

أما أصل معناه ومن ثم لا يكون إلا في ما ليس بمضاف
 لفساد المعنى بخلافه لستينوية ويحذف في مثل لا عايتك أي لا بأس
 بخبر ما ولا المشبهين باليس هو المستند بعد دخولها وهي
 لغة أهل الحجاز وإذا زيدت إن مع ما أو انتقض النفي بالـ
 أو تقدم الخبر بطل العمل وإذا عطف عليه فوجب فالرفع

المجروورات

هو ما استند على علم المضاف إليه والمضاف إليه كل اسم نسب
 إليه شيء أو اسطره حرف الجر لفظا أو قدرا أو مرادا. والتقدير
 شرطه أن يكون المضاف إليها محروفا مستوية لا جملها وهي



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Winter 2020/A.



Book no. 54



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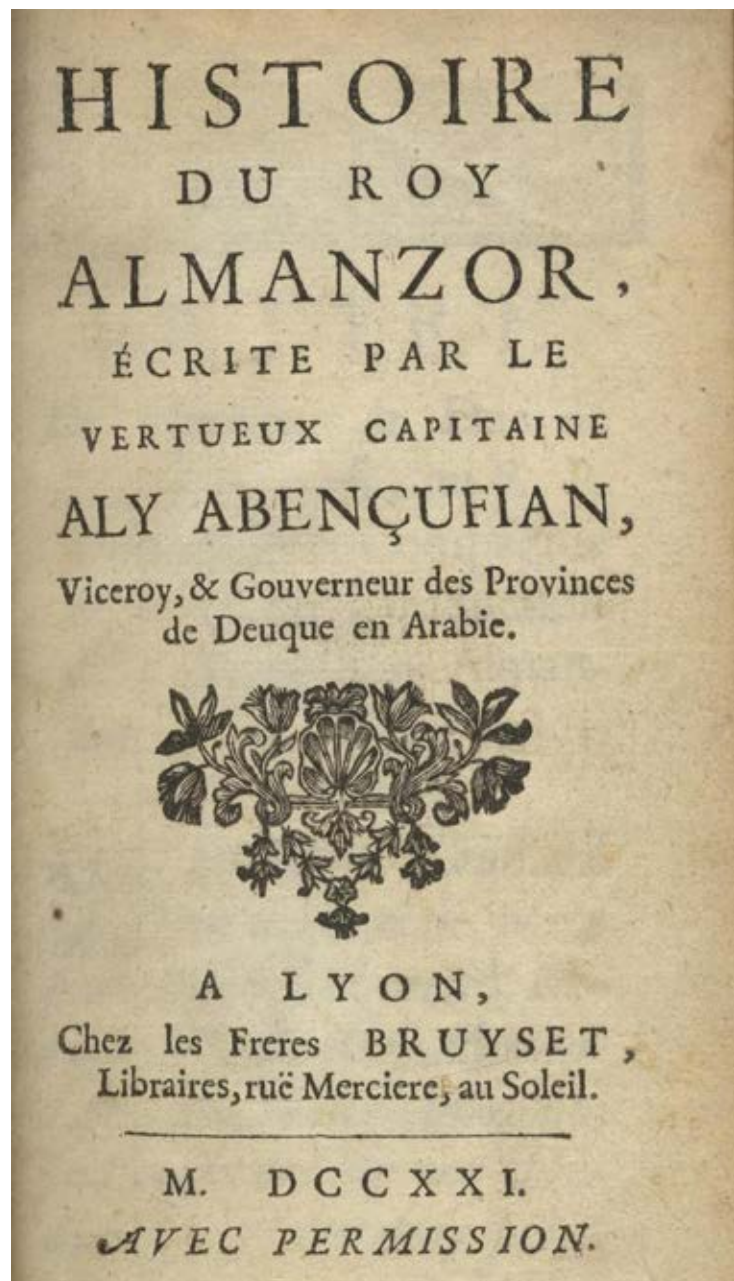
1. ABENCUFIAN, ALY (714-775) / MIGUEL DE LUNA.

Histoire du Roy Almanzor, écrite par le Vertueux Capitaine Aly Abençufian, Viceroy, & Gouverneur des Provinces de Deuque en Arabie.

12mo. 189 pp., [1], French text, red full-calf, (late 19th century binding), gilt on raised spine, all edges gilt, marbled endpaper, faded spine, rubbed edges, ink marking on front fly leaf, translated from Spanish by Father Francois Dobeilh, Les Frères Bruyset, Paris, 1721. The first edition was published in Granada in 1600. The text of this fictitious account of the Arab conquest of Spain, described by its ingenious Moor author, Miguel de Luna, as a Spanish version of a text by one of the invading forces, "Abulcasim Tarif Abentarique" of Medina. The book is in two parts, part 2 beginning with a life of King "Jacob Almancor" by a certain Ali Abencufian.

The most celebrated Moorish convert to Christianity of his time, Miguel de Luna became an interpreter to the crown. In this capacity, and as a native of Granada, he had access to Arabic manuscripts still extant there, as well as the wealth of legendary material found in Spanish balladry and half-forgotten Moor traditions. His work quickly became popular and caused a renewal of interest in the historical period throughout Europe. Nevertheless, his so-called History is fiction.

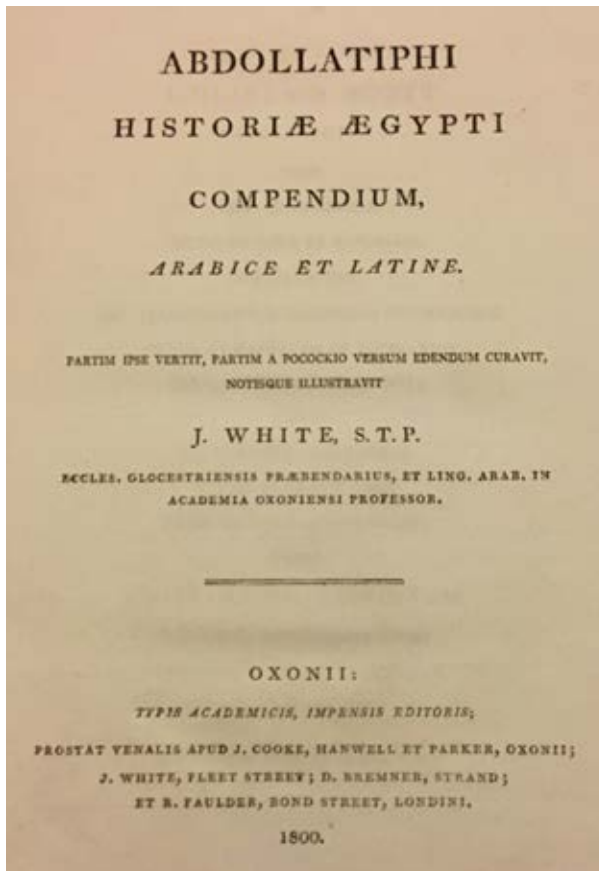
Though a product of de Luna's imagination, modern scholars like Monroe, unlike many 19th century ones, do not relegate his work to the realms of a mere novel: 'de Luna's book is something more than just a blatant attempt to foist a falsified Arab history on the public; it is a defence of tolerance, and as such it belongs in the class of novels of the sort of the Abenceraje, which also attempts to show how on the level of virtue and tolerance, both Muslims and Christians could coexist in perfect harmony. It is thus tempting to speculate on the extent to which polemical Moor literature may have helped shape the image of the 'Noble Moor' which became so fashionable in Golden Age Spanish literature and lasted till much later as a literary theme in the rest of Europe'.



Only in recent times has it been appreciated that de Luna's primary objective was to offer a disguised criticism of the treatment of the Moors. That his intentional fabrication escaped detection for two centuries is an indictment of earlier Spanish scholarship.

Bibliographic references: Palau 144 078; cf. Ticknor I p.215; Monroe p.7-11. [6664]

£ 1,200.00



2. Al-BAGHDADI, ABD AL-LATIF (1162-1231) (IBN AL-LABBAD).

Abdollatiphi Historiae Aegypti Compendium, Arabice Et Latine. Partim ipse vertit, partim a Pocockio versum edendum curavit, notisque illustravit.

4to. [9], xxxii, 321 pp., [48 Appendix], Arabic and Latin text edited and translated into Latin by J. White, subscriber's list at front, contemporary mottled calf gilt, slightly rubbed and scuffed, marbled endpapers, upper cover professionally restored, bookplate & previous owner's inscription verso front endpaper, otherwise copy in very good condition, J. Cooke, Hanwell & Parker, Oxford, 1800.

First Latin translation of al-Baghdadi's "Kitab al-lfada wa al-l'tibar fi al-Umur Wa al- Hawadith al-Mu'ayana bi Ard Misr". Abd al-Latif al-Baghdadi (1162-1231), also known as Ibn al-Labbad, was a versatile scholar and scientist, and his numerous writings covered almost the whole domain of the knowledge of the time. Of his extant works, the "Kitab al- lfada wa al-l'tibar", a short description of Egypt, was widely known in Europe. The first text edition of this work was published in 1789 by White, who also subsequently published the present volume which also includes the first Latin translation. Joseph White (1745-1814) of Wadham College, Oxford, was the Laudian Professor of Arabic between 1775 and 1814. This edition is rich with Arabic characters from the Imprimerie Imperiale in Paris, under the supervision of the famous Orientalist J. J. Marcel (1776-1854), who was supervising the printing of the Egyptian expedition of 1798.

This work is one of the earliest works on Egyptology which describes monuments as well as the famine caused when the Nile failed to flood, whilst the author was in Egypt, resulting in many dying and the bodies of whom Abd al-Latif examined (an early post-mortem account). The manuscript was discovered in 1665 by Edward Pococke, and the present work is the first complete edition with the Latin translation and additions by White.

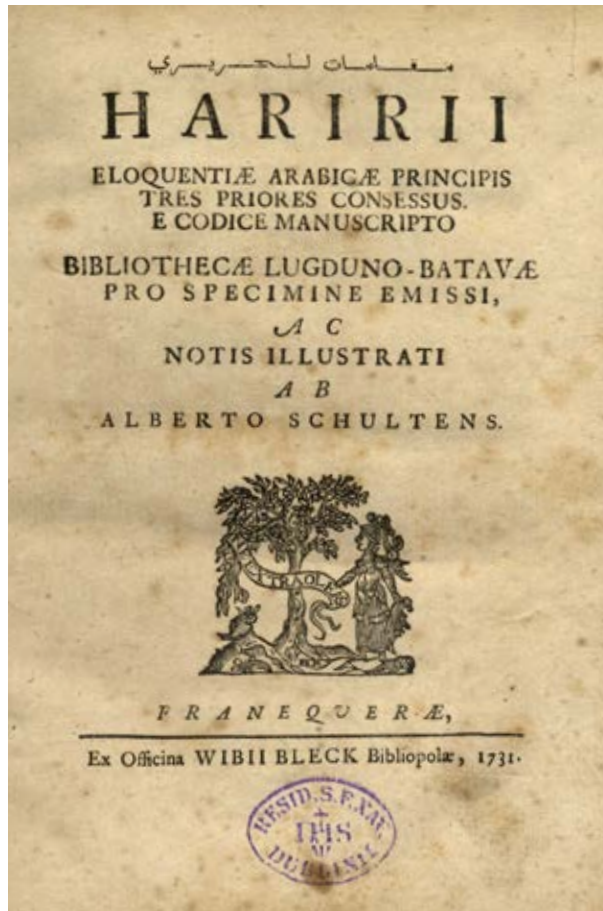
Bibliographic references: GAL I, p. 632; Schnurrer 153; Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 3; Brunet I, 9; Graesse I, 3; NYPL Arabia coll. 18; OCLC 31486913; Lambrecht 1687; Zenker 176; Sarkis 1293. [1800]

£ 3,500.00

3. AL-HARIRI, ABU MUHAMMAD AL-QASIM (1030-1122).

Haririi Eloquentiae Arabicae principis tres priores consessus. E codice manuscripto Bibliothecae Lugduno-Batauae pro specimine emissi, ac notis illustrati ab Alberto Schultens. THREE PARTS IN ONE VOLUME.

Small 4to. [10], 181 pp., Latin and Arabic text edited by Albert Schultens, half-calf with marbled boards, professionally rebacked 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).

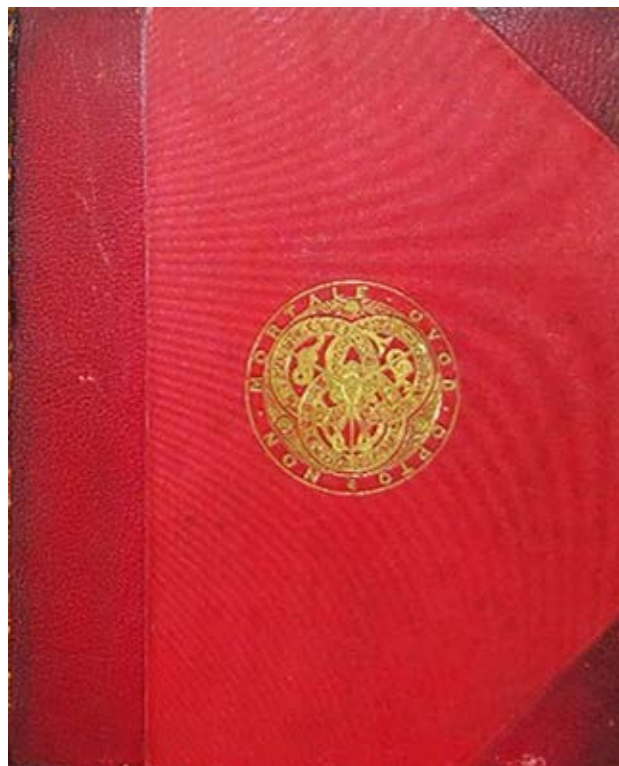
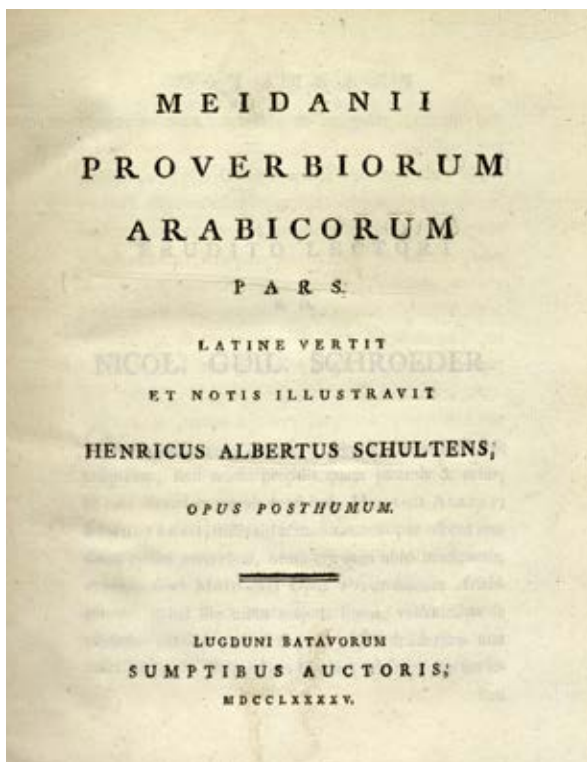
Bibliographic references: Schnürrer 230, 231 & 211; Zenker BOi, 766. (Monumenta); Lambrecht 1540. [34097]

£ 1,200.00

4. AL-MAIDANI, AHMAD B. MUHAMMAD / HENRICUS ALBERTUS SCHULTENS (Translator).

Meidanii Proverbiorum Arabicorum Pars. Latine Vertit et Notis Illustravit. Majma' al-Amthāl.

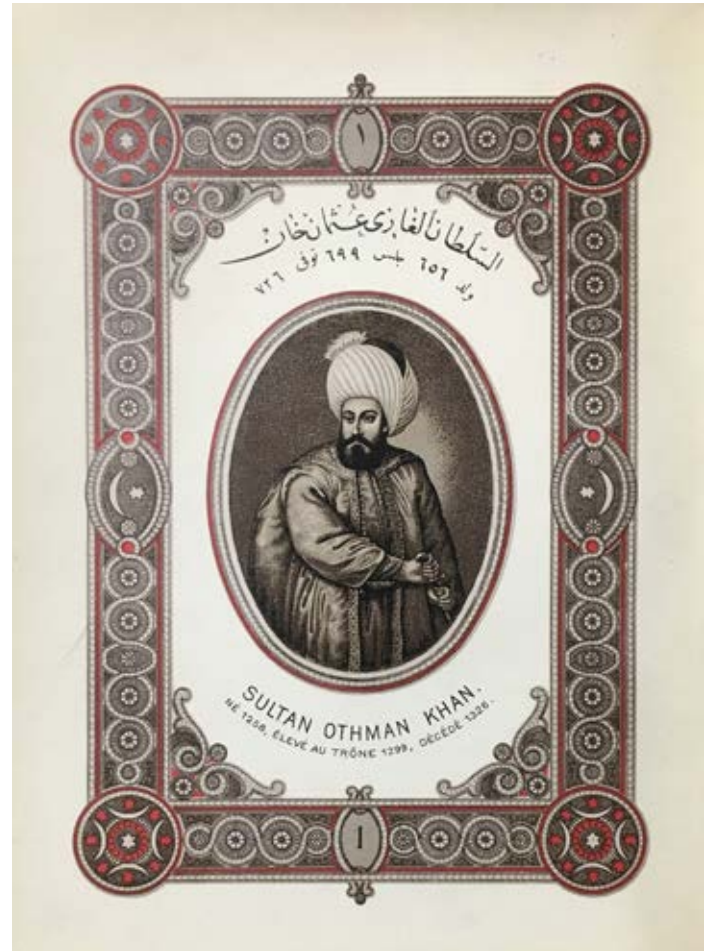
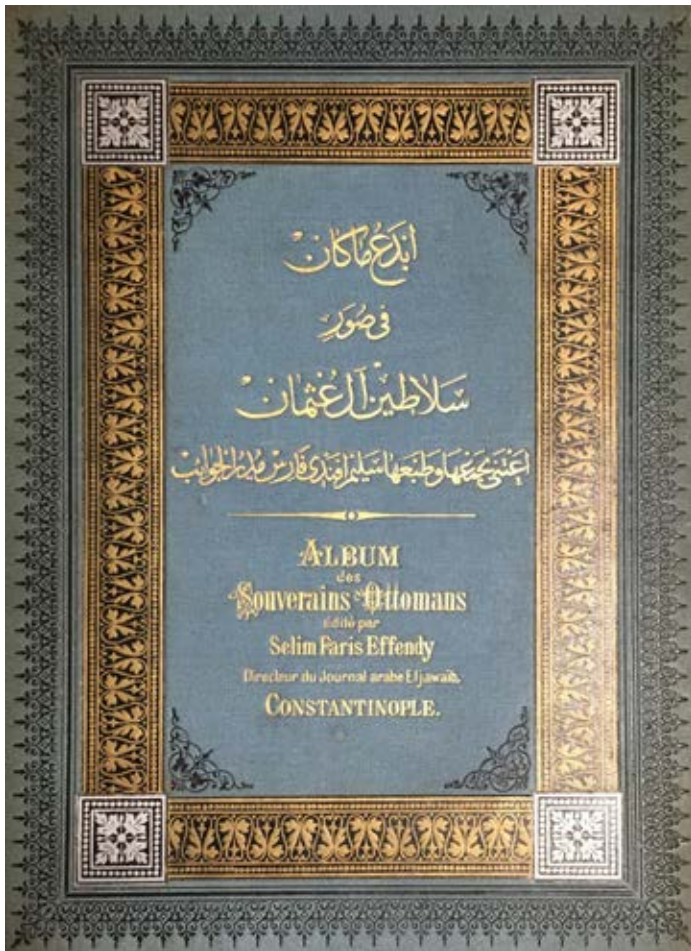
4to. Latin and Arabic text, xvi, 8pp., +314 pp., [2], 19th century half morocco with cloth boards, rubbed at spine and edges, title gilt on raised spine, gilt monograms of Stirling Maxwell to boards, marbled endpapers, top edges gilt, edited with a preface by N. G. Schroeder, small and faint damp stain to upper margin of pages 73-90, light soiling to top margin of page 298, otherwise a very good copy with wide margins, Sumptibus Auctoris, Lugduni Batavorum, first edition, 1795.



A rare collection of over 450 proverbs in Arabic with translations and commentary in Latin which was published posthumously shortly after Schultens's death in 1793. Schultens was a professor of Hebrew and Arabic and taught in London, Amsterdam and Leiden. Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Maidānī published his book *Majma' al-Amthāl* ("A Collection of Proverbs"), containing 4766 proverbs in an alphabetical order. According to a note in the author's introduction, the work was based on 50 other books containing proverbs. While other nations were still coining phrases, the Arabs were compiling them. Although the proverb is by its nature anonymous, learned tradition often tried to find authors for them. Many proverbial sayings are therefore attributed to the Prophet and his Companions. The *Amthal al-Nabi*, which circulated outside the canonical collections of the traditions was collected by Ibn Khallad al-Ramhurmuzi and Abu Hilal al-Askari and al-Maidānī. When the leading British Orientalist William Jones received Schultens's just published *Anthologia Sentitarium Arabicarum* in 1772, he complimented on the translation and notes of the Leiden scholar, and offered to help Schultens during his stay at Wadham College, Oxford to study Pococke's manuscript of al-Maidānī's *Majma'al-Amthal*.

Provenance: Bookplates of William Stirling-Maxwell, Victor De Guinzbourg, and Keir House to pastedowns and front endpaper. From the collection of Robert Easton. [33728]

£ 2,200.00



5. AL-SHIDYAQ, SELIM FARIS EFFENDY, (Editor).

Album des Souverains Ottomans. [Abda' ma-kan fi suwar Salatin Al-'Uthman].

Small 4to. 34 photo-lithographed portraits with captions including biographical information in Arabic and French, lithographed title and index list within decorated borders, publisher's blue cloth gilt, lightly faded and worn spine, all edges red, hinges and top spine repaired, otherwise copy in very good condition, Provenance of Dr F. Zeidler with his purple ink stamp on top margin of title page, Matba'at al-Jawaib, Istanbul and Leipzig, Garte, [1885].

RARE Only edition of this lavish series of portraits of the thirty-four Sultans of the Ottoman Empire, from Othman Khan to Mourad Khan V. Salim al-Shiyah, an Ottoman of Lebanese descent, and the son of the leading scholar Ahmad Faris al-Shidyaq who was the well known editor of the al-Jawa'ib journal, published in Istanbul under the auspices of Sultan Abdul-Hamid II. Faris was the leader of the Constitutional party, an opposition group to the Ottoman regime, he followed his father's example; fled the Ottoman empire to England and published essays to promote the role of the British in the Near East. His intention was to create an Arab movement, dependent on British involvement in the Near East, and to reconstruct an opposition faction among the high-ranking official of the Ottoman Bureaucracy. In 1894, after the ground had been prepared Selim began publishing a journal in London called Hurriyat (Liberty). [36043]

£ 3,700.00

6. AL-ZAMAKHSHARI, ABU AL-QASSIM MAHMUD IBN UMAR (1075-1144), (Translated & edited by Henricus Schultens).

Anthologia Sententiarum Arabicarum. Cum Scholiis Zamachsjarii.

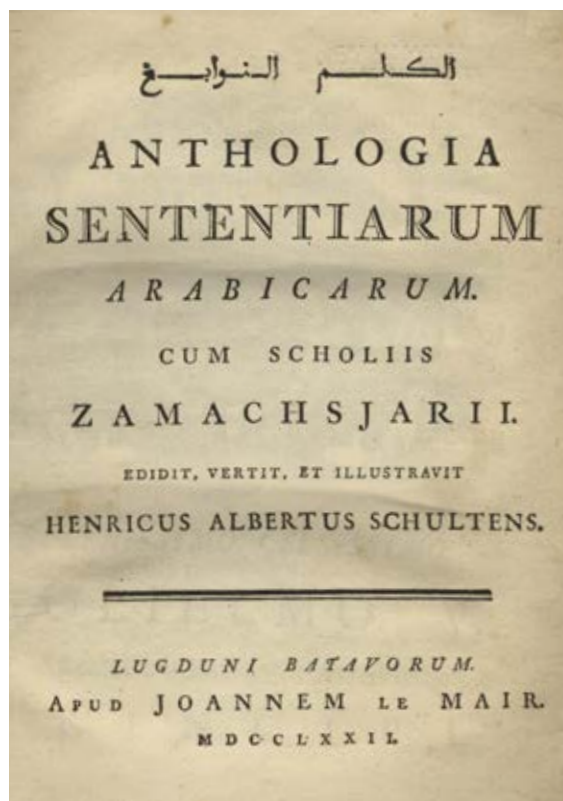
8 vo. [18], 171 pp., [1], Latin and Arabic text translated & edited by Henricus Schultens, period paper wrappers, rubbed round edges, new spine strip, small library blind stamp at top of title page, occasional spotting, contents quite clean overall being an untrimmed copy very much as-issued with wide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

The sources of Arab proverbs are numerous and old, some going 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; Sartori II, 271-272. [33729]

£ 2,600.00



7. AL-ZAMAKHSHARI, MAHMUD IBN UMAR / JOSEPH VON HAMMER (Translator & Editor).

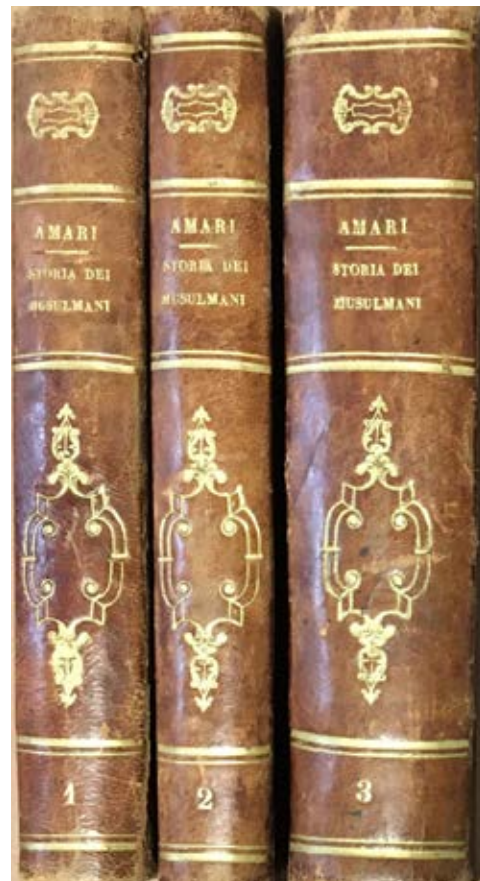
Samachschari's Goldene Halsbänder. Als Neujahrs-geschenk Arabisch und Deutsch. 'Atwaqad-Dhahab'.

Small 8vo. 54 pp., of German text, 27 leaves of Arabic text (54 pp), edited, translated & introduced by Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall, half title, Uncut, gilt decorated Arabic titles 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. Wurzbach VII, 277, 49. Brieger 965. Hirschberg 195. Kosch VII, 242. [35165]

£ 700.00





8. AMARI, MICHELE (1806-1889).

Storia dei musulmani di Sicilia. THREE VOLUMES COMPLETE SET.

8vo. Volume I: 536 pp. / Volume II: 561 pp., [2] / Volume III, Part I: [2], 344 pp., Volume III: Part II: 976 pp., [2], half-titles, contemporary half-calf, title gilt on decorated spine, slightly rubbed, Successori Le Monnier, Florence, first edition, 1854-1872.

RARE WORK. Michele Amari (1806-1889), one of the most influential and important Arabists in the 19th century Italy. He is considered the leading figure in Italian Orientalism. In 1835, he was elected as a member of the Italian Council of Sciences and Literature. Since his father was in prison for his participation in 1820 revolution, his revolutionary attitude led him also to publish a book about the history of Sicily in the 13th century, which was considered at the time as a prelude to the 1848 revolution. Consequently, he fled to Paris, where he studied Arabic under the famous French Arabist Renaud, and contributed to *Journale Asiatique*.

He republished his work on Sicily in 1842, after adding new information which he gathered from several Arabic manuscripts, especially from the collection of the Bibliothèque Royale in Paris. This work was published several times in French, Italian, English, and German.

In 1848, when the Italian revolution started in Palermo, he returned to Italy, and was appointed a Minister of Finance, and elected as a member of parliament. In 1859, he started teaching Arabic at the University of Pisa, and at the Imperial College in Florence. He co-operated with Garibaldi as a minister of education (1861) and attended the Orientalist Conference held in Florence in 1878.

This work is considered the most important historical research that has ever been done on the history of the Arabs in Sicily. Although Amari translated from Arabic parts of Ibn Jubair and Ibn Hawkal's journeys, and several other works by prominent Sicilian Arabs, his history of Islamic Sicily was the triumph of all his works. Carlo Nallino (1872- 1938), the leading Italian Arabist in the 20th century, edited Amari's work, and wrote a detailed analytical introduction with indexes and references. [35210]

£ 3,000.00



9. ARABIC PRINTING.

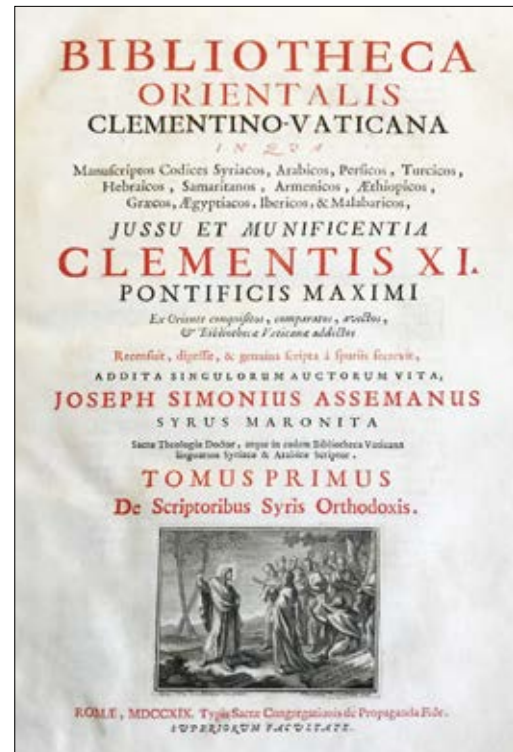
Four Metal Type-Plates with Arabic Script.

4 metal type-plates, trimmed and mounted on wood-blocks with small metal nails, wood-blocks mounted on a flat wooden plate with a simple elevated margin. (small scratches and bumps in the wood, one plate with light oxidation, one wood-block detached, small traces of a paper label on the back, in general in a good condition). Wooden basis with all four type-plates: 21 x 29 cm, [s.n., s.d. possibly circa 1900, wood and frame probably dating to the beginning of the 20th century/ first half of the 20th century].

An attractive crude set of printing plates in Arabic script with religious texts which was trimmed and mounted on wood to create a decorative object, probably at the beginning of the 20th century. The religious content of the plates could have also served as a pious wall-hanging.

Arabic script was not very well suited for the movable types, as they had to be made with a goldsmith's precision, in order to fit without gaps. Additional problem for the movable types presented forms of letters, which change in Arabic, depending if they were at the beginning, middle or end of the word. For those reasons the printers in Arabic scripts preferred using lithography, which was often considered cheap, or metal plates like this. [35217]

£ 3,500.00



10. ASSEMANI, GIUSEPPE SIMONE (1687-1768).

Bibliotheca Orientalis Clementino-Vaticana In Qua manuscriptos Codices Syriacos, Arabicos, Persicos, Turcicos, Hebraicos, Samaritanos, Armenicos, Aethiopicos, Graecos, Aegyptiacos, Ibericos, & Malabaricos. THREE VOLUMES IN FOUR.

Folio. 390 x 264 mm, Volume I: Part I: De Scriptoribus Syris Orthodoxis: [38], 648 pp., [1 errata], lacking engraved frontispiece, Latin and Syriac text / Volume II: De Scriptoribus Syris Monophysitis: [167], 546 pp., [2 errata] / Volume III: De Scriptoribus Syris Nestorianis: [36], 709 pp., Latin, Syriac and Arabic text / Volume III: Part II: De Syris Nestorianis: [32], 963 pp., half-titles, titles printed in red and black with engraved vignette, a few engraved vignettes in the text, double column per page, index, contemporary vellum boards, soiled and worn, with portions of top and bottom spine compartments missing, ink shelf number on spines, Volume 1 front joint cracked, cords intact, Volume 2 spine missing leather lettering piece; occasional browning and marginal damp staining, Bookplates of St. Caroli Borromei, a wide-margined set, Typis Scaræ Congregationis de Propaganda Fide, Rome, 1719-1728.

First edition of the author's magnum opus, a monumental bio-bibliography of Syriac literature based on the manuscript holdings of the Vatican Library. This edition was almost entirely destroyed by fire which broke out in 1768 in Assemani's apartment near the Vatican Library. The large part of this monumental work was collected by Assemani himself, who returned from a collecting expedition to Egypt and Syria that took place from 1715 to 1717, carrying more than 150 manuscripts, which were placed in the Vatican Library, where they formed the nucleus of the library's subsequently famous collection of Oriental manuscripts.

Joseph Assemani was one of the Lebanese scholars who studied in Rome, and who had a profound impact on the field of Oriental studies in Europe in the 18th century. Assemani was appointed Prefect, devoting most of his life carrying out an extensive plan for editing and publishing the most valuable Syriac, Arabic, Ethiopic, Armenian, Persian, Hebrew and Greek manuscripts kept in the Vatican Library. Besides his various publications on a wide range of Oriental subjects, this work is considered his best achievement. It was supposed to contain twenty volumes, of which six were supposed to cover Oriental languages, four Greek and the last ten other languages, but he was only able to finish three volumes before his death. He was succeeded by another member of the Assemani family, Istifan Awad Assemani (1709-1782), who continued cataloguing the manuscripts in the Vatican Library and other libraries in Italy.

Bibliographic reference: Graf III, 451-53. [4437]

£ 7,000.00

11. BAR-HEBRAEUS, GREGORY JOHN (1226-1286).

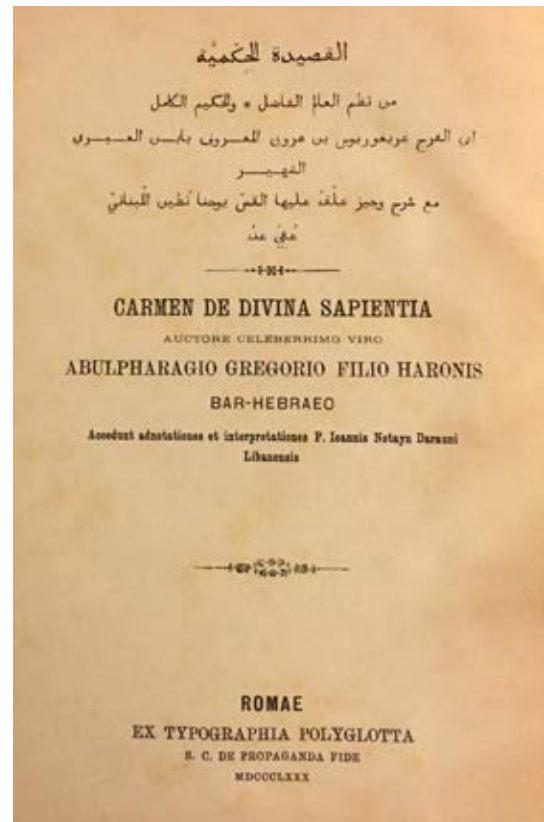
Al-Qasidah al-Hikamiyah = Carmen de Divina Sapientia.

8vo. [4], 46 pp., [2], Arabic, Syriac and some Latin text, red cloth with gilt borders, annotated and interpreted by the Lebanese Father John Notayn Darouny, spine rubbed, damp stain on back cover, some spotting, Ex Typographia Polyglotta, Rome, 1880.

The last of the great Jacobite writers, Grégoire Abulfaraj, surname Bar Hebraeus, wrote in both Syriac and Arabic with equal skill. His command of the Arabic language was the opposite to his surprising ignorance of classical Greek. The poetical work of Abu'l-Faraj was and still is, greatly admired, and has attracted much attention for centuries. He introduced the great skill in stringing together words in verses of four lines. Specimens of his "Ktobo d-mushhotho" (Carmina) were published by von Lengerke in 1836-38 according to the Paris Ms. Ancient Fonds under the title "Gregory Aleorumque Carmina Syriaca Aliquot Adhoc Indedita"; others were published by the Maronite priest Agustinus Scebabai in Rome in 1877 under the title "Gregori Bar Hebraei Carmina". His "al-Qasida al-Hikamiyah" (Carmen de Divina Sapientia) was first published in 1638 in Paris by Gabriel Sionita, and later published in Rome in 1880 by Yohanna Notayan Darayni (this edition).

See: www.Syriacstudies.com for an article by Dr. Aziz Atiya entitled "Age of Decline"; also Mingana catalogue 88, 115, 230 and Scher: manuscrits de Mardin, 89. [31976]

£ 300.00



12. BIBLIA ARABICA.

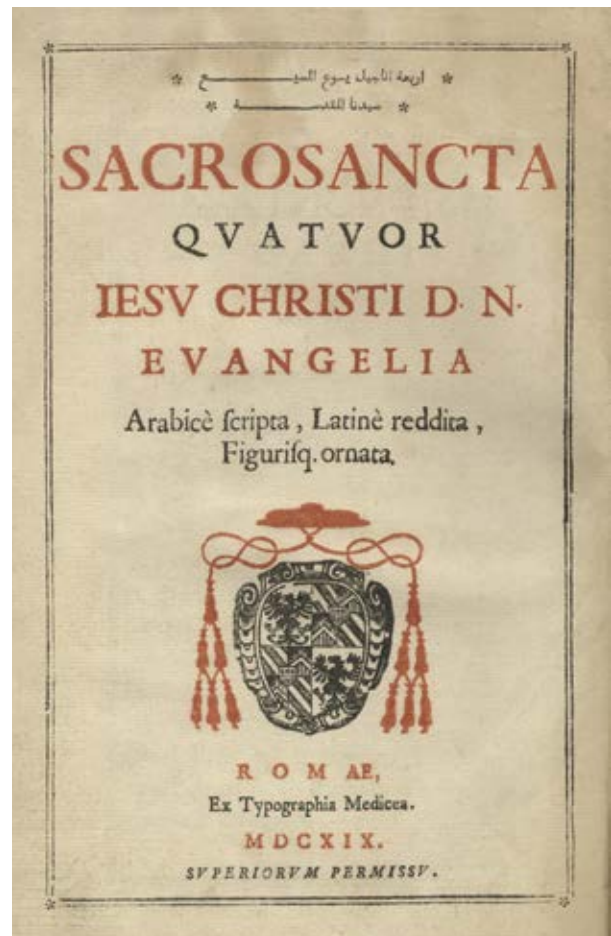
Kitab al-Sulwat al-'Amma + Kitab Mazamir Dawud.

Small 8vo. xxi, 286 pp., Arabic text, translated into Arabic from its original language, modern full calf, title gilt on raised spine, all edges gilt, marbled endpapers, previous owner's name inscribed on front fly leaf, copy in very good condition, Society of Promoting Christian Knowledge, London, 1886.

The earliest modern translations of the Bible to Arabic was at the initiative of the Society of Promoting Christian Knowledge. Around 1846, the Society commanded this work to the Orientalist Samuel Lee (1783–1852). Rev. Dr. Lee invited to Cambridge the Lebanese scholar Ahmad Faris al-Shidyaq to participate in the translation. The translation of the Bible was published in 1857, after the death of Samuel Lee. This translation is still considered one of the best Arabic translations of the Bible. [678]

£ 300.00





13. BIBLIA ARABICA & LATINA.

Arba' Anajil Yasu' al-Masih. Sacrosancta Quatuor Jesu Christi D. N. Evangelia Arabicé scripta, Latiné reddita, figurisq. Ornata. [Four Bibles of Jesus Christ].

Folio (345 x 225 mm), [4], 462 pp., [1], title in red and black, woodcut illustrations, Arabic & Latin text within borders, modern vellum, new endpapers, gilt lettering on spine, old & faint inscription on first and last page, copy clean & 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

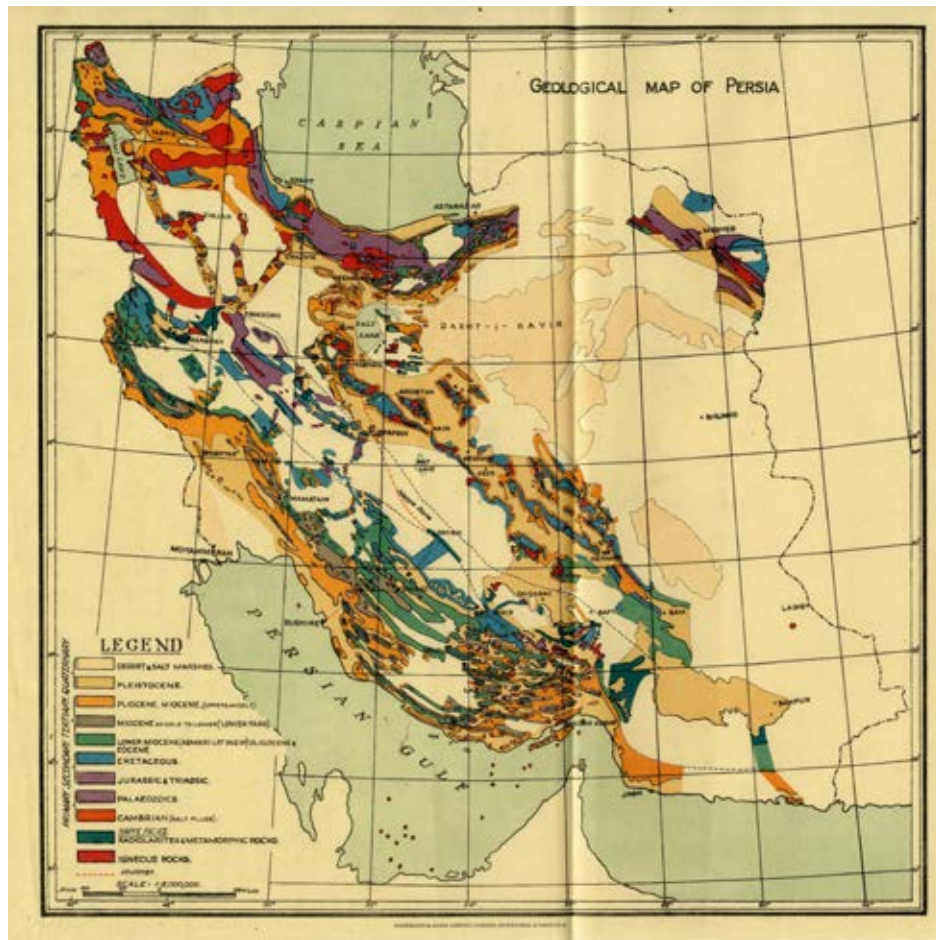


Antonius Sionita. As in the Arabic version, the pagination is in Arabic numerals on top, and European at the bottom, but the running titles (head-lines) with the names of the Evangelists are in typeset Arabic, with Latin underneath, whereas in the Arabic issue these names featured in woodcut.

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: Schnürer 318; Smitskamp 374; Le Livre et Le Liban, p. 239. [14269]

£ 12,000.00



14. BOCKH, HUGO DE / JAMES S. LISTER & OTHERS.

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

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

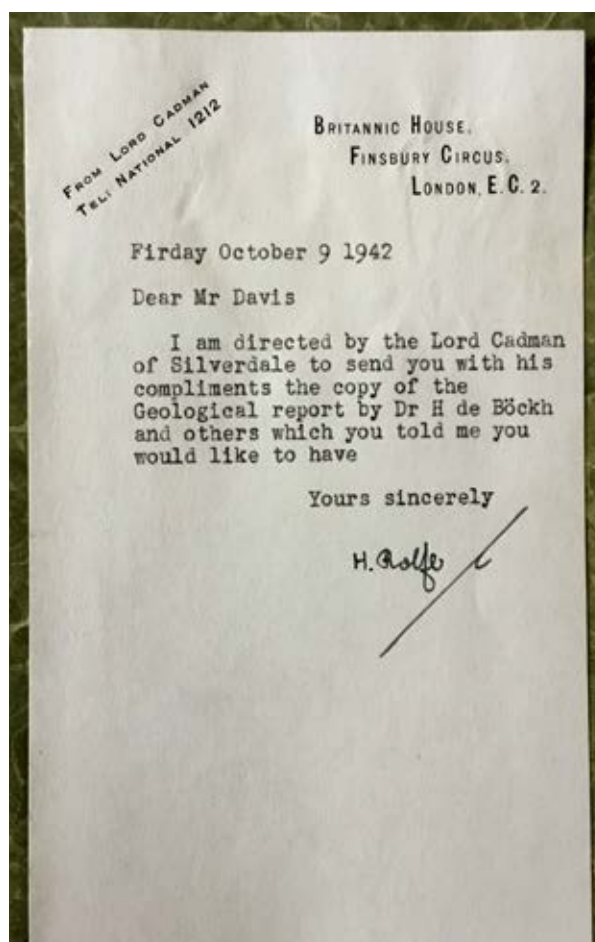
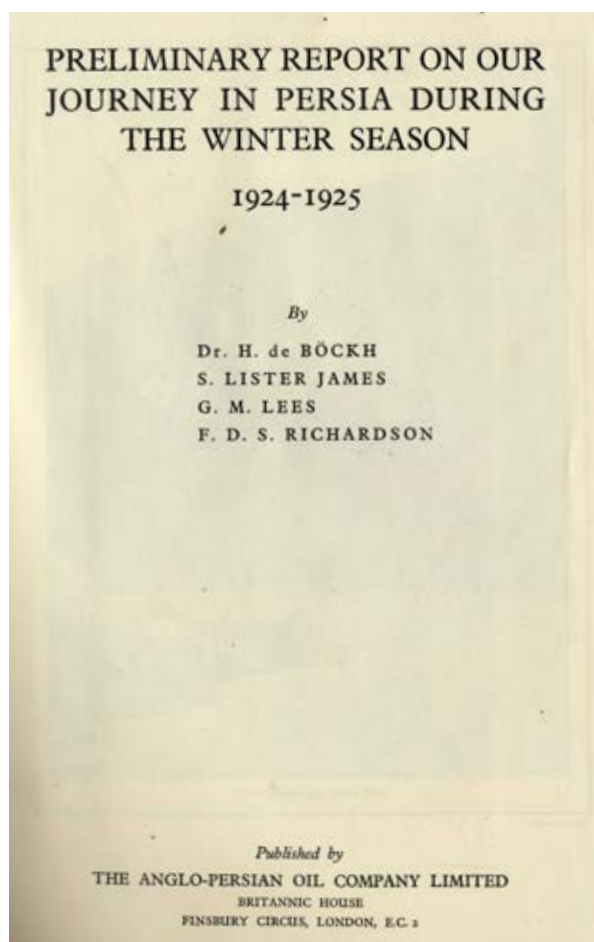
No copies at Copac. EXTREMELY RARE. A PRIVATELY PRINTED CONFIDENTIAL REPORT FOR THE DIRECTORS OF THE ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

The area occupied by the Mesopotamian S.W. Persian geosyncline outlined by Dr. Hugo de Bockh in the preliminary report may be divided into the following tectonic units:

1. The Western continental region.
2. The Zone of autochthonous folding.
3. The Zone of Mappes.

On the Arabian borderland the report mentions that "In Jabal Sanamold rocks outcrop which may be of a corresponding age to the Hormus series. The country of the south-east of Jabal Sanam is little known. Near Kuwait the Kuwait series has not been studied.

The Oman series is younger and less metamorphosed. It consists of dark blue, almost black, then pale-grey and red-dish-tinged limestone, which are sometimes strongly crushed."

He mentions in his first work on the geology of the Persian Gulf that "at Al Busa and Hamairan, in the "Hormuz inlier" similar rocks to Oman rocks occur. But the rocks in these localities are of Cambrian age". (pp.6-7). [34737]

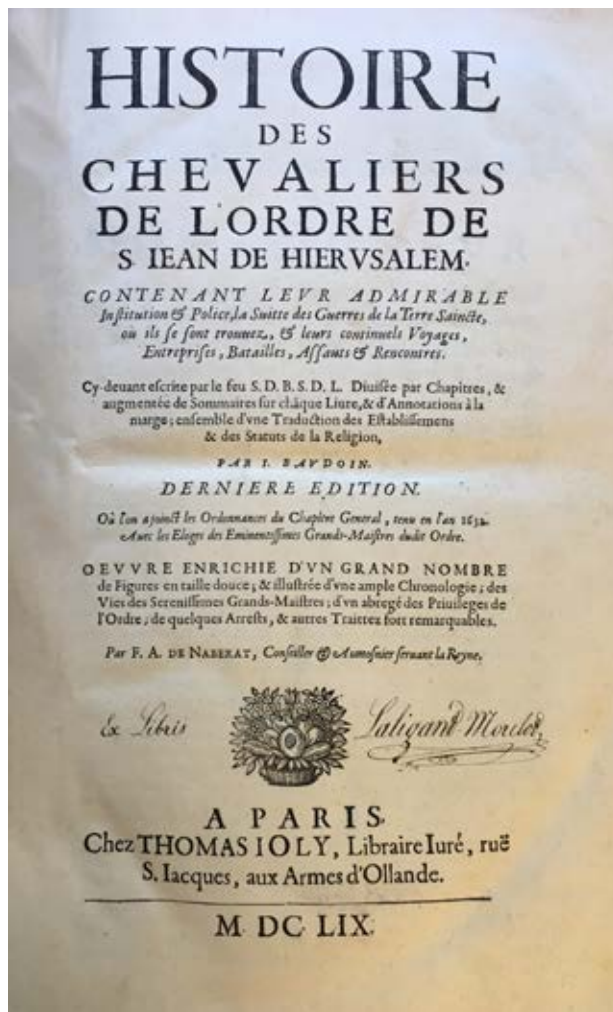
£ 15,000.00



15. BOSIO, GIACOMO (1544-1627).

Histoire des Chevaliers de l'Ordre de S. Jean de Hierusalem contenant leur admirable institution & police, la suite des Guerres de la Terre Sainte, où ils se sont trouvez, & leur continuels Voyages, Entreprises, Batailles, Assauts & Rencontres Traduction des Établissements & des Statuts de la Religion, par J. Baudoin [Suivi de:] Les statuts de l'ordre de Saint Jean de Hierusalem - [Suivi de:] Sommaire des privilèges octroyez à l'Ordre de S. Jean - [Suivi de:] Malte suppliante.

Folio. Title page is engraved by C. de Pas, [16], 510 pp., [22], 1 table / 251 pp., / [22], 196 pp., +28 pp., engraved title, numerous pagination mistakes, two divisional titles engraved by Joannes Blanchin, folding maps and views, mostly engraved by Henri Raignauld but also by Jean Picart, of Margat in Syria, Acre, Cyprus, Valletta and Malta, smaller plans of Jerusalem, Acre, Rhodes, Valletta, 60 engraved portraits, of which 3 are repeated, and a template for a family tree set within the text, full calf binding of the period, light wear to edges, gilt decorated spine with very small old restoration, pages in general lightly browned with rare and scattered foxing, lower corner of pages 151-152 of the first part torn without any loss to text, light dampness marks on the upper part of almost 60 pages, very small treated worm thread on around 20 pages, marginal small tears to pages 27-28 of the 3rd part without any loss to text, speckled edges, very good condition in general of this very rare Italian work translated and introduced by Jean Baudoin, Bookplate of "Clau. Ant. Mouis. Mouis de Champagne" verso front cover, small old stamp of "C. F. Buchin" on lower margin of first title page and old ink inscription of "Laligant-Morelot", Chez Thomas Joly, Paris, 1658-1659.



ADDED 4 autographed letters of the XVII & XVIII century, one of which was written in Malta by the Maréchal de Montaignac; added also is a 19th century portrait of the Chevalier de La Valette.

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

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

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

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

£ 6,000.00



16. BRITISH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT - FOREIGN OFFICE.

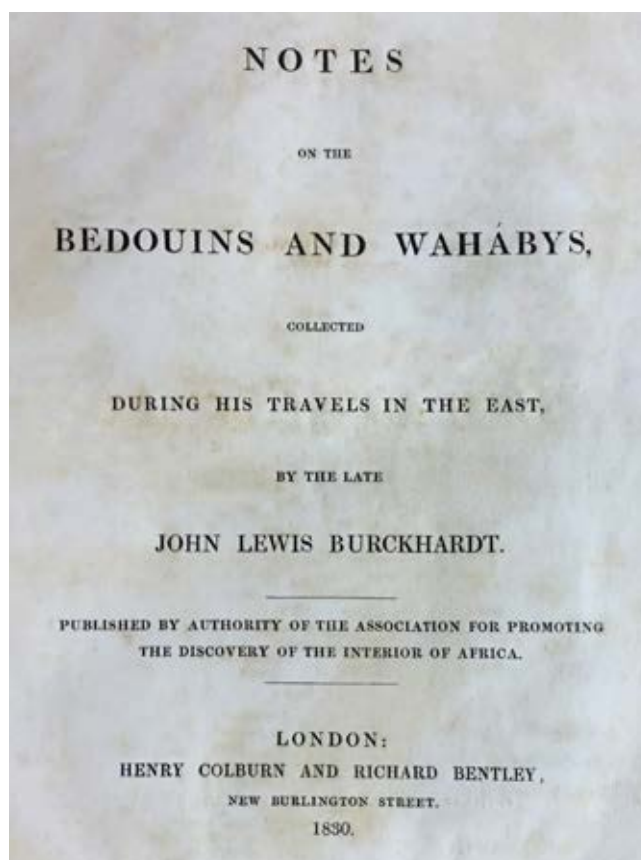
Collection of British Parliamentary Reports Relating to Turkey, Iraq and Baghdad.

Different sizes, some 8vo. some 4to., soft wrappers as published.

The collection comprises the following reports:

1. Turkey. Report for the Year 1899 on the Trade of Baghdad. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, June, 1900.- London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1900.- 8 pp. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 2459; Cd. 1-96].
2. Turkey. Report for the Year 1911 on the Trade of Baghdad. Edited at the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, September, 1912.- London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1912.- 23 pp., folding map. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 4999; Cd. 6005-172]. The map is titled: Sketch Map of Baghdad and Mosul Vilayets Showing Trade Routes.
3. Turkey. Report for the Year 1913 on the Trade of Baghdad. Edited at the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, December, 1914.- London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1914.- 31 pp. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 5407; Cd. 7620-17].
4. Treaty of Alliance between the United Kingdom and 'Iraq Signed at Baghdad, 30th June, 1930 Together with Notes Exchanged (The Treaty has not been Ratified by His Majesty). Presented by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Parliament by Command of His Majesty, July, 1930.- London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1930.- 11 pp. [Cmd. 3627]. This document provides the English text of the Treaty.
5. Agreement between His Majesty in Respect of the United Kingdom and His Majesty the King of Iraq Regarding the Railway System of Iraq, Including the Transfer of the Railways to the Government of Iraq [With Exchange of Notes], Baghdad, March 31, 1936 [The Agreement has not been Ratified by His Majesty]. Presented by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Parliament by Command of His Majesty. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1936.- 5 pp. [Iraq, No. 1 (1936); Cmd. 5173]. This document provides the English text of the Agreement. [34832]

£ 500.00



17. BURCKHARDT, JOHN LEWIS (1784-1817).

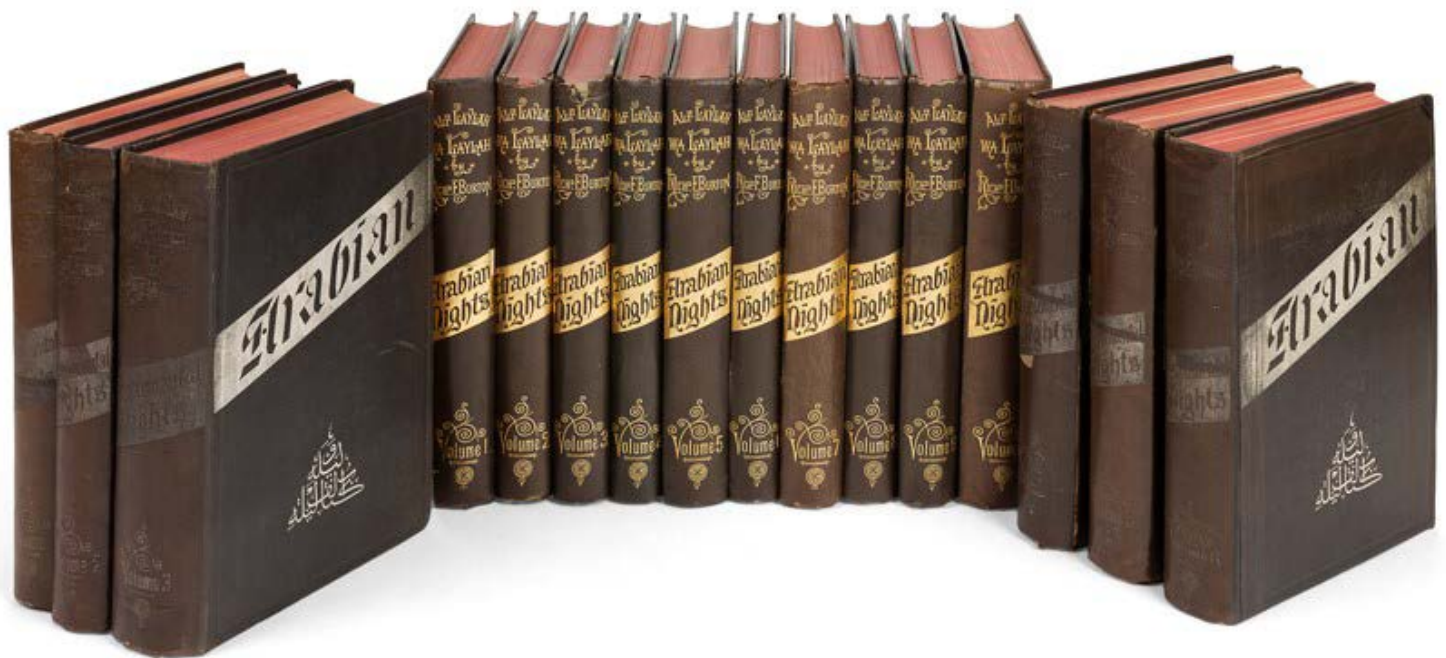
Notes on The Bedouins and Wahabys, Collected during his Travels in The East.

Small 4to (285 x 212 mm) ix, 440 pp., half-title, engraved frontispiece map (slightly spotted), illustrations in the text, untrimmed in modern half morocco, new end papers, title gilt on raised bands decorated spine, small repaired tear on front flyleaf and on page 169, occasional spotting, otherwise in very good condition, index of Arabic words, published by the authority of the Association for promoting the Discovery of the interior of Africa, Henry Colburn & Richard Bentley, London, first edition, 1830.

RARE FIRST EDITION. Edited by Sir William Ouseley. 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. The first edition is in two parts: the first one is an account of the Bedouin tribes and a statement of their various local establishments, numbers and military force, in addition to information about their extraordinary customs, manners and institutions, their arts and sciences, dress and arms. Many other particulars are also included about this most interesting race of Arabs. The second part consists of a history of the Islamic sanctuaries and Islam's fierce enthusiasts, the Wahhabis, which Burckhardt had compiled from original information, both written and oral. His history of the Wahhabis traces them from their earliest appearance as reformers during the 18th century, through their wars with other Arabs and 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; Röhricht P. 345. [5360]

£ 3,500.00



18. BURTON, RICHARD FRANCIS (1821-1890). Translator.

A plain and literal translation of the Arabian Nights entertainments, now entitled [sic] The book of a thousand nights and a night with introduction explanatory notes on the manners and customs of Moslem men and a terminal essay upon the history of The Nights. SIXTEEN VOLUMES.

Large 8vo. original black cloth with gilt and silver decorations, bookplates of William Hall Baron Wavertree, and John Hely-Hutchinson, Chippenham Lodge, Ely, head of a few spines rubbed, head of Volume 1 neatly repaired, Volume 5 neat repair to spine, Volume 10 neatly re-backed retaining original spine, Supplemental Nights Volume 6 neatly re-backed retaining original spine, small neat repairs to two other volumes, including the Supplemental Nights, Printed by the Kamashastra Society for Private Subscribers Only, Benares, first edition, 1885-88.

First edition of Burton's translation. It remains the only translation of the complete Nights, Burton's magnum opus and the pre-eminent English translation of the Middle Eastern classic.

Richard Burton travelled to Mecca, explored the African Great Lakes and shocked his readers with his candid travel accounts; he was one of the foremost linguists of his time, and also an explorer, poet, translator, ethnologist, and archaeologist, among other things. 'The Thousand Nights and a Night' is probably the most famous of all his many works. This translation reflected his encyclopaedic knowledge of Arabic language, sexual practices and life: "it reveals a profound acquaintance with the vocabulary and customs of the Muslims, with their classical idiom," [Encl. Brit.] as well as colloquialisms, philosophy, modes of thought and intimate details. The first edition was published in 1885-88 and reissued by the Burton Club shortly thereafter.

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

Bibliographic references: Cf. Howgego III, B98 (p. 146, first ed. 1885-88). [34716]

£ 3,000.00



19. CAMBINI, ANDREA (1445/1460-1527).

Libro della Origine de Turchi, et Imperio delli Ottomanni.

Small 8vo. 97 leaves [194 pp], woodcut device on title page and end leaf, recent full vellum, lightly soiled, title inscribed on raised spine, several old marginalia, some foxing, small corner restoration to first few leaves, marginal restorations to title page, bookplate verso front cover, Liberedit di Filippo di Giunta, Florence, first edition, 1529.

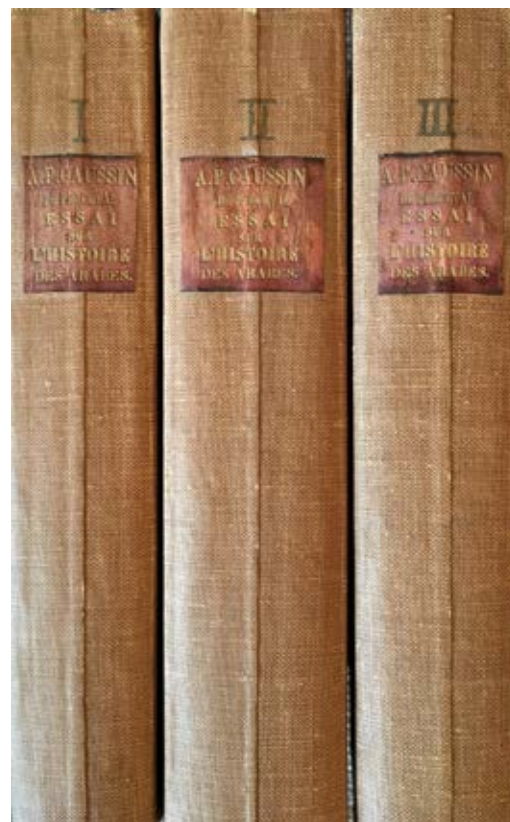
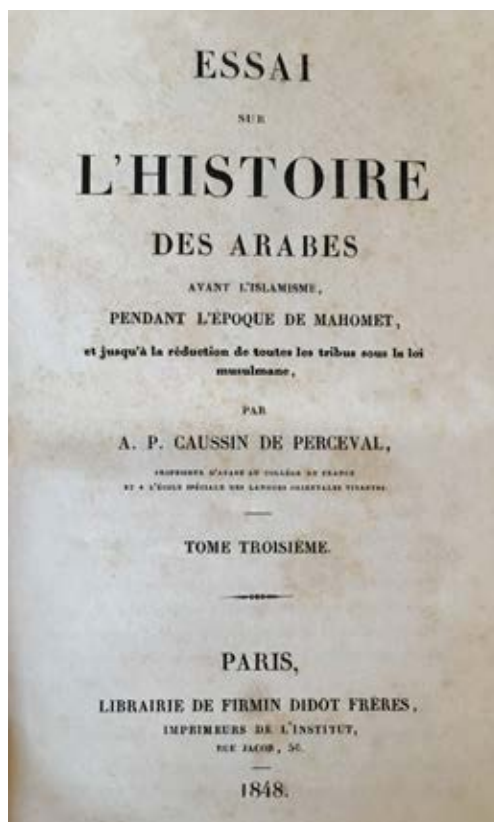
The work has frequently been printed in the various editions of Sansovino and is also found in collected editions of Giovio's *Commentario*. There is no difference in any of these editions which all end with Selim's conquest of Egypt in 1517. Cambini was active in Florentine political life until 1498. The *Commentario* (1529) was published posthumously by Giunta who dedicated it to Andrea Cambini's son Girolamo. According to Runciman, Cambini consulted survivors of the siege of Constantinople for information for this important work, which was followed in 1541 by a similar work by Paolo Giovio; both works were often published together in later editions. Göllner writes that the work is of particular interest because of the description it gives of events at the turn of the 16th century and for the interesting details that are given about the Ottoman and Venetian connections.

This is an important work on the Turkish Empire until 1517. The description of the siege of Constantinople is apparently based on first-hand accounts given by survivors [Atabey].

Cambini belonged to a group of 16th century Italian historians, which included Paolo Giovio and Giovanni Menavino. They openly praised the Ottoman dynasty's organisation and conduct. Cambini's work sparked interest in the origin of the Ottoman dynasty. In his work, he rejected a theory that the Ottomans were descendants of the Trojans. Cambini followed the trend of other contemporary historical works and wrote a history of the Ottomans focused on the personality of the Ottoman sultans and on the military events of their reigns.

Bibliographic references: Blackmer 273 for fourth edition; [Atabey] Sotheby's I, 86. [33740]

£ 3,500.00



20. CAUSSIN DE PERCEVAL, ARMAND PIERRE (1795-1871).

Essai Sur L'Histoire des Arabes avant l'Islamisme, pendant l'Epoque de Mahomet, et Jusqu'à la reduction de toute les Tribus sous la loi Musulmane. THREE VOLUMES.

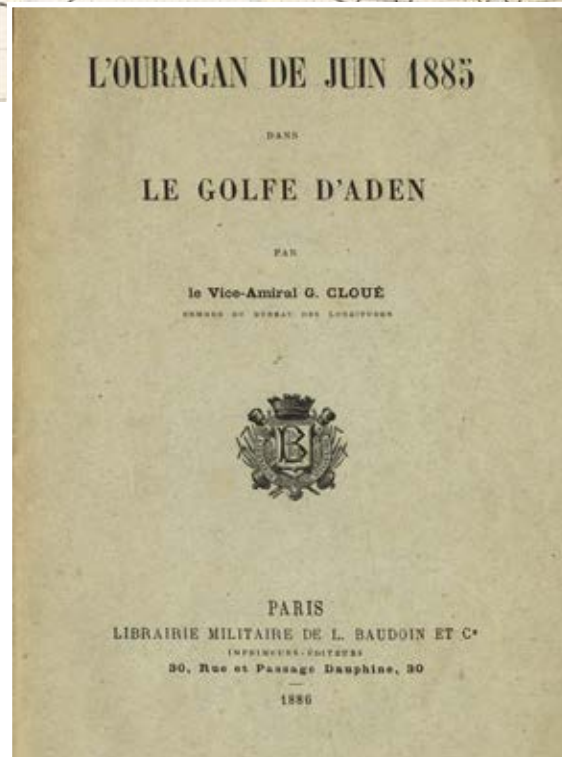
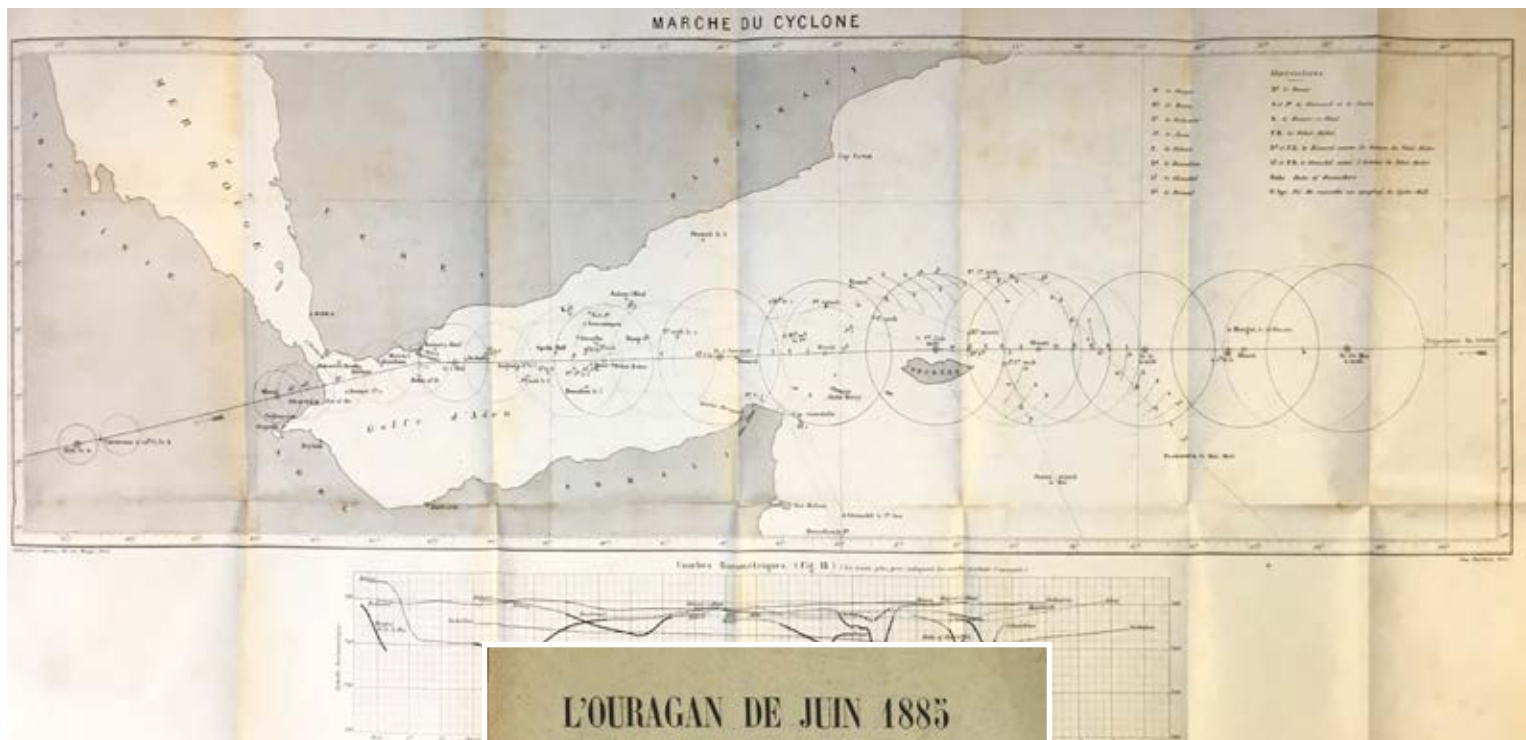
8vo. Volume I: xii, 424 pp., 15 folding genealogy tables, first one detached / Volume II: 702 pp., / Vol. III: 603 pp., cloth backed marbled boards, index, from the library of Dr GHA Juynboll, scattered foxing throughout, Firmin Didot, Paris, first edition, 1847-1848.

RARE. Only 200 copies were printed from this edition. Armand-Pierre Caussin de Perceval (1759-1835), a French Orientalist, was professor of Arabic in the College de France. In 1814 he went to Constantinople as a student interpreter, and afterwards travelled to Syria and Lebanon, spending a year in Lebanon, and finally becoming dragoman in Aleppo. He published several works covering the Arabic language and traditions.

His great reputation rests almost entirely in this work, in which the native traditions as to the early history of the Arabs, down to the death of the Prophet and the complete subjection of all the tribes to Islam, are brought together with wonderful effort and set forth with much knowledge and lucidity. One of the principal manuscript sources used by Caussin de Perceval in this work is that (the Book of Songs) of Abu Faraj, which was later published in 20 volumes in Boulaq (1868) in Egypt; but no publication of texts can deprive the Essai, which is now very rare, of its value as a trustworthy guide through a tangled mass of tradition.

In these three volumes the author traced the history of the Arabian tribes and States, from the earliest glimmerings of Islamic tradition, to the period when the whole area was united under the banner of Islam. Through the multitudinous and often discrepant genealogies, and accounts of individuals and of tribes, he has collated the several steps of various lines, noting at what point they meet, and where the tradition of events disproves or corroborates the tradition of names. The result of his investigations is exhibited with great ingenuity and clearness, in fifteen tables or genealogical trees, in which the descent of the chief tribes and most famous personages or the Peninsula is traced up, with the approximate era of each generation, to the most remote period for which tradition furnishes authority. [19303]

£ 1,000.00



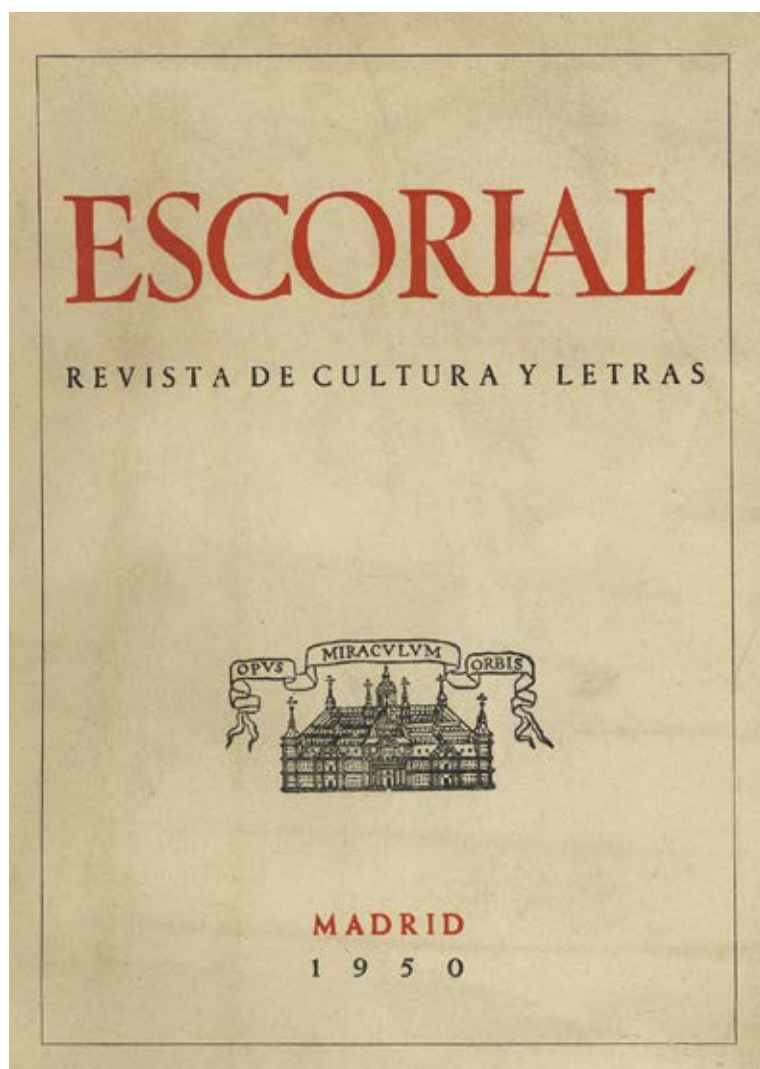
21. CLOUÉ, VICE-AMIRAL GEORGES-CHARLES (1817-1889).

L'Ouragan de Juin 1885 dans le Golfe d'Aden.

8vo. French text, 67 pp., table and figures in text, 1 large folding map: 'Marche du Cyclone', printed grey soft covers as published, lightly faded and rubbed round edges, otherwise copy clean inside and in good condition, Librairie Militaire de L. Baudoin, Paris, first edition, 1886.

Georges Charles Cloué (1817-1889) was a French naval officer, colonial administrator and politician. He rose to the rank of Vice Admiral and took part in the French intervention in Mexico. He then became governor of Martinique from 30 August 1871 to 1874. He was Minister for the Navy and the Colonies from 23 September 1880 to 13 November 1881 in Jules Ferry's first ministry. [36059]

£ 600.00



22. COLLECTIVE / JOURNAL. RIDRUEJO DIONISIO (1912-1975) (Editor).

Escorial. Revista de Cultura y Letras. SIXTY FOUR VOLUMES. [Escorial. Culture Magazine and Letters.]

Folio. 65 Numbers in 64 vols. Pagination varies, in good condition in general, all covers are available except for one (though some are detached), profusely illustrated with photos, prints and illustrations, few stamps on some issues. The volumes are: 1940: Nos 1&2 / 1941: Nos 3-14 / 1942: Nos 15-27 / 1943: Nos 28-38 / 1944: Nos 38-40 & Nos 42-50 / 1945: Nos 51-53 / 1947: Nos 54,55 / 1949: Nos:56-64 / 1950: No: 65, Imprenta Silverio Aguirre, Madrid, 1940-1950.

RARE. Highly important reference work covering various Spanish literary aspects including Islamic Spain. Many leading scholars were involved in this journal. Highlights on some of the subjects discussed as follows:

- Damaso Alonso: Poesia arabigoandaluza y poesiagongorina.
- Emilio Garcia Gomez: Mutanabbi, el mayor poeta de los arabes (915-965).
- Emilio Gracia Gomez: El Diwan del principe Amnistiado (963-1009).
- Azobin: Diario de una mujer.
- Jose Munoz Sendino: La escala de Mahoma.
- Zaha Hussein Bey y las investigaciones arabes en Espana.

Other studies evaluating the approach of Schultens to Islamic Spain. [6086]

£ 2,500.00

23. CORANCEZ, LOUIS ALEXANDRE OLIVIER DE (1770-1832).

Histoire des Wahhabis, depuis leur Origine jusqu'à la Fin de 1809.

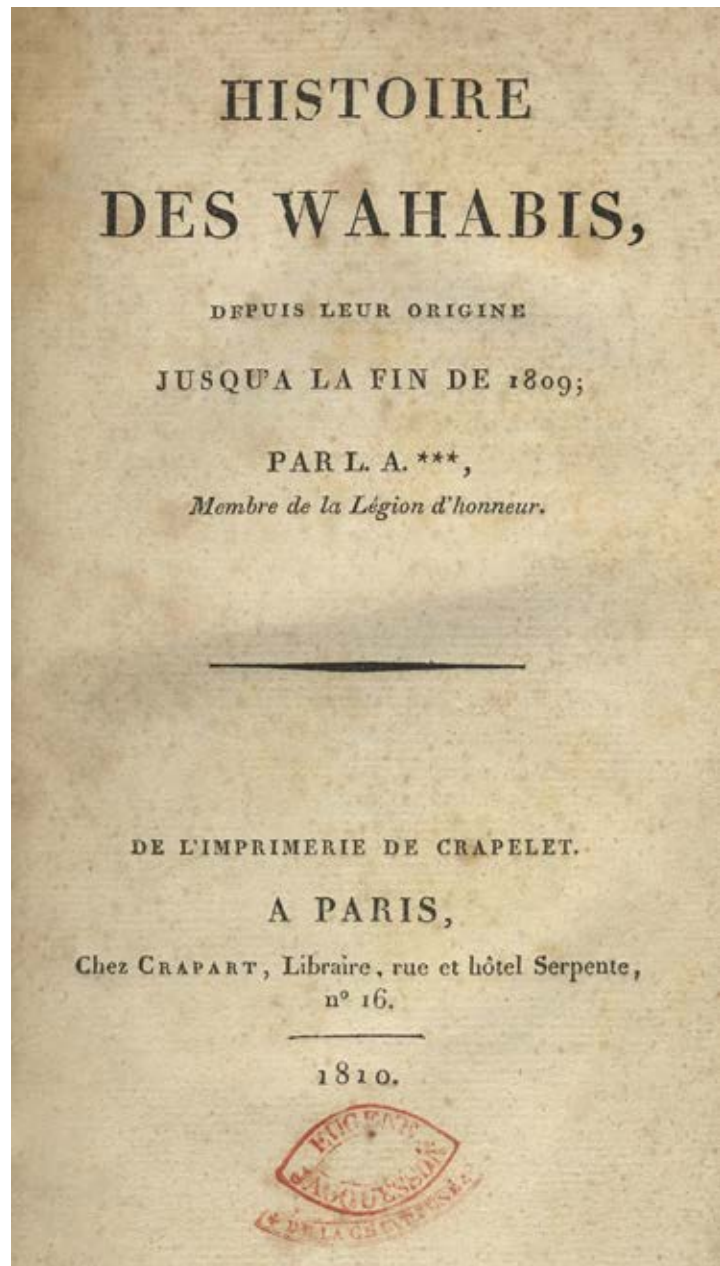
8vo. viii, 222 pp., [2, errata], half-title, contemporary beige binding with marbled boards, title gilt on spine, previous owner's stamp on title page, light scattered foxing, heavier on first three leaves, otherwise copy generally in good condition, Chez Crapart, Paris, first edition, 1810.

A rare document about the Wahhabi movement in Arabia. It is considered the first European study of the origins and history of Wahhabism. The book was published after the taking over of Mecca by the Wahhabis in 1804, and printed in Paris at a time when the Wahhabi name was known throughout Europe. Corancez (1770-1832) lived for eight years in Aleppo where he was the French Consul; he married a Syrian lady and gathered first hand information about the Wahhabi movement from Egypt, Syria and Baghdad by corresponding with influential people. The book consists of sixteen chapters in which he studies the origin of the movement and demonstrates the progression of its influence in the Near East. Contents as follow:

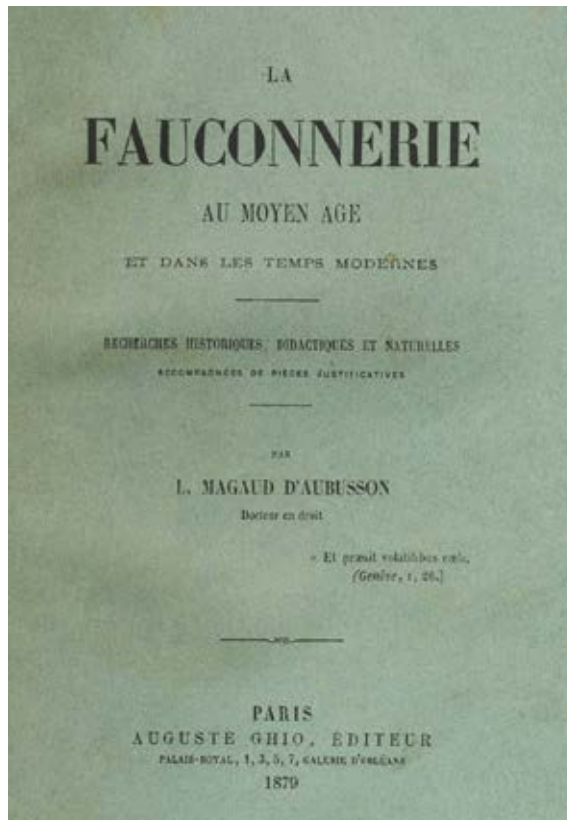
Origine des Wahabis. Histoire du schekh Mohammed et d'Ibn Seoud- Religion et usages des Wahabis- Première expédition du pacha de Bagdad contre les Wahabis. Prise d'Imam- Hussein - Prise de la Mecque- Siège de Djedda; attaque de Médine; dérouté des Wahabis Situation des Wahabis après la mort d'Abd-elaziz. Premières expéditions de Seoud - Première attaque de Bassora par les Wahabis. Mort de l'Imam de Mascate- Expédition du Pacha de Bagdad contre les Wahabis - Prise de Médine. Accueil des pèlerins à la Mecque - Attaque d'Imam-Ali, de Zeber, et de Semawa - Prise de Djedda; interruption du Pèlerinage de la Mecque- Situation des Wahabis, et des provinces voisines, en 1807 - Principaux événements de l'année 1808. Tentatives des Wahabis contre la Syrie et l'Egypte - Dernière expédition des Wahabis contre Bagdad. Défaite des Algiwasems- Réflexions sur les Wahabis; idée du caractère national qui doit se développer chez eux dans la suite - Considérations générales sur les mœurs des Orientaux.

The pseudonym of the author is L. A. member de la Legion d'Honneur. "Corancez's account of the Wahabis precedes by many years that of Burckhardt, which was published posthumously in 1830, although both men were living and traveling in Syria at the same time, and presumably knew each other". [Atabey].

Bibliographic references: Macro: Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 750; Atabey, 282; Querard 1, 143; Gay, 3461; Macro 750; Wilson, 48. COPAC locates four holdings in the UK: at the British Library (2 copies), SOAS, London, Manchester and Oxford. [34189]



£ 3,400.00



24. D'AUBUSSON, LOUIS MAGAUD (1847-1917).

La Fauconnerie au Moyen Age et dans les Temps Modernes. Recherches Historiques, Didactiques et Naturelles.

8vo. viii, 272 pp., half title, later half morocco, rubbed round edges, title gilt on raised spine, original printed wrappers preserved, biblio, errata, some foxing mainly to end leaves and outer margins, otherwise copy in good condition, Auguste Ghio Editeurs, Paris, first edition, 1879.

A good association copy of a 'work which no student of the history of Falconry should neglect'. (Harting). Gives Chronological list of the grand falconers of France. Extracts showing the expenses attending the maintenance of hawking in France from the household accounts of the court of France.

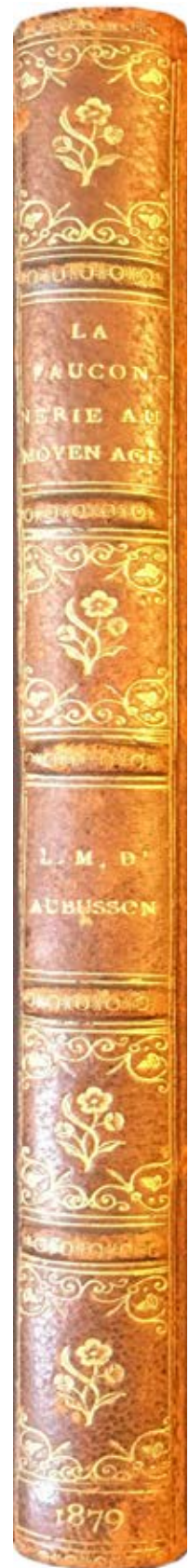
Louis Magaud d'Aubusson (1847-1917) was a French ornithologist. Doctor in law, he joined the National Society of Acclimatisation of France in 1880 and became the archivist from 1887 to 1892, then the administrator and president of the ornithology section in 1907; a passionate hunter of water fowls and falconry, he became first known by his work devoted to waterfowl hunting and the biology of raptors. He was also an honorary member of the Egyptian Institute in Cairo and author of a well-known work on quail hunting in Egypt. On January 26, 1912, he became the first president of the League for the Protection of Birds and remained in that position until his death. He intervened to stop the slaughter of the puffins on the Sept Îles archipelago off Perros- Guirec, Brittany.

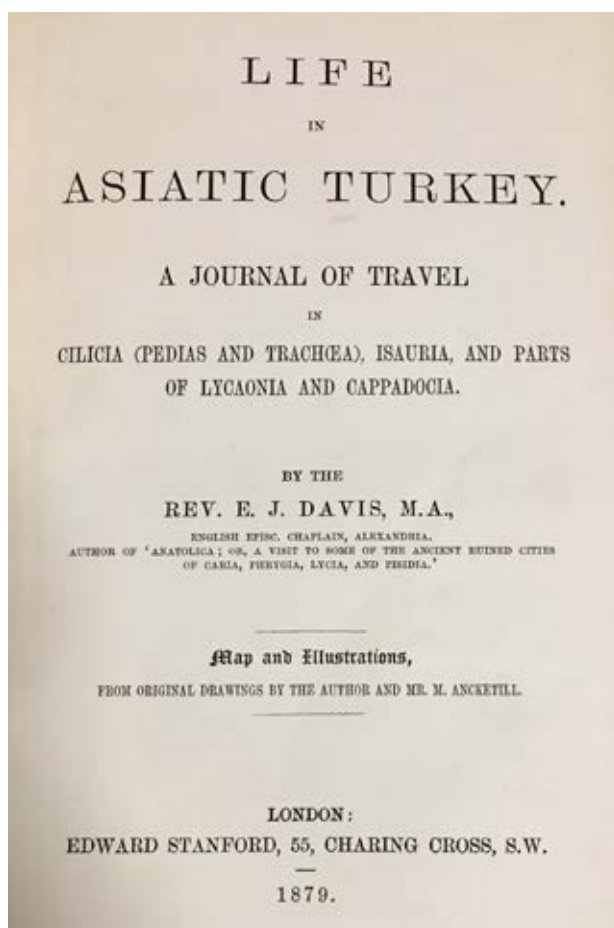
He is the author of numerous ornithological monographs (including *Les corvidés*, 1883, and *Les gallinacés d'Asie*, Paris, 1886), besides his important work on the history of falconry.

He published several articles in the French Journal of Ornithology, the Journal of Applied Natural Sciences and the Bulletin of the National Society of Acclimatisation.

Bibliographic reference: Harting 211; Schwerdt II, pp.2-3; Thiébaud 621. [36006]

£ 2,500.00





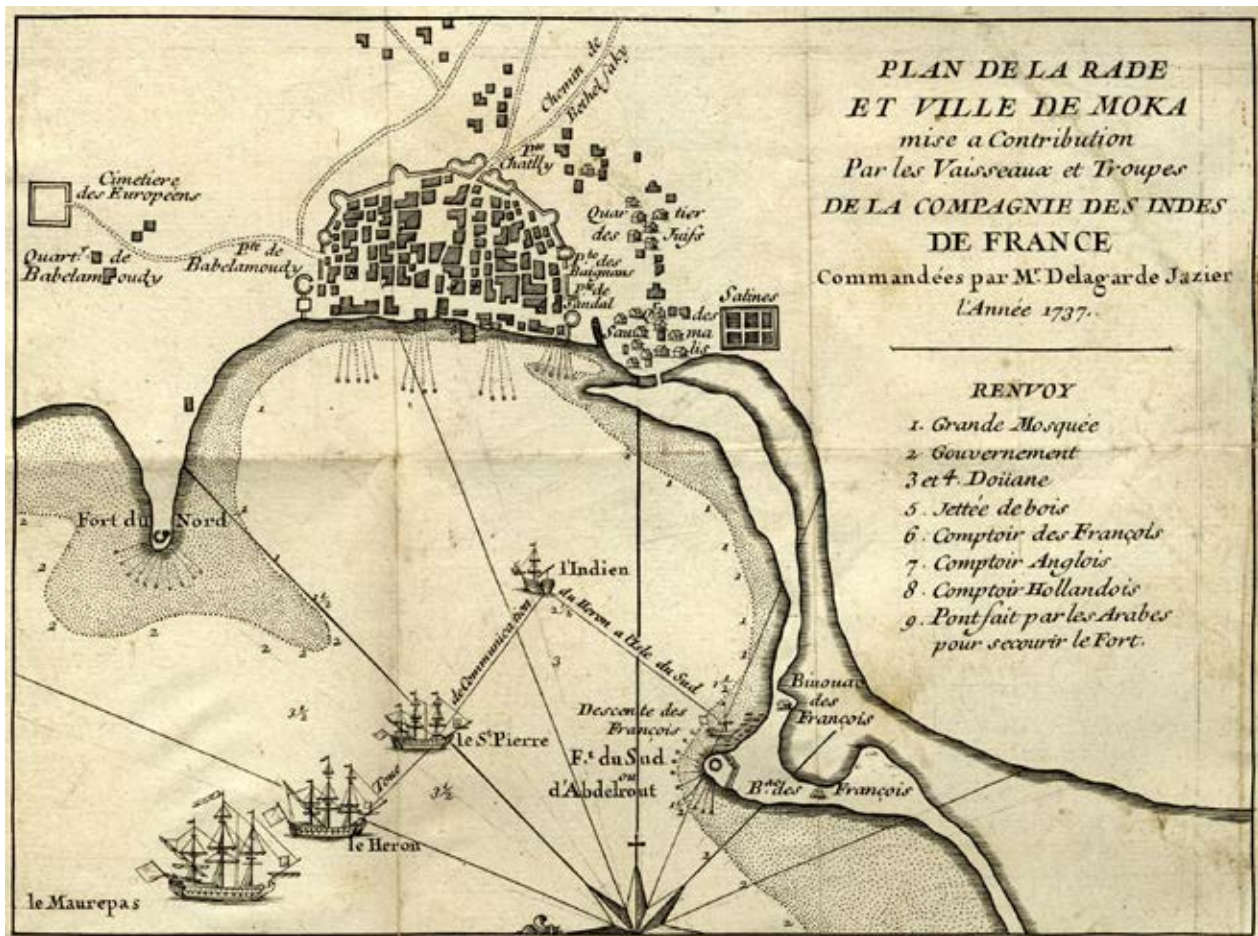
25. DAVIS, EDWIN JOHN (1858-1916).

Life in Asiatic Turkey. A Journal of Travel in Cilicia (Pedias and Trachoea), Isauria, and parts of Lycaonia and Cappadocia.

8vo. xx, 536 pp., half-title, 12 lithographed plates, 8 tinted and 4 chromolithographed, 4 maps & plans, of which 1 map is folding, 24 woodcuts in text, original gilt decorated red cloth, all edges gilt, index, glossary, spine professionally repaired, scattered foxing, previous owner's inscriptions on front fly leaf, otherwise copy in good condition, Edward Stanford, London, first edition, 1879.

This travel diary covers territory in Syria and the rural Asian provinces of the Ottoman Empire, areas the author deems to be sadly unvisited by American tourists. The author made a special effort to avoid officials, instead spending time with ordinary people, towards whom he was sympathetic. He asserts that Christians were not especially oppressed by the government but rather both Muslims and Christians were misruled. The book was researched and written in the aftermath of the Russo-Turkish War and so the author includes discussion of the relative virtue of Russian rule as well as the impact of the war on the common people. Much of the account is taken up with describing the landscape and physical features of the territory rather than just cultural description and political commentary. The author includes a historical summary of the region and an analysis of the Muslim poor in separate sections at the end of the book. [36044]

£ 1,700.00



26. DESFONTAINES, ABBÉ PIERRE FRANÇOIS GUYOT (1685-1745).

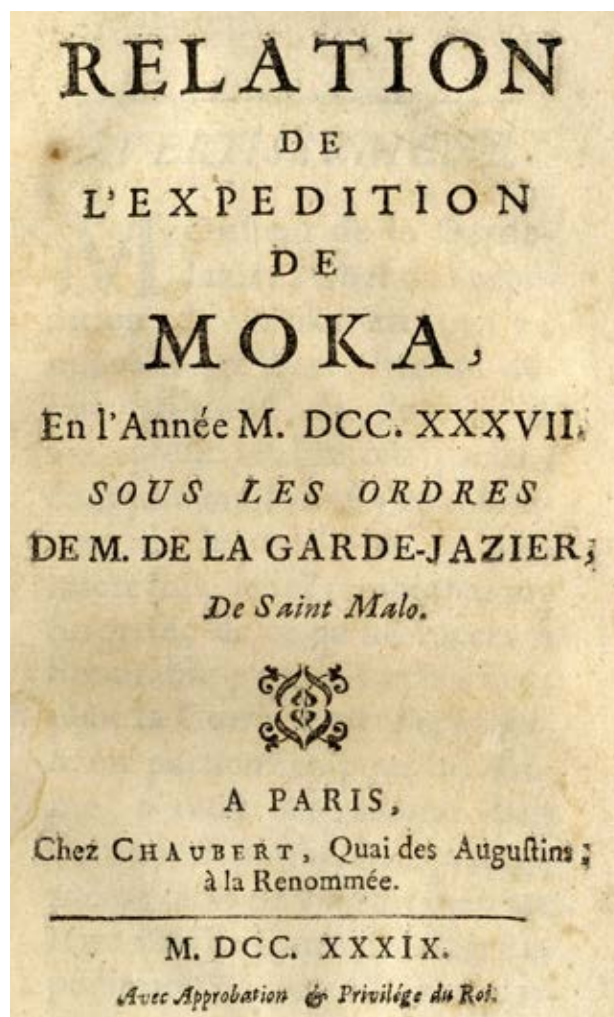
Relation de l'expédition de Moka, en l'année M. DCC. XXXVII, sous les ordres de M. de la Garde-Jazier, de Saint-Malo.

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, Des- trées, etc.

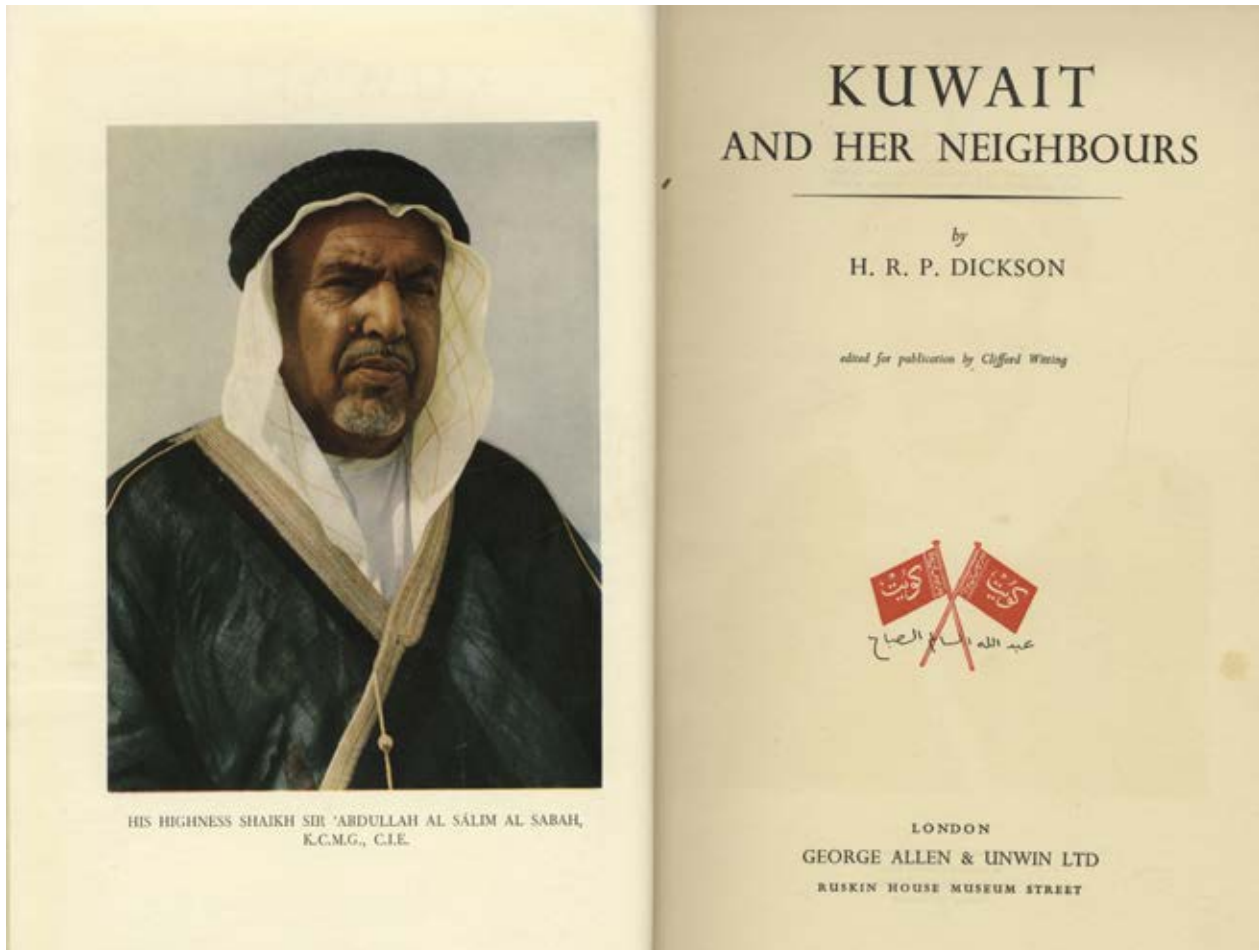
This is a major work covering the history of Mocha, the port city in Yemen, known for the quality of its Arabica coffee. The name Mocha became famous in Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. The first café selling coffee opened in 1554 in Constantinople.

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]

£ 7,500.00



27. DICKSON, HAROLD RICHARD PATRICK (1881-1959).

Kuwait and Her Neighbours.

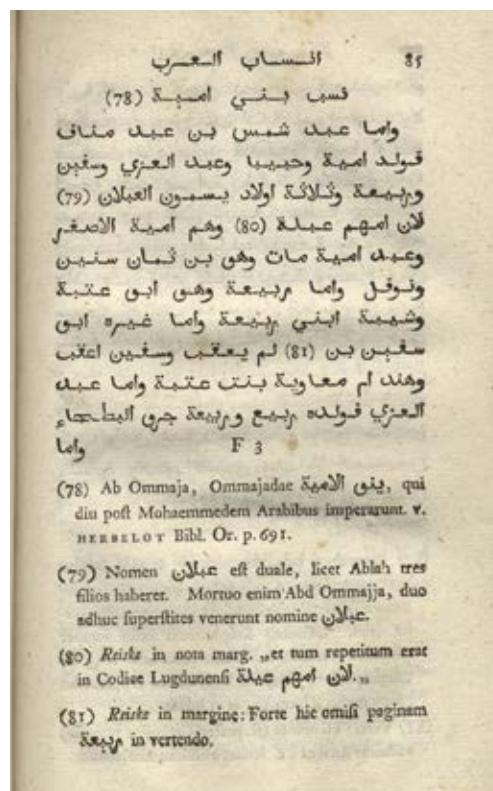
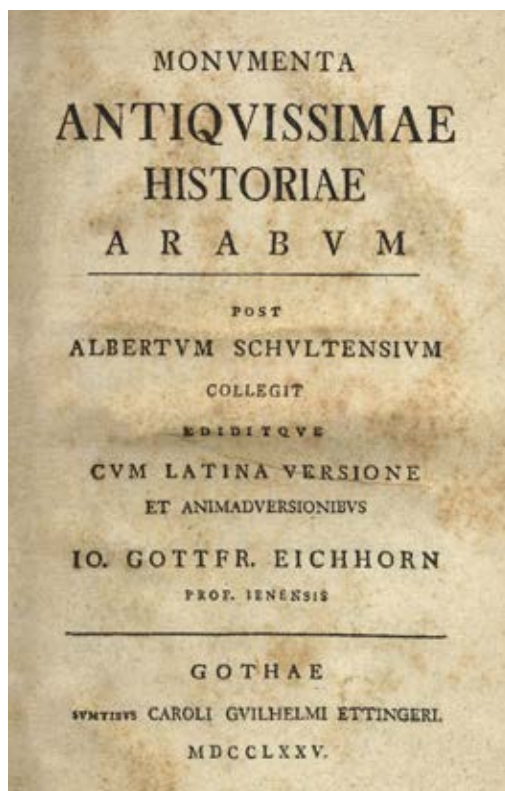
8vo. 627 pp., colour frontispiece portrait, 14 genealogical tables (2 of which are folding at the back), 15 plates in text, 6 maps (4 of which are folding at the back), 1 extra loose map (added later probably), 46 b/w plates, cloth (sunned), edited for publication by Clifford Witting, glossary, index, George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London, first edition, 1956.

An important description of every aspect of nomad life by a writer of a long experienced previous political agent in the region.

Lieutenant Colonel Harold Richard Dickson was a British colonial administrator in the Middle East from the 1920s until the 1940s. He served in Bahrain from 1919-1920. He also served in Iran. In 1929 he was appointed British Political Agent to Kuwait, and served in this role until 1936. He briefly held this role again in 1941.

Dickson had a detailed knowledge of Bedouin life and customs, and wrote these books, *The Arab of the Desert: A Glimpse into Badawin Life in Kuwait and Sa'udi Arabia*, first published in 1949, and this work. [606]

£ 600.00



28. EICHHORN, JOHANN GOTTFRIED (1752-1827).

Monumenta Antiquissimae Historiae Arabum. Post Albertum Schultensium collegit ediditque cum Latina versione et animadversionibus.

8vo. [6], 216 pp., 13 genealogy tables printed on 12 folding sheets, Latin & Arabic text, 19th century half calf gilt, rubbed to joints and extremities, green speckled edges, appendix, errata, some spotting to title and preliminary leaves and light spotting to tables at end, bookseller's ticket of Arthur Probsthain London to front pastedown, copy in very good condition, Caroli Guilhelmi Ettingeri, Gothae, first edition, 1775.

Important first edition of the German orientalist and theologian Johann Eichhorn's text, based on the writings of Albert Schultens and containing extracts from the work of early Islamic scholar Ibn Qutaybah (828-889 CE), printed with Arabic types. [Sotheby's, Library of Camille Aboussouan, lot 304]

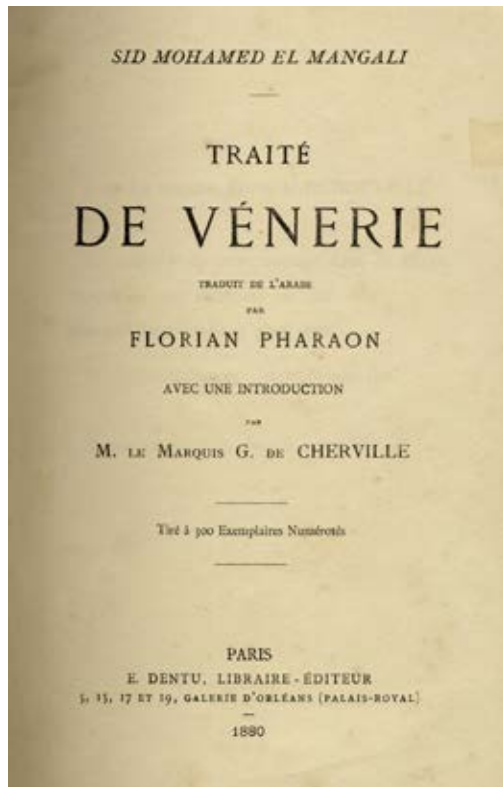
The greater part of the book consists of extracts from Ibn Qutaibah's historical treatise Uyūn al-Akḥbār.

Ibn Ibn Qutaybah (213 – 276 AH) was a renowned Islamic scholar. After studying tradition and philology he became qadi in Dinawar, and later a teacher in Baghdad, where he died. He was the first representative of the eclectic school of Baghdad philologists that succeeded the schools of Kufa and Basra. He was viewed as a hadith Master, foremost philologist, linguist, and a man of letters. Translations of his works to European languages continued throughout the 18th and 19th centuries.

Johann Gottfried Eichhorn (1752-1827) succeeded Michaelis (Johann David) as Professor at Göttingen in 1788. The diversity of Eichhorn's studies and labours is remarkable. He was one of the first commentators to make a scientific comparison between the biblical books and other Semitic writings. In 1775 he was made professor of Oriental languages at the Faculty of Theology at Jena University. His published habilitation lecture was about "monetary matters of the early Arabs (De rei numariae apud Arabas initiis)" on the basis of the chronicle of Makin ibn al-Amid. Later he edited the "Briefe über das arabische Münzwesen" by Johann Jacob Reiske. As a supplement to it, he compiled the first commented bibliography of Islamic numismatics in 1786 with more than 100 pages. It is still a reference tool for numismatic literature prior to this date.

Bibliographic references: J. Zenker 768; Fuck I, 768; Schnurrer 182; Camille Aboussouan. [274]

£ 3,500.00



29. EL MANGALI, SIDI MOHAMED.

Traité de Vénérerie. Traduit de l'Arabe par Florian Pharaon avec une introduction par M. Le Marquis G. de Cherville. [Kitab Uns al-Mala Bi - Wahsh al-Fala].

8vo. [1], xi, 143 pp., of French text, 154 pp., of Arabic text, modern half calf with marbled boards, new marbled endpapers, title gilt on raised spine comprising six compartments, original wrappers preserved, restoration to Preface, occasional foxing mainly to outer edges, spine lightly rubbed, otherwise copy in very good condition, E. Dentu, Libraire - Editeur, Paris, first edition, 1880.

Rare limited and numbered edition of 300 copies.

The basic Mamluk work on hunting was Ibn Mangali's *Uns almala bi-wahsh al-fala*, compiled in 773/371. The originality of this work lies in the first few folios, where the author provided important information about the types of saddles and the techniques of hunting on horseback with the bow, spear and sword. The rest of the treatise is entirely drawn from earlier sources (acknowledged), especially al-Asali's *al-jamhara' Furusiyya* I, p. 126.

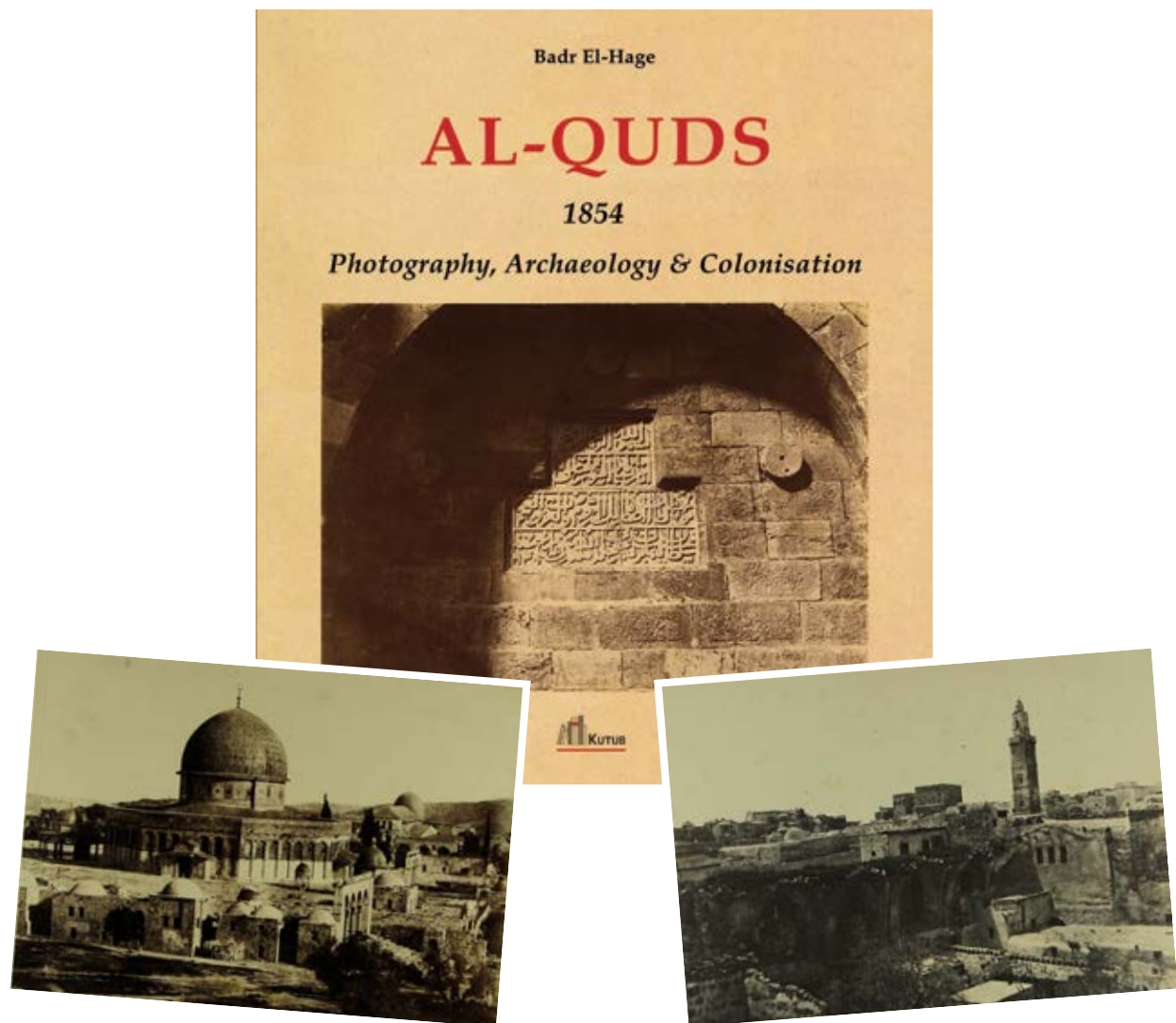
The work "Contains a description of the Syrian method of taming and training hawks. The Saker is particularly mentioned as a bird of double passage, and several varieties are noted. There is a chapter on the first man who ever tamed the Saker, and another on the mode of taking the Ostrich with the Sakers. Other Eastern falcons are described, with remarks on their qualifications and peculiarities. Some useful advice, evidently derived from experience, is given in regard to the feeding of Hawks, and the management of them on a journey" (Harting).

Ibn Mangali's works on tactics, hunting and army strategy constitute a major contribution to Muslim thinking. He held the rank of commander of forty (*muqaddam*) in the *halqa* and was *Naqib al-jaiysh* in Alexandria under Sha'ban. He wrote most of his works when he was in his sixties and seventies.

The translator Florian Pharaon was the grandson of Napoleon's interpreter in Egypt. His father had been an interpreter and he himself was an interpreter in the French Armée d'Afrique. He dedicated this translation to Marquess G. de Cherville.

Bibliographic references: Harting 212. Souhart 376. Cf. GAL II, p. 136 & S II, p. 167. [16014]

£ 3,500.00



30. EL-HAGE, BADR.

Al-Quds 1854, Photography, Archaeology and Colonisation.

4to. 2 frontispieces, 35 pp., of text, 139 full page photographs, 4 panoramas of which 2 are folding, publisher's original wrappers, bibliography, index, copy in mint condition, New, Kutub Publishing, Beirut, 2020.

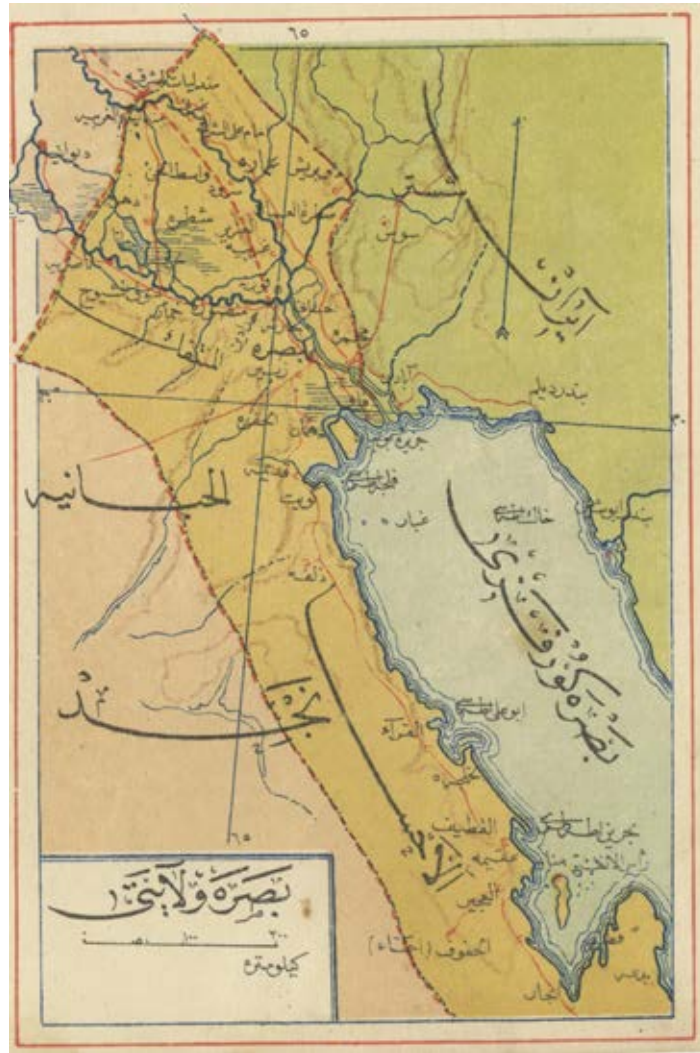
"Tracing the origins of religious sites in greater Syria and specifically in Palestine was a major undertaking for western scholars in the 19th and 20th centuries.

The use of Western knowledge to dominate and restructure what they called the Orient was evident in many fields, including archaeology and photography. Both Félicien de Saulcy, the archaeologist, and Auguste Salzmänn, the photographer, expressed their belief in the accuracy of the narratives of the Holy Bible, and of the need of the return of the Jews to reconstruct their "Promised Land". Colonisation of what they described as empty land was a "civilising mission" according to politicians, archaeologists, scientists and Christian evangelists.

Auguste Salzmänn used photography, not only as a tool to reproduce and document Jerusalem and its monuments, but more significantly as a medium attempting to present a persuasive, visual argument. It is impossible to isolate Salzmänn and de Saulcy's intentions from the cultural, religious and political atmosphere of the 19th century.

The importance of Salzmänn's photographs remains in their significance as visual documents in the history of western imperialism". [Cover]. [36062]

£ 60.00



31. EŞREF, MEHMET.

Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iraq: [Vilayet Basra].

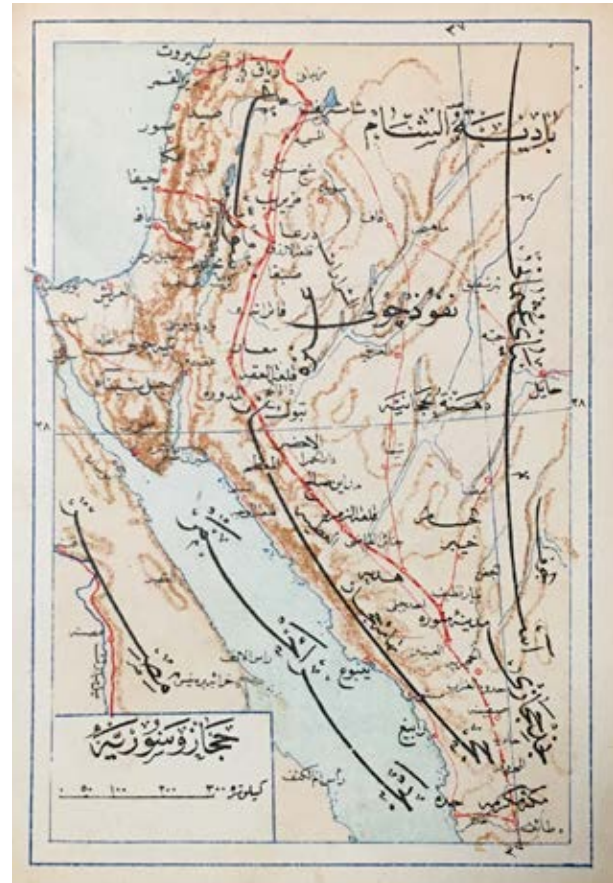
Chromolithograph map, 9 x 13.5 cm (3.5 x 5.3 inches), minor staining, mainly at the back, overall in a good condition, Sirket-i Mürettibiye ve Karacoglu Matbaasi, Istanbul, 1325 [1909].

A decorative miniature map of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Iraq, printed on thick paper.

A map from *Umum-i vilayat-i Sahaneyi havi küçük atlas* A small Atlas. This rare atlas included a 32-page brochure in Ottoman script and 128 maps (some composed of two parts), printed on thick paper and loosely inserted after the text. Many of the maps of certain areas in the world are the first and possibly the only Ottoman maps of those regions. The atlas appears to be very rare and Worldcat only lists one example (Bogazici University Library, Istanbul).

Bibliographic References: ÖZEGE 25533. [36064]

£ 1,550.00



32. EŞREF, MEHMET.

[*Umum-i vilayat-ı Ş ahaneyi havi kü ç ü k atlas / Small Atlas*] 5 RARE LOOSE POSTCARD-SIZE MAPS.

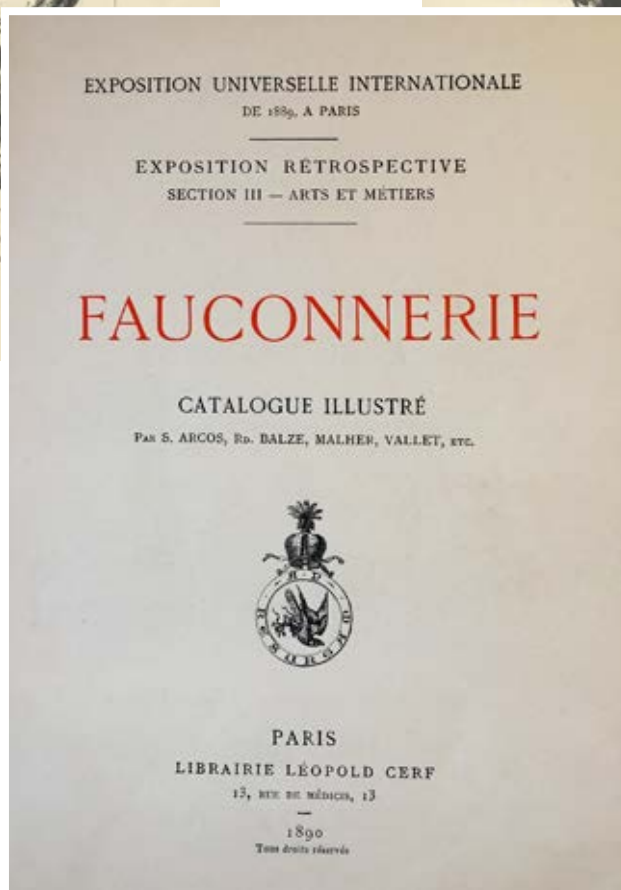
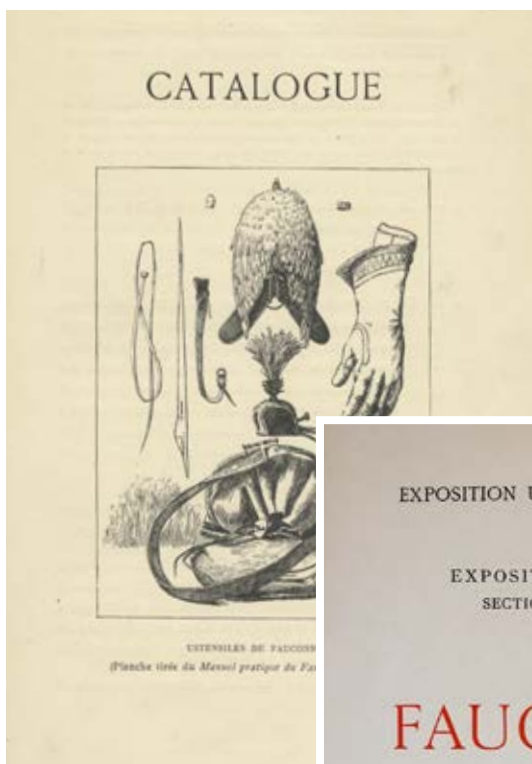
Chromolithographs on thick paper, each sheet: 11 x 15 cm (4.3 x 5.9 inches), maps are slightly stained in margins with light rubbings on edges. Most with manuscript numeration in margins, otherwise, overall in good condition, Sirket-i Murettibiye ve Karacoglu Matbaasi, Istanbul, 1325, [1909].

RARE LOOSE POSTCARD-SIZE MAPS, showcasing various countries of the world. They were issued unbound in a small Ottoman Atlas. This rare atlas included a 32-page brochure in Ottoman script and 128 maps (some composed of two parts), printed on thick paper and loosely inserted after the text. Many of the maps of certain areas worldwide are the first and possibly the only Ottoman maps of those regions. The atlas appears to be very rare and Worldcat only lists one example (Boğaziçi University Library, Istanbul).

Our maps come from an incomplete example comprising:

- Hejaz Railway, Palestine, Saudi Arabia with Mecca and Medina.(21023)
- Israel, Palestine. (21083)
- Lebanon. Right margin cut to the image. (21085)
- Lebanon, Palestine and Syria. (21081)
- Syria & Lebanon. (21080) [35411]

£ 2,000.00



33. EXHIBITION CATALOGUE.

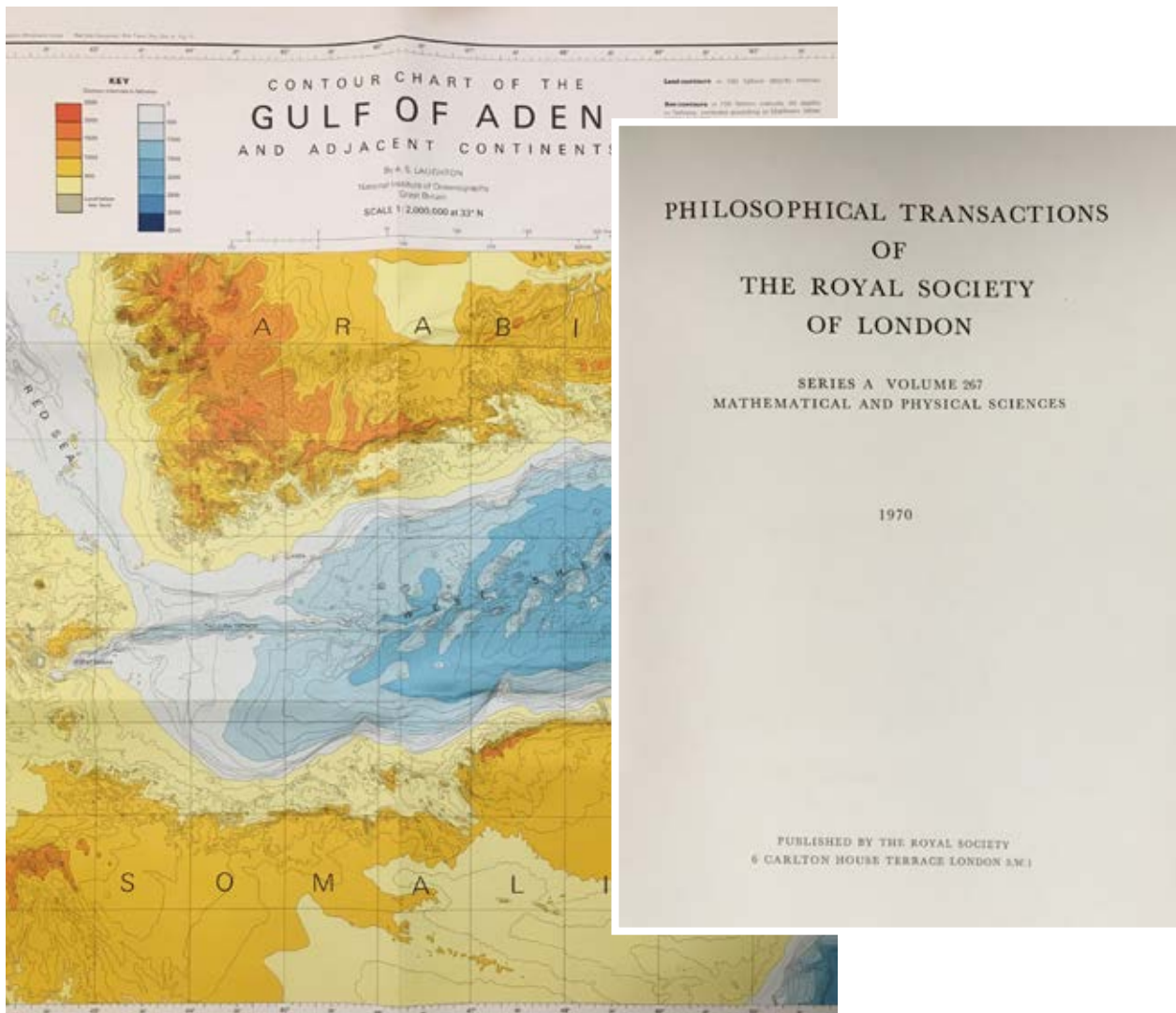
Fauconnerie. Catalogue Illustré.

4to. 92 pp., frontispiece, numerous illustrations in and hors text, contemporary half calf, rubbed round edges, faded spine gilt, title printed in red ink, limited publication of which this catalogue is numbered 114, bookplate of Burghuwal-lis Hall verso front cover, heavy foxing to endpapers, otherwise copy in good condition, Exposition Universelle Interna-tionale de 1889, Section III- Arts et Metiers, Librairie Léopold Cerf, Paris, first edition, 1890.

The work includes an essay by Pierre-Amédée Pichot on ancient and modern falconry.

Bibliographic References: Harting 221; Schwerdtl, p.168; Thiébaud 363-364. [36011]

£ 1,500.00



34. FALCON, N. L. / I. G. GASS / R. W. GIRDLER & A. S. LAUGHTON.

Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Series A Volume 267. Mathematical and Physical Sciences. A Discussion on the Structure and Evolution of the Red Sea and the Nature of the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden and Ethiopia Rift Junction. TWO VOLUMES.

4to. Volume I: [1], 558 pp., profusely illustrated in tables, figures, b/w photographs, plans, some are folding, index / Volume II: Map folder comprising 6 folding colour maps & charts, red buckram, set in very good condition, The Royal Society of London, London, 1970.

The book contains 26 studies written by leading scholars covering various aspects of the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden and the coast of Southern Arabia. The maps and charts of the second volume are:

- 1- Geological Map, Coastal South Yemen and Dhufar, Gulf of Aden.
- 2- Geological Map, Northern Somalia and Socotra, Gulf of Aden.
- 3- Anaglyph Map based on a contour of the Gulf of Aden.
- 4- Magnetic Anomaly Chart of the Gulf of Aden.
- 5- Contour Chart of the Gulf of Aden and Adjacent Continents.
- 6- The Red Sea contoured by A. S. Laughton. [35220]

£ 800.00



35. FARHAT, JIBRA'IL (Translator).

Maronite Liturgy. KTOBO D-QURBONO AYK 'YODO D-'IDTO D- ANTUKYTO D-MARONOYO. KITAB AL-QUD-DAS HASAB TAQS AL-BI-A AL-MARUNIYYAH AL-MUQADDASAH AL-INTAKIYYAH.

[Order of the Celebration of the Holy Eucharist, According to the Maronite Church].

Folio. Syriac and Karshuni text printed in red and black within borders, manuscript note in Arabic at head of title-page, contemporary blind-tooled leather, rubbed & soiled, some soiling and wax stains, heavy in places, stamp on second leaf, top corners of few leaves torn away (not affecting text), leaves 2-3 becoming loose, Monastery of St Antony, Kozhaya, Lebanon, 1855.

RARE PUBLICATION FROM THE MONASTERY, WHICH STARTED PRINTING IN THE MIDDLE EAST IN 1584. Third edition of this liturgical text, the Maronite missal, with the text in Syriac and Garshuni (Arabic written in Syriac characters with diacritics), together with the portions of the Gospels appointed to be read at the same throughout the year; previously issued by the same press in 1816 and 1838. The translator, Jibra'il (Germanusor Gabriel) Farhat (1670-1732), was archbishop of Aleppo and a renowned Arabic scholar.

The monastery of St Antony in Kozhaya (or Qozhaya; sometimes Qazahya), in northern Lebanon, first began printing in 1584 with what is considered to be the first printing press in the Middle East.

Bibliographic reference: Moss, Syriac Printed Books in the British Museum, col. 651. [35957]

£ 2,000.00

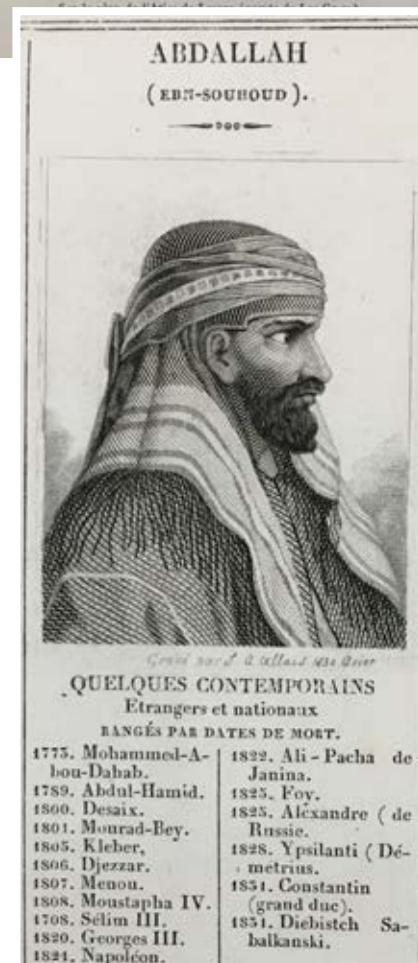
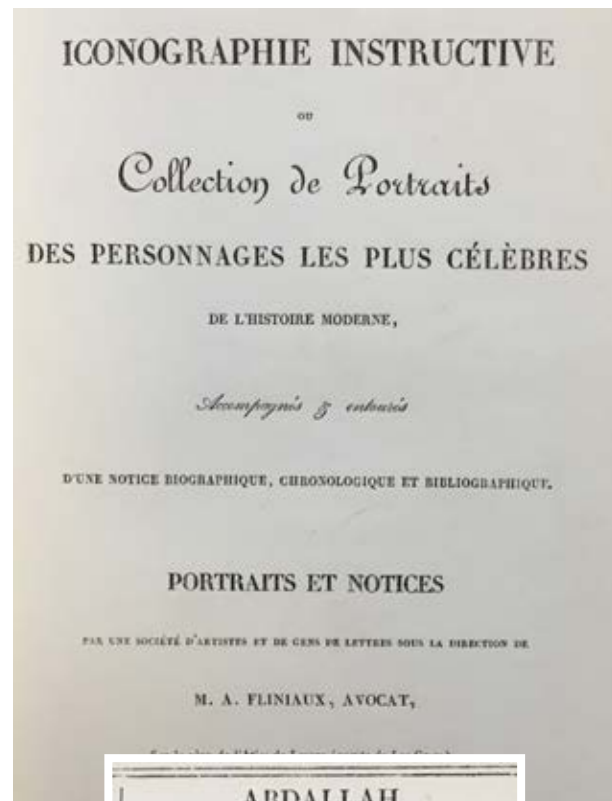
36. FLINIAUX, (ADOLPHE).

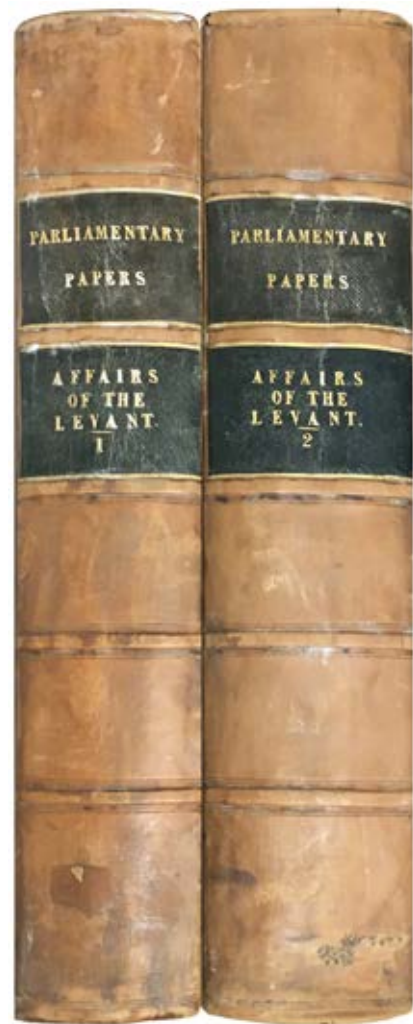
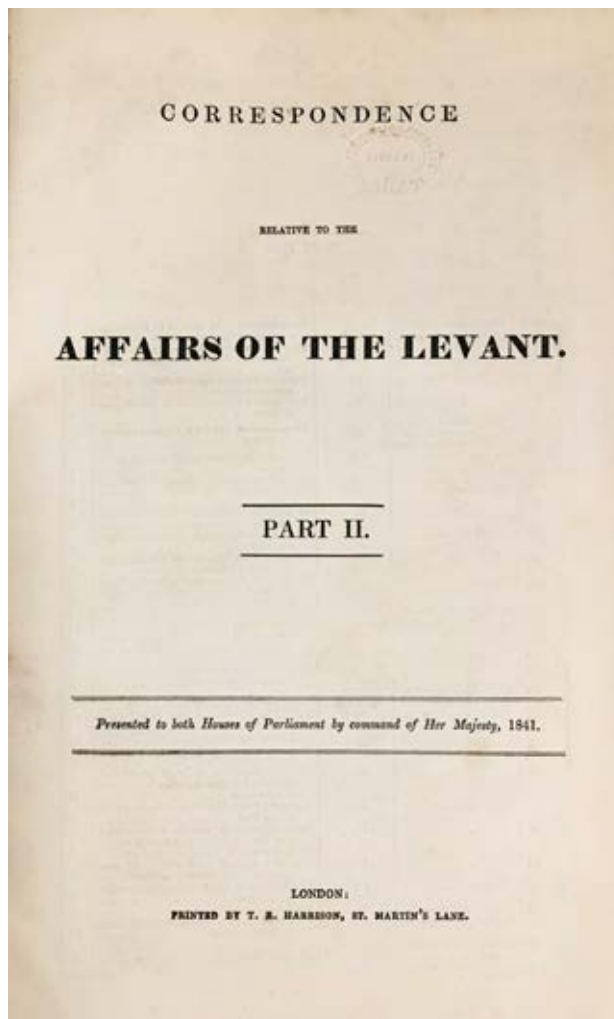
Iconographie instructive ou collection de portraits des personnages les plus célèbres de l'histoire moderne. Accompagnés et entourés d'une notice biographique, chronologique et bibliographique. Portraits gravés sur acier d'après les meilleurs dessins, par les artistes les plus distingués français et étrangers. Notices par une société de gens de lettres sous la direction de M.A. Fliniaux, Avocat, sur le plan de l'Atlas de Lesage (Comte de Las Cases).

4to. Not paginated [197 pp], 3 columns per page, with 197 portrait plates and biographic notices, contemporary half calf binding, marbled end papers, gilt decorated spine, Bookplate verso front cover, spine professionally repaired, copy in very good condition otherwise, No publisher's name, Paris [1834].

A biographical dictionary certainly printed for private circulation only, it includes biographical information about the greatest personalities of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. The volume starts with a portrait and biography of Abdullah ibn Saud. It is divided into about 197 cards, printed only on the recto, each of which contains the portrait and the biographical data of important historical or literary characters. Among them the biographies of Louis Bonaparte, Tsar Alexander I (Russian Emperor 18th/19th century), Jacques Danton (politician), Kleber... and especially Abdullah ibn Saud, the last head and chief of the Wahhabis, born 1740 and died 1818. He ruled the First Saudi State from 1814 to 1818. Hewasthelast ruler of the first Saudi state and was executed by the Ottomans. The Ottomans gave the task of weakening the grip of the House of Saud to the powerful viceroy of Egypt, Muhammad Ali Pasha. This initiated the Ottoman–Saudi War, in which Muhammad Ali sent his troops to the Hejaz region by sea. His son, Ibrahim Pasha, then led Ottoman forces into the heart of Nejd, capturing town after town. Saud's successor, his son Abdullah bin Saud, was unable to prevent the recapture of the region. Finally, Ibrahim reached the Saudi capital at Diriyah and placed it under siege for several months until it surrendered in the winter of 1818. Ibrahim then shipped off many members of the clans of Al Saud and Muhammed Ibn Abd Al Wahhab to Egypt and the Ottoman capital, Istanbul. Abdullah bin Saud was later executed in the Ottoman capital Istanbul with his severed head later thrown in to the waters of the Bosphorus, marking the end of what was known as the first Saudi state. Although the Ottomans maintained several garrisons in Nejd thereafter, they were unable to prevent the rise of the Emirate of Nejd (the second Saudi state) from another branch of the House of Saud under Turki bin Abdullah bin Muhammad bin Saud. Both the Wahhabi sect and the remaining members of the Al Saud clan stayed committed to founding a second Saudi state that lasted until 1891, and later a third state, Saudi Arabia, which continues to rule until the present day. [35818]

£ 400.00





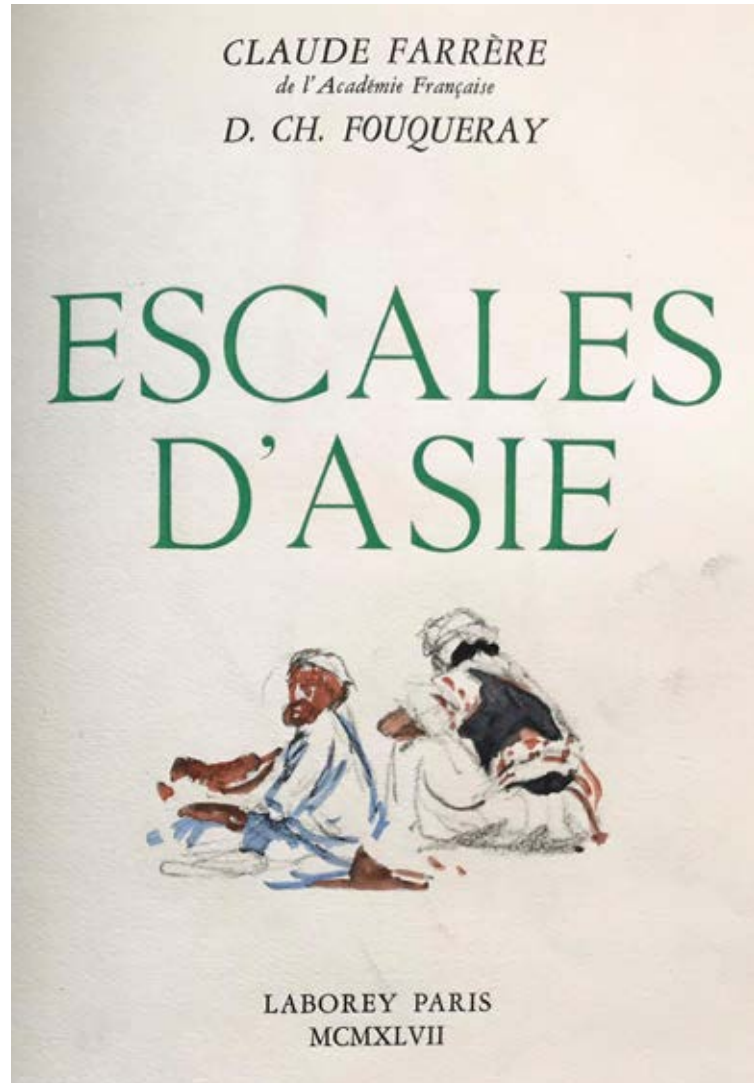
37. FOREIGN OFFICE, GREAT BRITAIN.

Correspondence Relative to the Affairs of the Levant. THREE PARTS IN TWO VOLUMES.

Folio. Volume I: xii, 17 pp., Table of Contents, 703 pp., / Volume II, Part II: 8 pp., Table of Contents, 340 pp., / Part III, 12 pp., Table of Contents, 474 pp., English and French text with translations, List of Papers included in volume 1 but not in volume 2, contemporary half calf with marbled boards, lightly rubbed, scattered foxing, from Bath Public Library with usual blindstamps and label verso front covers, T. R. Harrison, London, 1841.

A collection of 1266 reports, letters and parliamentary papers on the affairs of the Levant presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty, 1841. The papers are Correspondence with the Foreign Office and its representatives including letters, reports, exchanged (February 1839 and November 1840) by the various diplomats, soldiers and representatives of foreign affairs (M. Granville, Lord Ponsoby, Lord Beauvale, Colonel Hodges, M. Guizot, ..) with the British Empire, concerning the political differences between the Ottoman Empire and Mehemet Ali. Correspondence in English, some French letters translated in English. [34963]

£ 1,300.00

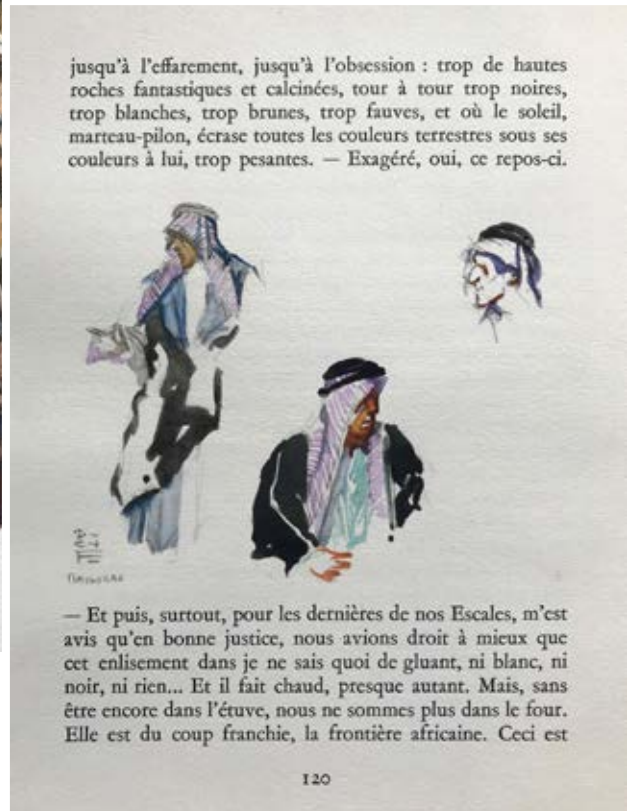
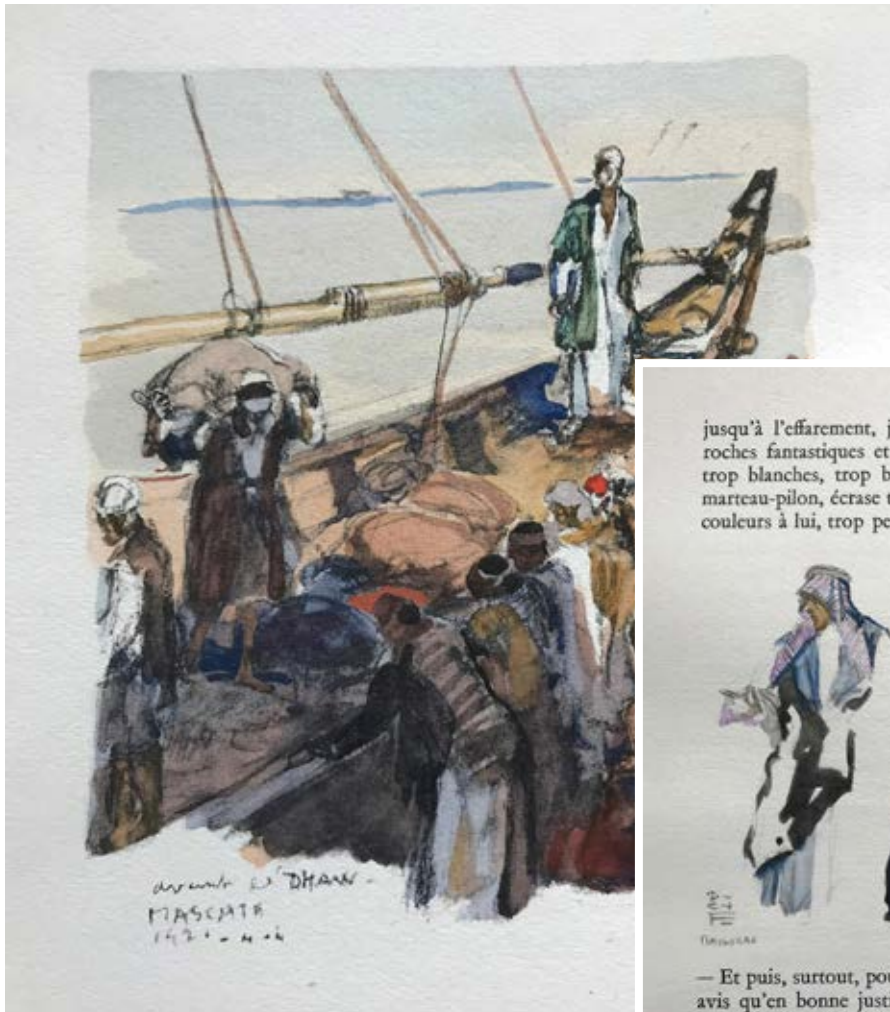


38. FOUQUERAY, CHARLES & CLAUDE FARRÈRE.

Escales d'Asie.

4to. 137 pp., [1], Loose sheets in the original printed and hand-coloured wrappers, within the original marbled box with printed label, illustrated with 45 water coloured plates by Charles Fouqueray of which 10 are hors text, 1 map of Arabia, title printed in green and black and with hand-coloured vignette, vélin du Marais sheets in half-calf folder fitted in its original marbled slip-case, copy clean and in very good condition, Limited and numbered edition of 450 copies of which this copy is numbered 279, Laborey, Paris, 1947.

Claude Farrère (1876-1957), pseudonym of Frédéric-Charles Bargone, was a French author of novels set in exotic locations such as Istanbul, Saigon and Nagasaki. His novel, *Les civilisés* (The Civilized) won the Prix Goncourt in 1905. He was elected chair at the Académie Française on 26 March 1935. Initially, however, he followed in the footsteps of his father, an infantry colonel who served in the French colonies: enlisting with the naval academy in 1894, Claude Farrère was made lieutenant in 1906 and was promoted to captain during 1918. He resigned the next year to concentrate on his writing career.



Fouquieray occupies an important and unique niche in the history of French art. While public taste and the Salons were driving the innovation and birth of Impressionism, Fouquieray incorporated wholeheartedly a well-defined, tight realism into his romantic portrayals of the importance of France's maritime history.

During the First World War Fouquieray was sent by the French combined forces to the Middle East, and particularly, Saudi-Arabia. Kuwait and Oman followed soon after. Stopping off in each country, he made hundreds of watercolour sketches of local life and colour, some of which were later worked into oil paintings in his studio in Paris.

His book *Escales d'Asie*, (Asian Stopovers), has a strange publishing history. Originally published in a limited edition of 450 copies in France in 1947, the colour lithographed illustrations, are from these earlier trips, to illustrate the text of Claude Farrère, also an account of a yacht voyage round the coasts of Saudi Arabia, and the Gulf coast. Fouquieray's wonderfully evocative sketches had been waiting some twenty-five years to find a home. His pictures of dhows, Arab falconers, camels, of Djedda, Yambo El Bahr, of Muscat, Matra, of Kuwait bazaar, have never been bettered, and are a unique portrait of life forever vanished, and now but a distant memory. The section on the Gulf starts on p. 89, taking up the rest of the volume, and includes a little excursion up the Tigris. It is also unusual that the book is entirely illustrated in original watercolour over very faintly printed grey and black outlines and shades, and not, as one would expect from a French mid- century book. [31707]

£ 2,750.00

39. FRYER, JOHN (ca.1650-1733).

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 of 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 ones 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]

£ 1,500.00

40. GALLENGA-STUART. CHARLES ROMEOA (1764-1837).

Journal of a Residence in Northern Persia and the Adjacent Provinces of Turkey.

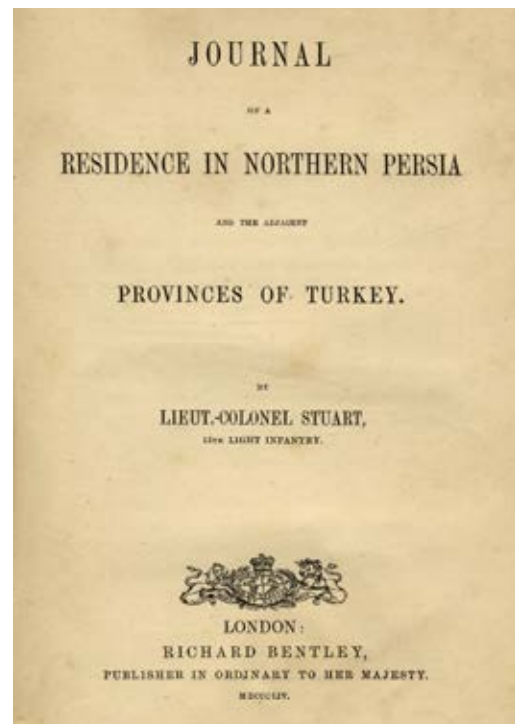
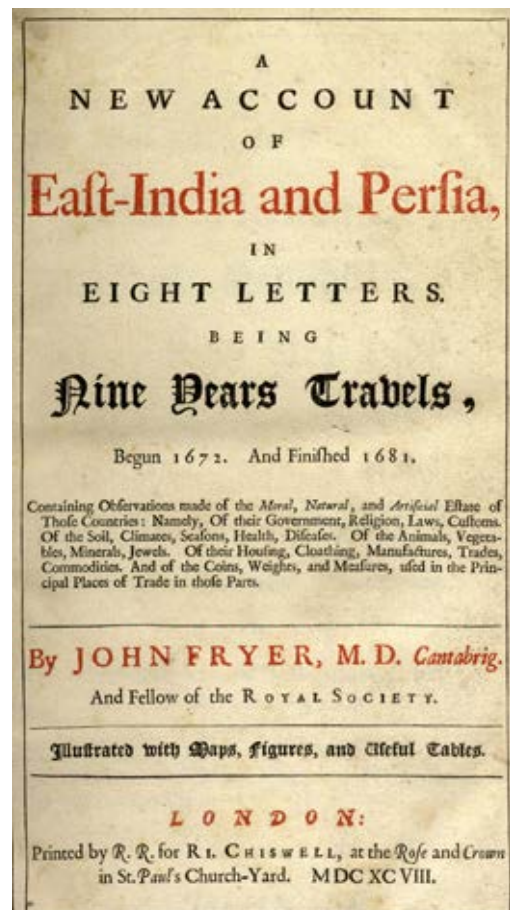
8vo. xi, 395 pp., contemporary blind-stamped cloth, faded and slightly rubbed round edges, scattered spotting, Richard Bentley, London, first edition, 1854.

Scarce work. At the recommendation of James Morrier, the author of "Hajji Baba", the writer of these journals decided to publish them. Stuart left England in 1835, sailing to the Ionian islands and proceeded to Constantinople. Three chapters were dedicated to the Ottoman society and the relations between the Turks and the Armenians. The majority of the work is a detailed analysis of the Persian and Ottoman politics of the period.

Stuart travelled throughout Persia visiting Tabreez, Tehran, Seistan, Allahad, Kurdistan and returning to England via Warsaw.

Bibliographic reference: Not in Ghani. [33254]

£ 1,800.00



41. GIRALDI, LILIO GREGORIO (1479-1552).

De deis gentium uaria & multiplex historia, libris siue syntagmatibus XVII comprehensa: in qua simul de eorum imaginibus & cognominibus agitur, plurimaeque etiam hactenus multis ignota explicantur, & pleraque clarius tractantur: Lilio Gregorio Gyraldo Ferrariensi auctore.

Small Folio. Latin text with some Greek, 31 pp., [5], 536 pp., [26 index], [1], printer's device, illustrated initials, 1 woodcut illustration, contemporary quarter calf, rubbed at spine and round corners, gilt title on raised spine, speckled outer edges, damp staining to margins, heavier on first few leaves, otherwise a good copy, per Ioannem Oporinum, Basileae, Ex officina Iacobi Parci, Sumptibus Ioannis Oporini, Mense Augusto, 1560.

A beautiful edition of this treatise on mythology, where the author analyzes the etymology of gods and heroes. The author has made a great synthesis of myths from the Hebrew scriptures, Egyptian hieroglyphics to myths and legends from Syria, Caldaiche and Persiane, using Isidore sources from Seville, Lattanzio, Cappella and other classical authors. The work is offered with a valid export license.

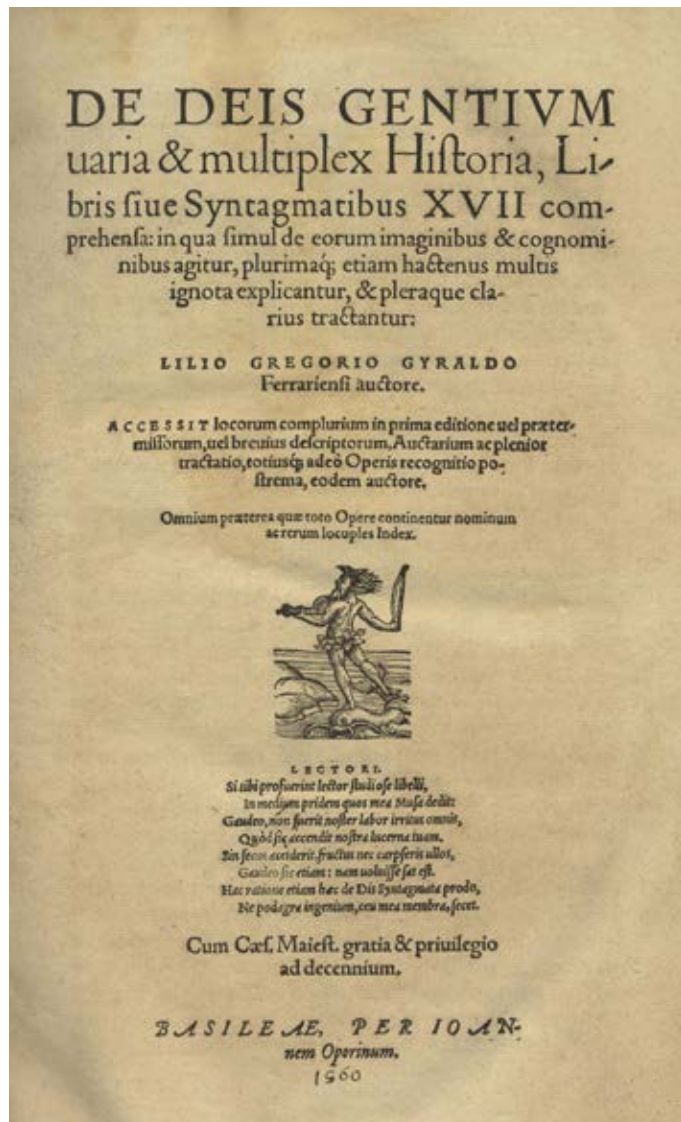
Giglio Gregorio Giraldi (Lilius Gregorius Gyraldus or Giraldu) (1479–1552) was an Italian scholar and poet. He was born in Ferrara, where he distinguished himself early on by his talents and acquisitions. On the completion of his literary course, he moved first to Naples, where he lived on familiar terms with Jovianus Pontanus and Sannazaro; and subsequently to Lombardy, where he enjoyed the favour of the Mirandola family. In Milan in 1507 he studied Greek under Chalcondylas; and shortly afterwards, in Modena, he became tutor to Ercole (afterwards Cardinal) Rangone.

Circa 1514 he moved to Rome, where, under Clement VII, he held the office of apostolic prothonotary; but in the sack of that city (1527), which almost coincided with the death of his patron Cardinal Rangone, he lost all his property and returned in poverty once more to Mirandola, whence again he was driven out by the troubles consequent to the assassination of the reigning prince in 1533. The rest of his life was one long struggle with ill-health, poverty and neglect; and he is alluded to with sorrowful regret

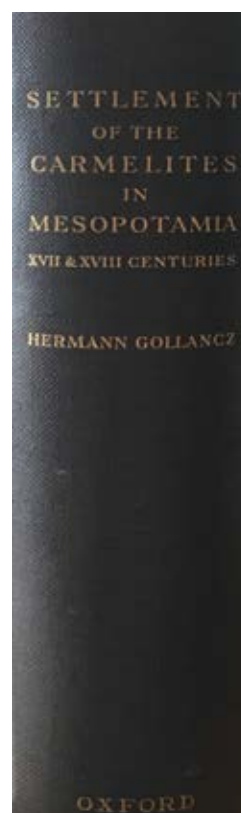
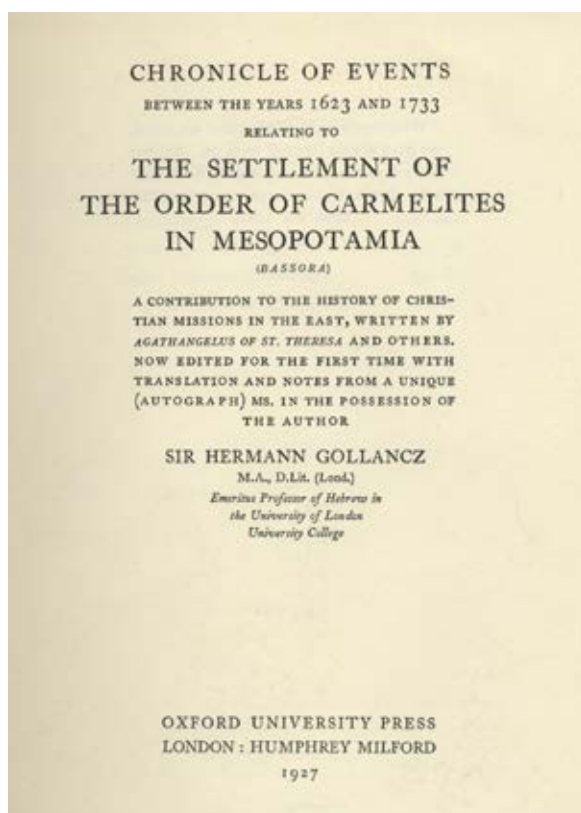
by Montaigne in one of his Essais (i.35), as having, like Sebastian Castalio, ended his days in utter destitution. He died in Ferrara in February 1552; and his epitaph makes touching and graceful allusion to the sadness of his end.

Giraldu was a man of very extensive erudition; and numerous testimonies to his profundity and accuracy have been given both by contemporary and by later scholars. His *Historia de deis gentium* (1548) marked a distinctly forward step in the systematic study of classical mythology; and by his treatises *De annis et mensibus*, and on the *Calendarium Romanum et Graecum*, he contributed to bring about the reform of the calendar, which was ultimately effected by the Pope Gregory XIII.

According to the *Biographie Universelle*, "Giraldu is the first who has treated properly the subject of Classical Mythology, so difficult on account of its extent and complexity. He made use not only of all Greek and Latin authors, but of ancient inscriptions, which he has explained with much sagacity. Sometimes the multiplicity of his quotations renders him obscure, but the '*Historia de Diis Gentium*' is still consulted". [36042]



£ 1,600.00



42. GOLLANCZ, HERMANN (Editor) / AGATHANGELUS OF ST THERESA.

Chronicle of Events between the Years 1623 and 1733 Relating to The Settlement of the Carmelites in Mesopotamia. (Bassora). A contribution to the history of Christian missions in the East, written by Agathangelus of St. Theresa and others.

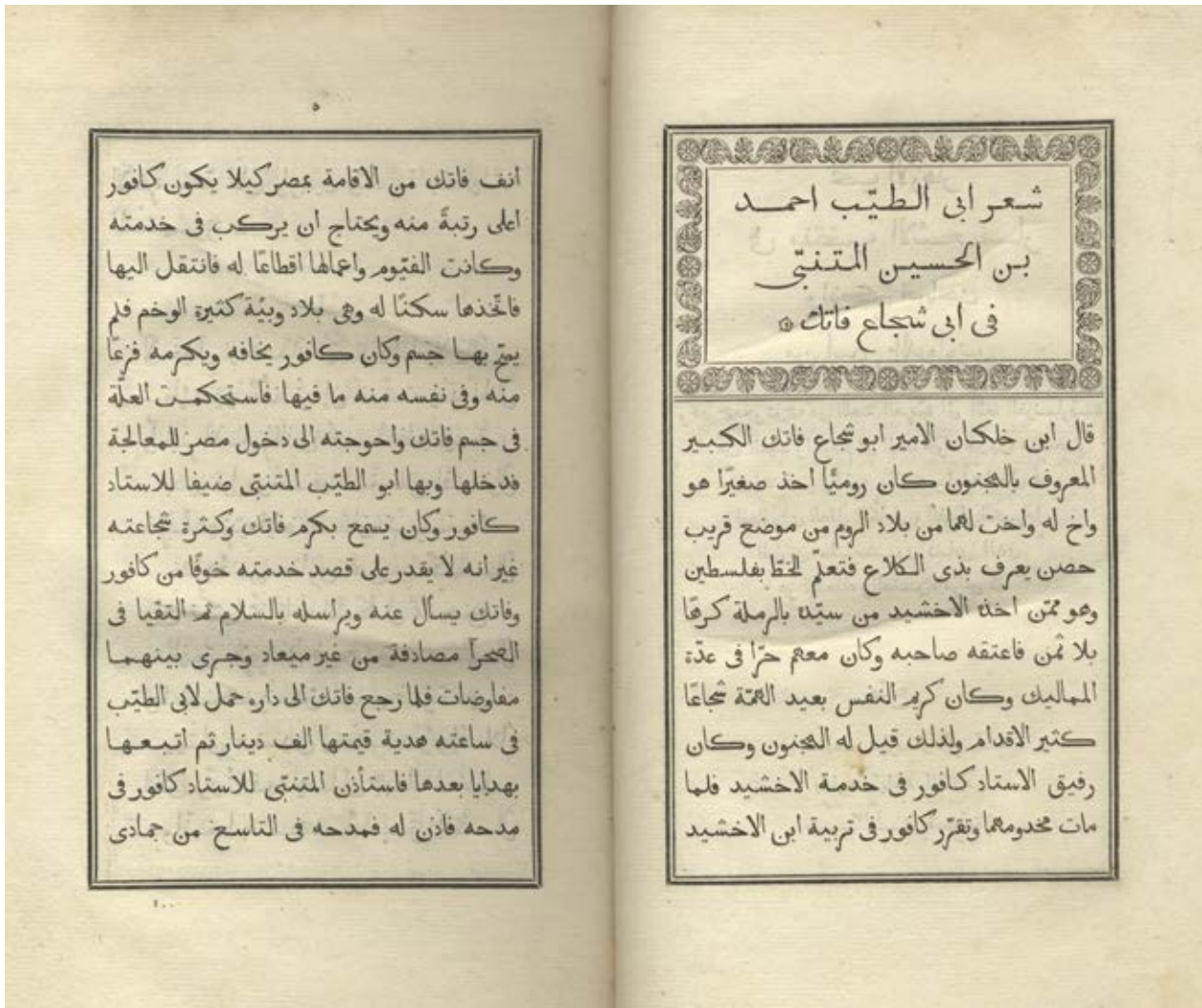
8vo. xxiii, 669 pp., [1], Latin, English and some Persian and Arabic text, Arabic and Persian illustrated documents, half-title, original buckram, gilt spine, bookplate from the University of London verso front cover, small library stamp verso title page, otherwise copy clean inside and in very good condition, notes, indices, 'Now edited for the first time with translation and notes from a unique (autograph) MS in the possession of the author', Oxford University Press, first edition, 1927.

This account provides valuable information on the history of Christian monastic orders, in particular of the Carmelite, but also Franciscans and Augustinians in the Near East. This rare work contains the transcribed text of the original manuscript (in Latin, with short passages in Arabic, Ottoman Turkish, Persian, French, Portuguese, Italian and English) followed by the editor's English translation. The first half of this apparently unique manuscript (small quarto, 456 folios) was composed by Brother Agathangelos of St. Theresa (d. 1686) and continued later by several others.

The text of this history has been considerably altered, but it has always been highly regarded by the Armenians. Von Gutschmid maintains that the unknown author made use of a genuine life of St. Gregory, in addition to a history of his martyrdom and to that of Saint Rhipsime and her companions. The historical facts are intermingled with legendary or uncertain additions, and the whole is woven into a certain unity by the narrator, who may have assumed his name from his skills as a narrator of "the good news" of Armenia's conversion. It has been translated into several languages, and Greek and Latin translations are found in the "Acta Sanctorum Bollandistarum, tome VIII".

According to Agathangelos, he was tasked by Tiridates III to write about his father Khosrov II of Armenia and the period of his reign. Until the 19th century, based on this information, scholars believed that Agathangelos lived in the 4th century. However, further detailed research on his writings has demonstrated that Agathangelos lived and worked in the 5th century and thus could not have been Tiridates III's secretary. [855]

£ 1,500.00



43. GRANGERET DE LAGRANGE, JEAN BAPTISTE ANDRÉ (1790-1859).

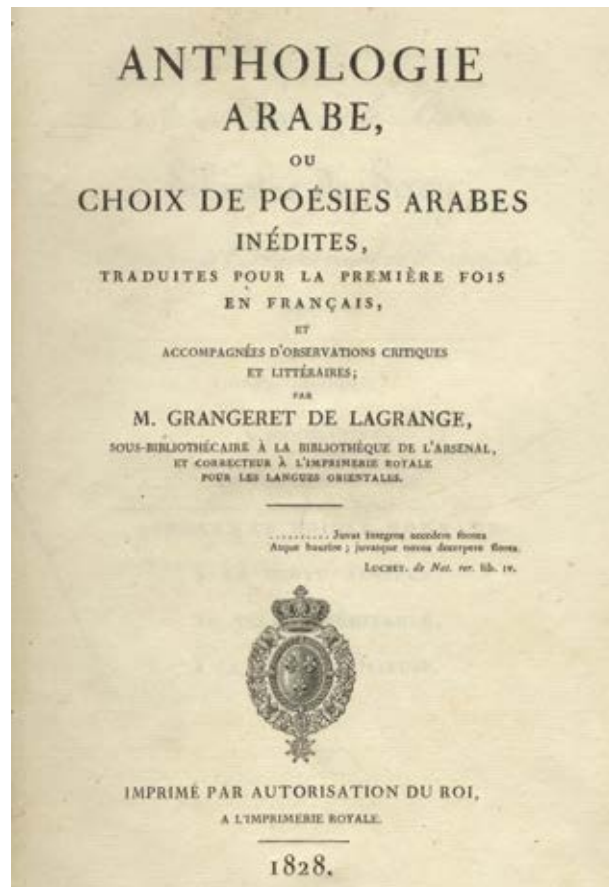
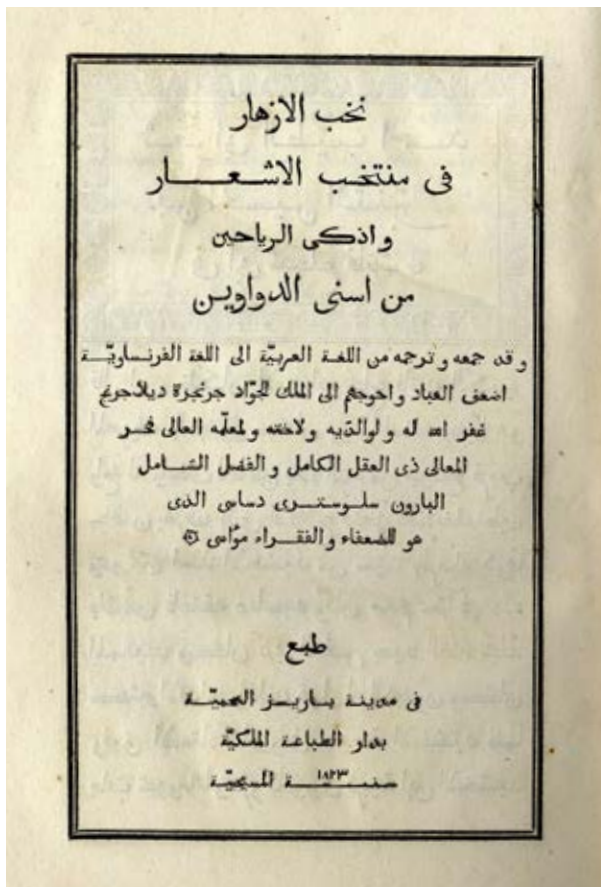
Nukhab Al-Azhar Fi Muntakhab Al-Ash'ar Wa Azka Al-Rayaheen Min Asna Al- Dawaween. Anthologie Arabe, ou choix de poésies arabes inédites.

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

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

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

The book includes poems by Motennabi and Omar ibn al-Farid, followed by an eulogy by Saladdin Khalil Safadi, son of Ibek, who furnished the author with a collection of the celebrated polygraph, poet Suyuti; then some poems taken



from L'Histoire de la conquête de la Syrie which bears the name of Waked and includes within it an account of the adventures of Dherar, one of the bravest warriors of Omar's army; and, finally different poems which are, for the most part, very brief fragments.

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

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

"A critical review of this book was published in Journal des Savans, Août 1828, pp.464- 476, by the famous Orientalist Sylvestre de Sacy". [34597]

£ 9,000.00

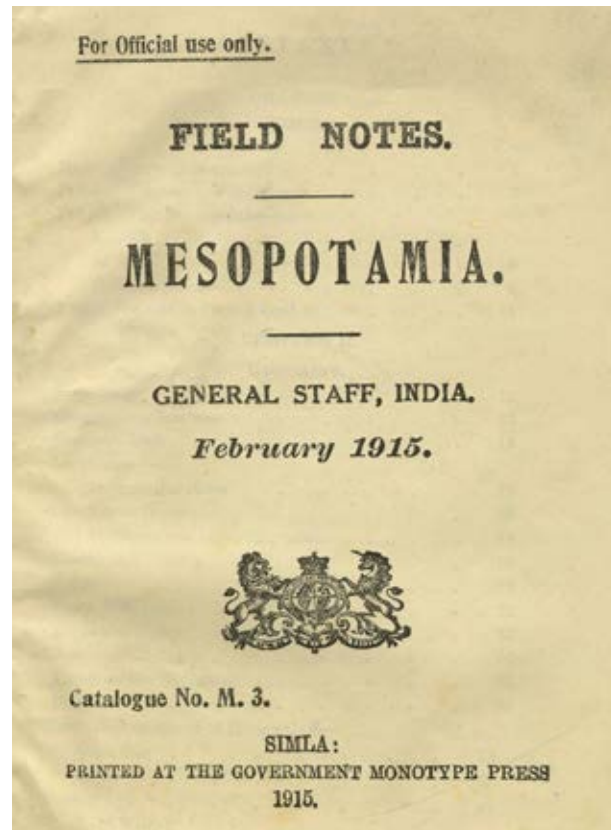
44. GREAT BRITAIN. ARMY. GENERAL STAFF, INDIA. RESTRICTED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

Field Notes. Mesopotamia.

Small 8vo. iv, 211 pp., lacking folding map, numerous tables, contemporary printed vellum, cover and endpapers soiled, paper browned, index, printed at the Government Monotype Press, Catalogue No. M. 3, Simla, first edition, 1915.

Scarce and rare guide used only by British military during the First World War in Iraq. The work covers history, geography, population, natural resources of Iraq, together with notes on the Turkish army in the country and navigation in Tigris and Euphrates. It also describes routes in Mesopotamia which includes 36 different routes including Kuwait to Basrah, Umm Qasr to Zubair, Fao to Basrah, and Basrah to Baghdad. The political situation in Iraq during that period was intimately connected with that in Arabia and the Arab Gulf. During the 19th century the British who were based in India gradually built up for themselves a special position in the Arab Gulf and Lower Mesopotamia and consequently, almost the entire trade of the region was in British hands. [34120]

£ 2,400.00



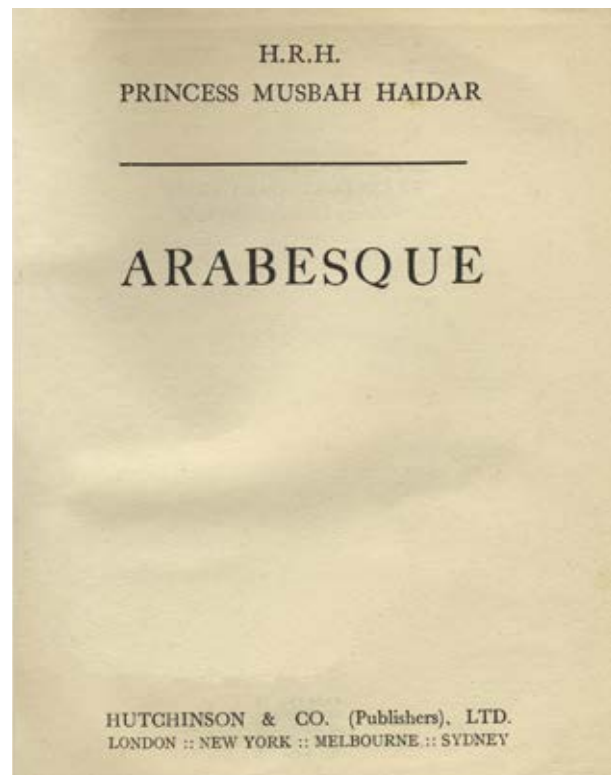
45. HAIDAR, PRINCESS MUSBAH.

Arabesque.

8vo. 244 pp., frontispiece portrait, 12 b/w photographs, original cloth, 1 folding genealogical table, occasional foxing, otherwise copy in general good condition, Hutchinson & Co. Ltd., London, first edition, 1944.

The autobiography of H.R.H. Princess Musbah Haidar, daughter of the last Sherif of Mecca. The book covers the time before, during, and after World War One. [4338]

£ 100.00



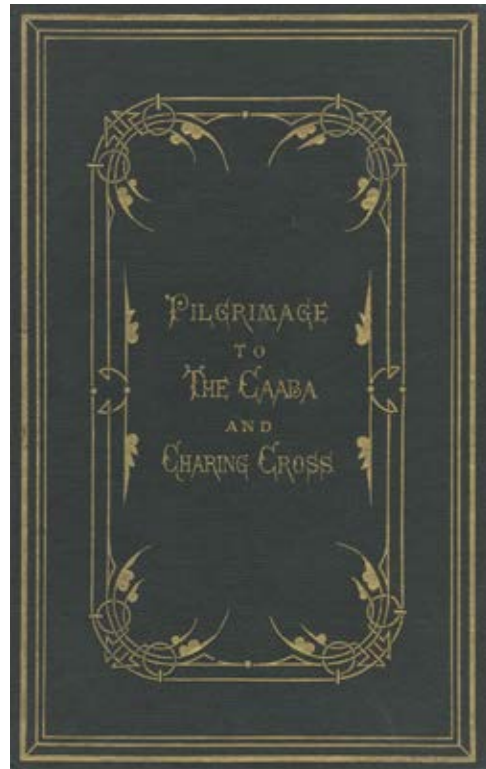
46. HASSAN, AHMED.

Pilgrimage to the Caaba and Charing Cross.

8vo. viii, 174 pp., 9 leaves of W. H. Allan's publications, with 1 mounted albumen print portrait frontispiece, green original calf binding, with gold title lettering on spine & front cover, all edges red, front endpaper foxed, cover lightly rubbed round corners, otherwise copy clean and in very good condition, W. H. Allan, London, [1871].

The author was the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the deposed Muhammad Nawab. Hassan notes how his master was unfairly treated, particularly at the hands of Colonel Eden and describes how, "He was from decaying health, physically and intellectually incapable of performing any duty which required the least mental application". The author provides an eyewitness account of their pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina. A party of one hundred and fifty set off in January 1870 via Jeddah and Aden and the author provides a noteworthy description of the stages of the Hajj. Hassan describes the return journey to England, comparing the education of English women with those of their Indian counterparts, commenting also on the various accounts of the unfair deposition of the Nawab that appeared in English journals. Not in Macro; OCLC 4384569. [32900]

£ 850.00



47. HUNTER, CAPTAIN FREDERICK MERCER (1844-1898).

An Account of The British Settlement of Aden in Arabia.

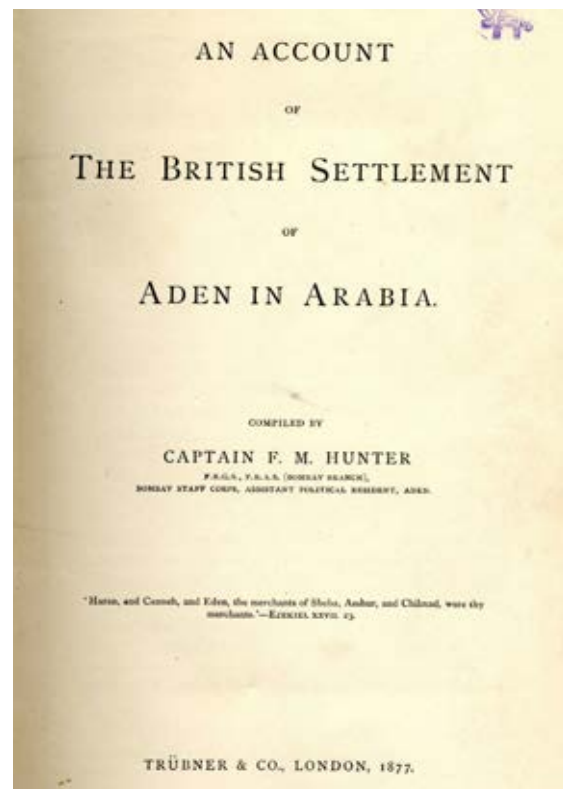
8vo. xii, 232 pp., 2 folding colour maps, tables, contemporary half-calf, repaired spine, new endpapers, appendix, index, previous owner's inscriptions on half-title page, few pencil annotations, Trübner & Co, London, first edition, 1877.

The book was prepared at the request of Dr W. Hunter, the Director General of Statistics to the Government of India. Several officers and civil servants assisted in collecting the material.

The only copy traced at auction in the last 30 years was the Burrell copy which lacked one of the maps.

Bibliographic references: Not in Macro Arabia or Yemen Catalogue. COPAC list one copy at the Oxford University. [3684]

£ 1,100.00



48. IBN BATUTA, MUAHAMMAD IBN ABDALLAH (1304-1369) / SAMUEL LEE (Translator and Editor)

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., (colophon by J. L. Cox) bound with [1] +16 pp of 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 quarter calf with marbled boards, preserving the original title and back wrappers, gilt title, blue end papers, EX LIBRIS Bookplate of Raoul Lehuard, light foxing on last pages, Printed For The Oriental Translation Committee, first English edition, Printed by J.L. Cox, London, 1829.

First edition of the first substantial English translation of the travel account of Abu Abdullah Mohammed Ibn Battuta (1304-68/69), known in the West as the Arabian Marco Polo, with extensive footnotes. At the request of Abu Inan Faris, sovereign of Morocco, Ibn Battuta undertook to write the account of his many and distant journeys. He dictated the report in 1334 to a scholar he met in Granada, Ibn Juzayy. This is the sole source of these accounts, some passages of which probably came from other explorers.

These travel accounts remained unknown outside the Muslim world until the early 19th century, when abridged versions were acquired by Swiss and German explorers. It is this Arabic text which is translated here into English by the orientalist Samuel Lee.

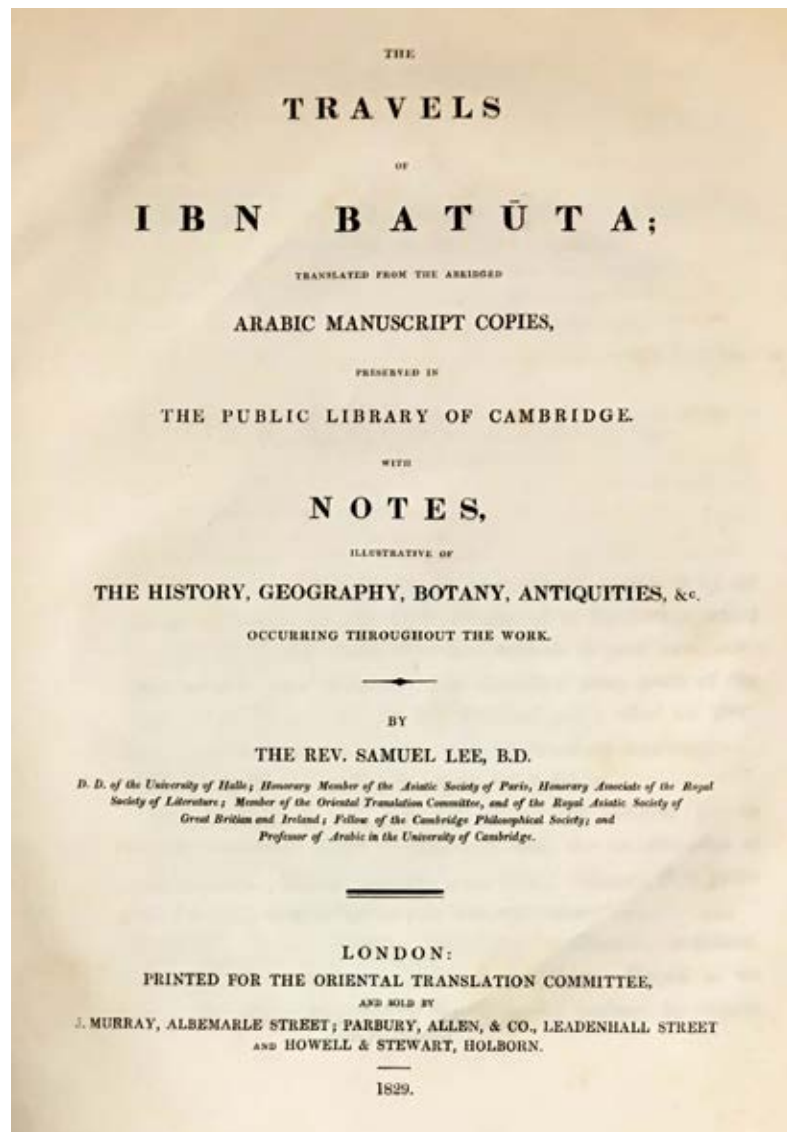
Samuel Lee (1783 -1852) learned Greek and Hebrew and before he was 25 had also made progress in Chaldee, Syriac,

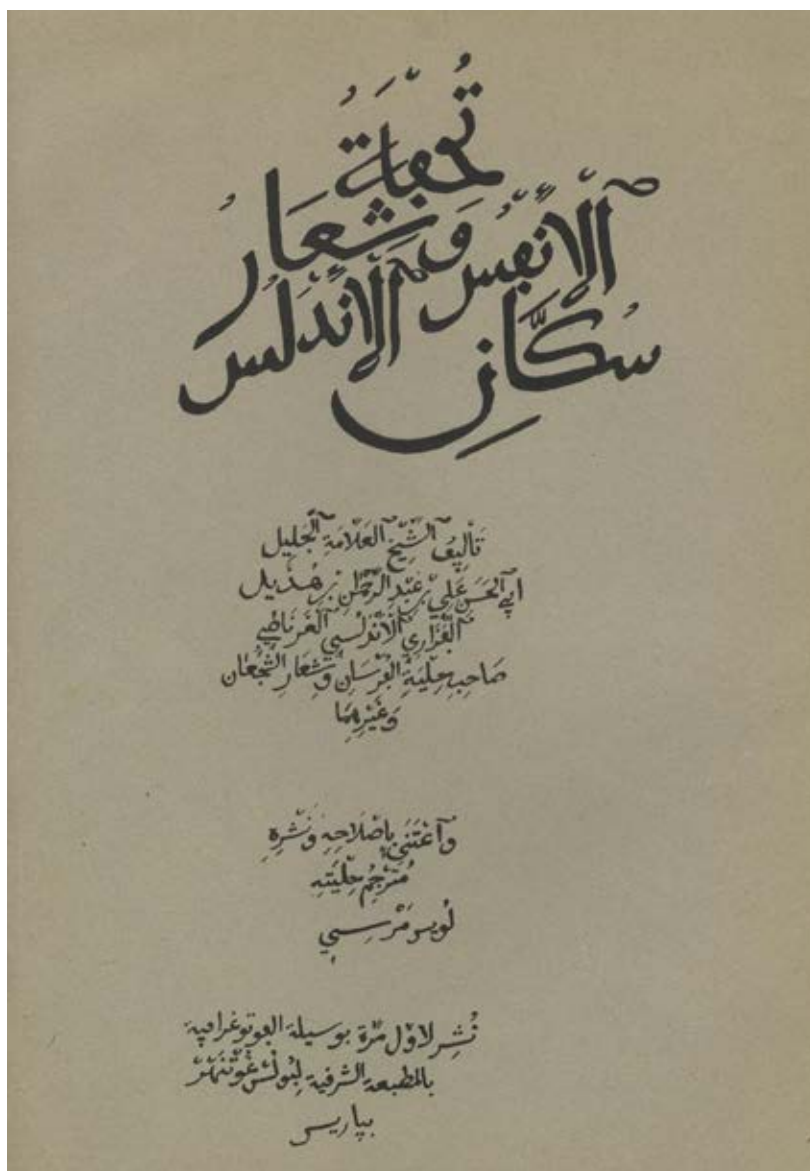
Samaritan, Persian and Hindustani. In 1819 he became professor of Arabic at the University of Cambridge. Lee was certainly a profound linguist. His linguistic genius was chiefly exhibited in his scholarly editions of the New Testament in Syriac, 1816; the Old Testament in the same language in 1823, and also in Malay; 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 Battuta' was published, translated from the Arabic using an original manuscript that was bequeathed to the University of Cambridge Library by the traveller 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 Battuta" 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]

£ 12,000.00





49. IBN HODEIL, ALY BEN ABD ERRAHMAN EL ANDALUSY (14th Century).

L'Ornement des Âmes et la Devise des Habitants d'el-Andalus. Traité de Guerre Sainte Islamique. [Tuhfat al-Anfus wa Shi'ar Sukkan al-Andalus].

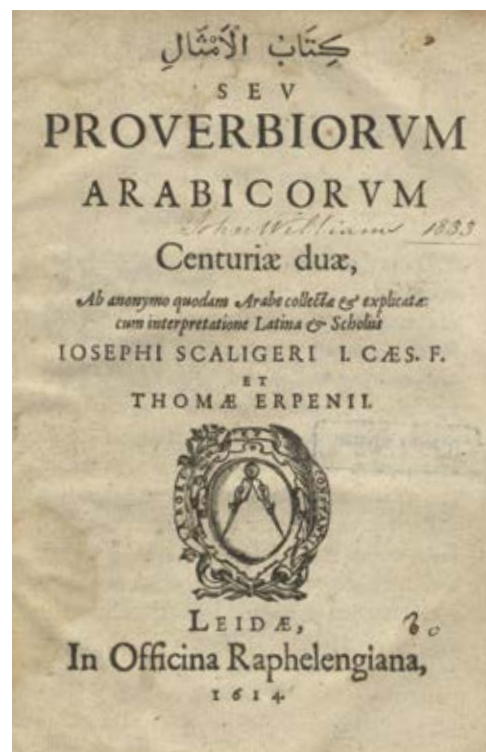
4to. 8 pp., of French text, introduction by Louis Mercier, 99 pp., of Arabic text photographically reproduced from the original manuscript, publisher's original wrappers, copy in mint condition, Unopened, Librairie Orientaliste Paul Geuthner, Paris, 1936.

Treatise on the art of war, written by Aly Bin Abdul Rahman Bin Hudeil Al Farrari in the mid-14th century, at a time when the Christian kings from north of Spain were gradually gaining the upper hand in the conflict with the Arabs in Spain. Translation accompanied by transcription of the original Arabic manuscript.

Part of this work, relating to Arab equitation and horsemanship, was previously translated and published by Louis Mercier, French Consul in Morocco, in 1924 under the title "Parure des Cavaliers".

Bibliographic reference: Zarkali 4, 299. [32841]

£ 300.00



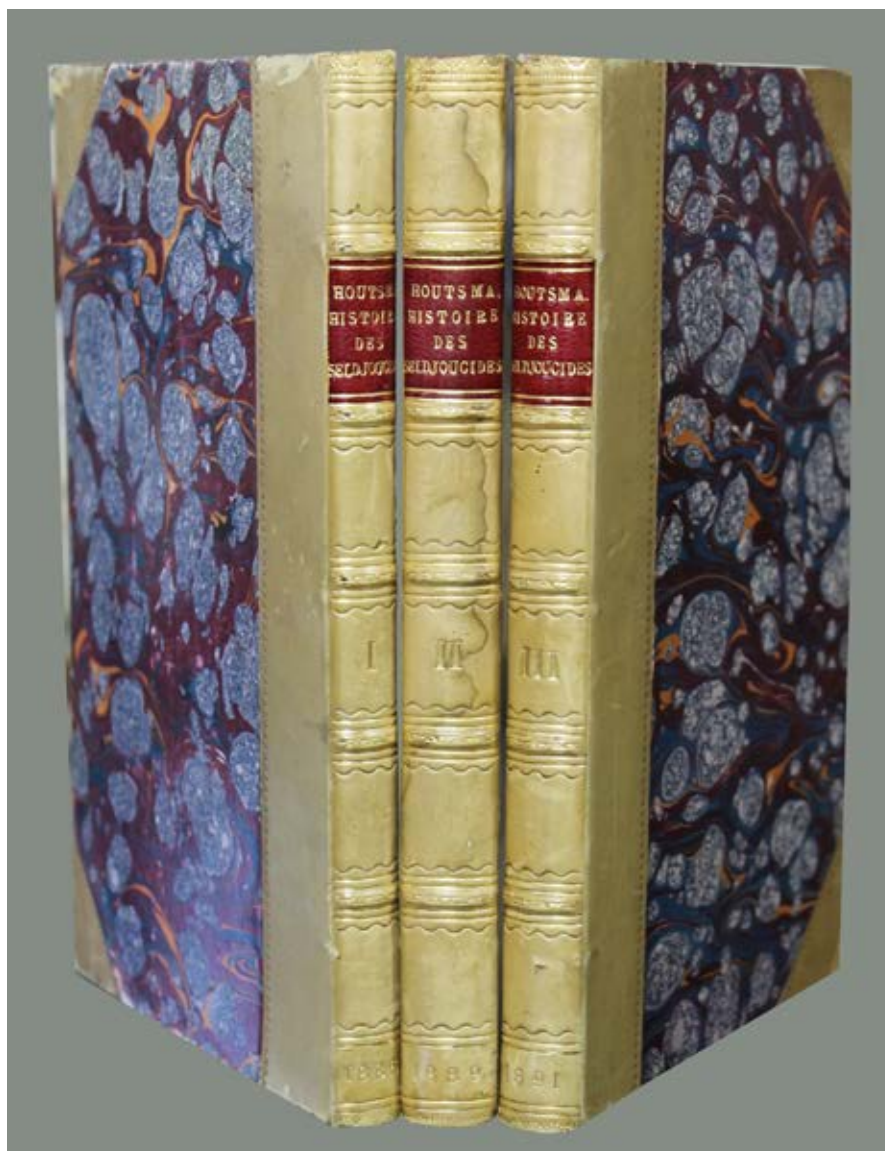
50. IBN-SALLAM, ABU UBAID AL-QASIM (773-837) /JOSEPH JUSTE SCALIGERI & THOMAS ERPENII (Editors).
Kitab al-Amthal. Seu Proverbiorum Arabicorum Centuriae Duae. ab anonymo quodam Arabe collectæ & explicatæ. Cum interpretatione Latina et scholiis.

8vo. [7], 116 pp., Arabic & Latin text edited & introduced by Joseph Juste Scaligeri & Thomas Erpenius, 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 this 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 at first gave it 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: Hyvern Collection. [34104]

£ 5,000.00



51. IBRAHIM, MUHAMMED / AL-BUNDARI AFTER IMAD AL-DIN AL-KHATIB AL-ISFAHANI / IBN BIBI, NASIR AL-DIN / Introduction by Martijn Thodoor HOUTSMA.

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

8vo. Volume I: xxvi (introduction, additions & corrections in French with some Persian text), [1], 211 pp., of Persian text, index / Volume II: L, (introduction in French by Houtsma), 312 pp., of Arabic text / Volume III: [1 French text by Houtsma], 328 pp., of Turkish text, contemporary half-calf with marbled boards, lightly rubbed, title gilt & labelled on raised spine consisting of seven compartments, corners bound in leather, original wrappers preserved, blind stamps on titles & several leaves, a presentation set by Mrs. Miles to Bath Public Library as shown on book plate verso front covers, set in very good condition, from the series "Recueil de Textes Relatifs à l'Histoire de Seldjoucides", E. J. Brill, Leiden, 1886-1891.

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



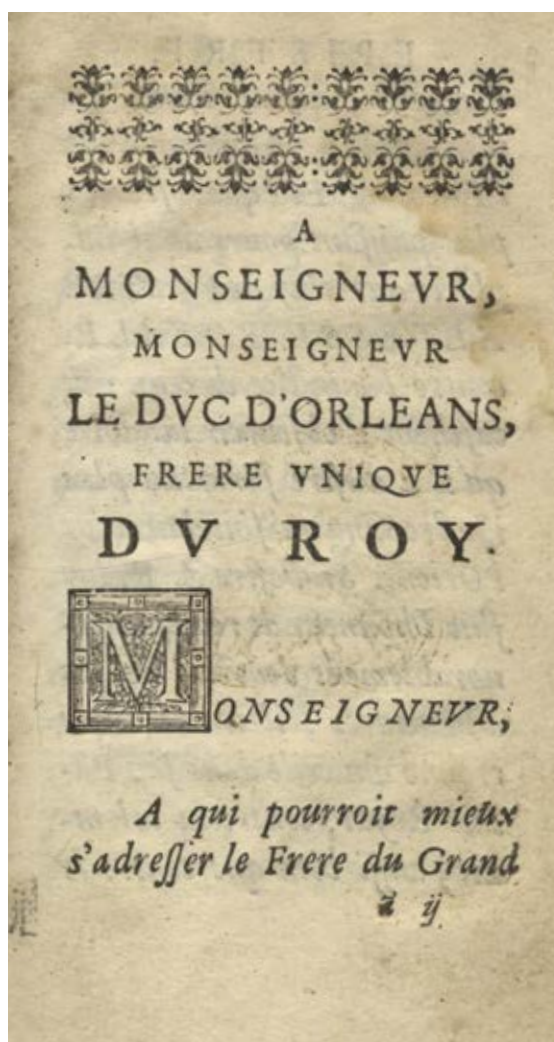
The second volume covers the history of the Seljuks in Iraq, based on an original Arabic manuscript by Imad ad-Din al-Khatiba al-Baghdadi, kept in Oxford and Paris.

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

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

The Seljuk Empire was founded by Tughril Beg in 1037 after the efforts by the founder of the Seljuk dynasty, Seljuk Bey, in the first quarter of the 11th century. Seljuk Bey's father was in a high position in the Oghuz Yabgu State, and he gave his name to both the state and the dynasty. The Seljuks united the fractured political scene of the Eastern Islamic world and played a key role in the first and second crusades. They also played an important role in the development of the Turko-Persian tradition, even exporting Persian culture to Anatolia. The settlement of Turkic tribes in the north western peripheral parts of the empire, for the strategic military purpose of fending off invasions from neighbouring states, led to the progressive Turkification of those areas. [32694]

£ 4,000.00



52. JANT, CHEVALIER JACQUES DE (1626-1678).

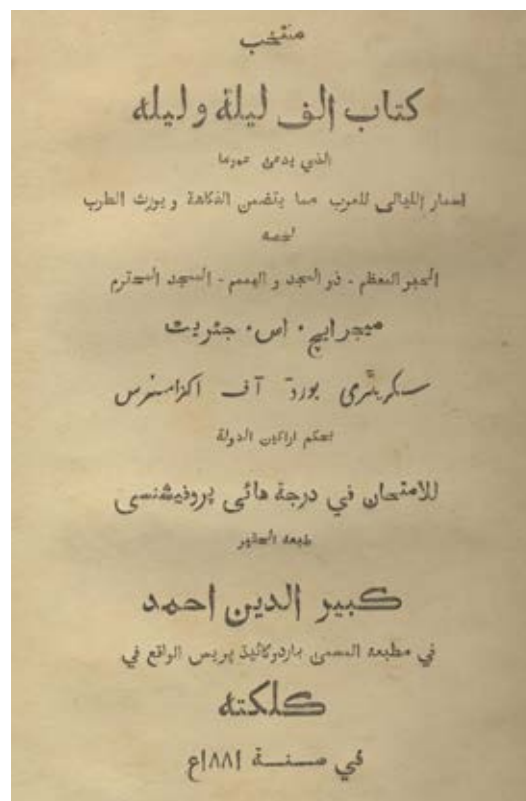
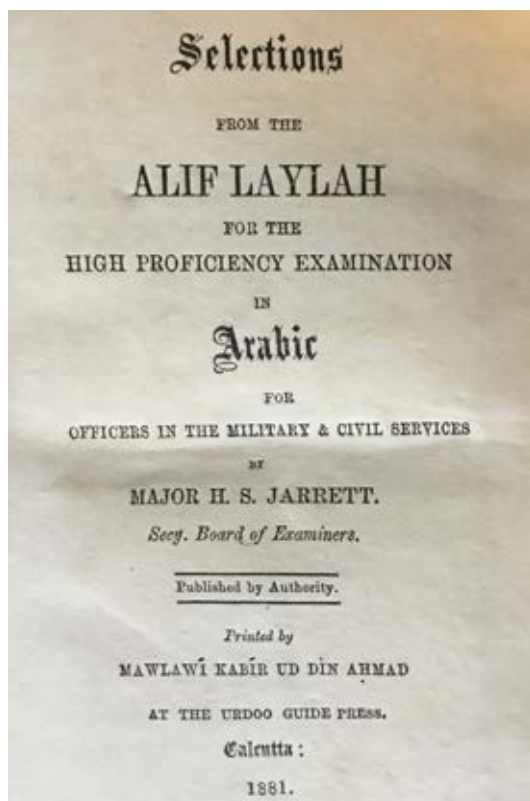
L'Histoire du Révérend Père Dominique Ottoman, de l'ordre des FF. Prescheurs, Sous le nom du prince Osman, fils du Sultan Ibrahim, Empereur des Turcs.

12mo. [20], 253 pp., [2], contemporary brown full-calf, slightly rubbed, title vignette, title gilt on raised spine, weak spine, some spotting and staining, small marginal ink blotch on page 98 not affecting text, ink inscriptions on endpapers, "RAR" seal appears verso title page & on two other pages, Jean Cusson, Paris, first edition, 1665.

A rare original edition of the adventures of Prince Osman of Constantinople, presented by the author in his foreword as the son of Sultan Ibrahim, Emperor of the Turks. The author, Jacques de Jant (1626-1676), Knight of Malta, from Dijon, France's ambassador to Portugal, used the pretext of Turkish history to show the King the vanity of human affairs and the tragedy of life. He presented France as a defensive country that the Turks wanted to destroy.

Bibliographic reference: Atabey 612 for 1670 edition. Not at COPAC. [31938]

£ 2,500.00



53. JARRETT, HENRY SULLIVAN (Editor).

Selections from the Alf Laylah for the High Proficiency Examination in Arabic for Officers in the Military & Civil Services.

8vo. 396 pp., of Arabic text printed in naskh, title pages in Arabic and English, modern boards, original yellow printed wrappers preserved, a manuscript index of the tales verso Arabic title, contemporary pencilled monogram of W.H.D. to Arabic title, English annotations in pencil throughout, Calcutta, printed by Mawlawi Kabir Ud Din Ahmad at the Urduo Guide Press, Calcutta, 1881.

The Arabian Nights, or the One Thousand and One Nights (Alf Layla wa Layla in Arabic) has multiple origins in several cultures, and a long history of collection, publication, translation and scholarship. Its deepest roots lie in the oral tradition of storytelling in Asia. Frame tales and moral stories from India, Persian stories of magic and the world of unseen creatures, and other tales of unknown origins came together and were translated into Arabic language from about the eighth century. The stories were added to and embellished over the centuries both in print and orally. The first eighteenth century French translation of The Arabian Nights began a tradition of the work's publication in Europe and also globally.

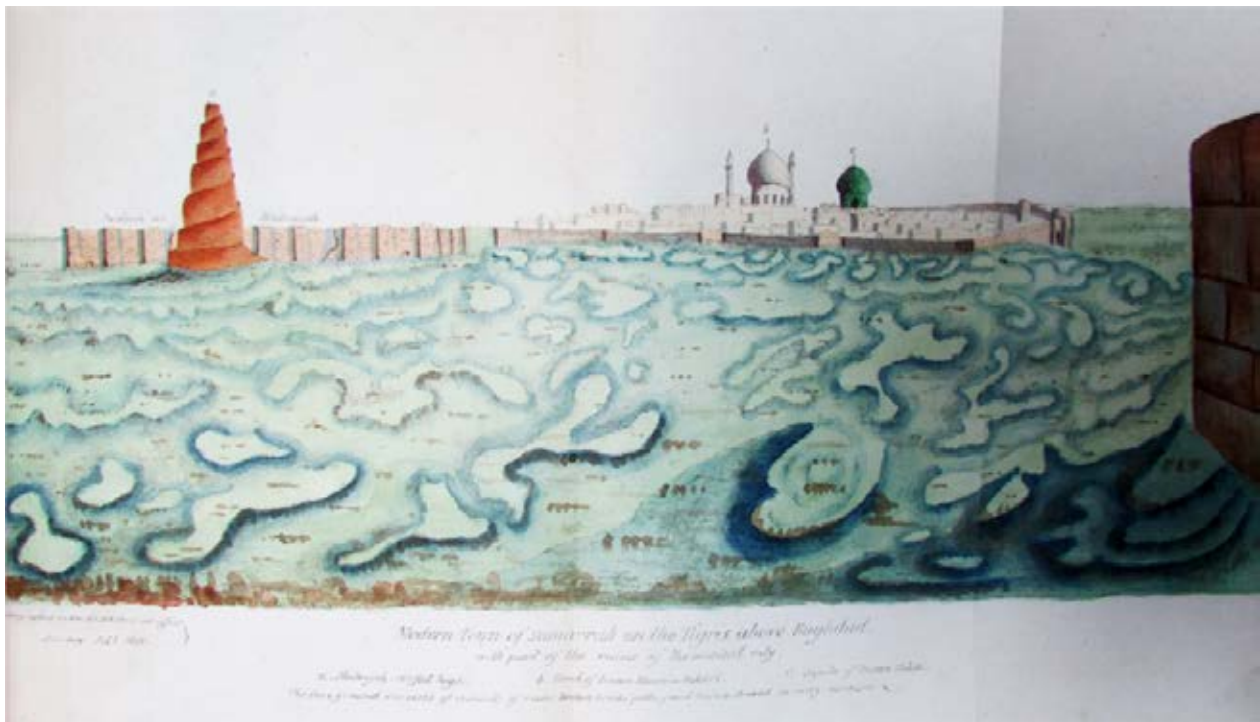
The first edition of the "One Thousand and One Nights" appeared in two volumes in Calcutta between 1814 and 1818, while the second edition appeared also in Calcutta, in four volumes between 1839 and 1842.

This work is a selection of tales from the "One Thousand and One Nights", prepared from the second Calcutta edition (1839-1842), by Major Henry Sullivan (1839-1919), an army officer and Orientalist, for the use of military candidates in Government language examinations. Jarrett seems to have recognised the appeal of popular Arabic tales to British language students; he also prepared an edition of Hariri's "Maqamat" (Calcutta, 1882). The tales selected vary considerably in length, with the shortest only few pages, and the longest almost thirty pages.

The manuscript index keys the text to Burton's English translation of the tales (London, 1885-1888); the English notes are in another hand, and largely supply translations or transliterations of Arabic, and suggest an engaged, diligent contemporary reader.

Copac lists only one copy at SOAS Library, London and outside the UK in Cleveland Public Library, Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, and USC only. [16441]

£ 2,000.00



54. JONES, JAMES FELIX (1813/14-1878).

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

Large 8 vo.(258x164mm.), xxii, [1], 500 pp.,28 (of 30) lithographed plates and maps, many folding, most hand-coloured or with partial colouring, folding table at end, modern buckram, lacking 2 of the 3 folding maps in pocket at end, compiled and edited by R. Hughes Thomas, new Series, Bombay Education Society's Press, first edition, 1857.

OF THE HIGHEST RARITY. James Felix Jones first served as a midshipman on the survey ship "Palinurus" commanded by Captain Stafford Bettesworth Haines (1802-1860), who is best known for securing Aden on behalf of the East India Company. Later, he was employed in the survey of Ceylon and the Gulf of Mannar, under Lieutenant Powell, and in 1840-41 joined Lieutenant C. D. Campbell and then Captain Lynch in surveying the Euphrates route to the Mediterranean. Jones succeeded Lynch in 1843 and continued this work for several years and was also involved with Major Henry Rawlinson in gathering information on the Persian/Ottoman border in 1844. Promoted Commander, 13 September 1847, he conducted important archaeological surveys of parts of Mesopotamia, including the course of the ancient Nahrwan Canal (1848), the course of the Tigris and what he believed to be the site of Opis (1850), the Assyrian heartland (1852) and the Baghdad area (1853). Named political agent at Baghdad and consul-general in Turkish Arabia (1854), Jones later became political agent in the Persian Gulf (1855) when he initiated excavations at the site of Liyan on the Bushehr peninsula, but these were abandoned following the outbreak of war. Ill health compelled him to later return to England. His later career was spent carrying out geographical work for the India Office, and in 1875 he completed a beautifully drawn map, in four sheets, of western Asia, including the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates; it remains in manuscript in the India Office collections. Jones served on the Royal Geographical Society council, and was a valued contributor to the 'Geographical Magazine' and a member of the Geographical Club. He died on 3 September 1878, and the Geographical Magazine obituary called him "one of the greatest ornaments of the old Indian navy" ('Geographical Magazine', 1878). This volume contains his most important contributions.

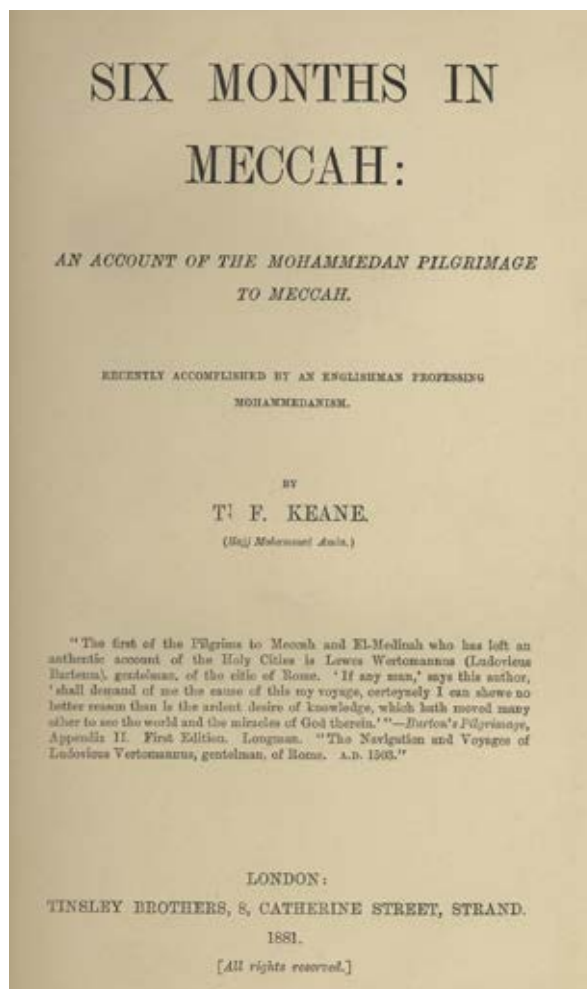


The selections comprise: [1] A steam-trip to the north of Baghdad; [2] Journey for the purpose of determining the tract of the ancient Nahrwan canal; [3] Journey to the frontier of Turkey and Persia, through a part of Kurdistan; [4] Researches in the vicinity of the medial wall of Xenophon; [5] Memoir of the Province of Baghdad; [6] Notes on the topography of Nineveh... and on the general geography of the country between the Tigris and the upper Zab.

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

Bibliographical reference: Wilson p.111. [34085]

£ 7,000.00



55. KEANE, JOHN F. (1854-1937) / HAJJ MOHAMMAD AMIN.

Six Months in Meccah: An Account of The Mohammedan Pilgrimage to Meccah. Recently Accomplished by an Englishman Professing Mohammedanism.

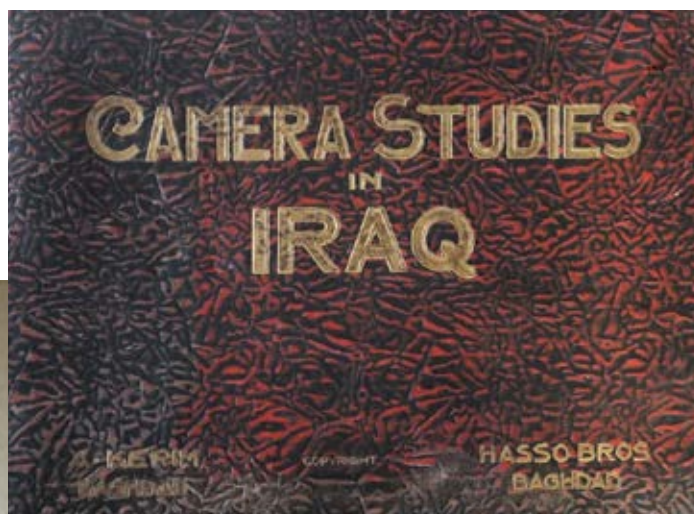
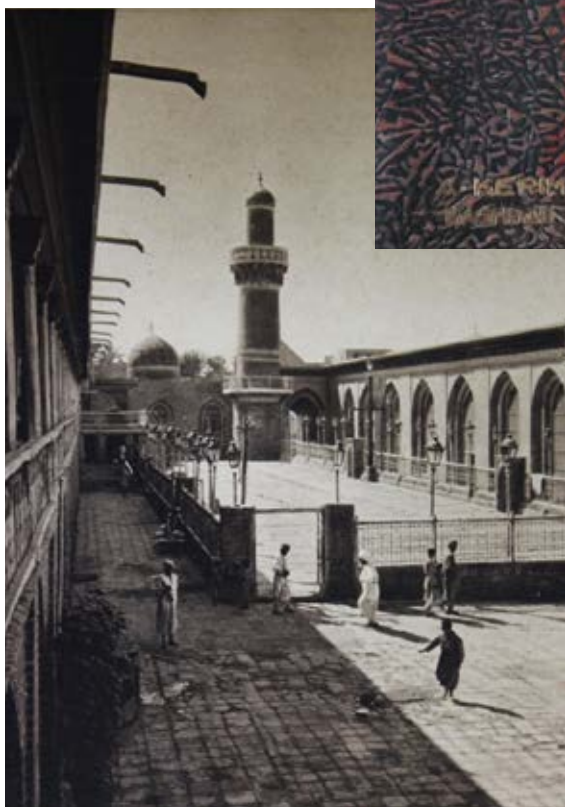
8vo. [4], 212 pp., half-title, original green gilt illustrated cloth, title gilt on spine, professionally rebaked, previous owner's inscription at top of half-title page, occasional foxing, mainly to end leaves, otherwise copy in good condition, Tinsley Brothers, London, first edition, 1881.

John Fryer Keane visited Mecca and Medina disguised as a Muslim with the company of an Indian Ameer between 1877- 78, and thus all difficulties facing him in reaching the two holy cities were smoothed away.

A detailed description is given by Keane to the influx of pilgrims and the religious ceremonies, and an insight on the social and economic life in Hijaz in the second part of the 19th century. But the most astonishing of Keane's adventures was the discovery of an English woman resident in Mecca. Keane describes his several secret meeting with her. On his return to England, he provided information about the woman to the Foreign Office. Instructions were immediately sent to the British Consul at Jeddah to make inquiries through secret agents. She was later traced in India, and Keane tells her full story.

Bibliographic references: Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 1347; Howgego III, K4; Weber I, 819; Fück 197; OCLC 2698374; Christians at Mecca, pp. 204-222. [23830]

£ 650.00



56. KERIM. A. & HASSO BROTHERS.

Camera Studies In Iraq.

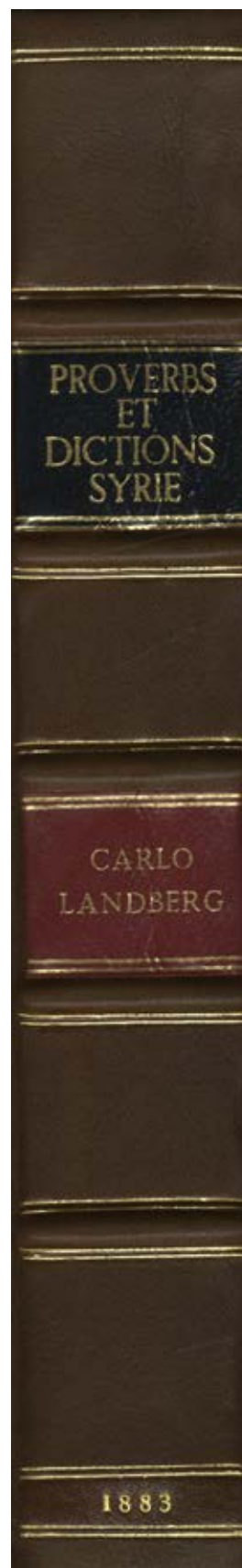
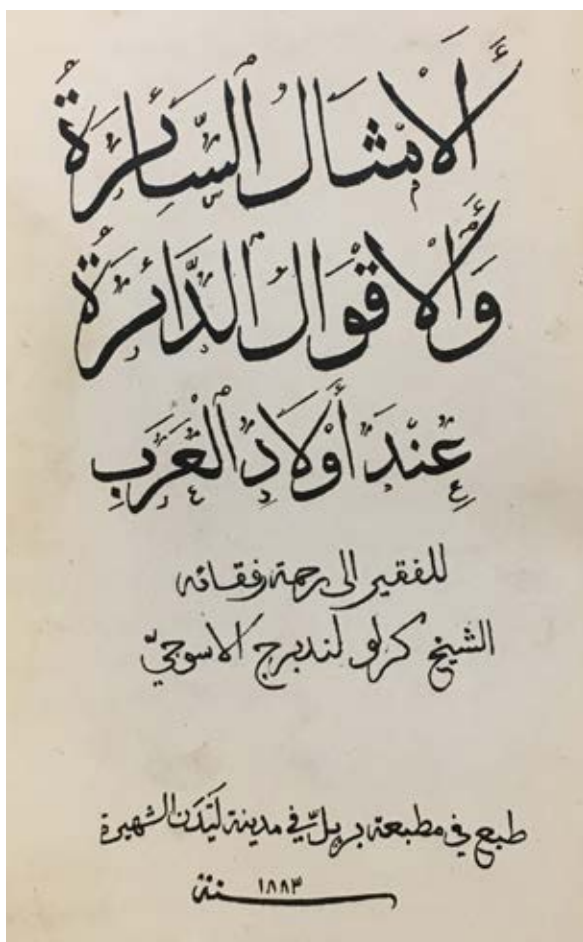
Oblong 4 to [25 x 31.5 cm]; 73 fine photogravure of which 35 being full-page, the others are 2 or 4 per page, each photograph captioned on 50 leaves, original imitation crocodile binding lettered in gilt, decorated boards tied with original silk tie, slight wear to corners, plates on heavy paper are fine and clean, Hasso Brothers, Baghdad, [1930s].

A series of photographs in Sepia colour taken in Basrah, Amarah, Baghdad, the Tigris, Babylon, and Mosul, illustrating the topography, costumes and daily life.

Views include: Ashar Creek, Whiteley Bridge Ashar Basrah, Bazar Square in Basrah City, The Serai Creek in Basrah City, Sheikh Gazal Market Ashar Basrah, Sug El Dijaj Basrah City, Modern Baghdad the city of Caliphs, The Shrine of Sheikh Omar, the Tomb of Sit Hobaida Kadimain the Holy City, The Golden Domes and Minarets of the Kadimain Mosque, The Maude Bridge, Baghdad from an aeroplane, Fruit Market in Baghdad, Baghdad & The Tigris, the Ruins of Babylon-Temple of Marduk, A Sheikh enjoying the famous Arab coffee, Street View of Baghdad from the North Gate, several street scenes in Baghdad, as well as many portraits and ethnic studies. A number of images show the local inhabitants from date-sellers on the streets of Baghdad to Kurdish nobles, to Arabian Sheikhs, to an intriguing photo of Assyrian Mountaineers.

there are also a few aerial views signed 'RAF official photograph' in the negative. [34094]

£ 445.00



57. LANDBERG, CARLO (1848-1924).

Proverbes et Dictons de la Province de Syrie. Section de Sayda. VOLUME I, All published.

Large 8vo. French & Arabic text, li, [1], 458 pp., +4 pages Introduction in Arabic by the author, title in Arabic & French, modern half-calf with marbled boards, new endpapers, original interior, small marginal tear to French title page, otherwise copy clean inside and in very good condition, *Proverbes et Dictons du Peuple Arabe, Matériaux pour servir à la Connaissance des Dialectes Vulgaires Series, Volume I*, E. J. Brill, Leiden & Maisonneuve & co, Paris, 1883.

The first volume of a project entitled “*Proverbes et dictons du peuple arabe, matériaux pour servir à la connaissance des dialectes vulgaire, recueillis, traduits et annotés par Carlo Landberg.*” This is the only volume which was published on that project and contains 200 proverbs explained and translated into French by Landberg. For this research on the popular proverbs in the Sidon region of Lebanon, Landberg received a Doctorate from Leipzig University. He edited the “*Diwan of Abi Muhjen al-Thakafi*” in 1886, and the “*Diwan of Zouheir Bin Abi Salma*” in 1889. Landberg also published in 1883 a bibliography of Arabic manuscripts kept in a private library in Medina, which was subsequently acquired by Leiden University. His most important work was his study on the local dialects in Southern Arabia, which was published by Brill in Leiden in 1901-1913. In later years he wrote several studies on the Arabic language, and the dialects of ‘Anazah Beduins. [34180]

£ 1,500.00



58. LARREGUY, ADOLPHE.

ALBUM LIBAN SYRIE. Album de dessins et de notes réalisés par Adolphe LARREGUY en 1861 lors de différents voyages.

Album in-12 Oblong, 16 hand pencil drawings (of which 11 of Lebanon and 5 of Syria) by Larreguy in 1861, 2 water-colour portraits, full calf, from the library of the Bordelais collector Raymond Jeanvrot, in very good condition, France, 1860-70.

Album of drawings and notes made by Adolphe Larreguy in 1861 during various journeys. The entire first part is devoted to Lebanon and Syria, in 11 original pencil drawings for Lebanon and 5 from Syria, representing landscapes, and two watercolors representing people in traditional costumes.



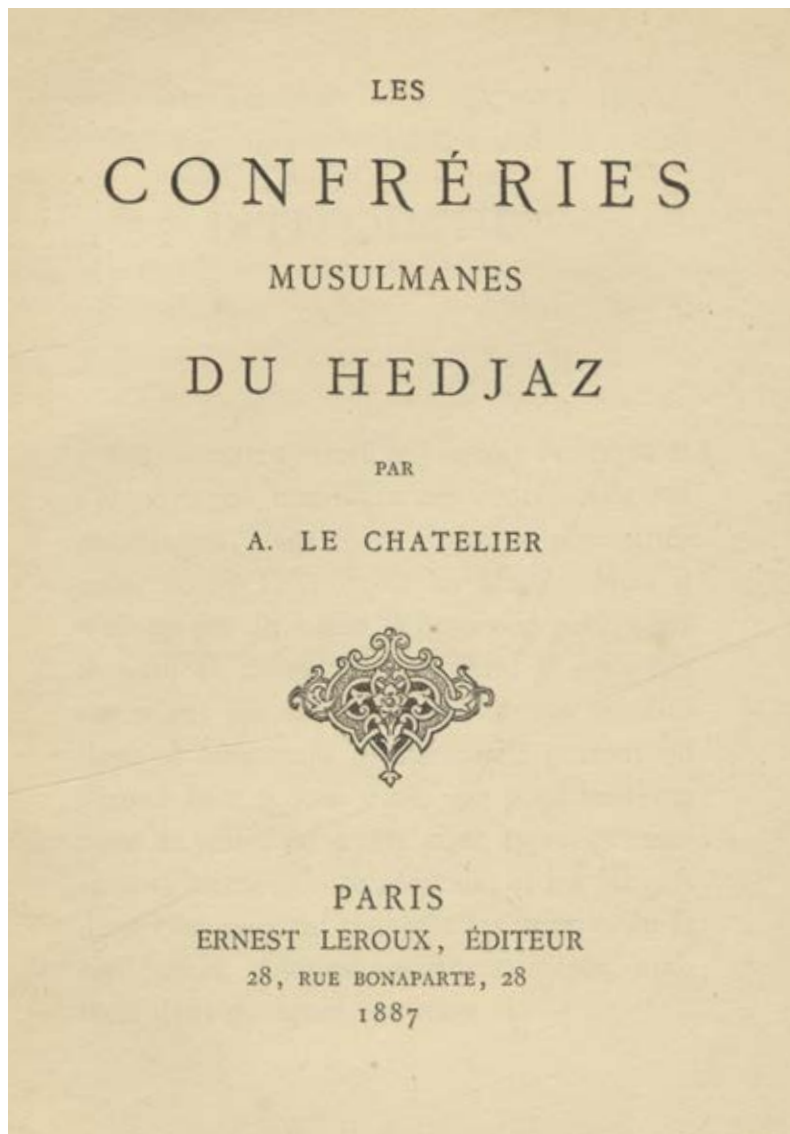
Followed by geological notes on France, of lesser interest, a few various drawings (including Bonifacio), and finally the handwritten copy of the account of Larréguy's trip to Oceania during 1860-70.

The interest of this notebook lies mainly in the very beautiful original illustrations drawn from life by the author in Syria and especially in Lebanon in 1861.

Some of the drawings have captions in pencil as follows:

Beyrouth 1861 / Deir el-Kamar 1861 / Beit-Eddin 1861 / portrait: Pacha militaire à Beyrouth 1861 / Tent scene / une maison de Damas- mai 1861 followed by a sketch of its interior layout / une rue de Damas- mai 1861 / Damas- mai 1861 / chapiteau de pilastre- decoration des maisons à Damas 1861 / campe de Kab-Elias- mai 1861 dans la vallée de la Becka / Temple du Soleil- Baalbeck- mai 1861 / Interieur d'un monument, Baalbeck- mai 1861 / Camp des Bach- Bou-soucks mai 1861 / Nahr el-Kalb- mai 1861 / ancienne maison en la ville de Beyrouth. [36061]

£ 4,000.00



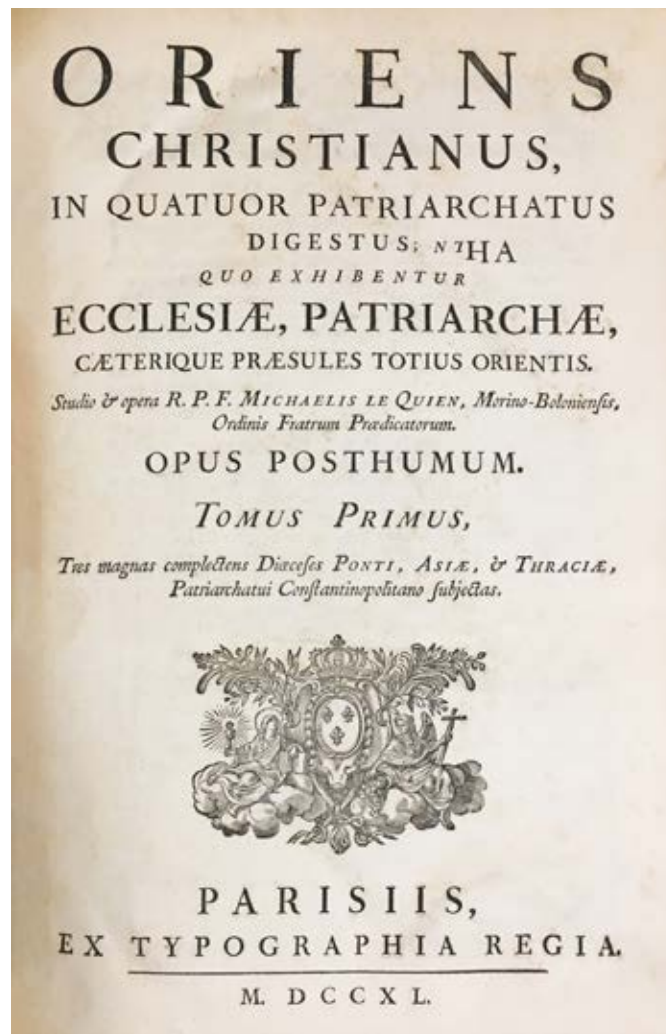
59. LE CHATELIER, A[lfred] (1855-1929).

Les Confréries Musulmanes du Hedjaz.

12mo. ix, 310 pp., publisher's original wrappers, cover browned & slightly soiled, upper cover professionally repaired, biblio, signs of worm holes on last 10 leaves without any loss to text, otherwise copy in good condition, Bibliothèque Orientale Elzevirienne LII, Ernest Leroux, Editeur, Paris, 1887.

Le Chatelier wrote a complete draft of *L'islam dans l'Afrique occidentale* in 1888, which was finally published in 1899. The book had the pragmatic goal of studying Islam to inform political action. He believed that systematic research into Islam was essential, rather than periodical reports or personal views. Policy towards Islam should be reserved, tolerant, attentive and active, and should not be overbearing or aggressive. [20297]

£ 400.00



60. LE QUIEN, MICHEL (1661-1733).

Oriens Christianus, in quatuor patriarchatus digestus; quo exhibentur Ecclesiae, Patriarchae, caeterique praesules totius orientis (THREE VOLUMES).

Folio. Latin text. Volume I: viii, 1449 pp., xlx (index), 1 folding map / Volume II: iv, 1605 pp., xlx (index), 2 folding maps / Volume III: 1415 pp. + xxviii (index), 1 folding map, engraved maps by D'Anville, full calf, gilt decorated raised spines, all edges red, covers rubbed and scuffed, some browning and foxing throughout, Volume II water stained, mainly to lower margins, Typographia Regia, Paris, 1740.

Oriens christianus in quatuor patriarchatus digestus, in quo exhibentur Ecclesiae patriarchae caeterique praesules totius Orientis, was published posthumously (3 vols., Paris, 1740). Le Quien contemplated issuing this work as early as 1722, and had made a contract with the printer Simart (*Revue de l'Orient latin*, 1894, II, 190). In editing it, he used the notes of the Benedictine Sainte-Marthes, who had projected an "*Orbis Christianus*", and had obligingly handed him over their notes on the Orient and Africa. The "*Oriens Christianus*", as projected by Le Quien, was to comprise not only the hierarchy of the four Greek and Latin patriarchates of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem, and that of the Jacobite, Melkite, Nestorian, Maronite, and Armenian patriarchates, but also the Greek and Latin texts of the various *Notitiae episcopatum*, a catalogue of the Eastern and African monasteries, and also the hierarchy of the African Church. The last three parts of this gigantic project were set aside by Le Quien's literary heirs. His notes on Christian Africa and its monasteries have never been used, at least not in their entirety.

Various attempts have been made over the years to bring a sense of order to the complex and sometimes chaotic

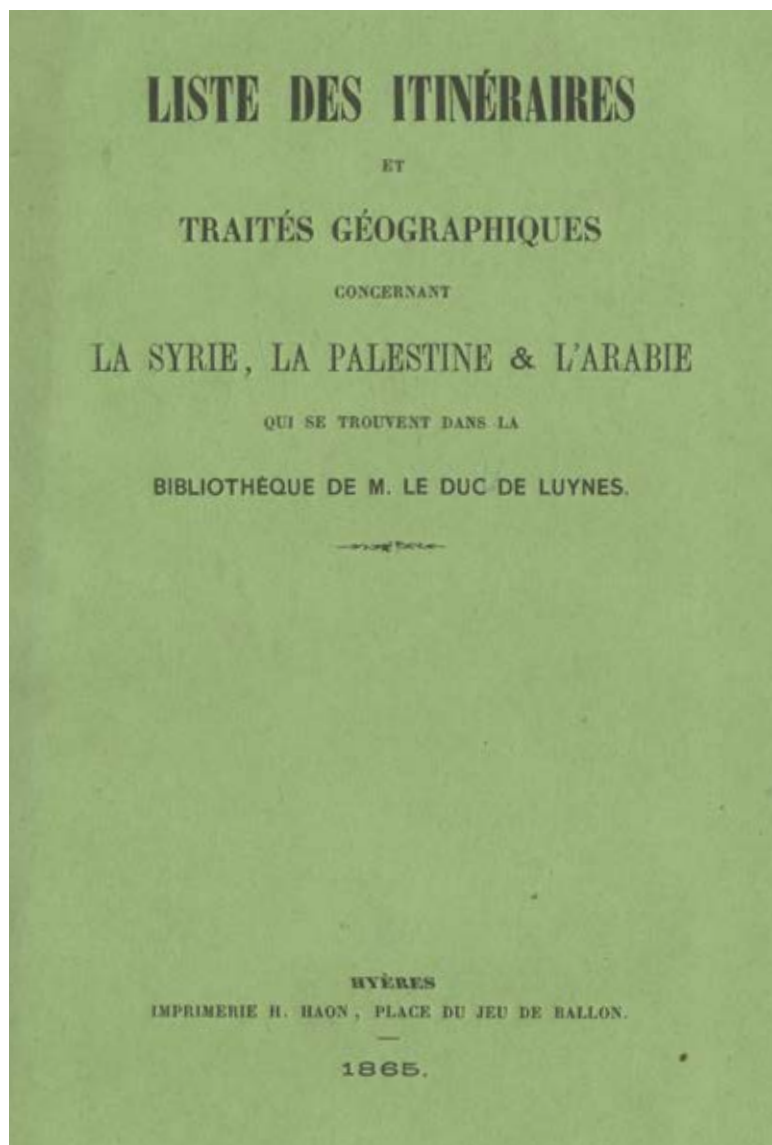


histories of the eastern churches. One aspect of this effort has been to publish lists of bishops of individual dioceses to show the historical continuity of the church in a particular place. The French Dominican theologian and historian Michel Le Quien (1661–1733) was the first to do this in a systematic way in his *Oriens christianus in quatuor patriarchatus digestus, in quo exhibentur Ecclesiae patriarchae caeterique praesules totius Orientis*, published posthumously in three volumes in Paris in 1740. Taking an exclusively topographical approach, Le Quien produced exhaustive lists with biographical notes of bishops of dioceses within the territory of the four ancient eastern Patriarchates (Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem) as well as dioceses in outlying areas reaching out into Africa and into Asia as far as India. Le Quien's opus remained the standard work in the field for centuries. But as it grew more and more outdated, there were increasing calls for a new *Oriens Christianus*; the eastern Church specialist Adrian Fortescue called for such an effort in 1907.

Michel Le Quien (1661-1733) was a French historian and theologian. He studied at Collège du Plessis, Paris, and at twenty entered the Benedictine Abbey of Saint-Germain- des-Prés, where he made his profession in 1682. Except for occasional short absences, he never left Paris. At the time of his death he was librarian of the convent in Rue Saint- Honoré, a position which he had held almost all his life, lending assistance to those who sought information on theology and ecclesiastical antiquity. Under the supervision of Père Marsollier he mastered the classical languages, Arabic, and Hebrew, to the detriment, it seems, of his mother-tongue.

Bibliographic reference: BrunetI, 997.-Geschichte des östlichen Christentums, laut Brunet und Graesse ein Supplement zu "Byzantinae Historiae Scriptores". [32166]

£ 7,000.00



61. LUYNES, CHARLES D'ALBERT DUC DE (1802-1867).

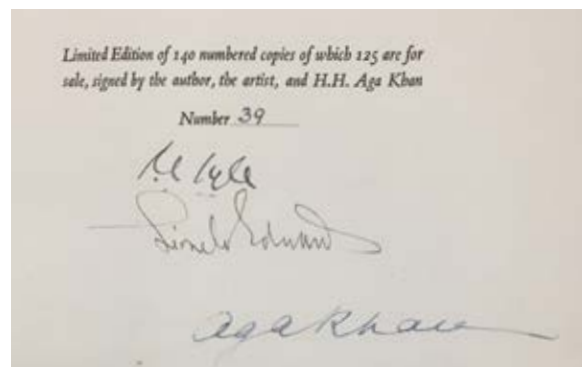
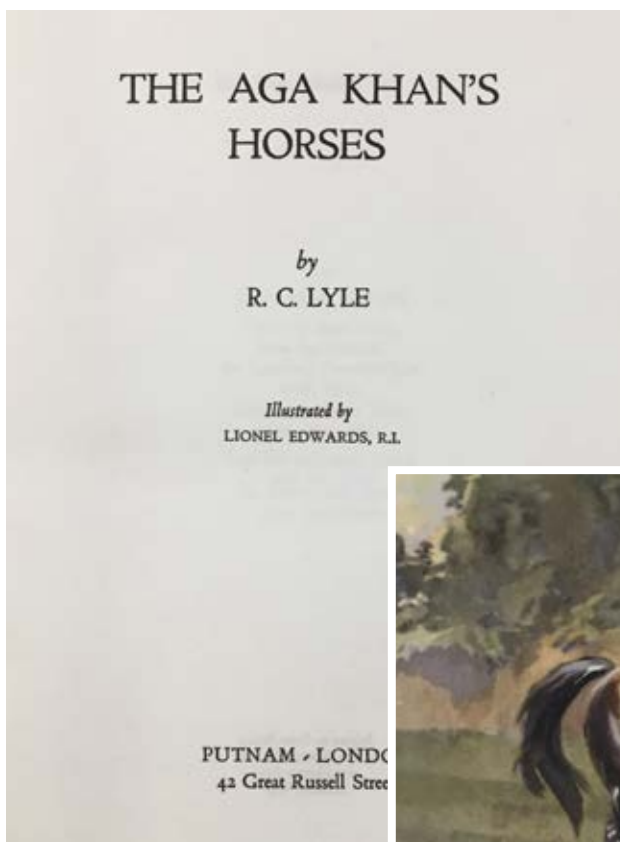
Liste des Itinéraires et Traités Géographiques concernant la Syrie, la Palestine & l'Arabie qui se trouvent dans la Bibliothèque de M. le Duc de Luynes.

8vo. 16 pp. of which 8 are blank, green stapled wrappers as published, lightly faded at spine, otherwise copy inside clean & in good condition, Hyères, Imprimerie H. Haon, 1865.

The Duke of Luynes (1802-1867), an eminent numismatist, scholar, archaeologist and collector of art, directed and sponsored an important expedition to Palestine, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon in 1864. He was accompanied by the photographer Louis Vignes at the end of September in 1864 on an archaeological journey from Beirut to Palmyra. His greatest achievement was the exploration of the Dead Sea basin the same year.

Unmissable rare bibliography listing 105 works, which were used by the Duke of Luynes for his research on the Dead Sea. [36060]

£ 1,000.00



62. LYLE, ROBERT CHARLES (1887-1943).

The Aga Khan's Horses.

4to. xvi, 234 pp., [2], colour frontispiece, half-title, 7 colour plates, 23 pencil sketches & photographs, contemporary three-quarter calf, with cloth backed boards, title gilt on spine, previous owner's inscription on front endpaper, otherwise a very good copy, Putnam, London, first edition, 1938.

Limited edition of 140 numbered copies of which 125 are for sale, signed by the author, the artist, and H.H. Aga Khan. This copy is numbered 39.

The first-ever book on the history of His Highness the Aga Khan III's horse breeding, training and racing activities. Published in April 1938 and titled *The Aga Khan's Horses*, this book was authored by the horse racing writer, R. C. Lyle, with illustrations by Lionel Edwards. This is a limited edition, of which only 140 numbered copies were printed (and only 125 were made available for sale). A special and unique feature of these numbered copies is that they were signed by the author (R. C. Lyle), the artist (Lionel Edwards) and His Highness the Aga Khan III. Limited edition signed and numbered copies of *The Aga Khan's Horses* are extremely rare, and this copy is number 39. It contains 8 colour plates and 12 pencil sketches by the famous British painter Lionel Edwards, who specialized in painting horses, as well as 16 photographic illustrations. This limited edition is bound in olive green half calf, with the boards covered in brown cloth (emulating the racing colours of Aga Khan III). The olive green calf is accentuated with a single gold line and gold text on the spine. The upper edges of the paper are gilded, with the other edges being uncut. [32886]

£ 6,500.00



63. MANCINI, LIBERO.

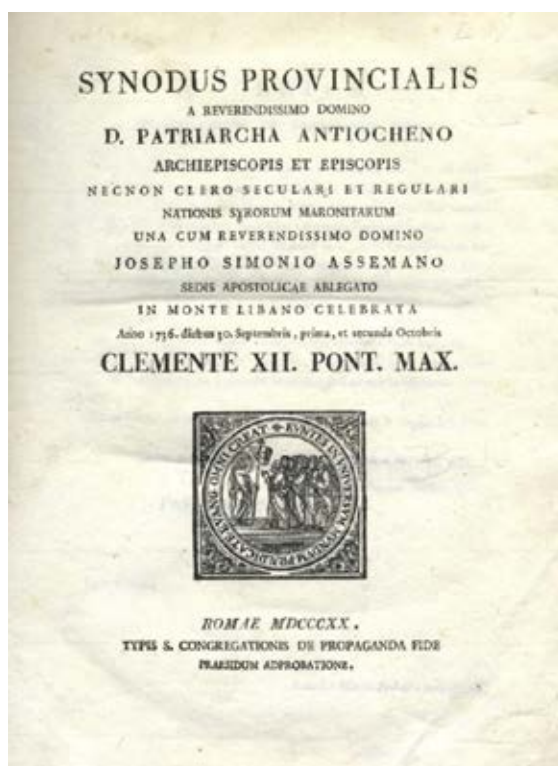
Le Banconote del Catalogo: "Africa-Arabia (Heggiaz)".

Oblong 4to. 143 pp., profusely illustrated with samples of currencies, each page contains 6 illustrations, publisher's original wrappers, Arte Grafiche, Roma, 1980.

Limited and numbered edition to 500 copies of which this copy is numbered 50. In his preface the author mentions that "Leafing through the banknote collections of various countries which illustrate the flora, fauna, the dress, the work and the resources of those people brings back memories of my long-lost youth".

Besides illustrations of banknotes of African countries, this work covers also Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, United Arab Emirate, Qatar, Dubai, north and south Yemen. [35836]

£ 600.00



64. MARONITE SYNODUS.

Synodus provincialis a reverendissimo domino d. Patriarcha Antiocheno archiepiscopis et episcopis necnon clero seculari et regulari nationis Syrorum Maronitarum una cum ... Josepho Simonio Assemano Sedis Apostolicae ablegato in Monte Libano Celebrata Anno 1736 diebus 30 Septembris, prima, et secunda Octobris Clemente XII. Pont. Max.

4to. [1], xxxviii, 482 pp., contemporary half vellum with marbled boards, slightly rubbed round edges, title vignette, title gilt on morocco label, spine darkened, ink shelf number on lower spine, verso front cover and leaf after title, bookplate of The Philadelphia Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, speckled edges, occasional foxing, otherwise copy in very good condition, Typis S. Congregationis de Propaganda Fide, Rome, 1820.

First edition of the Latin version of the acts of the historic 1736 Synod convened to implement the reform and Latinisation of the Maronite Church. The somewhat divergent Arabic version was published in 1788.

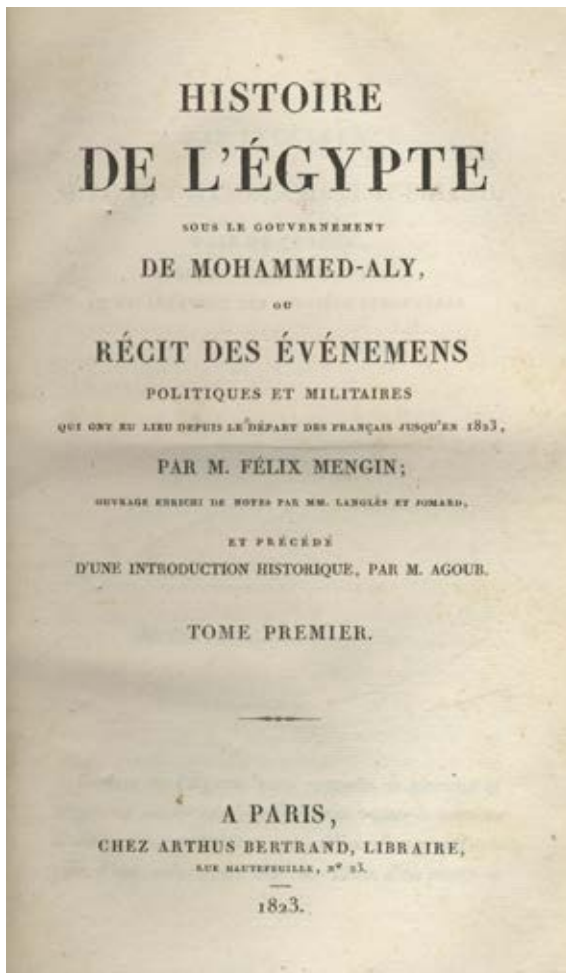
Regarding the discipline of the Eastern Churches in the matter, the legislation of the Synod of the Maronites of 1736, confirmed "in forma specifica" by Pope Benedict XIV on September 1, 1741, is most instructive. The legislation of the Synod of 1736 is the principal font of the canonical legislation of Catholics of the Maronite Rite and is also a font of can. 712 of the Code of Canons of the Eastern Churches.

Regarding Holy Communion, the Synod of 1736 legislated that the "publicly unworthy" are not to be admitted to Holy Communion. The legislation gives as examples of those to be denied Holy Communion the following: "heretics, schismatics, apostates, the excommunicated, the interdicted, and the openly notorious, such as prostitutes, the cohabiting, usurers, sorcerers, fortune-tellers, blasphemers and other sinners of this public kind". The legislation gives two conditions under which they may subsequently be admitted to receive Holy Communion:

1. The establishment of their penance and changing their way of life.
2. The prior repair of public scandal. In other words, the canonical discipline is directed both to the eternal salvation of the soul of the sinner and to the correction of the scandal given by a person who publicly violates the moral law and then presumes to receive Holy Communion.

Bibliographic references: Graf III, 506; Mansi: Sacrarum conciliorum nova et amplissima collectio (Florence and Venice, 1759-98). [33701]

£ 4,000.00



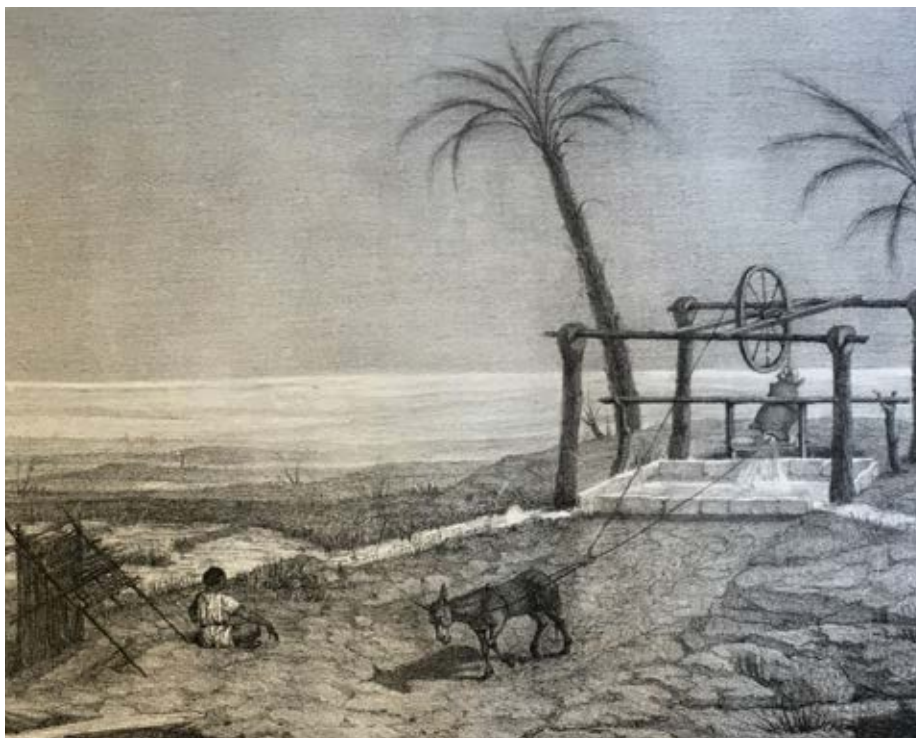
65. MENGIN, FELIX.

Histoire de l'Égypte sous le gouvernement de Mohammed-Aly, ou récit des événements 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 full calf, title gilt on flat tooled spine, marbled endpapers & outer edges, appendices, atlas slightly rubbed & soiled round edges, light occasional foxing, otherwise a nice set, 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 de 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 its detailed information about Egypt's policy towards Arabia, Syria, the European powers, and the Porte in the early 19th century. In the appendix of Volume I 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 extensively mentioned. 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 es-



say 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 is also published for the major towns and villages in Najd. The book is regarded as a major reference work on 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, architect de Mohammed-Aly.
11. La Sainte famille se reposant sous un Sycomore à Matharyeh.
12. Carte Geographique du pays de Nedjed (gravée).

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

£ 18,000.00

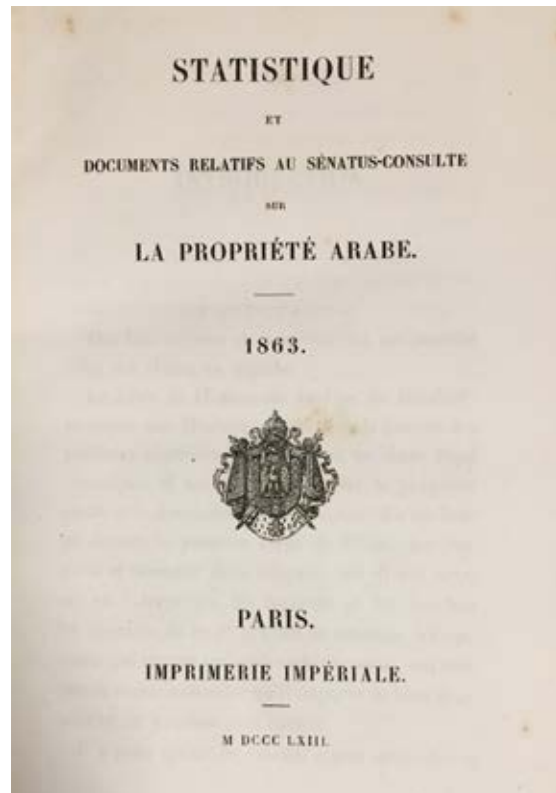
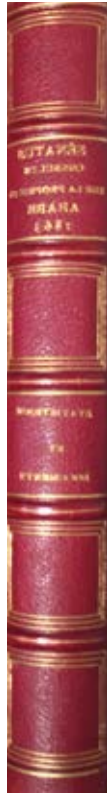
66. MINISTÈRE DE LA GUERRE -FRANCE.

Statistique et documents relatifs au sénatus-consulte sur la propriété arabe.

8vo. 544 pp., contemporary half-calf with marbled boards, slightly rubbed round edges, gilt on raised spine, Ex-libris Bookplate of Charles Cousin-Montauban, scattered foxing, Duke of Palikao in 1862, Imprimerie Impériale, Paris, 1863.

Rare documents. Statistics and documentation on the land status in Algeria. [COPAC]. The volume includes a reproduction of the letter written by the Emperor Napoleon to Maréchal Pélissier, Duke of Malakoff, explaining that the locals are under his protection, and have a right to own their own land. COPAC holds one copy at the British Library. [34362]

£ 600.00



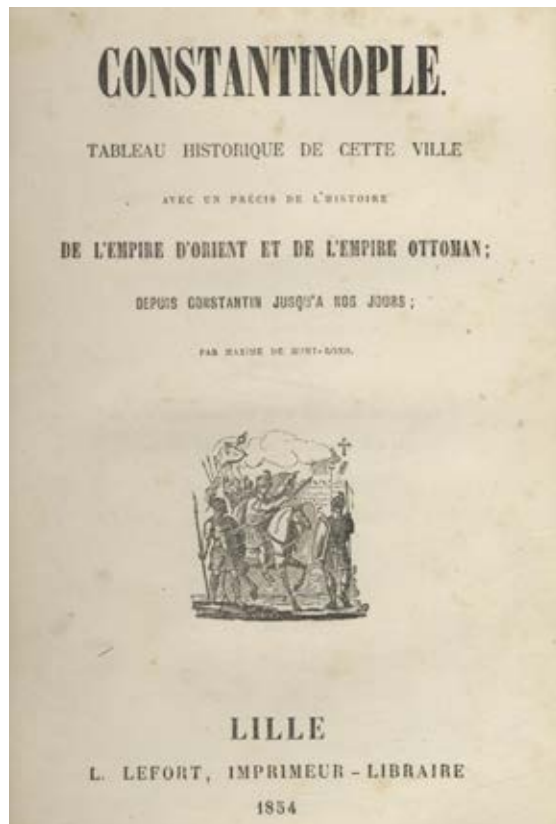
67. MONT-ROUND, MAXIME DE (1805-1879).

Constantinople. Tableau Historique de cette Ville avec un précis de l'Histoire de l'Empire d'Orient et de l'Empire Ottoman.

8vo. 238 pp., steel engraved frontispiece, 1 map, navy calf binding, with gold embossed design on covers and spine, half-title, covers rubbed, front hinge slightly weak, light foxing throughout, book in good condition otherwise, printed by L. Lefort, Lille, France, 1854.

De Mont-Rond was a French historian. In this work he discusses the history of the city of Constantinople under different Byzantine emperors, its influence on the politics of the East, its relations with the Macedonian dynasty, the Crusades, its function under the Muslim Turks and its relations with France. Copac lists one copy at the University of Birmingham. [32904]

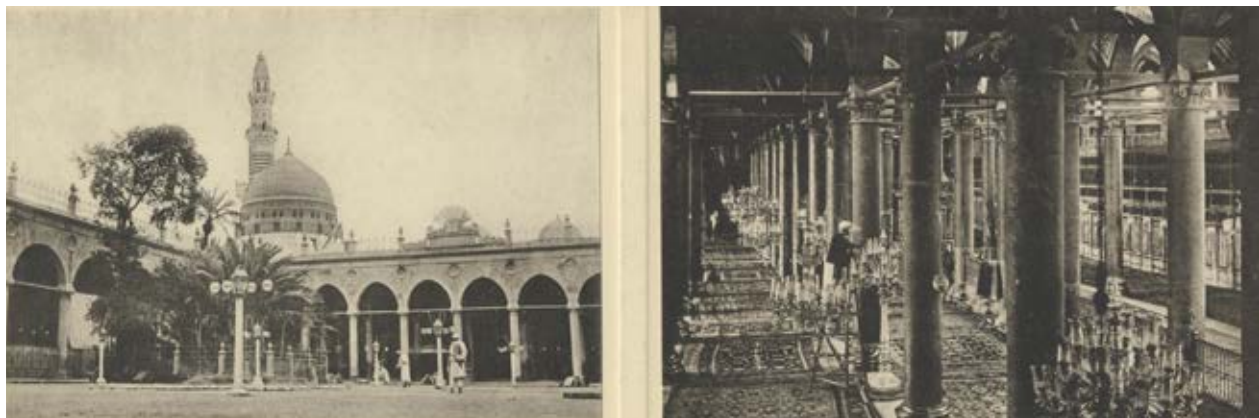
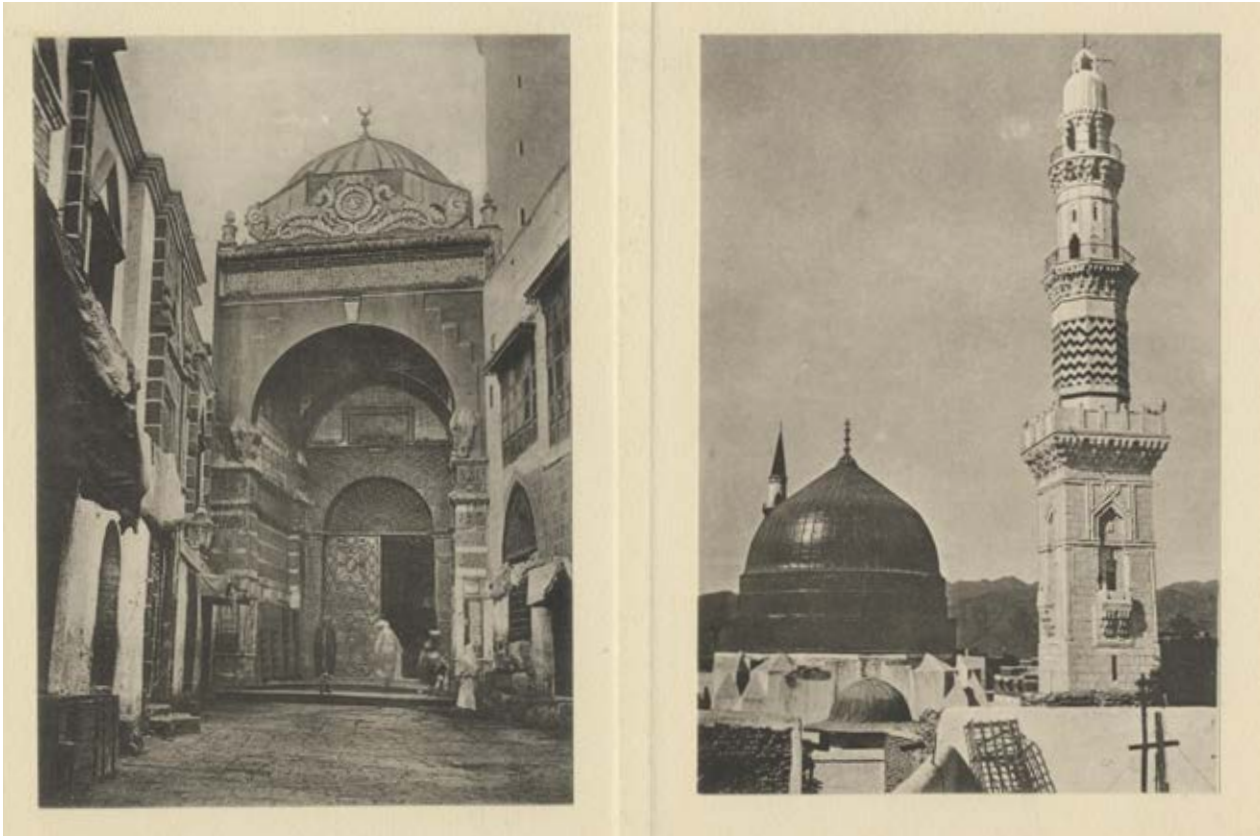
£ 800.00

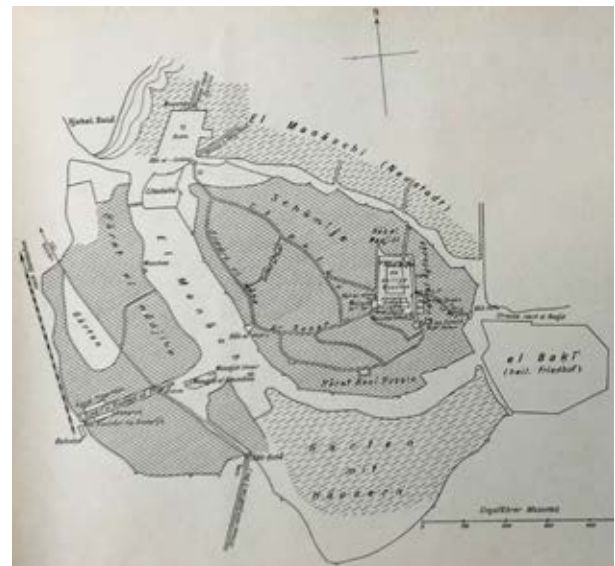
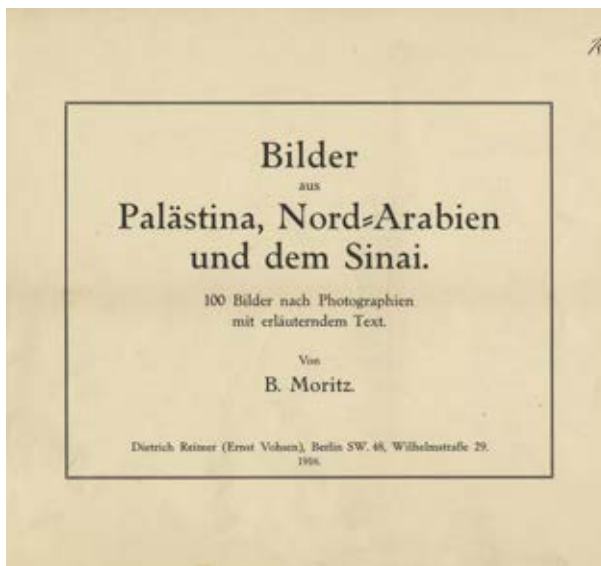


68. MORITZ, BERNHARD (1859-1939).

Bilder aus Palastina, Nord-Arabien un dem Sinai. 100 Bilder nach Photographien mit erläuterndem Text.

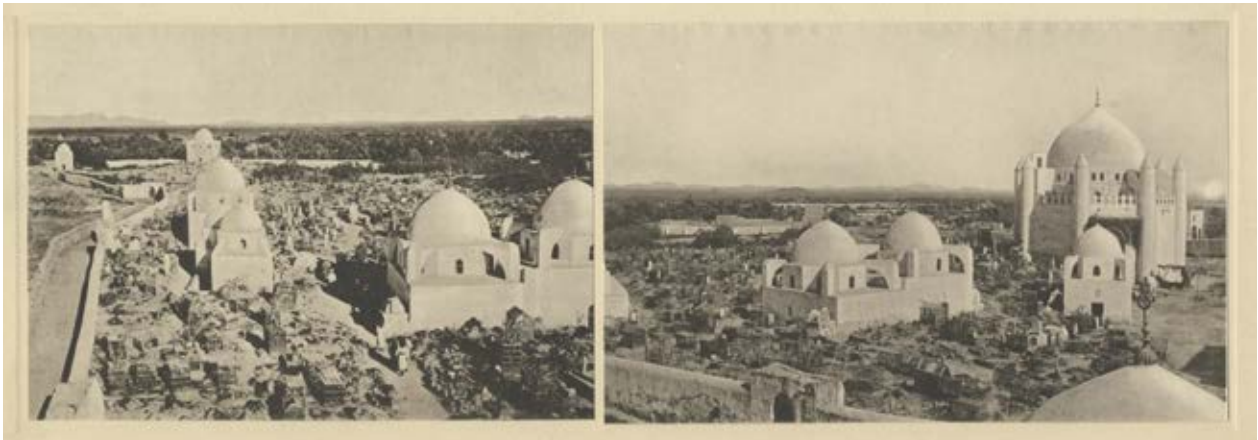
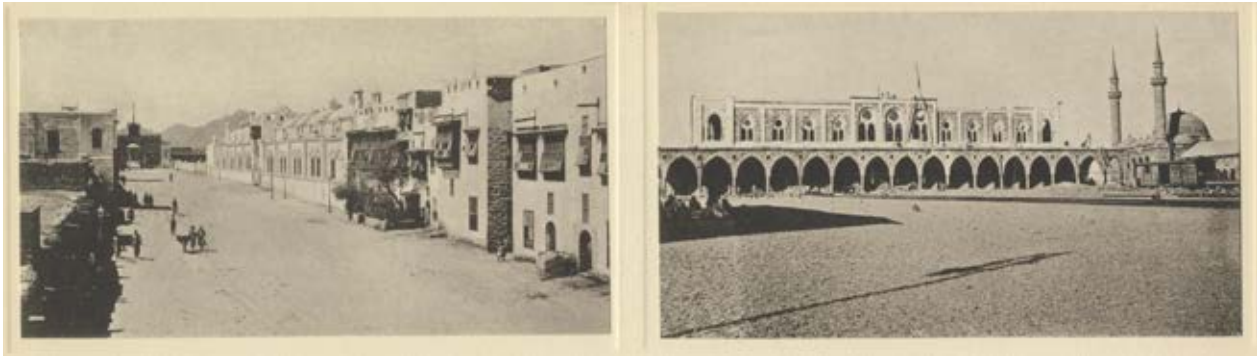
Oblong folio. 16 pp., of sewed text, loose sheets of 106 tipped-in illustrations in various sizes mounted on 50 plates, each with separate title, 1 lithograph city plan of Medina, slight dust-staining to margins, old ownership inscription (R. Tuschudi) to title, probably the Swiss orientalist Rudolf Tuschudi, original half-cloth portfolio, gilt title to front cover, slightly worn, Dietrich Reimer, Berlin, 1916.





Very rare portfolio of an unusual photographic record of major sites and geographic features in Palestine, Jordan, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Egypt by the Berlin Orientalist, Arabist, archaeologist epigraphist, paleographer and photographer Bernhard Moritz (1859-1939). From 1896 to 1911 Moritz headed the Khedival Library and Archive in Cairo. It was from there that he made numerous research trips to the Sinai and Hejaz, taking the photographs in this work between 1905 and 1915.

The images of northern Hijaz, Mecca and Medina, which Moritz was unable to visit, were taken by a Turkish friend. The images also show the construction of the Hejaz Railway between Damascus and the holy sites of Mecca and Medina, as well as views of Medina, Mecca, Jeddah, Petra, and Jerusalem.- Plates and text well preserved; portfolio shows slight traces of restoration. The photographs cover panoramic views and architectural studies of Jerusalem, Hauran, Der'a, Jordan, Umayyad ruins and castles in the desert, Kasr Amra, Mescheta, Kasr Charan, Bedouins, Ma'an and Petra. In



Saudi Arabia, views of Tabuk, Hejaz railway buildings, Mada'in Saleh, el-Ula, plan of Medina and views, arrival of the Mahmal, Makkah [Mecca], Muna, Jiddah [Jeddah], Yumbu' and al-Wejh. In Sinai, Wadi Taba, Saint Catherine Monastery and Jebel Musa.

Moritz traveled for the first time as a scholarship holder of the Kaiser Archeological Institute in 1883-85 to Syria and Mesopotamia; more extensive research trips in the Sinai and the Hejaz followed as the head of the Khedivial Library in Cairo from 1896. From 1911 until his retirement in 1924, he directed the library at the Seminar for Oriental Languages in Berlin. "Moritz is one of the small number of German explorers of the Middle East, in whose writings are extensive, connecting on numerous trips gained geographical and archaeological knowledge with a dignified philological and historical education". (NDB)- Bibliographic references: NDB XVIII, 149; Not for Heidtmann; not at COPAC. [30370]

£ 24,000.00

69. NAIRONUS ANTONIUS FAUSTUS (1628-1711?) & EVA GABRIELE.

Dissertatio de Origine, Nomine, ac Religione Maronitarum. ... BOUND WITH Requisiti, e Stato di Monsignor Gabriele Eva Arcivescovo di Cipro... TWO BOOKS IN ONE.

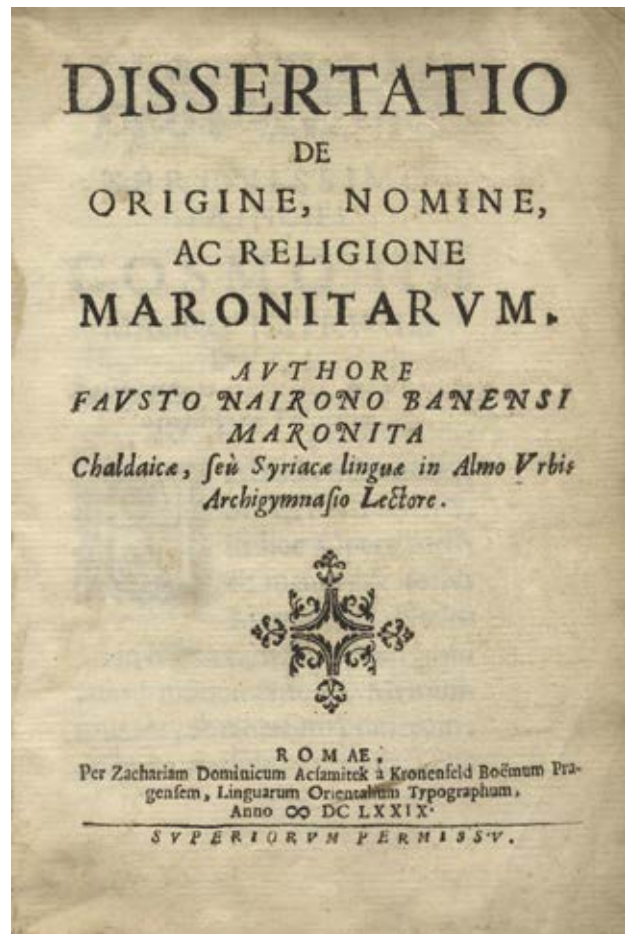
Small 8vo. I: [24], 135, [1] bl, [22], [2] p. bl., / II: 15 pp. +[1], Text in Latin and Syriac, contemporary vellum, Book Plate of Ex libris mss A. de St Ferriol & J. A2030; Zacharie Dominique Acsamitek a Kronenfeld, Rome, first edition, 1679. Bound with: *Requisiti, e Stato di Monsignor Gabriele Eva Arcivescovo di Cipro...*, (Pietro Ferri, Rome, 1737).

Extremely rare. Merheg Ibn Miha'il Ibn Mahluf al-Badi known as Antonious Naironus was a leading Lebanese Maronite scholar in the seventeenth century. His family was originally from the village of Bane (Bann) in the area of Batroun in north Lebanon, but he was born in Rome in 1628 where his parents had moved. He entered the Maronite College in Rome in 1636 where his Lebanese name, Merheg, was translated into Latin one, Faustus. He completed his studies in 1649. Faustus returned to Lebanon and was ordained priest by Patriarch Yuhanna Safrawy in 1650. He was sent to Rome the same year by the Patriarch to oversee the printing of the *Phenqitho*, the Maronite "proper of the Saints" in Syriac. Faustus wanted to publish the work in Rome in order to prove that the Maronites had always been good Catholics and followed Rome, despite them being charged with Heresy by the Popes, from the time of Innocent III, in the papal bulls. The book was printed in 1666 in Rome by the congregation of Propaganda Fide, the Latin translation having been examined by a Roman committee before the book's publication. Faustus stayed in Rome where he was appointed professor of Oriental languages at the Sapienza. In addition to mainly religious works, he wrote a treatise in Latin on coffee. He died in 1711.

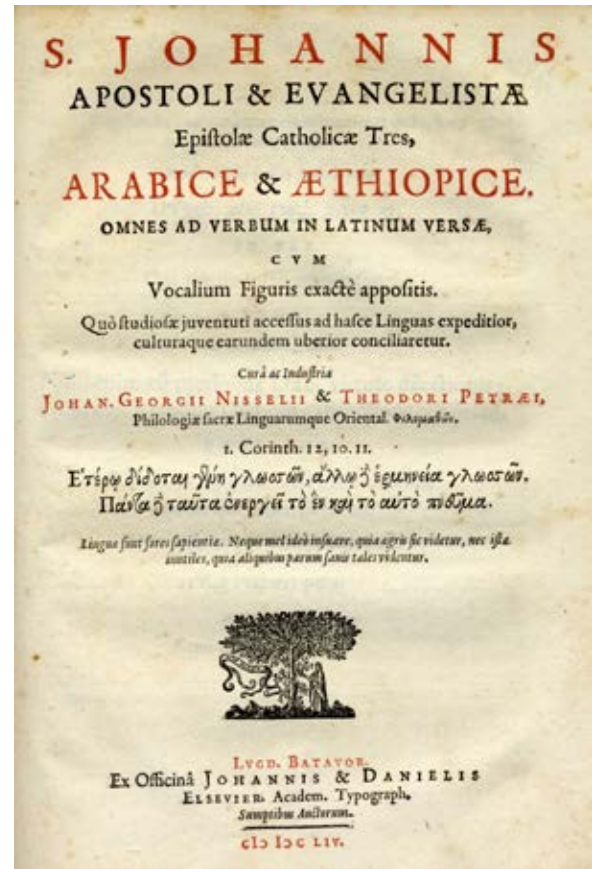
The Lateran Council of 1516 was the beginning of a new era, which has proved to be the most brilliant in Maronite history. The letters of the Patriarch Simon Peter and of his bishops may be found in the eleventh session of that council (19 December, 1516). From that time on, the Maronites were in permanent and uninterrupted contact with Rome. Moses of Akbar (1526-67) received a letter from Pius IV. The Patriarch Michael sought the intervention of Gregory XIII and received the pallium from him. That great pontiff was the most distinguished benefactor of the Maronite Church: he established in Rome a hospital for them, and also the Maronite College to which the bishops could send six of their subjects. Many famous savants attended this college: George Amira, the grammarian, who died Patriarch in 1633; Isaac of Schadrê; Gabriel Siouni, professor at the Sapienza in Rome, afterwards interpreter to King Louis XIII and collaborator in the Polyglot Bible (d. 1648); Abraham of Hakel (Ecchelensis), a very prolific writer, professor in Rome and afterwards in Paris, and collaborator in the Polyglot Bible and, above all, the Assemani — Joseph Simeon, editor of the "Bibliotheca Orientalis", Stephanus Evodius, and Joseph Aloysius. Another Maronite college was founded in Ravenna by the Pope Innocent X but was amalgamated with that in Rome in 1665. After the French Revolution, the Maronite College was attached to the Congregation of Propaganda.

Gabriel Eva, a Lebanese monk of the order of St. Anthony, and abbot of St. Maroun in Mount Lebanon, was a Maronite archbishop of Cyprus in 1726. After a journey to Egypt he had been sent on a mission to Rome by the Maronite Patriarch Stephan Douwaihy; and the account he gave of the Nitrian Convents was received with much interest by Clement XI. The Pope was anxious to transfer from the desert to the Vatican a collection of manuscripts rendered precious and venerable by extreme antiquity and probably containing an unexplored mine of theological learning.

Bibliographic reference: Brunet IV, 4. [34103]



£ 6,000.00



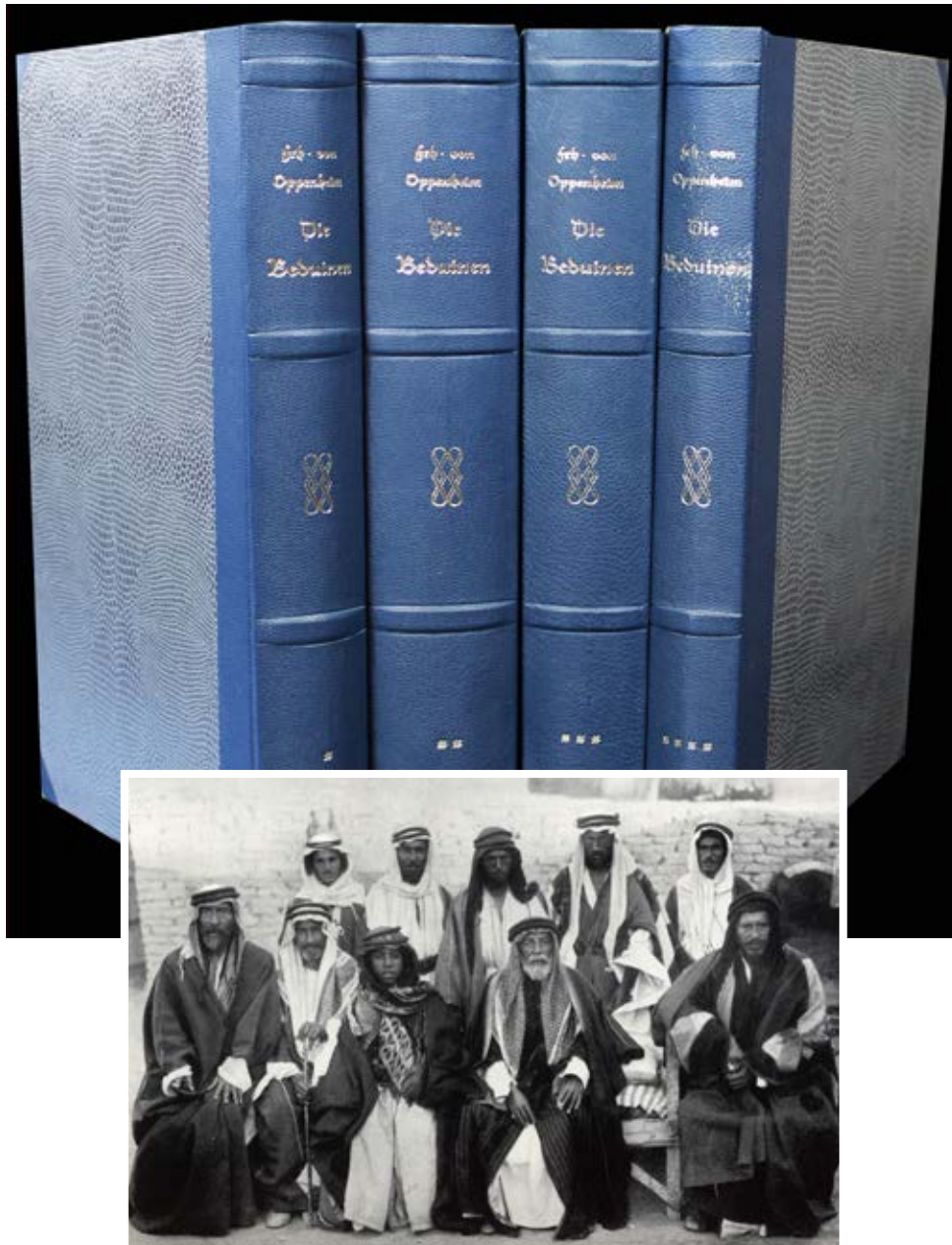
70. NISSEL, J. G. & T. PETRAEUS (Translators).

S. Jacobi Apostoli Epistolae Catholicae versio Arabica & Aethiopica Latinitate utraque donata, nec non a multis mendis repurgata, punctis vocalibus accurate insignitata et notis philologicis e probatissimorum Arabum scriptis illustrata ...; S. JOHANNIS APOSTOLI & EVANGELISTAE, Epistolae Catholicae Tres, Arabice & Aethiopice. Omnes Ad Verbum in Latinum Versae, cum Vocalium Figuris Exacte appolitis...; S. JUDAE APOSTOLI EPISTOLAE CATHOLICAE versio Arabice &

8vo. Volume 1: S. JACOBI APOSTOLI EPISTOLAE CATHOLICAE versio Arabica & Aethiopica Latinitate utraque Donata, NEC non a multis... 31 pp., / Volume II: S. JOHANNIS APOSTOLI & EVANGELISTAE, Epistolae Catholicae Tres, Arabice & Aethiopice Omnes ad Verbum in Latinum Versae, cum Vocalium Figuris exacte appolitis... 40 pp., + [1] / Volume III: S. JUDAE APOSTOLI Epistolae Catholicae versio Arabice & Aethiopice in Latinitatem Translata, et Punctis Vocalibus Animata... 24 pp.; Latin, Arabic and Ethiopian text, double column per page, modern half velum with marbled board, titles in red and black, minor foxing, mainly at the beginning, gets stronger at the end, minimally browned, Printed by Ex Officina Johannis & Danielis Elsevier, Leiden, first edition, 1654.

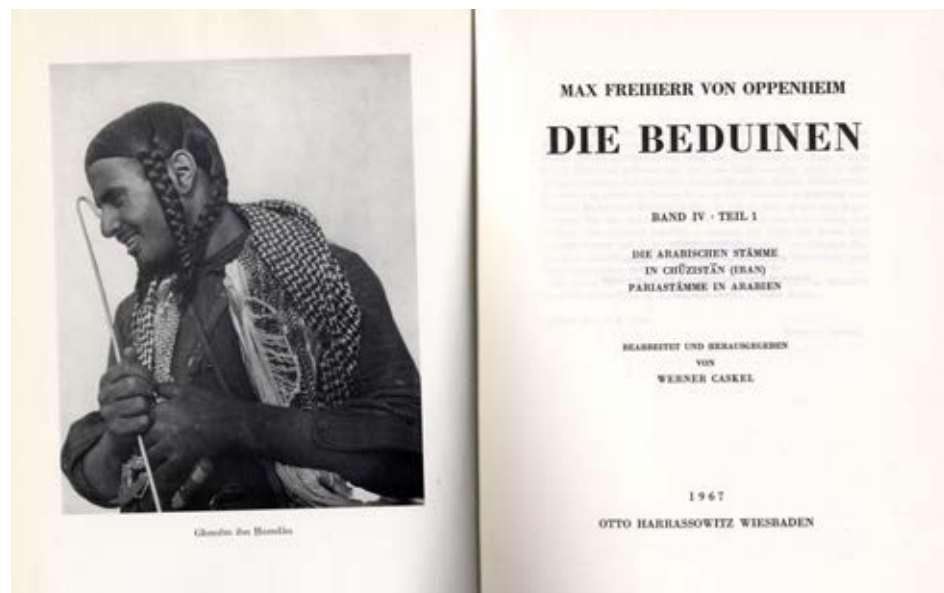
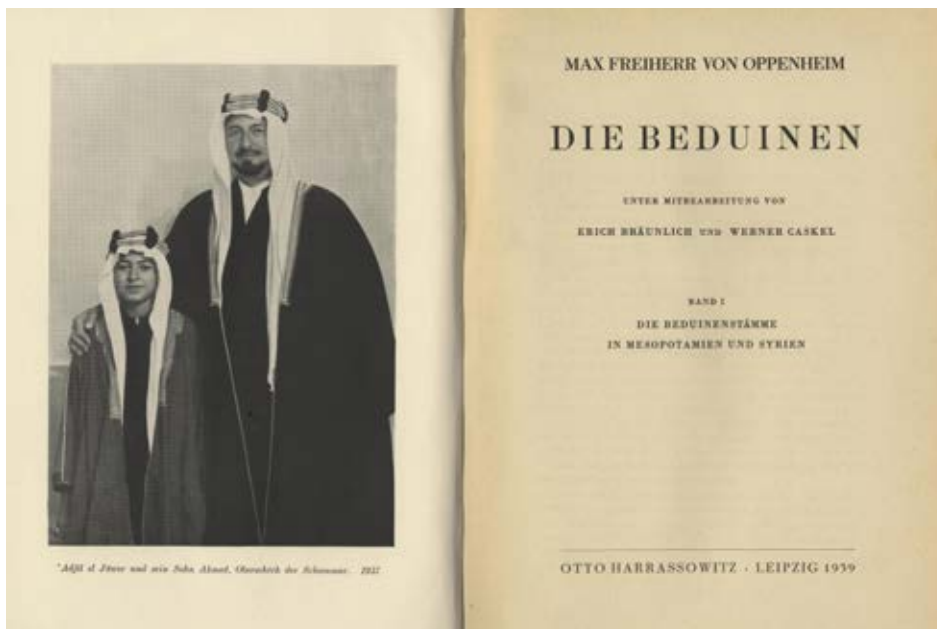
Nissel and Petreius's edition of the text of the Epistles of St John in Arabic and Ethiopic, each with translations into Latin "The work contains in addition the Symbolum fidei in Ethiopic, and at the beginning the Ethiopic syllabary. – Between 1654 and 1662, Leiden saw the publishing activities of two inspired scholars from Germany who followed the Erpenian tradition of owning Oriental printing types. The Ethiopian types in use by Nissel and Petraeus derive from Elsevier, who bought them from Erpenius" (Smitskamp). [32375]

£ 2,000.00



71. OPPENHEIM, MAX FREIHERR VON.
Die Beduinen. FIVE PARTS IN FOUR VOLUMES.

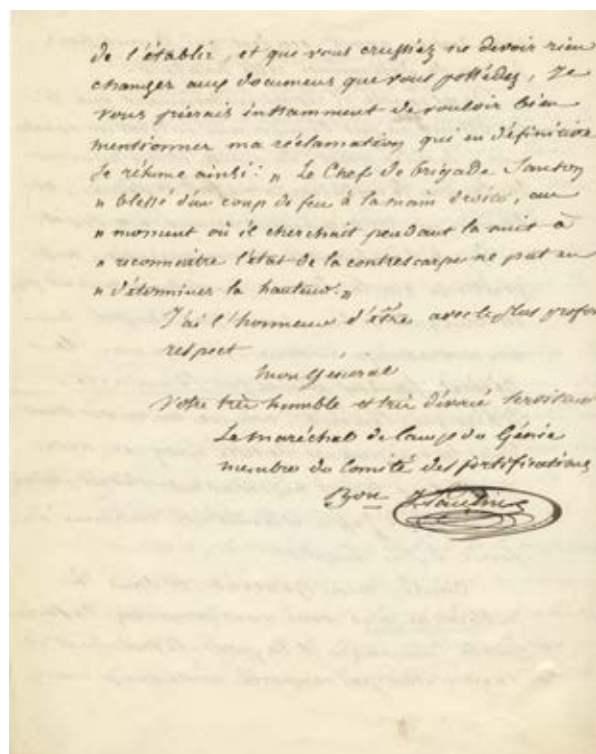
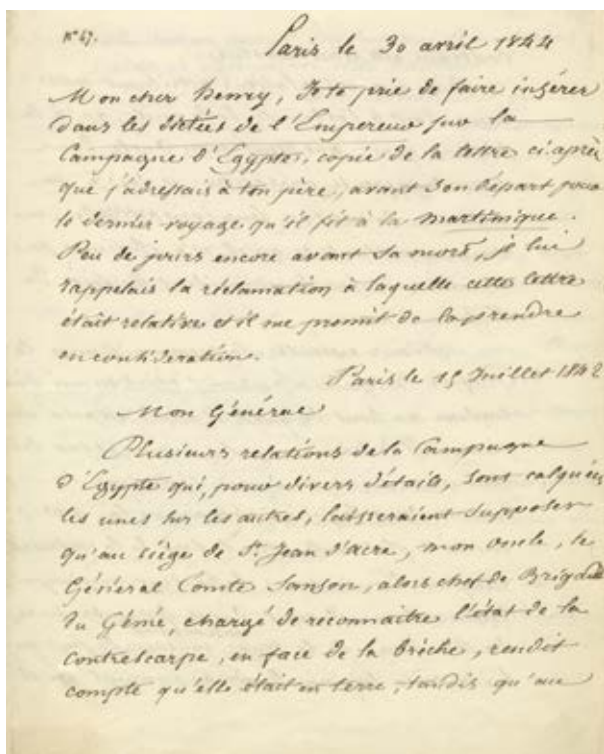
4to. German with some Arabic text, Volume I: Die Beduinenstamme in Mesopotamien und Syrien: ix, [1], 387 pp., frontispiece portrait, 1 map, numerous tables of which 2 are folding, 20 b/w plates, 1 large folding map and 1 large folding table in rear pocket / Volume II: Die Beduinenstamme in Palästina, Transjordanien, Sinai, Hedjaz: xvi, 447 pp., frontispiece portrait of Ali Ibn al-Husain, 12 b/w plates, numerous tables, 2 folding maps in rear pocket / Volume III: Die Beduinenstamme in Nord und Mittelarabien und im Irak: xv, 495 pp., 2 folding maps in rear pocket, numerous tables in text of which some folding / Volume IV, Part 1: Die Arabischen Stamme in Chuzistan (Iran) Pariastamme in Arabien: xiv, 154 pp., [1 errata], frontispiece portrait, tables, 2 folding maps in rear pocket / Volume IV, Part II: Register und literaturverzeichnis (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 20th 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]

£ 4,500.00



72. PAULIN, JULES-ANTOINE (1782-1876).

Bertrand Syrian Campaign. A Manuscript.

4 pp. double leaves folded in 4, hand written beautiful text as told to him by his uncle, General Sanson (1824). Paulin gives to his son General Bertrand the copy of one of his letters addressed to his father in 1824 before his departure for Martinique to rectify some inaccuracies... Autograph signed letter to Henry Bertrand (the son). Paris, 30 April 1844 + 1 page of facsimile info on Paulin.

Jules-Antoine Paulin (1782-1870), nephew of General Sanson, ADC to General Bertrand, Colonel of the Corps of Engineers in 1814, given a Barony by Charles X, Field Marshal under Louis-Philippe and Commander of the Defences of Paris. Autograph signed letter to Henry Bertrand (the son). Paris, 30 April 1844. Correspondence as "Field Marshall of the Engineers, Member of the Defence Committee" on the subject of a correction to be inserted into the Accounts of the Emperor on the capture of St John of Acre; beautiful text recounting the event according to the memories as told to him by his uncle, General Sanson (1824). Paulin gives to his son General Bertrand the copy of one of his letters addressed to his father in 1824 before his departure for Martinique to correct some mistakes; (...) Several accounts of the Egyptian campaign which in various details are traced in such a way as would leave one to believe that at the siege of St John of Acre, my uncle, the Count General Sanson, then head of the Brigade of Engineers charged with reconnoitring the state of the counter-scarp, opposite the breach, realised it was made of earth (...). This error was attributed as much to the blackness of the night as to the serious wound sustained by his uncle; I owe it to his memory to put right their mistake (...) In order to carry out his reconnaissance, Brigadier Sanson had furnished himself with a string (...) He dragged himself on hands and knees to the point where he should have engineered his descent into the ditch; it was having arrived there that, lying flat on his tummy on the edge of the counter-scarp, trying to measure its height (...) that he received from one of the embrasures of the 2nd floor of the tower opposite, a shot which passed through his right hand (...) an accident which made it impossible for him to determine this height. From this exposure, he evidently came out since if this officer could not give an exact indication about this last point, at least, he could scarcely doubt that the counter-scarp was lined and give erroneous intelligence (...). For if one were to suppose that such a perilous operation as the descent into the ditch would not have been a surprise attack (...) I would say with General Sanson that it was rather an act of daring heroism, such had been seen often in the campaigns of this era, an act like those in previous times had been manifest at the siege of Jaffa (...). [35092]

£ 1,500.00



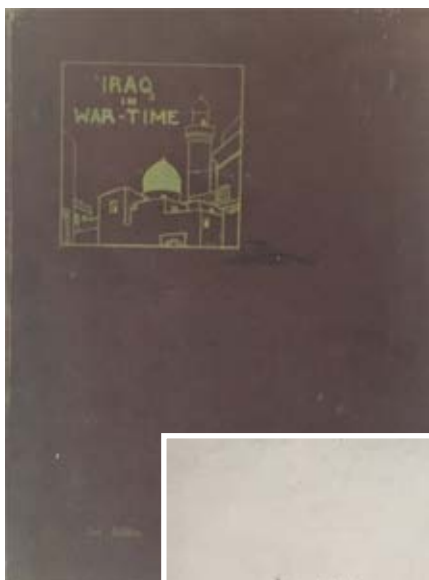
73. PERIODICAL. IRAQI NEWSPAPER.

The Basrah Times June 1916. SEVEN ISSUES.

Folio. Loose seven issues as follows: Volume V, No. 77 Monday, June 15th 1916 / Volume V, No. 78, Tuesday, June 20th, 1916 / Volume V, No. 79, Wednesday, June 21st, 1916 / Volume V, No. 80, Thursday, June 22nd, 1916 / Volume V, No. 81, Friday 23rd 1916 / Volume V, No. 82, Saturday, June 24th, 1916 / Volume V, No. 84, Tuesday, June 27th, 1916. Printed by Basrah Government Press.

Scarce. It is highly unlikely that other copies of this Iraqi newspaper exist. This newspaper was obviously produced for the large number of British expatriates and military personnel serving in Iraq during the First World War. It is an interesting reflection that although the British had only been in Iraq for three years (on the pretext of protecting the oil fields) within that short period of time, Basra, Iraq's second city, had gained a special position among the British, on the evidence of the advertisements of British banks, commercial enterprises, photographers, even agents for Scotch whisky... The issues cover also the news from the war fronts, reports about Turkish tyranny, reports from Iraq, Persia, the political and military situation in Europe especially from Germany and British trade after the war. [34956]

£ 1,000.00



74. [PHILBY, H. St. JOHN] (1885-1960).

'Iraq in War-Time. Al-Iraq fi Zaman al-Harb.

4to. Not paginated, [103 pp], Arabic & English titles & captions, fully illustrated in b/w photos, original cloth, slightly soiled, spine professionally repaired, foxed endpapers, small stain on title page, previous owner's pencil inscription on front fly leaf, otherwise copy inside clean & in good condition, printed and engraved at the Government Press, Basrah, published by Superintendent, Government Press Basrah, second edition, [circa 1920].

First photographic book ever printed on Iraq and Central Arabia. The final section entitled: "A Tour through Central Arabia, the following pictures were taken by a British officer touring through Central Arabia with an escorts of Arabs". The officer was Harry St John Philby, who was permitted by Ibn Saud to travel through Najd. After he had served with the British administration in Baghdad from 1915 to 1917, Philby then travelled through the interior of the Arabian peninsula as head of a mission to Ibn Saud. Philby completed a great tour of the Nejd in nine months, covering some 4000 kilometres. "Over 600 photographs were taken, some of which were later published in 1918 in 'Iraq in War Time', the first photographic book to appear on Najd" (Badr El-Hage, p.95f.).

The book is divided into four sections as follows:

I- Groups and portraits.

II- Local events.

III- Views.

IV- A tour through Central Arabia.

All the photographs were taken by Harry St John Philby during his travels in Iraq and Najd. Other photographs were taken by the British Royal Air Force.

COPAC reports only four locations for this work in the United Kingdom at the British Library, Oxford University, London Library and Durham University. Badr El-Hage, Saudi Arabia: Caught in Time, 1861-1939, p. 95. Imperial War Museum 29(567)/3-5. OCLC 757755425. Not in Macro or Wilson. [21536]

£ 1,700.00



75. RAWLINSON, GEORGE (1812-1902).

The Five Great Monarchies of The Ancient Eastern World [1871-1876, Second edition] TOGETHER WITH The Sixth Great Oriental Monarchy [1873, First edition] + The Seventh Great Oriental Monarchy [1876, First edition]. FIVE VOLUMES, COMPLETE SET.

8vo. Volume I: xx, 590 pp. + [xxi continuation of list of illustrations, bound at rear], 439 woodcut illustrations in text / Volume II: vii, Blank, 580 pp., 2 folding maps including one as frontispiece, 85 woodcut illustrations / Volume III: viii, 567 pp., 2 folding maps including one as frontispiece, 132 woodcut illustrations & plans / Volume IV: xiii, [2], 458 pp., half-title, colour frontispiece, 1 folding map, 2 plans, 28 woodcut illustrations, minor foxing at the inner margin of title page & frontispiece / Volume V: xxi, 691 pp., 19 b/w illustrations including a folding map, 55 woodcut illustrations in text, half-title, uniform contemporary blue full calf, marbled endpaper & edges, title gilt on red label on a decorated raised spine, bookplate verso front covers, John Murray & Longmans Green, London, 1871-1876.

Rawlinson, was the Canon of Canterbury, and a writer of ancient history. Early in his career he devoted himself to the preparation of an elaborate English edition of Herodotus, and it was published in 4 volumes 1858-60.

Perusing his researches in this field, Rawlinson summarised for his generation in a scholarly form the results of researches and excavations in Iraq and Iran, and published this work in 4 volumes in 1862-67. This is the second edition. (DNB). [8869]

£ 1,200.00

76. ROUSSEAU, JEAN-BAPTISTE-LOUIS-JACQUES (1780-1831).

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, rebaked 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 Bodge (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.

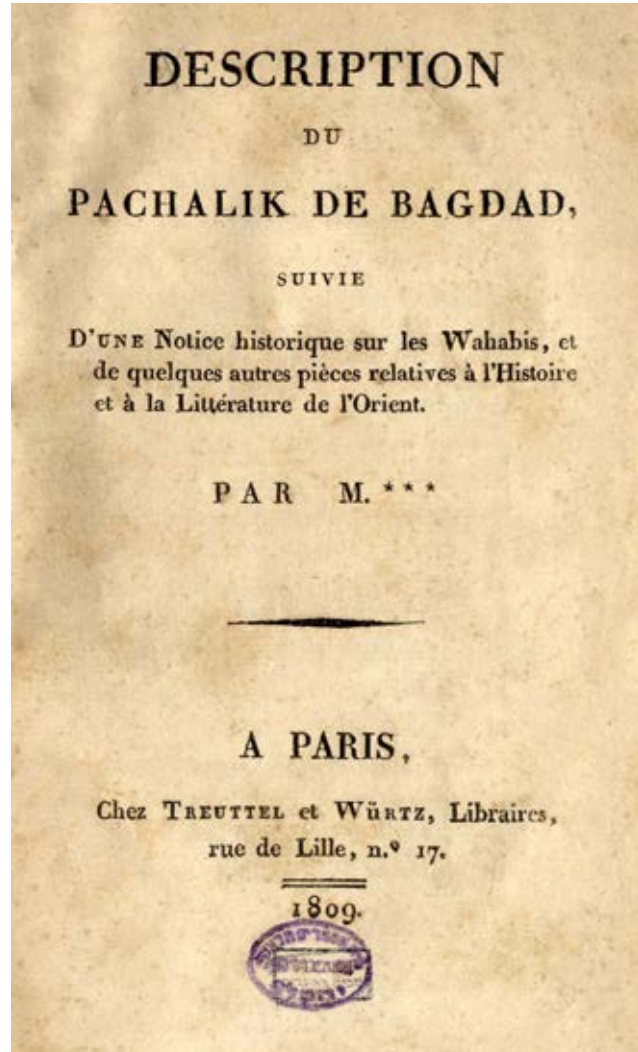
Upon the death of his father in Aleppo in 1808, the author wrote these observations in his "caravanning trip" to reunite with his mother. It should be noted that at a later date in his diplomatic career he was stationed in Tripoli where he founded a magazine called "l'Instigateur Africain". He was also 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.

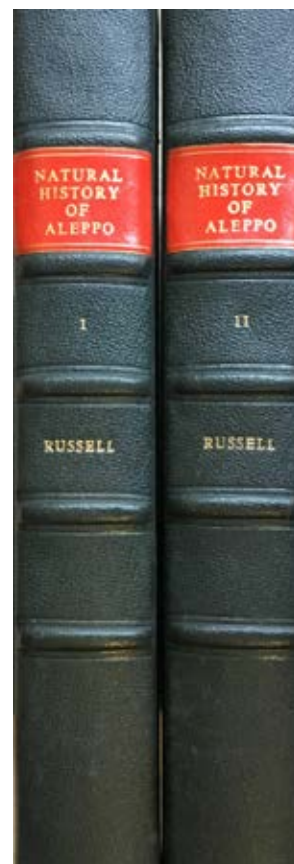
This work was anonymously edited and annotated by the great French Orientalist Silvestre de Sacy. The appendix contains Rousseau's ground breaking "Notice sur les Wahabis", as well as a "Notice sur les Yézidis" by Maurizio Garzoni, who had spent 18 years in Kurdistan, translated into French by de Sacy.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

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

£ 3,000.00





77. RUSSELL, ALEXANDER.

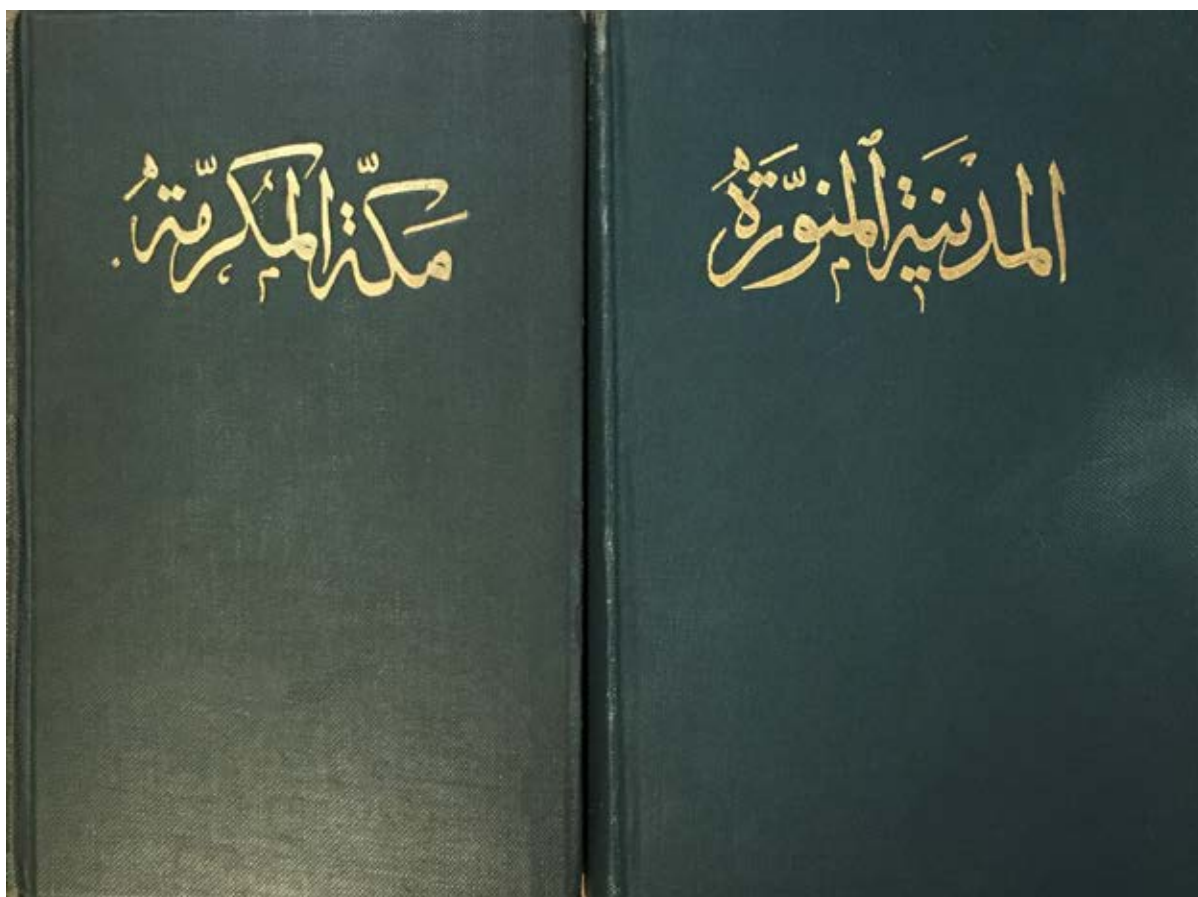
The Natural History of Aleppo Containing a description of the city, and the principal natural productions in its neighbourhood. Together with an account of the climate, inhabitants, and diseases particularly the plague. TWO VOLUMES.

4to. Volume I: xxiv, 446 pp., xxiii appendix, [1 errata], 4 steel engraved folding plates, 1 plan / Volume II: vii, 430 pp., + xxxiv appendix, [25 index], [1 errata], 15 plates numbered I-XVI (plates 1 and 2 on one page), of which 2 are folding, modern black half morocco, marbled sides, red morocco lettering pieces, plates with stamp of Edin. S.S. Library, plates laid down on linen, title laid down, some spotting and occasional dust-soiling, new endpapers, second edition, revised, enlarged, and illustrated with notes by Patrick Russell, Printed for G. G. & J. Robinson, London, 1794.

Alexander Russell was a physician in the British factory in Aleppo from 1740 to 1753. He learned to speak Arabic fluently and gained great influence with the Pasha and the natives. His work on Aleppo is fascinating, 'one of the most complete pictures of Eastern manners extant' according to Pinkerton in his "Travels". Russell returned to London in 1755, and the next year saw the first edition of his work. His brother Patrick, who eventually took over as the physician in the English factory, had joined him in Aleppo in 1750. Patrick Russell revised and enlarged the original work in a later edition. The section on the domestic life of the Turk was much expanded and new plates were added. The illustrations in this work are very handsome; the botanical plates are by G.D. Ehret; the unsigned animal plates are presumed to be by Russell himself.

Bibliographic references: Blackmer 1458; Rohricht, 1460. [34717]

£ 1,700.00



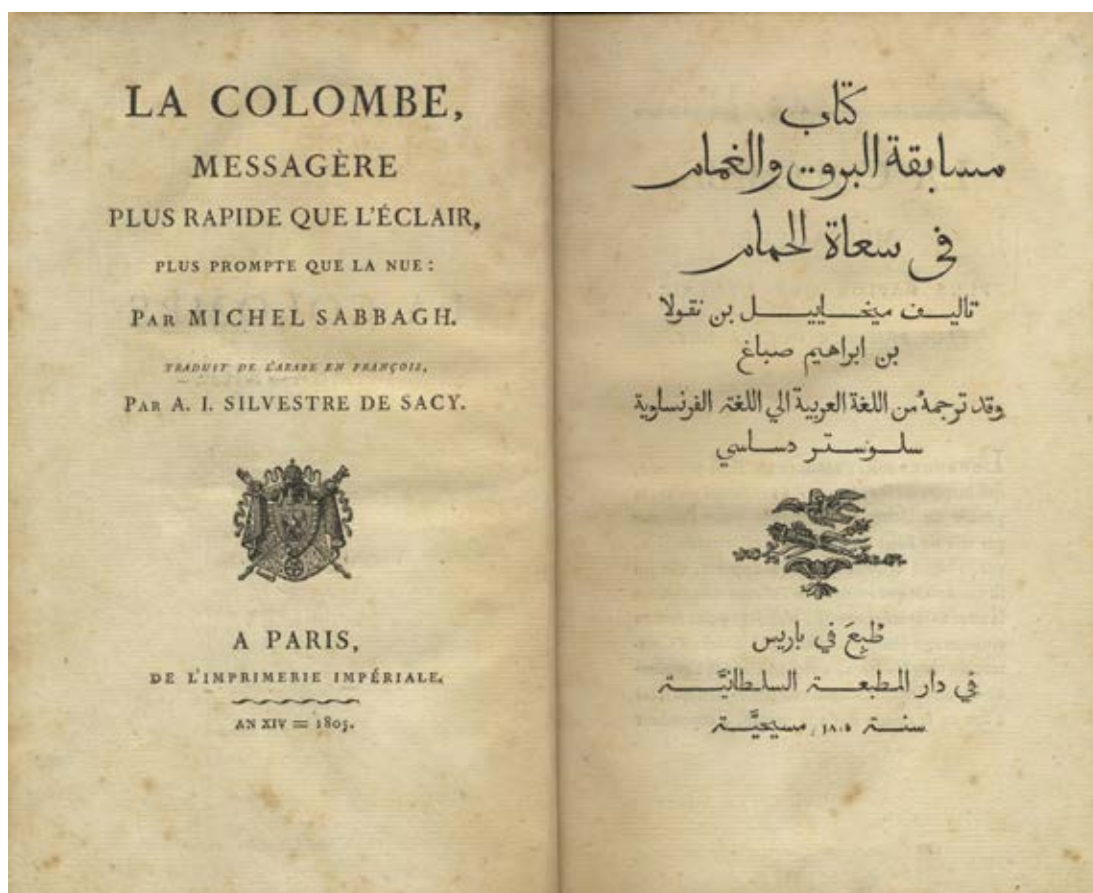
78. RUTTER, ELDON.

The Holy Cities of Arabia. TWO VOLUMES.

8vo. Volume I: xv, 302 pp., [1], / Volume II: vii, 287 pp., [1], 2 frontispiece portraits with captioned tissue guards, 2 maps, 4 plans, half-titles, publisher's buckram gilt, slightly rubbed round edges, title gilt in Arabic on upper cover, upper edges gilt, occasional foxing mainly to end leaves of volume 1, bookplate of S. L. Courtauld verso front cover of volume 1, set in very good condition, G.P. Putnam's Sons, London & New York, first edition, 1928.

Rutter was a young Englishman who was inspired by the exploits of Burckhardt and Burton to attempt the Hajj. Following service during the First World War, he took employment in the Malay States in order to learn Arabic and continued his studies in Egypt "where he lived as a native until he felt so thoroughly at home in the language and well versed in the rites and traditions of Islam as to be confident of his ability to carry through the pilgrimage as a fully fledged Muhammadan." (Sir Percy Cox's *Geographical Journal* review) Despite the death of his intended travelling companion, and the outbreak of hostilities in the Hejaz, nothing daunted Rutter and "determined to adhere to his long cherished plans," he set out from Suez for Massawa', wisely avoiding the usual route via Jeddah. A little over a year later he was back in Egypt. "Thus ended a great enterprise, carried through with consummate pluck and fixate of purpose, and now given to his countrymen in two absorbing volumes which leave nothing to be desired either in literary style or human interest." [32401]

£ 1,200.00



79. SABBAGH, MICHEL (1784-1816).

La Colombe, Messagère plus Rapide que l'Éclair, plus prompte que la Nue. (Kitab Musbaqat al-Barq Wa al-Ghamam fi Sou'at al-Hamam).

8vo. 95 pp., [1], Arabic & French text, translated from Arabic by Silvestre de Sacy, title in French and Arabic, engraved vignette on title pages, contemporary quarter calf with marbled boards, lightly rubbed at spine, title gilt, occasional spotting, otherwise copy generally in good condition, Imprimerie Impériale, Paris, first edition, 1805.

Michel Sabbagh or Mikhail (1784- 1816) was a scribe, a writer and an Orientalist born in Akka, Palestine. His grandfather Ibrahim Sabbagh was the doctor of the Emir Daher al- Omar, the governor of Akka. After completing his literary studies in Damascus , he moved to Cairo where he settled like many others from the Syrian communities. After the campaign in Egypt by Napoleon, he served as an interpreter within the imperial army. After the defeat to the British, he followed the French and went to live in France. In Paris he served with the leading Arabist Silvestre de Sacy who needed help in reading Arabic texts for his course.

This work is a rare publication on carrier pigeons. The Arabic text is printed with the splendid seventeenth-century type of Francois Savary de Breves. The French translation is by the outstanding French scholar, Antoine Silvestre de Sacy. This treatise deals with different types of pigeons and especially with the qualities which make a good carrier, the history of their use, ways of looking after and training pigeons and how to send a message. The fifth final chapter gives quotations from classical Arab authors on the subject of carrier pigeons, like Ibn al-Athir, Abu Ahmad al-Qayrawani, al-Maqrizi and others.

Bibliographic references: Le Livre et Le Liban 118; Schnurrer 426. [10095]

£ 1,350.00

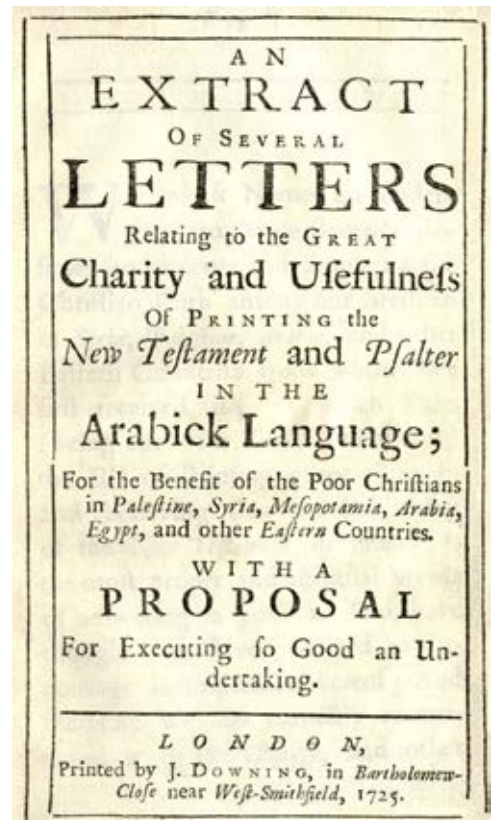
80. SALOMON, NEGRI (1665-1727). (SULAYMAN AL-ASWAD AL-DIMASHQI).

An Extract of Several Letters Relating to the Great Charity and Usefulness of Printing the New Testament and Psalter in the Arabick Language; for the Benefit of Poor Christians in Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Arabic, Egypt, and Other Eastern Countries. With a Proposal for Executing So Good an Undertaking.

12mo. 31 pp., old half-calf, spine gilt, slightly rubbed and hinges weak at ends, J. Downing, London, 1725.

This rare early work comprises extracts of letters by: Mr. Salmon Negri, native of Damascus and editor of the Psalter published in 1725 and the New Testament in 1727; Reverend Mr. William Ayerst, Chaplain to his Excellency Sir Robert Surron, late Ambassador to the Ottoman Sublime Porte dated 1720; Reverend Dr. Samuel Lisle, Fellow of Wadham College in Oxford and sometime Chaplain to the Honorable Turkey Company at Aleppo; Reverend Mr. Gennadius, Abbot and Superior of the Convent of Greeks at Alexandria in Egypt, etc. It follows by a proposal for printing the New Testament and Psalter in Arabic [Arabic] and a "Postscript stating that the Society for Promoting Christianity Knowledge pursuance of the foregoing proposal, printed 1721, have collected about a thousand pound; by which means, they have been enabled to procure 2 New Fonts of Arabick Types, ... and 6250 Psalters printed from a copy, sent from Aleppo, as approved by the Patriarch of Antioch, of which 2025 were bound, and sent by the last Turkey Fleet to Scanderoon". [33284]

£ 2,500.00



81. SCHRODER, JOHANNES HENRICUS (1791-1857).

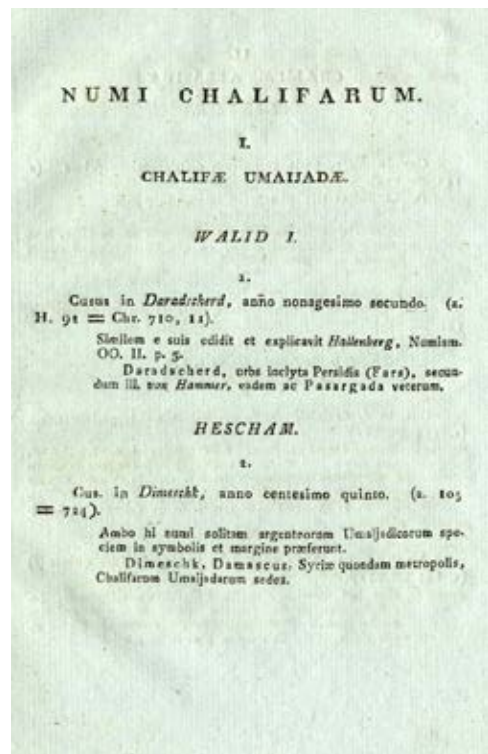
Catalogus numorum Cuficorum in Numophylacio Academico Upsaliensi.

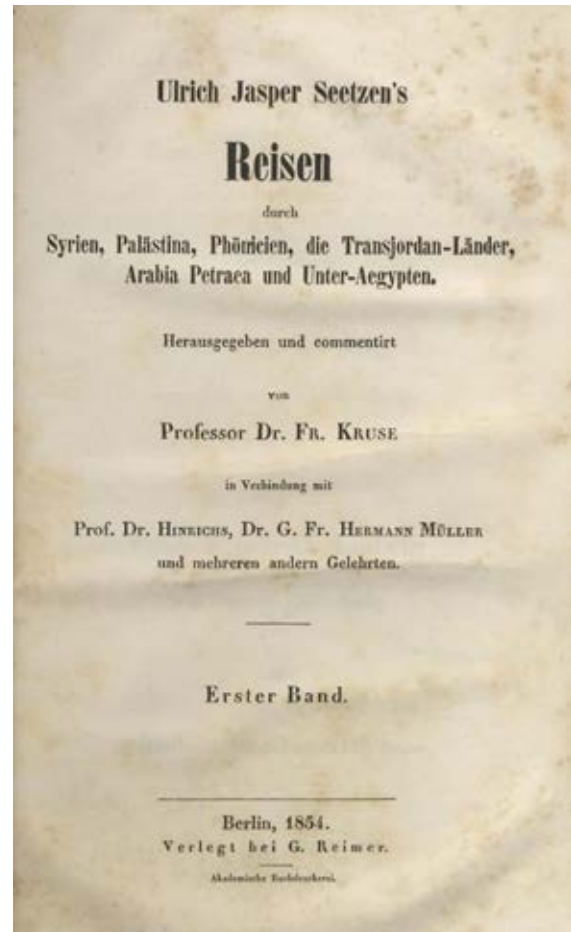
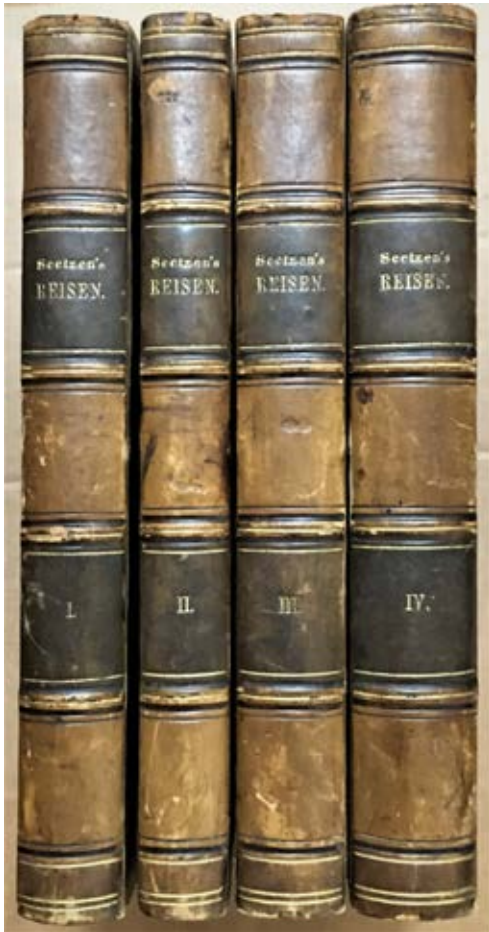
4to. [2], xvi, 32 pp., printed on blue paper, untrimmed in contemporary marbled paper boards, title written in black ink on front cover, spine slightly worn, dedication verso front cover to "C. J. Tornberg, amico sue", from the author", owner's signature and bookplate of Esaias Tegner the younger, dated 1878 verso front cover, a very good provenance, Regiae Academiae Typographi, Uppsala, 1827.

Extremely rare work. One of the earliest catalogues printed in Europe covering the first minted Islamic coins from the beginning of the Umayyad dynasty under the Caliphates Al- Walid, Hisham, to the Abbasid dynasty.

The volume is a catalogue of the Kufic, that is the Arabic coins displayed at the 'Coins and Medals Cabinet' at Uppsala University, published by Johan Henrik Schröder (1791–1857), who, in 1820, became the director of the collection. The catalogue was published with a dedication to J. Hallenberg and C.M. Frähn. Carl Johan Tornberg (1807-77) was an Orientalist and Arabist and a prominent authority on oriental numismatics and later professor in Oriental Languages at Lund University, Sweden. In 1848 he published a similar catalogue of the collections of Arabic coins in the Coin Cabinet in Stockholm, "Numi Cufici regii numophylacii Holminesis". [34954]

£ 1,500.00





82. SEETZEN, ULRICH JASPER (1767-1811).

Reisen durch Syrien, Palästina, Phönizien, Die Transjordan-Länder, Arabia Petraea Und Unter-Aegypten.
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 Prof. Dr. Hinrichs, Dr. G. Hermann Müller & other several scholars, 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 40 years after his death. 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 a 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; Röhricht 1615; Not in Blackmer. [34957]

£ 11,000.00

83. SISEVITCH, ARNALDO.

My "Mecca" Bet, and How I won it.

4to. An essay published in *The Wide World Magazine*, pages 73-81, double column per page, b/w illustration, contemporary cloth, title gilt on spine & front cover, foxing at endpaper & half-title, publication of *The Wide World Magazine*, April to September, 1900.

A previously unknown journey to Mecca by a Bulgarian scholar. Knowing no language but Bulgar and Arabic, M. Sisevitch wrote his MS. in the last-named tongue, and it was translated by a friend of his, a Slavonian trader. The *Wide World Magazine* reproduced a facsimile on a part of this interesting manuscript. This narrative is perhaps the most vivid account ever published of a rare feat, and the illustrations include some photographs. [35850]

£ 600.00



84. SMITSKAMP, RIJK.

Large archive of early Arabic & Oriental languages printing in atlas. Leiden, Private publication, c. 1980-2017.

4to. 10 ring binders, incl. 'index' (19 pp), containing a collection of c. 700 xerox copies of specimens of Arabic printing from the beginning until the 19th c. Added: 10 more ring binders containing c. 300 Xeroxed examples of Ethiopic, Syriac, Hebrew, Armenian, Samaritan, Coptic, Eastern Asian type specimens.-- Tog. in 20 binders, Private Publications c. 1980-2017.

An extensive collection used by Smitskamp as a base for bibliography covering early printed Eastern languages in Europe. 10 ring binders arranged according to countries or regions, then chronologically: Germany/Switzerland 125, France 70, England 88, Italy 85, the Netherlands 100, Austria 20, Russia 30, Scandinavia 15, Spain and Portugal 7, the Middle East 35, and India 25. Each of the entries gives first the place of printing, then the date, author and title, size of each of the types used, and additional remarks. These copies were assembled by the antiquarian book dealer Rijk Smitskamp during his over 30 years' tenure of the Brill Antiquarian Department, which from 1992 continued under the name Smitskamp Oriental Antiquarium.

Added: M. KREK. *Typographia Arabica*. - Id. *Bibliography of Arabic typography*. - Id. *A Gazetteer of Arabic printing*. - Id. 60 typefoundries, type cutters. Printers and their Arabic type. - 1971-84. 4 vols. 49. Owrps. And 1 o. on Arabic printing. [35111]

£ 5,000.00



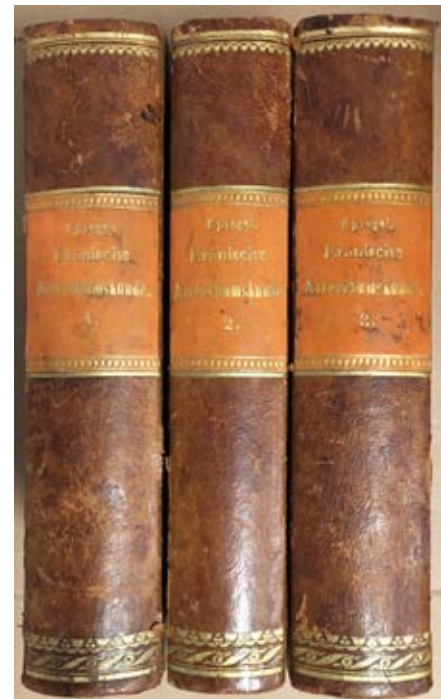
85. SPIEGEL, FRIEDRICH VON (1820-1905).

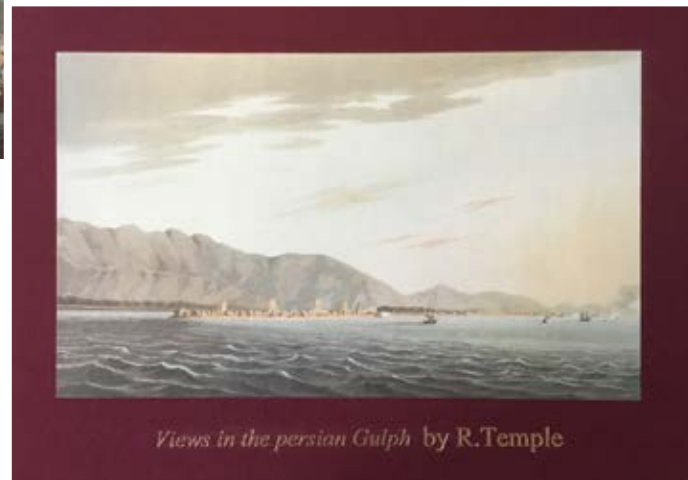
Eranische Alterthumskunde. THREE VOLUMES.

8vo. Volume I: *Geographie, Ethnographie und Alteste Geschichte*: [1 dedication to Chr. Lassen], xii, 760 pp. tables / Volume II: *Religion. Geschichte bis zum tode Alexanders des Grossen*: xii, 632 pp. / Volume III: *Geschichte, staats-und familienleben. Wissenschaft und Kunst*: iv, 863 pp., [1], contemporary half-calf with marbled boards, title gilt with label on spine, index, occasional spotting, small cut to top corner of front fly leaf of volume 2, otherwise set in good condition, Wilhelm Engelmann, Leipzig, first edition, 1871-1878.

A comprehensive presentation of the geography, history, religion, literature and culture of Iran by the German leading specialist on Persian affairs Friedrich von Spiegel (1820-1905), who was a professor of Oriental languages in Erlangen. Bibliographic references: Wilson 213- RGG III, 188. [32849]

£ 550.00





86. TEMPLE, RICHARD (1826-1902).

Sixteen Views of Places in the Persian Gulph, taken in the years 1809-1810 illustrative of the proceedings of the forces employed on the expedition sent from Bombay, under the command of Capt. Wainwright, of H.M. Ship Chiffone, and Lieut. Col. Smith of H.M. 65E regiment against the Arabian Pirates + Eight Views of The Town And Harbour of Port Louis...

Oblong folio (330 x 485 mm.) FACSIMILE COPY; 16 four colour offset scale plates entitled 'Sixteen Views of Places In The Persian Gulph, Taken In The Years 1809-10', by Richard Temple, etched by John Clark + 8 colour plates of the town and harbour of Port Louis, 2 title pages in b/w; bound; printed on wood free book printing paper, antique wove with die printing; 22 pp., separate Introduction booklet in English and Arabic by Sheikh Hasan Al Thani; red cloth binding with gilt title on the front, fitted in a specially made cloth cardboard box, 1 view pasted on cover, 2nd reprint of 1810 edition, reproduced by Neueschwitzer AG. of Switzerland. printed by Memminger Zeitung of Germany, Box Binding by Touch Binding of the United Kingdom, Published by Touch Editions Ltd, UK, 2017.

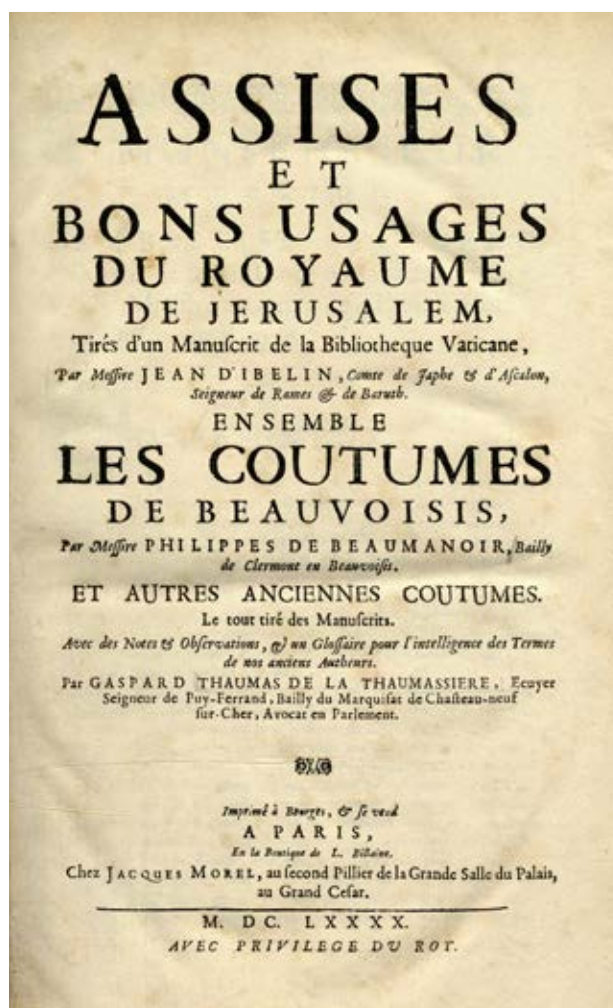
LIMITED AND NUMBERED EDITION OF 490 DELUXE COPIES of which this is number XXI (numbered from 1 to 490 in Arabic Numerals), and 510 standard edition. RARE PICTORIAL BOOK OF THE GULF. This album of the views of the Gulf of Persia is a collection of plates drawn by Richard Temple in the years 1809-10 illustrative of the proceedings of the forces employed on the expedition sent from Bombay under the command of Captain Wainwright of H. M. Ship Chiffone, and Lieutenant Colonel Smith of H. M. 65th Regiment against the Arabian Pirates. These views are highly considered among renowned sources in the Arabian Gulf history. The plates illustrate series of operations carried out by the British Naval Forces based at Bombay. This military operation took place, with full backing of the Omanis, against al-Qawassim of Ras al-Khaymah who were allied to the Wahabis at the dawn of the nineteenth century. The operation documented here is reported to be the second British expedition against the Al-Qawassim in 1809.

The album consists of two sections; the first consists of 16 plates depicting some views of this famous expedition against the Al Qawasim of Ras Al Khaimah and its dependencies. [1 view of the British fleet at Bombay harbour, 2 views of Muscat harbour, 5 views of the bombardment and occupation of Ras Al Khaimah, 1 view of Linja, and the other remaining views of Luft, Shanass, Kor Fakkan, and Ramas].

The second section portrays eight views of the positions of the British Army, commanded by the Honourable Major-General F. Abercrombe on the 26th & 30th of November & 1st of December 1810, also of the town and harbour of Port Louis. The views were drawn during the naval fleet presence on Mauritius Island in the Indian Ocean. The incident happened as a result of British hostilities against the island, an attempt of British expansionist policy to bring the island under British control.

Bibliographic references: Abbey, Travel 389, 293; Bobbins I, 115 and 274; Tooley (1954) 482, 481. [35467]

£ 450.00



87. THAUMAS, GASPARD DE LA THAUMASSIERE (1631-1702).

Assises et Bons Usages du Royaume de Jérusalem, tirés d'un Manuscrit de la Bibliothèque Vaticane par Messire, Jean d'IbelinEnsemble Les Coutumes de Beauvoisis... et autres anciennes Coutumes... Le tout tiré des Manuscrits. Avec des Notes & Observations, & un Glossaire pour l'Intelligence des termes de nos anciens Auteurs. TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.

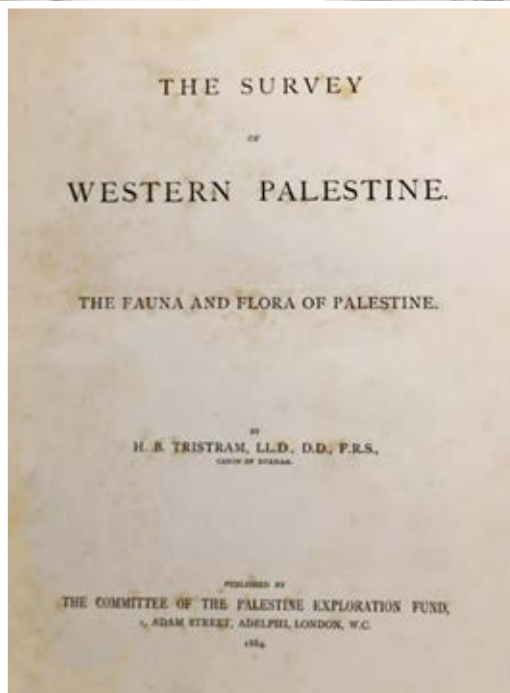
Folio. Volume I: Assises et Bons Usages du Royaume de Jerusalem: [10], [6], 292 pp., tables / Volume II: 514 pp., glossary, contemporary full calf, slightly rubbed, marbled endpaper, new spine, front fly leaf loose, scattered spotting throughout, browning to leaves, previous owner's book plate verso front endpaper, traces of few worm holes on endpapers not affecting text, Imprimé à Bourges, & se vend, en la Boutique de L. Billaine, Chez Jacques Morel, Paris, 1690.

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

The title of Assises de Jerusalem comprises the laws, statutes, usage and customs, given to the Kingdom of Jerusalem by Geoffrey, Duke of Bologne, in 1099.

The Kingdom of Jerusalem was founded by the Crusaders, who were chiefly French but of whom a great number belonged also to other Christian countries. [34295]

£ 3,000.00



88. TRISTRAM, HENRY BAKER (1822-1906).

The Survey of Western Palestine. The Fauna and Flora of Palestine.

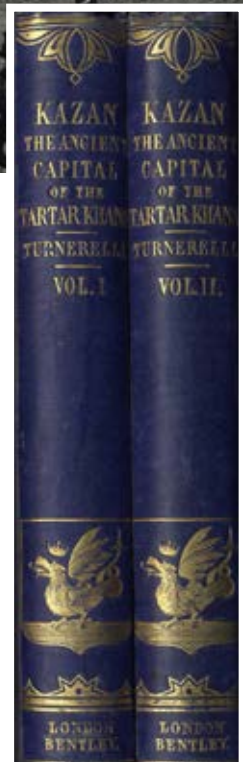
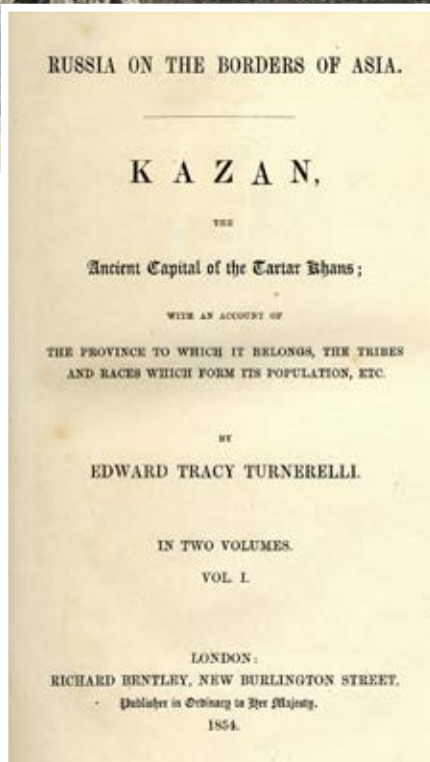
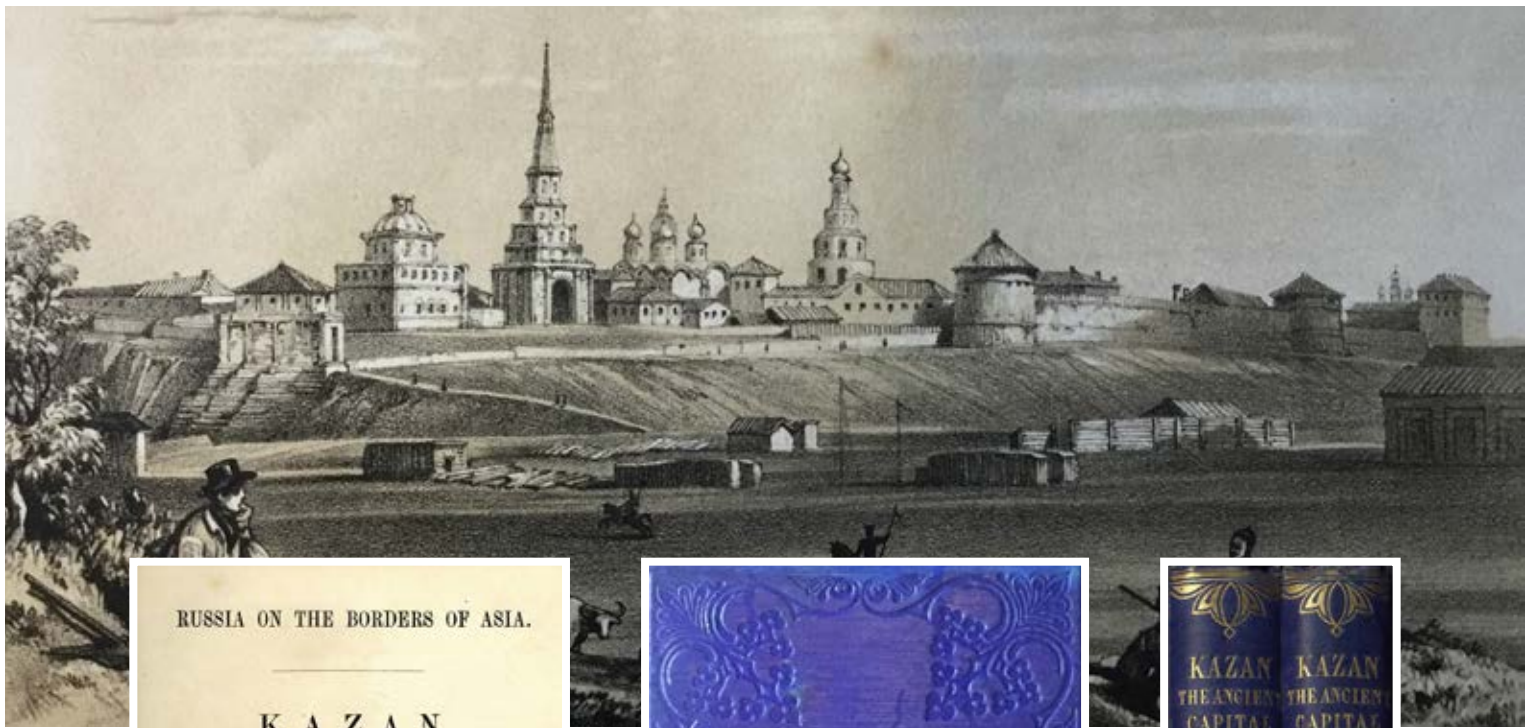
4to. xxii, 455 pp., 20 lithographed plates after Smith and Mintern, of which 13 are hand- coloured with protective tissues, presentation inscription from Arthur Wauchope [High Commissioner of Palestine] to H.W. Torrance dated 1933, later green half morocco, new endpapers, title gilt on raised spine, spotting to title & last page and outer edges, the pages inside clean and the plates fresh and bright, published by the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, London, first edition, 1884.

Henry Baker Tristram 1822-1906, was a naturalist, traveller, held the position of Canon of Durham. He visited Egypt and the Holy Land several times between 1855 and 1897. This is an account of a journey he made to the Dead Sea and Jordan in 1871.

Tristram had a wide knowledge of the natural history of the Holy Land and this monumental work on the fauna and flora of the region includes the plates of mammals and birds beautifully hand-coloured, most lithographed by J. Smith. "An account of the natural products of Palestine, based chiefly on the author's own observations and collections secured during four visits to the country. In the section on birds 348 species are enumerated, with the addition of brief notes on their occurrence and geographical distribution".

Bibliographical references: Nissen ZBI 417; Anker 510. [27964]

£ 1,700.00



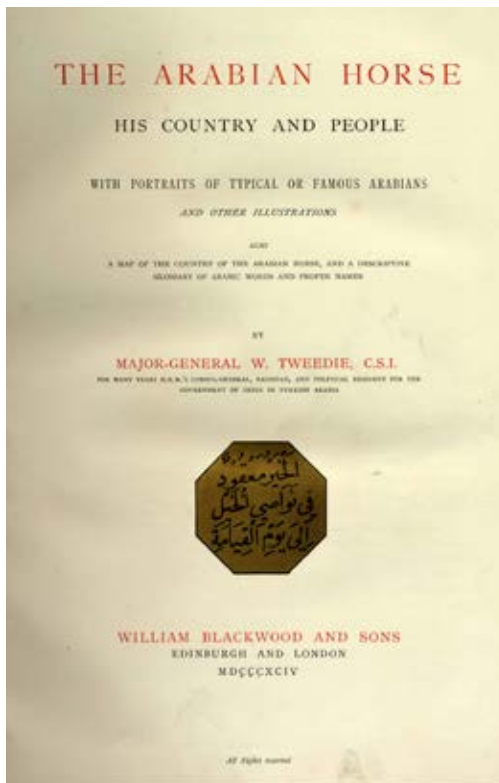
89. TURNERELLI, EDWARD TRACY (1813-1896).

Russia on The Borders of Asia, Kazan, The Ancient Capital of The Tartars Khans. TWO VOLUMES.

8vo. (195 x 118 mm), Volume I: viii, 338 pp / Volume II: viii, 320 pp. 2 lithograph plates, half-title, original decorated and blind-stamped blue cloth, salmon pink endpapers, slipcase, Richard Bentley, London, first edition, 1854.

Edward Tracy Turnerelli, son of Peter Turnerelli, a sculptor and artist, was born in London in 1813. For a time, he studied modelling under his father and at the Royal Academy, but in 1836 went to Russia, where he spent eighteen years, visiting under the Tsar's patronage the most distant parts of the country and sketching its ancient monuments. He arrived in Kazan on 20 July 1837 and became instructor in English and Latin at the university there. His book, part history, part travel guide, reflects his extensive travels through the region and his detailed study of ancient monuments, many of which he drew from his earlier album entitled "Views in Kazan" published in London in 1840. Turnerelli spent a long period of his life in Kazan, where he engraved views of that city and of the banks of the Volga. He returned to England in 1854, where he devoted the remainder of his life to politics as an ardent supporter of conservative principles. [33630]

£ 4,000.00



90. TWEEDIE, MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM (1836-1914).

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

4to. xix, 411 pp., half-title, Chromolithographed frontispiece, 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 the 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

91. UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES.

Yemen, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Oman. Official Standard Names Gazetteer. FIVE VOLUMES.

Oblong 4to. Volume 1: Yemen Arab Republic; xii, 124 pp., / Volume II: People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; xii, 204 pp., / Volume III: Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, and United Arab Emirates; xiii, 145 pp., / Volume IV: Saudi Arabia; xvi, 374 pp., / Volume V: Oman; xii, 97 pp., 5 frontispiece maps, 1 in each volume, double column per page, original decorated wrappers, spines slightly faded, minor dampness to lower edge of volume four, other wise set in very good condition, Defence Mapping Topographic Center, Washington D. C. 1976-1978.

The U.S. Board on Geographic Names is a Federal body created in 1890 and established in its present form by Public Law in 1947 to maintain uniform geographic name usage throughout the Federal Government. The Board gradually expanded its interests to include foreign names and other areas of interest to the United States, a process that accelerated during World War II. The data provided by this Gazetteer are mainly used for defence purposes. [35263]

£ 500.00



92. 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 Zeidler, 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]

£ 2,000.00



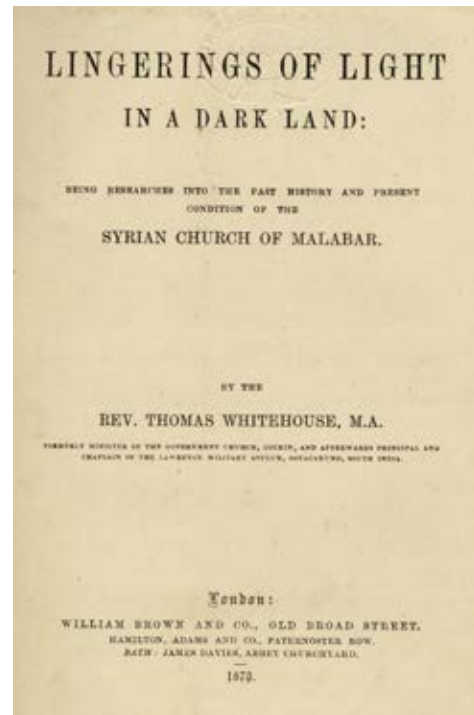
93. WHITEHOUSE, THOMAS.

Lingerings of Light in a Dark Land: being researches into the past history and present condition of the Syrian Church of Malabar.

8vo. xiv, 338 pp., frontispiece folding map, original cloth, faded and rubbed at spine extremities, from Bath Public Library with the usual blindstamps, errata slip verso front cover, front endpaper cut out, inscription on title page, copy inside clean and in very good condition, William Brown & Co, London, 1873.

RARE. In 1852 the author travelled to Malabar Coast, from that central position he conducted his observation and research with members of the Syrian Church. "The object of the writer is to throw some additional light on the most heart-stirring chapter in Church history. The attention of Christian World is increasingly turned to ancient churches of the East; and not one of them should excite deeper sympathies, or call for more earnest prayer and loving effort, than "the remnant which is left" in South India-the Syrian Church of Malabar; or as the members often call themselves, The Christians of St. Thomas". (Preface). [34969]

£ 600.00



94. WOOD, STANLEY LLEWELLYN (1866-1928).

Stanley L. Wood's illustrations to the Arabian Nights.

Set of 100 lithographs securely protected with tissue guards, in a faded blue-hulled case, minor occasional foxing, set in very good condition, Francis Edwards, London, [1890s].

Designed to be inserted into translations of the Arabian nights by Sir Richard Burton (various editions). Sheet size 25 cm x 18 cm. COPAC Stanley Llewellyn Wood (1866-1928) was a Victorian Welsh illustrator, noted for his prolific output of scenes featuring horses in action and widely used in adventure stories for boys. He worked for the publishing firm Chatto & Windus in London as an in-house illustrator. His work was exhibited in most of the principal galleries, seven of his mostly military theme works were hung at the Royal Academy.

His illustrations often appeared in early issues of Pearson's Magazine and covered a wide range of genres; notably, he illustrated George Griffith's Stories of Other Worlds (1900-1901), which was early science fiction. In 1900, he finished this work of 100 illustrations for an American edition of Burton's "The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night". [35280]

£ 500.00





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