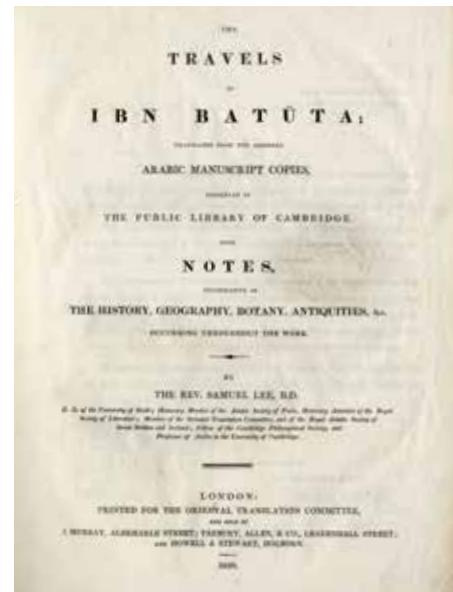
50. IBN BATTUTA, Muhammad Ibn Abdallah.

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.

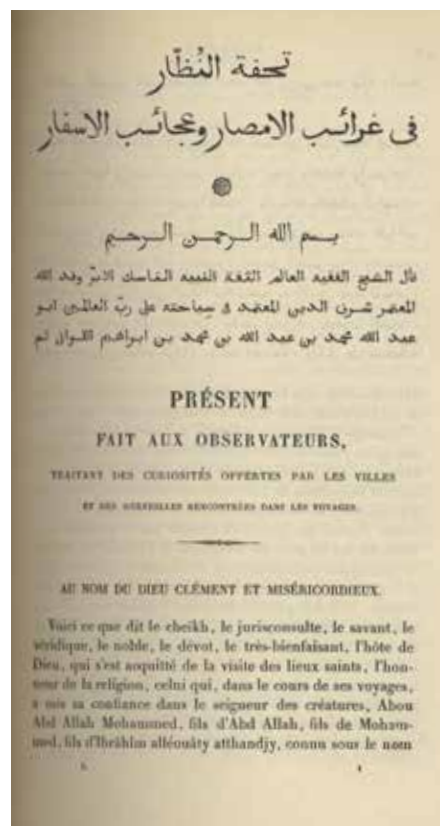
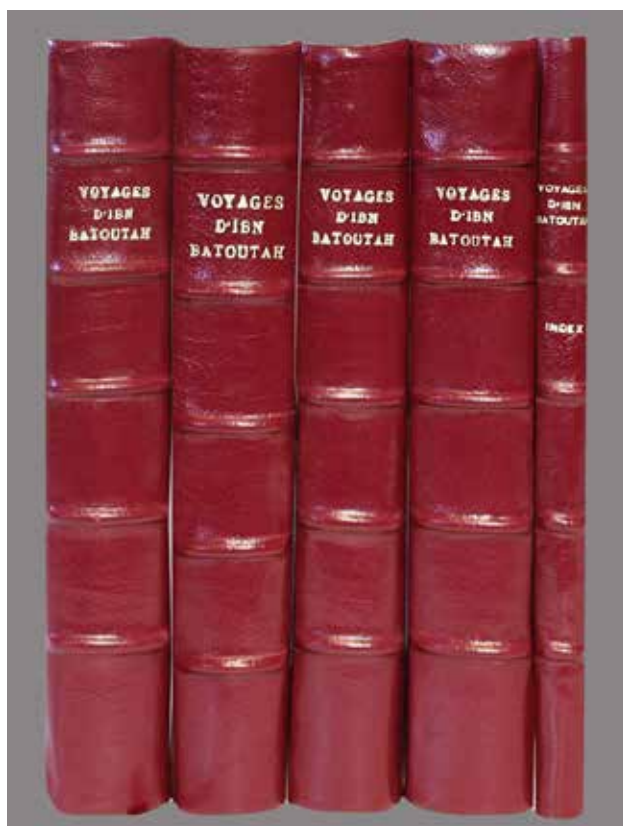
4to. xviii, [1], 243 pp., [1], +16 pp., (Report of the proceedings of the first general meeting of the subscribers to the Oriental Translation Fund, with the prospectus, report of the committee and regulations), translated with notes by Samuel Lee, half-title, presentation letter from the Oriental Translation 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 also made 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 University Cambridge Library 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.

Bibliographic references: Cordier III, 2046; Cox I, p. 85; Howgego, to 1800, B47; Lust 273; Morrison I, 430. [34774]



£ 9,000.00



51. IBN BATTUTA, Muhammad Ibn Abdallah.

Voyages d'Ibn Batoutah. Texte Arabe, accompagné d'une traduction, COMPLETE SET IN FIVE VOLUMES INCLUDING INDEX.

8vo. xlvii, 443 pp., / xiv, 465 pp., / xxvi, 476 pp., / 479 pp., / 91 pp of index, Arabic & French text with translation by C. Defrémery et Le Dr B. R. Sanguinetti, modern half-calf with marbled boards, gilt title on raised spine, original wrappers preserved, small closed marginal tear to wrapper of volume 4, otherwise set in very good condition, published by Collection d'Ouvrage Orientaux publie par La Societe Asiatique, Imprimerie Nationale, Paris, 1927-1949.

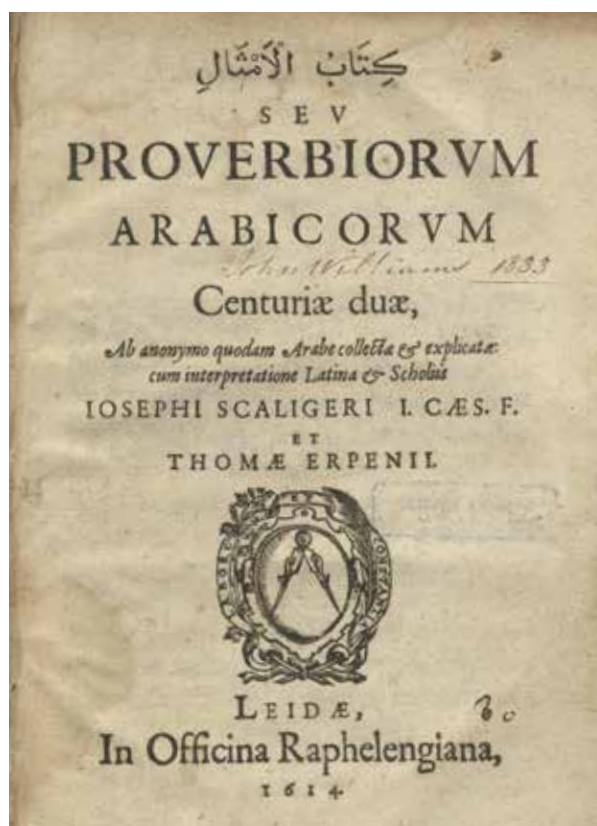
According to the Encyclopaedia of Islam this is the best edition of 'Tuhfat al-Nuzzar Fi Gara'ib al-Amsar Wa Aja'ib al-Asfar' by the celebrated traveller, Shams al-Din Abdullah Mohammed al-Lawati al-Tangji known as Ibn Batuta who left his native city Tangier with a view of performing the pilgrimage to Mecca; he actually traversed a great part of the Islamic world between 1325 and 1349. On his return he visited Marrakech, Fes, Ceuta, Salé, and various other places in Morocco.

The complete MSS from which MM. Defremery and Sanguinetti's edition was prepared, were found in Constantine, Algeria, on the capture of the city by the French. One of them was in the biography of Ibn Jawzi. The translation was based on five manuscripts of the Rihla kept at the Bibliothèque Imperiale in Paris. The chief MSS. in English libraries are the abridgements presented by Burckhardt to Cambridge University, and Dr. Lee's version was prepared from those. Another manuscript, apparently unknown to the editors of the above edition, dating from the eighteenth century, is in the collection of Dr. R. Brown, who obtained it from the Library of Amedé Jaubert. Its origin is not known.

Famous European travellers such as Seetzen, and Burckhardt were the first to note the importance of this work. The German Orientalist Kosegarten published in 1818 parts of this work in German, with the intention of publishing the whole work in the future. In 1829 Samuel Lee published an English version, and a Portuguese version translated by José de Santo Antonio appeared in 1840.

Bibliographic references: Encyclopaedia of Islam III, 735-736; Playfair 752; Macro 1249; Henze II, 682; Gall II, p. 333. [34903]

£ 6,000.00



52. IBN-SALLAM, Abu Ubaid al-Qassim.

Kitab al-'Amthal. Seu Proverbiorum Arabicorum Centuriae Duae. ab anonymo quodam Arabe collectae & explicatae. Cum interpretatione Latina et scholiis.

8 vo. [7], 116 pp., Arabic & Latin text edited & introduced by Joseph Juste Scaligeri & Thomas Erpinus, modern half calf binding with marbled boards, raised gilt spine, gilt title, title page with ownership entry and faint stamp, last ten leaves with water stain at top margin, soiling, browning, complete copy with the last blank leaf, Raphelengius, Leiden, first edition, 1614.

First edition of a selection from Abu 'Ubayd ibn Sallam's famous collection of Arabic proverbs, with Latin version by the great classical scholar Joseph Scaliger, prepared for publication by the pioneering Arabist Thomas Erpenius, and printed at the press of Frans Raphelengius the Elder. Abu 'Ubayd ibn Sallam, an eighth-century scholar who studied at the grammatical schools of Basra, Kufa, and Baghdad, wrote standard works on a number of linguistic subjects, including his famous compilation of proverbs- his only known work on adab. As such, this book represents the first printing of any Arabic "literary" work. It is also one of the first Arabic publications from the Dutch university town of Leiden, famous for its Arabic studies and publications throughout the Golden Age of the seventeenth century and down to the present day. The orientalist scholar-printer, Raphelengius (son-in-law of the great Antwerp printer, Plantin) had already in 1595 produced a specimen of Arabic types which included examples of maghribi letter forms; but it was not until the second decade of the seventeenth century that he produced any Arabic texts - Epistles from the New Testament, Erpenius's great grammar of Arabic, his own Arabic-Latin Lexicon (the first such publication), and this edition of Arabic proverbs. The original manuscript copy of the proverbs had been acquired in Rome by a Frenchman, David Rivault Sieur de Fleurance, who gave it at first to a Maronite for translation, and then took it back with him to Paris for the towering figure of French scholarship, Isaac Casaubon who, in turn, passed the manuscript to the other great scholar of the period, Joseph Scaliger in Leiden, who applied his rudimentary knowledge of Arabic to translating the proverbs. But it was Thomas Erpenius who prepared the edition and tactfully added notes to the great scholar's work. The printed dedication is to Casaubon, by then a Huguenot exile in London and near the end of his life. A second edition, dedicated by Erpenius to Isaac Casaubon's son, appeared in 1623.

Bibliographic references: Schnürer 216; Smitskamp 267 BL; NUC, 2 copies: Library of Congress: Hyvernat Collection. [34104]

£ 5,000.00

53. IMPRIMERIE ORIENTALE.

Spécimens des Caractères de l'imprimerie Catholique, Beyrouth (Syrie).

4to. 27 pp., [1], Arabic, Syriac, Greek, Hebrew and French text, text within gilt decorated borders, publisher's original decorated cloth, title gilt in French & Arabic on front cover, weak spine faded and rubbed, otherwise leaves are in mint condition, Imprimerie Catholique, Beyrouth, [1905]. [27838]

£ 900.00



54. JAMES, David.

Manuscripts of the Holy Qur'an from The Beginning to The Fall of Baghdad H 656 AD 1258. 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]



£ 2,500.00

55. 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 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 transferred to the 20th, and ordered to India.

There he served as aide-de camp to the Governor - General, the Marquis of Hastings. In 1823-24 he returned overland to England. This is an account of that journey and includes a description of 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

56. LA ROQUE, Jean de.

Voyage de L'Arabie Heureuse Par l'Océan 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 12mo. [14], 403 pp., [13 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.

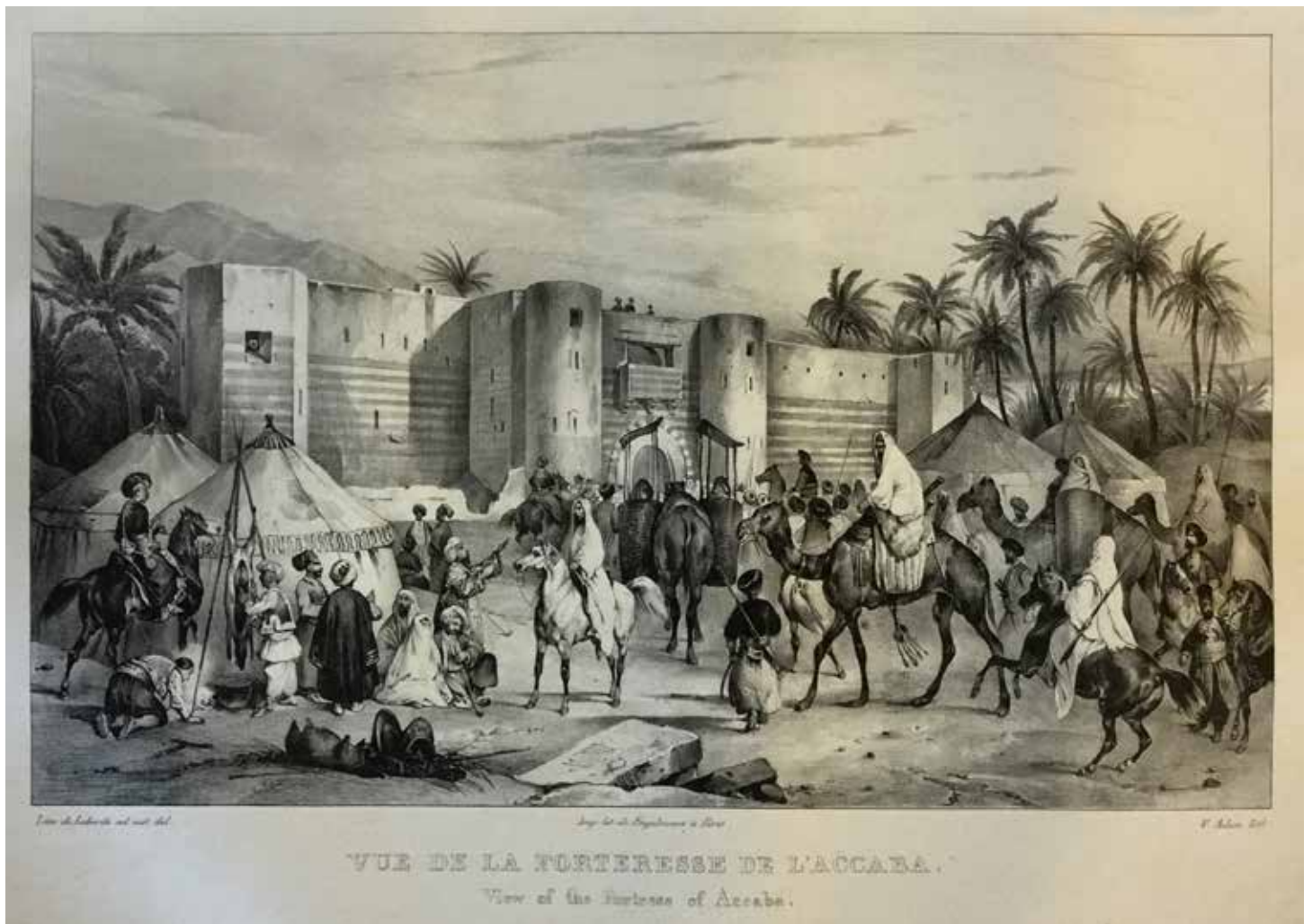
Jean de La Roque (1661-1743) was born in Marseilles. He studied Oriental languages, and travelled several times to the Levant, and worked as a correspondent for his father's newspaper, the *Mercure*, at Trevoux, north of Lyon. According to the editor's preface, the book grew out of a small account of 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; Müller, Kaffee S.180; Gay 3680; Bitting 274. [24000]



£ 1,700.00

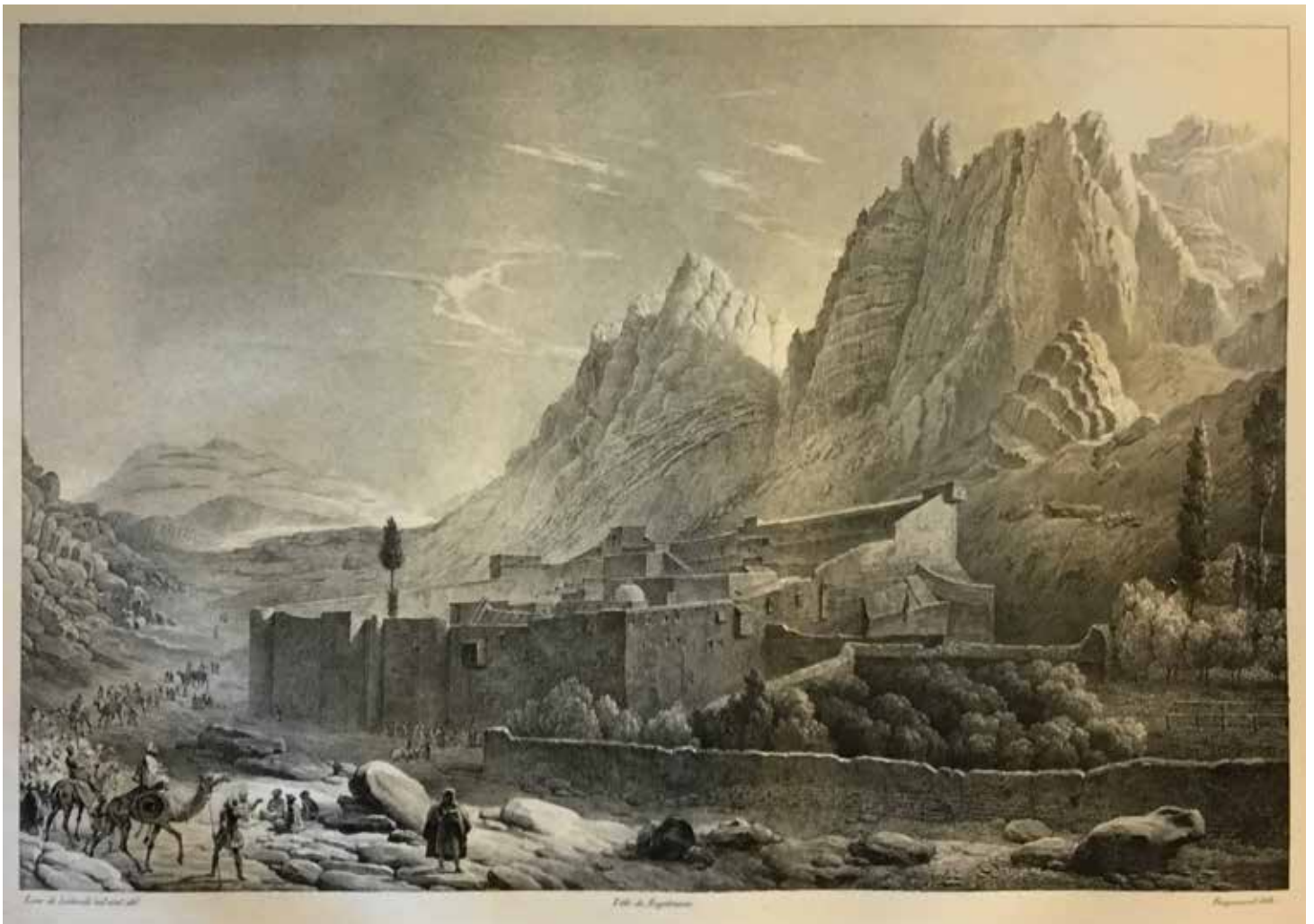


57. LABORDE, Simon Joseph Léon Emmanuel, Marquis de.

Voyage de l'Arabie Pétrée.

Elephant Folio. (43 x 59 cm), [4], 87 pp., [1], Russian Red half-calf, with original corners of the period, title gilt on ornate smooth spine, untrimmed edges, Complete copy to include: the false title, the title page illustrated with the large frontispiece vignette of V. Adam, the Hommage to S.A.R Guillaume II électeur de Landgrave, souverain de la Hesse, Grand Duc de Fulde, the Preface and 36 pp. of introduction, the explanation pages of the plates and the Flora, the full list of the plates which are 69 to include 1 folding map all mounted on tab and depicting the landscapes, monuments, tribes, the fauna and flora of the area (2 of the plates are coloured) painted by Madame de Laborde (1), Belliard (1), Champmartin (1), Dumenil (1), Léon de Laborde (64), Linant (13) and Oudart (1), lithographed by Deroy, Deveria, Engelmann, Fragonard, Hostein, Laborde, Lavigne, Sabatier, Smith,...; Bookplate from the Library de La Rochefoucauld, Duc de Bisaccia, some light foxing throughout mainly in the margins, not affecting the plates or text, published by Girard, Paris, first edition, 1830.

Archivist, curator, draughtsman and engraver, De Laborde (1807 - 1869) was the son of count (Louis-Joseph-) Alexandre de Laborde and Marie-Anne-Thérèse de Sabatier de Cabre. His family was for generations associated with government public-service appointments. His grandfather, Jean Joseph de Laborde was a Privy Councillor and banker to Louis XV



(and guillotined in 1794). Alexandre de Laborde was a Privy Councillor and deputy for the Seine and Oise district. Léon de Laborde's education also focused on a political career. In 1824 his father lost his assignment and he and his seventeen-year-old son traveled throughout the Middle East, from Damascus to Cairo. There Léon met the engineer Louis Linant de Bellefonds (1799-1883). The two Frenchmen decided to set up an expedition to the newly-discovered site of Petra with a view to making drawings of the monuments. The team of Linant and de Laborde spent more time at the site than any previous Western visitors, documenting the remains through drawings. After his return, De Laborde served as an embassy secretary in Rome, London, and Cassel. In 1830 he published a detailed day-to-day report of his 1828 travel, *Voyage de l'Arabie Pétrée*, richly illustrated with lithographs of his own drawings as well as a number of those by Linant. It includes various maps and plans, and an introductory essay on different aspects of the region, such as travel, pilgrimage, and trade. An engraver himself, he wrote a study on the history of mezzotint engraving, *Histoire de la gravure en manière noire* (1839) and another on the discovery of printing, *Nouvelles recherches sur la découverte de l'imprimerie* (1840). In 1841 he was elected Deputy of the town of Étampes, succeeding his father. He married Louise-Félicie Cousin-Corbin. In 1842 he was elected a member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres. In 1847 he was appointed curator of the Department of Antiquities at the Louvre, and a year later he became the curator of the collections of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. His research of the archives of Burgundy led to important art historical studies covering the period 1384-1482. Among these, his three-volume publication on the dukes of



Burgundy, Les ducs de Bourgogne (1849-1852) deserves to be singled out. His pioneering study on sixteenth-century French Renaissance painting (1850 and 1855), *La renaissance des arts à la cour de France*, is also based on archival sources. De Laborde was involved in the contemporary art scene, such as the 1851 London World's Fair and the 1855 Paris Exposition Universelle. In 1857 he was appointed general director of the Archives de l'Empire. In 1868, the year before he died, he became a member of the Senate. A son, Alexandre-Léon-Joseph (1853-1944), was a specialist of illuminated manuscripts.

Laborde is among the first western explorers of the region around Petra. His travelogue *Voyage de l'Arabie Pétrée* provides a remarkable contribution to the documentation of the archaeological sites of Petra. His archival research was pioneering as well. Louis Courajod (q.v.), who also later held Laborde's position at the Louvre, maintained a special admiration for De Laborde's work as curator.

Bibliographic references: Heinz III, 101 f; Gay 3647; Tobler p. 150; Röhrich p. 362 - 3; Schur n° 321; Blackmer n° 929; Labib p. 111 - 15; Brunet, III-714; Vicaire, IV-758.
[34570]

£ 30,500.00

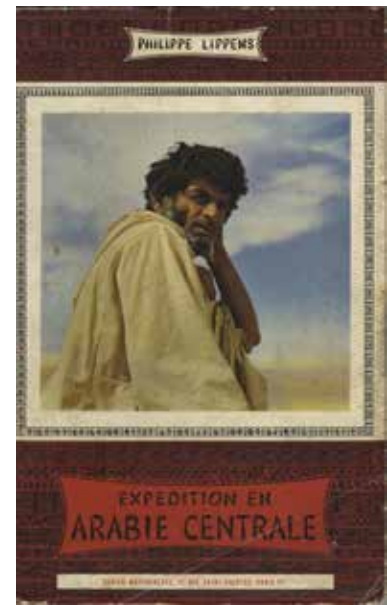
58. LIPPENS, Philippe.

Expedition En Arabie Centrale.

8vo. xi, 214 pp., [1], folding map, b/w photographic plates, publisher's original pictorial wrappers, slightly rubbed, index, copy inside clean & in very good condition, Librairie d'Amerique et d'Orient, Paris, first edition, 1956.

Preface by Harry St. John Philby and foreword by G. Ryckmans. Lippens (1910-89), a young Belgian officer, participated in the United Nations mission in Palestine in late 1940s and was among the discoverers of the Dead Sea Scrolls in 1949. He embarked on an archaeological expedition to Central Arabia in 1951 and to Qumran in 1953. In Arabia he visited Jeddah, Mecca, Taif, Bisha, Abha, Najran, Qarya, and Riyadh. Among his companions during his travels in Arabia was Harry St. John Philby. [511]

£ 150.00



59. LORIMER, John Gordon.

Dalil al-Khalij. Gazetteer of The Persian Gulf, Oman and Central Arabia. TWO VOLUMES IN FIVE + BOX OF MAP & CHARTS.

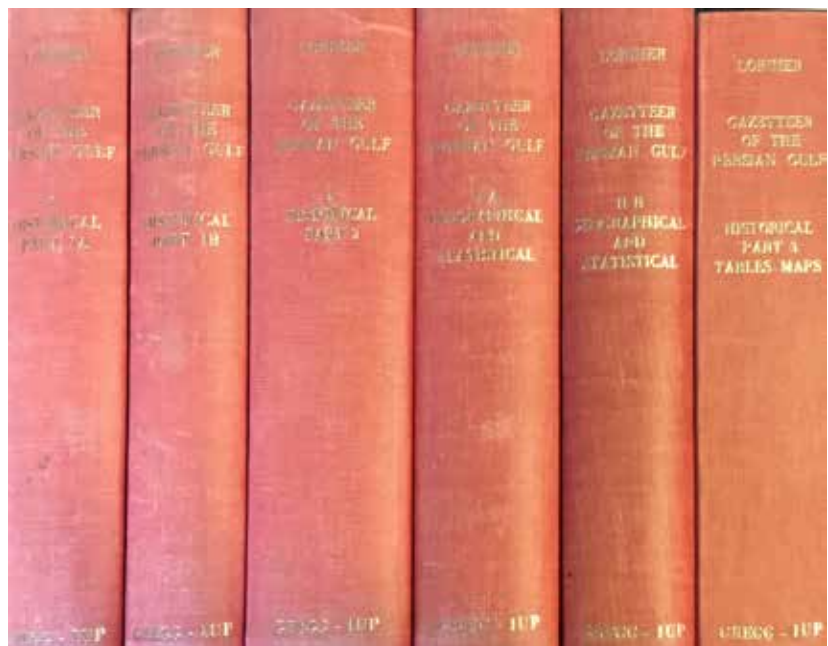
8vo. Volume I, Part 1 A: cxxx, 786 pp., / Volume I: Historical, Part 1 B: 787-1624 pp., / Volume I, Part 2: cxxx 1625-2741 pp., / Volume II A: Geographical and Statistical: iv (introduction), 1030 pp., / Volume II, B: Geographical and Statistical: 1031-1952 pp., / Box: Volume I, Historical: contains 17 folding genealogical charts, 1 large folding map, 1 folding chart, red cloth, title gilt on spine, previous owner's name inscribed verso front covers, reprinted from original 1908 - 1915 edition in the India Office library, Gregg International Publishers Limited, Westmead, 1970.

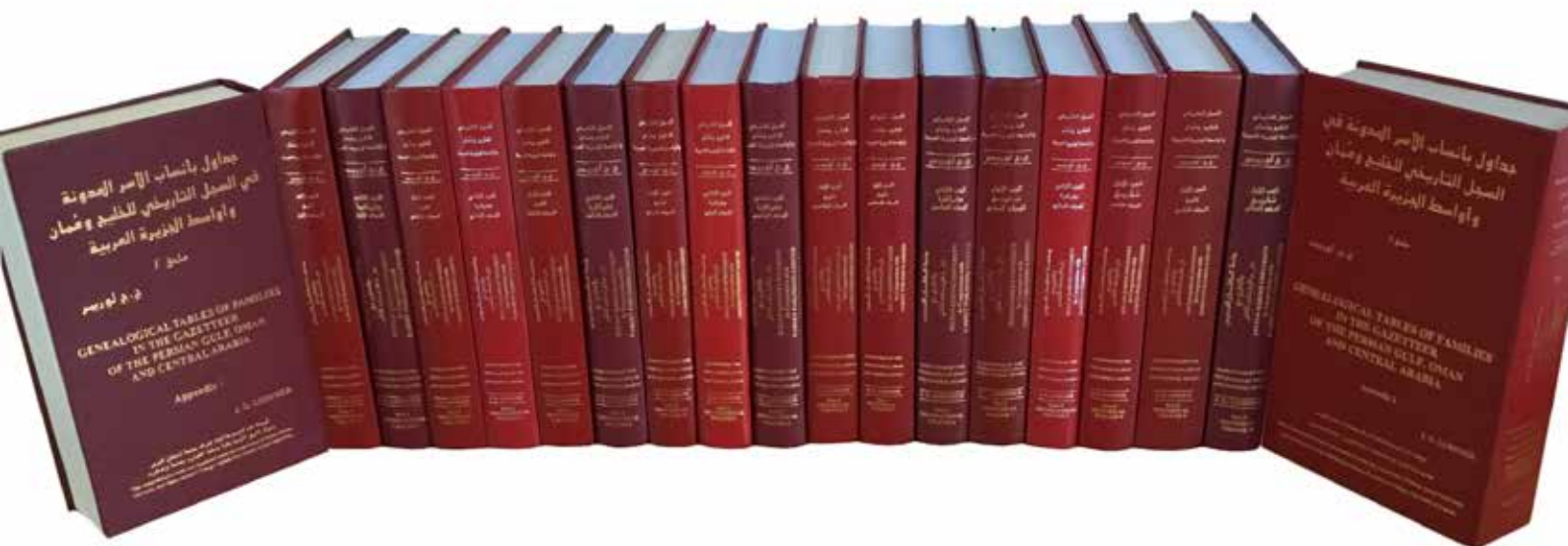
The Gazetteer was first published in two volumes, the first in 1908, the second in 1915, but was not released to the public. It was classified as 'Secret and For Official Use Only' by British Government Departments and Agencies until 1970, when the ban was lifted.

The Gazetteer is considered an encyclopaedia for Arab Gulf region. It covers geographical, historical, and social details concerning the Persian Gulf. Lorimer, an official in the Indian Civil Service, was placed on special duty and given the task of compiling a 'convenient and portable handbook' for British policy makers and representatives in the area. It was to be completed in six months for use as a work of reference for British officials during the pre- First World War period of increasing international tension in the Gulf area.

Several editions appeared of this monumental work, but some of them were published with alterations of the original texts and omissions of certain parts. This is the complete English and Arabic translation of the Gazetteer. [9280]

£ 2,000.00





60. LORIMER, John Gordon.

Gazetteer of the Persian Gulf, Oman and Central Arabia. «'al-Sijill 'al-ta'rikhiyah lil-Khalij wa-'Uman wa-'awasit 'al-Jazirahh 'al-'Arabiyyah» NINETEEN VOLUMES.

8vo. Arabic and English text, Part I: Historical (10 volumes), Part II: Geographical (7 volumes), 2 Appendices with genealogical tables and maps, Appendix 1: 26 sheets / Appendix 2: 23 sheets. This comprehensive work was translated under the supervision of Sultan Qaboos University and «Saint Antony's College» Middle East Centre, Oxford University, Hardback binding, appendix, index, set in mint condition, New. Garnet, Reading, 1995.

The Gazetteer of the Persian Gulf, Oman and Central Arabia was compiled and written by John Gordon Lorimer (1870-1914), an official of the Indian Civil Service, and assisted by a dedicated team of researchers from the Political Department of the British government in India. It was originally intended as a 'convenient and portable handbook' for British policy makers and representatives in the area. So thorough were the fact-finding missions which Lorimer undertook over a ten-year period, that the scale of the work escalated; a geographical and statistical volume was published in 1908, to be followed by a two-part historical 'volume' in 1915. A separate portfolio of genealogical charts of the ruling families of the region was also published. For the first time, a comprehensive and accurate bilingual English and Arabic edition of this work is being published. The 2000-page, alphabetically ordered survey which comprises the geographical volume, and the large-scale fold-out map which accompanied it, is being published in seven volumes. The original historical volume, which includes the region's general history from the Abbasid Caliphate of 1258 to the early twentieth century plus individual histories of the eleven political entities within the region, is published as a further ten volumes. In addition, there are two boxed volumes of maps and genealogical tables, bringing the total number of volumes in this set to nineteen. The wealth of historical, political and geographical information from which Lorimer composed the Gazetteer was sourced from official documents of the British government in India and the Gulf, from British naval and military establishments and the East India Company archives, plus, of course, first-hand research and surveys. A bibliography of all previously published explorers' accounts of the region is a further useful resource for researchers. Since being declassified in the 1970s from its original status as 'Secret' and 'For official use only', the Gazetteer has been reproduced in various editions, but this is the first comprehensive and accurate bilingual rendering of the work. A team of translators across the Middle East have worked on rendering both the facts and the style of the original work into Arabic. All the Arabic texts have been checked and approved by Dr Derek Hopwood, Director of the Middle East Centre of St Antony's College, University of Oxford. [9794]

£ 2,600.00

61. LOW, Charles Bathbone.

History of The Indian Navy 1613-1863. TWO VOLUMES.

8vo. Volume I: [1], xvi (preface), xx (contents), (8 list of subscribers), 541 pp., including appendix (the last page of appendix 541 is bound by mistake at rear of volume II) / Volume II: vi (contents), 596 pp., modern half-calf, title gilt on raised spine, set clean and in very good condition, Richard Bentley & Son, London, first edition, 1877.

The only published detailed history of the British Navy and its engagement with the Arab of the Gulf. the work covers specifically the British naval power in the Near East from the earliest days of the East India Company until its abolition in 1863.

1600-1622 first appearance of the East India Company in the Gulf; 1785 Lieutenant McCluer's survey of the Persian Gulf; 1797-1820 the Qawasim - their origin and early history - their defeat of the Imam of Muscat and capture of Ras-al-Khymah; 1820-1824 engagements between British forces and the Beni-Boo-Ali; 1804-1828 marine surveys; 1831

-1838 actions against a Beni-Yas squadron; 1828-1838 travels of Wellsted, Whitelock and others; 1839 capture of Aden; 1848-1863 survey of the Gulf by Constable and Stiffe. The author narrates and analyses the military operations of the British Navy in the eastern waters such as the operations against the Qawasim Arabs the Bani-Boo-Ali in the Arab Gulf, and the occupation of Aden.

Although the Indian Navy ceased to exist in 1863, and its recedes were destroyed by fire in 1814, its history is traced in this work from several memoirs, papers, and reports. A detailed account is given to the war between the Arabs and the British Navy during the period 1797 - 1820. The author describes the defeat of the Imam of Muscat, the capture of Ras al-Khymah, and the treaty of 1820 with the Arab tribes.

The author also describes the background of the British surveys of the Red Sea and the Arab Gulf, and the British Control of Somali and East Africa Coast.

As the British policy makers were eager to secure the road to India, the author explains the background that led to the surveys of Mesopotamia, and Yemen and Somalia and discusses the political affairs of the Arabs in the Gulf.

Bibliographic references: Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 1492; NMM V, 2273. [5362]

£ 800.00



62. LUMSDEN, Lieutenant Thomas.

A Journey from Merut to London, through Arabia, Persia, Armenia, Georgia, Russia, Austria, Switzerland, and France, During The Years 1819 and 1820.

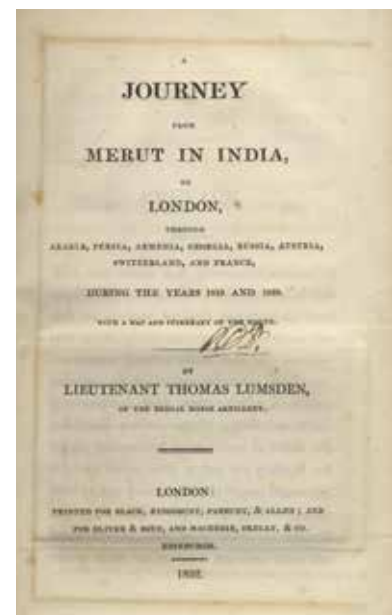
8vo. vii, 272 pp., +12 pp. (Itinerary of Lieutenant Thomas Lumsden from Merut in India to London), hand-coloured folding frontispiece engraved map, engraved plate, a little browned, contemporary full calf, re-backed largely retaining back-strip, marbled endpaper and edges, bookplate of John Waldie verso front cover, cover slightly rubbed at corners, occasional spotting mainly to margins, printed for Black, Kingsbury, Parbury, & Allen, London, 1822.

SCARCE WORK. Lieutenant Thomas Lumsden was a commander attached to the Bengal Horse Artillery. He wrote daily entries for this work, in the course of a journey from India to London. Lumsden started his journey on 3rd October 1819 with the company of Lieutenant A. Cameron of the Bengal Horse Artillery and Dr Matthew Lumsden, who had a perfect knowledge of Arabic and Persian. He visited the town of Muscat, Bushire, then travelled through Persia, Armenia, Central Asia, Ukraine, Georgia, Caucasus, Russia, Poland, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Paris and ended his journey in England. When he arrived in Muscat in 1820 he made some political observations about the British relations with the Arabs of the Gulf.

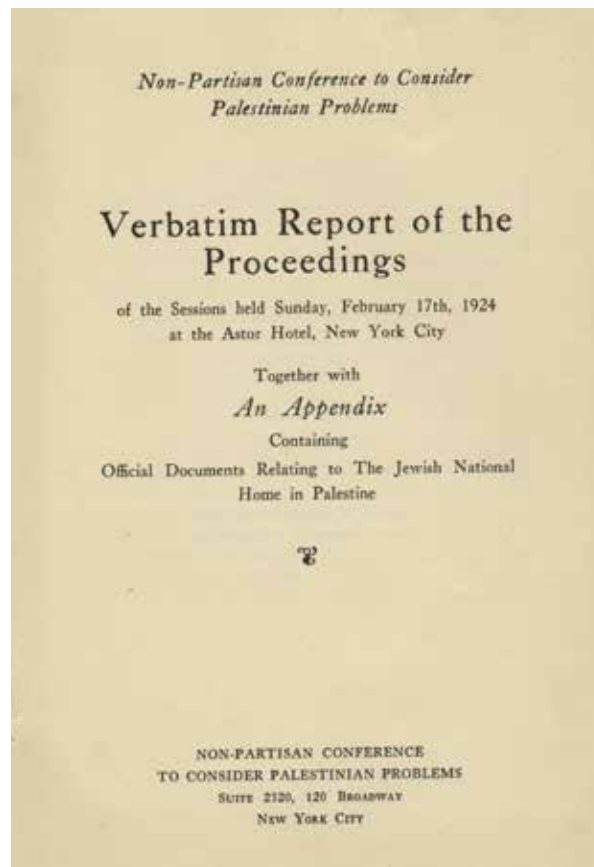
He describes the contacts between the two in these words:

"Muscat is undoubtedly a thriving place, and likely to rise to far greater importance than it has yet attained; and I think it probable that the intercourse between the Arabians and the British in the continent of India, and the Asiatic settlements of the European nations, must ere long tend to enlighten the minds and ameliorate the conditions of the people of Arabia". (p. 69).

Bibliographic reference: Not in Ghani. [23218]



£ 5,000.00



63. MARSHALL, Louis.

Proceedings of Non-Partisan Conference to Consider Palestinian Problems.

8vo. 124 pp., publisher's original wrappers, appendix, a compliment slip from Louis Marshall, the cover is lightly soiled and rubbed at spine extremities, otherwise copy in good condition. Privately printed in New York, 1924.

Extremely rare document. Louis Marshall chaired on 24 February 1924 a "Non-Partisan Conference to Consider Problems" at Astor Hotel, New York. The conference was a step to create the Jewish Agency. The Jewish agency was to take over from the Zionist Organization the League of Nations Mandate - assigned duties of implementing Jewish "Upbuilding" development in Palestine.

A call to Jews of all shades of opinion to consider the upbuilding of Palestine not only the task of Zionists but as an all-Jewish problem was voiced by Louis Marshall, Dr. Chaim Weizmann and Judge Irving Lehman, and many other speakers. Marshall declared: "With the Prophet we say, 'Peace to him who is far off and peace to him who is near.' That is our greeting to all the world. Let us be united in good works. We have enemies from without. I am entirely indifferent to them. Let there not be enemies from within. That would be a tragedy. Then let us all unite in this great cause. Let us speed it. Let us feel that it is our work, our problem and another glorious page will be written in the annals of the Jews of the world".

This work contains all the speeches delivered at that historic conference which turned out to be the corner stone of financing the Jewish settlements in Palestine throughout the 20th century.

This is a rare and important historical document which records the proceedings of a meeting at the Astor Hotel, New York on 17th February 1924, chaired by Louis Marshall. The purpose was to unify the various strands of Jewish activity, Zionist and non-Zionist, in the US and consider the formation of an investment corporation to provide capital for the development of Palestine in conjunction with the Jewish Agency. Presentations made by fourteen of the main delegates are included, such as Weizmann, Ruppin, Cyrus Adler, Irving Lehman, Abram Simon, Horace Stern, and many others. There are pictures of some delegates. Some investment figures are estimated, together with some population estimates. The appendix incorporates extracts from a number of British documents, and some from the 12th and 13th Zionist congresses in Carlsbad concerning Jewish relations with Palestinian Arabs. [33604]

£ 800.00

64. MENGIN, Felix.

Histoire de l'Égypte sous le gouvernement de Mohammed-Aly, ou récit des événemens politiques et militaires qui ont eu lieu depuis le départ des Français jusqu'en 1823. Enrichi de notes par Langlès et Jomard. TWO VOLUMES + ATLAS.

8vo. Volume. I: 1j, 464 pp., / Volume II: 644 pp., / plus small Folio Atlas containing: 12 plates, 5 b/w and 5 colour, 2 folding maps of which 1 is in colour, 1 table (2 sheets) showing trade activities between Egypt and Europe, contemporary half-calf with marbled boards, slightly rubbed round edges, title gilt on flat tooled spine, yellow outer edges, appendices, light occasional foxing, otherwise a nice copy in uniform binding, Arthus Bertrand, Paris, first edition, 1823.

First Edition. COMPLETE with the Atlas containing twelve plates of portraits and landscapes which was issued with the same two volumes. Felix Mengin, son-in-law of Caffé, agent for the French Consul, was resident in Cairo for many years as a merchant. He acted as Chateaubriand's host in Cairo in 1806. Mengin was one of Muhammad Ali's apologists; he wrote a sequel to his work entitled *Histoire Sommaire de l'Égypte*.....

The importance of this historic work lies in the detailed information gathered in it during that period on Egyptian policy towards Arabia, Syria, the European powers, and the Porte. In the appendix of Volume One there is a biography of Ahmad Pasha al-Jazzar of Akka (Acre-Palestine). The preparations made by Ibrahim Pasha for the conquest of Arabia are also mentioned extensively. In Volume II, a large section entitled "Précis de l'histoire des Wahabys" is a detailed analysis of the Wahhabi doctrines, and the situation in Arabia during the early part of the 19th century. A geographical essay about Najd written by Jomard is based on observations made during the Egyptian occupation of Najd in 1820. The essay includes information about distances between major towns and villages, the limits of Najd, al-Yamamah, al-Qatif, Bahrain, al Hasa, the capital of Najd al-Dar'iyyah, and other locations. A list in French and Arabic text is also published for the major towns and villages in Najd. The book is regarded as a major reference for the Egyptian war against the inhabitants of Najd.





The plates are as follows:

- 1- Portrait de Mohammed-Aly, vice-roi d'Egypte, d'après un dessin de M. Le Conte de Forbin. Coloured.
- 2- Mourad Bey, Chef des Mamlouks. Coloured.
- 3- Abdallah Ebn Souhoud, Chef de Wahabys. Coloured.
- 4- Puits à roue du pays de Nedjd.
- 5- Vue du palais et du serail de Mohammed-Aly, à Alexandrie.
- 6- Le Roi de Sennar triturant du maïs. Coloured.
- 7- Une fille de Sennar donnant audience à ses ministres.
- 8- Femme Arabe de la tribu des Ababdeh. Coloured.
- 9- Vue du palais de Mohammed-Aly, sur la place de L'Ezbekyeh, au Kaire, prise à l'époque de l'inondation.
- 10- Plan du nouveau canal d'Alexandrie, dit Mahmoudiyah, dressé par M. Coste, architecte de Mohammed-Aly.
- 11- La Sainte famille se reposant sous un Sycomore à Matharyeh.
- 12- Carte Géographique du pays de Nedjed (gravée).

Bibliographic references: Atabey, n°802; Ibrahim-Hilmy, II, 30; Macro 1577. [32629]

£ 18,000.00

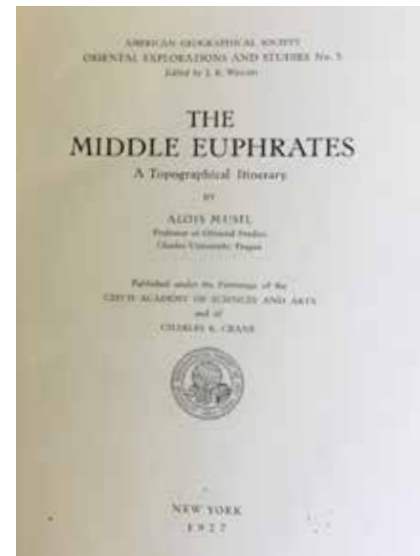
65. MUSIL, Alois.

The Middle Euphrates. A Topographical Itinerary.

8vo. xv, 426 pp., frontispiece map, 57 photographs, 2 folding maps in pocket at rear, original cloth, drawings, title tipped in black on spine & upper cover, Published Under The Patronage of the Czech Academy of Sciences & Arts, and of Charles Crane, American Geographical Society, Oriental Explorations & Studies No: 3, New York, 1927.

Alois Musil (1868-1944) was a noted, early Arabist, and professor in Prague. This work covers his travels in the desert from 1896 to 1915 in what is now Syria, Jordan, Iraq and the north end of Saudi Arabia. Between 1908 and 1915 he carried out far more extended explorations in the immense deserts between the Tigris and the settled frontiers of Syria and southward into the Nejd. [3667]

£ 300.00



66. NIEBUHR, Carsten.

Description de l'Arabie, faite sur des observations propres et des avis recueillis dans les lieux mê mes.

4to. xlii, 372 pp., [12 Table], [1 Errata], 25 engraved plates, plans & maps, 8 folding, of which 2 are of scripts with hand colouring, half-title, engraved vignette on title page, contemporary full calf, lightly rubbed, title gilt on raised spine, S. J. Baalde / J, van Schoonhoven, Amsterdam / Utrecht, 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 the moment it failed to leave Danish waters against winter storms until the loss of all its members, except 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 impression 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.

Bibliographic references: Cox I, 237; Gay 3389; Lipperheide Lc 6. [16699]



£ 2,100.00



67. 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.

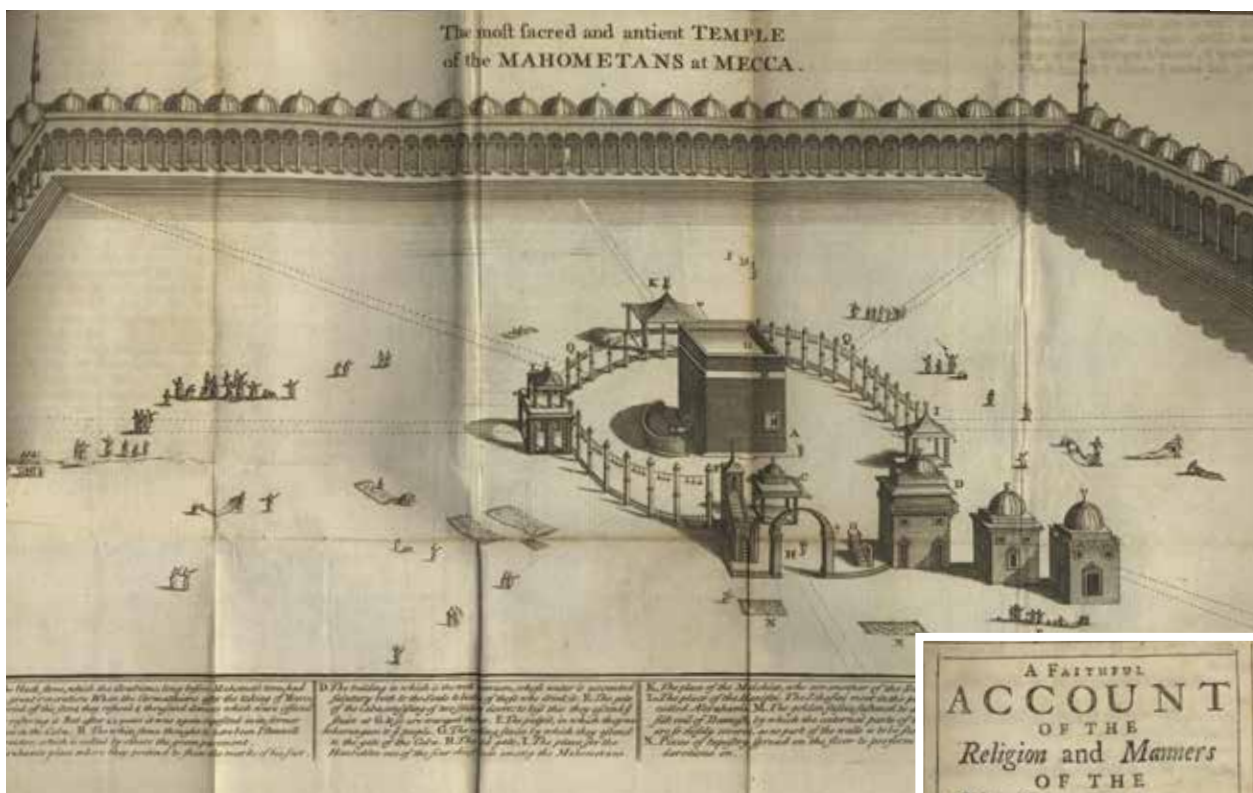
Band III - Die Beduinenstämme in Nord und Mittelarabien und im Irak. Band IV - Teil 1 - Die Arabischen Stämme in Chuzistan (Iran) Pariastämme in Arabien. Band IV - Teil 2 - Register und literaturverzeichnis.

4to. German with some Arabic text, Volume I: ix, [1], 387 pp., frontispiece portrait, 1 map, numerous tables of which 2 are folding, 20 b/w plates, 1 large folding map and 1 large folding table in rear pocket / Volume II: xvi, 447 pp., frontispiece portrait of Ali Ibn al-Husain, 12 b/w plates, numerous tables, 2 folding maps in rear pocket / Volume III: xv, 495 pp., 2 folding maps in rear pocket, numerous tables in text of which some folding / Volume IV, Part 1: xiv, 154 pp., [1 errata], frontispiece portrait, tables, 2 folding maps in rear pocket / Volume IV, Part II: Index and Biblio, 155 pp., [1], later half calf binding, new end papers, set in very good condition, 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), was a Leading Prussian diplomat and researcher, who 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 kept in contact with local leaders, in order to be informed 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 travelled 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]

£ 4,000.00



68. PITTS, Joseph.

A Faithful Account of the Religion and Manners of the Mahometans. In which is a particular relation of their pilgrimage to Mecca, the place of Mahomet's birth; and a description of Medina and of the Tomb there.

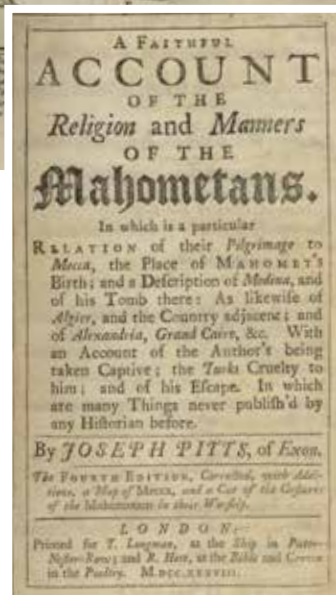
12mo. xxiv, 259 pp., [3 adverts at rear], 2 folding engraved plates, contemporary calf, binding slightly rubbed, rebacked, gilt on spine and binding, small marginal tear to 1 plate without any loss, T. Longman, London, fourth edition, 1738.

Pitts was forced into captivity as a slave at Algiers in 1679 when the merchant ship in which he was sailing was captured by an Algerian pirate ship. In 1680, torture led him to make a declaration of his conversion to Islam, and he accompanied his wealthy Algerian master on the pilgrimage to Mecca via Cairo - of which he gives a very graphic account - Suez and Jeddah. After fifteen years in captivity he succeeded in escaping but on his first night back in England was impressed for the navy, from which, with difficulty he obtained his release.

His work is the first authentic record by an Englishman of the Pilgrimage to Mecca and gives a brief but sensible and consistent account of what he saw. [Sotheby's catalogue].

The first edition appeared in 1704, the third edition in 1738. In the preface to this edition the author complained that the second edition was published without his permission and that it contained many inaccuracies. Pitts had the advantage of being able to refer to the works of some Arab and European historians. The first geography of Arabia was published at the Medici Press in 1592, containing material written by Idrissi. Jean de Thévenot had also brought attention to some of the major Arabic authorities in his *Journaux*, the Arabic sections of which came out between 1674 and 1684. Pitts corrected Thévenot's description of Mecca saying "M. Thévenot is very exact in almost everything of Turkish matters, and I pay much difference to that great author D'Herbelot *Bibliothèque Orientale* which was published in 1697"... Pitts, the author, after his conversion to Islam, gained access to the mosques of Algiers, and since he studied the religious ceremonies of Islam, his command of Arabic and Turkish was excellent. Pitts accompanied his master to pilgrimage to Mecca and recorded every single event of his pilgrimage. Pitts remained four months in Mecca.

Bibliographic reference: Hilmy II, 121 & 122 for 1731 and 1704 edition. [34998]



£ 3,500.00

69. QUR'AN. Abdelkaaba Abdullah ABU-BEKR (Calligrapher) / Lazarus GOLDSCHMIDT.

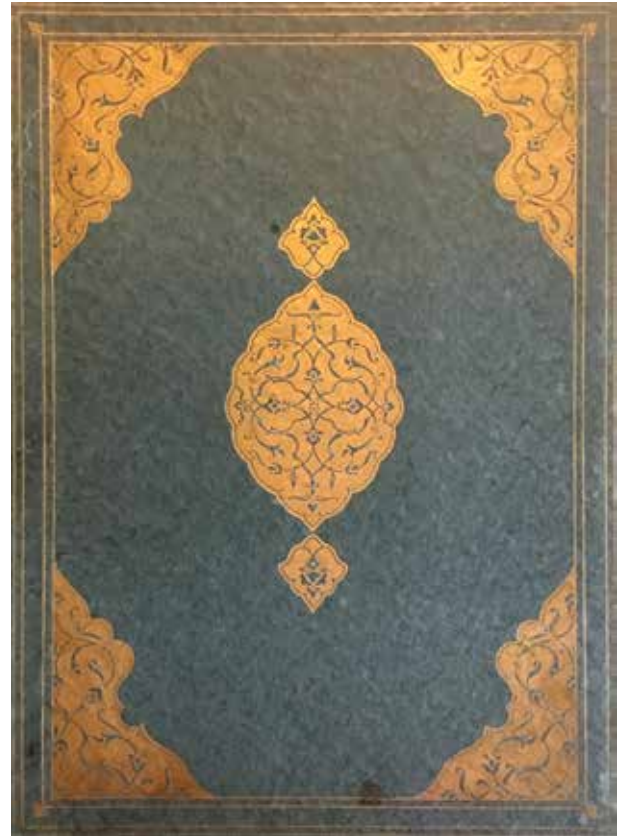
El Koran, das heißt die Lesung. Die Offenbarungen des Mohammed ibn Abdallah des Propheten Gottes. Zu Schrift gebracht durch Abdelkaaba Abdullah Abu-Bekr. [El Koran, that is the reading. The Revelations of Muhammad ibn Abdallah of the Prophet. Scriptured by Abdelkaaba Abdullah Abu Bekr].

Folio. (285 x 392 mm), 214 pp., [1], with illustrated double title page and decorations after old manuscripts by Lazarus Goldschmidt, double column per page, text within red, grey & green borders, designs of the title, the mouldings and the cuttings for the delicate-motifs are by Lazarus Goldschmidt, original gilt decorated boards, lightly stained, spine restored, back cover slightly rubbed, otherwise copy inside in mint condition, Brandussche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Berlin, 1916.

The most beautiful German Qur'an edition of the 20th century. LIMITED EDITION to 200 copies of which this is No. 192.

Lazarus Goldschmidt (1871-1950) was a German writer and translator and was the first to translate the entire Babylonian Talmud into German. "He finished his literal translation from the original text only in the course of 1916 as he mentioned on his title page. Martin Brandus had the book printed first in a deluxe edition in 1917. All pages printed on India paper, the two opening pages were printed on thick paper". See Enya: 121, 122, 123, and 124 for different edition. [34898]

£ 1,000.00



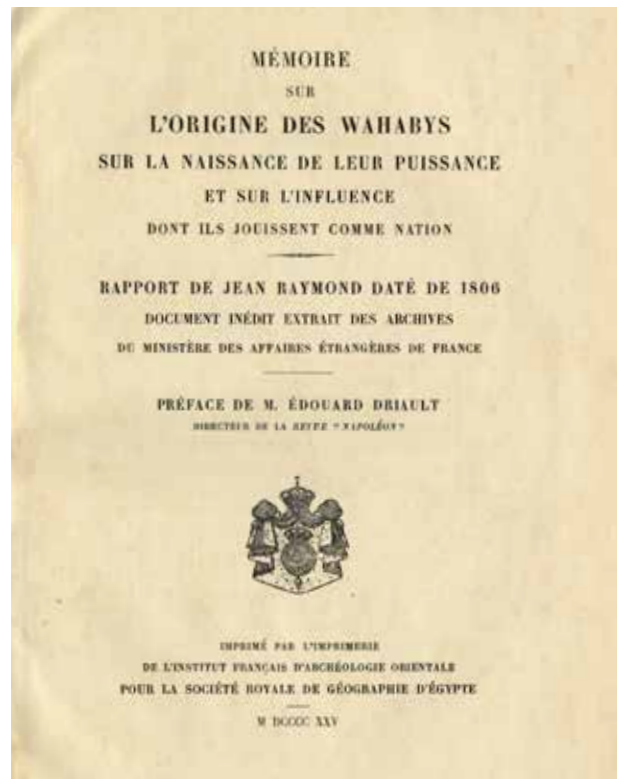
70. RAYMOND, Jean.

Mémoire sur l'Origine des Wahabys sur la Naissance de leur Puissance et sur l'influence dont ils Jouissent Comme Nation.

8vo. [3], viii, 40 pp., preface by Edouard Driault, contemporary half-calf, rubbed at spine, title in white on raised spine, from the library of Dr. GHA Juynboll, Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale, Cairo, 1925.

Rare work based on a report kept at the archive of the Foreign Ministry of France and dated 1806. [31570]

£ 275.00



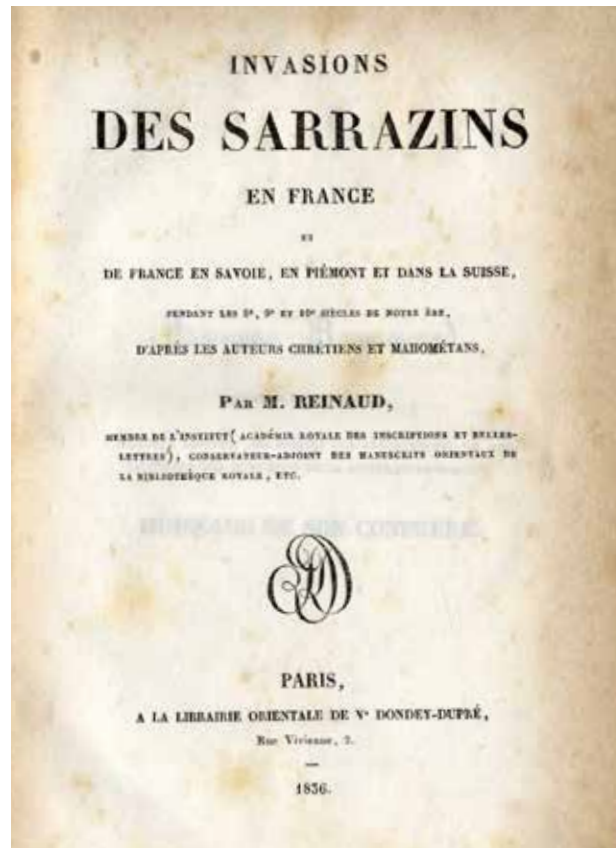
71. REINAUD, Joseph-Toussaint. 1795-1867.

Invasions des Sarrazins En France. Et de France en Savoie, En Piémont et Dans La Suisse, Pendant les 8e, 9e. et 10e. Siècles de Notre ère, d'après les Auteurs Chrétiens et Mahométans.

8vo. xlii, 324 pp., half-title, cloth backed boards, title gilt on spine, additions & corrections, from the library of Dr. GHA Juynboll, some foxing & browning, Librairie Orientale du Veuve Dondey-Dupré, Paris, first edition, 1836.

Extremely rare first edition on the invasion of France by the Arabs. Joseph-Toussaint Reinaud (1795-1867) studied Arabic with the help of Silvester de Sacy. He published several works on Islamic monuments and translated into French what the Arabs wrote on the Crusades. This work is a coalition of several studies written by French and Arab historians covering the Arab invasion of France during the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries. The introduction explains the reasons behind the Arab conquest, while the text outlines the different waves of the Arab invasion, and their characteristics and influence. An analysis is also given to the Arab administration system of southern France, their agricultural efforts, their horses, social life and colonies. The last chapter discusses the influence of Arab invasion on French literature. [19500]

£ 2,000.00



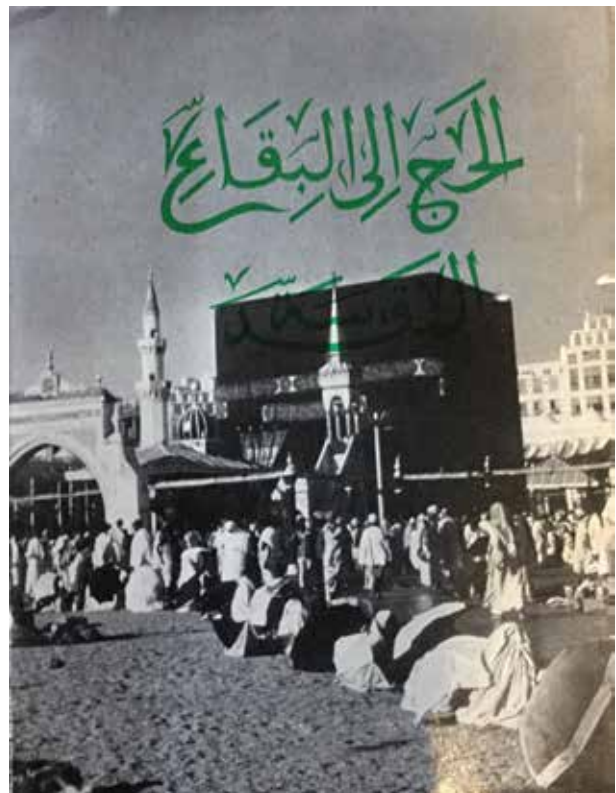
72. ROMAN, Jean.

Le Pèlerinage Aux Lieux Saints de L'Islam.

8vo. 39 pp., of French text, 33 pp., of Arabic text, 50 photographic plates hors text, of which 3 in colour, publisher's original pictorial wrappers, slightly worn, light foxing to endpapers, bookplate of Roger Brasier verso front fly leaf, otherwise copy inside clean & in very good condition, Edition Baconnier, Alger, 1954.

A beautifully illustrated work produced in Algeria. The photographs were taken in Jeddah, Mecca, and Medina. [5826]

£ 100.00



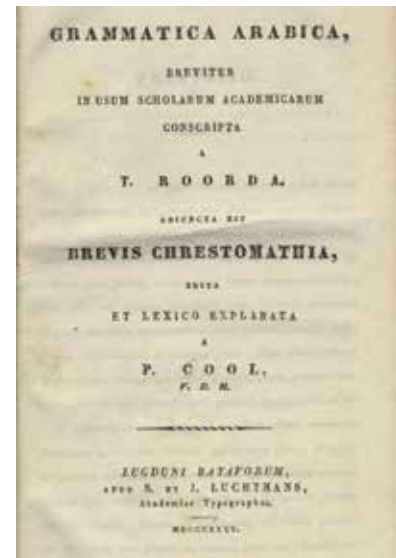
73. ROORDA, Taco / P. COOL.

Grammatica Arabica. Breviter in usum scholarum academicarum conscripta a T. Roorda. Adiuncta est brevis chrestomathia edita et lexico explanata a P. Cool. TWO PARTS IN ONE VOLUME.

8vo. viii, 298 pp., of Latin text, 31 pp., of Arabic text, contemporary quarter calf with marbled boards, rubbed, speckled edges, shelf sticker on spine, title printed on label on spine, copy inside clean & in very good condition, Lugduni Batavorum, J. Luchtmans, Leyden, rare first edition, 1835.

Taca Roorda (1801-74), a Dutch Orientalist who was a Professor at the Institution for the Teaching of Linguistics, Geography and Ethnography of the Dutch East Indies at Delft, a college for the training of Dutch colonial civil servants, can be regarded as one of the most prominent nineteenth century representatives of the tradition of general grammar in the Netherlands. A theologian by education, he showed a keen interest in philosophy, and in the field of linguistics he became an expert on several non-Indo-European languages (Hebrew, Arabic, Javanese). [1143]

£ 450.00



74. ROUSSEAU, Jean-Baptiste-Louis-Jacques.

Description du Pachalik de Bagdad, suivie d'une Notice Historique sur les Wahabis, et de quelques autres pièces relatives à l'Histoire et à la Littérature de l'Orient.

8vo. 261 pp., contemporary quarter calf, rebacked retaining original spine, half-title, title gilt on leather spine, marbled end papers, spotting and staining throughout, small library stamp on title page, paper browned, Treuttel et Wurtz Libraires, Paris, first edition, 1809.

The author, cousin of the eighteenth century French philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau, was Consul-General of France in Aleppo when these memoirs of a trip from Baghdad to Aleppo were written in 1808. He also served as Consul-General of France in Basra and Tripoli where he died.

This important historical document which remained unedited until 1899, completes his "Extrait d'un itinéraire en Perse par la voie de Bagdad", and is supposed to be part of his correspondence with Barbie du Bocage (1760-1825) who was a member of the Institut de Belles-Lettres, which the author joined later in his life. As a keen and conscientious observer of the Orient, his notes describe for us the remnants of the past.

His family background takes us back first to his grandfather Jacques Rousseau who, in 1705, joined the delegation sent by Louis the XIV to Persia to meet the Shah Hussain. There he established himself as the crown jeweller. From there, his father Xavier took refuge in Bandar Abbas where he was nominated as the commercial attaché of France in the area, then as a temporary Consul to Baghdad and Basra, and was later exiled by the Turks as the Consul of France to Basra. He was freed in 1803 by his friend Sulayman Pacha and was appointed in 1805 Consul of France in Baghdad and his son, the author himself, as the Consul of France in Basra.

In 1808 trying to re-establish a sort of diplomatic relations with Persia, the author sent a manuscript referring to the passage of the French Army through Turkey and Persia on its way to India. This project seems to prove that Napoleon had the intention of curtailing the English in India with the help of the Russian Tsar.

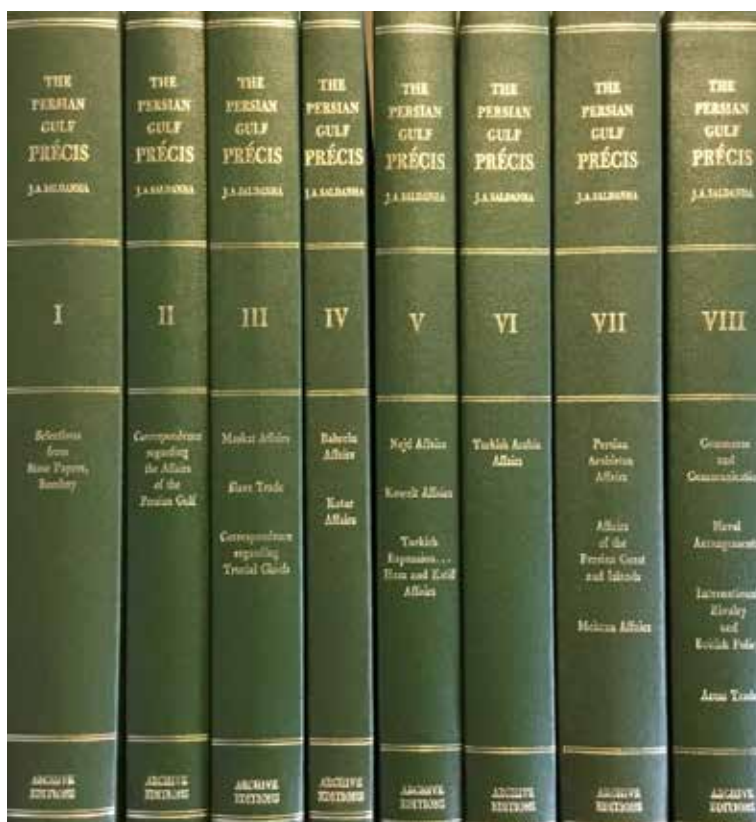
Upon the death of his father in Aleppo in 1808, the author wrote these observations in his "caravanning trip" to reunite with his mother. It should be noted that at a later date in his diplomatic career he was stationed in Tripoli where he founded a magazine called "l'Instigateur Africain". He was also a major collector of old Arabic manuscripts, which he sold (500 of them) to the Tsar. He died in 1831 as a Baron and member of the Académie de Literature.

This work was anonymously edited and annotated by the great French Orientalist Silvestre de Sacy. The appendix contains Rousseau's ground breaking "Notice sur les Wahabis", as well as a "Notice sur les Yézidis" by Maurizio Garzoni, who had spent 18 years in Kurdistan, translated into French by de Sacy. The volume is concluded by a series of "Poésies Persanes", translated by Rousseau.

References: Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 1962; Wilson 194; Quérard VIII, 233; OCLC 7034932; Cf. Henze IV, 685; Awad al-Alouchi: A Bibliography of Baghdad 835. [34897]

£ 3,000.00





75. SALDANHA, J. A.

The Persian Gulf Précis. EIGHT VOLUMES.

8vo. Volume I: Selections from State papers, Bombay, regarding the East India Company's connections with the Persian Gulf, with a summary of events, 1600-1800 / Volume II: Précis of correspondence regarding the affairs of the Persian Gulf, 1801-1853 / Volume III: Précis of Maskat affairs, 1892-1905 ...; Précis on slave trade in the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf, 1873-1905, with a retrospect into previous history from 1852 ...; Précis of correspondence regarding Trucial chiefs, 1854-1905 / Volume IV: Précis of Bahrein affairs, 1854-1904 ...; Précis of Katar affairs, 1873-1904 / Volume V: Précis of Nejd affairs, 1804-1904 ...; Précis of Koweit affairs, 1896-1904 ...; Précis of Turkish expansion on the Arab Littoral of the Persian Gulf and Hasa and Katif affairs / Volume VI: Précis of Turkish Arabia affairs, 1801-1905 / Volume VII: Précis of Persian Arabistan affairs ...; Précis of the affairs of the Persian coast and islands, 1854-1905 ...; Précis of Mekran affairs / Volume VIII: Précis on commerce and communication in the Persian Gulf, 1901-1905 ...; Précis on naval arrangements in the Persian Gulf, 1862-1905 ...; Précis of correspondence on international rivalry and British policy in the Persian Gulf, 1872-1905 ...; Précis on arms trade in the Persian Gulf, green cloth, title gilt on spine, upper edges gilt, book plate Professor R. M. Burrell, a facsimile reprint of the 18 volumes, edition published in Calcutta and Simla, 1903-1908, Gerrards Cross: Archive editions 1986.

Alongside Lorimer's Gazetteer, Saldanha's Persian Gulf Précis series stands as a separate and unique, but complementary, source of reference, indispensable for any serious study of the area. Over the period 1600 to 1853 each geographic area is dealt with separately, from Oman through the Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, parts of Saudi Arabia, Iraq and along the Persian coast to southern Iran. General subjects, including the arms trade, slave trade, commerce and communications, naval affairs and international rivalry, are included in supplementary volumes.

At the end of the nineteenth century Britain's paramount position in the Persian Gulf was being challenged by other European colonial powers - France, Germany, Russia and Turkey. The British governments in London and Calcutta responded with policies designed to strengthen their influence in an area long regarded as the key to the defence of the empire in India: the Persian Gulf.

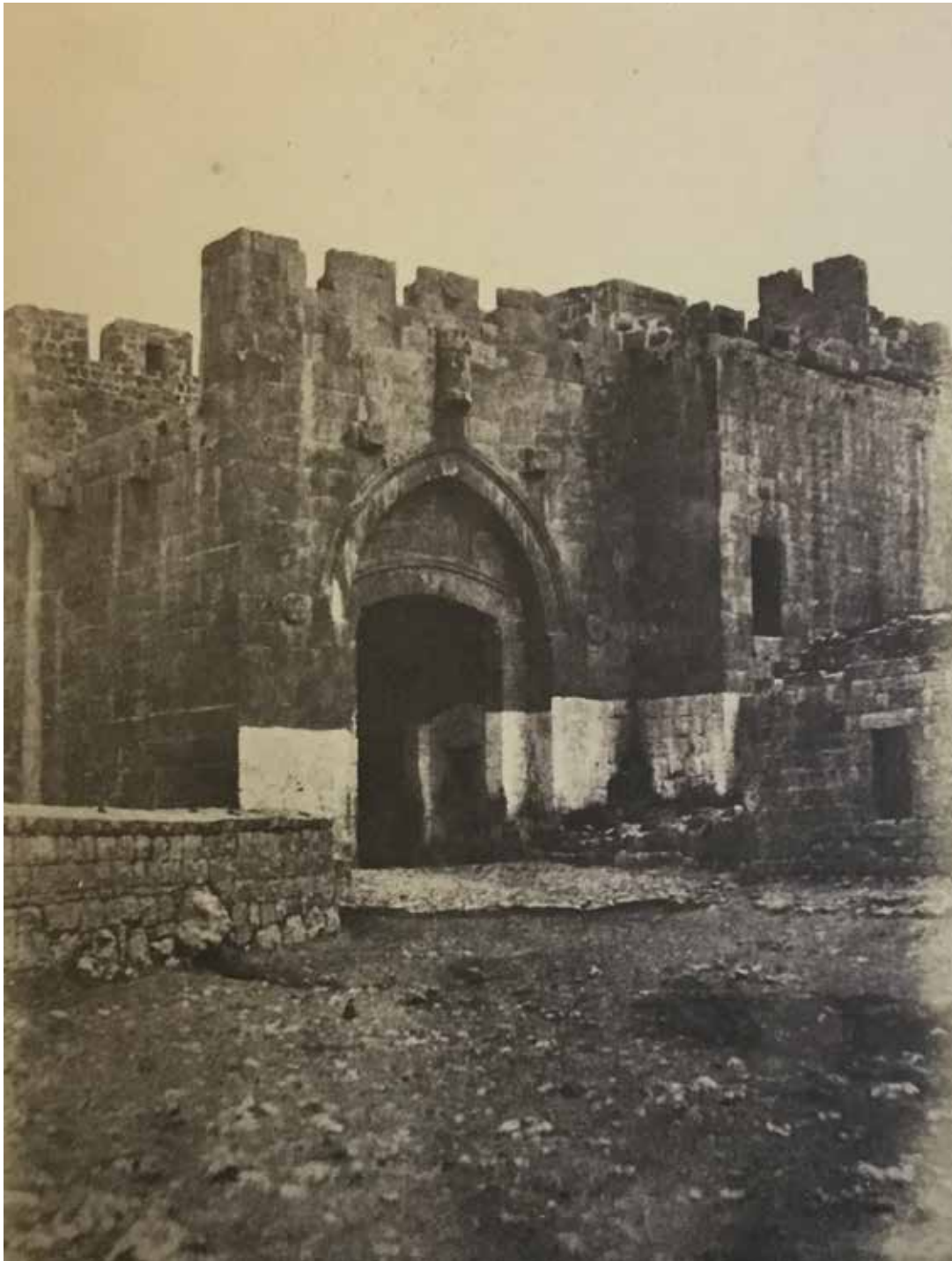
As a preparatory step, background documentation on the area was to be prepared to ensure British officials were better informed. The brief was to produce 'a book of reference in which the history of every political question or relationship affecting this region can be traced from the beginning. The outcome of this formidable instruction was J. G. Lorimer's classic work, the Gazetteer of the Persian Gulf, Oman and Central Arabia. But the intermediate stage, and the groundwork for Lorimer, was Saldanha's series of summaries known as the Persian Gulf Précis. Important original documents, including treaties, reports, letters and memoranda, are reproduced sometimes in their entirety, sometimes in summary form; accompanied by Saldanha's own synopses and explanations of events. [35537]

£ 2,000.00

76. SALZMANN, Auguste. 1824-1872.

Jérusalem. Étude et reproduction photographique des monuments de la ville sainte depuis l'époque judaïque jusqu'à nos jours. Planches.

Folio. (423 x 305 mm), complete set of 40 calotype mounted plates on strong paper, half- title, title, list of plates, some foxing & light water stains to margins of first 20 pages, not reaching the actual plates, contemporary half calf, rubbed with top spine damaged, title gilt on raised spine, with initials P. M. in silver, Gide et Baudry, Paris, first edition, 1856.





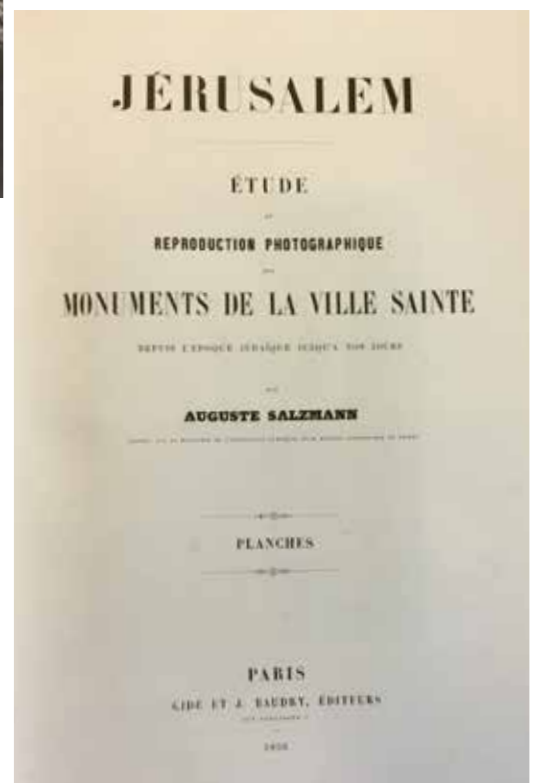
Auguste Salzmänn was commissioned in 1854 by the Ministère de l'Instruction publique, to undertake a scientific mission to the Holy Land in order to confirm the historical hypothesis of de Saulcy about the history of certain sites in Jerusalem which ignited fierce polemics in France.

Salzmänn left France to the Holy Land in September 1853, visiting the Greek islands, Egypt, and Syria for "reproducing by photography all the monuments left by the Chevaliers de Saint Jean de Jerusalem. Hoping to verify religious faith through the objective documentation of the city's holy sites..."

In 1854 Blanquart-Evrard published the first edition of the book entitled: Jérusalem, époque Judaïque, Romaine, Chrétienne, Arabe. Exploration Photographique par A. Salzmänn. Two years later, a revised reduced edition appeared, entitled: Jerusalem, etude et reproduction photographique des monuments de la ville sainte depuis l'époque Judaïque jusqu'à nos jours, par Auguste Salzmänn, chargé par le Ministère de l'Instruction publique d'une mission scientifique en Orient (Paris: Gide et J. Baudry). The second portfolio exists in two sizes, a deluxe edition of 174 photographs and a small edition with 40 reduced photographs + A volume of text, Etudes sur Jérusalem, accompanied by the plates. The cost was prohibitive at 1422 francs, which resulted in the project not achieving a commercial success.

This book was dedicated to Salzmänn's friend the famous archaeologist L. F. J. Caignant de Saulcy who presumed that Salzmänn's calotype plates will validate his theories about Jerusalem as a fact.

Bibliographic references: Tobler 181f; Röhrich 440f; Baier, Geschichte der Fotografie 452f; Gernsheim, History of Photography 186. [33084]



£ 40,000.00



77. SCALIGERI, Joseph Juste & Thomas Van ERPENIUS.

Kitab al-'Amthâl. Proverbiorum Arabicorum centuriae duae, ab anonymo quodam Arabe collectae & explicatae: cum interpretatione Latina & scholiis.

12mo. [14], 134 pp., [1 leaf with printer's mark], contemporary calf with letters 'G.W.' embossed on both covers, title gilt on spine, skilfully rebacked, title vignette, margins a bit browned, occasional foxing, Ex Typographia Erpeniana, Linguarum Orientalium, prostant apud J. Maire, Leyden, second edition, 1623.

Second edition of this collection of 200 Arabic proverbs, first published in 1614.

A selection from Abu 'Ubayd ibn Sallam's famous collection of Arabic proverbs, with Latin version by the great classical scholar Joseph Scaliger, prepared for publication by the pioneering Arabist Thomas Erpenius, and printed at the press of Frans Raphelengius the Elder. Abu 'Ubayd ibn Sallam, an eighth-century scholar who studied at the grammatical schools of Basra, Kufa, and Baghdad, wrote standard works on a number of linguistic subjects, including his famous compilation of proverbs- his only known work on adab. As such, this book represents the first printing of any Arabic "literary" work. It is also one of the first Arabic publications from the Dutch university town of Leiden, famous for its Arabic studies and publications throughout the Golden Age of the seventeenth century and down to the present day. The Orientalist scholar-printer, Raphelengius (son-in-law of the great Antwerp printer, Plantin) had already in 1595 produced a specimen of Arabic types which included examples of maghribi letter forms; but it was not until the second decade of the seventeenth century that he produced any Arabic texts - Epistles from the New Testament, Erpenius' great grammar of Arabic, his own Arabic-Latin Lexicon (the first such publication), and this edition of Arabic proverbs. The original manuscript copy of the proverbs had been acquired in Rome by a Frenchman, David Rivault Sieur de Fleurance, who gave it at first to a Maronite for translating, and then took it back with him to Paris for the towering figure of French scholarship, Isaac Casaubon who, in turn, passed the manuscript to the other great scholar of the period, Joseph Scaliger in Leiden, who applied his rudimentary knowledge of Arabic to translating the proverbs. But it was Thomas Erpenius who prepared the edition and tactfully added notes to the great scholar's work. The printed dedication is to Casaubon, by then a Huguenot exile in London and near the end of his life. A second edition, dedicated by Erpenius to Isaac Casaubon's son, appeared in 1623.

Bibliographic references: Smitskamp, PO, 67; Fück, 61-62; Schnürer, 217; Breugelmans, 200. [35131]

£ 4,500.00

78. SCHLEY, Jacob Van Der.

Île d'Ormuz ou de Jerun.

One sheet 24.5 x 19.5 cm, steel engraved Dutch plan of Hormuz by Jacob van der Schley with decorated borders, [ca. 1760].

From Prevost's *Histoire Générale des Voyages*. A marine plan of Hormuz, showing on the left side a part of the Island of Kishim, the lower part of the Persian coast, the Island of Hormuz with its fortress, and the entrance of ships and numerous vessel anchoring.

"This map probably comes from Raynal's *History of the East Indies*, and it was earlier published in Prevot's collection of voyages". Qasimi p. 203. [3124]

£ 400.00



79. SCHUBERT, Gotthilf Heinrich Von.

Die uebergangslangsländer von Asien und Afrika: Begreifend Arabien Nebst Mesopotamien und Syrien und das Nilgebiet nach Den Reisen werken Herzogs Maximilian in Bayren Nach Den Reisewerken Herzogs Maximilian in Bayern.

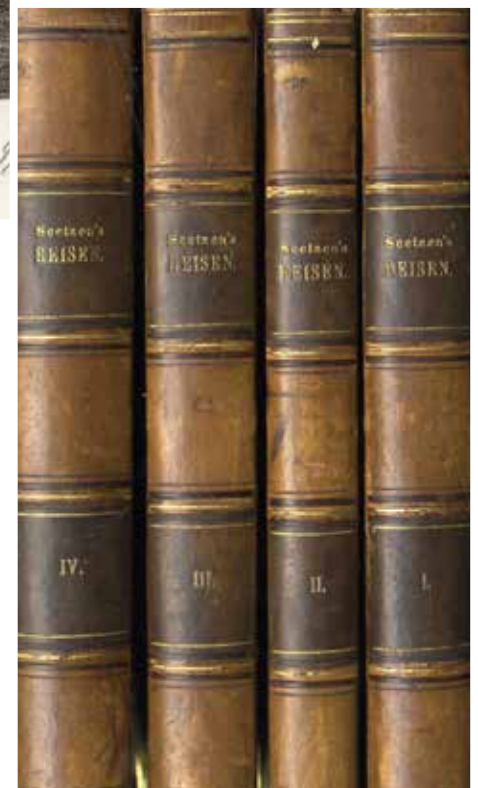
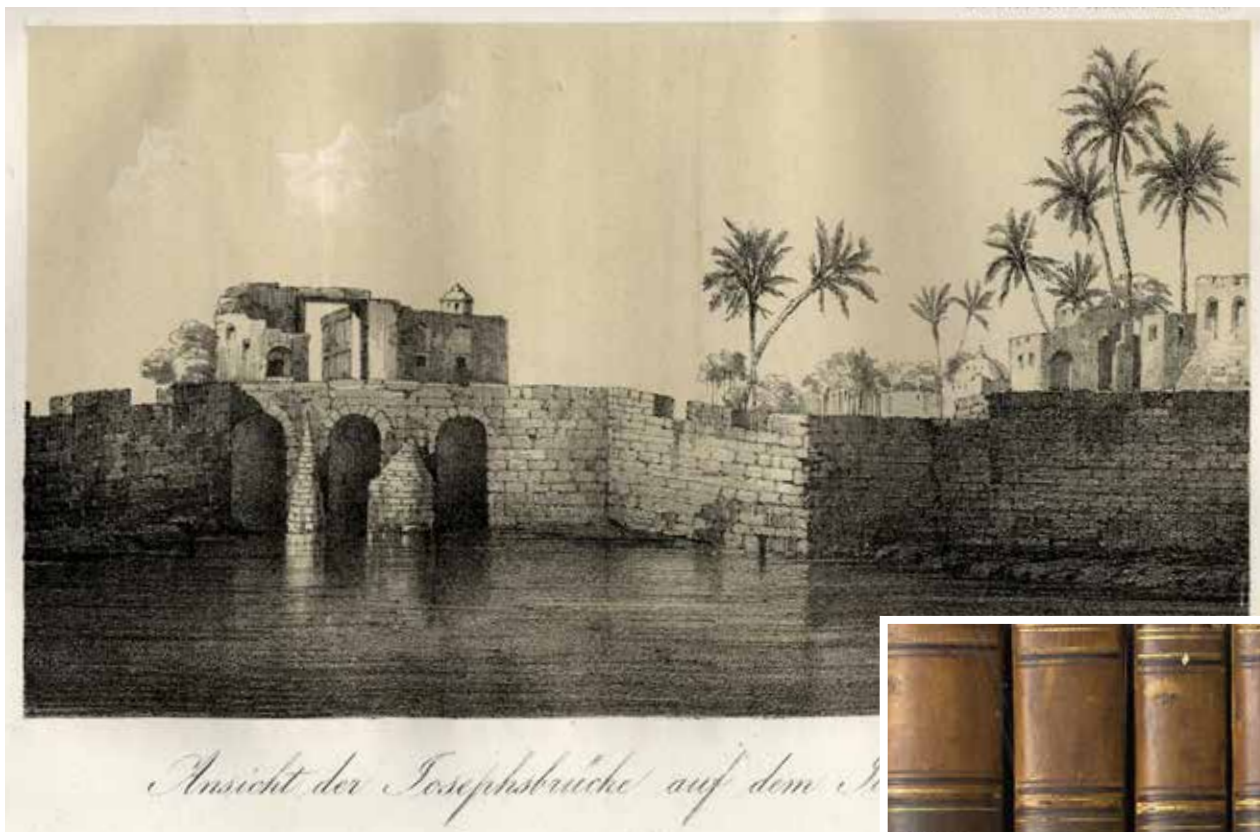
44 x 50 cm, (17 x 19 inches), Lithograph with original outline colour, very good condition, full margins, C. Wenng, Geograph, Munich, 1845.

An extremely rare map of Egypt, the Levant and Arabia, especially prepared by the eminent intellectual Gotthilf Heinrich von Schubert to commemorate Duke Max of Bavaria's epic adventures in Egypt, Palestine and Lebanon. This extremely rare separately-issued map of the Middle East was made as a private commission by a group of Munich grandees led by Gotthilf Heinrich von Schubert, a prominent intellectual, especially to commemorate Duke Max in Bayern's 1838 excursion to Egypt, Palestine and Lebanon. The Duke was a much-beloved, larger-than-life figure whose eccentric, yet kind persona and exciting adventures captured the imagination of both Bavarians and those beyond. In 1838, he led a party on a trip of cultural exploration to Egypt, Palestine and Lebanon, whereupon he gained extraordinary experiences, returning to Munich with stunning antiquities. Curiously,



his official 1839 account of his trip was not illustrated by a map, so in 1845, Schubert et al. stepped in to make up for this oversight, producing the present fine work. Geographically, the map is highly accurate, featuring an especially meticulous labelling of regions and sites, employing transliterations of Arabic names (the table below the title also translates some Arabic geographical terms into German). The territories still controlled by the Ottoman Empire are coloured pink, while lands under the control of the Khedive of Egypt (an autonomous vassal of the Ottomans which ruled from 1805) is coloured yellow. The itinerary of the Duke Max in Bayern's 1838 trip to Egypt and the Levant is shown, by way of the tracks of his ship sailing in the Mediterranean and the names of the places he visited underlined by orange manuscript lines. It shows that the Duke sailed from Europe into Alexandria, Egypt, and then proceeded up the Nile to Cairo and the Pyramids of Giza, and from there stopping at numerous places en route to 'Theben' (Thebes), reaching as far south as 'Waddi Halfa' (Wadi Halfa), Nubia (Sudan). From there his party descended the Nile before entering Palestine, where they visited numerous locations, notably Jerusalem, 'Jafa' (Jaffa) and 'Akku' (Acre). From there, they travelled to Lebanon, reaching as far north as Beirut, before sailing back to Alexandria, and thence heading back to Europe.. [34863]

£ 1,000.00



80. SEETZEN, Ulrich Jasper.

Reisen Durch Syrien, Palastina, Phonicien, Die Transjordan-Länder, Arabia Petraea Und Unter-Agypten. FOUR VOLUMES.

8vo. Volume I: lxxv, 432 pp., / Volume II: 400 pp., / Volume III: 502 pp., frontispiece engraving, 5 plates, / Volume IV: xxvii, 524 pp., 3 folding lithographic maps, contemporary half-calf with marbled boards, marbled edges, slightly rubbed round edges, scattered foxing, F. Kruse in Verbindung mit...Dr Hinrichs, G.F.H. Müller und Mehrren, Reimer, Berlin, first edition, 1854-1859.

Ulrich Jasper Seetzen (1767-1811) studied medicine, zoology, botany and mineralogy. Seetzen's travel journal was published, from the years 1805-1809, only after his death 40 years later. He travelled to Constantinople and thence through Asia Minor, spent a year in Aleppo and another one in Damascus. By the close of 1805, his apprenticeship to learn the Arabic language and customs was complete, and he set out on the series of journeys.

In 1806, he explored the Dead Sea, and travelled to Cairo across Sinai, and brought back a rich collection of manuscripts and antiquities, now housed in Gotha, Germany. His intentions were to explore Arabia and visit the two Holy cities Medina and Mecca. In 1809 he started his journey to Arabia by land with fifteen pilgrims of various nationalities. Seetzen reached Yambu' on 27 August, continuing to Jeddah and Mecca, where he stayed one month. He also visited Medina before returning to Jeddah.

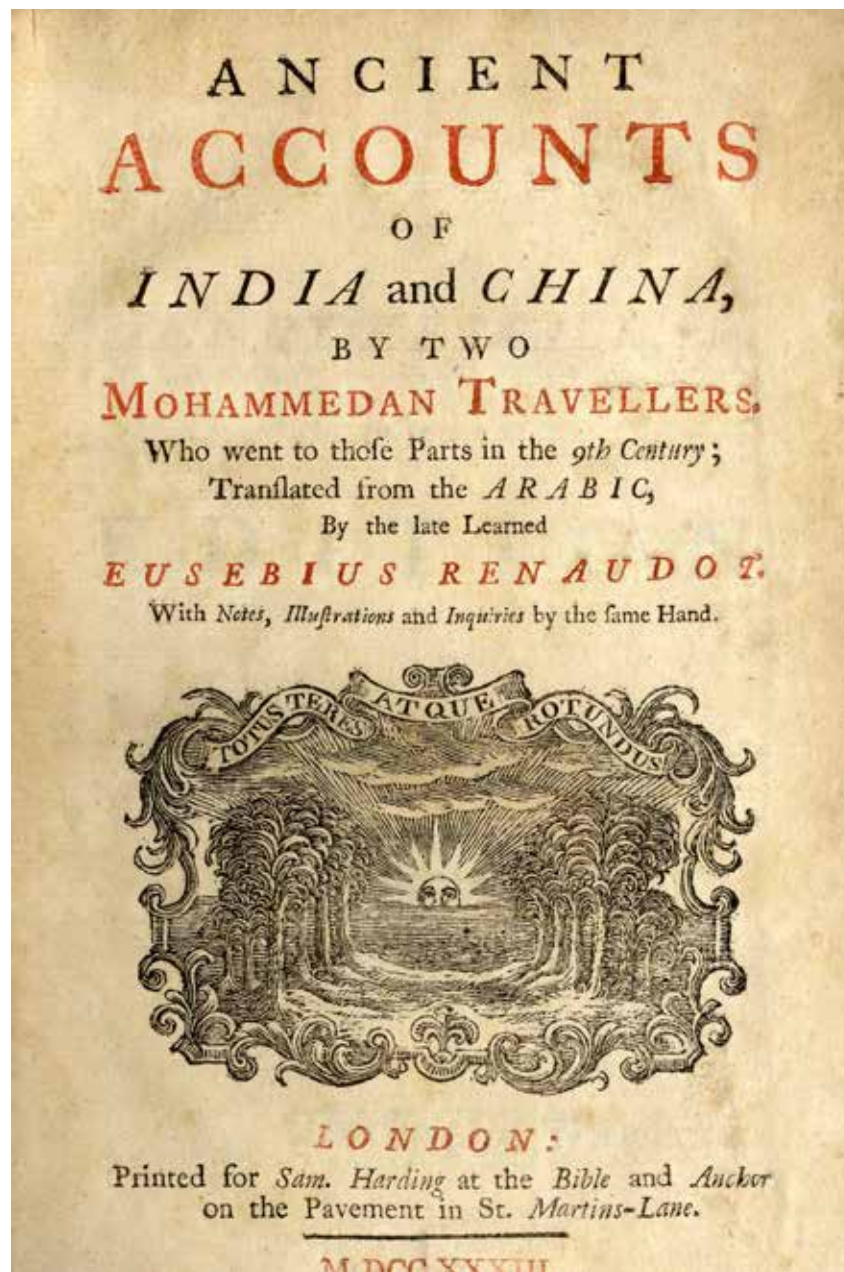
After a short stay in Jeddah he travelled by sea to Hodeida in March 1810, and from there he started his journey through the Yemen. From Sana'a he travelled to Aden, his last two letters were dispatched from Mocha on the 14 and 17 November. He set out from Mocha with the intention of reaching Muscat, and thence travelling to Basra, but had only accomplished two days of travelling when he was assassinated.

Mystery surrounds his fate, but it is generally believed that he was poisoned by order of the Imam of Sana'a.

This is his account of that formidable journey. The fourth volume of this work consists of a commentary on Seetzen's *Reisen Durch Syrien*.... edited by F. Kruse and H. L. Fleischer.

Bibliographic references: Christians at Mecca, pp. 65 - 73; Ibrahim Hilmy II, 226; Tobler 140; Gay 3601; Röhrich 1615; Not in Blackmer. [34957]

£ 12,000.00



81. SIRAFI, Abu Zayd Hasan Ibn Yazid & 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 index], 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 (Pinkerton, A general collection of travels, vol. 7); NBG, vol. 41, col. 997-998 (Renaudot, Eusèbe). Cordier, Sinica 1923. [10690]

£ 25,000.00

82. SKINNER, Major Thomas.

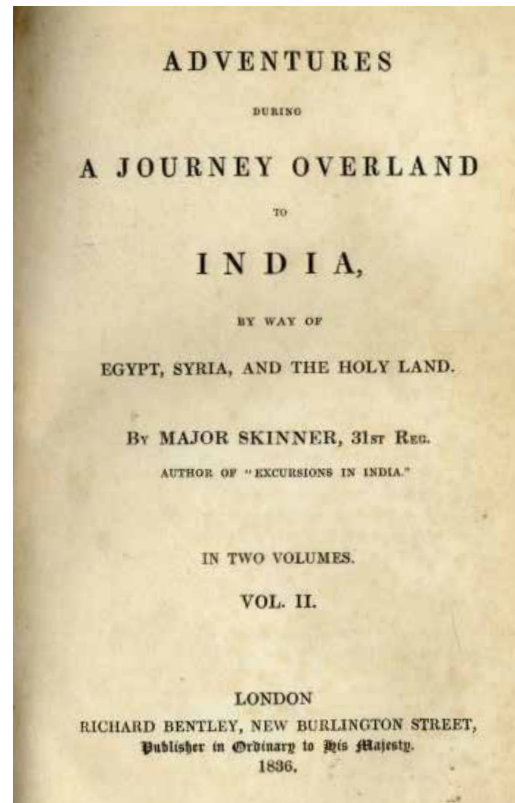
Adventures During a Journey Overland to India by Way of Egypt, Syria & The Holy Land. TWO VOLUMES.

Small 8vo. Volume I: xi, 324 pp., steel engraved frontispiece portrait / Volume II: xi, 291 pp., engraved frontispiece of Lake Tiberias, half-titles, later cloth-backed marbled boards, slightly rubbed round edges, spines faded, occasional foxing or staining, R. Bentley, London, first edition, 1836.

Thomas Skinner, served as a British officer in India in 1826. After returning to England on leave, he went back to India in 1833 by the overland route through Egypt, Syria and Palestine. Thence he proceeded down the Euphrates and embarked on the Arab Gulf. He describes the city of Muscat and the navy of Imam of Muscat saying: "A number of very fine vessels lie in the harbour, belonging to the navy of the Imaun of Muscat. they were all built at Bombay, and one of them is considered the best ever launched from those docks. She is a beautiful model, but wretchedly filthy and neglected: the Imaun has not lately had any occasion to use his fleet".

Bibliographic references: Blackmer 1547; Tobler p. 156 for the 1837 ed; Röhrich 1808. [28674]

£ 1,000.00



83. TAMISIER, Maurice.

Voyage En Arabie Sejour Dans Le Hedjaz, Campagne d'Assir. TWO VOLUMES.

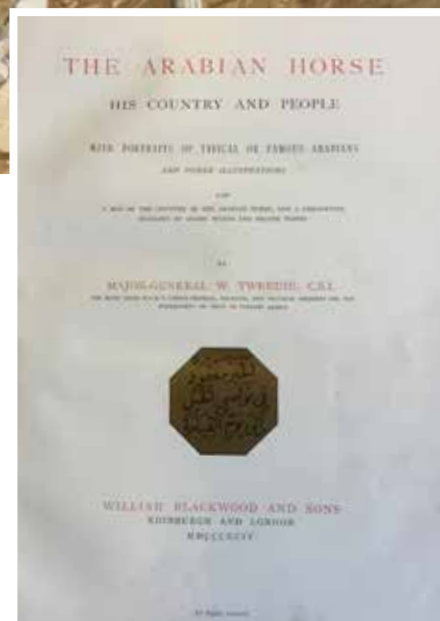
8vo. Volume I: 399 pp., / Volume II: 402 pp., 1 folding map, foxing throughout, heavy in places, damp stains on margins, publisher's original wrappers, soiled, volume 1 cover worn, Louis Desessart, Paris, first edition, 1840.

The author accompanied the Egyptian forces to Arabia in 1833 as chief of medical corps. He travelled in areas never seen by a Westerner before, bearded and dressed in an Arab dress. He describes Jeddah and the pilgrimage to Meccah and Medina by pilgrims from different parts of the Muslim world. He also describes Ta'if, Asir region, the Bedouins of Outeiba and Khamis Moushait etc. The author was offered the post of secretary to the chief medical officer on the punitive expedition against the Wahhabis. He concerns himself with describing the country he saw and the people he encountered during his journey from Jeddah into the Nejd and south to the borders of Yemen. His position meant that he took a particular interest in the medical conditions of the populace. The work is one by a sympathetic observer who made an extraordinary journey.

Bibliographic references: Macro Yemen 829; Macro, Arabia 2163; Gay 3608. [2031]

£ 1,700.00





84. TWEEDIE, Major-General William.

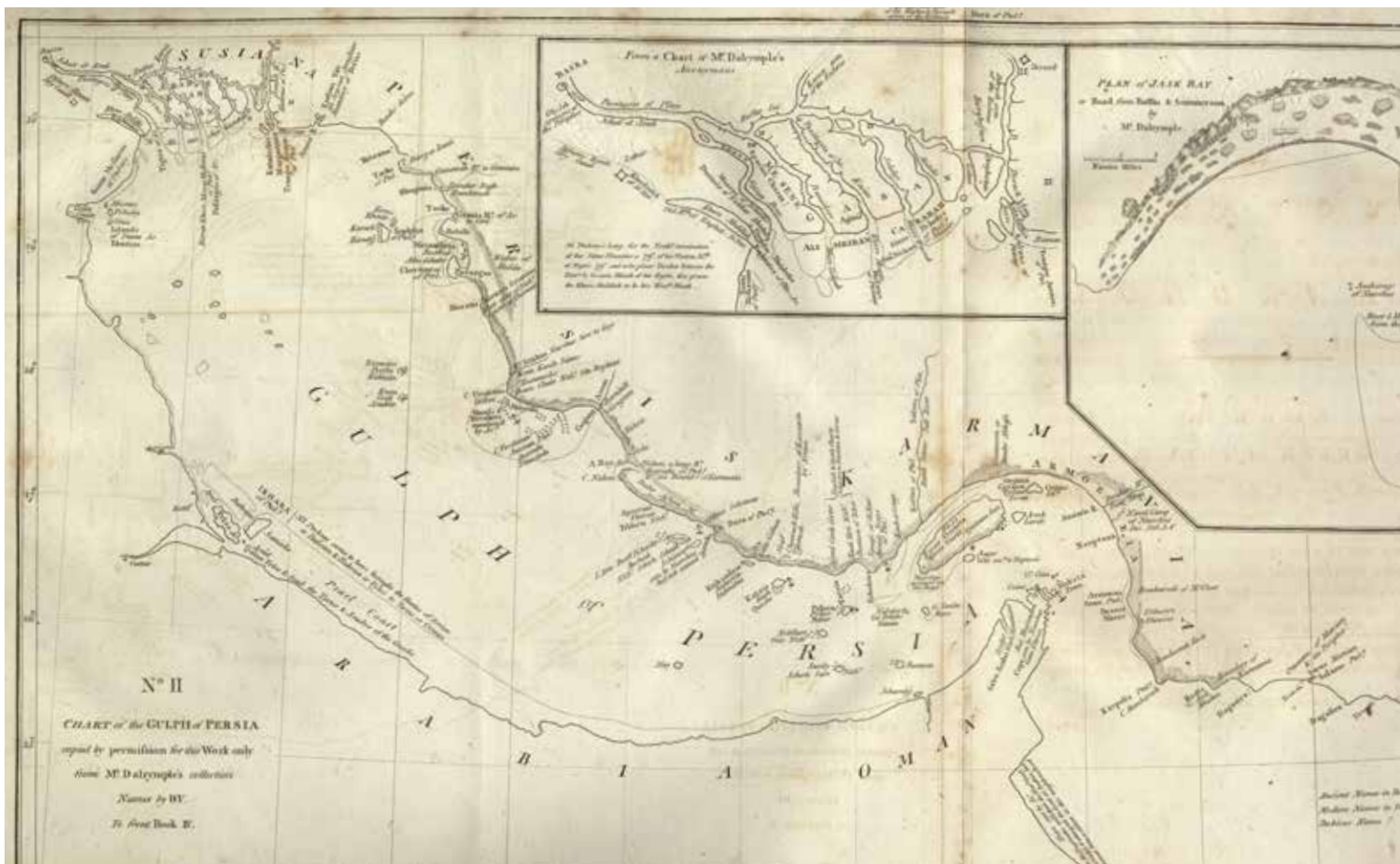
The Arabian Horse his Country and People. With portraits of typical or famous Arabians & other illustrations.

4to. xix, 411 pp., half-title, Chromolithographed frontispiece plate, 10 plates with tissue guards, 25 illustrations in text, 1 folding colour map at rear pocket entitled "Map of the country of Arabian Horse", 4 tables, head of author's horse al-Rashid sketched & in gilt on front cover, original green cloth, a little rubbed and marked, corners and spine ends slightly worn, gilt, decorated illustrated spine in gilt, title page printed in red and black with Arabic script medallion printed in gold "Al-Khayl Ma'kud fi Nawasiha al-Khair Ila Yaum al-Qiyama", indexes, copy in very good condition, published by William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London, first edition, 1894.

A major reference work. Among the many authorities that have praised Tweedie's engrossing and magnificent tome was Carl Raswan who summed it up nicely as, «a timeless book and always new and refreshing.» Divided into four parts: first part entitled «Country of the Arabian», second part «The breeders of the Arabian», third part «A general view of the Arabian» and fourth part «The Arabian at home». A note written by the painter Homer Davenport under title «Houran» stating about the drawing of the horse he «Bought from the desert of Arabia in 1906».

Bibliographic References: Loder 395; Podeschi 258. [7131]

£ 5,500.00



85. 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 BC, 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 references: Howgego N10; Macro 2253; Wilson p. 237. [34776]

£ 1,600.00

86. WALLIN, Georgio. 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.

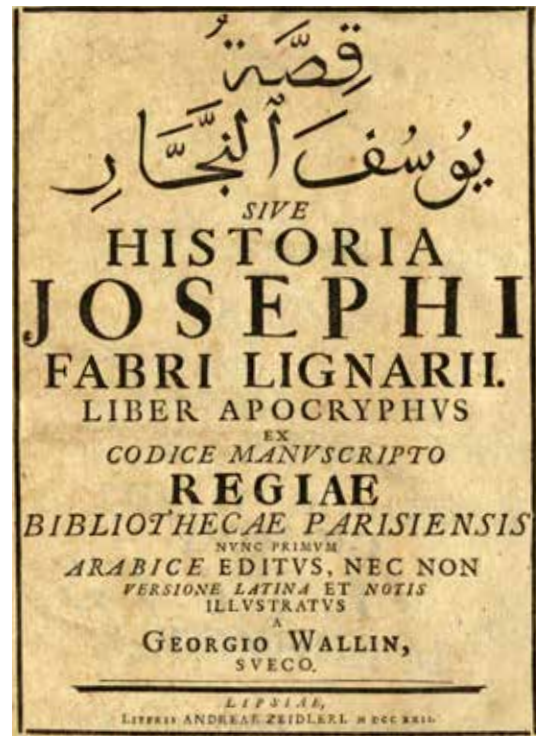
4to. xiv, 110 pp., [2], Latin and Arabic text, old marbled boards, worn and spine ends chipped, 18th century inscriptions on front paste down and endpaper, Andreae Zeidleri, Leipzig, 1722.

«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: Schnürer 413; Zenker BO ii, 1240. [33547]

£ 750.00



87. WALPOLE, Frederick.

The Ansayrii or Assassins with Travels in the Further East, in 1850-51. Including a Visit to Nineveh. THREE VOLUMES.

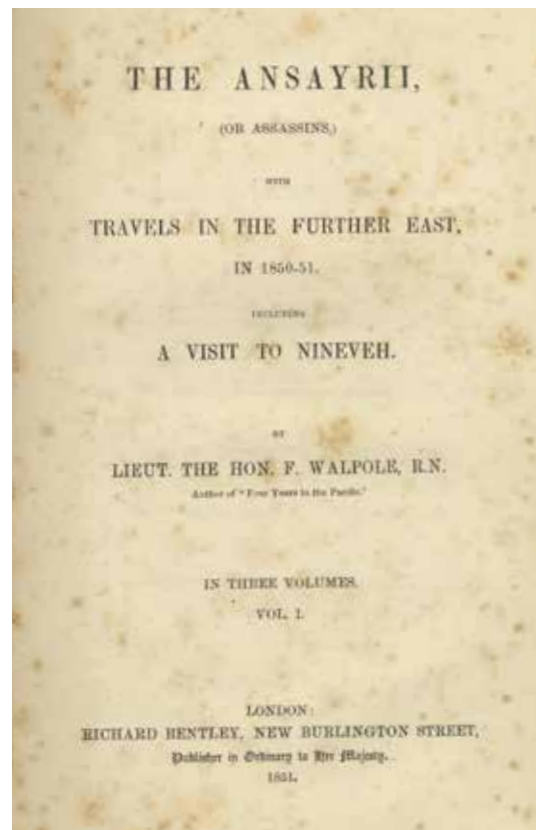
8vo. Volume I: xv, 402 pp., [2 adverts], frontispiece portrait / Volume II: xi, 378 pp., [2 adverts] / Volume III: viii, 458 pp., [2 adverts], original embossed cloth, rubbed round edges, spines faded, foxed, mainly towards beginning and end, small tear to front endpapers where a label has been removed, book plates and library labels verso front cover, Volumes II & III missing frontis plates, this has been reflected in the price, Richard Bentley, London, first edition, 1851.

An interesting account of travels through the mountains of the Nusairis, where at that time still lived descendants of the Isma'ili sect of Naziris or Assassins which flourished in the 11th/13th centuries. The book includes a detailed description of the Ansayrii, their customs, and way of life, as observed by the author during his sojourn among them. Also descriptions of Asia Minor as far north as Trebizond» (Ghani).

The lithographed portrait is printed on rice paper, the two frontispieces are steel engravings of Rebecca's well at Haran, and the birth place of Abraham.

Bibliographic reference: Röhrich 2267. [9508]

£ 500.00



88. WARING, Edward Scott.

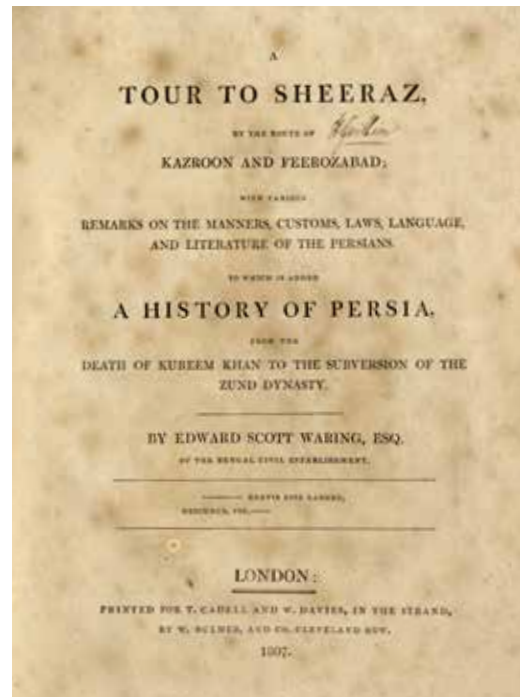
A Tour to Sheeraz by the Route of Kazroon and Feerozabad; with various remarks on the manners, customs, laws, language, & literature of the Persians. To which is added a History of Persia, from the death of Kureem Khan to the subversion of the Zund Dynasty. + A History of the Mahrattas; to which is Prefixed,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

4to. Volume I: xiii, [1], 329 pp., without half-title, 2 engraved plates including a frontispiece portrait of Futih Ulee Shah (Fat'h-Ali Shah Qajar, King of Persia) and an engraved portrait plate of Shaknubat, mistress of Kureem 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., 2 engraved plates heavily foxed, appendices, including list of subscribers, printed for John Richardson, London, first edition, 1810, contemporary calf, lightly marked, rebaked with new spine, some spotting and browning, Provenance: A. Guillim, early ownership inscription on title pages, 1807-1810.

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 Muhammad ibn 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.

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

£ 3,000.00



89. WEIJERS, Henricus Engelinus.

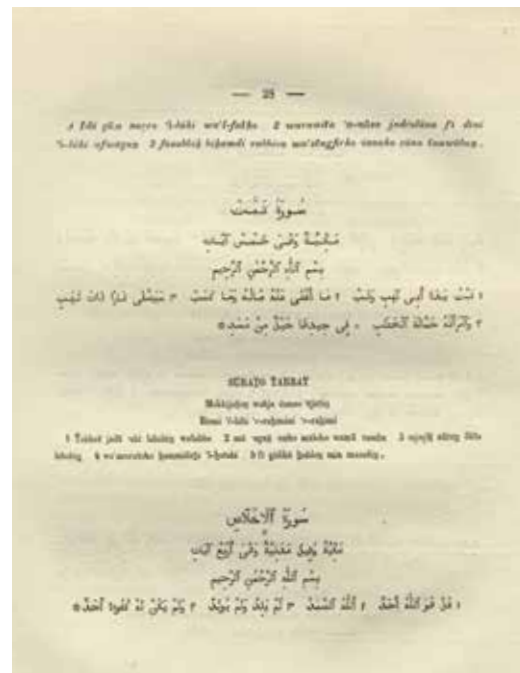
Nieuwe proeve om al de Arabische letters en verdere schrijfteekens door het gewoon Europeesch karakter onderscheidenlijk uit te drukken. [New proof to express all the Arabic letters and further writing characters by the ordinary European character].

4to. 30 pp., [1], Arabic and Dutch text, trade paper, light damp stain to top margin of first few leaves, Unopened, J Luchtmans, Leiden, 1840.

Weyers [Weijers], Hendrik Engelinus, (1805 - 1844), was a pupil of H. A. Hamaker, whom he succeeded in 1837 as a professor in the Eastern Languages at the University of Leiden, after he had already become an extraordinary professor in 1833.

He also wrote New proof to express all the Arabic letters and further writing characters by the ordinary European character (1840) and the cataloging of Eastern manuscripts (1841). [35101]

£ 150.00



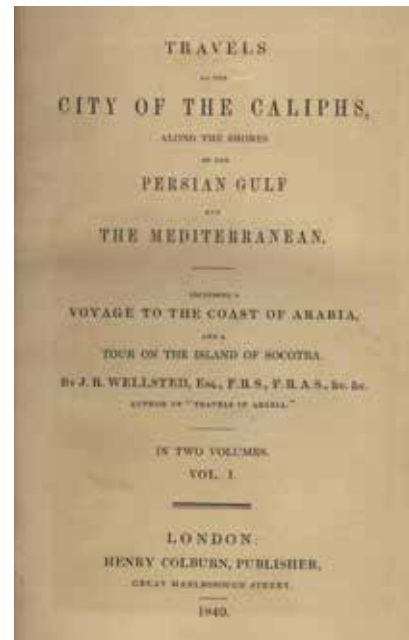
90. WELLSTED, James Raymond.

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, contemporary half-calf, volume 2 rebacked retaining the original spine, large water stain verso frontispiece of volume 1, previous owner's name verso front covers, Bath Library bookplate with usual blind stamps and labels verso front covers, Bath Library Reference paper on back end paper of volume 2, Henry Colburn, London, first edition, 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]



£ 3,500.00

91. WOLFF, Rev. Joseph. 1785-1862.

Journal of the Rev. Joseph Wolff ... in a series of letters to Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. Containing an account of his missionary labours from the years 1827 to 1831; and from the years 1835 to 1838.

8vo. vi, 402 pp., original blind stamped cloth, faded and rubbed round edges, title gilt on spine, publisher's 'companion to the communion' slip tipped in at rear, small marginal tears to 4 leaves without any loss tot text, occasional foxing, James Burns, first & only edition, 1839.

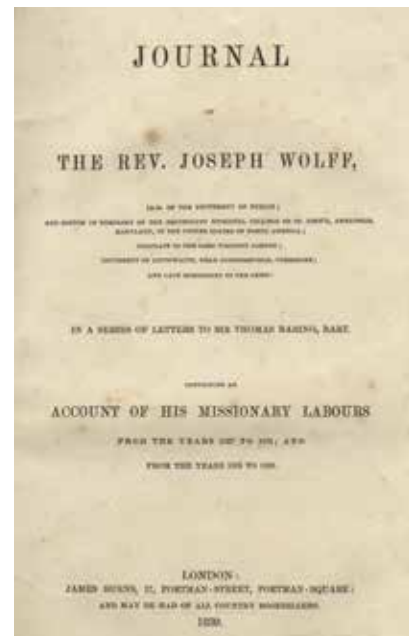
Joseph Wolff (1795 - 1862) was a Jewish Christian missionary and oriental scholar who pursued his studies in Tübingen and Rome. He travelled widely, and was known as the Eccentric Missionary, according to Fitzroy Maclean's Eastern Approaches.

In 1821 he began his missionary wanderings in the East by visiting Egypt, the Sinai Peninsula, Jerusalem, Aleppo, Mesopotamia, Persia, Tiflis and the Crimea, returning to England in 1826.

In 1828 Wolff set out to search for the ten tribes, travelling through Anatolia, Armenia, Turkestan and Afghanistan to Simla and Calcutta, suffering many hardships but preaching with enthusiasm. He visited Madras, Pondicherry, Tinnevely, Goa and Bombay, travelling home by Egypt and Malta. In 1836 he found Samuel Gobat in Abyssinia, took him to Jeddah, and himself visited Yemen and Bombay, going on to the United States, where he was ordained deacon in 1837, and priest in 1838. In the same year he was given the rectory of Linthwaite in Yorkshire.

In 1843 Wolff went to Bukhara to seek two British officers, Lieutenant Colonel Charles Stoddart and Captain Arthur Conolly who had been executed by the Emir of Bukhara, Nasrullah Khan in June 1842. Wolff himself narrowly escaped the death on account of, as he later described, of the Emir laughing uncontrollably at the appearance of Wolff in full canonical garb. His Narrative of this mission went through seven editions between 1845 and 1852. In 1845 he was presented to the vicarage of Ile Brewers, Somerset and was planning another great missionary tour when he died on the May 2, 1862.

He published several journals of his expeditions, especially Travels and Adventures of Joseph Wolff (2 volumes, London, 1860). [7940]



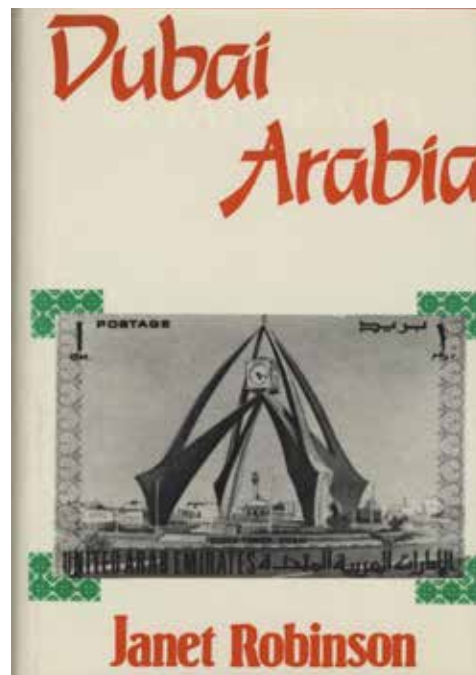
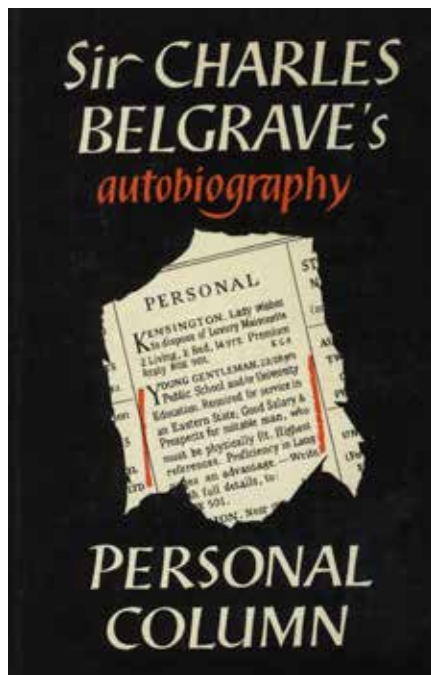
£ 800.00

92. BELGRAVE / DICKSON / MILES & OTHERS.

A Collection of 30 Titles on the Arab Gulf.

The collection comprises:

- 1- **Abu-Hakima, Ahmad Mustafa: History of Eastern Arabia 1750- 1800. The Rise And Development of Bahrain and Kuwait.**
8vo. xix, 213 pp., photograph, 5 maps hors text, tables, cloth in torn d/w, previous owner's name inscribed verso front & lower cover, appendix, biblio., index, Khayat, Beirut, first edition, 1965.
- 2- **Allfree, P. S: Warlords of Oman.**
8vo. 190 pp., 16 b/w plates, 1 map, cloth in d/w, Robert Hale, London, first edition, 1967.
- 3- **Belgrave, Charles: Personal Column.**
8vo. 247 pp., frontispiece portrait, 1 map, b/w photographs, cloth in slightly torn d/w, Talis House Research stamp verso front & lower cover, index, Hutchinson & Co. London, first edition, 1960.
- 4- **Belgrave, James H. D: Welcome to Bahrain.**
8vo. xx, 208 pp., + xxi-liii, 2 folding colour maps, profusely illustrated in b/w photographs, tables, publisher's original wrappers, biblio, The Augustan Press, Manama, 1975. A presentation copy inscribed and dated by author on first page.



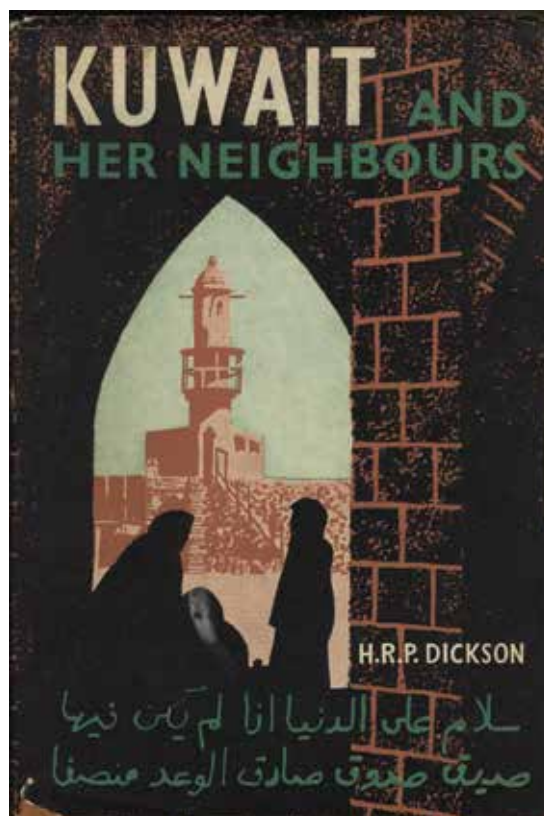
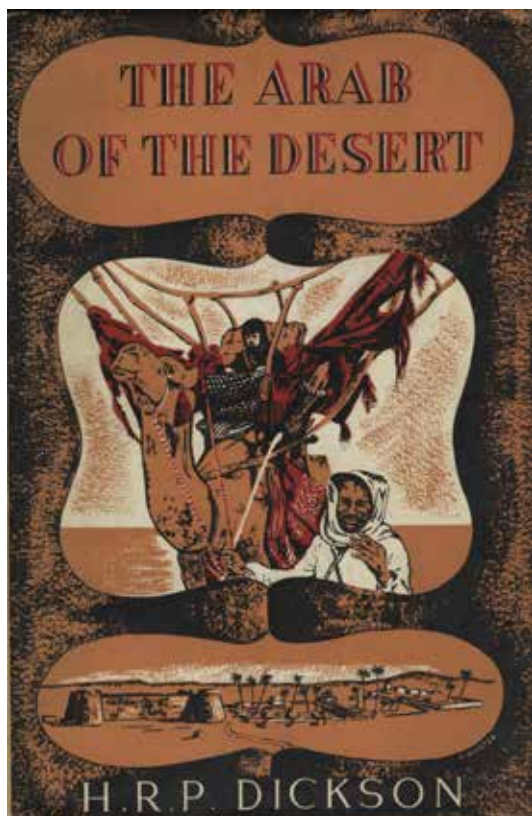
- 5- **Blanchod, Fred: Escales Chez les Pécheurs de Perles. Arabie-Zanzibar-Maldives-Ceylan.**
8vo. 205 pp., [2], frontispiece map, 32 b/w hors text illus., publisher's original pictorial wrappers, lightly soiled, biblio, Librairie Payot, Lausanne, 1942.
- 6- **Blandford, Linda: Oil Sheikhs.**
8vo. x, [1], 286 pp., 1 map, end paper maps, b/w photographs, cloth, index, Wiedenfeld & Nicolson, London, fourth impression, 1977.
- 7- **Brent, Peter: Far Arabia. Explorers of The Myth.**
8vo. [5], 239 pp., 1 double page frontispiece map, 21 photographs, cloth in clipped d/w, biblio, index, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London, first edition, 1977.
- 8- **Dickson, H. R. P: The Arab of the Desert. A Glimpse into Bedouin Life In Kuwait And Saudi Arabia.**
8vo. 664 pp., portrait frontispiece, numerous b/w & colour plates, maps & plans, some folding, cloth in d/w, previous owner's name inscribed verso front cover, appendices, glossary, index, copy in very good condition, Allen & Unwin, London, fourth impression, 1967.

9- Dickson, H.R.P: Kuwait and Her Neighbours.

8vo. 627 pp., colour frontispiece portrait, 44 b/w photographs, 13 b/w illustrations in text, 13 genealogical tables of which 2 at rear pocket, 5 maps of which 3 folding at rear pocket, lacking one map of Basra, contemporary yellow cloth in d/w, previous owner's name inscribed verso front cover, , glossary, index, George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London, first edition, 1956.

10- Dickson, Violet: Forty Years in Kuwait.

8vo. 335 pp., 16 b/w plates, 5 maps, hard back in d/w, previous owner's name inscribed verso front & lower cover, index, George Allen & Unwin, London, third impression, 1978.



11- Fenelon, K. G: The United Arab Emirates. An Economic and Social Survey.

8vo. [3], 145 pp., 3 maps, tables, cloth in d/w, appendix, biblio, index, jacket clipped with small tear at top front margin, otherwise copy clean and in very good condition, Longman, London, second impression, 1974.

12- Fenelon, K. G: The Trucial States. A Brief Economic Survey.

8vo. 150 pp., 3 maps, tables, publisher's original wrappers, previous owner's name inscribed verso front cover, appendices, otherwise copy clean & in very good condition, Middle East Economic Series No: 1, Khayats, Beirut, 1970.

13- Fiennes, Ralph: Where Soldiers Fear to Tread.

8vo. 255 pp., 30 b/w plate, 2 maps, end paper plates, cloth in d/w, previous owner's name inscribed verso front & lower cover, index, Hodder & Stoughton, London, first edition, 1975.

14- Harrison, David: Mammals of the Arabian Gulf.

8vo. 92 pp., b/w & colour illustrations, figures, pictorial hard back binding, endpaper maps, previous owner's name inscribed verso front & lower cover, index, George Allen & Unwin, London, 1981.

15- Heard-Bey, Frauke: From Trucial States to United Arab Emirates. A Society in Transition.

8vo. xxvi, 522 pp., end paper maps, 8 maps, cloth in d/w, previous owner's name inscribed verso front & lower cover, notes, biblio, index. Longman, London & New York, 1982.

- 16- Hewins, Ralph: A Golden Dream. The Miracle of Kuwait.**
8vo. 318 pp., frontispiece, 21 b/w plates hors text, 1 genealogical plan of the Sabah family of Kuwait, end paper maps, cloth in torn d/w, previous owner's name inscribed verso front & lower cover, W. H. Allen, London 1963.
- 17- Kelly, J. B: Britain and The Persian Gulf 1795 - 1880.**
8vo. xiv, 911 pp., [1], half-title, 2 folding maps, cloth in d/w, title gilt on spine, previous owner's name inscribed verso front & lower cover, few pencil underlining, appendices, biblio, index, The Clarendon Press, Oxford, first edition, 1968.
- 18- Mann, Clarence C: Abu Dhabi. Birth of an Oil Sheikdom.**
8vo. 141 pp., 5 folding maps at rear pocket, cloth in d/w, appendices, biblio, index, Khayat, Beirut, second edition, 1969.
- 19- Miles, Colonel Samuel Barrett: The Countries and Tribes of The Persian Gulf. TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.**
4to. 643 pp., half-title, title, 8 b/w plates, cloth, spine slightly damaged, ex-library stamps verso front & lower cover, with a new introduction by J.B. Kelly, reprint of 1919 edition, Frank Cass & Co. Ltd, London, 1966.
- 20- Morris, Claud: The Desert Falcon. The Story of H. H. Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahiyen, President of The United Arab Emirates.**
8vo. vi, 108 pp., frontispiece portrait, 4 maps, cloth in d/w, previous owner's name inscribed verso front cover, index, The Outline Series of Books, London, first edition 1976.
- 21- Owen, Roderic: The Golden Bubble. Arabian Gulf Documentary.**
8vo. 255 pp., frontispiece, half-title, 12 b/w plates, 1 map, cloth, slightly soiled, appendix, Collins, London, first edition, 1957.
- 22- Peck, Malcolm C: The United Arab Emirates. A Venture in Unity.**
8vo. xii, 176 pp., 2 maps, b/w photographs, hard back binding, previous owner's name inscribed verso front cover, index, Westview Press, Boulder, 1986.
- 23- Phillips, Wendell: Oman: A History.**
8vo. xiv, 246 pp., b/w photographs, 2 maps, hard back in d/w, library stamp verso front & lower cover, appendices, index, Librarie Du Liban, Beirut, 1971.
- 24- Ramahi, Seif A. El-Wady: Economics and Political Evolution in The Arabian Gulf States.**
8vo. 223 pp., frontispiece, tables, cloth in d/w, previous owner's name inscribed verso front & lower cover, biblio, Carlton Press, Inc, N. Y., 1973. Copy inscribed and dated by author on front end paper.
- 25- Robinson, Janet: Dubai Arabia.**
8vo. [6], 179 pp., maps, plans, b/w photographs, cloth in d/w, copy in mint condition, New Horizon, West Sussex, 1981.
- 26- Rumaihi, M. G: Bahrain Social and Political Change Since the First World War.**
4to. xiv, 258 pp., frontispiece map, cloth in d/w, paper slightly browned, previous owner's name inscribed verso front & lower cover, Bowker, London in Association with the Centre for Middle Eastern & Islamic Studies of the University of Durham, 1976.
- 27- Rush, Alan: Al-Sabah, History and Genealogy of Kuwait's Ruling Family 1752-1987.**
8vo. [6], 304 pp., b/w plates, maps, cloth in d/w, figures, appendices, indices, biblio, light foxing to endpapers and outer edges, otherwise copy in mint condition, Ithaca Press, London, 1987.
- 28- Sirriyeh, Hussein: US Policy in The Gulf, 1968-1977. Aftermath of British Withdrawal.**
8vo. [5], 297 pp., 2 maps, tables, cloth in d/w, biblio, index, Ithaca Press, London, first edition, 1984.
- 29- Walford, G.E: Arabian Locust Hunter.**
8vo. 176 pp., 23 b/w plates hors text, 2 maps, cloth in soiled & slightly worn d/w, The Adventures Club, London, 1964.
- 30- Zahlan, Rosemarie Said: The Origins of The United Arab Emirates. A Political and Social History of the Trucial States.**
8vo. xix, 278 pp., 17 b/w plates, 1 map, cloth in d/w, previous owner's name inscribed verso front & lower cover, biblio, index, Macmillan Press, London, first edition, 1978.

£4,800.00

كتاب
كليله ودمنه
ترجمها في قديم الزمان
من اللغة البهلوية الى العربية
عبد الله
بن المقفع الكاتب المشهور



طبع في الموصل
في دير الآباء الدومنيكين
١٨٦٩

Item 130

خبرية اسعد شدياق
الذي
اضطهد لاجل اقراره في الحق

طبع في مالطا سنة ١٨٣٣

Item 102

93. ABD AL-SALAM, Abi Muhammad Izz Al-Din Abdul Aziz.

Kitab al-Ishara ila al-Ijaz fi Ba'id Anwa' al-Majaz.

4to. 8 pp., contents, 223 pp., Arabic lithographed text within border, paper browned, few ink annotations in margins, few wormholes not affecting text, modern hard back binding, Dar al-Tiba'a al-Amira, Cairo, 1313 A. H./ 1895. [35324]

£ 300.00



94. AL-'AKBARI, Muhibb Al-Din Abi Al-Baq'a' & Muhammad B. Abi Bakr AL-RAZI.

Min 'Imla' ma Mann Bihi al-Rahman min Wujuh al-'Arab wal Qira'at fi Jami' al-Qur'an Wa Bihamishihi Ghara'ib 'Ayi al-Tanzil. TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.

4to. Volume I: 161 pp., + [1 contents] / Volume II: 168 pp., 4 pp. contents, Arabic text within borders, paper slightly browned, al-Razi text printed on margin, Al-Matba'a al-Maimaniyya, Cairo, 1306 A. H./ 1888. [35055]

£ 400.00



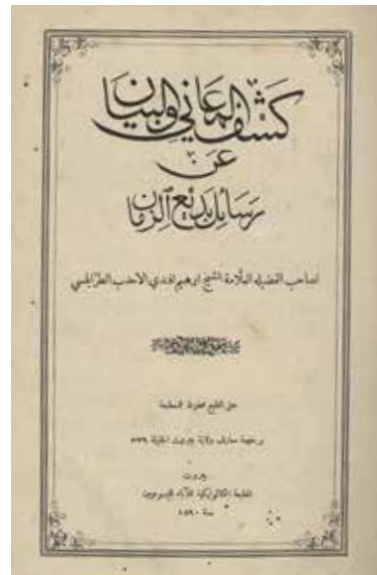
95. AL-AHDAB, Ibrahim.

Kashf al-Ma'ani wa al-Bayan 'An Rasa'il Badi' al-Zaman.

8vo. 545 pp., Arabic text, half-title, few wormholes in margins, modern hard back binding, Catholic Press, Beirut, 1890.

Al-Hamadhani (968-1008 CE) was given the nickname "Badi' al-Zaman" ("The Wonder of the Age") in recognition of his mastery of Arabic prose in the high style. Although he wrote a number of works, including a set of rasa'il (epistles), he is remembered chiefly as the writer who managed to combine different narrative features into an entirely new genre: the maqamah (the name of the genre being derived from the idea of "standing", and thus perhaps contrasted with the institution of majlis, a name that implies an "evening session"). [35315]

£ 200.00



96. AL-ASKARI, Abi Hilal Al-Hassan B. Abdallah B. Sahl.

Kitab al-Sina'atayn al-Kitaba wa al-Shi'ir.

4to. 370 pp., Arabic text, edited with footnotes by Muhammad Amī n al-Khanaji, paper slightly browned, few ink comments in margins, title page & last page foxed, few wormholes on the first few pages, modern hard back binding, Matba'at Mahmud Beik, Istanbul, 1320 A. H./ 1902.

Al-Askari is described by many biographers as a scholar of high standing, whose circle was attended by many eminent scholars who sought to read under him. He wrote a large number of books, most of which have either been lost or exist only in manuscript.

If this book tells us something about the breadth of Abu Hilal Al-Askari's linguistic knowledge, we should mention that as a scholar of the fourth century of the Islamic era, he was encyclopaedic in his knowledge. [35307]

£ 400.00



97. AL-AZHARI, Khalid Ibn 'Abdallah & Yassin Ibn Zayn Al-Din AL-'ALAMI.

Sharh al-Tasrih 'ala al-Tawdih 'al 'Alfiyat ibn Malik fi al-Nahu + Hashiyat Yassine ibn Zain al-Din al-'Alami al-Humsi. TWO VOLUMES.

4to. Volume I: [4, contents], 480 pp., / Volume II: 503 pp., Arabic lithographed text within borders, the second text printed in margins, paper slightly browned, few ink comments on the first three pages of Volume I, modern hard back binding, private library stamp of Rachid Nafaa' on title page of Volume I, printed at Boulaq Press, Cairo 1294 A. H. / 1877. [35036]

£ 1,200.00



98. AL-AZHARI, Zain Al-Din Abi Al-Walid.

'I'rab Alfyyat ibn Malik fi al-Nahu al-Musamma Tamrin al-Tullab fi Sina'at al-I' rab wa Bihamishihi Sharh al-Shaikh Khalid al-Musamma Musil al-Tullan ila Qawa'id al-'I'rab.

4to. 188 pp., Arabic lithographed text within border, minor foxing on the last two pages, paper browned, modern hard back binding, al-Matba'a al-Bahiya, Cairo, 1302 A. H. / 1884. [35185]

£ 350.00



99. AL-BATLIYUSI, Ibn Al-Sayyid.

Al-Iqtidab fi Sharh Adab al-Kuttab.

8vo. 477 pp., Arabic text within borders, edited & introduced by Abdallah al-Bustani, contemporary red cloth, slightly soiled and rubbed round edges, hinges, slightly weak, few wormholes not affecting text, otherwise copy in good condition, al-Matba'a al Adabiyya, Beirut, 1901.

Al-Batliyusi, Ibn al-Sid (1052-1127) was a leading Andalusian scholar; known mainly as a grammarian, a lexicographer and as a philosopher, though less so. He was also a prominent traditionalist with interests in jurisprudence and theology and enjoyed a career as a court-poet and secretary. Virtually all his work has survived. He wrote several books discussing and commenting on various linguistic texts by Ibn Malik, al-Ma'arri, Ibn Qutayba, abi al Abbas ibn al Mibrad, Yaqub ibn al Sikkitt and many others. They were praised by medieval biographers and attracted the attention of modern scholars, and thus there is quite a number of critical editions and studies of his works. By contrast, we have less data on Ibn al-Sid's life, and what we have is difficult to use. This is probably why there are so few studies devoted to his career, despite its importance to an understanding of his literary production. [32564]

£ 300.00



ARABIC VETERINARY MEDICINE

100. AL-BAYTAR, Abu Bakr Bin Badr. Known as "AL-NASIRI". 1197-1248.

Kamil Al-Sina'tayn fi al-Baytarah wa al Zardaqaqah. TWO VOLUMES.

8vo. Arabic text. Volume I: 349 pp., numerous figures, b/w illustrations from original manuscripts, / Volume II: 397 pp., titles in Arabic and English, edited & commented by Abdul Rahman Ibriq, publisher's original wrappers, biblio, index, cover of Volume II lightly rubbed round edges with small tear at top spine, otherwise set clean & in very good condition, Institute For The History of Arabic Science, Aleppo University, 1993.

'The greatest medieval work in veterinary medicine is the comprehensive manual Kamil Al-Sina'atayn Fi Al-Baytarah Wl Zardaqaqah, by Abu Bakr Al-Baytar of Cairo (died 1340), who was the groom of King An-Nasir Muhammad. The book covers animal husbandry, breeding, variations in wild and domestic animals, horsemanship, and knighthood, and contains a section on birds, especially those domesticated in Egypt and Syria. Al-Baytar devoted a major part of his work to a discussion of animal diseases and to the methods and drugs used in treatment. as many similar texts written in this period, there are also passages dealing with the use of animal organs in and tradition dating back to Aristotle'. (From The Genius of Arab Civilization). [29263]

£ 400.00



101. AL-BUHTURI, Abu 'Ubadah.

Kitab al-Hamasah de Abou 'Ubadat al-Buhturi.

4to. [8 contents], 298 pp., of Arabic text, LXXXVI of French text edited & introduced by Louis Cheikho, [2 additions & corrections], modern hard back binding, original wrappers preserved, ink inscription in margins, Imprimerie Catholique, Beirut, 1910.

Abu 'Ubadah al-Walid ibn 'Ubad al-Buhturi (820–897) was an Arab poet born in Hierapolis Bambyce in Syria, between Aleppo and the Euphrates. Like Abu Tammam, he was of the tribe of Tai.

While still young, he went to visit Abu Tammam at Homs, who commended him to the authorities at Ma'arrat an-Nu'man, who gave him a pension of 4000 Dirhams yearly. Later he went to Baghdad, where he wrote verses in praise of the Caliph al-Mutawakkil and of the members of his court. Although a long time resident in Baghdad, he devoted much of his poetry to the praise of Aleppo, and much of his love-poetry is dedicated to Aiwa, a maiden of that city. He died in Manbij in 897.

His poetry was collected and edited twice in the 10th century, arranged in one edition alphabetically (i.e. according to the last consonant in each line); in the other according to subject. It was published in Constantinople in 1883. Like Abu Tammam, he made a collection of early poems also known as the Hamasah. This edition was introduced by Louis Cheikh. [35161]

£ 400.00



EARLY ARABIC PRINTING IN MALTA

102. AL-BUSTANI, Butrus. 1819-1883.

Khabriyat As'ad Chidqaq al-Lazi Ituhida li Ajil Ikrarihi fi al-Haq.

12mo. 52 pp., Arabic lithographed text, publisher's original wrappers, title within decorated borders, printed in Malta, first edition, 1833.

EXTREMELY RARE PUBLICATION. As'ad Al-Chidyaq (1798-1830) came under the influence of the American Congregationalist missionaries in Beirut when he was employed by them as a teacher and translator and had embraced Protestantism in defiance of the Maronite Patriarch. When As'ad was imprisoned and ill-treated by the Patriarch, his brother, the famous scholar Faris, reacted on his own initiative by going to the missionaries and eventually taking refuge with them. To avoid his suffering a similar fate to that of his brother, the missionaries decided to send him away from Lebanon, and he embarked from Tyre for Alexandria in December 1826.

In 1830 the Maronite Patriarch starved As'ad al-Chidyaq to death after imprisoning him in a convent in the Lebanese mountains. A few years after his death the renowned linguist and literary figure wrote the story of As'ad Al-Chidyaq and published it for the first time at the American Missionary printing house in Malta. About thirty years after the death of As'ad al-Chidyaq the text was reprinted in 1860 in Beirut. Bustani offers the form of the story "Khabriyat", in order to frame As'ad al-Chidyaq's life. In Khabriyat As'ad al-Chidyaq, life is a narrative from birth to death. Bustani's conclusion in narrating the story of al-Chidyaq was: "Remember that we can't share with Christ his greatness if we don't also share his pain. So be joyful and happy whenever you are tested, and do not be sad, because your faith is strong".

COPAC lists one copy only at Glasgow University. [35498]

£ 1,800.00

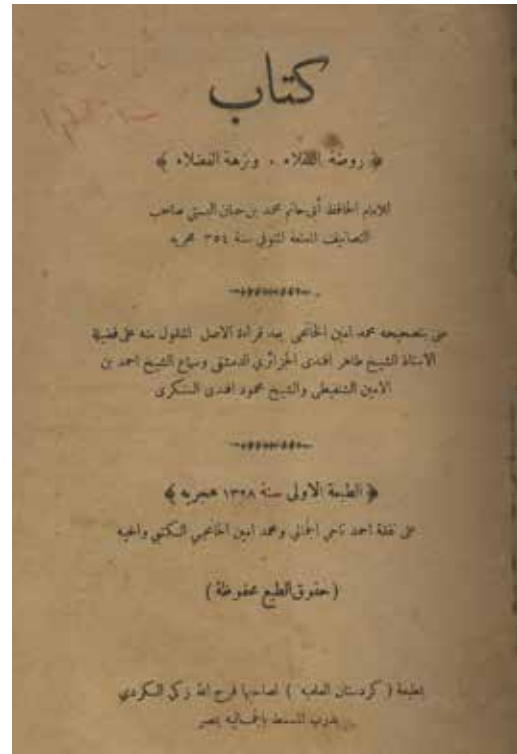


103. AL-BUSTI, Abi Hatim Muhammad B. Habban.

Kitab Rawdat al-'Uqala' wa Nuzhat al-Fudala'.

8vo. 267 pp., Arabic text edited by Muhammad al-Khaniji, paper browned, the last two pages slightly torn at margins without loss, some ink inscriptions in margins, modern back binding, Matba'at Kurdistan al-'Ilmiya, Cairo, first edition, 1328 A. H./ 1910. [35206]

£ 250.00



104. AL-DASUQI, Muhammad Ibn Arafa.

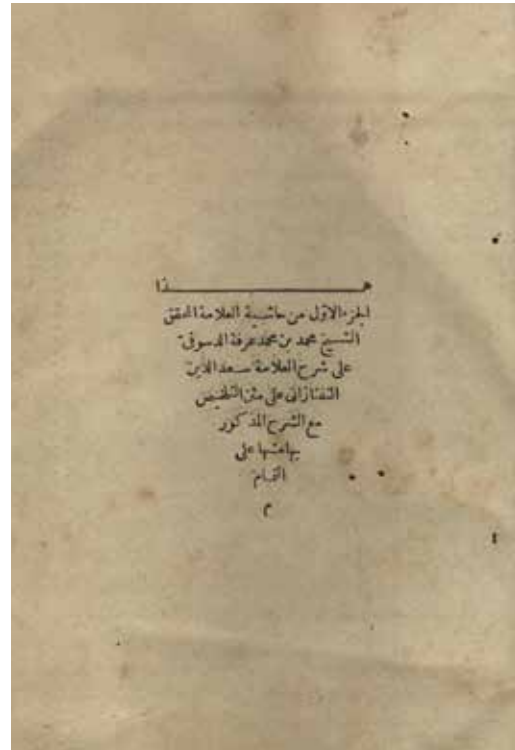
Hashiyat ala Sharh al Allamah Sa'id al-din al-Taftazani ala Matn al Talkhis ma' al Sharh al Mazkur. TWO VOLUMES.

Folio. Volume I: [2, contents], 493 pp., contents page torn & repaired without loss, last page torn without loss, few wormholes affecting the margin of the of the last few pages / Volume II: [2, contents], 493 pp., Arabic lithographic text within borders, contents & last page torn & repaired without loss, some wormholes affecting the second volume, modern hard back binding, Boulaq, Cairo, 1271 A. H./ 1854.

Numerous commentaries have been written on Ibn Hisham al-Ansari's Mughni al-Labib 'An Kutub al-A'arib including this one by Musataf 'Arafa al-Dasuqi. Ibn Hisham al-Ansari was a distinguished and renowned Arab grammarian. Born at the beginning of the 8th century Hijrah, he wrote several works which are being learnt and studied even today. Mughni al-Labib was compiled twice by Ibn Hisham in 749 A. H. and 756 A. H.

Mughni al-Labib is among the leading grammatical works, specifically in discussion of the Huruf al-Ma'ani (grammatical prepositions or particles), in addition to other aspects of grammar. The objectives of Mughni al-Labib are stated in its introduction, among which are: to facilitate understanding of Qur'an and to simplify students' learning of grammatical rules and questions. Further, the methodology used by Ibn Hisham in Mughni al-Labib helps students, particularly those who major in Arabic language, to understand its content. The methodology used includes a suitable selection of topics, simplified arrangement of al-Huruf order, wide and detailed discussion, and accuracy of information. It is hoped that this book, Mughni al-Labib continues to receive the attention deserved in view of the abundant benefits gained from it, and also that it continues to be part of the reference for the existing syllabus, specifically for students who major in Arabic language. [35143]

£ 700.00



105. AL-HARIRI, Abu Muhammad Al-Qasim / Introduction by Oleg GRABAR.

Maqamat Al-Hariri Illustrated by Y. Al-Wasiti. from a 13th Century Arabic Manuscript. TWO VOLUMES.

Small Folio. Volume I: Introduction 42 pp., by Oleg Grabar in 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 Bibliotheque 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- Haririyah 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. [30527]



£ 2,400.00

106. AL-FAYUMI, Muhammad Ali.

Sharh Shawahid Shuzur al-Zahab fi Ma'rifat Kalam al-Arab.

8vo. 116 pp., Arabic lithographed text within border, few ink comments on margin, paper slightly browned, ex-libris Rachid Naffa', modern hard back binding, al-Matba'a al- Qastiliyah, Cairo, 1291 A. H. / 1874. [35356]

£ 350.00

107. AL-HARAWI, Abi Sahl Muhammad B. Ali & Muwafaq AL-BAGHDADI.

Al-Talwih fi Sharh al-Fasih wa Zaylih Lill Sheikh Muwafaq al-Din Abd al-Latif al- Baghdadi. TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.

Small 8vo. 156 pp., + 29 pp., [3, contents], Arabic lithographed text within border, ink inscription on margin, paper slightly browned, modern hard back binding, Matba'at Wadi al-Nil, Cairo, 1285 A. H. & 1289 A. H./ 1868- 1872. [35393]

£ 200.00



108. AL-JAWHARI, Abi Nasr Isma'il.

Kitab Taj Al-Lughah Wa-Sihah Al-'Arabiyyah. Tasnif Al-Shaykh Abi Nasr Isma'il Ibn Hammad al-Jawhari. Riwayat Al-Shaykh Abi Muhammad Isma'il Ibn Muhammad Ibn 'Abdus Al-Nisaburi. [Es-Sahah]. TWO VOLUMES.

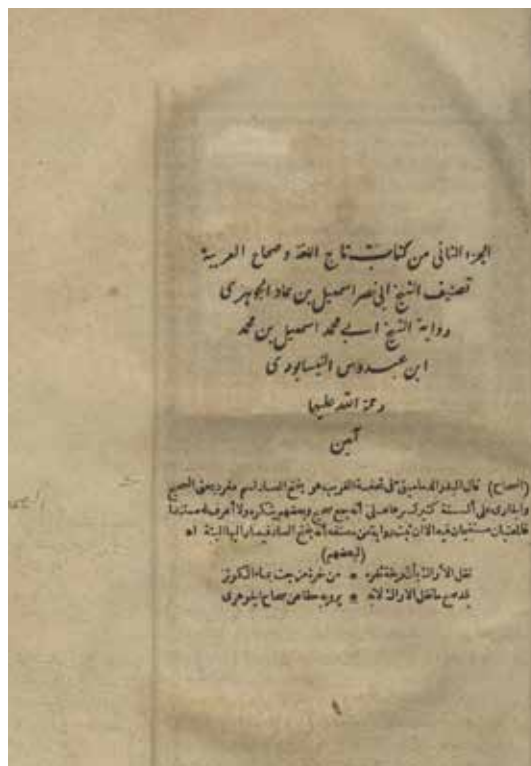
4to. Volume I: 636 pp., / Volume II: 582 pp., Arabic lithographic text within borders, some ink comments in margins, modern hard back binding, few wormholes affecting margins of some pages at the end of volume two, Al-Matba'a Al-Kubra Al-'Amira, Egypt, 1282 A.H. / 1865.

Abu Nasr Isma'il ibn Hammad al-Jawhari was a lexicographer and the author of a notable Arabic dictionary. His great work is the Arabic dictionary entitled *Taj al-Lugha wa Sihah al-Arabiya*, "The Crown of Language and the Correct Arabic", also known by the shorter titles *al-Sihah fi al-Lugha*, "The Correct Language", and *al-Sihah*. It contains about 40,000 dictionary entries, which he wrote when living in Nishapur.

It is told that he had not completed the work by the time of his death and instead, it was completed by a student. Al-Jawhari put the words into an alphabetical order under which the last letter of a word's root is the first ordering criterion.

Al-Sihah is one of the main Arabic dictionaries of the medieval era. Moreover, much of its material was incorporated into later Arabic dictionaries compiled by others... [35056]

£ 800.00



109. AL-JURJANI, 'Abd Al-Qadir.

Asrar al-Balagha.

8vo. [9 pp. introduction], 357 pp., [3], Arabic text edited & introduced by Muhammad Rida, modern hard back binding, paper slightly browned, Matba'at al-Tarqi, Cairo, 1319-1320 A. H/ 1901-1902.

Ali ibn Mohammed al-Jurjani (1339–1414), encyclopaedic writer and traditionalist theologian was born near Astarabad and became a professor in Shiraz. When Timur plundered this city in 1387, he moved to Samarkand, but returned to Shiraz in 1405, and remained there until his death.

Of his thirty-one extant works, many being commentaries on other works, one of the best known is this work on Arabic lexicography. [35041]

£ 200.00



110. AL-JURJANI, Ali Ibn Muhammad.

Kitab al-Ta'rifat + Mustalah fi Istilahat al-Sufiya.

8vo. 175 pp., / 12 pp., Arabic lithographed text within border, original hard boards with a flap, al-Matba'a al-Wahbiya, Cairo, 1283 A. H./ 1866.

Ali ibn Mohammed al-Jurjani (1339–1414), encyclopedic writer and traditionalist theologian, was born near Astarabad and became a professor in Shiraz. When Timur plundered this city in 1387, he moved to Samarkand, but returned to Shiraz in 1405, and remained there until his death.

Of his thirty-one extant works, many being commentaries on other works, one of the best known is this work, the Ta'rifdt (Definitions), which was edited for the first time by Gustavus Flügel (this work), published also in Constantinople (1837), Cairo (1866, etc.), and St. Petersburg (1897). [35429]

£ 400.00

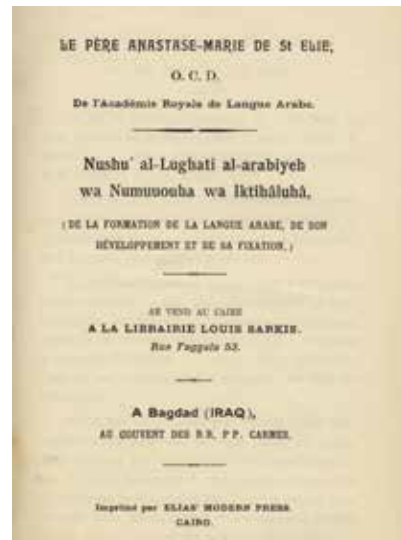


111. AL-KARMALI, Anastas-Marie.

Nushu' al-Lughah al-'Arabiyyah wa Numuwuha wa 'Iktimaluha.

8vo. 214 pp., of Arabic text, 14 pp., of Arabic & French text, title printed in Arabic & French, with an introduction in French, modern hard back binding, original wrappers preserved, wrappers soiled, ink comments in margins, Al-Matba'a al-'Asriyyah, Cairo, 1938. [35073]

£ 400.00



112. AL-KHAFAJI, Shihab Al-Din Ahmad.

Kitab Shifa' al-ghalil fima fi kalam al-'Arab min al-dakhil.

8vo. 245 pp., Arabic lithographed text within border, few ink inscriptions in margins, ink annotations on title & last page, scattered foxing, modern hard back binding, al-Matba'a al-Miriyah, Cairo, 1282 A. H./ 1865. [35372]

£ 500.00



113. AL-LABABIDI, Ahmad.

Lata'if al-Lughah.

8vo. [6, contents & corrections], 248 pp., Arabic text within border, some spotting, few wormholes on margins, paper slightly browned, ink inscription on margin, modern hard back binding, Dar al-Tiba'a al-Amira, Cairo, circa 1900. [35170]

£ 400.00

114. AL-MASHISHI, Muhammad Al-Qawukji. Known as ABI AL-MAHASIN.

Kitab al-Dahab al-Ibriz Sharh al-Mu'jam al-Wajiz.

8vo. 418 pp., Arabic text within border, ink inscription on margin, spotted throughout, title & last page foxed, modern hard back binding, al-Matba'a al-Adabiyah, Beirut, 1316 A. H./ 1898. [35344]

£ 200.00



115. AL-MUTANABBI, Abu Al-Tayyib.

Diwan al Mutanabbi with the comment by Abi-L-Hasan Ali ibn Ahmad al-Wahidi al-Naisaburi (Repr. Berl. 1861).

Large 4to. 860 pp., xiii (Preface in Latin), introduced by Fridericus Dieterici, green buckram, gold lettered title on spine front and lower cover, hinges slightly weak, reprinted by Al-Muthanna Bookshop, Baghdad in 1964, from the Berlin edition, 1861.

The poetry of al-Mutanabbi is not as highly regarded by European scholars as the verses of the ancient Arab poets, being essentially artificial and generally unreal, though it has great technical merits and is lively with considerable innovative power. His poetry, however, is highly regarded in the Orient, as may be judged from the fact that more than forty commentaries were written on his Diwan (H. Khal., iii. 306). Dieterici's edition of the poet (Berlin, 1858-1861), gives the commentary of Wahidi (d. 1075).

Bibliographic reference: See R. A. Nicholson, "A Literary History of the Arabs" (London, 1907), pp. 304-13. [32923]

£ 650.00



116. AL-QUTAMI, Umayr Ibn Shuyaym.

Diwan des 'Umeir Ibn Schujeim Al-Qutami'.

4to. xxiii, 53 pp., of German text, 92 pp., of Arabic text, translated & edited by J. Barth, original soft covers as published, partly uncut, small tear to lower part of spine, otherwise copy in very good condition; part of the Mit Unterstützung der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, E. J. Brill, Leiden, first edition, 1902.

Abu Sa'id Umayr ibn Shiyaym (or Shyaym) al-Taghlibi al-Qutami was an Umayyad poet, who, like Muslim ibn al-Walid, was known as Sari al-Ghawani. Little is known about his life. According to 'Abd al-Qahir al-Jurjani', he was a Christian who converted to Islam; Taghlibi remained Christian until the Abbasid period. His poetry consists of wasf, madih and ghazal; Ibn Sallam placed him in the second Tabaqa of poets, alongside the likes of Dhu al-Rumma, though he was in fact closer in inspiration to Jarir and similar to al-Akhtal in his Ghazal and Nasib. He drew inspiration from the desert roots of Arab culture to the exclusion of its new urban context. Notably there are a number of aphorisms in his poetry. [extracted from the Encyclopedia of Arabic Literature, volume 2]. COPAC lists only one copy at London University. [35006]

£ 500.00



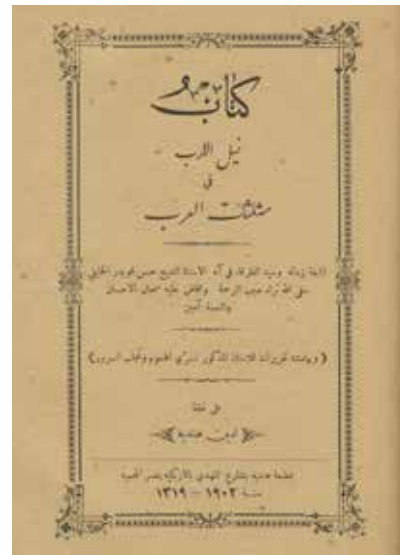
117. AL-QUWAIDIR, Hassan.

Nayl al-'Arab fi Muthalathat al-'Arab.

4to. 115 pp., [1 contents], Arabic lithographed text, paper slightly browned, light foxing on half-title & last page, modern hard back binding, Matba'at Hindiyya, Cairo, 1319 A. H. / 1902.

Nayl al-arab fi-muthallathat al-'Arab is a manual of poetics for students. It discusses the use of triple short vowels (muthallathat) in a manner conforming to Arabic morphology and authoritative practice. The author, Hasan ibn 'Ali Quwaydir (1788 or 1789–1846), does not tell us how he came to select the words and phrases in the book. In its idiosyncratic choice of examples and its prescriptive directions for use, this is a highly personal work. The verses of the main text, framed in a double border, are extensively glossed by the author with literary and morphological explanations. The main text is completely vowelless, while there is no vowelless on the marginalia. The work is organized alphabetically, with tables of contents at the beginning and end. The main lexicon is followed by a list of unusual words and proper names. According to a biographical note, Quwaydir was born in Cairo and spent his entire life there. His ancestors were from Morocco and came east to settle in Hebron. His father, who was a merchant, moved to Cairo, where his son was born. Although educated in language and literature under prominent teachers at al-Azhar, Quwaydir devoted much of his time to international trade. He had a close following of students who studied with him and wrote panegyric poems about him upon his death. His literary and commercial interests left him no time to compile his poetry into a diwan, or authoritative collection. [35342]

£ 250.00



118. AL-SHUMAYYIL, Chibli.

Al-Shifa', Sahifa Tibiyya Jirahiyya 'Ilmiyya wa 'Amaliyya. ALL PUBLISHED.

8vo. 384 pp., Arabic text within borders, few marginal wormholes to last endpaper, modern hard back binding, Matba'at al-Muqtataf, Cairo, 1887.

Rare unique one-year publication by the leading Lebanese scholar in Egypt, Chibli al-Shumayyil. The journal used to be issued every 15 days; this journal consists of 12 issues covering the first year of its publication. [35085]

£ 800.00



119. AL-SUWAIDI, Ibrahim & Ahmad Ibn Ahmad AL-QAYLUBI.

Mukhtasar Tizkirat al-Imam al-Suwaidi fi al-Tubb wa bihamishihe Tazkirat al- Qailubi fi al-Tubb TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.

8vo. 8 pp., (contents), 107 pp., Arabic lithographic text within borders, prepared for printing by Abdul Wahab al-Sha'rani, the second text printed within margin, the last six pages with small cuts to margins with loss of some text, the margin of content pages slightly cut without loss to text, modern hard back binding, printed by Ahmad al-Halabi al-Babi, Cairo, 1302 A. H. /1884.

A book on Arabic medicine together with a collection of medical advice collated by al- Suwaidi from about four hundred medical personnel from the Muslim world and Greece. [35042]

£ 100.00



120. AL-TAFTAZANI, Sa'd Al-Din Mas'ud Ibn 'Umar.

Al-Mutawwal ala al-Talkis.

4to. 3 pp., contents, 482 pp., Arabic text, paper slightly browned, modern hard back binding, Dar al-Tiba'a al-Amira, Sharika Sahafiya Othmaniya, Istanbul, 1309 A. H. / 1891. Al-Taftazani was a Muslim polymath. He also wrote a commentary on the Qur'an in Persian called "Kashf-al-Asrar". He was active during the reign of Timur, who recognised him as a promising scientist, supported his scholarship, and made him part of his court. Ibn Hajar al-Asqalani famously remarked about Al-Taftazani that "science ended with him in the East" and "no one could ever replace him".

Al-Taftazani composed the bulk of his writing in Arabic. He wrote treatises on grammar, rhetoric, theology, logic, law and Qur'an exegesis. [35332]

£ 600.00



121. AL-YAZIJI, Nasif.

Diwan. THREE PARTS IN ONE VOLUME.

8vo. Part I: [24 pp introduction by Amin al-Haddad] / Part II: 159 pp., / Volume III: 144 pp., Arabic text, few ink comments in margins, modern hard back binding, small marginal tear to first leaf without any loss, al-Matba'a al-Adabiya, 1898-1904.

Nasif al-Yaziji (1800 – 1871) was a Lebanese author and father of Ibrahim al-Yaziji. He was one of the leading figures in the Nahda movement.

Al-Yaziji moved to Beirut in 1840, where he became an Arabic tutor and it was in this role that he came into contact with American and British Protestant missionaries. He would help fulfil one of the greatest ambitions of the missionaries – the translation of the Bible into Arabic – when he corrected a translation started by Eli Smith, an American missionary, and Butrus al- Bustani in 1847.

After that, he taught at the Syrian Protestant College (later renamed the American University of Beirut) and wrote on poetry, rhetoric, grammar and philosophy. It was for his attempts to emulate the style of classical Arab writers, thereby rediscovering the literary heritage of the Arabs, that he is best known. [35350]

£ 300.00



122. AL-YAZIJI, Nasif. 1800-1871.

Majmu' al-Adab fi Funun al-Arab.

12mo. 214 pp., [2 corrections], Arabic lithographed text within margin, ink comments in margins, paper slightly browned, modern hard back binding, Beirut, 1855. [35337]

£ 150.00



123. AL-ZAMAKHSHARI, Abi Al-Qasim Mahmud Ibn Omar.

Kitab Asas Al-Balaghah. TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.

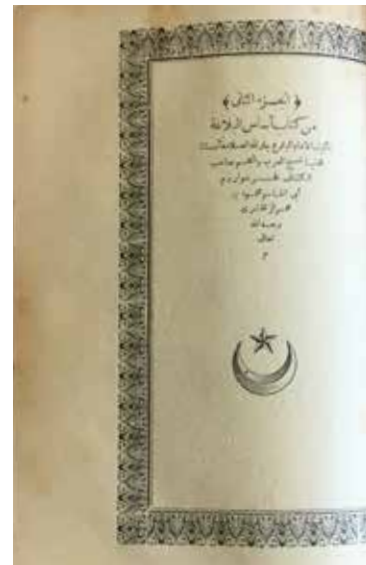
4to. Volume I: 272 pp., / Volume II: 116 pp., Arabic lithographed text within border, few wormholes affecting title page, preliminary and last pages, paper slightly browned, modern hard back binding, Cairo, 1327 A. H./ 1909.

Al-Zamakhsharī (1075-1144), a scholar whose chief work is Al-Kashshaf 'an Haqa'iq at- Tanzil ("The Discoverer of Revealed Truths"), his exhaustive linguistic commentary on the Qur'ān. Theologically, he was affiliated with the rationalist Mu'tazilah School. As a philologist, he considered Arabic the queen of languages.

Asas al-Balaghah ("The Foundation of Eloquence") is a thesaurus and dictionary of figurative speech by Al-Zamakhshari who authored the work, in part, to reconcile what he viewed as the miraculous nature of the Qur'an with his theological views.

It was the earliest Arabic lexicography to be organised in a completely alphabetical form and was noteworthy for its attention to metaphorical meanings. Words therein are listed in order from the first of their three component letters to the last, excluding complicated forms derived from roots as well as rare roots such as quadrilaterals and quintilaterals. Zamakhshari's goal was to catalogue both the literal and figurative meanings of Arabic words, and he used examples from the Qur'an and hadith for both. He viewed words almost as living organisms that were given life by the way they were used in rhetoric. [29687]

£ 600.00



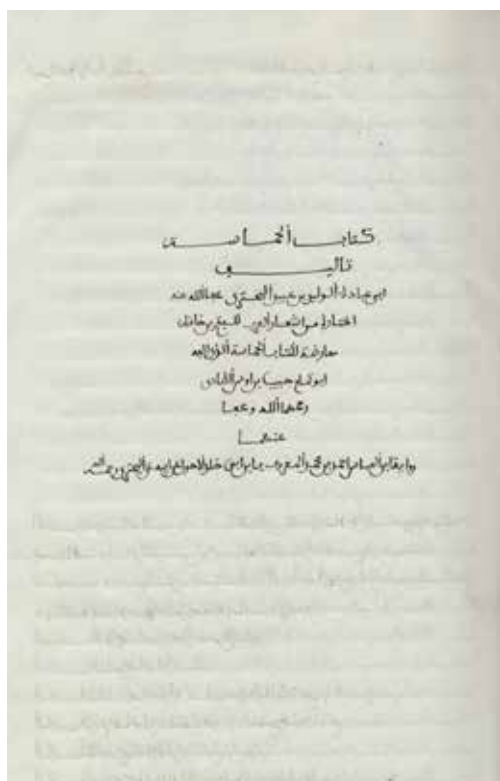
124. AL-ZAMAKHSHARI, Abi Al-Qasim Mahmud Ibn Omar.

Atwaq al-Zahab fi al-Mawa'iz wa al-Khutab.

Small 8vo. 112 pp., Arabic text within border, paper slightly browned, some foxing affecting title page, otherwise copy in good condition, modern hard back binding, Matba'at al- Saadah, Cairo, 1910. [35258]

£ 75.00





125. ARABIC MANUSCRIPT. AL-BUHTURI, Abu Ibada.

Kitab Al-Hamasa.

Folio (322 x 225 mm), [1], 108 pp., (numbered 1 to 108), [1], neat hand written black, blue, green and red ink calligraphy on vellum paper, embossed full calf binding, raised spine, probably done by hand in Morocco towards the end of the 19th century, very good condition, copied by "le faible, chétif et périssable El Hassan ben' Ahmed en- Neknafi le Mogadorien" in Essouria for his friend Mr Leriche, the French (1899).

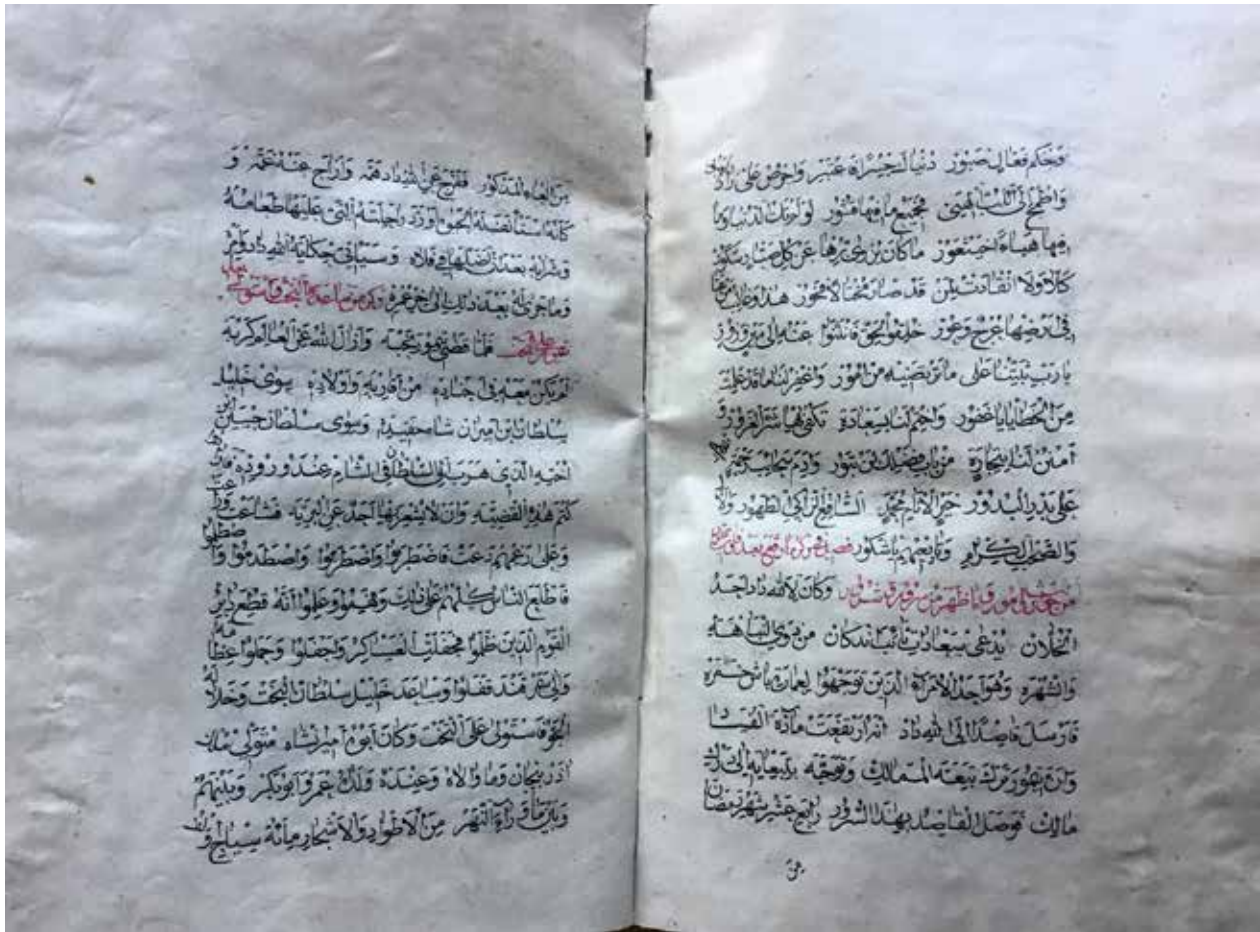
Handwritten copy, by "the feeble, puny and perishable El Hassan ben 'Ahmed in Neknafi the Mogadorian - copied in Mogador (Essaouira) for his beloved friend: the scholar of the country (taleb el' ard) Mr. Leriche the Frenchman. Work finished on --- of the year 1316 corresponding to April 4 of the year 1899." This work by Al Buhturi, Al Hamasah, is an anthology of ancient Arabic poetry. "I know nothing about the copyist, but a Louis- Edmond-Victor-Joseph Leriche was a drogman-chancellor in Mogador from 1895 to 1899, in Casablanca in 1900, then vice-consul in Rabat from 1902 to 1911; 1912 being the first year of the French Protectorate of Morocco. As for the links that could exist between "Hassan en Neknafi the Mogadorian" and "Mr. Leriche the French", and the reasons that led him to undertake this colossal work, we can but guess."

Buhturi, al-Walīd ibn `Ubayd Allāh al-Buhturī (820–897) was an Arab court poet born in Hierapolis Bambyce in Syria, between Aleppo and the Euphrates. Like Abu Tammam, a famous poet, he was also of the tribe of Tai. While still young, he went to visit Abu Tammam at Homs, who commended him to the authorities at Ma'arrat an-Nu'man; they gave him a yearly pension of 4000 dirhams. Later he went to Baghdad, where he wrote verses in praise of the Caliph al-Mutawakkil and of the members of his court. Although a long time resident in Baghdad, he devoted much of his poetry to the praise of Aleppo, while much of his love- poetry is dedicated to Aiwa, a maiden of that city. He died at Manbij in 897.

His poetry was collected and edited twice in the 10th century, arranged in one edition alphabetically (i.e. according to the last consonant in each line); in the other according to subject. It was published in Constantinople in 1883. Like Abu Tammam, he made a collection of early poems also known as the Hamasah.

The Hamasah is a genre of Arabic poetry that "recounts chivalrous exploits in the context of military glories and victories". There are ten books of poems in the Hamasah, all classified by subject. Some of them are selections from longer poems. A later anthology by the same name was compiled by the poet al-Buhturi, and the term has been used in modern times to mean "heroic epic". [35486]

£ 6,000.00



TIMUR & THE WONDERS OF DESTINY: A MANUSCRIPT

126. ARABIC MANUSCRIPT. IBN ARABSHAH, Ahmad. 1389-1450.

Aja'ib al-Maqdur fi Nawa'ib al-Taymur: [The Wonders of Destiny of the Ravages of Timur].

Folio. manuscript on paper, single column, black and red ink, approximately 560 pages, bound in full contemporary russet morocco, tooled in gold, marbled endpapers, label on spine, 1292 A. H. [1875 CE].

This historical treatise by Ahmad ibn Arabsah (1392-1450) describes the conquests of Timur (Tamerlane) in the 14th century and the conditions under his successors.

Ibn Arabshah, a Syrian author (died in Damascus 854/1450), who was captured together with his mother and brother by Timur's forces in Damascus in 803/1400, was deported to Samarqand, where he studied theology and philology and gained a thorough knowledge of Turkish and Persian (he translated Arabic books into Persian at the court of Sultan Muhammad Uthman). He completed this work in 841/1437-8 when he returned to Damascus. It contains first hand observations of unparalleled frankness, showing Timur as an oppressive tyrant - a depiction which contrasted vividly with European views of his character prior to this work.

In the 16th century, Timur was made famous in the English-speaking world through the English playwright Christopher Marlowe's play Tamburlaine (1590). Like other Renaissance writers and scholars, Marlowe's information on Timur derived indirectly from a letter by the Italian humanist, Jacopo Poggio, published in his *Oratoris et Philosophi Opera* in 1538 in Basel. Poggio's admiration for Timur derived from and supported the notion that not only classical figures, such as Alexander, but also contemporary leaders were capable of great achievement and conquest. [32593]

£ 10,000.00

127. AS-SUYUTI, Jalal Al-Din.

Hami' al-Hawami' Sharh Jami' al-Jawami' fi 'Ilm al-'Arabiyyah.

4to. [4 contents], 256 pp., / Volume II: [4 contents], 244 pp., Arabic text within borders, few ink comments on margin, the first 4 contents pages repaired with tape without loss, modern hard back binding, Matba'at al-Sa'adat, Cairo, 1327 A. H./ 1909.

Al-Suyuti (c. 1445–1505 AD) was an Egyptian religious scholar, juristic expert and teacher, and one of the most prolific writers in the Islamic theology of the Middle Ages. In 1486, he was appointed to a chair in the mosque of Baybars in Cairo.

Al-Suyuti wrote about diverse subjects in many works, over 700 according to the Dalil makhtutat al-Suyuti ("Directory of al-Suyuti's manuscripts"), although numbers vary from more than 500 and up to 981, according to a study made in 1995. However, some of his works are just short pamphlets, including legal opinions. In this work he discusses various aspects of the Arabic language. [35054]

£ 500.00



128. ATIYAH, Rashid.

Al-Dalil ila murādif al-'āmmī wa-al-dakhīl

8vo. 364 pp., Arabic text within border, paper slightly browned, few ink inscriptions in margins, modern hard back binding, Matba'at al-Fawa'id, Beirut, 1898.

Rare work. COPAC lists one copy only at the University of Oxford. [35349]

£ 175.00



129. ATIYAH, Shahin.

'Uqūd al-Durar fī Sharh Shawahid al-Mukhtasar.

8vo. 162 pp., [1 errata], Arabic text edited by Ibrahim al-Yazigi, browned paper, some foxing on title page & last few pages, ink inscriptions in margins, modern hard back binding, al-Matba'a al-Adabiyah, Beirut, 1887.

COPAC locates only one copy at SOAS Library, London. [35453]

£ 100.00



**MOSUL PRINTING: ONE THOUSAND
& ONE NIGHTS**

130. BIDAPAI / Abdallah Ibn AL-MUQAFFA'.

Kalilah Wa-Dimnah.

Small 8vo. [2 contents], 386 pp., Arabic text within border, paper slightly browned, cover slightly soiled, modern hard back binding, printed at the Dominican Convent Press, Mosul, 1869.

This is a rare edition of Kalilah wa Dimnah, printed at the Dominican Press in Mosul. Interest in typeface Arabic was not limited to independent scholars and merchants but also expanded to missionary presses in the Near East such as the Dominican Convent Press in Mosul, the American Press in Malta and Beirut, and also the Jesuits press in Beirut. The Mosul press bought its type according to Henry Harris Jessup from the American Mission in Beirut. It is known that a few titles survived from the Dominican Press in Mosul. [35433]

£ 800.00

131. DAHLAN, Sayyid Ahmad Bin Zayni.

Al-Futuh al-Islamiyyah Ba'id Madi al-Futuh al-Nabawiyyah wa Bihamishihi Khulasat al-Kalam fi Bayan 'Umara' al-Balad al-Haram. TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.

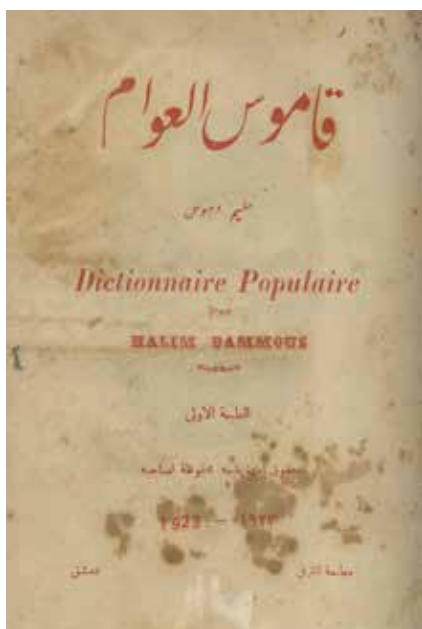
4to. Volume I: 11 pp., (contents), 352 pp., / Volume II: 308 pp., 41 pp., Arabic text within borders, the second text printed on margin, few wormholes affecting margins of last pages of the second volume, browned paper, modern hard binding, scattered foxing heavy at beginning & end, al-Matba'a al-Malakiyyah al-Mahmiyyah, Cairo, 1311 A. H./ 1893.

Dahlan was born in Mecca around the beginning of the 19th century. From 1871 he was the head of a society of scholars and therefore of the body of teachers in the Haram. Dahlan was a very prolific author. He not only covered the traditional Islamic sciences which were studied in Mecca in his time, but also produced a number of treatises on controversial topical questions and became the solitary representative of historical writing in Mecca in the 19th century. Of his works on history, al-Futuh al-Islamiyya, a history of the Islamic conquests until the time of the author, is remarkable for the light it shone on the contemporary Mahdist rising in the Sudan. His history of Mecca, Khulasat al-Kalam fi Bayan Umara' al-Balad al-Haram, until the year 1095/ 1684, is a short extract from the chronicle of al-Sindjari (Brockelmann, II, 502), a most valuable source for the events in Mecca for two centuries, including the rise of the Wahhabis, their first rule over Hijaz, the fight of the Sharif against them, the restitution of Ottoman rule by Muhammad Ali, and the disorders in Djeddah of 1721/1858. Being a friend of the family of the Sharifs, Dahlan had access to the best oral information.

Bibliographic reference: Encyclopaedia of Islam, Vol. II, p. 91. [35064]

£ 1,500.00





132. DAMMOUS, Halim.

Dictionnaire Populaire. Qamus al-'Awam.

8vo. 311 pp., [2], Arabic text within borders, frontispiece portrait, ink comments in margins, modern hard back binding, original wrappers preserved, wrappers soiled and lightly worn round edges, Matba'at al-Taraqi, Damascus, 1923. [35070]

£ 150.00

134. HAFNER, Auguste & Louis CHEIKHO.

Al-Balgha fi Shuzur al-Lughah. Dix Anciens Traités de Philologie Arabe.

8vo. 175 pp., Arabic text, [1, foreword in French], paper slightly browned & foxed, title page slightly soiled & foxed, few ink annotations in margins, modern hard back binding, Catholic Press, Beirut, 1914. [35329]

£ 100.00

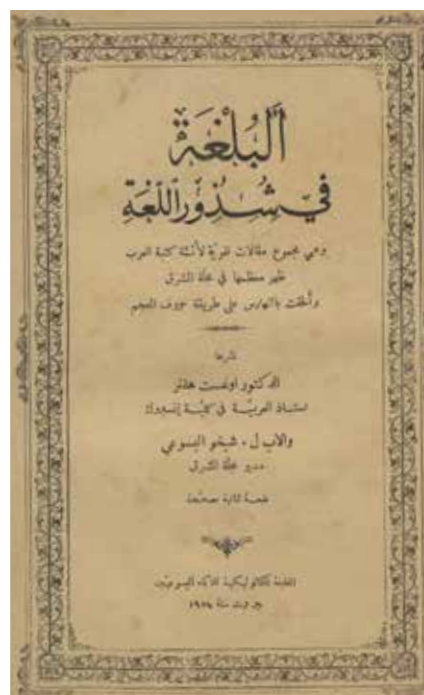


133. FAKHURI, Arsanius.

Rawd al-Janan fi al-Ma'ani wal Bayan.

12mo. 599 pp., Arabic text, some wormholes not affecting text, scattered spotting, title within borders, ex-libris Khalil Khuri, modern hard back binding, printed at Jesuit Press, Beirut, 1867. [35045]

£ 200.00



135. HAMDAN, Salim.

Al-Madaniyah wal Hijab. Mu'arada Mushaba Li Kitab al-Sufur wal Hijab.

8vo. 19 pp introduction, 194 pp., [4 Table of contents], [1 errata], frontispiece portrait, modern hard back binding, gilt title, original wrappers preserved, Matabi' Quzma, Beirut, first edition, 1928. A presentation copy inscribed by author on title page. The debate regarding women wearing veil (hijab) is not new, although it has recently been exploited both for political and religious reasons. Nazira Zain al-Din (1908–1976) was one of the first Arab women writers of her time to speak out against what she perceived as the degrading practices of her culture. She is not only famous for her criticisms against the traditional "head to toe veil" worn by women at the time, but also for her outspokenness about the seclusion and discrimination of these women. She spent much of her life writing and advocating for the identity and equality of women in the Arab world.

Her book *Unveiling and Veiling* received a mixture of praise and criticism from the Muslim community. This work by Salim Hamdan, a Lebanese journalist is a refutation of her ideas. Hamdan joins critics who believed the claims that *Unveiling and Veiling* was plagiarised and supported by either missionary or atheist efforts. [35014]

£ 700.00

136. IBN AL-QASI', Abi Al-Qassim B. Al-Hassan & Abu Al-Hassan AL-SAFQISI.

Siraj al-Qari' al-Mubtadi wa Tizkar al-Muqri' al-Mubtadi wa Bihamishihi Ghayth al-Nafi' fi al-Qira'at al-Sabi'.

4to. 428 pp., Arabic lithographic text within borders, the al-Safaqisi text printed on margin, wormholes throughout, the first & last pages foxed & soiled, modern hard back binding, al-Matba'a al-Kubra, Cairo, 1293 A. H./ 1876. [35126]

£ 200.00

137. IBN AL-SIKKIT, Abi Yusuf Yacoub B. Ishaq.

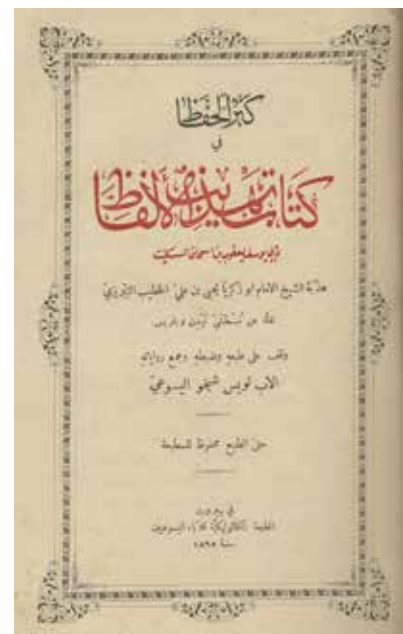
La Critique du Language. Kanz al-Huffaz fi Kitab Tahzib al-Alfaz.

8vo. [12], 940 pp., Arabic text within borders, title printed in red & black, in Arabic and French "La Critique de Langue", iv introduction in French, edited & introduced by Louis Cheikho, modern hard back binding, Catholic Press, Beirut, 1896-1898.

Ibn al-Sikkit of Baghdad, the acknowledged scholar of lexicography and syntax, was tutor to Mutawakkil's son. "Although he is mostly counted among the Kufan grammarians, he received his professional education in Baghdad, where his teachers were, among others, al-Fraa', Qutrub, abu 'Obaida and al-Asma'i.

Most of ibn al-Sikkit's work has not been preserved, but his influence has been considerable in view of the facts that he is extensively quoted by almost all later lexicographers. His main interest were poetry and lexicography, but it is important to note that in his most important lexicographical work, the *Kitab Islah al-Mantiq*, he arranged his material at least in part according to morphological criteria." *Lexicon Grammaticorum*, p. 695. [35025]

£ 600.00



138. IBN BASHAR AL-ANSARI, Muhammad Ibn Al-Qasim.

Al-Adad fi al-Lughah.

8vo. 384 pp., Arabic text edited by Muhamad al-Rafi'i & Ahmad al-Chanqiti, few ink annotations in margins, title slightly browned, modern hard back binding, al-Matba'a al-Husayniyah, Cairo, 1325 A. H./ 1907. [35335]

£ 400.00

139. IBN NUBBATA, Jamal Al-Din Muhammad Ibn Muhammad.

Sarh al-'Uyun Sharh Risalat Ibn Zaydun.

8vo. 5 pp., contents, 261 pp., Arabic lithographed text within border, few ink annotations in margins, few wormholes not affecting text, title page foxed with few ink inscriptions, modern hard back binding, al-Matba'a al-Misriyah, Cairo, 1278 A. H./ 1861.

Ibn Zaydun (1003-1071) was a famous Arab poet of Cordoba and Seville. His romantic and literary life was dominated by his relations with the poet Wallada bint al-Mustakfi, the daughter of the Umayyad Caliph Muhammad III of Cordoba. He was born in Cordoba to an aristocratic Arab family of the tribe of Makhzum. He grew up during the decline of the Umayyad caliphate and was involved in the political life of his age. He joined the court of the Jahwarid Abu al-Hazm of Cordoba and was imprisoned by him after he was accused of conspiring against him and his patrons.

His relationship with the Umayyad princess Wallada was quickly terminated by Wallada herself. Some attributed this change of heart to Ibn Zaydun's early anti-Umayyad activities, while others mention his rivalry with the rich minister Ibn Abdus, a former friend of Ibn Zaydun, who supposedly gained Wallada's favour and supported her.

He sought refuge with Abbad II of Seville and his son al-Mu'tamid. He was able to return home for a period after the ruler of Seville conquered Cordoba. Much of his life was spent in exile and the themes of lost youth and nostalgia for his city are present in many of his poems. In a poem about Cordoba he remembers his city and his youth. This message Ibn Abdus is considered a masterpiece in Andalusian literature. [35319]

£ 600.00

ARABIC PRINTING IN BRAZIL

140. MA'LOUF, Fawzi. 1899-1930.

'Ala Bisat al-Reeh.

8vo. 143 pp., Arabic text printed in red within borders, introduction by Francisco Villa Spasa, frontispiece portrait tipped-in, b/w & colour illustrations by Elie Ejinanovitch tipped-in, modern hard back binding, original wrappers preserved, privately printed, Matba'at al-Funun, São Paolo, Rio de Genero, 1929.

A presentation copy inscribed and dated on front cover by the historian Issa Iskandar al- Ma'luf at Zahle 2 April, 1931. [35074]

£ 400.00



141. MA'LOUF, Sabh Fares.

Misbah al-Lughatayn.

Small 8vo. 188 pp., Arabic & French text, paper slightly browned, previous owner's name inscribed on front endpaper, modern hard back binding, al-Matba'a al-Othmaniya, Beirut, 1899. [35432]

£ 200.00



142. NA'IMAH, Mikha'il.

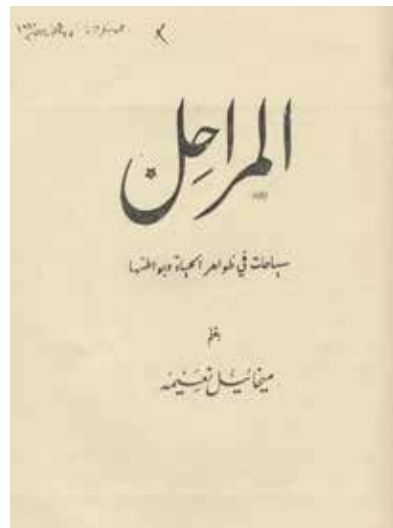
Al-Marahil, Siyahat fi Zawahir al-Hayat wa Bawatinuha.

8vo. 145 pp., half-title, small ink inscription on title page, modern hard back binding, original soiled wrappers preserved, Matba'at Sadr, Beirut, first edition, 1933.

Mikha'il Na'imah (1889- 1988) was a Lebanese author famous for his spiritual writings, notably "The Book of Mirdad". He is widely recognised as one of the most important figures in modern Arabic letters and one of the most important spiritual writers of the 20th century.

A poet, novelist and philosopher, Na'imah co-founded, along with Khalil Gibran and others, the New York literary society known as the Pen League. This is the first edition of one of his literary books "al-Marahil". [35358]

£ 250.00



143. QUR'AN / ARABIC MANUSCRIPT.

Qur'an. Ottoman Turkey.

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'i Naqashbandi (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]

£ 4,000.00



144. SHINQITI, Ahmad Ibn Al-Amin.

Al-Durar al-Lawami' 'ala Ham' al-hawami' shar' Jam' al-jawami' fi al-'ulum al-'Araiyah. TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.

4to. Volume I: 214 pp., / Volume II: 242 pp., Arabic text within border, few ink comments on margin, slight cut on the margin of the last four pages in volume two, modern hard back binding, Matba'at Kurdistan al-'Ilmiyya, Cairo, first edition, 1328 A. H./ 1910.

Ahmad ibn al-Amin al-Shinqiti (1872–1913) is one of Mauritania's most famous writers. He is the author of the geographical, literary and historical compendium *Al-Wasit fi tarājim udaba al-Shinqit*, ed. Fuad Sayyid, Cairo 1958. The survey is the only major Arabic- language work about Mauritania published by a Mauritanian author. [35304]

£ 400.00



145. Abd Al-Hakim Ibn Shams Al-Din.

Silkuti ala al-Mutawwal.

8vo. 560 pp., Arabic lithographed text within border, paper browned, title page & last few pages heavily soiled & foxed, modern hard back binding, Yahya & Company, Istanbul, 1290 A. H/ 1873.

“Al-Mutawwal” was one the very well known books by al-Taftazani (1322-1390 AD), the famous Muslim polymath. He was especially known for his work in rhetoric, logic and theology. Two of his most notable commentaries are on Al-Quazvini’s *Talkhis al-Mitfah*, a work on rhetoric, entitled *al-Mutawwal* (the longer commentary) and *al-Mukhtasar*. These two works were widely accepted and studied throughout the Islamic world and were considered as the primary and most authoritative texts for the advanced study of rhetoric.

This linguistic work “al-Mutawaal” was commented upon by many scholars including this text by Siyalkuti. [35327]

£ 450.00



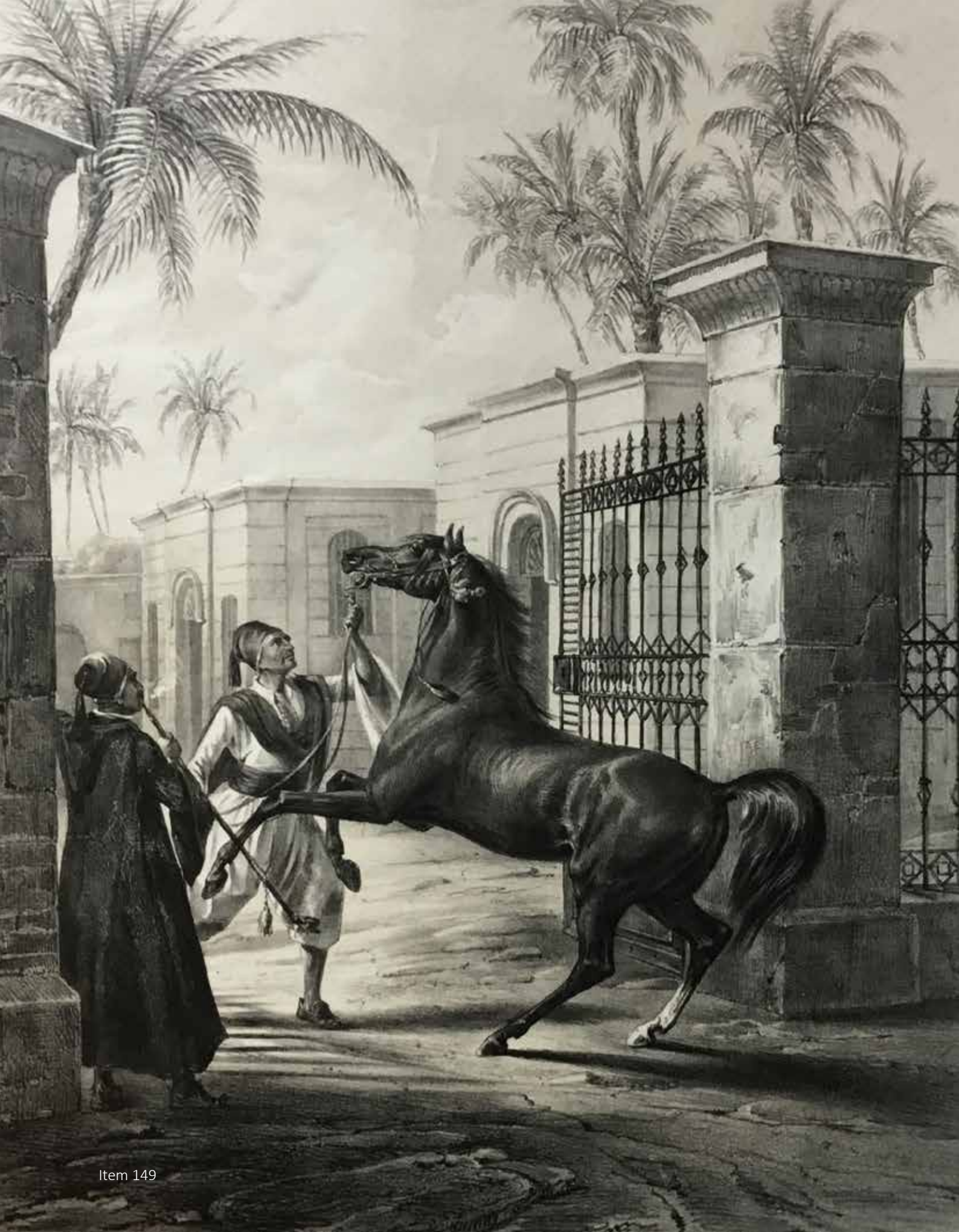


146. ZAYAT, Habeeb.

Al-Khizanat ach-Charqiyat (Bibliothèque Orientale). Notices et extraits de manuscrits arabes pour l'étude de l'histoire, la littérature et la civilisation orientales à l'époque des Abbassides. FOUR VOLUMES.

8vo. 169 pp., [1] / 169 pp., [2] / 191 pp., [1] / 175 pp., [1], Arabic text, titles and content pages in both Arabic and French, publisher's original wrappers, slightly faded, biblio, partly uncut, volume 4 cover foxed, small marginal tear to upper cover of volume 2 without any loss, otherwise set in very good condition, Imprimerie Catholique, Beirut, 1937-1952. RARE WORK. Habeeb Zayat is known as a highly esteemed and undisputed pioneer in the history of the Greek Melkite Church. His works are found in major libraries in Europe. He corresponded with the great Orientalist scholars of his time, including Louis Massignon, Claude Cahen and Barbier de Meynard. Zayat devoted his free time to research the manuscripts while still employed by the Imperial Ottoman Bank. From the beginning of his scientific career, Orientalists were attracted by his work. In his early thirties in 1903, he had already spent ten years working in the library of the Daheryé which, at the time of the Umayyad Caliphs, had been the largest in Damascus. In 1936, he founded a bi-annual journal, Al al-Charquiyat Khizanat whose purpose was the study of literature and Oriental history. The review was published in Harissa in Lebanon while it was put together in Cimiez, a suburb of Nice in France. Habib Zayat published original articles found in libraries in which he worked. [32684]

£ 1,500.00



THE ORIGIN OF ARAB HORSES

147. ABBAS PASHA AL 'AWAL.

'Usul Al-Khail Al-Arabiyya. TWO VOLUMES.

4to. Volume I: A study of 'Abbas Pasha Manuscript: 465 pp., Arabic text / Volume II: A facsimile of the original manuscript of 'Abbas Pasha within borders, cloth in d/w. Set fitted in a special box. Mint condition. New. King Abdul Aziz Public Library, Riyadh, 2008. One of the best written sources on Arab horses. The manuscript here is printed as facsimile for the first time, containing 17 lines to the page in nakshi script, with a few designs. The manuscript is about 517 pages.

Abbas Pasha I (1813-1854), admired the Arab horses, and even lived with the Ruwala Bedouin for some time. Emir Faisal Ibn Turki (1785-1865) helped Abbas Pasha to obtain many of the Arabian horses in the Arabian Desert. He sent emissaries to gather an extensive history of these horses, recording their stories and strains from the Bedouin tribes. The information gathered in this manuscript remains an invaluable resource on the history of the Arabian breed. [26954]



£ 400.00

148. ALEXANDER, David (Editor).

Furusiyya [Horsemanship], The Horse and The Art of The Near East. TWO VOLUMES.

Large 4to. Volume I: The Horse in the Art of the Near East: 244 pp., / Volume II: Catalogue, 288 pp., colour frontispiece, profusely illustrated in colour, publisher's pictorial wrappers, biblio, King Abdul Aziz Public Library, Riyadh, 2010.

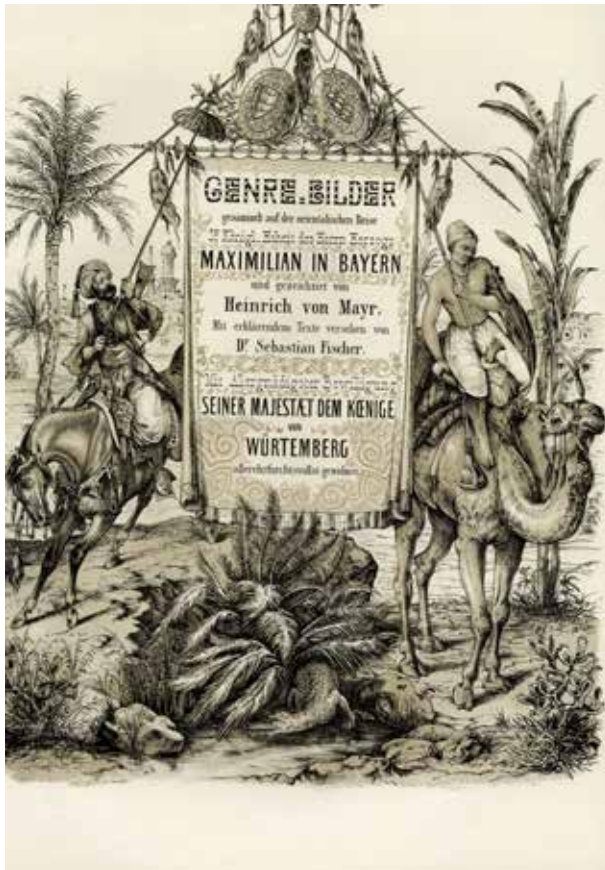
An illustrated and well documented study on the horse in general, and Arab horse and its relation to Arab history in particular. It starts with some of the earliest representations of horses and chariots from the ancient city of Ur in Mesopotamia. Other early pieces include cuneiform texts on horse care from the Hittite and Assyrians period; sculpture and representations of chariots from Dynastic Egypt; the bronze bits and horse trappings from Urartu and Luristan. As well as the earliest surviving saddle and horse trappings dating to 500 B.C. from the frozen



Schythian graves at Pazyryk and a head of one of the sculptured horses from the Temple of Zeus at Perganum. Other magnificent pieces include a Byzantine ivory representing a chariot race in the hippodrome at Constantinople; a silver 'hunting' plate probably made for a Sasanian ruler in Iran; horse models and sculptures from various Central Asian sites; equestrian models, including several Benin bronzes from Africa; an alabaster stele showing a horse and camel from south Arabia, as well as recently excavated finds from other pre-Islamic sites in Saudi Arabia and Sharjah.

Many of the objects are from the Islamic period. These are intended not only to illustrate themes of horsemanship, but also to show some of the great masterpieces of Islamic art. Among the highlights are the great Mamluk tisht, basin, and the huqqa, pyxis, made for al- Mughira ibn Abd al-Rahman in 357/968 from the Musée du Louvre; a celestial globe dated 622/1225-26 from the Museo di Capodimonte in Naples; the Padshah-nama from the Royal Library at Windsor; the Kitab al-Aghani of 610/1219 from the Royal Library in Copenhagen; a ceramic dish showing a polo player and dated to 60/1207 from the Victoria and Albert Museum in London; several 14th and 15th century Album paintings from the Staatsbibliothek in Berlin, a number of finely crafted and decorated saddles and horse trappings from the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna; and a large number of magnificent objects and manuscripts from the British Museum and the British Library. [9618]

£ 225.00



149. MAYR, Heinrich Von & Sebastian FISCHER.

Genre-Bilder aus dem Oriente. Gesammelt auf der Reise seiner königlichen Hoheit des Herrn Herzogs Maximilian in Bayern und Gezeichnet von Heinrich v. Mayr mit erklärendem Texte von Sebastian Fischer.

Folio folder containing 8 fascicles, [2], 70 pp., 48 plates of which 33 are tinted lithographs by J. B. Kuhn of Munich, pictorial tinted lithographed title page, embossed blind stamps of Von Mayr and the publisher's initials on title page and below the plates, contemporary sleeve folder with laces, printed title tipped-in on upper cover, fascicles in wrappers with cloth backed spines, exceptional album, light foxing on text pages, Ebner & Seubert, Stuttgart, first German edition, 1846-50.

Rare and elaborate work, apparently published simultaneously with the French version, pictures of every day scenes collected during the journey of His Royal Highness Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, painted by H. de Mayr with explanatory notes by Dr Sebastian Fischer. Von Mayr had accompanied Archduke Maximilian of Bavaria on his travels through Egypt, Nubia, Palestine, Syria and Malta in 1838. Maximilian himself produced an account of his travels, "Wanderung nach Dem Orient, 1839-40". In 1839 von Mayr produced "Malerische Ansichten aus dem Orient", a work containing 60 illustrations. The genre plates are essentially scenes from eastern life. Von Mayr was influenced by French orientalism, and his plates have detailed illustrations of architecture, fashion, furniture, clothing, musical instruments, camel and horse husbandry.

Bibliographic references: Blackmer, 1101; Gay, 89-90 (for the French edition); Hiler 316; Ibrahim-Hilmy, II, 26; Röhrich, n°1871; Tobler, 161. [32628]

£ 8,500.00





150. BONFILS, Felix & Adrien.

Palestine - Greece 1897.

Oblong folio. An album stamped in gilt "Palestine - Greece. 1897" on upper cover, contemporary half-calf, gilt, slightly rubbed cover, all edges gilt, Containing 62 photographs: 24 of them mostly signed Bonfils, 2 of them signed Adrien Bonfils, 215 x 281 mm.; 5 smaller unsigned views; 6 large views of Egypt by A. Beato, 4 of them identical (2 of them crudely trimmed); 22 large views of Greece and Pompei, including statuary; 2 views of Amalfi by Somner, Naples, (one of them loose); and 2 others, 1897.

The Palestine views are of Jaffa, Ramleh, Jerusalem and its surrounding and Bethlehem (17 images), the Jordan River, the Dead Sea, the Church of Nativity, Bethany and Carmel. Félix Bonfils, his wife Lydie and his son Adrien were famous French photographers in Beirut during the second half of the nineteenth century.

Félix worked in France as a bookbinder but in 1860 he joined General d'Hautpoul's expedition to the Levant. Soon after returning from Lebanon he became a photographer. When his son Adrien fell ill, Félix remembered the green hills around Beirut and sent him there to recover, accompanied by Marie-Lydie Cabanis Bonfils, Félix's wife. The family moved to Beirut in 1867 where they opened a photographic studio called Maison Bonfils.

Maison Bonfils produced thousands of photographs of the Middle East. They photographed scenes, where people posed, dressed up in Middle Eastern regalia, and acting stories from the Bible. Their studio became "F. Bonfils et Cie" in 1878. Bonfils took photographs in Lebanon, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Greece and Constantinople.

In 1872 he published the album *Architecture Antique* (Ducher Press) after presenting some of his pictures to the Société Française de Photographie. His work became well known to the tourists who travelled to those countries and bought the photos as souvenirs. [31098]

£ 2,000.00



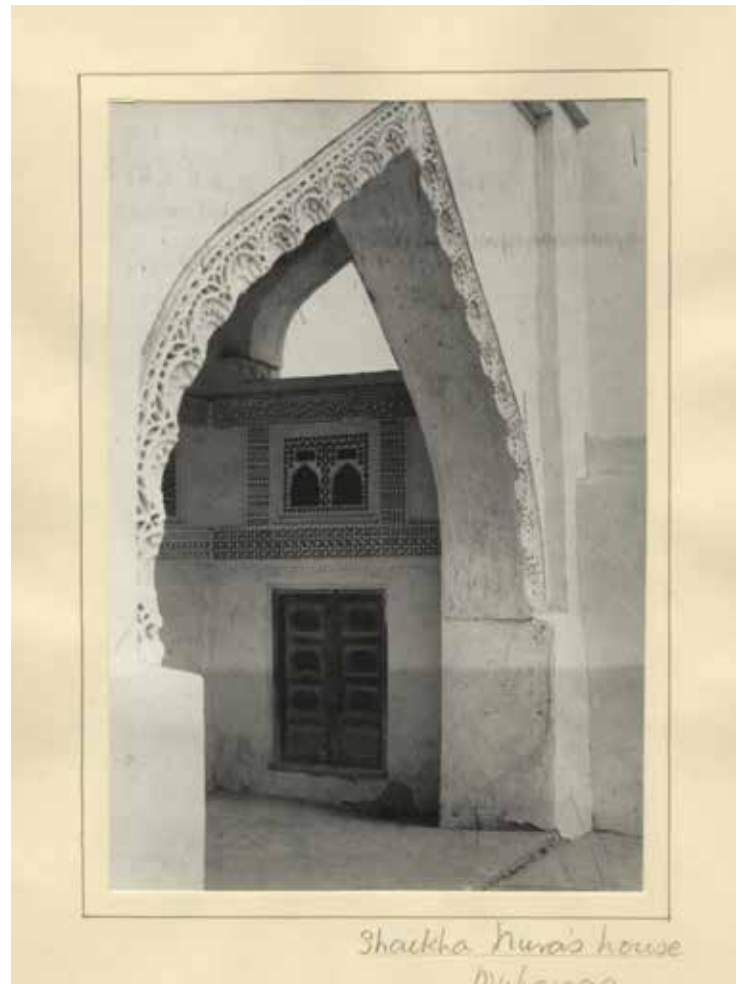
151. DE GAURY, Gerald & Others Anon.

Bahrain and Saudi Arabia Topographical Silver Prints.

Bahrain and Saudi Arabia Topographical Silver Prints, Bahrain - including falconer, gateways, windows, tobacco shop and dhows, various sizes up to 10 x 8 in, mounted, circa 1955-1960 & and Saudi Arabia - HRH Ibn Saud and sons Princes Mitaab, Talal and Nawwaf, King Faisal and 3 coloured post cards of Mecca, various images, and falconers, various sizes, circa 1940.

A collection of thirty-three photographs most probably taken by professional photographers travelling to Bahrain. The photographs of Ibn Saud and his three sons are taken by the British military intelligence officer Gerald de Gaury. Nearly all photographs are captioned in pencil, some on verso. The Bahrain images are as follows:

- I- The Falconer.
- II- Fisherman using reeds.
- III- Tailor's shop.
- IV- Ain Kasari.
- V- Doorway Muharraq.
- VI- The screened window.
- VII- Arab windows Muharraq.
- VIII- Entrance to Shaikha Muna's Majlis Muharraq.
- IX- The well Muharraq.
- X- The tobacco shop.
- XI- Hospital courtyard Muharraq.
- XII- The suq.



- XIII- Shaikha Muna's house Muharraq. Weaving ropes from reeds.
- XIV- Windtowers of Persian type.
- XV- Waterfront Manama.
- XVI- Dhow at the Quay side.
- XVI- The dobie pool.
- XVII- Doorway Manama.
- XVIII- Sunset Sitra.
- XVIII- The well Muharraq.
- XX- The suq.
- XXI- Wood windows Muharraq hospital.
- XXII- Building a dhow.
- XXIII- Doorway Manama.
- XXIV- Loading up for a trip.
- XXV- Loading up for a trip, another view.

THE SAUDI IMAGES:

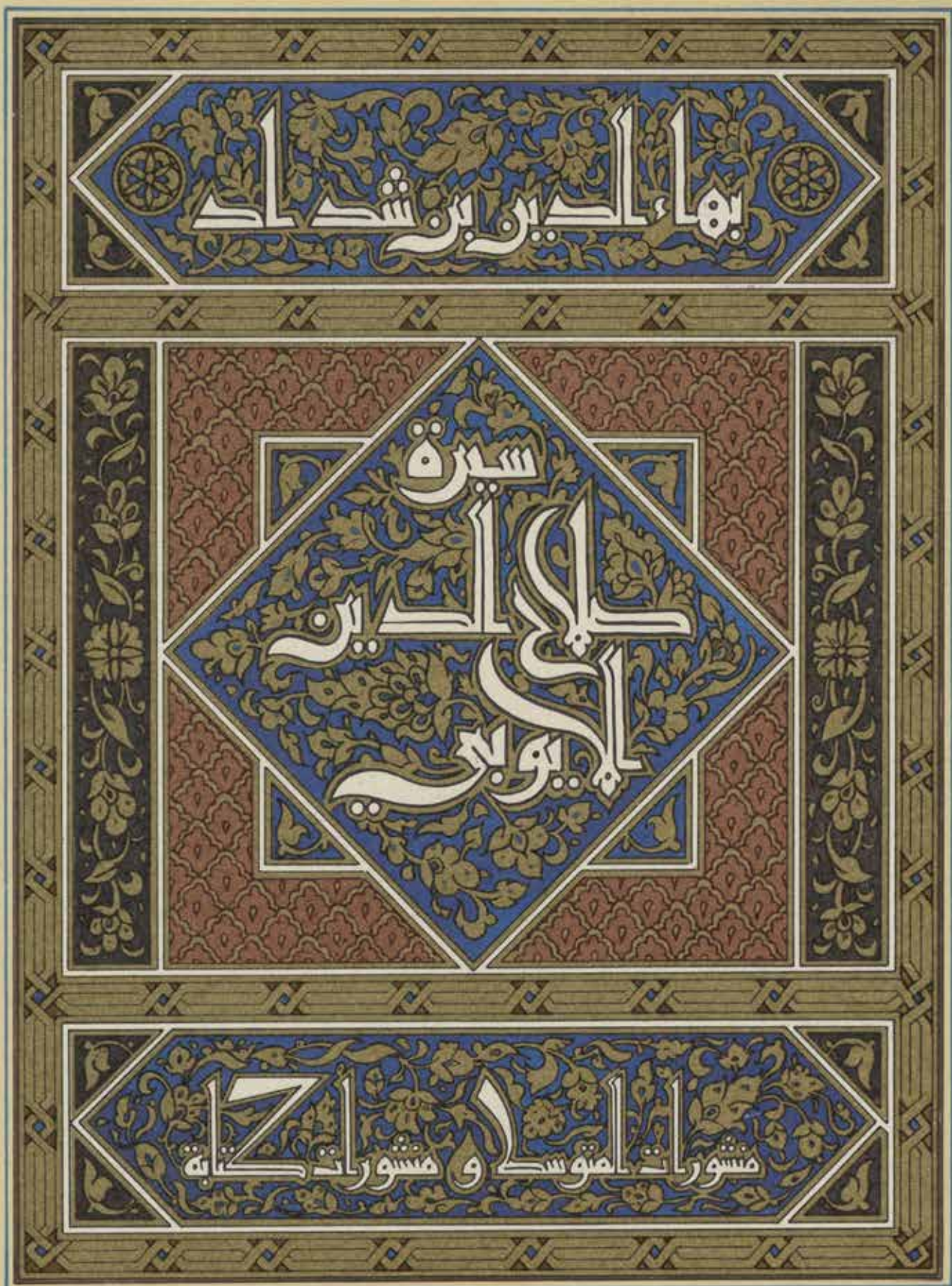
- I- Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud with three of his sons, Mut'ib, Talal and Nawaf.
- II- Emirs Mut'ib, Talal and Nawaf, sons of Ibn Saud.

- III- Another image for the above three Emirs.
- IV- Falconers in the Royal service of Ibn Saud.
- V- King Faisal of Saudi Arabia.

Signed vintage matte-finish photograph of King Faisal of Saudi Arabia in a formal portrait, mounted on a presentation cardboard (with blind seal), measuring 17.5 x 24.3 cm, with a certificate of Authenticity, actual photo measuring 14.5 x 20.5 cm, signed in blue ink in the lower border and dated by another hand, very mild sign of wear to cardboard, dated in Arabic 22/5/1974 - 1/5/1394 H.

- VI- King Faisal of Saudi Arabia speaking during his visit to Washington on 25/07/1971.
- VII- Five sons of Ibn Saud with the Saudi ambassador to the UK on their way to visit Buckingham Palace on 21/04/1945.
- VIII- Three coloured post card of Mecca, showing Zem Zem Well, the Black Stone and the entrance of the Ka'ba. [35035]

£ 6,000.00



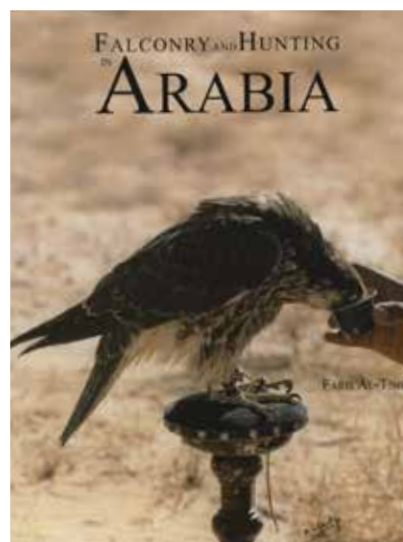
152. AL-TIMIMI, Faris.

Falconry and Hunting in Arabia.

4to. 320 pp., profusely illustrated in 442 colour plates, hard back in pictorial d/w, glossary, index, New, published by Gulfosaker Canada Inc, first edition, 2007.

The author, a veterinary surgeon, started working with falcons at the Doha Veterinary Practice in 1981 until 2002, which was the first veterinary clinic dealing mainly with falcons in the entire Gulf region. Arabia is one of the ancestral homes of falconry, as Faris Al-Timimi reminds us so graphically in this book. The book explores the history and literature of Arab hunting of falcons, as well as the taming and training of falcons, which are bred and kept in captivity and includes a detailed description of their main diseases. [15253]

£ 60.00

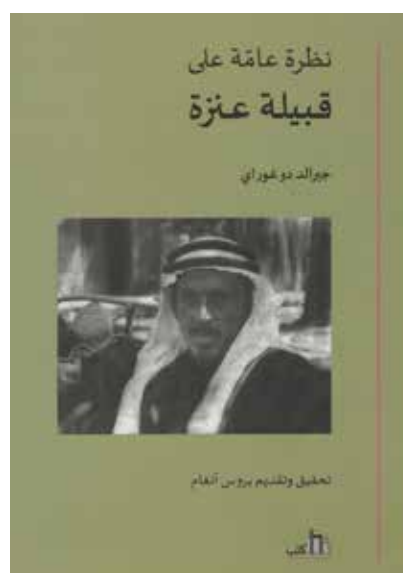


153. DE GAURY, Gerald.

Nazra 'Ama Ala Qabilat 'Aniza.

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]

£ 25.00

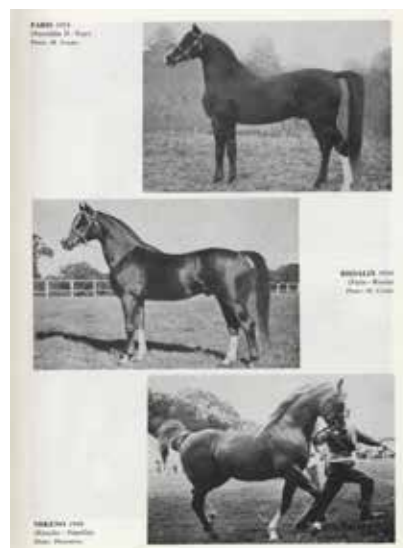


154. GAZDER, P. J.

The Arab Horse Families of Great Britain 1875-1973.

8vo. xxvii, 205 pp, frontispiece, numerous b/w plates, red cloth, title gilt on spine & upper cover, Alexander Heriot, England, 1993. [31650]

£ 10.00



155. HATTI, Seyh Hamdullah.

The Glorious Qur'an/ Kur'an-I Kerim.

8vo. 45 pp., errata table, [736] coloured facsimile pages, publisher's preface and preliminaries in Turkish text, gilt embossed leather in lightly faded d/w, marbled endpapers, copy in mint condition, Kultur Bakanligi Yayinlari 1346, Kultur Bakanligi, Ankara, 1991.

A facsimile reproduction of an illuminated copy of the Qur'an inscribed in ca. 1515, by Turkey's most famous calligrapher Hamdullah, known as Ibn al-Shaykh, and presently preserved in Ankara Ethnographic Museum.

Hamidullah is generally regarded as the greatest of Ottoman calligraphers and the founder of the Ottoman School of Calligraphy, achieving this position by refining the Six Styles of thirteenth-century master Yaqut al-Musta'simi.

Although Shaykh Hamdullah is traditionally supposed to have copied forty-seven Qur'ans, a few signed copies survive in private collection. However, several copies are in public collections in Turkey, including one written for Sultan Bayazid II in 1496 that was later placed with the Holy Relics in Topkapi Palace. [35480]

£ 400.00



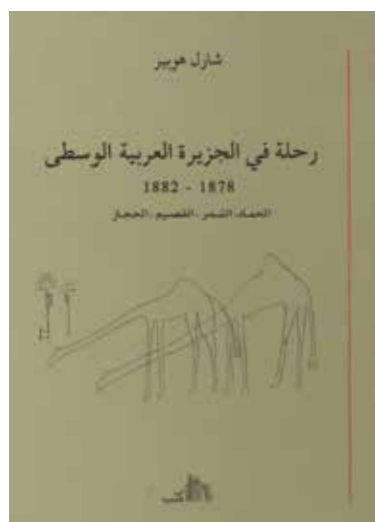
156. HUBER, Charles.

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



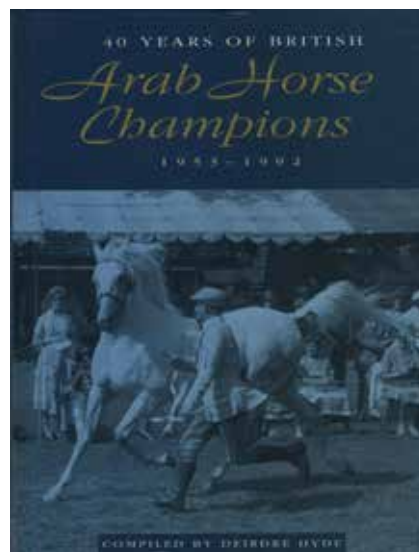
157. HYDE, Deirdre (Compiler).

40 Years of British Arab Horse Champions 1953-1992.

4to. 152 pp., profusely illustrated in b/w photos, laminated boards, pictorial covers, index, New, Alexander Heriot, Cheltenham, 1993.

The book is a collection of pure-bred Arab horses which have been shown at the Arab Horse Society's annual shows between 1953 and 1992. [17297]

£ 8.00



158. IBN FADLAN, Ahmad / BAHĀ' ED-DIN Ibn Shaddad/ IBN TUFĀIL/ IBN HAZM / IBN KHALDUN & AL-IBSHIH.

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, 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:

- I- 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- Tawk 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- 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 Hurub 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 plates of Arabic miniatures 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 Mustatraf of al Ibshih, illustrated with colour Arabic miniature plates from an original manuscript entitled Aja'ib al Makhluqat wa Gara'ib al Mawjudat, by al Kazwini, which is kept at the Freer Gallery in Washington D.C. [1889]

£ 150.00

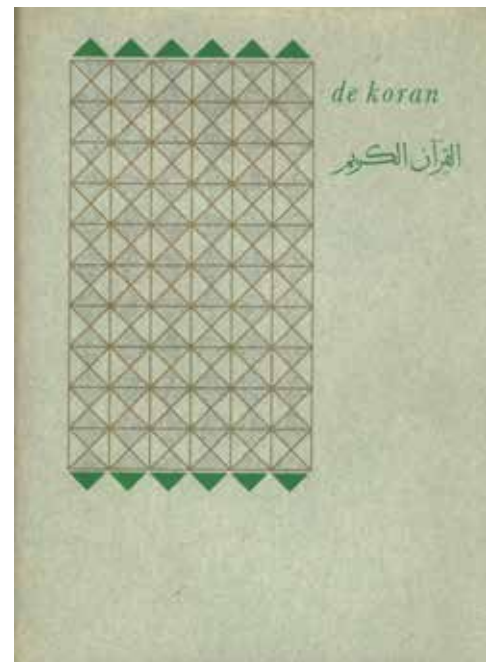


159. LEEMHUIS, Fred (Translator).

De Koran: een weergave van de betekenis van de Arabische tekst in het Nederlands.

8vo. 436 pp., [4], Dutch & Arabic text, double column per page, cloth in d/w, back cover lightly bumped at lower margin, otherwise copy in very good condition, Het Wereldvenster, Houten, 1990. [35481]

£ 40.00



160. 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 misconstrue 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

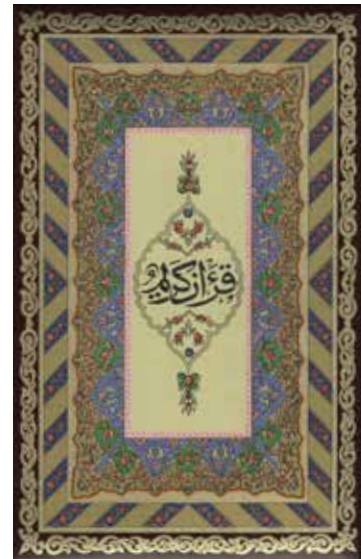


161. QUR'AN / FACSIMILE MANUSCRIPT.

Moshaf Sharif. Facsimile edition of the Koran manuscript written by al-Shaikh al- Haj Zuhair Bâsh Mamlûk.

Large 8vo. 619 pp., [7], text in maghribi script within gilt borders, richly gilt decorated facsimiles, original decorated padded artificial leather binding fitted in original slipcase, published by Mu'assasat 'Abdel Karim bin 'Abdallah, Tunis, 1403 / 1983. [32759]

£ 75.00



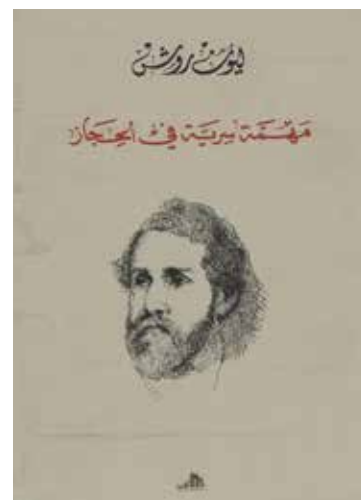
162. ROCHES, Léon.

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. There 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]

£ 15.00



INDEX

A

ABBAS PASHA AL 'AWAL	93
ABD AL-HAKIM Ibn Shams Al-Din	90
ABD AL-SALAM, Abi Muhammad	70
AL-'AKBARI, Muhibb Al-Din	70
AL-AHDAB, Ibrahim	70
AL-ASKARI, Abi Hilal Al-Hassan	71
AL-AZHARI, Khalid Ibn 'Abdallah	71
AL-AZHARI, Zain Al-Din Abi	71
AL-BATLIYUSI, Ibn Al-Sayyid	72
AL-BAYTAR, Abu Bakr Bin Badr	72
AL-BUHTURI, Abu 'Ubadah	73-82
AL-BUSTANI, Butrus	73
AL-BUSTI, Abi Hatim Muhammad	74
AL-DASUQI, Muhammad Ibn Arafa	74
AL-FAYUMI, Muhammad Ali	75
AL-HARIRI, Abu Muhammad Al-Qasim	75
AL-HARAWI, Abi Sahl Muhammad	75
AL-HAKAMI, Najm ad-Din 'Omarah	2
AL-HAMAWI, Yakut al-Rumi	2
AL-HARIRI, Abu Muhammad Al-Qasim	3
AL-JAWHARI, Abi Nasr Isma'il	76
AL-JURJANI, 'Abd Al-Qadir	76
AL-JURJANI, Ali Ibn Muhammad	77
AL-KARMALI, Anastas-Marie	77
AL-KHAFAJI, Shihab Al-Din Ahmad	77
AL-LABABIDI, Ahmad	78
AL-MASHISHI, Muhammad Al-Qawukji	78
AL-MUTANABBI, Abu Al-Tayyib	78
AL-QUTAMI, Umayr Ibn Shuyaym	79
AL-QUWAIDIR, Hassan	79
AL-SHUMAYYIL, Chibli	79
AL-SUWAIDI, Ibrahim	80
AL-TAFTAZANI, Sa'd Al-Din	80
AL-TIMIMI, Faris	100
AL-WAZZAN AL-FASI	3
AL-YAZIJI, Nasif	81
AL-ZAMAKHSHARI, Abi Al-Qasim	4-5-81
ALCHABITUS	5
ALEXANDER, David	93
'ALI BEY EI-'ABBASSI	6
ALPINI, Prosperi	7
AS-SUYUTI, Jalal Al-Din	84
ASSEMANI, Simone	7
ATIYAH, Rashid	84
ATIYAH, Shahin	84

B

BADGER, George Percy	9
BELGRAVE, Charles	66
BELLEW, Henry Walter	9
BIDAPAI / Abdallah Ibn AL-MUQAFFA'	85
BONFILS, Felix & Adrien	96
BOURGOIN, Jules	11
BRÉMOND, General Édouard	11
BRETON DE LA MARTINIÈRE	12
BROWN, Edward Hoagland	13
BUCKINGHAM, James Silk	13
BURCKHARDT, John Lewis	14
BURTON, Sir Richard Francis	15

C

CASAZZA, Agostino	15
CELSIUS, Olof The Elder	16

D

DAHLAN, Sayyid Ahmad	85-86
DAMMOUS, Halim	86
DE VOGUE, Charles-Jean	16
DEFLERS, Albert	17
DESFONTAINES, Abbé Pierre	17
DE GAURY, Gerald	97-100
DINET, Etienne	18-19-20-21-22
DICKSON, H.R.P	66
DOUGHTY, Charles	23

E

ERPENIUS, Thomas	23-24
------------------	-------

F

FAKHURI, Arsanius	86
FERRIOL, Charles de (Marquis)	25
FORSTER, Charles	26
FRYER, John	26

G

GALLAND, Antoine	27
GAZDER, P. J.	100
GISQUET, [Henri Joseph]	27

H

HAFNER, Auguste	86
HAMDAN, Salim	87
HAMBRAEUS, Jonas	28

HAMILTON, R. W.	29
HAMMER-PURGSTALL	29
HARRIS, Walter B.	30
HATTI, Seyh Hamdullah	101
HERBERT, Henry	30
HERZ BEY, Max	31
HIRSCH, Leo	32
HUBER, Charles	101
HURGRONJE, C. Snouck	32
HYDE, Deirdre	101

I

IBN ABI ZER' Fesano	33
IBN ARABSHAH, Ahmad	83
IBN AL-QASI', Abi Al-Qassim	87
IBN AL-SIKKIT, Abi Yusuf Yacoub	87
IBN BATTUTA, Muhammad	33-34
IBN BASHAR AL-ANSARI, Muhammad	88
IBN FADLAN, Ahmad	102
IBN NUBBATA, Jamal Al-Din	88
IBN-SALLAM, Abu Ubaid al-Qassim	35
IMPRIMERIE ORIENTALE	36

J

JAMES, David	36
--------------	----

K

KEPPEL, George	37
----------------	----

L

LA ROQUE, Jean de	37
LABORDE, Simon Joseph	38
LEEMHUIS, Fred	102
LIPPENS, Philippe	41
LORIMER, John Gordon	41-42
LOW, Charles Bathbone	43
LUMSDEN, Lieutenant Thomas	43

M

MA'LOUF, Fawzi	88
MA'LOUF, Sabh Fares	89
MARSHALL, Louis	44
MAYR, Heinrich Von	94
MENGIN, Felix	45
MILES, Colonel Samuel Barrett	66
MUJAIS, Salim	103
MUSIL, Alois	47

N

NA'IMAH, Mikha'il	89
NIEBUHR, Carsten	47

O

OPPENHEIM, Max Freiherr Von	48
-----------------------------	----

P

PITTS, Joseph	49
---------------	----

R

RAYMOND, Jean	50
REINAUD, Joseph-Toussaint	51
ROCHES, Léon	103
ROMAN, Jean	51
ROORDA, Taco	52
ROUSSEAU, Jean-Baptiste	52

S

SALDANHA, J. A.	53
SALZMANN, Auguste	54
SCALIGERI, Joseph Juste	56
SCHLEY, Jacob Van Der	57
SCHUBERT, Gothilf Heinrich Von	57
SEETZEN, Ulrich Jasper	58
SHINQITI, Ahmad Ibn Al-Amin	90
SIRAFI, Abu Zayd	59
SKINNER, Major Thomas	60

T

TAMISIER, Maurice	60
TWEEDIE, Major-General William	61

V

VINCENT, William	62
------------------	----

W

WALLIN, Georgio	63
WALPOLE, Frederick	63
WARING, Edward Scott	64
WEIJERS, Henricus Engelinus	64
WELLSTED, James Raymond	65
WOLFF, Rev. Joseph	65

Z

ZAYAT, Habeeb	91
---------------	----



Item 149

