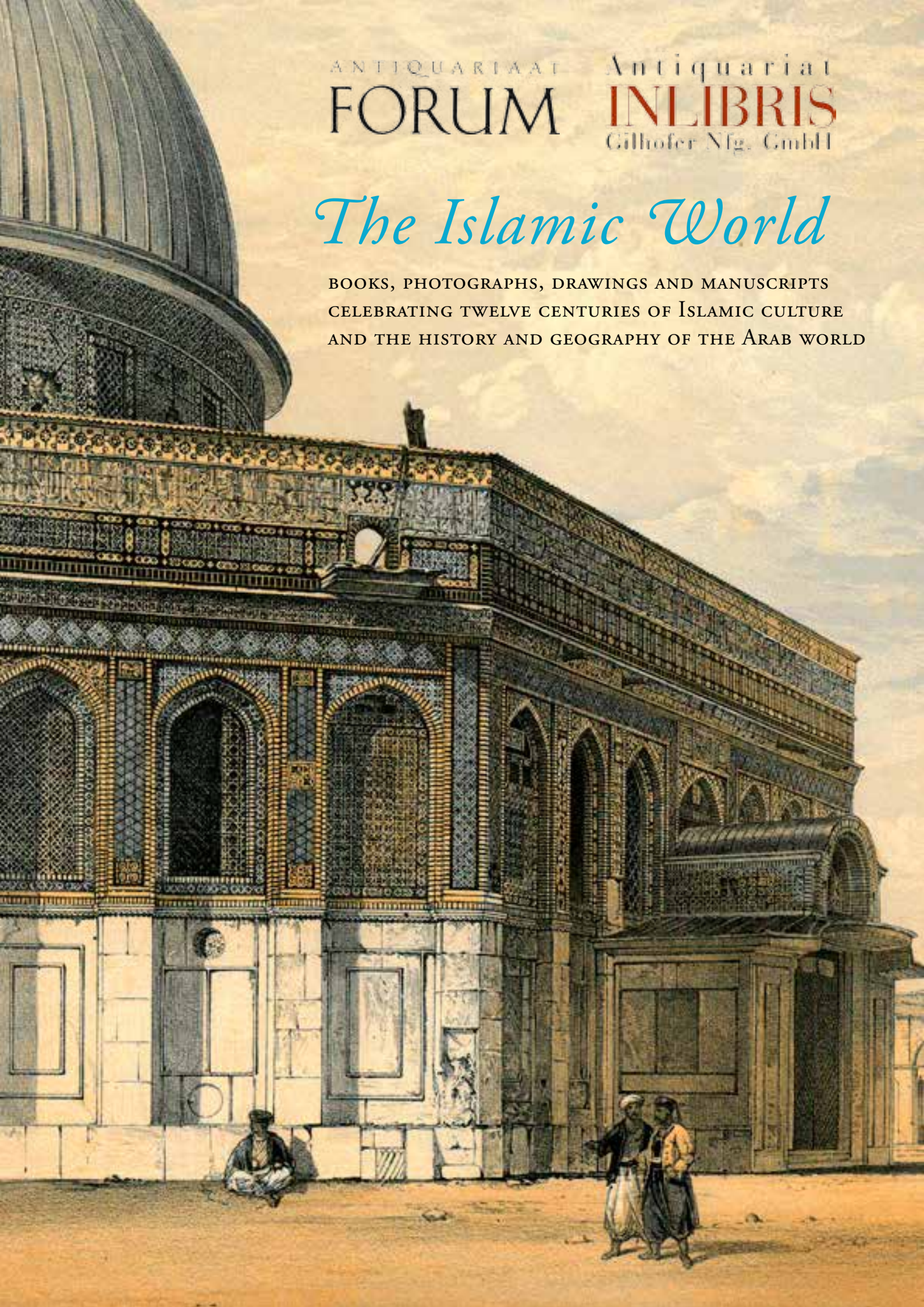


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FRONT COVER *no.* 78
INSIDE FRONT COVER *no.* 137
BACK COVER *no.* 46

*The most important voyages from the 15th to the end of the 17th century,
including the first edition of Balbi's travelogue to the Middle East in folio*

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

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

Large paper copy of the so-called "folio-edition" (although here mostly printed as 1°) of Van der Aa's voluminous collection of important voyages to the East and West Indies and other countries, undertaken by all European countries, other than the Dutch. Including voyages by Acosta, Balbi, Cabot, Cavendish, Chester, Columbus, Cortes, Coutinho, Da Cunha, Drake, Evesko, Frobisher, Gallonye, Da Gama, Garay, Garcia, Gilbert, Jenkinson, Harcourt, Herberer, Magallanes, Mildenhall and Cartwright, Mouette, Petelin and Andrasko, Raleigh, Saris, De Soto, etc.

The work is falsely attributed on the title-page to Johan Lodewijk Gottfried, by Van der Aa, most likely because he made good money publishing Gottfried's "Chronicle" in 1702. In reality Gottfried had nothing to do with the present work. The work was edited and co-published by Pieter van der Aa, known for his ambitious projects. Where other publishers were primarily concerned about the profits, Van der Aa wanted to publish outstanding books. For the present series of travels he either reused and revised older Dutch translations or had

the original accounts translated for the first time into Dutch. In 1706 he already started publishing the translated voyages both in small (8°) and large instalments (folio or 1°), and a year later he published a 28-volume set of the 8° editions. The folio editions were afterwards issued and divided in four large collections of two volumes each. The present issue, is a reissue of these four collections with their own independent title-pages and frontispieces, and adds a new general title-page and list of subscribers.

While all sets seem to be described as "folio" the present set is printed mainly as 1°, with some occasional quires in folio. And as the large editions of the two volume sets were available on normal paper (80 guilders) and on large paper (100 guilders; Hoftijzer, p. 43), it seems very likely the present set is one printed on large paper. All leaves are unwatermarked and the 1° leaves are only slightly trimmed (measuring 396 × 238 mm with the tranchefiles often still visible) the folio leaves are trimmed more and don't have visible tranchefiles. The fourth volume is from a different set which is trimmed down much more, but also combines both 1° and folio leaves. Some occasional spots, a couple minor restorations and a few wormholes; a very good set, but with the fourth volume from a different and heavily trimmed set (though printed on the same large paper), in a modern binding and lacking the frontispiece and the title-page to the volume. The seven volumes with contemporary bindings slightly worn along the extremities and with some minor wear on the sides, but otherwise very good.

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



Three Portuguese voyages to Arabian Peninsula and the East Indies

2. [AA, Pieter van der]. Naaukeurige versameling der gedenk-waardigste zee en land-reysen na Oost en West-Indiën, mitsgaders andere gewesten, ... [volume 5].

Leiden, Pieter van der Aa, 1707.

Comprising:

(1) Held-dadige scheeps-togt van Alfonso d'Albuquerque, na de Roode-Zee, in het jaar 1506.

Leiden, Pieter vander Aa, 1707.

(2) Twee ongelukkige scheeps-togten na Oost-Indien, van Jorge de Mello, in het jaar 1507. en Jorge d'Aguiar, in het jaar 1508.

Leiden, Pieter vander Aa, 1706.

2 works in 1 volume. 4° in 8s (17,5 × 11 cm). With 18 engraved double page plates and 3 engraved folding maps.

Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spine.

€ 2500

First edition of the fifth volume of the "8° edition" (here printed as 4°) of a collection of travelogues, compiled by the publisher and cartographer Pieter van der Aa (1659–1733). The complete collection, consisting of 28 volumes, was published during the years 1707–1708, covering land and sea voyages from 1246 till "this day" (1696). The work starts with the "heroic sea voyage" by the Portuguese Alfonso de Albuquerque (1453–1515). "In 1506 Albuquerque was dispatched from Lisbon on a second expedition, a voyage intended to consolidate Portuguese supremacy in the Indian Ocean. His instructions were to monopolize trade with East India for Portugal, and to exclude both Venetians and Saracens from Indian waters" (Howgego). By way of Cape of Good Hope, they sailed the coast of East

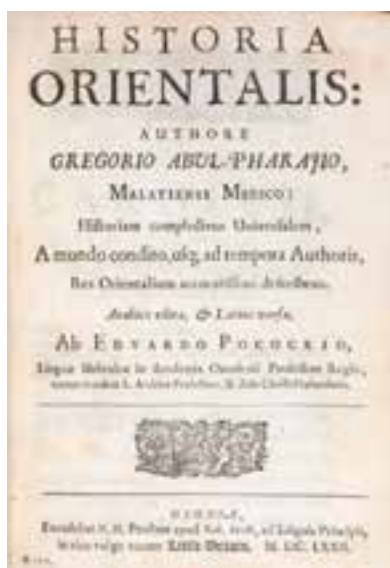


Africa to the Arabian Peninsula, where they sieged and sacked several cities (Muscat, Sohar), before continuing to India. Several Arabian cities and places are mentioned, with extensive descriptions of the events in Socotra and Ormus. The work is followed by *Twee ongelukkige scheeps-togten na Oost-Indien...*, which deals with two unfortunate voyages to the East Indies: one by Jorge de Mello in 1507, and the other by Jorge d'Aguiar, who is known for charting the African coast (1492).

Lacking the individual title-page of ad 1. With the modern bookplate of J.K. Leeksa on pastedown. Binding rubbed and damaged at top and bottom of spine. Browned with some occasional spots. Overall a good copy.

Alden & Landis 707/2; Howgego, to 1800, A23 and A42; Sabin 3; Tiele, Bibl. 5.

First edition of a 13th-century history emphasizing the Middle East, in Arabic with a Latin translation



3. 'ABU AL-FARAG (Gregorius BARHEBRAEUS) and Edward Pococke (ed.). [Historia compendiosa dynastiorum]. Al-Dhayl 'alá Tarikh mukhtasar al-duwal. Supplementum Historiae dynastiarum.

Oxford, Henry Hall for Richard Davis, 1663. 4°. (With): Historia orientalis.

Oxford, Henry Hall, prostant apud Robert Scott, 1672. (16), 66 pp., (1 bl. f.),

368, (80) pp., (1 bl. f.), (1), 565, (6) pp. In all 3 parts in 1 volume. Contemporary full vellum with ms. spine-title. In modern slipcase.

€ 12 500

Important chronicle by the great Syriac Orthodox theologian and scholar Bar Hebraeus (1226–86), also known as Abulpharagus in the Latin tradition, with the Arabic text in one volume and Pococke's Latin translation in the other. Re-issue with a new title before the Latin text, retitled "Historia orientalis". "An abridged translation (but also expanded with regard to the medical and mathematical literature of the Arabs) of his Syriac chronicle, undertaken at the request of several prominent Muslims shortly before his death" (cf. GAL). Bar Hebraeus emphasizes the Middle East in general and the East Syriac and West Syriac Christians in particular, also covering the rise and spread of Islam and relations between the Christian and Islamic worlds. His account of the destruction of the Alexandrian Library, placing it at the time of the Islamic

conquest of the city in 642 and claiming that the books were used as fuel for the ovens in the bath houses (!), contradicts most sources, which place the destruction much earlier. Even for the early periods, Bar Hebraeus makes use of sources that have since been lost, but his most original contribution remains what was in his day recent history. “The excellent presentation of the history of his century alone earns his work lasting approval” (cf. Th. Nöldeke, in: *Die orientalischen Literaturen* [1906], p. 119). As early as 1650, in his ‘*Specimen Historiae Arabum*’, the learned English orientalist Pococke (1604–91) had presented extracts from Abu’l-Farag Gregorius’s Arabic world chronicle; “finally, in 1663, he provided the complete text of the ‘*Ta’rih Mahtasar ad-duwal*’” (cf. Fück, p. 88–90). The edition of the Arabic original with a Latin translation, dedicated to King Charles II, is regarded as Pococke’s “magnum opus” (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*). Includes the 5-page “*Praefatio ad lectorem*”. “*Ouvrage estimé et peu commun [...] Le supplement forme une partie séparée de 66 pp. Dans certains exemplaires, le volume qui renferme la version latine a un nouveau titre portant: ‘Histoire orientalis...’ et la date de 1672*” (Brunet). Occasional slight browning; title shows traces of former remargining; old notes by an 18th century French owner on the pastedowns. A good copy of a rare work.

GAL I, 350. Schnurrer 170 (p. 142f). Fück, Die arabischen Studien in Europa, p. 90. Brunet I, 20. Graesse I, 8. Wing² G-2024 A. OCLC 47012464. Not in Smitskamp, PO.



4. ABU-'L-MA`ANI AL-BAGDADI, Muhammad and Joseph von HAMMER-PURGSTALL. *Juwelenschnüre Abul-Maani's (des Vaters der Bedeutungen) das ist Bruchstücke eines unbekanntenen persischen Dichters.*

Vienna, (van Ghelen'sche Erben für) Anton Doll, 1822. 8°. XIX, (1), 196 pp. Contemp. calf with giltstamped cover borders, gilt spine, gilt cover dedication; leading edges gilt; all edges gilt. € 2800

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

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

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

*Bound by J. Clarke
for the English collector Thomas Williams*

5. AESOP (ANTHONY ALSOP, editor). *Fabularum Aesopiarum delectus.*

[16], 128, [8] pp. Oxford, Sheldonian Theatre (University Press), Johan Croke, 1698. 8°. With fine engraved frontispiece by M. Burg, engraved view of the Sheldonian Theatre on title-page, and engraved headpiece. Early 19th-century green morocco, with gilt monogram of Thomas Williams in centre on front cover and his coat of arms in centre on back cover, gold-tooled turn-ins, gilt edges. € 3250

First edition of a rare polyglot Aesop, in Latin with most fables also in Greek, Hebrew or Arabic. The book contains 237 fables in Latin verse, parallel with the original Greek of the first 158 fables, the Hebrew of the next 10 fables, the Arabic of the next 8 fables, while the last 60 fables are in Latin only. The index to the fables is also in 4 languages. The book is beautifully printed in a fine small Greek and Latin type, and in slightly larger Hebrew and Arabic type. The present copy is bound in green morocco by J. Clarke for the English collector Thomas Williams, whose library was sold on April 5, 1827.

Binding rubbed. Fine copy with wide margins from the Library of Thomas Williams.

Carter, Hist. of Oxford Univ. Press, 1698-2; ESTC R19323; Wing A 729; Sale Cat. Library Thomas Williams 22; De Ricci, English Collectors, p. 99; not in Fabula Docet; Hobbs.



6. AL-BAGHDADI, [Abu Mansur ibn Tahir ibn] Muhammad. [Kitab fi' l-misaha]. Libro del modo di dividere le superficie, attribuito a Machometo Bagdedino. Mandato in luce la prima volta da M. Giovanni Dee da Londra, e da M. Federici Commandino da Urbino.

Pesaro, Girolamo Concordia, 1570. 4°. (4), 44 ff. With numerous diagrams in the text. Contemp. limp vellum. € 9500

First edition in Italian of Al-Baghdadi's work on mensuration and the division of surfaces. The Baghdad-born 10th-century mathematician was also a noted theologian and scholar of fiqh (Islamic law) and the principles of jurisprudence (usul al-fiqh); his contributions to arithmetics are discussed extensively in DSB xv, 9f. When the English scholar John Dee visited the Urbino mathematician Federico Commandino in 1563, he gave him a manuscript translation of al-Baghdadi's Arabic treatise on the division of rectilinear plane figures ("De superficierum divisionibus"). "Commandino published this Latin translation and added a short treatise of his own to condense and generalize the discussion in the manuscript" (DSB III, 364). Dee's manuscript is now in the Ambrosiana, MS P. 236 sup. (copied by Dee from his older codex, British Museum, Cotton, MS Tiberius B. IX). "Commandino seems to have held on to the text for a long time for he published it only in 1570, an Italian translation by a pupil appearing in the same year. Commandino's edition displays the editor's customary creative insight. Whereas the Arabo-Latin treatise pertained only to the case of pentagons, Commandino added two problems of his own, generalizing the theory to all plane rectilinear figures. An undated letter (but datable to 1563) from Dee to Commandino prefaces the volume. In the preface Dee conjectures that the Machometus treatise is really the lost 'Liber Divisionum' of Euclid (sig. *3v-4). This has subsequently been disproved, although the 'De superficierum divisionibus' does contain some Euclidean ideas and has been used to reconstruct the 'Liber Divisionum'" (P. L. Rose, *The Italian Renaissance of Mathematics* [Geneva 1975], pp. 199f.).

A well-preserved, appealing copy.

Adams M 1893. BM-STC 455. Edit 16, CNCE 24971. Riccardi, III, 361, 6.2. DNB V, 727. OCLC 29134889. DSB III, 364 (s. v. Commandino); cf. IV, 5f. (Dee).



Al Madkhal

7. AL-QABISI, Abu Al-Saqr Abd al-Aziz Bin Othman Bin Ali (ALCHABITIUS). [Libellus Isagogicus
8. Al-madkhal]. Preclarum su[m]mi in astroru[m] scientia principis Alchabitii opus ad scrutanda stellaru[m] [...].

Venice, Petrus Liechtenstein, 1521. 4°. 64 ff. With several diagrams and woodcut initials in the text and the printer's full-page woodcut device on the final page, printed in red and black. Modern limp vellum with ties. € 28 000



"Early edition of Alchabitius' 'Introduction to the Mystery of Judgments from the Stars', with the 'modern' version by Antonius de Fantis. Sessa issued the same work at the same time, but Liechtenstein's edition is superior and especially esteemed for the fine woodcut in black and red (printer's mark) at the end" (Weil). Translated by Joannes Hispalensis (in 1144), with the commentary of Joannes de Saxonia. "Although al-Qabisi's education was primarily in geometry and astronomy, his principal surviving treatise, 'Al-madkhal ila sina'at ahkam al-nujum' ('Introduction into the Art of Astrology') in five sections [...], is on astrology. The book, as the title indicates, is an introductory exposition of some of the fundamental principles of genethliology; its present usefulness lies primarily in its quotations from the Sassanian Andarzghar literature and from al-Kindi, the Indians, Ptolemy, Dorotheus of Sidon, Masha'allah, Hermes Trismegistus, and Valens. Although completely lacking in originality, it was highly valued as a textbook [... The] Latin version was commented on by Joannes de Saxonia at Paris in 1331" (DSB).

Title slightly smudged; occasional waterstaining. From the library of Curt Wallin with his armorial bookplate on the pastedown. Rare; a single copy in auction records since 1975.

Edit 16, CNCE 834. Adams A 24. BM-STC 1. BM I, 307. IA 102.864. Essling 301. Sander 223. Houzeaul Lancaster I, 3848. DSB XI, 226. Weil, Cat. VI, 29. OCLC 46413115. Cf. M. H. Fikri, Treasures from The Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe (Qatar 2009), nos. 9f.

9. AL-TAHTAWI, Rafi' Ali Asad Rifa'ah. Al-Ta'rifat al-shafiyah li-murid al-jughrafiyah.

Bulaq (Cairo), dar al-Tiba'ah al-Khidiwiyah, 1250 AH [1834/35 AD]. Tall 4° (c. 180 × 258 mm). 28, 303 (1), 96 pp. With 2 folding engraved astronomical plates at the end. Printed in Arabic within double ruled borders. Contemp. blind-stamped calf with fore-edge flap and cover ornaments. Dutch paste-paper endpapers. € 6500

The Arabic translation of Conrad Malte-Brun's "Géographie Universelle et Cosmographie" was one of Egyptian scholar Tahtawi's first efforts, completed in Cairo in 1249 AH, just before he opened a school of languages in 1835. The present volume comprises an extract of the same, published the following year. Tahtawi (Sheik Rhufai, 1801–73), who had studied in Paris, is considered one of the early adapters to Islamic modernism, a movement that sought to integrate Islamic principles with European social theories, and his school was influential in the development of science, law, literature and Egyptology in 19th-century Egypt (cf. GAL II, p. 481).

Binding insignificantly scuffed and rubbed at extremities. French manuscript title label pasted to lower inside cover. A few scattered spots, otherwise a very clean copy.

GAL S II, p. 732. OCLC 11760313.



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

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

Lisbon, Typographia da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1884–1935. Small 2° (235 × 295 mm). 7 vols. xxiii, (1), 448 pp. lviii, 454, (2) pp. xv, (1), 406, (2) pp. xxxvi, 332 pp. cxlvii, (1), 514 pp. cviii, 498, (2) pp. 313 pp. Splendidly gilt mottled full calf bindings with red spine labels and gilt arms to covers. Marbled endpapers. € 9500



The letters of Afonso d'Albuquerque (1453–1515), the Great, published from 1884 onwards under the direction of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa, and edited by Raymundo Antonio de Bulhão Pato. While Albuquerque's famous "Commentaries", which ran to a large number of editions, were collected from his papers by his son Afonso (d. 1580), who published them posthumously in 1557, "the only documents actually originating from the father are in the form of letters" (Howgego). This definitive collection includes a large number of despatches to the King. Albuquerque was one of the most striking personalities in the history of Portuguese discovery and colonialism and is the founder of the Portuguese Empire in the East Indies. He advanced the three-fold Portuguese grand scheme of combatting Islam and securing the trade of spices and the establishment of a vast Portuguese Asian empire. He was the first European to enter the Gulf, led the first voyage by a European fleet into the Red Sea, and was also the first westerner to reach the coast of South-Eastern Arabia: "In 1506 Albuquerque was despatched from Lisbon on an expedition, intended to consolidate Portuguese supremacy in the Indian Ocean. His instructions were to monopolize trade with East India for Portugal, and to exclude both

Venetians and Saracens from Indian waters [...] Attacks were made on the Arab ports at Malindi, Hoja, Lamu and Brava, before continuing to Socotra [...] Sailing from Socotra with six ships, Albuquerque coasted the Arabian peninsula, sacked Muscat and Sohar, and then launched an attack on Hormuz during the months of September and October 1507. In spite of the overwhelming forces assembled against him by the island's twelve-year-old ruler, Albuquerque mounted a successful siege, with the result that the ruler become a vassal of the Portuguese crown [...]" (Howgego I, 19–21).

Occasional foxing and browning as common, due to paper; but on the whole a very clean, wide-margined copy, splendidly bound for Dom Diogo de Bragança, Marquês de Marialva (1930–2012), with his arms on the upper covers.

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

The first edition of the most influential work of Oriental fiction

11. [ALF LAYLAH WA-LAYLAH]. Alf layla wa-layla. Vols. I and II.

Bulaq, Matba'at Bulaq, 1251 AH [1835 AD]. Royal 8°. 707 pp. (instead of 710, the two missing leaves and two small missing corners supplied in facsimile from the Oxford copy). 620 pp. Printed in Arabic throughout, each page framed by double rules. With large woodcut vignettes on opening page. The first volume (I) bound in somewhat later (c. 1890) red morocco with flap, boards decorated with arabesque ornaments and ruled by double fillets and wavy borders. The second volume bound in original brown morocco with flap and blindstamped central ornament (spine professionally repaired). € 185 000



The first complete edition of the Thousand and One Nights in the original Arabic; of the utmost rarity. Also the oldest printed version of “The Nights” in Arabic by a non-European, preceded only by the 1814–18 Calcutta edition, which was published by the British East India Company with an English title page and contained the first 200 “Nights” only. A complete Arabic edition of the “Nights” was begun by the EIC in 1839 and was finished in 1842, but with the exception of the first 200 “Nights” already published, more than three quarters of that text were “printed directly or indirectly from the printed Bulaq text” (Grotzfeld, 73). The importance of the Bulaq edition as the final received corpus of the “Arabian Nights” cannot be overestimated: this first complete edition to be printed in the original language provides the culminating point of an oral and manuscript textual tradition reaching back more than a thousand years; until today all modern editions and translations are based on this corpus. “The earliest proof of the very existence of the work titled ‘Alf layla’ is the [9th century] paper fragment published by Nabbia Abbott. The last decisive act in the textual history of the work now commonly known as the ‘Thousand and One Nights’ took place with the printed editions Bulaq 1835 and Calcutta 1839–42, which, by their wide distribution, put an end to the development of the work’s Arabic text. In between these two points, there is a period of a thousand years during which the work has changed continually” (Marzolph, 51). Thus, even up to the present day “the

first Bulaq edition (1835) gives the most trustworthy text” (Encyclopaedia Britannica [1952 ed.], xxii, 152).

For the present edition, the earliest ever printed and until today the most authoritative of the complete Arabic text, OCLC locates no more than 8 copies worldwide. No copies recorded at international auctions during the last decades; the single other copy to have appeared on the market within the last fifty years – a complete set – was sold by us in 2014.

The appealing bindings are slightly rubbed. Slight browning to early leaves of vol. I; loss of first two leaves; third (and final) leaf remargined with slight corner loss (all supplied in photofacsimile from the Oxford copy). A 20th century scholar’s notes on front endpapers. Vol. II shows some dampstaining throughout, with some tears to final leaves; the “Nights” numbered in red pencil by a late 19th century owner; spine professionally restored. A fine copy of the most desirable monument in the history of Arabic printing and literature.

Chauvin IV, 18, 20K. Brunet III, 1715. Graesse IV, 523. Fawzi M. Tadrus, Printing in the Arab World with emphasis on Bulaq Press (Doha: University of Qatar, 1982), p. 64. Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution. A Cross-Cultural Encounter, Westhofen 2002, p. 184. Heinz Grotzfeld. Neglected Conclusions of the “Arabian Nights”: Gleanings in Forgotten and Overlooked Recensions. In: Journal of Arabic Literature, Vol. 16, (1985), pp. 73-87. Ulrich Marzolph (ed.). The Arabian nights in transnational perspective, Wayne State University Press 2007, p. 51.



12. [ALF LAYLAH WA-LAYLAH]. Arabian Nights. Entertainments Consisting of One Thousand and One Stories Told by the Sultanes of the Indies, to Divert the Sultan from the Execution of a Bloody Vow [...]. Translated into French from the Arabian MSS., by Mr. Galland, of the Royal Academy; and now done into English from the last Paris Edition. The Seventh Edition.

London, G. Buckeridge, 1736. 2° (195 × 303 mm). 3 parts in one vol.; incomplete. (139)–148, 153–293, (1) pp. 320 pp. 250 pp. Contemp. English calf; spine silt with giltstamped red label. € 2500

Undocumented, early edition (here counted as “the seventh”), printed and published by G. Buckeridge of Baldwin’s Gardens, Holborn. Galland’s liberal but highly influential French translation, adapted to Parisian tastes, was published in 12 volumes between 1704 and 1717. “Even before the last of Galland’s volumes had been published in France, some of his stories had been translated into English and were circulating as cheap chap-books on the popular market” (R. Irwin, *The Arabian Nights: A Companion*, p. 19). This is one of the several early English editions, all very rare: indeed, no other copy of this one, printed more than a century before Edward Lane’s translation, is recorded by OCLC. It is also uncommon for being generously printed in two columns in the folio format, rather than as the usual duodecimo set. “Galland’s translation [...] was quickly translated into English and German. It enjoyed a most remarkable success throughout Europe, perceptible even in children’s literature, and contributed significantly to the new image which enlightened Europeans entertained of the Islamic East: after Galland, this was no longer the home of the Antichrist and of accursed heresy, but rather the ever-constant Orient beneath an eternally fair sky, boasting splendid colours and unheard-of wealth, Caliphs, Viziers, and Kadis, harems, fairy-tale princes, fairies and genies, sorcerers and sages, a world of fantastic adventure and outrageous incidents” (cf. Fück, p. 101).

Begins with the 66th Night, bound thus in the 18th century, lacking the first and much of the second book (“volume”) of the first part. Upper hinge repaired; wants pp. 1–138 and pp. 149–152 of the first part; first leaf severely damaged with loss (re-margined); slighter loss to lower edge of final leaf. From the library of the Rev. Lyndhurst Burton Towne of Harlow (his bookplate to pastedown).

Cf. Chauvin IV, 185 D (the 4th ed., in-12°). OCLC 731574131 (1736: the 8th ed., in-12°).

13. [ALF LAYLAH WA-LAYLAH]. The Arabian Nights, in five volumes, translated by the Reverend Edward Forster.

London, W. Bulmer & Co. for William Miller, 1802. 8°. 5 vols. With 24 engr. plates after Robert Smirke. Contemp. full straight-grained blue morocco, Greek key patterned boards, spine gilt in compartments, all edges gilt. € 3500

First edition of this early translation by Edward Forster (1769–1828), based on the French version of Antoine Galland, which had first appeared between 1704 and 1717. “Galland’s translation [...] was quickly translated into English and German. It enjoyed a most remarkable success throughout Europe, perceptible even in children’s literature, and contributed significantly to the new image which enlightened Europeans entertained of the Islamic East: after Galland, this was no longer the home of the Antichrist and of accursed heresy, but rather the ever-constant Orient beneath an eternally fair sky, boasting splendid colours and unheard-of wealth, Caliphs, Viziers, and Kadis, harems, fairy-tale princes, fairies and genies, sorcerers and sages, a world of fantastic adventure and outrageous incidents” (cf. Fück, p. 101). After having studied law and medicine at Balliol and St Mary Hall, Oxford, Forster decided to enter the clergy. He soon “entered into an engagement with a bookseller, William Miller [...], to issue tastefully printed editions of the works of standard authors, illustrated by the best artists of the day” (DNB). The series was conceived with “Don Quixote” in 1801. His “Arabian Nights” were frequently reprinted, seeing five editions by 1854. The present set is distinguished by the beautiful illustrations after Smirke, “whom every person of correct taste will acknowledge to be second to none in this range of art” (i, vii), as well as by the elegantly gilt navy blue morocco bindings. Some occasional spotting due to paper, some slight wear and scuffing, but a beautiful set altogether.



Chauvin IV, 239. Brunet III, 1716. Graesse IV, 524. Lowndes/Bohn I, 59. DNB VII, 453. OCLC 5782874. Thieme/B. XXXI, 164 (illustrations).

First English translation of the “most complete” version

14. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA]. TORRENS, Henry (transl.). The Book of the Thousand Nights and One Night: from the Arabic of the Aegyptian M.S. as edited by Wm. Hay Macnaghten, Esq. B.C.S. Done into English by Henry Torrens B.C.S. B.A. and of the Inner Temple. Vol. I [no more published].

Calcutta & London, W. Thacker & Co/W. H. Allen & Co., 1838. 8°. (4), II pp. (2), III pp. VIII pp., 492 pp., XLVIII pp. With engr. title page and blue and red printed header to p. 1. Bound in contemporary half calf on marbled boards with gilt titles to spine, a clean and crisp copy. € 3500

Rare first English translation of the “most complete” version of the Arabian Nights, that of the Egyptian manuscript tradition. “[U]ntil the one-volume translation of Henry Torrens appeared in 1838, Galland’s work was the only version [of the Arabian Nights] known in England” (Shaw). However, unlike the later translations of Edward Lane, John Payne, and Richard Burton, Torrens’s work is extremely scarce in the present day

no copies have been noted at auction since 1975. This is due partly to its printing in India, and partly to the fact that Torrens abandoned his project shortly after beginning the translation, based on the Egyptian ms. in the possession of his colleague Sir William MacNaghten.

The “Nights” have been often recognised as “the Islamic world’s major contribution to world literature and an icon that has permeated literary imagery around the world” (Enc. of Islam), while Torrens’s work has been highly praised by recent commentators for its sophisticated and sensitive rendering of the original Arabic: “Torrens’s translation is a far more faithful rendering of the Arabic original (preserving, as it does, the spirit of the Orient and that most important feature of Arabic poetry, its rhyming-scheme) than Lane’s more scholarly version, which renders Arabic verse into English prose” (Hawari). Interestingly, whereas Edward Lane’s translation “has done away with any such anecdotes and tales as are on any account objectionable”, Torrens deals with the more explicit sexual subjects of the “Nights” by “omitting only the objectionable terms – not whole portions of tales”. Rida Hawari of King Saud University, Riyadh, has in fact noted that Torrens’s translation “sometimes imitates the essentially Arabian monorhyming technique and, by so doing, he gives a true impression of this difficult Arabian practice.”

A fine copy from the estate of Clifton Hall, Staffordshire, and bearing the ownership inscription of Henry John Pye, Esq. (1802–84), son of poet laureate Henry James Pye.

E. Littman, “Alf Layla wa-Layla,” The Encyclopaedia of Islam, New Ed., vol. I, fasc. 6 (Leiden, 1956), pp. 358–364. Rida Hawari, “The Cult of the ‘Exotic’ in Victorian Literature: the Nights translations of William Torrens and Edward Lane”, Journal of King Saud University vol. 4, Arts (2), pp. 65–76 (A.H. 1412/1992) & “Poetical Orientalization in 18th and 19th Century England with Reference to William Thackeray and His Literary Relations”, Bulletin of the Faculty of Arts, University of Riyadh vol. I, pp. 7–12 (1970). Sheila Shaw, “Early English Editions of the Arabian Nights: Their Value to 18th Century Literary Scholarship,” The Muslim World Vol. 49, pp. 232–238 (1959).



Rare printing from Cairo

15. [ALMANACH]. Annuaire de la République Française, calculé pour le méridien du Caire, l’an IX de l’ère française.

Cairo, de l’Imprimerie Nationale, an IX [1800/1801]. Small 4°. 68, (2), 48 pp. Title-page printed in red. Contemp. half calf with gilt spine. € 15 000



Rare Cairo imprint. Includes navigational tables, a concordance between the Muslim and the French Republican calendar, and a comparison of French and Egyptian units of measure. Of particular importance is a table of French army in the Orient, showing the members of the administration, of finances, of the Commission of Sciences and Arts, of the Institute, etc.

Only in October 1798 had J. J. Marcel arrived in Cairo with his employees and types to organize the Imprimerie Orientale, thus introducing modern printing to the Arab world. “The expedition of Napoleon Bonaparte to Egypt from 1798 until 1801 was a prelude to modernity. It was to change permanently the traditional Arab world [...] The French brought Arabic typography to Egypt, where it was practised under the supervision [...] of Jean Joseph Marcel [...]. Only a few days after the French troops landed [...] they set up the Imprimerie Orientale et Française there. It was an extraordinarily important turning point. For, leaving aside the Hebrew printing presses in Egypt of the 16th to the 18th centuries, until this date announcements and news addressed to Arabs there, as well as in other parts of the Arab-Islamic world, had been spread only in hand-writing or orally, by criers, preachers or storytellers” (D. Glass and G. Roper, cf. below).

Careful repairs to binding. From the library of the British physician and army surgeon Sir Robert Alexander Chermiside (1787–1860) with his bookplate. Rare; only 3 copies in France (Paris, Strasbourg, Lyon).

Geiss 17. De Meulenaere 17. OCLC 492265052. Deschamps, L’Imprimerie hors l’Europe, p. 69 & 28. Guémard, p. 25 & 46 (“C’est lui [J. J. Marcel] qui édita [...] les précieux annuaires de l’an VIII et IX”). Cf. D. Glass/G. Roper, The Printing of Arabic Books in the Arab World, in: Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution (Gutenberg Museum Mainz 2002), p. 177–225, at 182.

16. ANDRADE, Jacinto Freyre de. *Vida de Dom João de Castro Quarto Viso-Rey da India* Escrita por Jacinto Freyre de Andrada.

Lisbon, Officina Craesbeeckiana, 1651. Small 2° (210 × 280 mm). (8), 444, (48) pp. With separate engr. title page, eng. portrait after the prelims and full-page woodcut on p. 59. Contemp. limp vellum with remains of ties. € 25 000

First edition. “Cette biographie est un des livres classiques de la langue portugaise” (Brunet). Includes an account of the battles at Ormuz between the Turks and the Arabs. Dom João de Castro (1500–48) was a naval officer and later Viceroy of Portuguese India. In 1538 he embarked on his first voyage to India, arriving at Goa and immediately proceeding to the defense of Diu. Castro was responsible for the overthrow of Mahmud, King of Gujarat whose interests threatened Portuguese control of the Goan coast. His voyages frequently took him to the coasts of Arabia, and his present biography contains many details about the Peninsula, especially about Aden and the sea route to Mecca. Castro died in Goa in 1548 and was initially buried there, but his remains were later exhumed and transferred to Portugal.

Contemp. ink ownership to printed title. Binding loosened in places, still a good, wide-margined copy of this rare edition.

Atabey 462. Brunet I, 263. Graesse I, 118.



Incunable on poisons, using various Arabic sources



17. ARDUINO, Sante. [Incipit:] *Incipit liber de venenis ...* (Colophon: Venice, Bernardino Rizzo, 1492). 2° (42 × 28 cm). [4], 101, [1] ll. Modern black- and gold-tooled calf. € 45 000

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

BMC STC Italian, p. 927; Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke 02318, www.gesamtkatalogderwiegendrucke.de, Thorndike III, p. 545; USTC (no copies mentioned).

Important work by unknown author claiming to be Aristotle, the latter regarded as one of the most authoritative ancient writers by Arabic scholars in Muslim lands



18. [ARISTOTLE (previous attribution: now attributed to THEOPHRASTUS)] and Simone PORZIO. De coloribus libellus, a Simone Portio Neapolitano latinate donatus, & cometariis illustrates.

197, [3] pp. Florence, Laurentius Torrentini, 1548. 4°. With 2 woodcut initials. Contemporary vellum. € 12,500

First edition of one of the earliest printed books on colour, the translation and commentary by the Neapolitan physician and philosopher Simone Porzio. The work, usually attributed to Aristotle, is now considered to be the work of the peripatetic scholar and pupil of Aristotle, Theophrastus. The works of Aristotle and his pupils were translated into Arabic, influencing such prominent Islamic philosophers as Al-Kindi, Al-Farabi, Avicenna and Averroes.

“As the author states at the end of the treatise, it is intended rather to supply data for a detailed examination into the scientific theory of colour than to expound a complete thesis. He has realized that the development of colour in animals and plants depends to some extent on heat, and he seems to suggest that heat and moisture are the controlling factors. It is of more value as a collection of observed facts than for any theory of the origin and development of colour in physical life” (Aristotle, *Minor Works*, Cambridge and London, Loeb Classical Library, 1936, p. 3).

Spine a bit damaged. Good and clean copy of an important treatise on colour.

Adams Pr1958; Caillet 888i; Hoffman I, 289 (“Rare and very important”); Kemp, The science of art, p. 264; Schwab, Bibliographie d’Aristotle 3503.

Three alchemical treatises together with a short medical dictionary referring to many Arab authorities

19. BARNAUD, Nicolas. Tractatulus chemicus, theosophiae palmarium dictus, anonymi cuiusdam Philosophi antiqui a Nicolao Barnaudo ... nunc primùm editus, & Avriga ad quadrigam auriferam, quam superiore anno emisit, ducendam factus; quemque brevi (Deo dante) generosi equi, de eadem sacrâ philosophiâ tractantes, sequentur.

Leiden, Thomas Basson, 1601. With woodcut printer’s device on title-page. [26]; [16], [36] ll.; 47, [1 blank] pp.

With:

(2) **BARNAUD, Nicolas.** De occulta philosophia, epistola cuiusdam patris ad filium ... Nunc primum in lucem edita in gratiam omnium philosophorum, maximè verò Batavorum.

Leiden, Thomas Basson, 1601. With woodcut printer’s device on title-page.

(3) **BRA, Hendrik van.** Medicamentorum simplicium & faciliè parabilium ad calculum enumeratio, et quomodo iis utendum sit brevis institutio.

Franeker, Gillis Radæus, 1589. With woodcut fleuron on title-page

(4) **BARNAUD, Nicolas.** Commentariolum in ænigmaticum quoddam epitaphium bononiæ studiorum, ante multa secula Marmoreo lapidi insculptum. Huic additi sunt processus chæmivi non pauci.

Leiden, Thomas Basson, 1597. With woodcut printer’s device on title-page. 4 works in 1 volume 8°. Richly blind-tooled and panel-stamped binding (dated 1563), with a panel of the Crucifixion (82 × 50 mm), signed CK (or GK?) on the front board and of Lady Justice (78 × 48mm) on the back board. € 16 500



Collection of four very rare medical and alchemical works printed in the Netherlands, including three by the widely-travelled French alchemist and physician Nicolas Barnaud (1538–1604) and one by the Dutch physician Hendrik van Bra (1555–1622). The work by Bra (ad 3) is a short medical dictionary, giving short descriptions of medicines and referring to the source for each entry, they include Arab authorities such as Ibn Sina (Avicenna), Masawaih al-Mardini (Mesue the younger) and Ibn Zuhr (Avenzoar), but also Boqrat (Hippocrates), Abû Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariyyâ al-Râzî (Rhazes), Galen, Jacques Dubois (Sylvius), Fuchs, etc.

Ad 1: “Barnaud presents an alchemical interpretation of his own of the “Bologna enigma”, ... In the rest of the work, Barnaud edits five “proceedings” ..., brief alchemical texts of obscure origin. [Ad 2 & 4:] ... his last two works looks rather like appendices to the preceding ones; their value resides not so much in the anonymous, fragmentary, vrief and obscure texts which are dited in them, as in the prefaces and political dedications which make them real propaganda pamphlets, at the same time Calvinist, alchemical, and quasi-milleniarian” (Mulso & Rohls).

With ownerships inscription of Daniel Crusius (1589–1640), physician at Basel and later at Erfurt, where he was appointed “Rathmeister” and “Ober Schloss Herr” and author of several medical books. Last work heavily trimmed, occasionally touching a quire signature or catchword, first title-page somewhat soiled and a couple occasional spots. A very good copy. Binding damaged at the corners and lacking one tie, but still good.

Ad 1-2, & 4: *Mulso & Rohls, Socinianism and Arminianism*, p 84; ad 1: *Caillet I*, 747; *STCN* (2 copies in London); ad 2: *Caillet I*, 744 *STCN* (2 copies in London); ad 3: *BMN I*, p. 376; *Typ. Batava 766* (3 copies); ad 4: *Duveen*, p. 44; *STCN* (2 copies).

Rare first Russian edition of 1507/08 Middle Eastern voyage

20. BAUMGARTEN, Martin von. Posetitel i opisatel Sviatykh Mest, ..., ili Puteshestvie Martyna Baumgartena, ..., v Egipt, Araviu, Palestinu i Siriu, i vozvrashchenie ottuda v Germaniu, ... [= A visit to and description of the Holy Lands, or: Martin von Baumgarten’s travels through Egypt, Arabia, Palestine and Syria and return to the German lands].

St Petersburg, printing office of the Korpusa Chuzhestrannykh Edinoverstov [= corps of foreign associates?], 1794. Large 4° (24.5 × 19 cm). Contemporary Russian mottled, tanned sheepskin, richly gold-tooled spine, block-printed decorated endpapers. Kept in a modern slipcase. € 17 000



First and only Russian edition of one of the most important early descriptions of a journey through the Middle East. Martin von Baumgarten (1473–1535), from Breitenbach in Austria visited the Middle East from April 1507 to July 1508. He set off from Kufstein to Venice then travelled via Croatia to Corfu, Crete, Cyprus, Egypt, Palestine, Damascus and Beirut, then back to Cyprus and returning by the same route to Kufstein. The Russian edition was prepared by the Russian Enlightenment writer, poet and translator Vasily Grigorievich Ruban (1742–1795).

With owner’s name and library stamp. In very good condition (most leaves fine), with only a small corner of 1 leaf torn off and an occasional small minor stain or spot. Binding with some small scuff marks but still good.

KVK & WorldCat (5 copies); cf. *Howgego*, to 1800, B49 (*Latin & English eds.*).

21. BEATO, A. et al. Photograph album. Egypt and the Holy Land.

Egypt and the Holy Land., [1870s–80s]. Oblong 2° (365 × 510 mm). 105 albumen prints (from 100 × 140 mm to 265 × 360 mm, or the reverse), mounted recto and verso, captured in english. Black half morocco. € 8500



An attractive and well-preserved album of large photographs showing monuments, landscapes, cityscapes of Egypt and the Holy land. It depicts views of Cairo taken from different spots, the Osiris temple of Seti I in Abydos, the tombs of Beni Hasan, different views of Luxor, etc. Other photos show panoramic views of Jerusalem, different sites of the city like Damascus gate and St. Stephen's gate, the Mosque of Omar and many more, as well as views of other cities.

Antonio Beato (after 1832–1906) also known as Antoine Beato, was a British and Italian photographer. He is noted for his genre works, portraits, views of the architecture and landscapes of Egypt and the other locations in the Mediterranean region. He was the younger brother of photographer Felice Beato (1832–1909).

Binding slightly worn.

Rare work on falconry and cormorant fishing



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

Évreux, Charles Hérissey, 1903. Large 8° (28,5 × 21,5 cm). With 35 plates and numerous illustrations in text. Modern red half sheepskin, with the original publisher's printed wrappers bound in. € 2750

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

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

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

23. [BIBLIA ARABICO-LATINA – EVANGELIUM]. *Arbaʿat Anajil Yasuʿ al-Masih Sayyidina al-Muqaddasah. Sacrosancta quatuor Iesu Christi D. N. Evangelia. Arabice scripta, Latine reddita, figurisq[ue] ornata.*

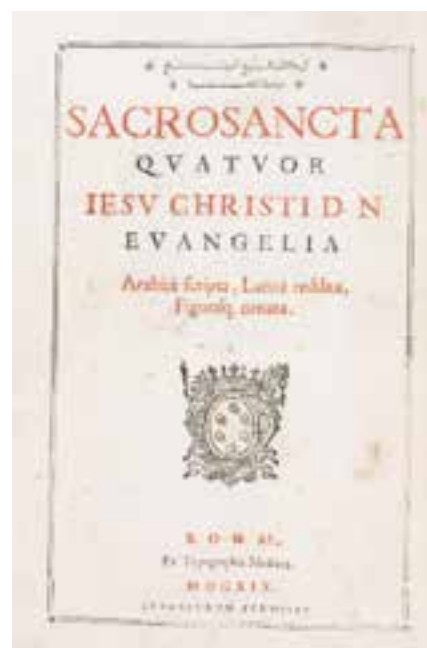
Rome, Typographia Medicea, (1591)–1619. 2° (260 × 366 mm). (4), 9–462, (2) pp. Title page printed in red and black, with the Medici arms. With 149 text woodcuts by L. N. Parassole after Antonio Tempesta. Contemporary Italian flexible boards with ms. title to spine. € 18 000

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

The Arabic text is printed in Robert Granjon's famous large fount, generally considered the first satisfactory Arabic printing type; as all early printed editions of the Arabic Gospels, it is based on the Alexandrian Vulgate (cf. Darlow/M. 1636). The Latin version is by Leonardo Sionita. As issued in 1591, the work began with page 9, without a title page or any preliminary matter at all: "the intended prefatory matter was apparently never published" (Darlow/M.). The 1619 re-issue contains 4 pages of preliminary matter (title page and a note "typographus lectori"); there exist copies with two additional leaves of dedications not present here. Another re-issue, much more common, was released in 1774.

Occasional browning; a good, untrimmed and hence wide-margined copy in its original temporary binding.

Darlow/Moule 1643. Mortimer 64 (note). Streit XVI, p. 866, no. 5138.



24. [BIBLIA ARABICA – EVANGELIUM]. Kitab al-Injil al-sharif al-tahir wa-al-misbah al-munir al-zahir muqassaman kanayisiyan madar al-sanah hasaba tartib al-Anba al-Qiddisiyin al-Sharqiyin (Book of the Liturgical Gospels).

Dayr al-Shuwayr, Kisrawan, Lebanon, [1776]. 2° (228 × 315 mm). (2 [instead of 4]), 315 (but: 316) pp. (p. 92 assigned twice), lacking title (provided in facsimile) and 4 engraved plates. Printed in Arabic within ruled borders, with some headings and phrases printed in red. Numerous typographical ornaments. Contemp. brown morocco, blind-stamped and gilt, spine with 5 raised bands. € 8500

First Dayr as-Shuwayr edition. “The Evangelion of the Greek Church, containing the Gospels arranged for liturgical reading throughout the year” (Darlow/M.). From the printing office of the Melkite monastery of St. John the Baptist at al-Shuwayr in the Lebanese Kisrawan mountains, operative between 1734 and 1899, during which time it produced in all 69 Arabic books, including re-editions (cf. Silvestre de Sacy I, pp. 412–414; Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution. A Cross-Cultural Encounter, Westhofen 2002, pp. 179–181). Altogether, this is the second edition of this Melkite version which first appeared in 1706 with liturgical explanations. Binding rubbed and scuffed; upper joint and outer 4 corners repaired; label pasted to upper cover. Some light waterstaining to first and last few leaves; some scattered spotting, later marginal inscriptions.

Darlow/Moule 1661. OCLC 38267894.



25. [BIBLIA ARABICA – EVANGELIUM]. Kitab al-Ingil as-Sharif (Book of the Liturgical Gospels).

Dayr al-Shuwayr, Kisrawan, Lebanon, 1861. 2° (215 × 308 mm). (4), 316 pp. With 4 lithographed plates depicting the evangelists. Printed in Arabic within ruled borders, some headings and key phrases printed in red. Numerous typographical ornaments. Recased in earlier leather binding, blind-stamped and gilt, spine with 5 raised bands. € 9500

Third Dayr as-Shuwayr edition. “The Evangelion of the Greek Church, containing the Gospels arranged for liturgical reading throughout the year” (Darlow/M. 1661, for the 1776 edition). The only difference between this and the first edition is that the plates are here lithographed instead of engraved. From the printing office of the Melkite monastery of St. John the Baptist at al-Shuwayr in the Lebanese Kisrawan mountains, operative between 1734 and 1899, during which time it produced in all 69 Arabic books, including re-editions (cf. Silvestre de Sacy I, pp. 412–414; Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution. A Cross-Cultural Encounter, Westhofen 2002, pp. 179–181).

Binding rubbed; outer edge of upper cover rather worn. Some foxing throughout, with the preliminary leaves lightly damp-stained. A few marginalia.

Nasrallah 44.



26. BLATTER, Ethelbert. Flora Arabica. No. 1–5.

Calcutta (no. 5: Delhi), Superintendent government printing, 1919–1933. 5 parts (of 6). With folding map of the Arabian Peninsula (in no. 2). Later cloth, original wrappers of separate parts bound in. € 1500

First five parts of a description of the plants of the Arabian Peninsula; here with the preliminaries and original wrappers of each part, written by Ethelbert Blatter (1877–1934). The scientific plant names are given in Latin, Arabic, Persian as well as in regional dialects. The aim was to give a history of the botanical exploration of Arabia and a general sketch of the vegetation. A sixth part appeared posthumously. Extract from the Records of the Botanical Survey of India (BSI), vol. VIII; the organisation established in 1890 for the purpose of identifying plant species India, and of establishing their economic value. *Flora Arabica* was a key work of reference on Arabian vegetation well into the 20th century.

With owner's inscription on flyleaves. A few marginal tears (some repaired), a couple leaves loosely inserted and some small stains on the first title-page. A good copy.

Stafleu & Cowan 556.



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

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

Brussels, Ioannis Mommart 1, 1639. 4°. With woodcut printer's device on title-page and a larger one on the final page, and 80 woodcut illustrations in text (a few with the monogram I.C.I. of Christoffel Jaeger (1596–1653)). [16], 422 [= 434], [20] pp. 18th-century calf, with red morocco title-label; rebacked with original backstrip laid down, modern endpapers. € 7500



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

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

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

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

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

Five medical treatises, heavily influenced by Galen

28. BRASAVOLA, Antonio Musa. Examen omnium trochiscorum, unguentorum, ceratorum, emplastrorum, cataplasmatum, & collyriorum : quorum apud Ferrarienses pharmacopolas usus est : ...

Venice, (colophon: Lucas Antonius Juntas), 1551. 8°. With a woodcut device on title-page. 296 ll. Contemporary limp vellum, restored. € 9500

First edition of a work with five treatises by Brasavola, covering ointments, bandage, an eye salve and medication in the form of pills. The Italian botanist and physicist Antonio Musa Brasavola (1500–1555), was an expert on the works of Galen and was heavily influenced by his work. Galen's work set the template for Islamic medicine. Each treatise, except the first, has an individual half-title.

Large waterstain in the outer margin, not affecting text, some owners notations in ink and some occasional spots. Contemporary binding damaged, but restored. Overall a fair copy.

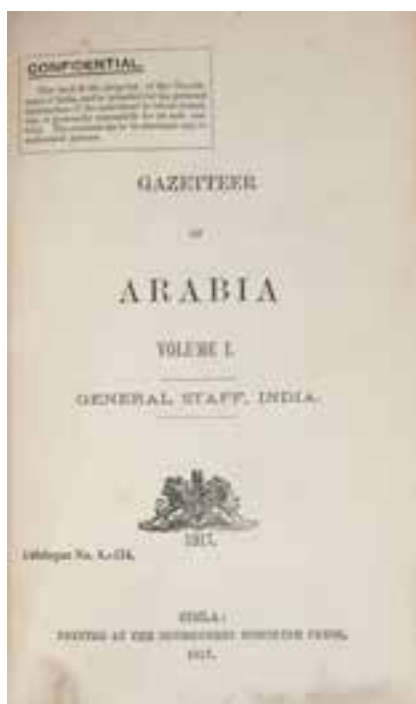
Durling 687; not in Adams.



The rarest twentieth century work on Arabia, one of 15 copies printed

29. [BRITISH INDIAN ARMY]. GENERAL STAFF. Gazetteer of Arabia. Confidential. Catalogue No. A.-134.

Simla, printed at the Government Monotype Press, 1917. Large 8°. 2 vols. (out of 3). (4), 973, (1) pp. (2), 977–1600 pp. In original navy blue half morocco as issued, lettered in gilt on spines. € 45 000



Extremely rare alphabetical gazetteer: geographical entries covering the regions, towns and tribes of Arabia. With detailed coverage of the area now made up by the Gulf states: the articles, frequently covering several pages, include the principality of Abu Dhabi (1, 493ff.), Dubai (“Dibai”, 1, 546f.), Ajman (1, 136f.), Bahrain (1, 329ff.), Qatar (11, 1489ff.) and Doha (1, 562ff.), etc. Intelligence handbooks such as these were compiled for the use of British officers for military purposes. To a large extent drawing from existing authorities such as Lorimer’s Gazetteer, earlier travel records and recent military intelligence, but also from what was called “native information”, they provide detailed descriptions of the regions, settlements, routes and inhabitants of the Arabian Peninsula and Gulf. Originally all these documents were classified secret.

The present two-volume set covers lemmas from A to R. A third, comparatively slim final volume of 416 pages was also issued, but is not present here. The printer’s job number, printed at the foot of the final page of text in volume III, reads: “G. M. Press, Simla – No. C. 52(w) G[eneral]. S[taff]. B[ranch]. – 27-4-17 – 15 – G.R.” This indicates that only 15 sets of the Gazetteer were printed. An explanation for this extraordinarily low print run is offered by the introductory note: “The Gazetteer of Arabia was originally intended to deal with the whole of Arabia south of a line drawn from the head of the Gulf of ‘Aqabah, through Ma’an, to Abu Kamal on the Euphrates, and to include the Baghdad and Basrah Wilayats. Before the mss. had been completed, however, it was decided to postpone the publication of the work. The accompanying volumes therefore merely contain as much of the mss. as was ready at the time. The contents have not been checked.”

Reproduced within Cambridge’s Archive Editions series as vols. 6–8 of the Military Handbooks of Arabia 1913–1917. Some dampstaining near end; restored in parts; still a good copy of this work of reference, nearly unobtainable in the original edition.

No copy found in COPAC nor in OCLC.

Large paper copy of the beautifully illustrated first edition of De Bruyn's travels to the Levant

30. BRUYN (LEBRUN), Cornelis de. Reizen van Cornelis de Bruyn, door de vermaardste deelen van Klein Asia, de eylanden Scio, Rhodus, Cyprus, Metelino, Stanchio, &c. Mitsgaders de voornaamste steden van Aegypten, Syrien en Palestina.

Delft, printed by Hendrik van Kroonevelt [engravings printed by Petrus Schenk and Gerard Valck?], 1698. Large 2° (395 × 260 mm). (20), 398, (8) pp. With engraved frontispiece, engraved author's portrait, large engraved folding map of the Mediterranean Sea, 103 engraved plates (many double-page and folding, and often containing more than one illustration) and 18 engravings in text (totally containing 218 illustrations, numbered A & 1–210). The engraved plates are all after drawings by De Bruyn and contain 15 plates engraved by Jan Luyken and 1 by Casper Luyken, all but one unsigned. 18th-century, gold-tooled, tanned goatskin, marbled edges; rebaked, with original backstrip laid down and modern endpapers. € 25 000



Large paper copy of the first edition of the beautifully illustrated account of De Bruyn's first journey, visiting Egypt, Syria, The Holy Land, Rhodes, Cyprus, Scio and Turkey. The Dutch traveller and painter Cornelis De Bruyn (1652–1726/28) left The Netherlands in 1674 to travel through the Levant by way of Italy. He stayed in the Levant for seven years before settling in Italy in 1685 and returning to the Netherlands in 1693. The work is especially valued because of its engravings after the drawings made by De Bruyn and executed by well-known artists as Jan and Caper Luyken and others, which include, amongst many others, folding panorama's of Alexandria, Sattalia, Constantinople, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, Rhodes and Chios. The publication was soon followed by editions in English and French.

The present copy is printed on large paper from a single stock, watermarked: fleur-de-lys on a crowned shield above 4 and WR = WK, with a trimmed leaf size measuring 396 × 259 mm. (not in Heawood or Laurentius).

With some occasional spots, some folds and edges of the plates reinforced or mounted on new stubs; a very good copy. The binding rebaked as noted and with some wear to the tooling.

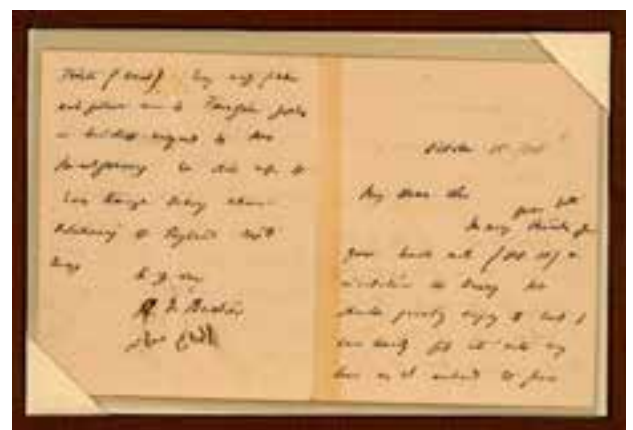
Atabey 159. Howgego, to 1800, B177. Klaversma & Hannema 311. Tiele, Bibl. 207. Cf. Gnirrep, De Levant in een kleur (1997).

Signed in both English and Arabic

31. BURTON, Richard Francis, explorer (1821-1890). Autograph letter signed ("R. F. Burton" and in Arabic). [London], 15. X. 1885. 16°. 4 pp. on bifolium with United Services Club embossed letterhead. In custom quarter morocco folder. € 25 000

To Colonel Montgomery, referencing the success of the "Arabian Nights": "[...] To my great astonishment The Nights has hit the public taste: it has of later years been so stuffed with goody-goody, namby-pamby Maria-Matilda that it wants 'strong meat' and by Jove it has got it. We had the pleasure of seeing my good friend Thayer here and I (unhappily) forgot to put his name down for the Athenaeum Club – London without a club is like a park without games. We are both living well under influence of beef and port (wine) and shudder at the lean flesh pots of Trieste (veal) [...]". Burton published his famous translation of the "Arabian Nights" ("The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night") in a private printing for the Kama Shashtra Society in 1885. The private publication, by subscription only, was necessary to avoid Victorian obscenity strictures.

Reinforcement at fold, a little smudging to signatures.



32. BURTON, Richard Francis. Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to El-Medinah and Meccah.

London, Longman, Brown, Green and Longmans, 1855–1856. 3 volumes, 8°. xvi, 388 pp. (2), iv, 426 pp. xii, 448 pp. Half-title in vol. 3, without publisher's ads. 4 maps & plans (3 folding), 5 colour lithographed plates, 8 tinted lithographed plates. Later half morocco over marbled paper covered boards, bound by Zaehnsdorf, spine with raised bands in six compartments, lettered in the second and fourth, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt, marbled endpapers, top edge gilt. € 15 000



First edition of Burton's classic account of his journey across the Arabian peninsula. In the fall of 1852, Burton first proposed to the Royal Geographical Society an expedition to central Arabia with the intent on visiting the holy cities. His request was denied by the RGS and the East India Company as being too dangerous for a westerner, though he was funded to study Arabic in Egypt. Upon arrival there, in April 1853, disguised as a Pashtun and travelling under the pseudonym Mirza Abdullah, Burton made the pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina. "The actual pilgrimage began with a journey on camel-back from Cairo to Suez. Then followed twelve days in a pilgrim ship on the Red Sea from Suez to Yambu, the port of El-Medinah. So far the only risk was from detection by his companions. Now came the dangers of the inland road, infested by Bedawin robbers. The journey from Yambu to El-Medinah, thence to Meccah, and finally to the sea again at Jeddah, occupied altogether from 17 July to 23 Sept., including some days spent in rest, and many more in devotional exercises. From Jeddah, Burton returned to Egypt in a British steamer, intending to start afresh for the interior of Arabia via Muwaylah. But this second project was frustrated by ill-health, which kept him in Egypt until his period of furlough was exhausted. The manuscript ... was sent home from India, and seen through the press by a friend in England. It is deservedly the most popular of Burton's books ... as a story of bold adventure, and as lifting a veil from the unknown, its interest will never fade" (DNB). Indeed, the work would be described by T.E. Lawrence as "a most remarkable work of the highest value."

Abbey, Travel 368. Penzer, pp. 43-50. Macro, 640. Howgego IV, B95.

Beautifully illustrated first accurate monograph on the larynx, heavily influenced by Galen

33. CASSERIO, Giulio. De vocis auditusq[ue] organis historia anatomica singulari fide methodo ac industria concinnata tractatibus duobus explicata ...

(Colophons: Ferrara, Victorijs Baldinus, 1601 & "1600" [= 1601]). 2 parts in 1 volume. Royal 2° (40.5 × 27.5 cm). Engraved title-page with the title in a large oval scrollwork cartouche surrounded by and incorporating dozens of skeletons and skulls of people and animals, 2 full-page engraved portraits (of the dedicatee Ranuccio I Farnese, Duke of Parma, and the author) and 34 full-page anatomical engravings on integral leaves. 17th-century sheepskin parchment. € 27 500

Beautiful first edition of a ground-breaking work on the anatomy of the vocal and auditory organs, written by the well-known anatomist and surgeon Giulio Casserio (1561?–1616). It was his first publication and contains 2 separate treatises that were issued together, the first on the anatomy of the larynx and the second on hearing and the anatomy of the ear. Although the colophon of the first part is dated 1601 and that of the second part 1600, the second treatise also refers to observations made in 1601. "As did many of the anatomists who preceded him, Casseri followed Galen, noting that the first part of his own method was the true anatomical method, the one Galen treated in the first book and the first passage of *De usu partium*" (Klestinec). Casserio made some important contributions to the science of the anatomy of the sense organs, particularly the vocal and auditory organs. He based much of his work on zoötomie research and many of the 34 large and beautifully



designed engravings show zoötomical subjects, including the vocal organs of a grasshopper, a dog, a rat and a frog. His research covered both the superficial and deep muscles and includes the first precise description of the two cricothyroid muscles. With 3 owners' inscriptions at the foot of the title-page, 2 struck through but partly legible and the third reading "ex libri Francisci Ardinone". With some marginal worm holes and a water stain in the gutter margin of the first 3 preliminary quires and an occasional leaf with browned patches, but still a good copy and with large margins. The binding has some stains, minor abrasions, and repairs to the upper part of the spine, but is also still good. An important and magnificent medical work with spectacular anatomical engravings.

Garrison & Morton 286; Krivatsky 2199; LeFanu, Notable medical books, p. 57; Norman 410; Roberts & Tomlinson, pp. 259-263; Wellcome 1333.



Medical dictionary based on works by Galen and Hippocrates, with a section on Arabic terms

34. CASTELLI, Bartolomeo. *Lexicon medicum graeco-latinum ex Hippocrate, et Galeno desumptum.*

Rotterdam, Arnold Leers, 1644. 8°. With a woodcut device on title-page. [14], "315" [=353], [19, last page blank] pp. Contemporary vellum. € 4500

1644 edition of a seventeenth-century medical dictionary, giving a description and symptoms of various afflictions. "Many medical dictionaries were published in this period. The most remarkable were ... and the Greek and Latin lexica of Bartolommeo Castelli" (Garrison). Castelli based much of his information on the works of Galen and Hippocrates (Boqrāt). The main text is followed by a small dictionary translating the "principal Arabic words" into Greek and Latin, which can subsequently be looked up in the main text. The first edition was published in 1607 in Venice.

Some small spots and thumbing throughout, and a few occasional user's marks in ink in the margins. Binding slightly damaged and with some minor stains. Good copy.

Garrison, p. 279; Krivatsky 2221.

One of the earliest accounts on camels, with special attention to the Middle Eastern and Islamic history

35. CAUVET, Gaston. *Le chameau.*

Paris, J.B. Baillière and sons (colophon: E. Dessaint), 1925–1926. 2 volumes (25 × 17 cm). With 98 plates (numbered I–LXXXVII (part 1) and LXXXVIII–XCVIII (part 2)), and some illustrations in text. 748; [4], 207, [1] pp. Later light brown cloth. € 1250

First and only edition of an extensive work on camels by commander Gaston Cauvet (1860–1950?). The first volume deals with the camel's origins and habitat (covering west and central Europe, including Russia, Greece and Cyprus; Cuba; North and South America; Africa; Australia and Java), its anatomy and physiology, the different breeds (including dromedaries), external features and internal organs, its nature and character, nutrition, diseases and their gaits. On many of those subjects, including the digestive system and the reproductive system of male camels this book was one of the earliest accounts, and it is still a valuable reference work. Other topics covered in this volume are the use of camels for transportation, the uses of their meat, fur, skin, bones and milk, and their economic use and value (covering pilgrimages, weddings, wars and raids). Volume 2 deals with camels in the history of the Middle East (including Egyptians, Persians, Macedonians, Arabs, Berbers, Mongolians and Turks) and with their role in religion, covering Hinduism, Judaism, Christianity and Islam, with a large section on the importance of the camel for the prophet Mohammed and for Muslims. Also covered is the camel in Arabic and French literature, and in art.

A very good copy.

Mukasa-Mugerwa: The camel (camelus dromedarius): a bibliographical review. p.11.



A brief history of medicine, including Mesue, Avicenna, Serapion the Younger and other Arab authors

36. CHAMPIER, Symphorien. Castigationes seu emendationes pharmacopolarum, sive apothecariorum, ac Arabum medicorum Mesue, Serapionis, Rafis, Alpharabii, & aliorum iuniorum medicorum...

(Colophon: Lyon, Johannes Crespin, 1532). 2 parts in 1 volume (bound in reverse order). 8°. With armorial woodcut on title-page to the second part (bound as opening title-page), repeated several times in text, and numerous woodcut initials. LVI, CXII ll. Contemporary vellum, richly blind-tooled in a panel design. € 12 500



First and only edition of a work on the history of medicine by the French doctor Symphorien Champier (1472–1539). During his career Champier switched several times from being appreciative to critical towards Arab authors. In one of his earlier works, he describes Avicenna (Ibn Sina) as “a man of most outstanding genius and certainly the most distinguished of all” (Siraisi). On the other hand, he later criticised Italian doctors, “who allowed their schools to be occupied by ‘Arabs, Persians, Indians and Mahometans’” (Siraisi). In the present work, which he wrote late in his career, he takes a more moderate view, admitting that Arabs indeed made useful contributions to the study of medicine, and calling Avicenna the noblest of them all. The text can be seen as a brief history of medicine, dividing it in three sections: Greek, Latin and Arabic medicine. For the Latin he makes a distinction between *Latini*, those who follow Galen and Hippocrates (Boqrat), and *barbari*, those who set out their own path. Champier also included a list of more contemporary, mostly Latin, medical writers. With some manuscript annotations in the margins. The two parts bound in reverse order. Very slightly browned and some occasional minor spots. Binding has the corners bumped and the spine soiled. Overall a very good copy.

Durling 930; Parkinson 505, cf. N.G. Siraisi, Avicenna in renaissance Italy: the canon and medical teaching in Italian universities after 1500 (1987), pp. 71-73.

Influential pharmacopoeia, choosing chemical pharmacy over Galenic pharmacy

37. CHARAS, Moysse. [Engraved title-page:] Pharmacopoea regia Galenica et chymica. [half-title:] Opera tribus tomis distincta: I. pharmacopoea regia galenica II. pharmacopoea regia chymica III. tractatus de theriaca & tractatus de vipera.

Comprising:

- (1) **CHARAS, Moysse.** Pharmacopoea regia Galenica.
- (2) **CHARAS, Moysse.** Pharmacopoea regia chymica.
- (3) **CHARAS, Moysse.** Historiam naturalem animalium, plantarum et mineralium, theriacae andromachi compositionem ingredientium, cum experiments circa viperam

Geneve, Joannis Ludovici Du-Four, 1684. 3 works published as 1. 4°. With engraved general title-page, engraved author’s portrait, 6 engraved plates and 3 engraved folding plates. [I], [1 blank], 496; [8], 449[=451], [1 blank], [28]; [4], 275, [1 blank] pp. Contemporary blind-tooled vellum. € 8,500

Reissue of the first Latin edition of a pharmacopoeia compiled by the French apothecary Moysse Charas (1618–1698). The pharmacopoeia begins with an extensive introduction to ancient (Galenic) and modern (chemical) pharmacy. Until the first half of the 17th-century Galenic, or natural, medicine had been the standard in both Europe and the Middle East, it’s foundation laid by the Roman physician Galen (ca. 129–200). “His approach to medicine had a major impact



on the development of Islamic medicine and influenced such prolific writers as the Persian medieval physician Avicenna (ca. 980–1037)” (Duffin). Charas was among the protagonists in favour of the chemical pharmacy, however, he did not thoroughly reject the Galenic pharmacy. “The remainder of the volume was divided almost evenly between traditional and chemical preparations. ... In a long section on the elements he openly took the side of the chemists stating that the four elements were insufficient to explain observations. ... The chemical section included plates illustrating chemical equipment as well as chemical characters and symbols” (Debus). Charas “attained European celebrity in 1668, when the plague swept France, as the first French pharmacist to prepare the famous Theriac. ... It consisted of 65 ingredients and in his *Theriaque d’Andromacus* (1668) he gives a description of each of them” (Hagelin). In the third part the Latin translation of this text on theriac is given, along with Charas’ *Nouvelles experiences sur la Vipere* (1669, Paris), each with an individual title-page. “In his work on vipers Charas alleged that he had shown by repeated experiments in the presence of numerous physicians that the yellowish liquor was merely a harmless saliva. He had wounded a number of animals with a detached viper-tooth and then poured the liquor into the wound with no ill effects” (Hagelin). The first edition, in French, appeared in 1676 in Paris, entitled *Pharmacopée royale, galénique et chymique*. While Charas wrote several works, the present pharmacopoeia is his best-known and was soon translated into English, German and even Chinese, and as such the first European medical book translated into Chinese.

With two bookplate on pastedown. Binding with a couple smudges and a small part of the front hinge cracked, but otherwise very good. Slightly browned and some occasional foxing throughout, a few bottom corners torn off, not affecting text. A very good copy.

Krivatsy 2363; cf. *A.G. Debus, The French Paracelsians: the chemical challenge to medical and scientific tradition in early modern France (1991), pp. 130-131; C.J. Duffin, A history of geology and medicine (2013) p. 284; Hagelin, p. 148.*



Suppressing the East African slave trade in the Gulf region

38. COLOMB, Philip Howard. Slave-catching in the Indian Ocean: a record of naval experiences.

London, Longmans, Green & Co. (colophon: printed by Spottiswoode & Co.), 1873. 8°. With 8 steel-engraved illustration plates including the frontispiece, and a folding map of the Indian Ocean, Red Sea and the Gulf, hand-coloured in outline. Original publisher’s cloth, spine with gold-tooled title. € 3250

First edition of a very detailed and well-illustrated account of a British naval campaign to suppress the East African slave trade in the years 1868 to 1870, published only eight year after the end of the United States’ Civil War and the abolition of slavery there. Slavery was not outlawed in the Ottoman Empire until 1882 and in Iran and most of the Gulf States not until the 20th century. The illustrations show the author’s ship *Dryad* and some of the slave ships, individual and group portraits of slaves encountered during the campaign and views of ports where slave trading occurred. The first chapter relates Colomb’s voyage to Aden, where he took command of the *Dryad*, and the next two chapters give extensive background information to put the account of the campaign in its proper context. Colomb’s account of his own campaign includes chapters on individual regions and on topics (slaves on board ship, the slave market, etc.).

Garrick, “Indian Ocean, post-exploration”, in: Speake, Literature of travel and exploration (2003), pp. 608-610; WorldCat (4 copies); Zeitschrift für Ethnology V (1873), p. 117.

48 plates showing Arabic calligraphy

39. COMBAREL, M. Cahier d’écritures Arabes avec un texte explicatif.

Paris, L. Hachette et Compagnie (back of title-page: Typographie Panckoucke), 1848. Oblong 8°. With 48 lithographed plates. 7, [1 blank] pp., 48 ll. Original publisher’s printed paper boards. € 2500



First edition of a collection of plates displaying Arabic calligraphy, with an introductory text written by the orientalist M. Combarel. The text describes the Arabic art of writing: the Qalam “the best instrument for writing Arabic”, the paper, the characters and the different ornaments and colours. Shown on the numbered plates are various characters and text-passages in different calligraphic styles.

Text-leaves and plates loose, as issued, in green paper boards, boards slightly soiled. First plate slightly damaged in lower margin, not affecting the illustration.

Not in Atabey; Blackmer.

40. CORBETT, Sir John, Royal Navy admiral (1822–1893). Middle East Campaigns. Watercolours and sketches from the Bosphorus, Syria, and Egypt, signed “J. C.”

Various places, c. 1837–1845. 2° (290 × 441 mm). 23 watercolours, 11 pencil drawings, mounted. Brown quarter calf with contemporary marbled boards. € 20 000

Stunning collection of paintings and drawings by Sir John Corbett, realized during his naval campaigns in the Ottoman Mediterranean. Corbett joined the Navy in 1835 and was promoted to the rank of Commander in 1852, then to Captain in 1857. He served in the 1856–60 Second Opium War, fought by Britain and France against the Qing dynasty of China, and was made Commander in Chief, East Indies, in 1877. An amateur painter, he regularly brought home drawings and watercolours from his travels. The present collection comprises his earliest such works, prepared between the ages of 15 and 22 during service in the Mediterranean at the beginning of his career both as a sailor and as a painter. While the first series of the album, the work of a talented boy still honing his skills, is dedicated to Turkey and the Bosphorus (1837–38), the second, showing the coasts of Syria, Mount Lebanon and Egypt (1840–1841), reveals a more fully developed draughtsman and colourist. The collection also includes sketches of Malta (1843), Tangiers (1845), Liverpool, and Lisbon. The sun-drenched coastal views of Middle East, the scenes of attack on Tortosa in Syria and of the English armada at Beirut to which he was a witness are mostly signed and captioned, sometimes on the reverse, sometimes with an additional label added later by the artist. A beautiful set.



8 magnificent and very rare suites of 18th-century, uniformly coloured costume plates



41. [COLOUR-PLATE BOOK-COSTUMES]. [Eight suites with a total of 180 engraved coloured costume plates].

Augsburg, Jean André Pfeffel (1), Jeremias Wolff (2–6) & Paris, F. Chereau (7) and Le Rouge (8), [ca. 1720–1750]. 8 suites. 2°. With two engraved title-pages, one engraved dedication leaf, and 180 costume plates, all uniformly coloured by hand and most of them highlighted with gold (ca. 1750), many within yellow painted frame. Contemporary half calf. € 180 000

Very fine collection of eight very rare suites with in total 180 costume plates, beautifully picturing the costumes of various countries and cities in Europe, the Ottoman Empire, the entire world (including plates of American Indians, Africans, and people from India), and military costumes from France and Hungary. All plates and title-pages beautiful coloured by a contemporary hand, many heightened with gold.

Apart from the last suite of 20 uncut plates which are somewhat smaller, the other plates are printed on large paper (38.8 × 24.5 cm) with broad margins. In the upper margin of the plates the two original prickings to hang out to dry, are still present. A few plates with a small marginal tear; binding slightly rubbed. The fine plates in very good condition.

Ad 1: Colas 2339 (“Chaque planch est gravée à la manière des Bonnards ... il existe des exemplaires coloriés”); Lipperheide 920 and ill. on p. 401; ad 2: Colas 1131; Lipperheide 782; ad 7: Colas 1780 (doesn't mention the dedication leaf); Cohen 602; cf. Lipperheide 2293; Vinet 2237; ad 8: cf. Colas 2218 and 2504.

Account of Captain Robert Coverte's voyage, with descriptions of Esfahan, Baghdad and Aleppo

42. [COVERTE, Robert]. Fünffzehende Schiffart. Warhafftiger und zuvor nie erhörter Bericht eines Engelschen, welcher mit einem Schiff, die Auffart genand, in Cambaia, dem eussersten Theil Ost Indien, Schiffbruch gelitten, zu Land durch unbekandte Königreich gereiset ... Sampt einer Glaubwürdigen offenbarung dess Grossmächtigen Keyzers, der grosse Mogoll genand, ec. unter Capitein Robert Coverte.

Frankfurt, Christophel le Blon, 1648. 4°. With engraved illustration on title-page. Modern boards. € 3750

Second edition of the German translation of an account of Captain Robert Coverte's travels by land through the Middle East. "Coverte describes the entire journey from the time his ship left England in March, 1607, until his return in 1611. Most of it treats his overland journey from Surat to Aleppo with brief but fairly good descriptions of the towns and countryside along the route" (Lach & Van Kley). "Sailing from Plymouth on 31 March 1607 ... he reached the coast of Gujarat where his ship ran aground on a bar whilst entering Surat. ... Travelling by way of Kandahar, Esfahan and Baghdad, they reached Aleppo in December 1610" (Howgego). The work was first published at London in 1612 and was one of the first descriptions of the Middle East available in Europe. Heavily browned and with the right corner of the title-page slightly damaged. Overall a good copy.

Howgego, *to 1800*, C211; Lach & Van Kley III, p. 553; Sabin 33668; VD17 14:688536Y (3 copies).



Masawaih al-Mardini (Mesue the younger) and Galenus in tables



43. DANTZIUS, Joannes and Georg PICTORIUS. Universales Ioannis Mesue ... Canones, cum Iacobi Sylvii annotationibus in eosdem, una cum quamplurimis ex Galeni libris de Simplicium medicamentoru[m] facultatibus ... in tabulas digesti ...

Basel, Heinrich Petri, (colophon: 1545). 2°. With a woodcut device on the last blank after the main work, and 5 double-page letterpress tables at the end. [8], 62, [2] pp. + 5 double-page letterpress tables. Modern half calf. € 15 000

First edition and only edition of a display in tables of the medical simples from the work of the esteemed Arabic physician Mesue the younger (also known as Masawaih al-Mardini) as interpreted by Jacques Dubois Syvlvius (1478–1555) and from the work of Galen, who set the template for Islamic medicine. The tables are made by Joannes Dantzius and Georg Pictorius, who previously did the same for the work of Pliny and Dioscorides.

With owner's inscription on the bottom of the title-page shaved, and a couple small stains; a very good copy.

Adams Y7; Durling 1097; USTC 607607 (6 copies); VD16 ZV4244 (same 6 copies).

The first Latin edition of Balbi's account of the Gulf coast

44. DE BRY, Johann Theodor. Petits Voyages. Pars I–XII. [Including:] Gasparo Balbi. Navigationis ex Alepo ad regnum Pegui usque, novem continuis annis [...] absolutae descriptio.

Frankfurt, Erasmus Kempffer, 1601–1628. 2° (220 × 317 mm). 12 books bound in 4 volumes. With 10 engr. title pages, 252 engraved illustrations, 3 engr. views, 17 engr. maps, and 3 armorial engravings. Bound at the end are 5 extra maps and views (including a world map and a view of Jerusalem) from Marino Sanuto's 1611 "Liber secretorum fidelium crucis". Slightly later Spanish limp vellum with ms. title to spine. Ties. € 150 000

All 12 parts of Théodore de Bry's *Petits Voyages*, the greatest single collection of material on early voyages to the East Indies and considered unique in its extraordinary wealth of cartographical and visual material on Africa, India, and South Asia. Notably, book seven includes Gasparo Balbi's groundbreaking account of the Middle East, first published in 1590 as *Viaggio dell' Indie Orientali* - a mere 16 years before this present issue, making this the second appearance in print altogether and the first Latin translation. Balbi, a Venetian jewel merchant, travelled extensively in the Arabian Peninsula in search of precious stones. From Venice he sailed for Aleppo, proceeding to Bir and from there overland to Baghdad, descending the Tigris to Basra, where he embarked for India. While in the Persian Gulf, he studied the pearl industry, noting that the best pearls were to be found at Bahrain and Julfar. He refers to islands in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi (including Sir Bani Yas and Das) and to several coastal settlements that were to become permanently established, such as Dubai and Ras al Khaima. Balbi was the first to record the place names along the coast of modern Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman. Practically "none of the names of places on the coast between Qatar and Ras al Khaima occur in other sources before the end of the eighteenth century" (Slot). Rather browned throughout, with occasional slight edge defects; two title pages are repaired. Wants a total of 11 plates, as well as the appendix on the Congo in vol. II and the Notice to the Reader in vol. IV. Balbi's section is complete and well preserved, with only two minor censorship marks. The only comparable copy in recent trade history is the Macclesfield set in contemporary gilt calfskin, auctioned off at Sotheby's in 2007 and currently offered by a U.S. dealer consortium for \$150,000: that copy, however, is incomplete, wanting the final volumes XI and XII - the latter of which is "so rare that even Church lacked much of the text".



Brunet I, 1334. Church 206, 207, 208, 211, 212, 214, 217, 219, 221-225. Cf. Howgego I, B7. Ibrahim Al Abed, Peter Hellyer. United Arab Emirates: A New Perspective. London 2001. Slot, B. J. The Arabs of the Gulf, 1602-1784. Leidschendam, published with the support of the Cultural Foundation Abu Dhabi, 1993. Geoffrey King. Delmepialmas and Sircorcor: Gasparo Balbi, Dalmā, Julfār and a problem of transliteration. In: Arabian archeology and epigraphy 17 (2006) 248-252. United Arab Emirates yearbook 2005 by Ibrahim Al-Abed, Paula Vine, Peter Hellyer. London 2005. The Heritage Library, Qatar, p. 17. Carter, Robert A. Sea of Pearls, p. 79.

11 articles on the history of the Islamic world, including the autobiography of Ibn Khaldun



45. DEFRÉMERY, Charles and others. [Collection of 11 French offprints and extracts on the Islamic world].

[Paris (Leipzig), 1831–1859]. 11 parts in 1 volume. 8°. With many passages in Arabic. Contemporary half vellum. € 6500

Collection of 11 French offprints and extracts of articles concerning the history of the Islamic world, all by notable orientalists, covering diverse topics such as the architecture of the Arabs and Moors, the astronomy of the Chaldeans, the Hindustani language, the Persian chronicle *Mojmal al-tawarikh*, the Ghurid dynasty, the kings of Achlath and Mardin (modern day Turkey), the Persian Mozaffarid dynasty, the Persian Sultan Barkiarocq, and India, but also including the autobiography of the famous Arab historiographer and historian Ibn Khaldun. Most of the authors were students of the distinguished orientalist Silvestre de Sacy. "it was inevitable that French Orientalism in the first half of the nineteenth century should be dominated by de Sacy's students. The most prominent of these was Etienne-Marc Quatremère (1782–1857)" (Irwin). Four of the articles are written by a student of Quatremère, Charles Defrémery (1822–1883), who had a "high reputation as an orientalist" (Cooper) himself. With a manuscript index to the articles. A couple leaves slightly browned and a small tear in the title-page of the third article, otherwise in very good condition. Binding very good as well.

Cf. Irwin, For lust of knowing, p. 148; for Defrémery: Cooper, Men of the time (1884), pp. 330.

A very fine example of “one of the greatest achievements of French publishing” in its original binding, presented to Guy de Lavau, Prefect of the Police of Paris

46. [DESCRIPTION DE L'ÉGYPTE]. Description de l'Égypte ou Recueil des observations et des recherches qui ont été faites en Égypte pendant l'expédition de l'armée française.

Paris, Imprimerie Impériale – Imprimerie Royale, 1809–1828. 34 vols., incorporating some 894 plates, including 45 in original hand-colour. Text: 21 vols. in-4° (398 × 258 mm), comprising: 1. État moderne: 7 vols. (t. 1: 2 vols.; t. 2: 5 vols.) 2. Antiquités: 8 vols. (Mémoires: 4 vols.; Description: 4 vols.) 3. Histoire naturelle: 6 vols. (t. 1: 3 vols.; t. 2: 3 vols.) 4. Préface (92 pp.), the Avertissement (18 pp.) and the Explication des planches, in-plano, as the plate vols.

Plates 12 vols. including 9 in-2° (704 × 530 mm) and 3 in-plano (1075 × 690 mm), comprising: 5. Antiquités: 5 2° vols. (frontispiece and 425 plates including 30 with original hand-colour) and the map of ancient Egypt. 6. État moderne: 2 2° vols. (171 pl. including the map of modern Egypt). 7. Histoire naturelle: 3 parts in 2 2° vols. (244 pl. including 15 with contemp. hand-colour). 8. 2 volumes in-plano: for the folding plates from each section, 3 parts in 2 vols. (112 pl.). 9. Atlas géographique: 1 vol. in-plano (53 pl. including the engr. title, an assembly plan, a chart of signs and a list of engineers).

Text vols. in blue or pink paper wrappers as issued; plate vols. in uniform red straight-grained quarter calf over “papier maroquiné” boards by Tessier, gilt roulette border, arranged inside an exceptional piece of mahogany furniture embellished with Egyptian style bronzes and based upon the original model from the engraving that supplements the present work.

€ 850 000

First edition of the first scientific description of ancient and modern Egypt; one of the most important and ambitious publication projects ever undertaken by the French state. “In an effort to curtail England’s influence in the East, Napoléon Bonaparte embarked on a secret mission to invade Egypt in 1798. In addition to his military goals, Napoleon used the campaign to mount the first large-scale scientific expedition related to the study of both ancient and modern Egypt. He intended to document antiquities, ethnography, architecture, and natural history, taking with him 160 artists, scientists, architects, and printers, who compiled a monumental record of the campaign. [This group of experts were known as the “Commission des Sciences et des Arts en Égypte”.] In the end, Napoleon’s forces were defeated. In 1801, in return for transport home, the French agreed to relinquish many of their collected antiquities, including the Rosetta Stone, but not their personal notes and sketchbooks. Once home, the minister of the interior convened the community of Egyptian scholars, who selected a committee of eight to publish the findings of the expedition. The result, *Le Description de l'Égypte*, was begun in 1803 and took more than twenty years to produce. Including 844 large engraved plates, many in color, it is one of the greatest achievements of French publishing” (Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York).

The first volumes of text and plates were delivered to the public in 1810 after a very long phase of amassing the texts and the capital, which was also utilised to address a number of technical problems posed by the unfamiliar formats of the paper, the use of special characters, the installation of the intaglio presses in the workshops of the Louvre, and the technical organisation of the printing was entrusted to the Imperial Printers. This editorial adventure, as eventful as that of Diderot and d’Alembert’s “*Encyclopédie*”, would be completed in 1828 after four other livraisons in 1812, 1817, 1821, with the final one five years later. The book was printed in several hundred copies, cost five million francs at the time, and although it was a financial disaster, it was an extraordinary technical and artistic success. Originally conceived as a formidable propaganda tool to the glory of the Emperor and his Army, the book would reveal itself particularly as the prestigious and magnificent witness to a meeting between two civilisations, ancient and modern, and





BAS-RELIEF ÉGYPTIEN, SCULPTÉ DANS LA GALERIE DES PRÊTRES DU PALAIS.

two cultures, Muslim and European, of the late 18th century. The “Description de l’Égypte” is, specifically, the greatest monument ever raised to the glory of a civilisation: “the faithful and complete description of the monuments that have adorned the banks of the Nile for so many centuries and make this country the richest museum of the world” (Joseph Fourier, Préface historique).

The work is offered together with a remarkable archive of original documentation, comprising manuscripts recording appointments and honours bestowed upon Guy de Lavau, rare printed ephemera describing the collation and furniture, and manuscript documentation relating to the presentation of this particular copy. A) Appointments and Honours. 1. Document signed on header of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour (l’Ordre royal de la Légion d’Honneur), 30 April 1821. 1 p. 4°. Appointment of Guy de Lavau to the rank of Knight of the Order of the Legion of Honour (chevalier dans l’ordre de la Légion d’Honneur). 2. Document signed by the Minister of the Interior, Comte Jacques-Joseph de Corbière, 20 December 1821. 1 p. folio. Appointment of Guy de Lavau to the rank of Prefect of the Police of Paris. 3. Document signed by the Minister of Justice (Garde des Sceaux), Comte Pierre-Denis de Peyronnet, 6 September 1824. 1 p. folio. Appointment of Guy de Lavau to the rank of Councillor of State Extraordinary (Conseiller d’État en service extraordinaire), with two copies for certification. 4. Document signed by the Minister of Justice (Garde des Sceaux), Comte Portalis, 10 January 1828. 1 p. 4°. Appointment of Guy de Lavau to the rank of Councillor of State (Conseiller d’État ordinaire).

Documentation relating to the presentation of this particular copy. 1. Document signed by the Minister of the Interior, Comte Jacques-Joseph de Corbière, 23 November 1826. 1 p. folio. This confirms that the Comte de Lavau is to be given a copy, and instructs him to contact the editor Edme-François Jomard: “by his ruling of the 12th of this month, the King has granted you a copy (on fine paper) of the Description de l’Égypte [...] you are kindly requested to follow up with Mr Jomard, Commissioner of the Government at the Palais de l’Institut” 2. Document signed by Edme-François Jomard on header of the “Commission of Egypt”, 28 November 1826, 2 pp. 4°. This remarkable document explains the various possible bindings for the Description de l’Égypte and gives the name of the binder (Tessier). It includes two very precious plates: the table of collation and the engraving of the piece of furniture. “before handing over your copy to the Commission’s binder to be bound as usual, (for discussion with him) I am honoured to inform you that the expenditures for the binding of the plates in colour paper amount to 185frs for the five publications [...] The folio text is delivered as issued [...] The half binding of the 14 volumes of plates, with morocco spine, and the covers in “papier maroquiné” and gilt roulette, will cost 425frs [...] As soon as we have received your response [...], I will have your copy prepared by Sr Tessier, the Commission’s binder [...]”.

Printed ephemera describing the collation and furniture 1. A bibliographical description of all the plates of the book giving their order, format, the branch on which they depend, and the livraison to which they belong [“General table and summary of the plates of the Description de l’Égypte (first edition)”. 2. The engraving of a piece of furniture made to hold all the volumes of the work, giving the necessary dimensions [“a proper piece of furniture to enclose the volumes of the Description de l’Égypte”].

Provenance: 1. Guy de Lavau (1787–1874), Prefect of the Police of Paris (1821–28), Counsellor of the State (1828), Officer of the Legion of Honour (May 1825). 2. Library of the Château de Meslay (in the Loir-et-Cher region).

Brunet II, 616. Atabey 343. Blackmer 476.

*Fine copy of a masterpiece of the Elzeviers' scholarly book production,
greatly advancing biblical studies*

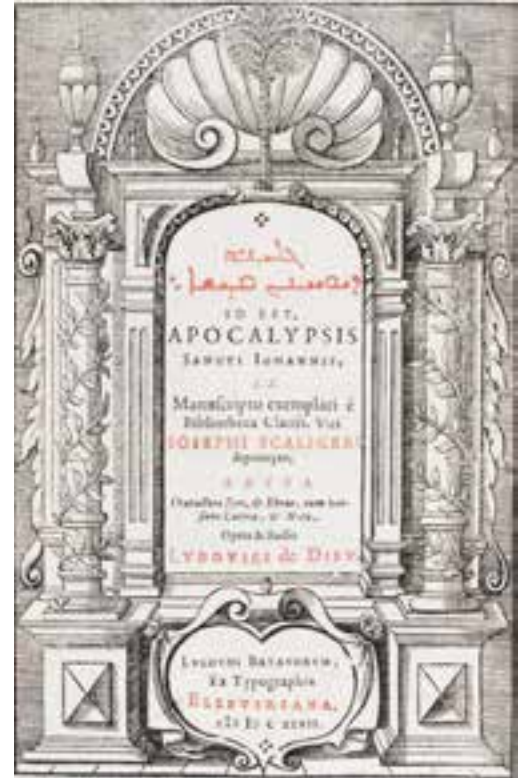
47. DIEU, Ludovicus de (editor). Gélyânâ dè Yuhannân quddîsâ id est, Apocalypsis Sancti Johannis, ex manuscripto exemplari è bibliotheca ... Josephi Scaligeri ... edita caractere Syro, & Ebraeo, cum versione latina, & notis, ...

Leiden, Bonaventura and Abraham Elzevier, 1627. 4^o (20.5 × 15.5 cm). With title in an ornamental, architectural woodcut frame. Set in seroto Syriac, meruba Hebrew, Greek and roman types, with incidental estrangela Syriac and italic. Contemporary or near contemporary vellum. € 3950

The first edition of any early text of the Book of Revelations in the ancient Syriac language, a book that had been lacking in the manuscripts followed by the earlier Syriac New Testaments. It is also the first book the Elzeviers printed with Syriac or any other “oriental” type, their earlier forays into printing with non-Latin types having been limited to Greek and Hebrew. The main text is set in two columns, with the Syriac text set in Syriac type on the outside and the Syriac text set in Hebrew type on the inside, an aid to scholars less familiar with the Syriac script. Two columns in smaller type at the foot provide the original Greek text and a literal Latin translation of the Syriac. The whole is well printed and laid out, showing why the Elzeviers were quickly gaining a reputation as the leading scholarly printers and publishers.

In fine condition and with large margins. The binding is very slightly rubbed but still very good. A fine copy of an important work of biblical scholarship and a showpiece of the Elzevier's press at the beginning of its golden age.

Darlow & Moule 8962; Rahir 230; Smitskamp, Phil. orientalia 303; Willems 269.



“Dioscorides was held in great esteem by all the physicians and scholars in the Islamic period”



48. DIOSCORIDES, Pedanius. De medica materia libri sex.

Basel, Michael Isengrin, 1539. 8^o. With woodcut device on title-page. [48], 578, [110] pp. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment. € 7500

Isengrin's rare 1539 edition of Jean Ruel's translation into Latin of Dioscorides's standard work on pharmacology, the most important botanical book up on to the 16th century.

“While Hippocratic and Galenic medical theory and practice were readily adopted by the physicians of the Islamic era – a system that has persisted down to our time in traditional and folk medicine throughout the Near and Middle East, it was the *Ketāb al-bašā'ēs* (Book of the herbs), a translation of Dioscorides' famed treatise on materia medica by Estefan b. Basil and his master the celebrated physician-translator Honayn b. Eshāq (b. 192/808 at Hīra), that constituted the original source of knowledge and inspiration for medical and pharmacological writers ... in the lands of Islam in the Middle Ages and afterwards. Dioscorides described approximately 600 plants, mainly of the Mediterranean area, providing for every item equivalent names in some other languages, its provenience, a short morphological description, and then a statement of its medicinal properties and uses. Dioscorides was held in great esteem by all the physicians and scholars in the Islamic period” (Encyclopaedia Iranica).

Binding slightly soiled and detached at one hinge. Title-page a bit worn and partially restored, some marginal waterstains throughout and a corner torn from the outer margin of leaf XI, not reaching the text; otherwise still good.

Durling 1149; USTC 601710 (6 copies); VD16 D2002 (5 copies); not in Adams.

*Life and customs in the Ottoman Empire,
described by a Christian former slave*

49. DJURDJEVIC, Bartol (Bartholomeus GEORGIEVITZ). Voiage de la sainte cite de Hierusalem. Jointe la description des citez, villes, ports, lieux, & autres passages. Ensemble les ceremonies des Turcs

Liège, printed by Leonard Streeel for Lambert de la Coste, 1600. 2 parts in 1 volume. 4°. 18th-century calf, gold-tooled spine. € 17 500

Rare edition, in French, of “one of the most frequently reprinted accounts of all Turkish life and customs” (Atabey). The first part details a pilgrimage from Paris to Jerusalem, the second is devoted to the Ottoman Empire. Bartolomej Djurdjevic (or Georgievitz, ca. 1506–1566) was captured at the battle of Mohács (1526), Hungary, and spent 13 years in Turkish captivity. He describes the miseries of Christian slaves in the Ottoman Empire, as well as Turkish ceremonies, traditions, religion, agriculture, etc. It includes a Turkish-French vocabulary. The second part is mentioned on the title-page of the first part, but has its own title-page, pagination and signatures, so that it could also be sold separately. The two parts are rarely found together.

Atkinson 407; Tobler, p. 73; USTC 34773, 34774; not in Belg. Typ.: cf. Atabey 488 (other ed.).



Grammar of the Persian language



50. DOMBAY, Franz Lorenz von. Grammatica lingua Persicae accedunt dialogi, historiae, sententiae et narrationes Persicae.

Vienna, Albert Camesina, 1804. 4°. [8], 114 pp. Slightly later purple half morocco, gold-tooled spine, marbled endpapers. € 2500

First edition of a grammar of the Persian language, written by the Austrian orientalist Franz Lorenz von Dombay (1758–1810). In his preface, Dombay states that there existed several Persian grammars, but he thought none of them sufficient enough to learn the language. His grammar starts with the basics: the Persian letters, gradually including more words and continuing with the syntax and morphology of the language. For the words he first gives the Arabic word, then a transcription of the word in the Latin alphabet, followed by the Latin translation of the word. The last fifty pages contain sentences, dialogues and some Persian narratives.

Dombay studied Oriental languages, principally Arabic, in Vienna and worked as an interpreter for several embassies. He also wrote a work on the grammar of Moroccan-Arabic, entitled *Grammatica Linguae Mauro-Arabicae*, published in 1800.

Binding rubbed along the extremities. Title-page foxed and some minor foxing throughout, lower corner of page 45 slightly damaged, not affecting text, and some occasional small spots. Overall a good copy.

Hage Chahine 1368; not in Atabey; Blackmer.

*Heavily relying on the esteemed Arabic physician
Masawaih al-Mardini (Mesue the younger)*

51. DU BOYS (SYLVIUS), Jean. In methodum miscendorum medicamentorum, quae in quotidiano sunt usu observationes, ex Graecic, Arabibus, & neotericis.

Paris, Jaques Kerver, 1572. 8°. With a woodcut device on title-page and some woodcut initials. [8], 134, [10] ll. Contemporary limp vellum. € 7500

First edition of a medical work mostly based on Greek and Arabic sources, especially the esteemed Arabic physician Mesue the younger (also known as Masawaih al-Mardini) by Jean Du Boys (ca. 1500–1576), professor at the University of Douai. He gives the recipes for different medicines and also gives the powers ascribed to the medicines and herbs.

Slightly browned, a very good copy.

USTC (8 copies); not in Durling; for Du Boys Sylvius: De Nave & De Schepper, De geneeskunst in de zuidelijke Nederlanden (1475-1660), p. 59.



Striking aerial photographs of Egypt 1935/36

52. [PHOTOGRAPHY – EGYPT – JERUSALEM]. [Album with photographs of the RAF's 45 squadron in Egypt and Palestine].

[Egypt, Palestine, 1935-1936]. Oblong album (33 × 24 cm) with 179 photographs, most of them with handwritten captions in English. The photographs vary in sizes, measuring from 9 × 6 cm to 15.5 × 20.5 cm. Pasted on the first page are a number of stamps from Egypt and Palestine and a badge of 45 Squadron. [24] ll. Green cloth string-tied boards. € 3750

Photograph album compiled by an officer of the Royal Air Force while serving with 45 Squadron, based at Helwan, Egypt. The squadron was nicknamed the "Flying Camels". The numerous photographs show coastal views, architecture, archaeological sites, aeroplanes, and members of the squadron. Among the aerial photographs, showing parts of Egypt as Palestine, is a picture of the Step pyramid of Djoser and the Great Sphinx from the air. Others show Helwan from the sky, and the RAF camp at Ismailia is shown in 29 photographs. On the pastedown are some Egyptian and Palestine post stamps, along with a group photo of the 45 Squadron, 1935. The album is also of interest for the daily life of Egypt and Palestine, with photographs of everyday scenes in Alexandria and Jerusalem, native inhabitants around the Nile.

Interesting as well are the photographs showing the British mobilization during the Second Italo-Ethiopian War (1935–1936). Shown tanks, troops and warships, which were sent to protect Egypt and the Suez Canal. A large amount of photographs show camp life at the RAF base in Mersa Matruh, including cricket matches, the Egyptian coffee seller and various pets. Four photographs show the remains of a Valentia aircraft, which crashed in 1936, killing 7 people. The last part of the album shows aeroplanes stationed at Ismailia near the Suez Canal as well as some photographs of the canal, photographed from both the ground and the air. Binding rubbed along the extremities, cloth spine missing. Photographs in very good condition.



Travels through the Middle East

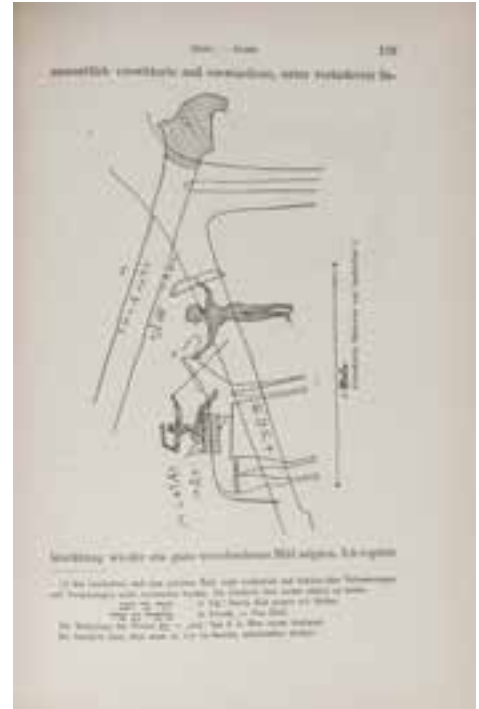
53. EUTING, Julius and Enno LITTMANN (editor). Tagbuch einer reise in Inner-Arabien. Erster [-Zweiter] theil.

Leiden, E.J. Brill, 1896–1914. 2 volumes bound as 1. 8°. With a lithographed map at the end of both volumes, a frontispiece to the second part, and numerous illustrations in text showing excavation sites, monuments, ruins and artefacts, but also some views and everyday scenes. Contemporary half cloth. € 12 000

First edition of a travelogue through the Middle East, written by the German scholar and traveller Julius Euting (1839–1913). “In 1883 Euting left Strasbourg to embark on a two-year expedition to the Middle East and the Arabian Peninsula, his intentions being to trace the pre-Islamic history of Arabia through the study of its inscriptions and stone monuments” (Howgego). In the following years, Euting returned to the Middle East several times, mostly to explore other monuments and ruins. The present work covers Euting’s first journey, starting in August 1883. During this extensive journey, he visited Alexandria, Cairo, Jerusalem, Damascus, Palmyra, Ha’il, Tayma, and many other places. Both parts contain an index in Arabic.

With bookplate and library stamp. Only a few dog-eared leaves. Binding rubbed along the extremities and weak hinges. Overall a very good copy.

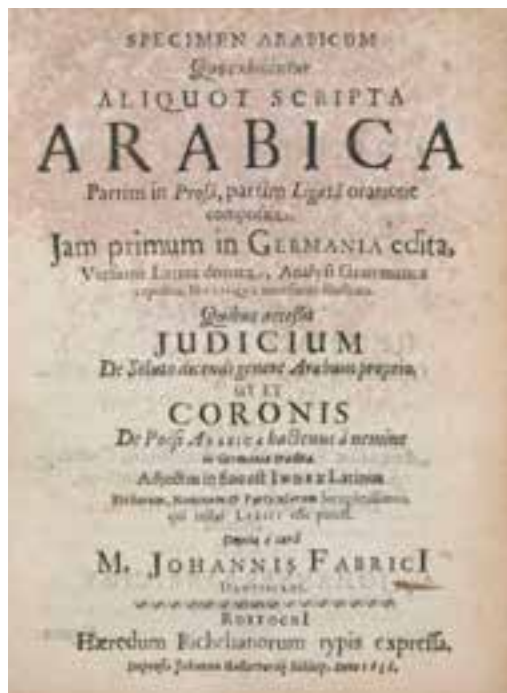
Howgego, 1850-1940, E20; not in Atabey; Blackmer.



With the editor’s unrecorded printed dedication

54. FABRICUS, Johann (ed.). Specimen Arabicum quo exhibentur aliquot scripta Arabica partim in prosa, partim ligata oratione composita. Jam primum in Germania edita, versione Latina donata, analysi grammatica expedita, notisque necessariis illustrata. Quibus accessit iudicium de soluto dicendi genere Arabum proprio. Ut et coronis de poesi Arabica hactenus a nemine in Germania tradita. Adjectus in fine est index Latinus verborum, nominum et particularum locupletissimus, qui instar lexi esse potest.

Rostock, heirs of Johann Richel, 1638. 4°. (12), 235, (1) pp. Contemp. vellum. € 4500



First edition, second issue (the imprint of the first issue is dated 1637). This anthology of Arabic literature includes the first of the maqama (“sessions”) of al-Hariri (d. 1122), the first published text of al-Hariri in Europe. It also contains extracts from Abu al-Ala’ al-Ma’arri and Ibn al-Farid and an essay on Arabic poetry based on Golius’s lectures. Johann Fabricius (1608–53) was born in Danzig and lived in Rostock where he taught philosophy. He was a pupil of the well-known professor of Arabic Jacob Golius, who encouraged him to publish the present work. As Fabricius states in the preface, the “Specimen” had already been finished six years before, but its publication was delayed due to the difficulty in obtaining Arabic types. Eventually the Arabic types, imitations of those used by Erpenius, were made in Copenhagen.

Bound in between the preliminaries and the text proper of this copy is an apparently unrecorded two-leaf printing containing a poem in Arabic by Fabricius, bearing a Latin dedication to Johann Raue, a philologist and teacher at Rostock, in honour of his appointment as professor of eloquence there on 14 February 1637. The poem offers thanks to God for having preserved the fabric of the university from destruction during the Thirty Years’ War.

First few leaves slightly browned due to paper; tear in leaf R4 repaired without loss. From the library of the classical scholar and educator Friedrich Carl Rumpf (1772–1824) with his ms. ownership to front flyleaf, stricken out and replaced with the ownership of Heinrich Ladé (possibly the versatile German banker, horticulturalist, and amateur astronomer of that name, 1817–1904).

VD 17, 23:290162A. Schnurrer 70. Smitskamp, PO 350.

55. FAZLI, (Mehmed) Kara and Joseph von HAMMER-PURGSTALL (ed.). Gül u Bülbül, das ist: Rose und Nachtigall, von Fasli. Ein romantisches Gedicht.

Pest & Leipzig, C. A. Hartleben, 1834. 8°. xvi, 79, (3) pp. 66, (1) ff. Late 19th-c. marbled half calf with the original printed wrappers bound within. € 650

First German edition, and at the same time the first scholarly edition of the Turkish original text. The Turkish part, printed in red and black, is a masterpiece of typography.

Prettily bound, clean copy from the Ottoman collection of the Swiss industrialist Herry W. Schaefer.

Wurzbach VII, 277, 48. Rabenlechner I, 121. Brunet III, 34. Goedeke VII, 766, 86.



Debate on the preferences between Greek and Latin, and Arabic sources



56. FUCHS, Leonhart. Libri IIII, difficultium aliquot quaestionum et hodie passim controversarum explicationes continens.

Basel, (colophon: Robert Winter, 1540). 4 parts in 1 volume. 4°. Each of the 4 parts with charming woodcut device on the last blank. [28], 230, [6] pp. 17th-century sheepskin parchment, blue sprinkled edges. € 12 500

First edition of Fuchs his “Four books on some difficult questions” a heavily revised version of his *Apologiae tres* (“Three apologies”) from 1538. It is part of a debate on the preferences for ancient Greek and Latin on one side and Arabic sources on the other side; refuting the views of Guillaume Dupuis, Sébastien de Monteux and Jérémie de Dryvere. Fuchs gives commentary on the indications and dosages of prescriptions of Ibn Sina (Avicenna) and on Masawaih al-Mardini (Mesue the Younger), and praises the work of Galenus, whose work set the template for Islamic medicine.

Browned and foxed throughout and a few lines, words headers and paragraphs crossed out; a good copy.

Bibliotheca Osleriana 2688; Durling 1710; USTC 602528 (4 copies); not in Adams; cf. S. Kusukawa, Picturing the book of nature: image, text, and argument in sixteenth-century human anatomy and medical botany (2012), p. 100 et passim.

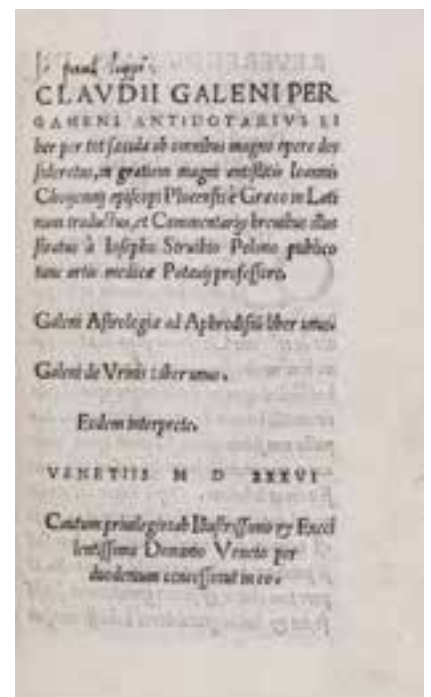
First edition of a critical translation of Galen, together with the first Latin edition of a byzantine anatomical treatise based on Galen

57. GALENUS, Claudius. Antidotarius liber per tot saecula ab omnibus magno opera desideratus,... Astrologia ad aphrodisiu[m] liber unus. ... De urinus Liber unus.

Venice, (colophon: Giovanni Antonio Nicolini da Sabbio), 1536. [4], “147” [=148] ll.; II4, [5], [1 blank] pp.

With: (2) **PROTOSPETHARIUS, Theophilus.** De corporis humani fabrica libri quinque a Iuonio Paulo Crasso Patavino in Latinam orationem conversi. Hippocratis preterea coi de purgatoriis medicamentis libellous perutilis, ac desideratus ab eodem Iun. Paulo Cras Latinitate donatus.

Venice, [Ottaviano Scotto], 1536. With woodcut device on title-page. 2 works in 1 volume. 8°. Limp sheepskin parchment. € 19 500



Ad 1: very rare first edition of Struthius critical translation, of Galen's *Astrologiae ad aphrodisium* (i.e. Prognostica de decubitu infirmorum) and *De urinus*. Josephus Struthius (1510–1568) was one of the most famous physicians of the Renaissance. "During his studies, Struthius began translating the works of Galen and Hippocrates, and among many he translated from Greek to Latin was Galen's 'Astrologia ad Aphrodisium'. At the request of the professors of Padua University, Struthius's translation was published. ... Struthius's critical sense, which had a crucial effect on further studies, is best described by the following opinion: "[...] He refers to Galen as an Arab refers to his steed with which he travels through the desert. He judges him, loves him; however, he knows how to use the bridle and say: No, this is the wrong way." This criticism is particularly evident in the rejection of many types of pulse which are distinguished by Galen and Avicenna, and which were not confirmed in Struthius's practical observations" (Grzybowski et al.).

Ad 2: first Latin edition of a byzantine anatomical and physiological treatise based on Galen's *De usu partium corporis humani*, with extracts from Hippocrates (Boqratt) as well as a treatise on purgatives. Translated by Giunto Paolo Crasso. This relatively minor work is one of the relatively few surviving Byzantine medical treatises, and apparently the only surviving published medical treatise by this author. The binding a bit wrinkled. With an occasional manuscript annotation and some minor spots; a very good copy.

Ad 1: Durling 1795; Durling, Galen 1536.1 & pp. 237-238; ICCU 020160 (3 copies); WorldCat (1 copy); for Struthius: Grzybowski et al., "500th anniversary of the birth of the precursor of modern cardiology: Josephus Struthius Polonus (1510-1568)" in: *Cardiology Journal XVIII* (2011), pp. 581-586; ad 2: *HistoryofMedicine.com* 7145; ICCU 002972 (9 copies); not in Adams; Durling.

Five treatises in French concerning the Arabs and Turks, including a translation of a pilgrimage to Mecca



58. GALLAND, Julien-Claude. Recueil des rits et cérémonies du pèlerinage de la Mecque, auquel on a joint divers écrits relatifs à la religion, aux sciences & aux Mœurs des Turcs.

Amsterdam; Paris, Jean Desaint and Charles Saillant, 1754. 8°. Contemporary, mottled, tanned sheepskin, gold-tooled spine.

€ 3950

First and only edition of a translation into French of three Arabic and Turkish treatises, followed by two eyewitness accounts of the author. The three translations cover the rituals surrounding the pilgrimage to Mecca, including descriptions of many of the important shrines and sites within the city, followed by two writings concerning the religion, science and manners of the Arabs and Turks. The author added his own description of Chios and of the marriage of Sultana Esmâ with Yakub Pasha, governor of Silistria. Julien-Claude Galland, nephew of the celebrated orientalist Antoine Galland, was an interpreter in the Levant who translated many works into French.

A very good copy, some leaves slightly browned. Binding also very good, only slightly worn along the extremities.

Atabey 470; Blackmer (auction) 607; Hage Chahine 1769.

One of the first detailed studies of the plague in the Orient

59. [GAUDEREAU, Abbé Martin]. Relation des différentes espèces de peste que reconnoissent les orientaux, des précautions & des remèdes qu'ils prennent pour en empêcher la communication & le progrès; et de ce que nous devons faire à leur exemple pour nous en préserver, & nous en guérir.

Paris, Etienne Ganeau & Jacques Quillau, 1721. 12°. Contemporary brown calf with gilt spine.

€ 12 500

First edition. The priest Gaudereau (1663–1743) had gone to Persia in 1689 in the company of Bégnine Vachet, a director of the Seminary of Foreign Missions. Having arrived at Isfahan in late 1690, they joined François Sanson, another member of the Society of Foreign Missions sent by Louis XIV to the court of Shah Suleiman. After Sanson's departure in 1692, Gaudereau continued negotiations with Suleiman, after 1694 with Husayn. Having negotiated a military and commercial alliance between Persia and the French East India Company, he returned to Isfahan, which he quit for Europe in 1703. It was during this journey from Constantinople and Trabzon that in September 1704 he contracted the illness he describes in his book, which he based on his own experience, having miraculously survived. Occasional brownstaining, otherwise fine. Rare.

Blake 169. OCLC 495355672. Not in Waller or Wellcome.



Drawings of coasts, cities, ships and people mostly in the Ottoman Empire, including a lovely double-page colour panoramic view of Smyrna

60. GOLDSMITH, George. [Topographic views in the Mediterranean plus a few views of ships and portraits of local people, mostly in the Ottoman Empire].

[Along the Italian, Greek, Maltese, Turkish, Middle Eastern and African coasts, ca. 1835–ca. 1838]. Oblong 4° (19.5 × 25 cm). An album of about 48 watercolour, pen and wash, and pencil drawings on 31 leaves, mostly on one side of the leaf only, including 6 panoramic views drawn across double-page spreads. Recent half red morocco. € 12 000

An album of drawings (about 14 in colour) made mostly while travelling through the Mediterranean, by Lieutenant (later promoted to Captain and Admiral) George Goldsmith in service of the British navy on the HMS *Childers*, where he served as senior lieutenant to Captain Henry Keppel (1809–1904) from 1834 to 1839. It includes coastal views of Italy, Greece and the Greek islands, Turkey (including Smyrna/Izmir: a lovely double-page colour panoramic view), Egypt (including Alexandria and the Nile cataracts), Malta, Tunis, Algiers, “Apes Hill” (Ibel Musas) on the African Side of the Strait of Gibraltar, and even Ascension Island in the South Atlantic, including many of the ancient buildings and ruins, some depicted in great detail, providing a valuable historical record. It also includes several drawings of ships under sail and full-length portraits of an Arabic man and woman; an Albanian man; two mamluks; a Bedouin with a rifle;



and the future Greek prime minister Constantin Canaris. The Ottoman Empire had lost Algiers to France in 1830 and what is now the southern part of Greece had gained its independence in 1832, but Egypt and most of the African Mediterranean coast, Albania, Macedonia, Thessalonika and some of the Greek islands remained in Ottoman hands. Although Goldsmith was an amateur artist and no great master, the quality of his drawings is good, some of the coastal views excellent.

In good condition, with only a small tear in the gutter margin of one leaf, occasional minor spots or thumbed margins. Binding fine. Interesting views of the eastern Mediterranean, well drawn and valuable as historical visual records of many Ottoman regions as well as regions they had lost in the preceding five years.

For Goldsmith: William O'Byrne, A naval biographical dictionary I (1849), pp. 404-405.



Golius's epoch-making Arabic dictionary

61. GOLIUS, Jacob. *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum, contextum ex probatioribus orientis lexicographis. Accedit index Latinus copiosissimus, qui lexici Latino-Arabici vicem explere possit.*

Leiden, printed by Bonaventura and Abraham Elzevier, sold by Johannes van Ravesteyn [and others], Amsterdam, 1653. 2°. Contemporary vellum, with modern title-label on spine; recased, new opening endpapers. € 4000

First edition of Golius's ground-breaking Arabic lexicon, which remained the most important dictionary in European Arabic studies until Freytag's dictionary appeared in the 1830s. Golius based his dictionary on a variety of Arabic lexicographical texts, the most important being al-Jawhari's *Sahab* and Firuzabadi's *Qamus*, but he also used geographical and zoological sources such as al-Damiri's book on animals. His dictionary included, moreover, Arabic words derived from other languages, most notably Turkish and Persian, which he translated directly from the

source language, using Turkish and Persian glossaries. The work concludes with an extensive index, containing some 10,000 entries. “The manner in which Golius arranged his dictionary, according to the Arabic root letter and the verbal and substantival forms with all their derivatives, is still the fundamental criterion of Arabic dictionaries in European languages” (Vrolijk & Van Leeuwen). With a label with shelf number on the back of the title-page. Title-page slightly soiled, with dozens of small specks and its lower corner strengthened, last leaf slightly soiled as well, some occasional spots and a couple minor waterstains. A good copy. Binding slightly soiled, recased and with some cracks in the spine, otherwise good.

Schnurrer 79; Vrolijk & Van Leeuwen, Arabic studies in the Netherlands, pp. 47-48; Willems 723.



Oriental pharmacology

62. GRIMM, Hermann Niclas. *Compendium medico-chymicum, seu accurata medendi methodus, quae excellentissimis medicamentis, tam Europae, quam Indiae Orientali proficuis, repleta, ratios observationes, & curiosam optimorum medicamentorum, in libelli hujus formulis contentorum, praeparationem exhibet.*

Augsburg, Gottlieb Göbel, 1684. 8°. With engraved frontispiece, placed after the preface, and some woodcut initials and tailpieces. [16], 475, [13, last 2 pages blank] pp. Contemporary vellum. € 12 500

Enlarged second edition of a physicians compendium by the Swedish traveller, naturalist and physician Herman Niklas Grimm (1641–1711). A “comprehensive work dealing with the medicinal plants of the Dutch East Indies, their pharmaceutical preparation for various afflictions, with the recipes extensively described” (Hagelin). The work also includes a *Pharmacopeia Indica*, “it must be one of the earliest pharmacopoeias introducing colonial drugs to the European continent” (Hagelin). The first edition was printed in 1679 in Batavia, Java. One leaf in preface damaged, affecting part of the text, and some minor foxing. Binding slightly rubbed: a good copy.

Hagelin, p. 152; Krivatsy 5005; cf. Ferguson I, 347.

Carpets and rugs from Turkey and Persia, with 120 colour printed plates

63. GROTE-HASENBALG, Werner. *Der Orientteppich[:] seine Geschichte und seine Kultur.*

Berlin, Berlin, Scarabaeus (colophon: Dr. Selle & co.), 1922. 3 volumes (26 × 26 cm). The text volume with colour-printed frontispiece, 28 numbered plates (13 colour-printed; and numbered I–XXII), 139 numbered and 14 unnumbered illustrations in text, and a folding map; the two plate volumes with a total of 120 colour-printed plates mounted on grey/black paper. XVI, [2 blank], 228, [8] pp. (text) Original publisher’s cloth. € 1250

First edition of an extensively illustrated work on carpets and rugs primarily from Turkey and Persia, in three volumes. The first volume is the general text volume about carpets and rugs, giving a description of the 120 colour printed plates of carpets and rugs. The plates are actually original postcards issued by the Berlin rug dealer Von Oettingen, collectively bought by Grote-Hasenbalg after Von Oettingen’s business went bankrupt. With owner’s inscriptions on half-title (vol. I) and title-pages (vols. II & III). Some minor foxing on bindings and title-pages, not affecting the illustrations. A very good set.

BMC (compact) XI, p. 139.



Luxurious Arabic grammar, intended for native speakers

64. GUADAGNOLI, Filippo. Breves arabicae linguae institutiones.

Rome, Propaganda Fide, Joseph David Luna, 1642. 2° (220 × 316 mm). (12), 349, (1) pp., final blank f. With the Propaganda Fide's woodcut rectangular Jesus and Apostles device on the title-page, their round Jesus and Apostles device above the colophon, 1 woodcut tailpiece, 2 woodcut decorated initials (2 series), and numerous decorations built up from cast arabesque fleurons. Set in roman, italic and Arabic type with incidental Hebrew. Contemp. limp vellum with ms. spine title. € 12 500



First and only edition of Guadagnoli's Latin grammar of the Arabic language, in a luxurious folio format. In 1632 the Propaganda Fide had begun work on an Arabic Bible that was not to be completed until 1671. Guadagnoli (1596–1656) was one of the correctors for the Bible and in the present grammar, set in the same type, he notes that they have taken special care with their Arabic setting and with the metre to suit them to the desires of native Arabic speakers, though the fact that the text was in Latin and the fact that it must have been an expensive book would have limited the audience: it is not the sort of book that missionaries would give away to common people. Erpenius's 1613 grammar, revised and reprinted several times, was aimed primarily at European scholars. The main text opens with a table of the letters, showing (from left to right!) the stand-alone, initial, medial

and final forms, along with the name of each letter and its pronunciation. This gives an overview of the new Arabic Bible type. The texts used as examples include the first printing of two poems taken from manuscripts in the oriental library collected by Pietro della Valle (1586–1652) in Rome: the "Carmen Chazregiacum" and the "Carmen de invocationibus". The Arabic type may have been cut by the Propaganda Fide's in-house punchcutters for their Arabic folio Bible, whose Pentateuch was printed from 1632 to 1635 but distributed only in proof copies until the complete Bible was published in 1671. Occasional lines appear in their other books from 1636, but the present book uses it for the main Arabic text. It was to become the staple of their Arabic printing. The book also provides a synopsis of the Propaganda Fide's large Hebrew type (6 mm mem-height).

Some browning throughout; a few old ink markings to the margins; contemp. ownership "J. Venturi" on t. p. An important Arabic grammar intended for native speakers.

Schnurrer 72. Smitskamp 220. Amaduzzi II.

*The best Syriac New Testament,
with the Lexicon and extensive notes made to accompany it*

65. GUTBIER, Aegidius. Novum Testamentum Syriacè, cum omnibus vocalibus, & versione latinâ Matthaei ita adornatâ, ut unico hoc evangelistâ intellecto, reliqui totius operis libri, sine interprete, facillè intelligi possint.

Hamburg, Aegidius Gutbier, 1664 (engraved title-page "1663"). With engraved title-page.
With:

(2) **GUTBIER, Aegidius.** Lexicon Syriacum, continens omnes N.T. Syriaci dictiones et particulas, cum spicilegio vocum quarundam peregrinarum, & in quibusdam tandum novit. codicibus occurrentium, & appendice, quae exhibet diversas punctationes ...

Hamburg, Aegidius Gutbier, 1667.

(3) **GUTBIER, Aegidius.** Notae criticae in Novum Testamentum Syriacum ...

Hamburg, Aegidius Gutbier, 1667. 3 works in 1 volume. 8°. Contemporary vellum. € 2500



First edition of by far the best edition of the Syriac New Testament published before the 19th-century, edited by Aegidius Gutbier, which remained the standard Syriac text until Samuel Lee's 1823 edition. For the first book (the gospel of Matthew) it includes Gutbier's Latin translation of the Syriac at the foot of the page. With the New Testament are two complementary works by Gutbier, produced in matching format and intended to accompany it: his Syriac lexicon giving the Syriac words with their Latin equivalents, followed by an index of the Latin words; and his extensive notes on the Syriac text of the New Testament, with alternative readings from the many sources he examined.

The New Testament relates stories that would have first been told (and in some cases probably also written down) in Aramaic, the vernacular language of Palestine in Jesus's time. Syriac, another dialect of Aramaic, served as the vernacular language of much of the Middle East. The Syriac text therefore provides valuable clues to the Aramaic sources of the New Testament.

With a 1691 Amsterdam purchase inscription and two 1859 owner's inscriptions. In good condition, with the lower right corner of the engraved title-page under-inked, the paper slightly browned and an occasional minor spot or small stain. Binding with some of the vellum tapes broken at the hinge, some cracks in the hinges and with the back of the bookblock reinforced, but still generally good. Three complementary books forming the most important reference work for 17th- and 18th-century Syriac studies.

Darlow & Moule 8966; VDI7, 39:142375F, 3:316277C, 75:689489C.

Collection of Middle Eastern source texts on Russia

66. HAMMER-PURGSTALL, Joseph von. Sur les origines russes. Extraits de manuscrits orientaux adressés à Mgr. le Comte de Romanzoff, chancelier de l'Empire de Russie, dans une suite de lettres depuis l'an 1816 jusqu'à l'an 1825.

St. Petersburg, Imprimerie de l'Académie impériale des Sciences, 1827. Large 4°. VIII, 132 pp. With engr. title (dated 1825). Arabic texts at the end, following the French version. Contemp. green half roan, raised bands on spine with blind-stamped fillets. € 3500

Unique and uncommon edition of this collection of Arabic, Persian and Turkish texts mentioning Russia and its inhabitants. Sources include the works of Idrisi, Motenebbi, Abulfeda, Ibn Khaldun, Hajji Khalifa, etc., as well as the Quran. The Austrian scholar Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall (1774–1856) was appointed to a position at the Austrian Embassy in Constantinople in 1799. One of the most prominent orientalisks of the early 19th century, he is considered the first man to have initiated a genuine study of the Ottoman world based on the principles of critical scholarship.

Occasional foxing, insignificant wear to corners and leading edges. An appealing copy, wide-margined copy.

Brunet III, 33.



67. HAMMER-PURGSTALL, Joseph von. Memnon's Dreiklang, nachgeklungen in Dewajani, einem indischen Schäferspiele; Anahid, einem persischen Singspiele; und Sophie, einem türkischen Lustspiele.

Vienna, Wallishausser, 1823. 8°. XXI, (3), 319, (1) pp. Contemp. calf with gilt-stamped cover borders, gilt spine, giltstamped red spine label; leading edges gilt; all edges gilt. € 2000

First edition.

Hammer's German translations of the Indian pastoral play "Dewajani", the Persian musical play "Anahid", and the Turkish comedy "Sophia".

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

Goedeke VII, 764, 64. Wurzbach VII, 276, 43. WG² 29. OCLC 19226414.

68. HAMMER-PURGSTALL, [Joseph von, ed.]. Mahmud Schebisteri's Rosenflor des Geheimnisses. Persisch und Deutsch.

Pest & Leipzig, Hartleben, 1838. 4°. vi, 32 pp. With 2 lithogr. plates and 28 ff. of Arabic letterpress with lithogr. borders, toned in various colours. Modern boards with the original wrappers bound within. € 5000



First edition.

Without any doubt Hammer's finest work in imitation of an oriental manuscript: the Persian text of the famous Sufi manual 'Golshan-e Râz' is printed in seven four-leaf quires of varying colours, each framed by a lithographed sequence of interlaced flowers and animals (pheasants, deer, antilopes, panthers, jackals). The German translation, the unsophisticated typography of which provides a striking contrast to the luxurious Persian text, is illustrated by two plates of topographical interest. The binding preserves the original blue paper wrappers with a large emblematic lithograph of a shell hidden among a bouquet of roses, drawn by Pauline von Koudelka-Schmerling. Occasional slight foxing. Untrimmed.

Goedeke VII, 767, 100. Rabenlechner I, 122. Cf. Brunet III, 34 (Vienna, 1838 ed.).

13th-century treatise on falconry, in the original Turkish with a German translation, with two other early falconry treatises

69. HAMMER-PURGSTALL, Joseph von. Falknerklee, bestehend in drey ungedruckten Werken über die Falknerey. ...

Pest (now part of Budapest), Conrad Adolf Hartleben (verso of title-page: [Vienna], printed by the widow of Anton Strauß), 1840. 8°. With lithographed frontispiece, elaborately decorated Turkish title-page and opening page. With a modern index of ornithological, zoological and botanical names. Later 19th-century half tanned sheepskin, with the publisher's original tinted lithographed wrappers bound in; the modern index is separately bound in modern goatskin, designed to match the main volume. € 8500

First printing in any language of three important manuscripts on falcons and falconry: a 12th-century Turkish treatise on falconry by Mahmud Ibn Mehmed al-Bargini, "Baz nama" [= Falcon book] (in the original Turkish and in German translation); the Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I's ca. 1515(?) "Über die Falknerey" in the original German; and a shorter Greek treatise on hawking, "Hierakosophon" [= Hawking apprenticeship] in the original Greek and in German translation, a variant form of part of a 13th-century work by the Byzantine Emperor Michael VIII (1223–1282). Little is known about the author of the Turkish treatise, but he came from Anatolia on the southeastern coast of what is now Turkey, where he apparently worked in service of the Bey of Mentese. He cites another work from 597 AH (1200/01 CE).

Hammer-Purgstall (1774–1856), a leading Austrian orientalist with an extensive knowledge of languages, took up a diplomatic position at the Austrian embassy in Constantinople in 1799 and remained in Turkey and the Middle East until 1807. He found the Turkish manuscript on falconry at the Biblioteca Ambrosiana in Milan in 1825 and the other two manuscripts at the Hofbibliothek in Vienna. He not only translated and edited the present texts but also contributed a 32-page introduction and a list of 63 works on the subject of falconry, from the 15th-century to his own day. The book, printed in only 300 copies, has been largely overlooked in the literature on ornithology and Islamica, but Schwerdt notes that it is "particularly important to lovers of falconry, its origin and history". It also provides insights into the Turkish language and Islamic culture.

With some modern pencil notes on the flyleaf and in the margins. Somewhat foxed throughout, as usual, but otherwise in very good condition and nearly untrimmed. The original publisher's illustrated wrappers, rarely preserved, show a few small chips, tears and scrapes but are still in good condition. The binding is chipped at the foot of the spine and slightly worn, but still generally good.

Harting 112; Schwerdt I, p. 228; not in Atabey; Blackmer.



Important work on the natural history of Palastine

70. HASSELQUIST, Friedrich and Carl LINNAEUS. Reise nach Palästina in den Jahren von 1749 bis 1752. auf Befehl ihro Majestät der Königin von Schweden herausgegeben vond Carl Linnäus aus em Schwedischen.

Rostock, Johann Christian Koppe, 1762 (colophon: Leipzig, Johann Gottlob Immanuel Breitkopf, 1761). 8°. With woodcut tailpieces. [18], 606 pp. Contemporary half vellum.

€ 1800

First edition of the German translation of a travelogue and zoological work, written by the Swedish zoologist and botanist Friedrich Hasselquist (1722–1752) and published posthumously by the celebrated naturalist Carl Linnaeus (1707–1778). “In 1749 Hasselquist set off on a botanical expedition to the Middle East. Sailing from Stockholm... he arrived at Izmir (=Smyrna, in Turkey) where he spent the winter of 1749–1750 exploring the hinterland. In March 1750 he took a trip into the interior of Turkey, and afterwards sailed for Egypt... he proceeded through Palestine and Syria, visited Cyprus, Rhodes and Chios, and then returned to Izmir” (Howgego). The work can be divided into two parts. The first part consists of a chronological journal, followed by 14 letters from Hasselquist to his tutor Linnaeus. The second part contains a zoological and botanical description of the area, starting with the four-footed animals, followed by birds, amphibians, fish, insects, plants and stones. Especially his descriptions of fishes in the Nile are very valuable. The work concludes with the *materia medica* of the Middle East. As he was already sick, Hasselquist died during his travels in 1752, near Smyrna. In 1757 the work was posthumously published by Linnaeus, entitled *Iter Palaestinum*, “who described it as being full of fresh, genuine and precise observations: “So admirable a travel journal has never before appeared...” (Blackmer).

With an inscription on flyleaf from E. Atkinsons(?), dated Jerusalem 1858, and slip with manuscript inscription pasted down on flyleaf from John R. Ruth. Slightly browned, title-page foxed, a few notations and underlining in pencil, and a small waterstain on page 259. Binding rubbed along the extremities, sides rubbed. Overall a very good copy.

Bibl. Palaestinensis 472; Howgego, to 1800, H33; cf. Atabey 564 (English edition); Blackmer 668 (French edition); Hage Chabine, 2134 (French edition); not in VDI8.



Extremely rare

71. HERRING, John Frederick, Sr. Portraits of the Winning Horses of the Great St. Leger Stakes. From the year 1815 to the present year inclusive.

London, L. Harrison for S. and J. Fuller, 1829. Large 2° (60 × 42 cm). Letterpress title with engraved vignette, list of subscribers, winners of the St. Leger 1776–1814, 14 hand-coloured aquatint plates by T. Sutherland and R. G. Reeve after Herring, each with letterpress description of riders and winners of other races and the St Leger stakes for each year. Bound in recent half burgundy morocco with contemporary drab boards with large printed label on upper cover.

€ 95 000



“Extremely rare” (Tooley). Second edition of Herring’s finest work, the outcome of his fascination with horse racing and the St. Leger in particular. “In the writer’s estimation, the first series of the St. Leger winners contains the very best of Herring prints [...] they were engraved by Sutherland, a more competent aquatinter and colourist than his successors who handled these race-horses” (Siltzer). Herring spent the first 18 years of his life in London, where his father, an American, was a fringe-maker in Newgate Street. Having married against his father’s wishes, he went to Doncaster, where he arrived during the races in September 1814, and saw the Duke of Hamilton’s horse, William, win the St. Leger. The sight inspired him to attempt the art of animal-painting, in which he subsequently excelled. He painted Filho da Puta, the winner of the St. Leger in 1815, and for the following thirty-two years painted each winner in succession. “Herring’s series of Portraits [...] were painted annually and quickly reproduced in large showy aquatints, the horses made literally glossy by the application of varnish to the paper” (Diana Donald, *Picturing Animals in Britain 1750–1850*, New Haven, CT [2007], p. 215). This is the second edition of this series of wonderful racehorse portraits. It was first published as a suite of 10 plates in 1824 by Sheardown and Son of Doncaster; S. and J. Fuller of London purchased these in 1827 and continued to publish, periodically, the St. Leger winner series up to 1845. The earlier plates were all re-captioned with Fuller’s imprint. Plates watermarked 1825–28; the first plate in the present work, “Filho da Puta”, is on paper watermarked 1827.

Very slight offsetting to text. Extremities rubbed; otherwise a superb example of this rare work.

Siltzer 139-146. Mellon Horsemanship, 128.

Treaties concerning commerce and abolishing slavery between Great Britain and “foreign powers”

72. HERTSLET, Lewis (editor). A complete collection of the treaties and conventions at present subsisting between Great Britain & foreign powers; so far as they relate to commerce and navigation; to the repression and abolition of the slave trade; and to the privileges and interests of the subjects of the high contracting parties ... in two volumes.

London, printed for T. Egerton (colophon and back of title-page: printed by C. Roworth), 1820.

[Volume 2]: A complete collection of the treaties and conventions, and reciprocal regulations, at present subsisting between Great Britain and foreign powers, and of the laws, decrees, and orders in council, concerning the same; ...

London, Henry Butterworth and James Bigg and son (colophon and back of title-page: printed by Harrison and co.), 1840. 2 volumes. 8°. Slightly later half calf. € 2500

First edition of the first volume, and second(?) edition of the second volume, of a collection of commercial treaties between Great Britain and “foreign powers”. The treaties were compiled by Lewis Hertslet (1787–1870), “librarian and keeper of the papers” at the Foreign Office in London. As the title suggests, most of the treaties deal with commerce, free navigation, and abolishing slavery. They do not only deal with extinguishing slave trade from Africa, but also with making an end to Christian slavery in non-Christian countries. Some of the treaties give both the “original” language and the English translation on the facing page, and occasionally only a relevant extract is included. The first volume contains the treaties with Austria, the “Barbary States” (Algiers, Morocco, Tripoli and Tunis), Denmark, France, Madagascar, the Netherlands and Persia. Volume two contains the treaties with Portugal, Russia, Sardinia, Sicily, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United States. All treaties are ordered chronologically, some of which date back to the 17th century.

With an inscription on flyleaf of second volume. Binding rubbed along the extremities and sides. Only very slightly browned. Overall in very good condition.

Hogg 3194; Sabin 31594.



*Medical manual with the oath of Hippocrates,
known in the Islamic world as Boqrat*

73. HISPANUS, Petrus. *Thesaurus pauperum* Petri hispani pontificis romani, philosophi ac medici doctissimi, de medendis morbis humani corporis liber : experimenta particularia per simplicia medicamenta ex probatissimis autoribus, & propriis observationibus collecta, continens.

Frankfurt, Christian Egenolff, 1576. 8°. Title-page in red and black ink, some woodcut initials. 112, [7, last 3 pages blank] ll. Contemporary limp vellum. € 8500

Second edition of a work by Petrus Hispanus (1215–1277). The main text is followed by the so-called Hippocratic oath which physicians had to take. It is widely believed that the oath was written down by Hippocrates himself, in the Islamic world known as Boqrat, or by one of his students, to establish certain ethical standards. “[Hispanius’] *Thesaurus pauperum* became perhaps the leading brief medical manual during the remainder of the Middle Ages ... The work was intended to be a condensed compilation and its title, “The Treasure of the Poor”, indicates that it was written especially for the benefit of poor students and medical practitioners, who could not afford many books” (Thorndike). The work gives easily available solutions to ailments and diseases, making much use of animal parts.

Bookblock loose from binding, and some leaves loose of bookblock. Browned and with some pencil annotations in the margins: text still in good condition.

Durling 2595; Hagelin, p. 23; Thorndike II, pp. 488–513.



First Arabic edition of an important eyewitness account of the life of Tamerlane



74. IBN ARABSHAH, Ahmad ibn Muhammad. [Kitab ‘Aja’ib al-maqdur fi aghbar Timur] *Vitae & rerum gestarum Timuri, qui vulgo Tamerlanes dicitur, historia.*

Leiden, Elsevier, 1636. 4°. With half-title printed in dark blue and red, title-page printed in red and black within woodcut borders and leaf *3 printed in red, dark blue, and black. [8], 448 pp. Later stiff paper wrappers, manuscript title on spine. € 25 000

First Arabic edition of an important eyewitness account of the life of Tamerlane (Timur), the successful and barbaric 14th-century Turkish conqueror, printed entirely in Arabic. “An interesting feature of the book is the use of blue ink for the printing of the word ‘Tamerlanis’ (between two red lines) on the half-title, as well as for one typographical ornament on leaf 3 recto” (Smitskamp). The text is based on the original Arabic manuscript, completed in 1437–1438, by the Syrian author Ahmad Ibn ‘Arabshah, secretary of Sultan Ahmad of Baghdad. In the 16th century Timur was made famous in Europe through Christopher Marlowe’s play *Tamburlaine* (1590). The present work was edited and prefaced by Jacob Golius. The Arabic manuscript used by him is still preserved at Leiden University library and contains many notes in his hand. A French translation by Pierre Vattier appeared in 1658.

With an unidentified library stamp on title-page. Some leaves heavily foxed and a few small spots. Overall a good copy.

De Nave 90; Füek 81f; Lambrecht 1774; Schnurrer 166; Smitskamp 313; STCN (8 copies); Willems 434; not in Atabey; Blackmer.

*10 Mediaeval works on health, medicine and food
in a rare early edition, including notes by Ibn Sina*

75. IBN SINA (AVICENNA), Maynus de MAYNIS, Arnaldus de VILLANOVA, [Roger BACON] et al. Regimen sanitatis Magnini Mediolanensis ... Insuper opusculu[m] De flebothomia editum ... Reginaldo de Villa Nova. Additur quoq[ue] Astronomia Hippocratis ... de variis egritudinibus et morbis. Item Secreta Hippocratis. Item Averrois De venenis. Ite[m] Quid pro quo apothecariorum ... Nicolaum ... Cum no[n]nullis insuper Avicenne: ...

[Lyon, Barthélemy Trot] (colophon: Lyon, printed by Jacques Myt, 6 February 1517). Small 4° (19 × 14 cm). With title-page in red and black with Trot's woodcut publisher's device, 12 decorated woodcut initials plus 3 repeats. 17th-century(?) calf, gold-tooled spine; rebacked with the original backstrip laid down. € 25 000



Rare fourth(?) edition of a collection of ten Mediaeval works by seven authors concerning medicine, health, food and wine, including notes taken from Ibn Sina (Avicenna). They include Maynus de Maynis (ca. 1295?–1368?), *Regimen sanitatis*, on health; a work on phlebotomy attributed to Arnaldus de Villanova (ca. 1295?–1368?); *Astronomia*, on astrological influences on health, attributed to Hippocrates (460–377 BC); Johannes de Zantvliete (active 1343–1350), *De dieta*, on food; Nicolaus Salernitanus (12th century), *Quid pro quo*, a list of medicines for numerous ailments; Averroès (1126–1311) on poisons and on theriac, a poisonous concoction used as an antidote to other poisons, especially poisoned wounds; *Secreta*, a short piece attributed to Hippocrates; Villanova, *Tractatus de vinis*, an extensive and important work on wine; and Roger Bacon (ca. 1220–ca. 1292), *De regimine senum et seniorum*, a treatise on geriatrics, here erroneously attributed to Villanova. With occasional underlining and marginal marks by an early hand. With leaves 4 and 5 mounted on stubs: otherwise in very good condition, with only very slight browning. Rebacked as noted, and with the surface of the leather refurbished, but now structurally sound. One of the rare earliest editions of several Mediaeval treatises on health, medicine, food and wine.

Baudrier VIII, p. 431; Durling 3044; USTC 144805 (8 copies); Vicair, cols. 549–550.

First edition of an abbreviation of Ibn Sina's masterpiece

76. IBN SINA (AVICENNA). Flores Avicenne. (Colophon: Lyon, by Claude Davost for Barthélemy Trot, 1508). 8°. With several botanical woodcut initials. [2], CLXVI ll. Contemporary goatskin, blind-tooled in a panel design. € 18 000

First edition of Michael de Capella's abbreviation of the greatest work of the esteemed Islamic physician Ibn Sina (ca. 980–1037), known in Europe as Avicenna, his *Canon medicinae* (Canon of medicine, or in Arabic *Kitab al-Qanun fi al-tibb*), completed around 1024. It is a comprehensive medical encyclopaedia, mixing a thorough compilation of Greek and Islamic medical knowledge (including the work of Aristotle, Hippocrates, Galen and al-Majusi) with Avicenna's own original contributions. It revolutionized European medicine long before it first appeared in print in 1472.

“The preface ... refers to the importance in medicine of aphoristic works that can readily be committed to memory and to the example of Hippocratic writings. The task of abbreviation was undertaken with such enthusiasm that Avicenna's chapter on the elements was compressed from about 550 words in the full Gerard of Cremona version into 53 in the *Flores*” (Siraisi).

With the bookplate of Karl and Thilde Wagner. Binding somewhat worn, especially at the spine. Some spots throughout, ink stains on title-page and a couple minor stains in text; a good copy.

Adams A2319; Durling 411; USTC 143378; cf. N.G. Siraisi, *Avicenna in Renaissance Italy* (2014), p. 132.



The first philosophical novel, a proto-Robinson Crusoe



77. IBN TUFAIL. The Improvement of Human Reason, exhibited in the Life of Hai Ebn Yokdhan: Written in Arabick above 500 years ago, by Abu Jaafar Ebn Tophail. Newly translated from the original Arabick, by Simon Ockley.

London, Powell & Morphew, 1708. 8°. 2 parts in 1 vol. (12), 195, (1) pp. With engraved frontispiece and 5 engr. plates. All edges red. Half calf (c. 1880). € 8500

First English edition of the allegorical novel “Hayy ibn Yaqzan” (“The Living, Son of the Waking”), hailed as the first philosophical novel and one of the principal works of Arabic philosophy and literature. “A very faithful translation, to which is added an appendix” (Lowndes). This entwicklungroman follows a man's life from his childhood among beasts, alone on a desert island, through a youth reminiscent of (actually, pre-dating) Robinson Crusoe, up until his understanding of the world's innermost secrets and finally, his understanding of God. At the age of fifty, the hero is ready to meet other humans: two wise men from a neighboring island. Thus, the allegory of the work is revealed: there are several ways to approach the Divine, one through revelation and another through introspection. “The work was known in Europe at a comparatively early date (the first edition, in a Latin translation by Pococke, was published in Oxford in 1671) and was widely read during the period of Enlightenment” (cf. Kindler VIII, 297f.). The author Ibn Tufail (1110–85), in full Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Abd al-Malik ibn Muhammad ibn Tufail al-Qaisi al-Andalusi (known as “Abubacer” in the Latin tradition), was an Arabic-Andalusian polymath, a physician, astronomer, philosopher and mystic. His only other known work is an instructional piece of medical poetry. Somewhat browned and brownstained throughout; binding professionally repaired. Rare, last copy appeared at auction in 1999.

GAL S I, p. 831. Schmurrer 471. Lowndes 1175. Graesse III, 407.

78. **ISAACS, Rev. A. A.** Four views of the mosques and other objects of interest occupying the site of the temple at Jerusalem.

London, Day & Son, 1857. 2°. 4 tinted lithographs drawn and lithographed from photographs taken by A. A. Isaacs. Original printed wrappers. € 8500

First edition. A very scarce depiction of the great mosques of Jerusalem. The views are: "General View of the Great Mosque of the Sakara", "The Mosque of the Sakara and Judgement-Seat of David", "Facade of the Mosque El Aksa", and "The Marble Pulpit and Colonnades". The wrapper says that these are the first published views of the Mosques.

Lithographs lightly foxed, spine repaired. Short (1 cm) marginal split to blank margin of 1 plate repaired, an excellent copy.

Not in Abbey or Tobler.



79. **[ISLAMIC PRAYERBOOK].** [Dala'il al-Khayrat].

[Ottoman], 1199 AH [1784/1785 AD]. 8° (ca. 145 × 950 mm). 461 ff. Arabic manuscript in black naskh script, headings in red, numerous decorations and illuminations in colour including 2 illustrations depicting Mecca and Medina, many heightened in gold and/or silver, leaves ruled in pink (faded) black and gold. Early 19th century calf with flap, elaborately gilt in panelled motif comprising interconnected squares filled with gold punched roundels, rebacked.

€ 18 500

Some minor dampstaining to lower margins (rarely affecting text), a few unobtrusive marks and stains, some small tears repaired, joints cracked (a few leaves becoming loose). Hinge along lower edge of flap repaired, lightly rubbed, extremities a little worn.



*In contemporary colour, complete,
including the the first scientific map of Arabia published in the Islamic world*

80. KATIB CHELEBI. Kitab-i Cihânnümâ. [Jihan-numa, The mirror of the world].

Constantinople, Ibrahim Müteferrika, 3 July 1732. 2° (305 × 215 mm). (22 [instead of 28]), 698 pp. (final page trimmed to text and remargined completely), each page within single rule border added in red. With ornamental headpiece, hand-coloured and raised in gilt, 13 (4 double-page-sized) engr. plates and celestial maps, and 27 engr. geographical maps, all in contemp. hand colour. Contemp. black morocco with fore-edge flap, blindstamped with ornamental cornerpieces and central star-and-crescent design. € 110 000



First edition. Almost unobtainable thus with 40 maps and plates: Koeman mentions a total of merely 37 maps and plates; Shirley cites 27 maps (including one of the celestial hemispheres) and an unspecified number of “other prints”. Even the British Library copies (Oriental and India Office Collections, Or.80.a.10 and a.7) have one map fewer than ours.

Includes the famous map of the Arabian peninsula drawn by Ahmed Al-Qirimi, based on Sanson’s 1654 map, but with important changes. Tibbetts depicts this rarest and most desirable map of Arabia

the first ever to be printed with captions in Arabic – as the frontispiece of his groundbreaking bibliography of “Arabia in Early Maps”.

“This map can be seen as a mixture of Eastern and Western cartographic experiments of the 17th century. It was the first scientific map published in the Islamic world. Its details include data on the names of the towns, watercourses, and topographical features. The Red Sea is labelled bahr Swis (Sea of Suez) and the Arabian Gulf is labelled Basra kûrfazî (Gulf of Bassora)” (Khaled Al Ankary).

For his famous universal Islamic geography, the Ottoman scholar Katib Chelebi (1609–57) drew on Mercator’s and Hondius’s “Atlas Minor” as well as other Western sources. “Of the utmost interest both as the best-known work of Ottoman geographical literature and as the document of a pivotal moment in the history of ideas” (Wolff). Printed at the first Turkish press by Ibrahim Müteferrika, a Hungarian convert to Islam, who completed Katip’s unfinished work, hitherto circulated in manuscripts only, and had the maps specially engraved for it. “In a report given to the Académie after the Danish expedition of Niebuhr, it is stated that D’Anville’s main sources for Arabia in his Asia map were the Geographies of Idrisi and Abu’l Feda, and the ‘Jihan-numa’ of Katib Chelebi” (Tibbetts, p. 29).

Wants 3 leaves of preliminary matter; final leaf shaved closely, preserving text, and mounted on later backing paper. Occasional brownstaining, reinforcements, edge defects and remarginings (very occasionally touching letterpress text: larger tears to pp. 50of., 616f., 620f., 682f.); two waqf stamps on p. 56; Arabic marginalia on pp. 317, 611, and 691. Two maps bound head-over-heels; several maps show paper flaws and/or old reinforcements on the reverse. Of the utmost rarity when found with all maps as present. We could not trace a complete copy in libraries worldwide (the Houghton copy at Harvard also wants 2 pages of text and the celestial map, inter alia), and all copies recorded at auction within the last decades were incomplete as well.

Shirley T.KAT-1. Koeman II, 549 (but misdated). Wolff, Mercator 2.12.a. Lex. der Kart. 829. HoC 2.1, p. 195 & 218. Khaled Al Ankary collection (The Arabian Peninsula in Old European Maps), p. 316f. Tibbetts, p. 26 (misdated “1728”). Yazmadan Basmaya (Müteferrika) 11. OCLC 613412138.

Rare first edition of Thomas à Kempis in Arabic

81. KEMPIS, Thomas à. De imitatione Christi libri quatuor, de Latino in Arabicum versi a P.F. Coelestino à S. Liduina [= Petrus Golius]. ...

Rome, Propaganda Fide, 1663. 8°. With the title in Arabic and Latin in a frame built up from cast fleurons, woodcut Propaganda Fide device on the back of the title-page. With the main text set in Arabic type and the preliminaries also in roman and italic. Gold-tooled red morocco (1838?), each board with a large and elaborately decorated cross in the centre, blue watered silk endleaves, gilt edges. € 25 000



First Arabic edition of Thomas à Kempis, *De imitatione Christi*, translated from the Latin by the Dutch Catholic Petrus Golius (Pieter van Gool) (1597–1672), brother of the Protestant orientalist Jacobus Golius at Leiden University. *De imitatione Christi*, written in Zwolle in the Northern Netherlands ca. 1427, is one of the most important Catholic devotional works of all time, going through thousands of editions and translations into almost every language. Its emphasis on internal spirituality rather than liturgy and ceremony (which it shared with the Islamic Sufism) suited it especially to remote regions but also made it dangerous in some eyes as it was less dependent on central Church authority. It was popular among many splinter groups including some Protestants.

With an Arabic owner's(?) inscription at the foot of the title-page and on the facing endleaf, that on the title-page struck through and an inscription in Syriac written in instead, owner's inscription facing the title-page, and an ink stamp on an endleaf. Slightly browned, and the ink of the arabic inscription has eaten some small holes in the paper of the flyleaf, but otherwise in very good condition. The binding is worn at the hinges but also otherwise very good. Rare first edition of Thomas à Kempis in Arabic.

De Backer, Essai bibl. ... Imitatione Christi 2476 (see also 2701); Loop, Johann Heinrich Hottinger: Arabic and Islamic studies in the seventeenth century, pp. 114, 146-147; Schnurrer 255; WorldCat (3 or 4 copies); cf. Amaduzzi, Cat. lib. Propaganda Fide (1773), pp. 11-12 (1742 ed.).

A compilation of articles from the Asiatic Society, including articles on the Arabian Peninsula, Persia and Afghanistan

82. LABAUME, A. (translator). Recherches Asiatiques, ou mémoires de la société établie au Bengale.

Paris, de l'imprimerie impériale (colophon: J.J. Marcel), 1805. 2 volumes. 4°. With 33 engraved plates (including 3 folding) in volume I and II engraved plates (including 2 folding) and 2 letterpress folding tables (1 large: 57 × 74 cm) in volume II. xcviI, [1 blank], 528, 31, [1 blank]; [4], 460, 84 pp. Contemporary half calf, gold-tooled spines with title- and volume-label, sprinkled paper sides. € 3750



First edition, of the French translation, of a compilation of articles from the journal *Asiatick Researches*, first issued in 1789, including several articles on the Middle East. The journal was issued by the “Asiatick Society” at Calcutta, founded in 1784 by the Welsh orientalist and philologist William Jones (1746–1794): “the foremost Orientalist of his generation and one of the greatest intellectual navigators of all time” (Franklin). The second volume starts with a discourse on the Arabian Peninsula, written by Jones on behalf of the fourth anniversary of the Society. It contains a brief history of the Middle East, dealing with their economy, culture, religion, philosophy etc., focusing on their relation to India and the rest of Asia. Jones also pays attention to the Arabian language and script, calling it “unquestionably one of the most ancient in the world” (English edition). It is followed texts of similar tendency, one on Tartary and the other on Persia. Also included is text on Afghanistan and the origins of its peoples, stating that they derived from king Saul (Talut).

The other articles, written by various members of the society including Jones himself, deal with Asia and in particular with India. They cover an immense array of topics: archaeology, art history, astronomy, geology, linguistics, medicine, religion, etc., also including an article “on the Indian game of chess”. Concerning medicine and pharmacy there are articles on how to cure to snakebites, how to extract oils from roses and an explanation of the native Indian distilling method.

The original English edition was entitled *Supplemental volumes to the works of Sir William Jones. Containing the whole of the Asiatick Researches hitherto published, excepting those papers already inserted in his works*, published at London, 1801. The present French edition doesn't contain as much articles as the English edition, but corresponds largely. The articles were translated by A. Labaume and enlarged with notes by among others M. Langlès, J. de Lamarck and G. Cuvier. Two years prior to the supplements, Jones's widow had edited a six volume set covering all Jones's works, published at London, 1799, of which some articles are included in the present French edition.

Sixth plate of the first volume damaged in margin, not affecting the image, and a small tear along the fold on 2 numbered folding plates in volume II. Binding rubbed along the extremities. Overall a good copy, only slightly foxed.

M.J. Franklin, 'Orientalist Jones': *Sir William Jones, Poet, Lawyer, and Linguist, 1746-1794*, (2011); *Catalogus van de boekerij der Koninklijke Akademie van wetenschappen gevestigd te Amsterdam I (1860) 239a*.

Horse anatomy in contemporary colour

83. LAFOSSE, Etienne Guillaume. Cours d'hippiatrique, ou Traité complet de la médecine des chevaux, orne de soixante & cinq planches gravées avec soin.

Paris, (Seneuze for) Edme and the author, 1772. 2° (350 × 500 mm). (6), XI, (1), XVII, (1), 402, VI pp. With 2 engr. frontispieces and 56 engr. plates, many folding, each in 2 states (thus, a total of 112 plates): black and white & hand-coloured (counted as 65 engravings, including frontispieces and 7 text vignettes). Contemp. brown calf with gilt spine label. Marbled endpapers. All edges red. € 25 000

First edition of this remarkable book on horse anatomy: the famous "Veterinary Course, or Complete Treatise on Equine Medicine", the principal work of the French veterinarian P. E. Lafosse (1738–1820). Lafosse had considerable anatomical skill, coupled with a profound knowledge of horses and equitation, and his work ranks with Stubbs in the artistic realization of equine anatomy. "Ce livre est un véritable monument élevé à l'hippologie. Papier, impression, dessin, gravure sont également soignés. Il coûta, dit-on, plus de 70,000 livres à l'auteur" (Mennessier de la Lance). The plates, rendered with great skill by B. Michel Adam, F. A. Aveline, C. Baquoy, Benard, Ch. Beulier, L. Bosse, Prevost and others after Harguinier, Lafosse and Saullier, earned the production a long-standing reputation as the finest book in this branch of science (cf. Brunet).

Some plates repaired in places; binding professionally restored. A fine, wide-margined copy of this magnificent work.

Brunet III, 765. Cohen/R. 587. Huth 46. Mellon 61. Mennessier de la Lance II, 20f. Nissen 2360. Brunet VI, 7727.



Colour-printed emblematic polemics for and against war with the Ottoman Empire

84. [LA HAYE, Jean de]. Peristromata Turcica, sive dissertatio emblematica, praesentem Europae statum ingeniosis coloribus repraesentans.

With:

(2) [HARSDÖRFFER, Georg Philipp]. Germania deplorata, sive relatio, qua pragmatica momenta belli pacisque penduntur.

(3) [MILAG, Martin]. Aulaea Romana, contra Peristromata Turcica expansa: sive dissertatio emblematica, concordiae Christianae omen repraesentans.

(4) [Anonymous French critic of Cardinal RICHELIEU]. Gallia deplorata, sive relatio, de luctuoso bello, quod rex Christianissimus contra vicinos populos molitur.

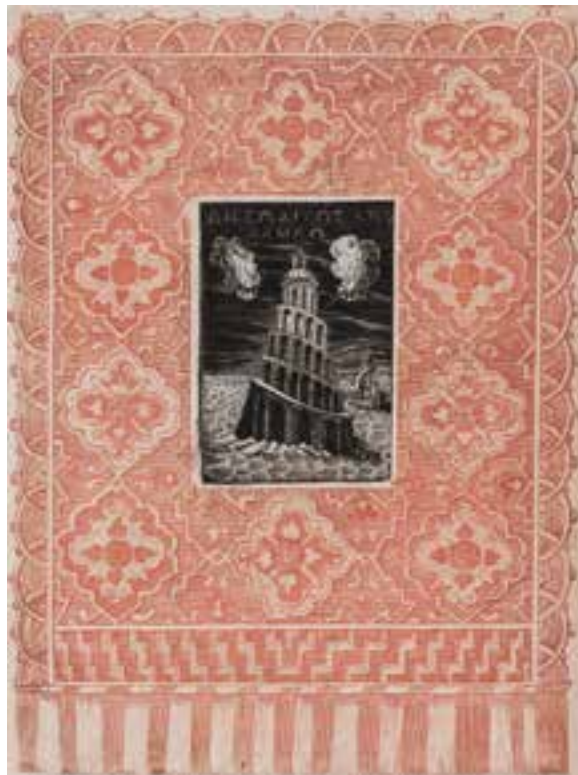
[Nürnberg, Wolfgang Endter] (ad 1 with a false colophon: Paris, Toussaint du Bray), 1641–1642. 4 editions published together in 1 volume. 4°. With 2 engraved title-plates plus 12 full-page engraved emblematic illustrations, all on integral leaves, each with a small plate nested in a larger plate (7 in the *Peristromata* with a varying plate black and the same outer plate of a Persian carpet in orange). Gold-tooled light brown calf (ca. 1820?) by Charles Murton in London. € 25 000

Rare first and only Latin editions (probably the first and only early editions in any language) of four closely related polemical pamphlets on European policy toward the Ottoman Empire. The publication was instigated by the prominent Nürnberg poet and jurist Georg Philipp Harsdörffer (1607–1658), who somehow got access to the French manuscripts of the pro-Richelieu *Peristromata Turcica* (Turkish carpets), and the anti-Richelieu *Gallia deplorata*, translated them into Latin, edited them for publication and added what is believed to be his own anti-French Latin rebuttal of the former, *Germania deplorata*. On 26 November 1641 he sent all three to the Calvinist Prince Ludwig of Anhalt-Köthen, founding president of the Fruchbringende Gesellschaft in Weimar, who found the *Peristromata Turcica* shocking and dangerous, not only for its content but also because its remarkable and “seductive” graphic form. At a spring 1642 meeting of the society Ludwig initiated the writing and production of an emblematic rebuttal, the *Aulaea Romana* (Roman tapestries). Besides the political importance of these pamphlets as records of differing European attitudes toward the Ottoman Empire, they are remarkable graphic and typographic artefacts, early examples of colour printing and important emblemata.

In 1536 François I had formed an alliance with the Ottoman Emperor Suleiman the Magnificent, and for a century Franco-Ottoman relations swung between extremes. Around 1626 Cardinal Richelieu began to encourage noblemen to strengthen France’s economy by expanding its maritime trade in the Middle East, Near East and beyond. But with its great maritime power, the Ottoman Empire was not only a potentially valuable trading partner but also a fierce competitor and even a military threat to Europe’s trade in those regions. Richelieu therefore attempted to form a Catholic union with the Holy Roman Empire and others to fight against the Ottomans.

With owner’s inscription of the lawyer and diplomat Georg Achatz Heher (1601–1667) and bookplate of Robert Hoe (1839–1909), one of the greatest book collectors of all time. With the last quires (E-H) of the *Aulaea Romana* misbound following the last quire (G) of *Gallia*. With a small marginal worm hole in the first work and the first leaves of the second, and an occasional small marginal chip or tear, but still in good condition. The binding with cracks in the hinges and some wear at the extremities, but otherwise good. Although these four editions were clearly designed to be published together, only about a dozen complete sets are known to survive, nearly all in Germany, Austria and Poland.

Faber de Four 497–500; *Praz*, pp. 448–449; *M. Reinhart*, “Georg Philipp Harsdörffer and the emblematic pamphlets of 1641–42 ...”, in: *Emblemata XX* (2013), pp. 313–376 & *XXI* (2014), pp. 277–375; *Stijnman & Savage*, p. 46 (ad 1); not in *Atabey*; *Blackmer*.



One of 125 copies

85. LANCI, Michelangelo. Trattato delle Simboliche rappresentanze arabiche.

Paris, dalla Stamperia orientale di Dondey-Dupré, 1845–1846. Small 2°. 3 vols. (2 vols. of text and 1 plate vol.). 288 pp. 256 pp. 64 plates. Contemp. half calf on raised bands, red morocco spine labels, black volume numbers. Marbled endpapers. € 35 000



First edition, one of 125 copies. The learned Italian abbot and orientalist Michele Angelo Lanci (1779–1867) taught Arabic at the Sapienza in Rome. For his “Trattato”, Lanci studied Islamic artefacts such as the famous “Vaso Vescovali” (now in the British Museum), of which he provided the first scholarly account. Includes engravings of inscriptions on talismans, amulets, arms and armour, metalwares and textiles.

Some foxing. From the library of the Ducs de Luynes at the Château de Dampierre: their bookplate reproducing the arms of Charles Marie d’Albert de Luynes (1783–1839), 7th Duc de Luynes, on pastedown.

Of the utmost rarity, no copies recorded at auctions since decades. No copies in the US.

ICCU UBO\3282249. *OCLC* 41653985. Cf. *Gay* 2094. *Brunet III*, 809. *Graesse IV*, 93 (1846 ed.).

Notebook of a pupil of the orientalist Louis-Mathieu Langlès, learning the Persian language

86. [LANGLÈS, Louis-Mathieu]. [Wrapper title:] Cahier de langue Persanne. Dicte par le citoyen Lenglés. An 7e de la Republique.

Paris, 1799. 4° (23 × 18.5 cm). Manuscript on paper, also including a leaf with a letterpress table of the Latin and Arabic alphabet, entitled “Alphabetum Arabicum”. 20 ll. Contemporary plain paper wrappers. € 5000

Manuscript notebook of a student learning the Persian language, apparently one of the pupils of the French philologist and orientalist Louis-Mathieu Langlès (1763–1824) as indicated by the note on the wrapper. Most of the leaves contain either longer text-passages or lists of cases or glossaries, with text in Latin and Persian script.

Langlès had studied Arabic and Persian, and “played a leading part in the foundation of the *Ecole spéciale des langues orientales vivantes*, an institution that was unusual in teaching spoken languages ...” (Irwin). He became the first head of the school after its foundation.

With pencil notes on the back of the paper wrappers. Paper wrappers slightly soiled. Slightly browned and with some occasional spots or ink blotches. Overall in good condition.

f. R. Irwin, *For lust of knowing: the orientalists and their enemies* (2006), pp. 137, 141.



First Latin edition of the most important Renaissance source of information on Africa



87. LEO AFRICANUS, Johannes. De totius Africae descriptione, libri IX.

Antwerp, Johannes Laet, 1556. 8°. With De Laet’s oval printer’s device with the motto “Spes alit agricolas” on title-page. Later sheepskin, gold-tooled flat spine, each side with blind-tooled coat of arms, red sprinkled edges, manuscript press mark on spine. € 18 500

First Latin edition of a justly celebrated work on African geography by the Islamic scholar Hasan ben Muhamed el-Wazzan-*ez-Zayyati* (1485–1552), better known under his Latin name Johannes Leo Africanus. His work long remained the principal source of information on the geography of Africa in general and the Sudan in particular. He is thought to have written his description of Africa directly in Italian, although he certainly relied also on Arabic notes, some of which he might have composed while travelling in Northern Africa. The original Italian edition appeared in the famous series *Navigazioni et Viaggi*, published at Venice in 1550 by Giovanni Battista Ramusio. 1693 owner’s inscription on flyleaf (name struck through), two owner’s entries on title-page (one struck through and another repeated on the back of the title-page), library stamp of St. Patrick’s College, Maynooth, on title-page and last page. Title-page slightly dirty and the prilims and last leaves with a faint waterstain. Spine slightly damaged and most of the tooling gone, front hinge reinforced, but otherwise in good condition.

Adams L-480; Belg. Typ. 1874; Gay 258; Machiels L-179; *South African Bibliography III*, p. 86.

Lorimer’s Gazetteer, with Hunter’s Map of the Gulf, The Washington British Embassy’s Copy

88. LORIMER, J[ohn] G[ordon]. Gazetteer of the Persian Gulf, ‘Oman, and Central Arabia.

Calcutta, Superintendent Government Printing, 1908–1915. 4°. A total of 4 volumes, as required (2 vols., with vol. 1 bound as 3 parts). Maroon half calf over red cloth. With 56 photoplates throughout vol. 2, F. F. Hunter’s map of the Gulf (ca. 180 × 140 cm) in a pocket at the end of the volume, and 17 genealogical tables and a chart of the Gulf coast in vol. 1, part 3. € 165 000

Classified as a secret document at the time of issue and still almost unobtainable in the original first printing, Lorimer's Gazetteer remains the most important single source of historical material on the Gulf States and Saudi Arabia up to the First World War. The set was compiled from 1903 onwards with the intention of providing British agents and policymakers in the Gulf, India and London with a "convenient and portable handbook to the places and interests with which they are likely to be concerned". Only a few dozen copies were printed for circulation to British government departments and agencies. The present set, issued to and bound for the British Embassy at Washington, bears the handwritten copy numbers 21, 98, 101, and 148.

The range of the Gazetteer is extensive and complex, with descriptive text supported by a variety of annexes and appendices, including historical analyses, texts of treaties and special essays on subjects of interest. The geographical and statistical section (vol. 2, issued first) describes much that did not change until the profound effects of the oil industry began to be apparent in the 1950s. This volume includes, in a lower cover pouch, the first (1908) issue of Frederick Fraser Hunter's famous, monumental map of Arabia, here still entitled "Map of the Persian Gulf, Oman, and Central Arabia". A revised version was released in 1914, retitled "Map of Arabia and the Persian Gulf" and minus the note that it was to accompany the "Gazetteer". A copy of this latter map, rare in itself, sold at Sotheby's for £8,125 in 2013. In its present, first state, issued only with the Gazetteer, it features a monumental key and Arabic index covering virtually all of the sea, the African mainland, and even parts of the southern Arabian Peninsula.

The historical volume was completed after Lorimer's death in early 1914. Even though it is primarily a British official handbook, based on British sources and written from a British perspective, it contains a sheer mass of factual information which no serious researcher can afford to be without. Many of the photographs here reproduced are among the earliest photographic images of the areas depicted (including views of Doha's harbour, the Sheikh of Sharjah's Fort, the Fort of the Sheikh at Abu Dhabi, and the desert between the Hasa Oasis and Qatar, all taken ca. 1905). The third part features 17 enormous, folding genealogical tables (empty pockets as required by table of contents) which cover the complex kinship among the ruling tribes of the coast; a separate chart shows the location of the pearl banks along the Arabian shore from Abu Dhabi to Bahrain and beyond.



Some rubbing and flaking to spine; extreme-ities bumped; a few leaves loosened or detached; various instances of edge chipping throughout. Bookplates "Library of the British Embassy at Washington" to inside board; Embassy ownership stamped to upper spine-end in gilt. Released by the British Government in the 1950s. Handwritten ownership of Sir John Gilbert Laithwaite (1894–1986), long a civil servant of the India Office, on the flyleaf of vol. 1 part 1; vol. 1 part 3 stamped "Arab Bureau, Cairo" on flyleaf. All volumes but the latter with cancelled note "Secret" printed in red to top left corner of title page. Of the utmost rarity; no other copy is known ever to have appeared in the trade.

Macro 1488.

89. LUQMAN. Locmani sapientis fabulae et selecta quaedam Arabum adagia. Cum interpretatione latina & notis Thomae Erpenii.



Leiden, Jean Maire, 1636. 4°. 60, (2) pp. Woodcut vignette to title. Text in Latin and Arabic. Early 19th century boards covered with blue brocade paper. € 6500

Second edition, following Erpenius's 1615 editio princeps.

Lokman was a legendary sage of the pre-Muhammedanian era, occasionally said to have been king of Yemen, a prophet, or an Abessinian slave. This late 13th-c. adaptation of a Syrian translation of Aesop's Fables was attached to his name. Since their first publication in Europe in 1615, the "Fables" constitute an obligatory passage for learning Arabic, which explains the proliferation of versions (including those for school use). The collection was edited by Thomas Erpenius (1584–1624), professor of oriental languages at Leiden. In 1613, after his return from Paris, he set up a private press with types cut specially for him. Some fingerstaining, waterstaining and duststaining; lower corner of t. p. torn off (no loss to text); an early student's pen scribbles on title page, and a later owner's pencil notes in Arabic in margins and on final flyleaf.

Zenker I, 627. Schnurrer 220. Landwehr F137. OCLC 85371352. Cf. Fück 65f.

*Enlarged and corrected edition of a
French translation of Luqman's fables*

90. LUQMAN. Fables de Loqman, surnommé le Sage ; traduits de l'arabe, et précédées d'une notice sur ce célèbre fabuliste ; par J.-J. Marcel. Seconde édition, augmentée de quatre fables inédites.

Paris, l'Imprimerie de la République, 1803. 16°. Contemporary boards. € 1250

Enlarged and corrected edition of Jean-Jacques Marcel's translation into French of 41 fables by the great fable writer Luqman, the Aesop of the Arabs. Including 4 not published in earlier editions and with the fables corrected after two manuscripts. With extensive introduction and end notes.

Very good copy, only slightly browned. Biding rubbed along the extremities.

Quénerd II, col. 805.



Inscribed to Izzet Pasha, governor of Jerusalem

91. MACDONALD, J[ames]. Views of Jerusalem.

Palestine, 1864–1865. 2° (308 × 389 mm). Presentation album with 44 mounted photographs (1 folded) by James MacDonald, 1 photograph by Peter Bergheim, and one additional portrait photograph. 47 ff. Splendid contemp. red calf, richly gilt, upper cover bearing giltstamped title and arms of the British Royal family, pastedown lined in calf with wide gilt inner dentelle and gilt leading edges; silk endpapers. € 75 000



Unique, magnificent album of photographs taken by the Royal Engineers and Colour Sergeant James MacDonald (1822–85) during the ordnance survey of Palestine in the years 1864–65. The volume is inscribed to the governor of Jerusalem Izzet Pasha (1864–67) by Colonel Sir Henry James, Director of the Topographical Department of England. MacDonald's prints were not intended for public dispersal: the major part of his work is nowadays in the collections of the Palestine Exploration Fund (PEF), a British organization established in 1865 to provide for long-term survey and scholarly investigation of the Holy Land. The impetus for its founding was the successful Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem and accompanying photographs completed by MacDonald in 1864/65.

Lower pastedown shows traces of moisture; backing paper somewhat stained in places.

Witkin/London, Photograph collector's guide 363.

Early edition of the “Prince”

92. MACHIAVELLI, Niccolò. Tutte le opere.

No place (Geneva?), “1550” [but c. 1635]. 4°. 5 parts in one volume. 8, 320, (4), 106 pp., (1 blank f.), (16), 280, 152, 158 pp. With 5 repeated title vignettes (woodcut portraits) and double-page-sized woodcut in the text. Contemp. vellum with msö spine title. Edges sprinkled. € 5000

Early collected edition of Machiavelli’s works, including his famous “Principe”, the work with which he “founded the science of modern politics” by analysing Cesare Borgia’s much-admired “mixture of audacity and prudence, cruelty and fraud, self-reliance and distrust of others” (PMM). This is the co-called “testina” edition, named after the author’s woodcut portrait on all the half-titles. It is this very reliable redaction which is used by all quotations of the “Crusca”. Five variant editions are known, all bearing the fictitious year of printing “1550” on the title page, through which the (most likely) Swiss publishers intended to circumvent the Papal prohibition. The present variant is usually regarded as the fourth (Bertelli/I.: “Databile al 1635–46”). Contains: 1) “Delle historie fiorentine”; 2) “Il Principe”; 3) “Discorsi”; 4) “Dell’Arte della Guerra”; 5) “L’Asino d’Oro” and other works.

Variouly browned throughout due to paper (as common). From the library of Georg Philipp Helberg, secretary to the Electoral church council in Heidelberg and a member of the enlightened secret society “Deutsche Union” (his autograph ink ownership, dated 1787, on the title page).

Bertelli/Innocenti 206a. Gamba p. 195, no. 623.3. Bonnant, p. 86f., D. Gerber II, 102f. Lenger, Machiavel, 19. Adams M 10. BM-STC Italian 400. Edit 16, CNCÉ 66076. GLN 6759. Malicki, BJ 16, M-4. Cf. PMM 63.



Letters on the transition from Arabic to Greek medicine, with a commentary on Mesue the younger (Masawaih al-Mardini)



93. MANARDI, Giovanni. Epistolarum medicinaliu[m] libros xx. ... Eiusdem in Ioan. Mesue simplici & composite annotations ...

Basel, Michael Isengrin, 1540. 2°. With woodcut device on title-page (repeated on last blank). [24], “603” [=601], [3] pp. Modern half vellum. € 6500

Very rare Isengrin edition of a selection of medical letters and a commentary on Mesue the younger (also known as Masawaih al-Mardini). “The letters illustrate in an interesting way-and this is their value-the transitions from Arabian to Greek dominion. The opinions of Avicenna, Hippocrates and Galen are quoted on every page”(Bibl. Osleriana).

It is written by the Italian physician Giovanni Manardi, described on the title-page as: “omnium medicinae professorum per universam Italiam, in Galeni docttrina & Arabum censura celebririmi, &optimèmeriti”(“the most famous and worthy in this this day and age, of all the professors of medicine through the whole of Italy, in the judgment of Galen and the Arabians”).

Foxed throughout, but still a good copy.

Durling 2915; USTC 604048 (2 copies); VD16 M473.

*Two important pharmacological treatises,
the first a commentary on ancient Arabic and Greek pharmacological works*

94. MANILIO, Giovanni Giacomo and Quirico de AUGUSTIS. *Luminare maius. Cinthius ut totum radiis illuminat orbem. Illuminat latebras sic medicina tuas.*

Lumen apothecariorum cum no[n]nullis expositionibus noviter impressum.

(Colophon:) Venice, Albertino da Lissona (Vercellensis), [ca. 1502/03 or ca. 1505]. 2 works in 1 edition. 2° (28.5 × 20 cm). With 4 woodcut decorated initials (3 series), the largest showing a roman inscriptional E with animals and a putto; and numerous spaces with printed guide letters left for a manuscript initial to be filled in. Set in rotunda gothic types (3 sizes). Lacking 1 leaf. [1], “94” [= 95], [4] ll., lacking leaf “80” [= 79]. 19th-century limp sheepskin parchment, sewn on 3 recessed cords, 2 pair of tanned leather ties. € 12 500

Rare early post-incunabule edition of two important treatises on pharmacology and medical botany, apparently the first edition to combine the two and the first edited by Hieronymus Surianus (fl. 1458?, d. 1522?). The first work (ll. 1–73), *Luminare maius* by Giovanni Giacomo Manlio di Bosco (fl. 1490–post 1500), first published in 1490, is a commentary on ancient Arabic and Greek pharmacological works, especially the Arabic treatises of Yuhanna Ibn Masawayh (ca. 777–857), a Nestorian Christian physician from Assyria who taught at the academy in Gundeshapur, Iran, and was personal physician to four caliphs. It gives instructions for preparing numerous medicines, indicating the quantities of the ingredients (simples, each derived from a single plant) and describing each ingredient. The second work (ll. 74–end), *Lumen apothecariorum* by Quirico de Augustis de Tortona of Milan (fl. 1486–1497), first published in 1492, complements it with descriptions of hundreds of medicinal preparations, including many oils and syrups. Little is known about either Manlio or Augustis. Surianus edited their treatises and prepared the first two editions of the two together for Lissona/Vercellensis in Venice, the present undated and another dated 22 August 1504. The ISTC notes only the present undated edition and Sordano only the 1504 edition, but the University Library of Ghent has a copy of the latter. Neither is recorded in USTC or EDIT16, and WorldCat gives no location for either. The first (1490) edition of Manlio is also not in the ISTC, but is recorded by Sordano (the Bibliothèque Nationale has a copy).

Lissona's imprints range from before 1494 to 1505 (references to 1508 seem to be erroneous) and the present colophon names the Doge of Venice, Leonardo Loredan, elected shortly after 20 September 1501; the paper is watermarked with a hat, the closest matches in the literature being Briquet 3404 (1503) and Piccart Online 32269 (1503), 32270 (1503) and 32280 (1500); and Lissona's 22 August 1504 edition has an identical title. The present edition collates a-m6 A4 B6 C8 D6 E4 = 100 ll. with the register of quires a-m on A2v, the register of quires A-E on E4 and the colophon on E3. In the leaf numbering, “76” is omitted and “85” and “86” repeated.

With an early manuscript note and shelf-mark on the title-page and a few early manuscript paragraph marks in the margins. Lacking leaf B4 (p. “80” [= 79]) but otherwise in good condition, with small worm holes in the first 5 leaves (some restored), some mostly marginal water stains, minor spotting and an occasional sheet slightly browned. Rare ca. 1502/03 or ca. 1505 edition of two important pharmacological treatises.

*Cat. scientific books Royal Society, 1839, p. 535; BMC STC (Italy), p. 410; Goff M210; GW M2065; ISTC im00210000; Klebs, Incunab. Sci. & Med. 662.4 (misdated “[1499]”); <https://collections.royalsociety.org> RCN 54343; WorldCat 30979532 (no location); cf. Adams M370 (1506 Venice ed.); EDIT 16 (1506 Venice ed.); Emiliano Sordano, *Il Luminare maius di Manlio del Bosco*, thesis, University of Torino, 2010, p. 40 (1504 Lissona ed. with identical title); USTC 840111 (1506 Venice ed.); <http://lib.ugent.be/nl/catalog/rugor:002171671> (1504 Lissona ed. with identical title).*



One of the very few travel books from the Aldine press

95. [MANUZIO, Antonio, ed.]. *Viaggi fatti da Vinetia, alla Tana, in Persia, in India, et in Costantinopoli: con la descrizione particolare di città, luoghi, siti, costumi, & della porta del gran Turco: & di tutte le intrate, spese, & modo di governo suo, & della ultima impresa contra Portoghesi.*

Venice, sons of Aldus Manutius, 1545. 8°. 163 ff. (without final leaf, blank except for anchor on verso). Aldine anchor device on title page. 18th-century English polished calf. € 7500

Second edition (first published in 1543) of this collection of Venetian voyages to the Near and Middle East, edited by Antonio Manuzio, son of Aldus. “Tana was the name which the Genoese gave to their factory at Azov at the mouth of the river Don. This volume contains voyages by Giosafat Barbaro (Tana in 1436, Persia 1471), Ambrogio Contarini (Persia 1473–77), and Luigi Roncinotto (Ethiopia 1532, Persia and India in 1529). It also includes Benedetto Ramberti’s account of the Turkish Sultan’s campaign against the Portuguese settlement of Diu in northern India in 1538” (Atabey). “This appears to be one of the very few travel books from the Aldine press” (Blackmer).

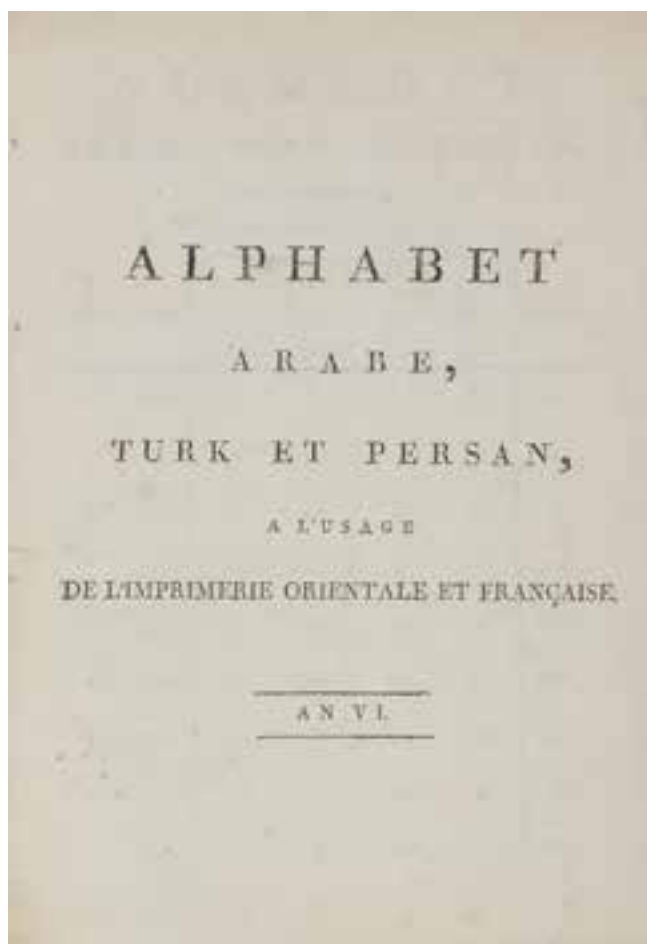
Extremities rubbed and bumped, short cracks in joints. Light dampstain to first few leaves. Contemp. ink ownership to title page, further ownership trimmed away at lower edge (remargined without loss); further contemp. ownership “Gioseppe Custodi” under the colophon. Modern ownership inscription “J. W. S. M./Caius./Cambridge./Jan. 1899” on front pastedown

very likely the Caius-educated English entomologist John William Scott Macfie (1879–1948). Later himself a traveller to the East, he served as director of the Medical Research Institute in Accra between 1914 and 1923, having undertaken the same responsibilities in an acting capacity at Lagos in 1913.

Adams V 624. Blackmer 1071. Göllner 861. Renouard 134 (noting that of the two editions the present is “bien mieux imprimée”). Cf. Atabey 761 (first edition).



The first book printed in Egypt



96. MARCEL, Jean Joseph. Alphabet arabe, turk et persan, à l’usage de l’imprimerie orientale et française.

Alexandria, Imprimerie orientale et française, an VI [1798]. Small 4°. Modern brown half calf, gold-tooled spine.

€ 65 000

The first book ever printed in Egypt, unquestionably the rarest and most important of the early books printed in the Middle East, published in the very year when modern printing was introduced to the Arab world. Only in October 1798 did J. J. Marcel arrive in Cairo with his employees and types to organize the Imprimerie Orientale. “The expedition of Napoleon Bonaparte to Egypt from 1798 until 1801 was a prelude to modernity. It was to change permanently the traditional Arab world [...] The French brought Arabic typography to Egypt, where it was practised under the supervision [...] of Jean Joseph Marcel [...]. Only a few days after the French troops landed [...] they set up the Imprimerie Orientale et Française there. It was an extraordinarily important turning point. For, leaving aside the Hebrew printing presses in Egypt of the 16th to the 18th centuries, until this date announcements and news addressed to Arabs there, as well as in other parts of the Arab-Islamic world, had been spread only in hand-writing or orally, by criers, preachers or storytellers” (Glass/Roper).

Slightly spotty in places, but well preserved. No copy in auction records or in libraries within the Arab world.

Geiss, Imprimerie en Égypte, p. 146, no. 1; Glass & Roper, The Printing of Arabic Books in the Arab World, in: Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution (2002), p. 177-225, at 182; Querard V, 506; Schnurrer 140 note.

A fundamental book on Egypt: the first illustrated catalogue of the first Egyptian Museum

97. MARIETTE-BEY, Auguste. Album du musée du Boulaq comprenant quarante planches photographiées par MM. Delié et Béchard, avec un texte explicatif rédigé par Auguste Mariette-Bey.

Cairo, Mourès & Cie, 1872. 2°. 3 unnum. leaves, 40 original photographs on albumenized paper (approx. 245 × 180 mm) on stiff cardboard mounted on hinges, and 42 unnum. leaves of explanations. Publisher's half brown hard-grained morocco, blind stamped calico boards, with gilt title and figures, raised bands. Edges gilt. € 35 000

Beautiful photographic album made in Cairo, the first illustrated catalogue of the first Egyptian Museum. While copies dated 1871 exist, both copies preserved in the French National Library bear the date 1872. The photographs by Hippolyte Délié and Émile Béchard show the halls and antiques of the Bulaq Museum, founded in Cairo in 1863 by the great Egyptologist Auguste Mariette (1821–81). The Museum was created by Auguste Mariette, who in 1858, following his appointment as head of the Antiquities Service, moved the banks of the Nile, in Bulaq, where he assigned four rooms in his residence for exhibitions. Mariette obtained permission to settle in Bulaq in the abandoned offices of the River Company. On these dilapidated premises, where he lived with his family, the “Director of the Historical Monuments of Egypt and the Cairo Museum” converted the first four exhibition halls with the assistance of his faithful assistants Bonnefoy and Floris. The period photographs, published in this ‘Album du musée de Boulaq’, show the low buildings by the river, almost completely devastated during the flood of 1878. In the preface dated November 1, 1871, Mariette explains the origins of this monumental album: “Mr. Hippolyte Délié and Mr. Béchard requested permission from the Directorate of the Bulaq Museum to reproduce by photography some of the monuments on display in our galleries. Not only the application [...] was explicitly welcomed, but the Director of the Museum feels he must promote the work of the great photographers from Cairo, opening up for them the cabinets



of the Museum and choosing among the objects it contains those that appeared to him most worthy of inclusion in the proposed Album. Mr. Délié and Mr. Béchard have followed, for the classification and arrangement of their proofs, the order adopted in the Notice sommaire, which is for sale at the entrance of the Museum. The three plates showing the interior and exterior of the Museum serve as an introduction to the Album. The monuments are then classified into religious, funerary, civilians, historical, Greek and Roman sections. The photographic Album [...] is thus an illustrated catalogue of the Museum. The remarkable execution of the plates allows us also to recommend to everyone this album by Mr. Délié and Mr. Béchard. Travelers will indeed use it as a souvenir of their visit to the Bulaq Museum. Scholars will find the hieroglyphic texts reproduced with such clarity as if they were in direct presence of the monuments. Finally artists will not study from any other work on Egyptology as well as from the beautiful proofs delivered from the apparatus used by Mr. Délié and Mr. Béchard, the difficult problems that relate to the history of art in Egypt”. The French photographer Émile Béchard was active during the years 1869–90: “Béchard arrived in Egypt probably together with his partner Délié. He collaborated with him in the production of the Album du Musée Boulaq and in the carte de visite photographs of native types and costumes. There is little information on the life of Béchard. It is known that he was awarded a first class gold medal at the Exposition Universelle of 1878 in Paris, and his images appear in many of the travel and topographic albums until almost the end of the century. His major achievement was no doubt his monumental album of photographs of the most important archaeological sites and antiquities of Egypt [...]. It is worthy to note that Béchard did have a great deal of talent in picturing architecture. The neatness of the execution and printing of the final image adds tremendously to the monumentality he was able to reflect in them” (cf. Perez, p. 123). “Délié arrived in Egypt the year the Suez Canal was opened and settled in Cairo. Until the mid-1870s he was in partnership with Émile Béchard. The two collaborated on a major photography album on the Boulaq Museum that was very highly praised as one of the most luxurious and finely printed books of the period. [...] Délié's photographs were known already in 1869, and some of them were used that early for woodcuts illustrating articles in *Le Tour du Monde*. In 1876, he became a member of the Société Française de Photographie, and in 1878 he was awarded a bronze medal at the Exposition Universelle in Paris. For some reason, Délié's images, although equal in quality, are much rarer than those by Béchard, even though both continued to work after they dissolved their partnership. His photographs are exclusively of Egypt, mainly ruins, antiquities, and cityscapes, with a few genre studies” (p. 153f.). Spine scuffed, some foxing.

Cf. Nissan N. Perez, *Focus East*, 1988. On Mariette cf. also J.-M. Carré, “*Voyageurs et écrivains français en Égypte*”, p. 223-249.

In Praise of the Middle Eastern Horse

98. MARKHAM, Gervase. Cavalarice, or The English Horseman. [...] Newly imprinted, corrected & augmented, with many worthy secrets not before knowne.

(London, Edward Allde for Edward White, 1616–)1617. 8 parts in one vol. Titles within wide woodcut borders and numerous woodcut illustrations throughout. Contemporary speckled calf, rebacked preserving original label on spine, 8°. € 35 000

Second edition of this important manual of riding, breeding, hunting, farriery and veterinary matters (following the first of 1607), by one of the earliest western owners of and dealers in Arabian horses. Markham praises the virtues of Turkish and Barb horses, which are said to be “beyond all horses whatsoever for delicacie of shape and proportion, insomuch that the most curious painter cannot with all his Art amend their naturall lineaments. They are to be knowne before all horses by the finenesse of their proportions, especially their heades and necks, which Nature hath so well shap’d, and plac’d, that they commonly save Art his greatest labour: they are swift beyond other forraigne horses, and to that use in England we only employ them [...]”. With notes on saddles and bits (several illustrated), as well as numerous cures for horse ailments.

“Divided into eight books with separate titles. The 2nd and 3rd books bear the date of 1616” (Huth). The title page itself bears no imprint, but rather has the word “Cavalarice” sandwiched between the dates “16” and “17”.

Occasional slight browning or marginal waterstaining; several small wormholes to margins near end. Title with dated 1745 inscription, 17th century ink annotation to title verso (traced by a later hand), 20th century ink annotation and tipped-in auction catalogue description to front free endpaper. From the library of Francis McIlhenny Stifler with his bookplate to front pastedown. Scarce; only three copies of this edition sold at auction in the last 30 years.

BM-STC 17335. Poynter 19.2. OCLC 18813278. Cf. Huth 15. Podeschil/Mellon 18. Graesse IV, 403. Mennessier de la Lance II, 156. Not in Wellcome.



99. METOSCITA, Pietro, SJ. Institutiones linguae Arabicae. Ex diversis Arabum monumentis collectae, & ad quammaximam fieri potuit breviter, atque oridinem revocatae.

Rome, Stefano Paulini, 1624. 8°. (16), 256 pp. Contemp. limp vellum. Traces of ties. € 8500

Rare, early introduction to and grammar the Arabic language: a compilation based on Arab sources by the Syrian Jesuit Metoscita. “The work again contains laudatory poems in four languages by Donatus. It is dedicated by the publisher Paulinus to Cardinal Francesco Barberini, who as Curator of the Sacra Congregatio had ordered its publication. Paulinus had already recently published two other Arabic grammars in Rome, a large one by Martelotti (1620) and a small one by Scialac (1622). The author, Petrus Al-Matusi, was one of the first pupils of the Maronite College in Rome [...] On p. 227 of the grammar we find one of the first

examples of a classical Arabic poem quoted and translated [...] The work is excellently printed with the 16pt Arabic types of Savary de Brèves. At the end a grammatical analysis of Psalm 34 is given following the example of Bellarmino’s Hebrew grammar” (Smitskamp). “After the demise of the Medici Oriental Press, Arabic printing in Rome was revived by the French scholar-diplomat François Savary de Brèves, who commissioned the design and production of an Arabic fount of an outstanding elegance and beauty. Much has been written on this typeface, which was evidently based directly on Arab or Turkish specimens of calligraphy acquired by Savary while serving in the Ottoman Empire: the punch-cutting, however, was probably executed in Rome [...] This celebrated type-face, which later passed to the Imprimerie Royale, was the mainstay of Arabic typography in France until the late 19th century [...] It likewise influenced the Arabic founts of the Press od the Sacra Congregatio de Propaganda Fide, which had a monopoly of Arabic printing in Rome from 1622 onwards, and at first employed Paulin, the former associate of both Raimondi and Savary de Brèves” (Roper, p. 144–146). Slight browning and brownstaining throughout due to paper; 18th or early 19th century marginalia and notes on flyleaves; ownership “J. Venturi” to title page.

Fück 77. Schnurrer 59. Smitskamp, PO 190. De Backer/Sommervogel V, 1028. Bibliothèque de Silvestre de Sacy II, 2772 (lacking 1 leaf). Not in Vater/Jülg. Cf. G. Roper, Early Arabic Printing in Europe, in: Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution. A Cross-Cultural Encounter (Westhofen 2002), pp. 129–150.



*European anatomical illustration
comes to Persian physicians*

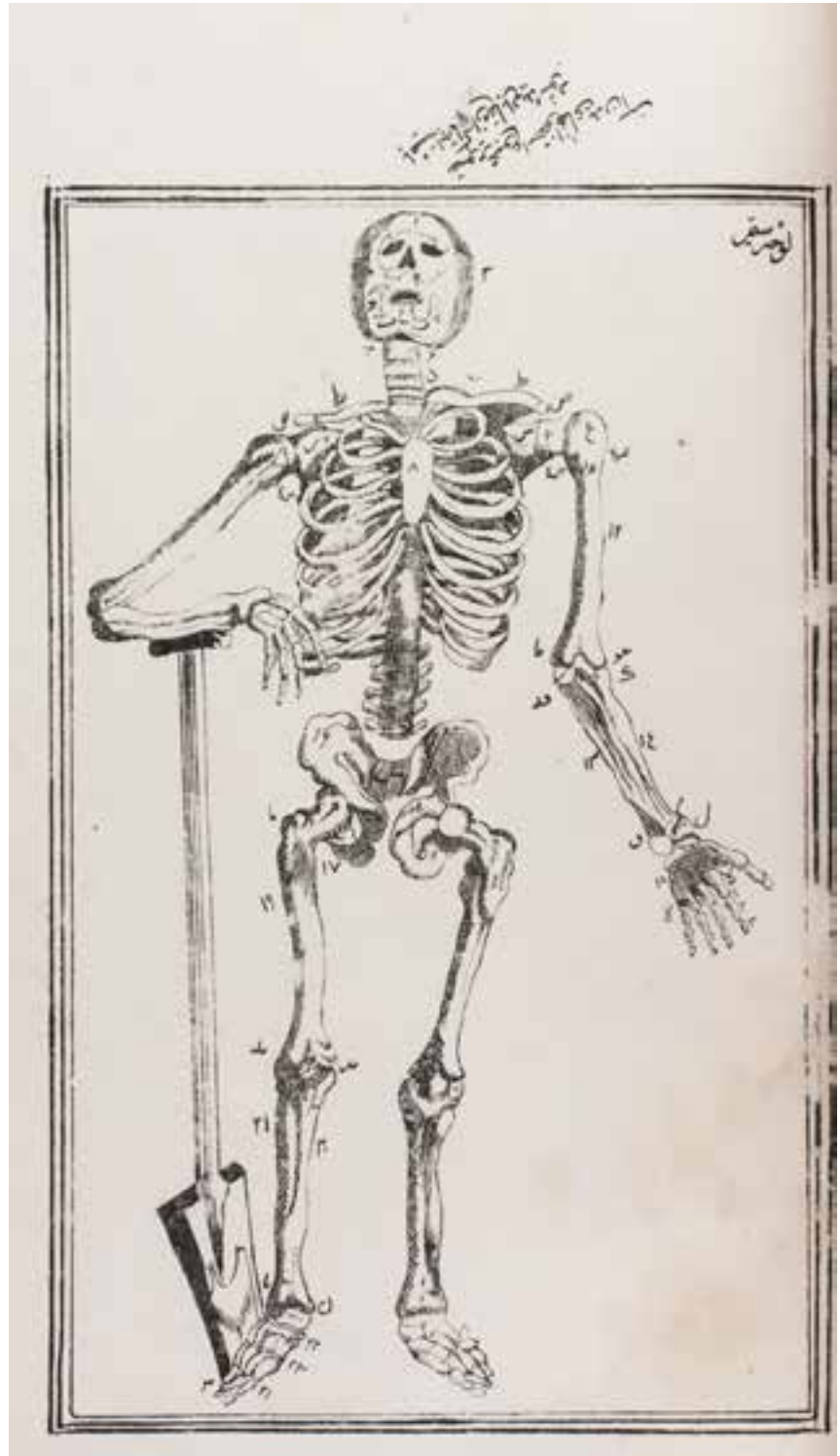
100. MIRZA MOHAMMAD-VALI. [In Arabic script: cheragh haa rewshenaaa der asewl pezeshekea = Illumination of the fundamentals of medicine].

Tabriz (Iran), Dar al-Tabae [State Printing Office], 1271 AH [= 1854/55]. 2° (34×21 cm). A wholly lithographed book in nashk Arabic script, with 3 title-pages, 56 lithographed anatomical illustration plates, a page of floral and arabesque decoration serving as a divisional “title”, and the 1st and 2nd title-pages each followed by 2 text pages with elaborate floral and arabesque borders, the first page headed by the crowned Iranian emblem. Contemporary blind-tooled light brown goatskin. € 48 500

Very rare first (and only?) edition of an extensive Persian-language medical handbook by Mirza Mohammad-Vali, chief physician of the army under the fourth Qajar Shah, Nasar al-Din (reigned 1848–1896). It is a pioneering work of Iranian printing, which introduced European anatomical illustration to Persian physicians and helped to promote the study of European medicine, primarily in the army. While the book provides a broad introduction to medicine in general, its most remarkable feature is the collection of anatomical illustrations: 56 lithographed plates showing human skeletons and bones; muscles, tendons and ligaments; internal organs (male and female); and the respiratory, nervous and circulatory systems. They are based on European models such as Vesalius, Scarpa and Fabrici.

Bound differently than the pagination suggests, with the first two series of page numbers combined to form a single subdivision. Slightly browned and with a small restoration in the decoration of the main title-page but still in good condition. A half dozen pages are slightly dirty and there is an occasional minor marginal defect. The binding is slightly worn and much of the decoration of the inlaid parchment is lost, but the binding remains structurally sound. A rare and remarkable Iranian lithographic medical work, with 56 anatomical plates.

For lithography in Iran: Encyclopaedia Iranica; for the author: Hormoz Ebrahimnejad, Medicine, Public Health, and the Qājār State, p. 51, and ibid., Medicine in Iran ... 1800–1925, (2014), note 131 on p. 190.



*The first known printed reference to the Arabian Gulf region,
with the earliest map to call the Gulf “Sinus Arabicus” instead of “Sinus Persicus”*

101. MONTALBODDO, Fracanzano da. *Itinerarium Portugallensium e Lusitania in Indiam et inde occidentem et demum ad aquilonem.*

[Milan, J. A. Scinzenzeler], 1508. 2° (248 × 197 mm). 10, 88 ff. (the two index leaves bound before text). Title with full-page woodcut map (second issue, with “Arabicus” replacing “P[er]sicus”). Early 20th century red morocco with title gilt to spine, boards and dentelles ruled in gilt, all edges gilt. € 780 000

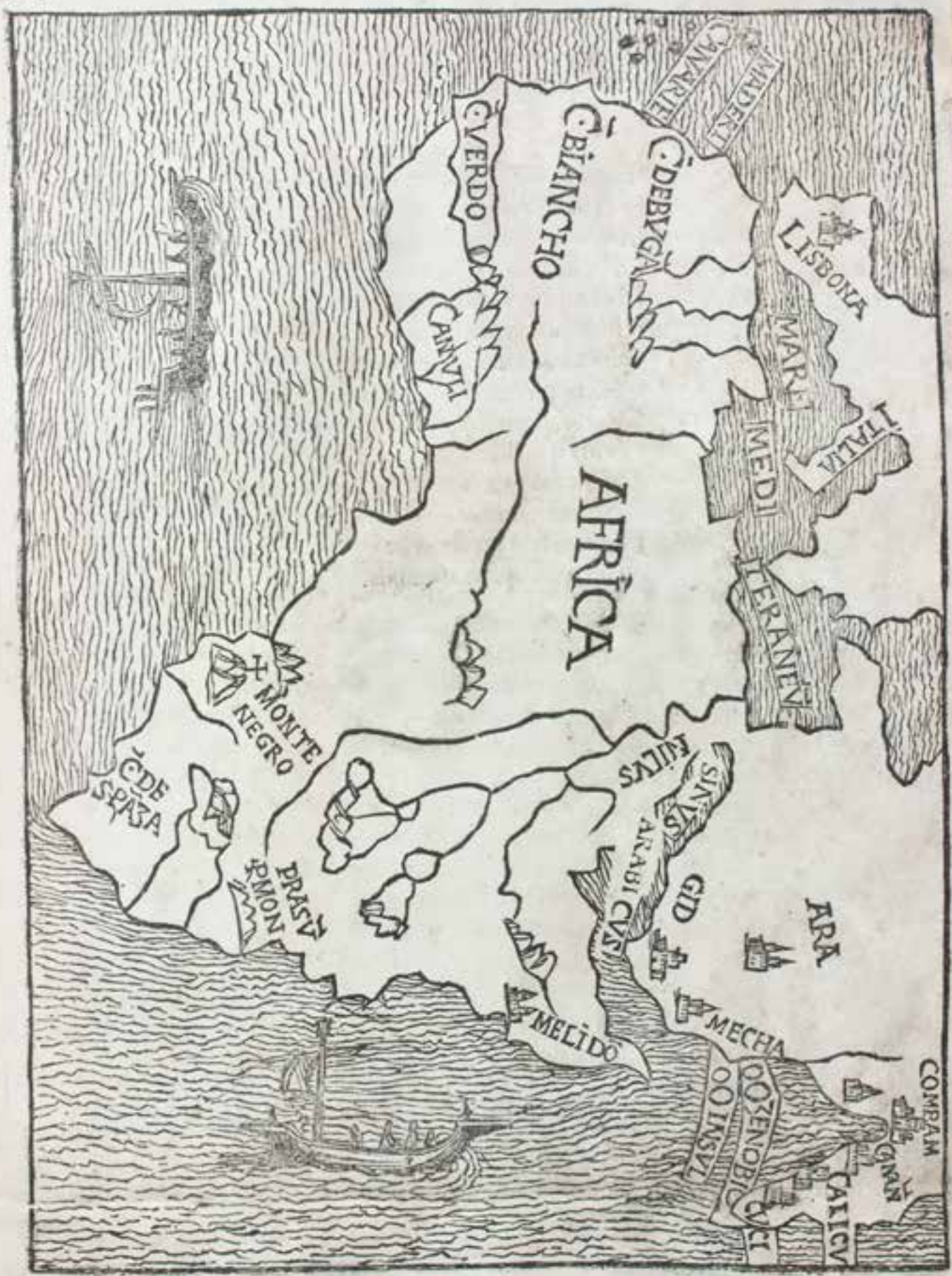
First Latin edition of the most important and “earliest printed collection of voyages and discoveries” (PMM). Also the only edition of this collection of travel reports to include the map showing Africa, Arabia and part of Europe, illustrating for the first time the new discoveries in the eastern hemisphere. This map, not included in the original 1507 Italian edition or any subsequent edition, is the earliest to show Africa completely surrounded by seas and, as one of the first non-Ptolemaic maps to include Arabia, definitely the earliest “modern” printed map to show Mecca. Published in 1508, it raises a controversy still with us more than 500 years later: it labels the Red Sea and the Gulf as a single body of water and calls it the Gulf, but in the first state of the block it was called the “Persian Gulf” (“Sinus Persicus”). For reasons unknown, the editor revised the block with a patch to rename it the “Arabian Gulf” (“Sinus Arabicus”). The map therefore exists in two different states in copies of this edition. Ours is the rarer second one, with “Sinus Arabicus”. Considered a “vehicle for the dissemination throughout Renaissance Europe of the news of the great discoveries both in the east and the west” (PMM), the present collection contains reports of the voyages of Columbus, Vespucci, Cabral (Brazil), Cadamos (Africa) and, perhaps most importantly, “the earliest printed account of the voyage of Vasco da Gama” to India (PMM). This voyage to the eastern hemisphere is comparable in importance only to Columbus’s in the west, as it “opened the way for the maritime invasion of the East by Europe” (PMM).

Da Gama’s pioneering sea voyage ranks amongst the greatest historic events of the second millennium and as “one of the defining moments in the history of exploration” (BBC History, online). It is also considered the turning point in the political history of the Arabian Gulf region, followed as it was by a prolonged period of east-west commerce, conquest and conflict. For better or worse, the discovery of the first all-water trade route between Europe and India catalyzed a series of events that forever changed the political history and geography of the world. Portugal was the first European power to take an active interest in the Gulf region: “Vasco da Gama made the first known reference to this area when he traveled through the Strait of Hormuz to the sheikhdom of Julfar” (Romano). In Julfar, today known as Ras al-Khaimah and part of the United Arab Emirates, Da Gama made contact with the Islamic navigator Ahmed ibn Majid, still remembered as the “first Arabic seaman”. On the basis of Portuguese and Arabic records, it has now been established that it was Ibn Majid who finally piloted Vasco da Gama’s ship to India using an Arabian map then unknown to European sailors, who previously had been unable to cross the Arabian sea. By gaining trading access to Arabia and India, the Portuguese seized control of the whole region within a few years after Da Gama’s discovery and were to dominate the Gulf area for centuries: “In less than two decades, Portuguese forces occupied Julfar and controlled the lower Gulf region. Eventually, the Portuguese extended their presence as far north as the island nation of Bahrein” (Romano).

Engraved bookplate of Dr. Samuel X. Radbill (1901–87) on pastedown. Radbill bought the volume at Sotheby’s on 24 July 1939 (lot 176); it remained in his famous collection until it was acquired by us from his descendants in 2014. Foot of map creased as folded for binding, head of first 3 leaves with a stain and last 5 leaves with corner stains, binding slightly rubbed. Overall a very bright and clean copy. Of extraordinary rarity: our copy is one of only three complete copies of the present issue, with “Sinus Persicus” renamed “Sinus Arabicus”, to have appeared at auction in the 20th century.

Borba de Moraes I, 580. Harrisse 58. Church 27. Cf. PMM 42. A. Romano, A Historical Atlas of the United Arab Emirates, New York 2004, 26. Sabin 50058 (“of excessive rarity”).

Itinerariū Portugallēsiū e Lusitania in India et in
de in occidentem et demum ad aquilonem.



Commentary on Avicenna

102. DA MONTE, Giovanni Battista. In primi lib. Canonis Avicennae primam fen, profundissima commentaria. Adiecto nuper secundo, quod numquam antea fuerat typis excusum; de membris capite.

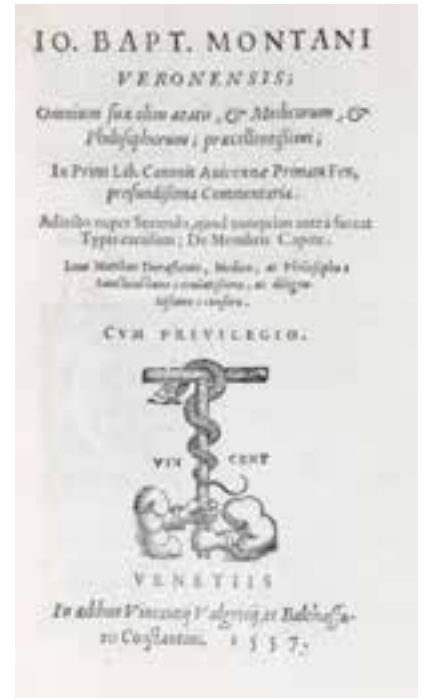
Venice, Vincenzo Valgrisi & Baldassarre Costantini, 1557. 8°. (32), 651, (1) pp. (without the 2 final blanks). With woodcut printer's device to t. p. and woodcut initials. Contemp. limp vellum with ms. title to spine. € 4500

Posthumous edition (by Giano Matteo Durastante) of Giambattista da Monte's (1489–1551) commentary on book (kitab) 1, part (fen) 1 of Avicenna's systematic "Canon of Medicine". A corrected and enlarged edition of the work previously edited by W. Lublin and published in Venice in 1554. "The newly added chapter De membris (p. 553–605) is followed by 2 others: De facultatibus and De virtutibus naturalibus ministrantibus" (Durling).

Avicenna's Arabic "Qanun" was widely translated throughout the Middle Ages and remained the basis of medical training in the West as late as the mid-17th century. It continues in use to this day in parts of the Arab world. Through this encyclopedic work, the author exerted "perhaps a wider influence in the eastern and western hemispheres than any other Islamic thinker" (PMM). "The 'Qanun' [...] contains some of the most illuminating thoughts pertaining to distinction of mediastinitis from pleurisy; contagious nature of phthisis; distribution of diseases by water and soil; careful description of skin troubles; of sexual diseases and perversions; of nervous ailments" (Sarton, *Introduction to the History of Science*). The present part offers a definition of medicine and is mainly dedicated to a discussion of the four humours and temperaments.

Slight traces of worming to blank lower corner; occasional contemporary marginalia to index; altogether a fine copy.

Edit 16, CNCE 15943. Adams M 1681. Durling 3273. OCLC 14313430. Cf. PMM 11. Wellcome 4428 (1558 re-issue). Not in BM-STC Italian.



One of the earliest editions of the *Cosmographia*



103. MÜNSTER, Sebastian. *Cosmographiae universalis* lib. VI.

(Basel, Heinrich Petri, September 1554). 2°. (12), 1162, (2) pp. With woodcut printer's device on the final leaf by Urs Graf, 14 double-page maps as well as 37 double-page views and approximately 900 woodcuts in the text. Modern vellum. € 50 000

A very early edition of Münster's monumental work. The *Cosmographia* by Sebastian Münster (1488–1552), a German cartographer and cosmographer, was one of the most successful and popular books of the 16th century. It passed through 24 editions in 100 years, and was most important in reviving geography in 16th-century Europe, being the most valued of all cosmographies. In very good condition, with some very slight overall discoloration; map of the Americas shows unobtrusive rust mark.

VD 16, M 6717. *Burmeister* 89. *Hantzsch* 77.32. *BM-STC German* 633. *Adams M* 1910. *Sabin* 5138r. *Borba de Moraes II*, 90. *BNHCat M* 834. *Brunet III*, 1945. *Graesse IV*, 622.

*Letter from Archibald Murray,
commander of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force*

104. MURRAY, Archibald. [Letter from Archibald Murray concerning his new cottage].

Reigate, 1928. Manuscript in ink on paper (20 × 12.5 cm), with letterpress header (“Makepeace, Park Lane, Reigate ... Telephone, Reigate 773”). € 1500

Letter from the British general Sir Archibald Murray to NS.(?) Nilsen, dated 22 December 1928. From 1916 to 1917, Murray (1860–1945) was the commander of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. The force was formed in 1916, at the beginning of the so-called Sinai and Palestine Campaign during the First World War. The motive for the campaign was the attempt of the Ottoman Empire to gain control over the Suez Canal. Murray authorised the expedition of T.E. Lawrence “of Arabia” (1888–1935) to join the Arab Revolt against the Turks in Arabia.

Murray replies to a previous letter of Nilsen, informing him that he named his new home “Makepeace”, since he found out “It was once occupied by a descendant of the great author, Makepeace Thackeray”. William Makepeace Thackeray (1811–1863) was an English novelist who became well-known for his satirical work *Vanity Fair*.

In very good condition.



A Persian book on compound remedies

105. MUZAFFAR IBN MUHAMMAD AL-HUSAYNI.

Pharmacopoea persica ex idiomate persico in latinum conversa. Tafsir-i murakkabat-i qarabadin-i parsi [-i Muzaffar b. Muhammad as-Sifa'i] ba-dast-i Angelus Karmelit.

Paris, Etienne Michallet, 1681. 8°. (10), 56, (4), 370, (28) pp. Near contemporary vellum with giltstamped spine label. All edges sprinkled in red. € 12 500

First edition. The editor, Joseph Labrosse, “was born in Toulouse in 1636 and entered a Carmelite order, taking the name of Fr. Angelus of St Joseph. In 1662 he went to Rome and studied Arabic for two years before travelling to Isfahan to study Persian. While in Iran, he used medicine as a means of propagating Christianity and in the process read many Arabic and Persian books on medicine and ‘visited the houses of the learned people of Isfahan and paid hundreds of visits to the shops of the druggists, the pharmacists, and the chemists.’ After returning to France in 1678 he published his ‘Pharmacopoea persica’, which consisted of a Latin translation of a Persian book on compound remedies written in the previous century by Muzaffar ibn Muhammad al-Husayni (d. 1556), with additional comments by Labrosse” (in: I. Loudon [ed.], *Western Medicine* [1997], p. 52f.). Hyde (*Biographia Britannica*, cited by Langlès, *Biographie universelle*) asserts that the credit for this work really belongs to Père Matthieu.

Insignificant chipping to spine label. Some minor browning and brownstaining. 18th century annotations on first endpaper and engraved bookplate to pastedown. From the library of Swedish antiquarian bookdealer Björn Löwendahl (1941–2013).

Wilson 7. *OCLC* 1305828r.



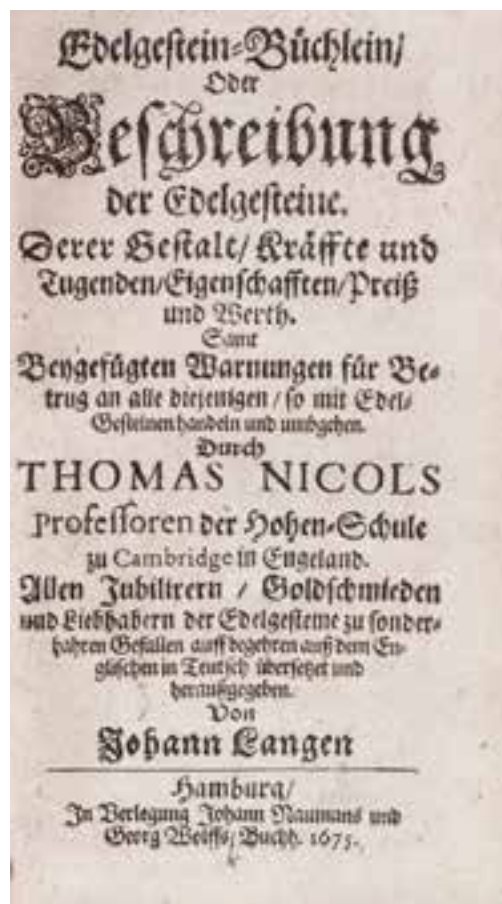
*The first independent gemological book by a British author,
including gems in the Arabian Peninsula*

106. NICOLS, Thomas. Edelgestein-Büchlein, Oder Beschreibung der Edelgesteine. Derer Gestalt, Kräfte und Tugenden, Eigenschafften, Preis und Werth. Samt bengefügten Warnungen für Betrug an alle diejenigen, so mit Edelsteinen handeln und umbgehen ... Übersetzt und herausgegeben von Johann Langen.

Hamburg, Johann Naumans & Georg Wolff, 1675. 8°. [16], 249, [7] pp. Paper covered vellum, marbled endpapers. € 2750

First edition of the German translation of *A lapidary*, first published in English in 1652 and compiled by Thomas Nicols: "the first independent gemological book by a British author ... based firmly upon Boetius de Boodt" (Sinkankas). Nicols lists all the true gems, but also covers fossils, coral, pearls, amber, etc. For each he discusses the forms, appearance, properties (diligently but somewhat sceptically reporting magical, mystical and medical claims), origins, classification, uses, prices, engraving on gems, etc. For pearls he informs us that "the best are found in the Persian Gulf" (English edition), especially near what is now called the Strait of Hormuz (Ormuz). "By now the pearl sources of the Gulf, and most particularly Bahrain and Julfar, were very well known to European travellers, scientists and jewellers, who frequently named them as producing the best pearls. One of the most interesting and poetic of such observations is given by the English gemmologist Thomas Nicols in his *Lapidary* of 1652: ... If all the world were but one ring, Ormus should the Union bring. ... the reference to the Union is a pun, combining a Latin term for pearl, unio, with the joining of the two ends of the ring at the gem" (Carter). Nicols also mentions several other spots in the Arabian Peninsula and Egypt where various gems can be found. Nicols makes an intelligent synthesis of the earlier literature, as well as original contributions primarily in practical aspects related to jewellery, such as enhancing stones with reflective foils or dyestuffs, hardening softer stones, and the related subjects of falsification and adulteration. The 48 page introduction is followed by 89 numbered chapters each devoted to one kind of stone. This translation was already rare by 1727 and regarded as an important book. A second edition appeared in 1734. Browned throughout, otherwise a good copy.

Carter, *Sea of Pearls*, p. 92; Ferguson, *Bib. Chem.* II, p. 138 note; Sinkankas 4757; VD 17, 3:302273B; cf. Hoover 610 & 611 (English editions); Ward 1056 (1653 English edition).



Large paper copies of two lavishly illustrated descriptions of Arabia and the Middle East

107. NIEBUHR, Carsten. Reize naar Arabië en andere omliggende landen.

Amsterdam and Utrecht, Steven Jacobus Baalde and Johannes van Schoonhoven & Co. and Bartholomeus Wild (colophon: printed by Johan Joseph Besseling, 1776–1780. 2 vols. VIII, (6), 484, (2) pp. (16), 456 pp. (6), XXXXI, (1), 408, (14) pp. With 2 engraved title-pages, each with an engraved vignette (that for volume 2 from the plate of the 1774 *Beschryving* with the lettering revised; that for volume 1 copied from it and unsigned), 125 engraved plates numbered I-LXXII, [LXXIII] (vol. 1) & I-LII (vol. 2) (38 folding), showing topographic views, watermills, people, Egyptian and Persian antiquities, Egyptian, Persian, cuneiform and other inscriptions, etc. by C. F. Fritsch, C. J. de Huyser, Th. Koning, G.H. Koning, C. Philips, O. de Vries, Baurenfeind and others. The unnumbered folding map of Yemen ("Tabula Itineraria", plate size 48.5 × 41.5 cm), with the trade routes coloured by hand, covers a smaller area at a larger scale than that in the *Beschryving*. (Bound with) II: Niebuhr, Carsten. *Beschryving van Arabie, uit eigene waarnemingen en in 't land zelf verzamelde narigten opgesteld*. Amsterdam, Steven Jacobus Baalde; Utrecht, Johannes van Schoonhoven & Co. (colophon: printed by Johan Joseph Besseling), 1774. With engraved title-page with an engraved vignette by N. van der Meer (2 female figures with a globe and other instruments) and 25 engraved plates numbered I-XXIV, (XXV), including 7 folding showing 1 view of military exercises, 2 Kufic inscriptions (coloured by hand) and 4 maps. The unnumbered map of Yemen (plate size 58.5 × 39 cm) is coloured by hand in outline. The full-page plates include maps, topographic views, costumes, coins, Arabic inscriptions, etc. All by C. J. de Huyser, N. van der Meer, Th. Koning and C. Philips. 2 works in 3 volumes. 4°. Contemporary half tree calf, sides covered with paste paper; rebacked, with original gold-tooled backstrip laid down. € 18 000

One of the very rare large paper copies of the first and only editions of the Dutch translation by Jacob van Ekers of Niebuhr's famous account of a voyage to Arabia and surrounding countries (ad 1) and his description of Arabia, Egypt and the Middle East (ad 2). Both works were originally written by the Danish traveller and surveyor Carsten Niebuhr (1733–1815) and published in German, in Copenhagen in 1772 under the titles: *Beschreibung von Arabien*, and *Reisenbeschreibung nach Arabien und andern umliegenden Lander*. Both works were also translated in French and English.

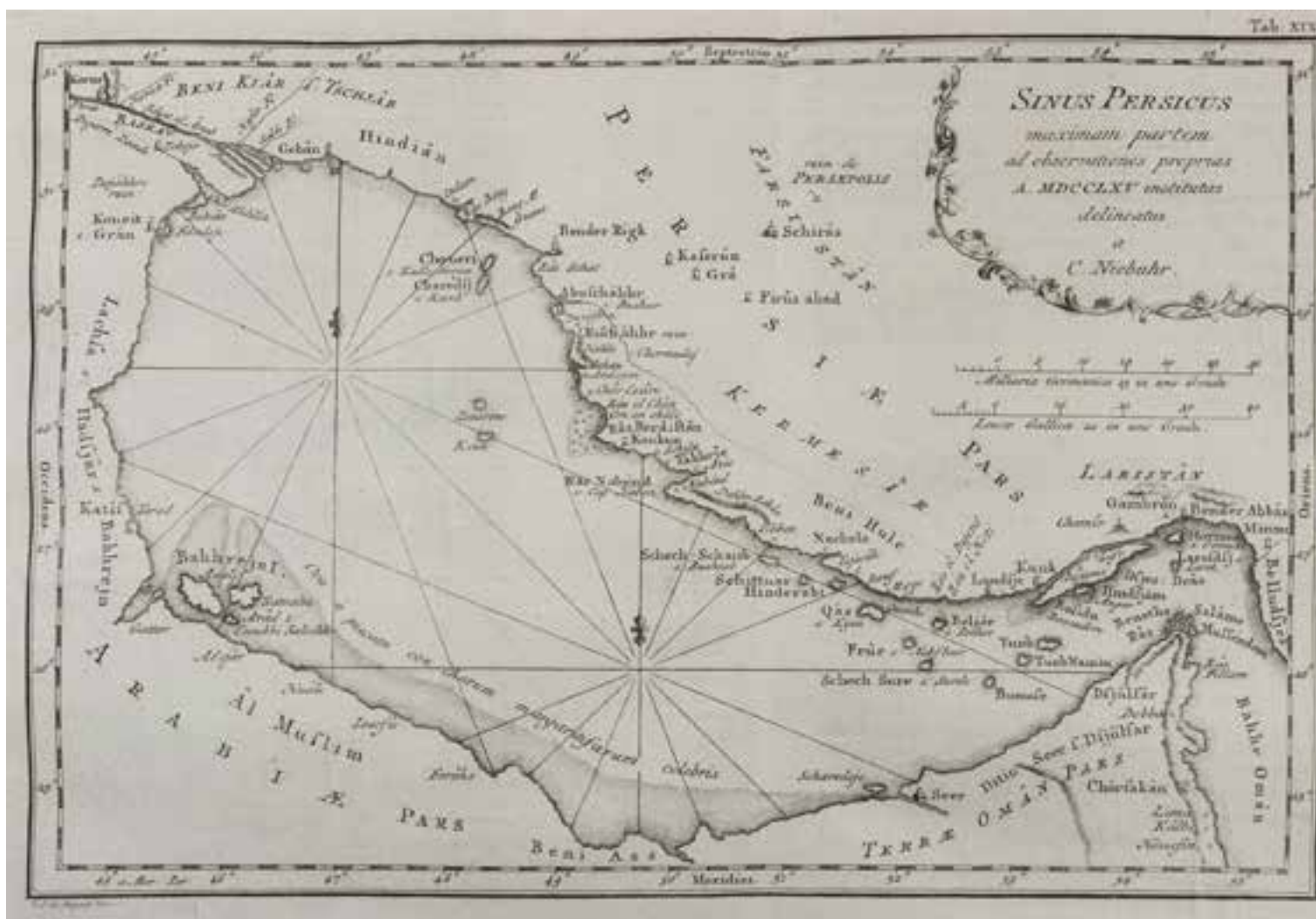
In 1760 Niebuhr was invited to join a scientific expedition to Egypt. Other members of the expedition were Friedrich Christian von Haven (a Danish linguist and orientalist), Christian Carl Kramer (a Danish physician and zoologist), Georg Baurenfeind (an artist from southern Germany), Berggren (a Swedish ex-soldier) and Pehr Forrskal (a Swedish botanist). In January 1761, the expedition sailed from Copenhagen, Denmark to Alexandria, Egypt. The members of the expedition spent a year in Egypt, visiting Suez and Mount Sinai. They left Suez in October 1762 and sailed to Yemen. In May 1763 they reached Mocha where Von Haven and Forrskal died from malaria. In August 1763 Baurenfeind and Berggren died, followed by Kramer in February 1764. Niebuhr was the only one left to continue the expedition. In 1764, he explored India, sailing from Bombay to Muscat, as well as Shiraz, Babylon, Baghdad, Mosul, and Aleppo. He spent some time in Persepolis in 1765 where he has made very detailed drawings and maps, which were used for more than a hundred years.

In 1766, he explored Palestine before finally returning to Copenhagen on 20 November 1767, after a journey of seven years. When he returned to Copenhagen the Swedish government warmly welcomed him and paid the costs of engraving the plates to illustrate his accounts of the voyage. Both works are lavishly illustrated, having together 2 large maps of Yemen and 148 beautifully engraved maps, plans and views of all the regions Niebuhr visited.

The present set has both works printed on the same large paper watermarked: Strasburg bend above vdl. and is only slightly trimmed, measuring: 296 × 242 mm. with the tranchefiles still visible. While regular copies are printed on unwatermarked paper measuring 275 × 217 mm. Not even Tiele mentions the existence of copies on large paper.

Binding slightly rubbed on the sides and rebacked as noted; otherwise good. With a few occasional spots, the half-titles slightly thumbed and a few mm. of minor browning in the upper margins; a very good large paper copy, only slightly trimmed.

Howegeo, to 1800, N24. Tiele, Bibl. 795f. Cf. Atabey 873f. Cox I, 237f. Gay 3589. Hamilton, Europe and the Arab world 48.



The history of the Austro-Hungarian region from 1395-1612

108. OERTEL, Hieronymus. Chronologia oder historische Beschreibung aller Kriegsempörungen unnd Belägerungen der Stätt und Vestungen auch Scharmützel und Schlachten so in Ober und Unter Ungern auch Siebenbürgen mit dem Turcken von Ao. 1395 biss auff gegenwertige Zeit denckhwürtig geschehen.

Nuremberg, Christoff Lochner for Johann Sibmacher, 1604.

With:

(2) OERTEL, Hieronymus. Continuatio des Hungerischen und Sibenbürgischen Kriegwesens vom 1. Januari anno 1603 bis auf jetziges 1604.

Nuremberg, Christoff Lochner for Johann Sibmacher, 1604. With engraved title in elaborately decorated border with cavalry, arms and armour, large engraved folding map (28 × 51 cm), 30 double-page engraved views, 26 full-page engraved portraits, woodcut initials and head- and tailpieces.

(3) OERTEL, Hieronymus. Viertter Thail des Hungerischen und Sibenbürgischen Kriegwesens, was sich seithero Anno 1604 bis auf Ao. 1607 inn der ausgestandnen Rebellion mit dem Türcken, Rebellen und ihrem Anhang . . . zugetragen . . .

[Nuremberg, ca. 1613]. With engraved title-page, and engraved portrait of the author signed “H.V.”

(4) OERTEL, Hieronymus. Appendix partis quartae Chronologiae Ungaricae, das ist; warhaftige ausführliche historische Beschreibung: was gestallt der aller durchleuchtigst Fürst und

Herr herr Matthias Ertz Herzog zu Oesterreich, etc. Montags den 19 Novembris anno 1608 . . . und zum Römischen Kayser erkäret worden (ist; 1612) . . . Nuremberg, Wolfgang Endter for the heirs of the author, 1622. With engraved portrait of author on the back of the title-page, and a folding engraved plate showing cavalry. 4 volumes bound as 1. 4°. Contemporary vellum. € 17 500

Complete text of a highly important historical work in 4 separately published volumes—here bound together—on the military history of the Austro-Hungarian region, including Transylvania, during the years 1395–1612, describing all the wars, sieges of cities and fortresses, battles with the Turks and other noteworthy events in Hungary, written and assiduously recorded by Hieronymus Ortelius or Oertel (1543–1614). Nothing like this was ever printed before. Especially the period 1592–1612 is treated in great detail since the author included eyewitness reports on the Turkish invasions in the region. The author, a notary at the imperial court, was encouraged to write the work by his brother-in-law, Johann Sibmacher, a Nuremberg engraver and publisher, who was also

responsible for the engraved plates in the first volume which includes a large engraved folding map of Hungary, Transylvania, and Moldavia (28 × 51 cm).

The 30 double-page plates show a.o. the sieges and the fortifications of the following cities: Vienna, Zolnoch, Tocaky, Guyla, Zigeth, Sysegk, Palotta, Villeck, Raab, Comorra, Gran, Vizegrad, Tergovist, Temeswar, Hatwan, Petrina, Tottis, Papa, Waitzen, Budapest (Ofen & Pest 2x), Tolna, Stulweisenburg, Canisha, the execution of count Hardeck and an execution at Canisha. The cities were either besieged by the Turkss or the Turkish cities by the Christians. The 26 full-page portraits show the Turkish sultans and the Hungarian military commanders and rulers.



Ad 1: ADB 24, pp. 445-6; Bircher C 3719; VD17 12:189286H; cf. Apponyi 747 (Dutch translation); Atabey 882 (first edition); BLC German (17th cent.); O-45 (idem); ad 2: Bircher D797; ad 4: cf. Rill, Kaiser Matthias. Bruderzwist und Glaubenskampf (1999).

“Perhaps the most comprehensive work on the locations, genealogies, and interconnections of the Arab Bedouin”

109. OPPENHEIM, Max Freiherr von. Die Beduinen.

Leipzig (volume 3–4: Wiesbaden), Otto Harrassowitz, 1939–1968. 5 parts in 4 volumes. 4°. With frontispiece to volume 1, 2 and 4, 32 plates with photograph reproductions, several folding tables and maps in texts, and a total of 6 folding maps, some in end-pocket. IX, [1 blank], I, [1 blank], 387, [2]; XVI, 447; XV, 495; XIV, 154, 155, [3] pp. Uniform green cloth. € 3500

First edition of an elaborate work on Bedouin tribes in the Arabian Peninsula, written by the German orientalist and archeologist Max von Oppenheim (1860–1946), in collaboration with Erich Bräunlich and Werner Caskel. Von Oppenheim made various travels to the Middle East in the early 20th century, where he observed and analyzed the lives and cultures of various Bedouin tribes. “Fascination with a society seemingly still free of the constraints of “civilization” and still governed by a shared traditional code of behaviour underlies the admiration for the Bedouins that Max von



Oppenheim shared with many of his predecessors and contemporaries” (Gossman). He gathered his information during nearly forty years, and the first volume of his ethnographic study appeared in 1939, dealing with Bedouin tribes in Mesopotamia and Syria. In 1943 the second volume was published, which dealt with the tribes in Palestine, Hejaz, Transjordan and the Sinai Peninsula. The last two volumes were posthumously published and edited by Caskel (1896–1970) comprising the tribes in Iraq, Iran and north and middle Arabia. Most of the tables show family trees, and tribe members are shown on the plates, along with their names and the year the photo was taken. “Perhaps the most comprehensive work on the locations, genealogies, and interconnections of the Arab Bedouin” (Sweet).

With the library stamp of the “Wehrpolitisches Institut [der] Universität Berlin” on back of title-page in first volume. Set in very good condition, only very slightly browned.

L. Gossman, The passion of Max Von Oppenheim: archaeology and intrigue in the Middle East from Wilhelm II to Hitler (2013), p. 18; L.E. Sweet, The central Middle East: a handbook of anthropology and published research on the Nile Valley, the Arab Levant, southern Mesopotamia, the Arabian Peninsula, and Israel (1971), p. 157.

50 photographs of North Africa, Jerusalem, Greece and Italy

110. [“ORIENT” – MEDITERRANEAN]. [Binding title:] Orient.

[ca. 1870–1890]. Oblong album (25 × 33 cm) with 50 photographs, including 34 albumen (silver) prints and 16 photochroms (coloured), some with a caption in photograph. Photographs vary in size, measuring between 16,5 × 22,5 cm and 22 × 28,5 cm. 25 ll. Brown textured cloth with the album-title “Orient” in gold in front side, decorated endleaves.

€ 8500

Photo album with a collection 50 photographs, including 16 photochroms. The album starts with three photographs showing the ruins of Pompeii. Many photographs show Egypt and Cairo: camel drivers, a group of people, both men and women, posing in front of the pyramids and sphinx, everyday scenes and archaeological sites. Others show North Africa, including photochroms of Baalbek and Beirut. Frequently shown is the city of Jaffa, Jerusalem and other areas of the Holy Land. The photographs include various religious buildings: the Al Aqsa mosque, the Hagia Sophia, the Holy Sepulcher, the Cave of Nativity. The album ends with some photochroms of the Greek acropolis and amphitheatre. Binding rubbed along the extremities, hinges very weak, restored from the inside. Only a few photographs slightly faded, but overall a very good album.



Photographic platinum prints of falcons, owls, eagles, vultures and more from Tunisia and elsewhere



III. [ORNITHOLOGY]. [Stuffed birds, mostly birds of prey].

[Switzerland, ca. 1923]. 25 × 16 cm. With 48 original photographic prints (46 platinum prints and 2 silver gelatin prints; image size ca. 8 × 11 cm), nearly all showing stuffed birds, mostly birds of prey, a few with the collector or another person in the image as well. Mounted without adhesives, 2 per page, in a contemporary 12-leaf album bound in thick, soft boards covered with coated and textured green cloth. € 4500

A set of photographic platinum prints of stuffed birds, mostly birds of prey, from the collections of Louis Lavauden (1881–1935) in Nancy, who studied the fauna of Algeria and Tunisia in the years 1912 to 1913 and collected specimens; Hans R. Vaucher (active 1884–1916) in Geneva, who studied birds in Morocco in the years 1884 to 1914; and others. The first 3 prints show display cabinets containing hundreds of birds, but most photographs show one, two or three birds. A few also show nests or eggs. About twenty show falcons or closely related species, 5 show owls, a few show eagles and vultures. But there is also a guineafowl, a duck, kiwis and several song birds.

One photograph some silver mirroring but the rest are in very good condition, with only very small and unobtrusive defects in a half dozen platinum prints. A beautiful and well preserved set of platinum prints of stuffed birds, mostly birds of prey and many from Tunisia.

Defeat of the Ottoman Admiral Barbarossa, extremely rare early handwritten newspaper

II2. [OTTOMAN WARS]. Handwritten “newspaper” report on the Conquest of Tunis (1535).

[Naples, Genoa, 22 July 1535]. 1 p. 285 × 195 mm. € 6500

Relating the imminent defeat of the Ottoman Admiral Khayreddin Barbarossa and the death of the pirate Aydin Reis “Cacciadiavoli”. A very rare and early specimen of the newspaper which emerged in the beginning of the 16th century as handwritten reports and only from around 1605 onwards became printed matters.



The Venetian Merchant’s Pocketbook

II3. PASI, Bartolomeo di. Tariffa de i pesi, e misure corrispondenti dal Levante al Ponente: e da una terra, e luogo allaltro, quasi p tutte le parti dil mondo: con la dichiarazione, e notifikatione di tutte le robbe: che si tragono di uno paese per laltro con la sua tavola copiosissima, e facilissima a trovare ogni cosa per ordine.

Venice, (Pietro di Nicolini da Sabbio), 1540. 8°. Title with architectural woodcut border. 17th century vellum with manuscript title on spine. € 12 000

An early merchants' guide to the measurements of the Mediterranean and Near East, this pocketbook for sixteenth-century Italian traders is one of the foremost sources for the study of the metrologies of Venice and her trading partners in the early sixteenth century. It enabled conversion between Venetian currency, weights and measures and units of other Italian city-states, European neighbours and more exotic locations in the Levant, North Africa, the Near and Middle East, including Constantinople, Aleppo, Tripoli, Damascus, Cyprus, Corfu, Rhodes, and Crete. Pasi's manual is invaluable as a record of the panopoly of commodities traded in the Mediterranean at the beginning of the sixteenth century, including pearls, silks, wool, saffron, chestnuts, figs, galangal, vegetable oils, gold and silver. On fols. 3, 11, and 12, Pasi recorded the tariffs on pearls in Damascus, Aleppo, Cairo, Alexandria, Constantinople and Venice.

Some brownstaining to preliminary matter; a few contemporary ink marginalia slightly trimmed in the course of the 17th-century rebinding. On the whole an excellent clean copy. Very rare: the only copy of any edition to surface at auction within the last thirty years appears to be the Honeyman copy of the 1503 edition.

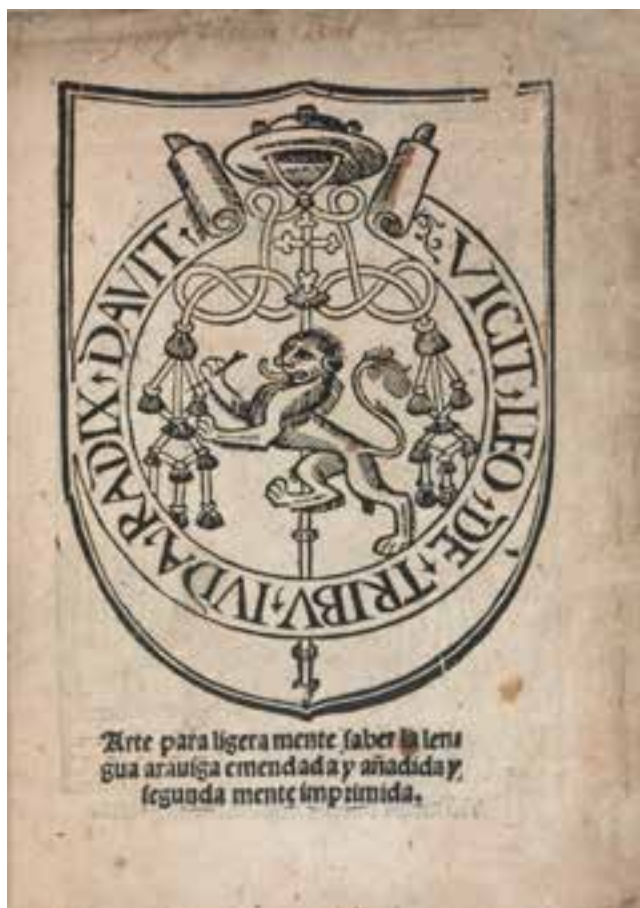
Kress 51. Adams P 374. Smith, *Rara Arithmetica*, 79. Cf. Goldsmiths' 7 (1503 edition). R. A. Donkin, *Beyond price. Pearls and pearl fishing: origins to the age of discoveries* (Philadelphia, 1998), p. 138.



*The first two Arabic books ever printed:
an Arabic dictionary containing 30,000 entries, accompanied by a grammar*

114. PEDRO DE ALCALA. *Arte para ligeramente saber la lengua araviga, emendada y anadida y segundamente imprimida.* (And:) *Vocabulista aravigo en letra castellana.*

(Granada, Juan Varela de Salamanca, 1505). 4°. Two parts in one volume. (48) ff. (270) ff. Each part with separate woodcut title page, full-page woodcut on verso, and full-page woodcut on final page as well as a woodcut table of Arabic letters (a4v) and numerous initials throughout. Final quire of first part printed in red and black. 19th-century dark brown morocco with giltstamped spine title; leading edges gilt; ornate gilt dentelles. Marbled endpapers. All edges gilt. € 250 000



A fine copy, with notable provenance, of what is undoubtedly one of the rarest and most important books related to the Arab world: the first published grammar and the first vocabulary of Arabic (2nd edition of the former, 1st edition of the latter), issued as two separate works but usually encountered together (cf. Schnurrer, p. 16). The author, publisher and date are all stated only in the colophon at end of the "Vocabulista". Geoffrey Roper has characterised this Arabic primer, written by the Spanish monk Pedro de Alcalá, as the first "serious attempt to spread knowledge of the language [...] Entitled 'Arte para ligeramente saber la lengua araviga', it, like the accompanying 'Vocabulista aravigo', renders the Arabic words entirely in romanisation [...] There is, however, on f. c4, a table of the Arabic alphabet with romanised names of the letters, executed in woodcut like that of Reuwich for Breydenbach. But the shapes of the letters are Maghribi [...], as one would expect in Spain at that time, and a number of initial and medial forms are given: the total number of characters is 58, as compared with 31 in Breydenbach. The work was written and published to aid Catholic attempts to convert the Muslim inhabitants of southern Spain, which had come entirely under Christian rule only 13 years previously" (Roper, p. 130f.). "In 1492, the last Muslim kingdom of Andalusia fell to the Spanish Catholic sovereigns Ferdinand and Isabella [...] Anxious to bring the Andalusians back to Christianity, the Spanish rulers ordered missionaries to evangelize the country again. It soon became apparent that this goal could not be attained without using the Arabic language. In 1505, Archbishop Fernando de Talavera [...] had two Arabic textbooks printed for use by missionaries who

could not speak that language: [‘The art of learning the rudiments of the Arabic language’ and ‘Arab glossary in Castilian characters’. Their author, the scholar Pedro de Alcala, a native of the prestigious university city of Alcala de Henares near Madrid, wrote them in Latin script, The typeface is Gothic. The first 21 pages of the ‘Arte’ are given over to grammar, and the next 27 consist of Catholic prayers in Arabic, instructions for confession in Spanish and in Arabic, the ordinary of the mass, and instruction for votive masses, all in Arabic. By way of introduction to the vocabulary, a short three-page note explains the author’s method of transcription: the vocabulary is in alphabetical order, but under each letter three separate categories contain first verbs, then nouns and lastly adverbs, conjunctions and prepositions. The verbs are given in three forms: present, perfect and imperative; nouns are given in both the singular and the plural. This work, which is a curiosity in the history of both linguistics and typography, is also the first and perhaps the most practical of all attempts to transcribe Arabic into Latin characters. The alphabet [...] is in north African script, and the language taught in both of Pedro de Alcala’s works is the vernacular, which the Spanish missionaries needed to communicate with the converted Moors. In a few places, the author indicates differences between this and the written language” (C. Aboussouan, *First impressions: Arabic early printed texts*, in: UNESCO Courier 1988).

Occasional slight browning; first t. p. duststained; a few edge defects inconspicuously repaired. The name of the author has been added in ink on the t. p. by a 17th century owner. A fine, clean copy with wide margins. OCLC lists only six complete copies in institutional collections, no copy traceable on the market for nearly two decades.

Provenance: 1. José Antonio Conde, Spanish orientalist (1766–1820). Sold for £10 at Conde’s 1824 sale (by Evans of London, lot 1191: “very rare”). 2. Sir Richard Ford, bibliophile (his signed armorial bookplate with the motto “Que sera sera” on front pastedown), who purchased the book from “Mr. Rich, who brought Conde’s library to England” (his autogr. note on flyleaf). 3. William Tyssen-Amherst, 1st Baron Amherst of Hackney (1835–1909), M.P. and collector of books and Egyptian artefacts (his armorial bookplate with motto “Victoria concordia crescit” below Ford’s). Amherst’s library was dispersed in 1908. 4. Quaritch catalogue, November 1917 (lot 406, clipped description pasted on flyleaf).

BM-STC Spanish 68. Adams P 548-549. Palau 5697. Schnurrer 37. Panzer VII, 64, 1. Salva (Cat. de la bibliotheca) II, 2190-2191. Norton 16 & 163, 349. G. Roper, Early Arabic Printing in Europe, in: Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution. A Cross-Cultural Encounter (Westhofen 2002), pp. 129-150, at 130f., and p. 480, with fig. 65. Vater/Jülg 26. Zaunmüller 18 (“important source”). Ebert 16078 (“Extremely rare”).

Photographs of the building of ten millisecond furnaces for the Arabian Petrochemical Company

II5. [PHOTOGRAPHY]. PETROKEMYA (ARABIAN PETROCHEMICAL COMPANY).

Erection of 10 millisecond pyrolysis furnaces.

Antwerp, 1991–1992. Oblong album (32 × 36 cm) containing 54 photographs in colour (measuring between 23 × 23 cm and 23,5 × 28,5 cm). [55] ll. Black imitation leather by Montage Vermeesen, Tessenderloo. € 1250

Album containing 53 photographs showing the building of ten millisecond furnaces, commissioned by the Arabian Petrochemical Company “Petrokemya”, Saudi Arabia. The furnaces are used to crack naphtha into ethylene. They do this by extremely short exposure to temperatures of about 900 degrees Celsius, followed by a rapid quenching below 750 degrees Celsius. The furnaces were built at the port of Antwerp, and shipped to Saudi Arabia when they were finished in August 1992, as shown on the last photograph. All photographs are aerial photos, showing the building from the very beginning, when the site was still completely empty in June 1991. They show the gradual building stages of the furnaces. The photographs were shot by the Belgian aerial photographer Guido Coolens (d. 2000).

Binding slightly rubbed along the extremities. Otherwise in very good condition.



Pliny's "Historia naturalis", edited by Caesarius, friend of Erasmus

116. PLINIUS SECUNDUS, Gaius. Naturalis historiae opus ...

(Colophon: Cologne, Eucharius Cervicornus, 1524.) 2°. With both title-page and part-title in a decorated woodcut border in four pices, woodcut initials, and woodcut head- and tailpieces. [16], 311, [60] ll. Calf (ca. 1700?), with gold-tooled ribbed spine; rebacked with original backstrip laid down. € 22 500

First edition of Pliny's *Natural history* as edited by Johannes Caesarius (1468–1550), a humanist and close friend of Erasmus. Pliny's *Natural history* is one of the largest single works to have survived from the Roman Empire to the modern day and purports to cover the entire field of ancient knowledge, based on the best authorities available at the time. It encompasses the fields of botany, zoology, astronomy, geology and mineralogy as well as the exploitation of those resources. It remains a standard work for the Roman period and the advances in technology and understanding of natural phenomena at the time. Pliny's accounts of some technical advances are the only sources for those inventions, such as hushing (using water to wash away soil) in mining technology or the use of water mills for crushing or grinding grain. Archaeological excavations have confirmed much of what he wrote. "We know from Pliny that there were important pearl fisheries in the Gulf ... Pliny identifies Tylos (Bahrain) as a place famous for its pearls ... [He] attests that pearls were the most highly rated valuable in Roman society, and that those from the Gulf were specially praised ... The pearl related finds at the site of El-Dur indicate the site was integrated into the maritime trade routes linking the Roman Empire, the Persian Empire, India and South Arabia" (Carter).

Book 6 contains a chapter giving the first detailed account of the regions around the Gulf, including what are now Qatar, the Emirates and Oman.

With bookplate of De Ponsainpierre on pastedown, several old owner's inscriptions (Antonii Mauriti Seguin 1713, Mathon de la cour 1744 and others), some under-scoring and some manuscript annotations in the margins (occasionally shaved). Some minor thumbing in the lower right corner, otherwise in very good condition. Rebacked, as noted.

Adams P-1556; BMC German, p. 704; Durling 3689 (imperfect copy); Hunt 23.



Pliny's "Historia naturalis", annotated by the Italian scholar Hermolaus Barbarus



117. PLINIUS SECUNDUS, Gaius. Opus divinum, cui titulus historiae naturalis, multoqua[m] antehac unqua[m] prodiit in luce[m] castigatius, una cu[m] annotationibus Hermanolai Barbari ...

Paris, Jean Petit (colophon: Nicolaus Sautetier), 1526. 2 parts in 1 volume (bound in reverse order). 2°. With title-page printed in red and black to the main work (bound second) and title-page to the index (bound first), both in woodcut border in four pieces. [188], [34], "CCCCXXXVI" [= CCCCCXXXVIII] pp. Contemporary or near contemporary calf, with the boards richly blind-tooled in a panel design; rebacked with part of the original backstrip laid down. € 18 000

Very rare first Paris edition of *Historiae naturalis*, with the annotations by Hermolaus Barbarus. Pliny's *Natural history* is one of the largest single works to have survived from the Roman Empire to the modern day and purports to cover the entire field of ancient knowledge, based on the best authorities available at the time. It encompasses the fields of botany, zoology, astronomy, geology and mineralogy as well as the exploitation of those resources. It remains a standard work for the Roman period and the advances in technology and understanding of natural phenomena at the time. Pliny's accounts of some technical advances are the only sources for those inventions, such as hushing (using water to wash away soil) in mining technology or the use of water mills for crushing or grinding grain. Archaeological excavations have confirmed much of what he wrote.

“We know from Pliny that there were important pearl fisheries in the Gulf ... Pliny identifies Tylos (Bahrain) as a place famous for its pearls ... [He] attests that pearls were the most highly rated valuable in Roman society, and that those from the Gulf were specially praised ... The pearl related finds at the site of El-Dur indicate the site was integrated into the maritime trade routes linking the Roman Empire, the Persian Empire, India and South Arabia” (Carter). Book 6 holds a chapter that gives the first detailed account of the regions around the Gulf, including what are now Qatar, the Emirates and Oman.

Hermolaus Barbarus (1454–1494) was an Italian Renaissance scholar. His discussions of Pliny’s *Naturalis Historia* was first published as *Castigationes Plinianae* in 1492, in which he made over 5000 corrections to the original text. Due to this work and other classical works he translated or edited he was considered a leader authority on Latin and Greek work on antiquity.

With manuscript inscriptions on title-page. The two parts bound in reverse order. Binding rebaked and restored, but with most of the central tooling on the boards still clear. Text in very good condition, with only a couple marginal waterstains and some minor thumbing.

Bird 1910; USTC (2 copies); not in Adams; BMC French; Durling; Hunt; Wellcome.

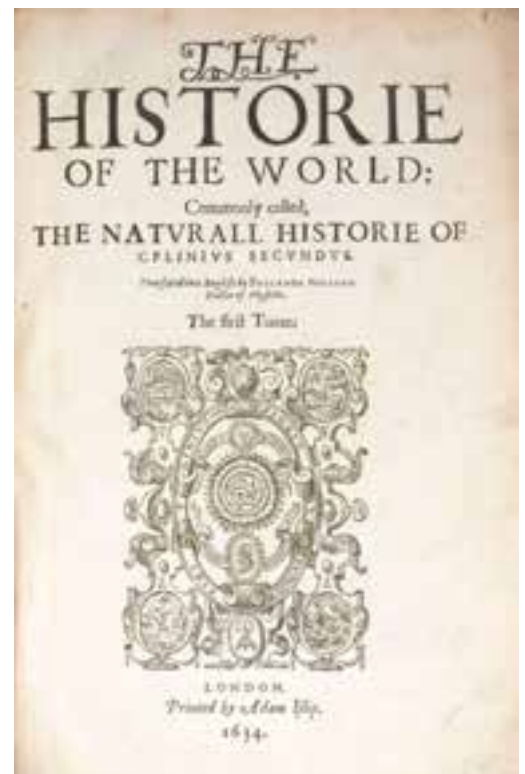
118. PLINIUS SECUNDUS, Gaius (Pliny the Elder). The Historie of the World, commonly called the Naturall Historie.

London, Adam Islip, 1634. 2^o (235 × 320 mm). 2 vols. in one. (58), 614, (42) pp. (12), 632, (86) pp. Elaborate woodcut device on title-page; woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemp. calf, spine in six compartments, tooled and lettered in gilt. € 15 000

Pliny’s renowned Natural History in its second publication in English (repeating, with corrections, the 1601 first publication), translated by Philemon Holland, the greatest translator of the Elizabethan age. The “*Naturalis Historia*” is one of the largest single works to have survived from the Roman empire to the modern day and purports to cover the entire field of ancient knowledge, based on the best authorities available to the author. Pliny claims to be the only Roman ever to have undertaken such a work. It comprised 37 books in 10 volumes and covered over 20,000 facts on topics including the fields of botany, zoology, astronomy, geology and mineralogy as well as the exploitation of those resources. It remains a standard work for the Roman period and the advances in technology and understanding of natural phenomena at the time. Some technical advances he discusses are the only sources for those inventions, such as hushing in mining technology or the use of water mills for crushing or grinding corn. Much of what he wrote about has been confirmed by archaeology. “We know from Pliny that there were important pearl fisheries in the Gulf [...] Pliny identifies Tylos (Bahrain) as a place famous for its pearls [...] He] attests that pearls were the most highly rated valuable in Roman society, and that those from the Gulf were specially praised [...] The pearl related finds at the site of El-Dur indicate the site was integrated into the maritime trade routes linking the Roman Empire, the Persian Empire, India and South Arabia” (Carter). Book 6 holds a chapter that gives the first detailed account of the regions around the Gulf, including what are now Qatar, the Emirates and Oman.

Binding rubbed; front hinge splitting. Includes the final printed leaf in vol. 2, containing the publisher’s advertisement to the reader that all errors have been corrected in the present edition and the errata leaf (included in the same position in 1601) has become unnecessary rather than having been mistakenly omitted. Some slight browning and brownstaining, but an excellent copy removed in 1973 from the Royal Meteorological Society (Symons Bequest, 1900) with their bookplate on the front pastedown.

STC 20030. Cf. Pforzheimer 496 (1601 ed.).



*Augmented Dutch edition of Pococke's celebrated description of the Near and Middle East,
with 205 engraved plates*

119. POCOCKE, Richard. Beschryving van het Oosten, en van eenige andere landen [...]. Including: Schutte, Rutger. Verhandelingen over de reize der Israëlieten in de woestijne, en eenige bijzonderheden van Jerusalem en deszelfs omtrek.

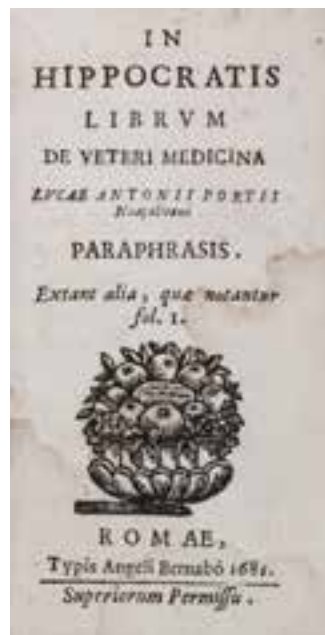
Utrecht, Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Gijsbert Tieme and Abraham van Paddenburg; Jacobus Bosch and Reinier Arrenberg; Martinus de Bruyn, 1776–1786. 3 vols. (in 6 parts) bound as 6. 4°. XXXVI, 219, (I), (II), 224–491, (I) pp. (12), 262 pp., (I blank f.), VIII, (3), 268–376, 397–519, (I) pp. VIII, 262 pp., (I blank f.), VIII, (3), 268–403, (I) pp. (4), 115, (I), 124 pp. With 205 engraved folding plates (irregularly numbered I–CIII), including maps, plans, views and other illustrations, depicting temples, antiquities, plants, animals, etc. Contemporary half calf, gold fillets and two title-labels on spines, sprinkled paper sides. € 15 000

First edition of the Dutch translation of Pococke's celebrated monograph on the Near and Middle East, praised by Gibbon as a work of "superior learning and dignity" (Decline and Fall, ch. II, n. 69). This Dutch edition was augmented with 27 plates, an essay by the minister Rutger Schutte on the travels of the Israelites, and a index to Biblical locations found in the main work.

"Pococke travelled extensively in Europe from 1733 to 1736 and continued on to the Levant, reaching Alexandria in September 1737. He remained three years in the Eastern Mediterranean, visiting Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor and Greece. His book describes these journeys but not necessarily in chronological order. The plates of antiquities are after drawings by Pococke himself ... Pococke achieved a great reputation with this publication; the work was very popular during his lifetime and was praised by Gibbon" (Blackmer). "The quality and particularly the earliness of his observations and their record in prose, maps, and diagrams make him one of the most important near eastern travellers, ranking with Frederik Ludvig Norden and Carsten Niebuhr, in stimulating an Egyptian revival in European art and architecture, and recording much that has subsequently been lost" (ODNB).

A couple plates in the last volume slightly browned and a few spots on the first few leaves of the first volume, otherwise a very good copy, with the leaves nearly untrimmed. The bindings somewhat rubbed along the extremities (primarily the spines), but otherwise good.

Cox I, 224. Tiele, *Bibl.* 869. Cf. Blackmer 1323 (*English ed.*); for the author: Baigent, "Pococke, Richard (1704–1765"; in: ODNB (*online ed.*).



*Paraphrases of "De veteri medicina" of Hippocrates,
in the Islamic tradition known as Boqrat*

120. PORZIO, Luca Antonio. In Hippocratis librum de veteri medicina.

Rome, Angelo Bernabò, 1681. 12°. With 4 illustrations on an engraved folding plate. (6), 205, (1 blank, 8) pp. Contemporary sheepskin parchment. € 3950

First edition of Porzio's paraphrases of *De veteri medicina* of Hippocrates, including some commentary and occasionally also referring to Galen. Hippocrates in the Islamic tradition known as Boqrat, where he is often referred to as "the first codifier of medicine", is often named together with Galen, and their works mainly survived because of the Arabic translations. With some occasional spots and a waterstain in the first few leaves; a good copy.

ICCU 025723 (2 copies); Krivatsy 9211.

A perfect copy of the original edition

121. PRISSE D'AVENNES, Achille Constant Théodore Émile. L'Art Arabe d'après les monuments du Kaire depuis le VII^e siècle jusqu'à la fin du XVIII^e.

Paris, Morel, [1869–]1877. 1 volume of text (4°) and 3 vols. of plates (large 2°). Text: 1 bl. f., title leaf, viii, 296 pp., 1 bl. f. With 34 lithogr. plates (all with tissue guards) and 73 text illustrations. Half morocco with giltstamped title to gilt spine. Spine rebacked. Plate volumes all with half title, title, list of contents and a total of 200 engraved plates (130 of which are chromolithographs and 48 tinted lithographs). Plate volumes bound uniformly with text volume in giltstamped half morocco with cloth covers. € 65 000



Very scarce first edition of this splendid, unsurpassed standard work on Islamic art. Prisse d'Avennes spent many years in Egypt after 1826, first as an engineer in the service of Mehmet Ali. After 1836 he explored Egypt disguised as an Arab and using the name Edris Effendi; during this period he carried out archaeological excavations in the valley of the Nile. In 1860, Prisse d'Avennes returned to France with a wealth of documentation and drawings, which he subsequently had reproduced by specially trained draughtsmen and published in this monumental set. "Arab Art", however, is more than a monument to the author's tenacity, skill, and devotion. For the historian of architecture, it is a precise source, a unique documentary record [...] On an entirely different level, Prisse d'Avennes has provided today's architects, designers, artists, and illustrators with some of the finest examples of measured drawings, pattern details, and illustrations of selected aspects of the built environment of a medieval Islamic city. But 'Arab Art' is not merely an exercise in architectural description. Prisse d'Avennes writes about and records in the plates art forms ranging from elaborately decorated tiles to carpets and fabrics, to Korans and illuminated manuscripts. His text examines how these objects were made and the way they were used, and describes the value placed on them by contemporary society. The result is that his book offers invaluable glimpses of aspects of Arab life as they were viewed by a sympathetic West European" (preface to the 1963 London edition). Beautiful, complete set (the last copy sold at auction was incomplete). Text and plates uncommonly clean and in an excellent state of preservation throughout, in contrast to the known copies in libraries and in institutional possession.

Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 138-140.

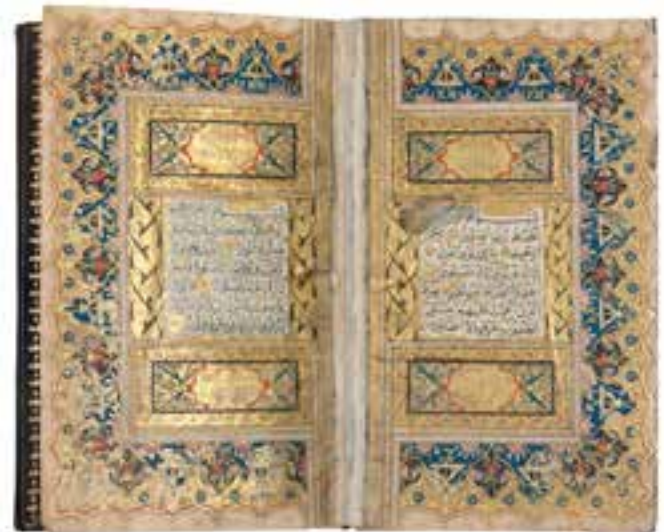
From a famous private collection

122. [QUR'AN]. A splendid illuminated Qur'an manuscript.

Iran, AH 1204 [1783 AD]. 8° (148 × 90 mm). Illuminated Arabic manuscript on paper, 243 leaves plus 2 fly-leaves, complete. 19 lines per page, written in a neat Naskhi script in black ink with diacritics in red, margins ruled in gold and colours. Gold discs or florets between verses, sura headings written in white within gilt cartouches flanked by panels with alternating floral motifs in gold and various colours. Brown morocco with flap and giltstamped borders and central ornaments. € 25 000

Splendid pocket-size Qur'an. Marginal section markers in white naskh on gold ground within polychrome flower blossom, opening double-page frontispiece richly illuminated in lapis lazuli blue, green, red, pink, and gold, the text within cloud bands in gold.

Hinge tender between the first two pages, some light marginal fingering, otherwise in perfect condition. From the library of the scientists and collectors Crawford Fairbanks Failey (1900–81) and Gertrude Van Wagenen (1893–1978), who performed research at Yale and Johns Hopkins in the fields of medical chemistry and biology.





123. [QUR'AN]. BIBLIANDER, Theodor, ed. Machumetis Saracenorum principis, eiusque successorum vitae, ac doctrina, ipseque Alcoran, [...] His adiunctae sunt confutationes multorum, [...] authorum una cum Martini Lutheri proemonitione. [...] Adiunctae sunt etiam, Turcarum, [...] res gestae [...] including: Confutationes legis Machumeticae, [...] and: Historiae de Saracenorum sive Turcarum origine, moribus, [...].

[Basel, Johann Oporinus, Nikolaus Brylinger, 1543]. 2 editions (1 in 3 parts) in 2 volumes. 2° (28 × 20 cm). The Qur'an and auxiliary texts with 3 title-pages and woodcut decorated initials (4 series). Lacking 1 preliminary leaf in part 1 and 2 preliminary leaves in part 3 (removed by anti-Lutheran censors). The Philo with Adam Petri's woodcut device on the title-page and in a different version above the colophon (both showing a hand with hammer and rock as anvil, with a head in a cloud blowing on it), woodcut decorated initials (5 series). [21 of 23], [1 blank], 230, [9], [1 blank]; 142, [1 blank], [1]; [8], 178, [2 blank]; "163" [159 of 163], [1 blank] pp. Uniform, tanned sheepskin (ca. 1795), sewn on 6 cords, gold-tooled spines, each with an orange and a green spine label in the 2nd and 3rd of 7 compartments, blind fillets on sides, red paste-paper endpapers, red edges. (Bound with) 11: Philo of Alexandria. Philonis Iudaei Alexandrini, libri [1] Antiquitatum. [2] Quaestionum et solutionum in genesisin. [3] De essaeis. [4] De nominibus Hebraicis. [5] De Mundo. Basel, Adam Petri, 1527. € 35 000

First Latin edition of the Qur'an and the second edition in any language (after Paganino's Arabic edition, Venice, 1537/38, which survives in a single proof copy), complete with the extensive commentaries (many attempting to refute Islamic teachings) and historical additions in parts 2 and 3. The text is based primarily on an Arabic manuscript acquired by Pierre de Cluny and Bernard de Clairvaux in Toledo in the 12th century. De Cluny had it translated into Latin by the Englishman Robert of Ketton (sometimes called Robert of Kent and perhaps the same as Robert of Chester), also in Toledo, who completed his translation in 1143. Martin Luther acquired a copy of Ketton's 400-year-old translation and had Theodor Bibliander edit and publish it. In addition to Ketton's Latin translation, Bibliander also consulted three other manuscripts for comparison. Although the text is now known to contain many errors, it was a remarkable pioneering effort to make the text of the Qur'an available among Western scholars. It long remained nearly the only source for any European who wished to study the Qur'an, whether out of interest in Islamic culture or (more often) out of an interest in fighting the influence of Islam. Fearing the publication of the Qur'an would raise a storm of controversy, the Basel authorities seized the printed sheets and the type used to print them on 1 July 1542 and arrested Oporinus on 30 August. He was soon released, however, and Luther and Melanchthon tried to convince the authorities to allow publication. On 7 December, the Basel council agreed on condition that neither the place of publication nor the printer be named, that Luther add a preface, and that the book be sold only in Wittenberg. Part 2 contains a compilation of earlier writings about Islam and the Quran, some printed in Greek and Latin parallel texts, including writings by Savonarola and Nicolaus Cusanus. The third part contains writings about the Ottomans, Islam, and Tamerlane's Mongolian invasion. The USTC follows VD16 in distinguishing 6 different versions of what is probably a single edition, with various permutations of a few variations (VD16 provides links to scans of 4 of them, and all 4 appear to be the same edition). The printing of the preliminary quires alpha and/or beta vary (some with the note to the reader under Melanchthon's name and others with it under Luther's name, with little or no change in the text) and some copies add an additional preliminary quire gamma containing Luther's preface, presumably the addition demanded by the Basel authorities. The present copy does not include the later quire gamma and it originally had the note to the reader under Luther's name. It is an interesting example of anti-Lutheran censorship, because the single preliminary leaf with this 2-page note to the reader, and 2 leaves in the preliminaries of part 3 with another text by Luther, have been removed and the references to them and to Luther on the title-page and other pages have been struck through. The word "pontificis" has also been erased on one page. The present copy has the first edition of five short works by Philo of Alexandria, a Jewish philosopher in classical Greece, bound after the text of the Qur'an in volume 1 (the auxiliary material in parts 2 and 3 of the Qur'an is bound in volume 2). It includes a work about Hebrew names, perhaps considered valuable to scholars studying the Qur'an. With 3 early owners' inscriptions on the title-page, 1 dated 1696 and at least 1 of the others probably earlier, occasional annotations in the text and a few words (mostly references to Luther) struck through. The binding appears to be late 18th-century. Blank leaves inserted between the 2 works in volume 1 are watermarked: crowned Bohemian (double-tailed) lion with a circle under each hind foot = I.F.[?], similar to Eineder 1096 (which has different initials and no circles), from Lower Austria, 1794. With a few worm holes in the gutter margin of the last few leaves of both volumes and occasional minor water stains or other minor blemishes. Otherwise in very good condition. The binding has some worm damage in the spine but is otherwise also very good. The first Latin edition of the Qur'an and the source for nearly all early Western Qur'anic studies.

Ad 1: VD 16, K2584 (cf. K2583, K2585, ZV1036, ZV16001, ZV18456); USTC 674633 (cf. 674629-674632, 674634); cf. Adams M 1889; Göllner 1792-1793; Benzinger, Luther, 2766-2768 (various issues); Enay 102 (2nd ed., Basel 1550); ad 2: VD 16, P2490; USTC 683921.

The Hamburg Quran, the first Arabic printed Quran available

124. [QUR'AN]. Al-Coranus s. lex islamitica Muhammedis, filii Abdallae pseudoprophetæ [...].

Hamburg, Gottfried Schultze & Benjamin Schiller, 1694. 4°. (90), 560 [but p. 255f. repeated], (10) pp. Latin title printed in red and black; one Latin and two Arabic (woodcut) half-titles. Preface in Latin, text in vocalized Arabic throughout. Contemp. half calf with marbled covers and giltstamped label to sparsely gilt spine. € 15 000



The famous “Hamburg Koran”: while not actually (as it was long considered) the first printed Qur’an ever, the first accessible printed edition of the Arabic text. Only in 1987 was a unique copy of Paganino de Paganinis’s Venetian edition (c. 1538) rediscovered, a work whose press run either was destroyed immediately or was limited to the sole surviving specimen, apparently a proof copy (cf. A. Nuovo, “Il Corano arabo ritrovato”, in: *Bibliofilia* LXXX, IX, 1987). Four years after the present edition, in 1698, Lodovico Marracci produced his own Qur’an, but its two big tomes were anything but easy to consult hence, the Hamburg Koran remained “the only available and handleable” (Smitskamp) edition until the early 19th century. Abraham Hinckelmann (1652–95), a Hamburg theologian, studied at Wittenberg and collected many Oriental manuscripts. He compiled a Quranic lexicon in manuscript and

planned a Latin translation of the Koran, but this was never realised.

Some browning throughout, as common due to paper; slight waterstaining near end. Ms. ownership of Joseph Venturi in Arabic, Hebrew, and Latin (“emit Romae An. 1789”) on Latin title (his quotation from Brunet on first Arabic title), with early 19th c. ownership of Blasius Milani. This is the uncommon variant with two different woodcut Arabic titles.

Schnurrer 376. Smitskamp, PO 360. Fück 94. *Le Livre et le Liban* 135f. Woolworth 279. Brunet III, 1306. H. Bobzin, *From Venice to Cairo*, in: *Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution* (2002), p. 151-176, at p.160f., with 2 illustrations (figs. VI and 74). *The Heritage Library: Treasures of Islamic and Arabic Heritage* (Qatar 2006), s. v. “Religion”, with illustration.

Only surviving fragment of one of the earliest Qurans, produced about a century after the 11 AH (632 CE) death of the Prophet

125. [QURAN-MANUSCRIPT]. [Quran].

[Syria or Iraq?, ca. 95–125 AH (ca. 715–740 CE)?]. Oblong (13 × 20 cm). A single leaf from a Quran, containing surah 8, verses 72–75 and surah 9, verses 1–11, written in dark brown and red ink on parchment, in an early upright kufic hand with higazi influences, with 17 lines per page, with the title to surah 9 and the (possibly later) vowel points in red. € 450 000

The only surviving fragment of one of the earliest known Qurans, probably from the Umayyad Caliphate: a single leaf containing on the recto surah 8:72–75 and surah 9:1–3, and on the verso surah 9:4–11, with the heading for surah 9 written in red ink, and with red dots as vowel points. The *Corpus coranicum* includes it among the forty or so earliest surviving Quran fragments and classifies its Arabic manuscript hand as kufic, a style that originated in what are now Iraq and Syria toward the end of the first century AH (in the late 600s CE), but it shows influences from the higazi or hijazi hand used in Mecca and Medina in the 600s CE and possibly even from serto Syriac hands. The script is fully upright with a strong horizontal line but very little contrast between thick and thin. No complete Quran is known to survive until 393 AH (1002/03 CE) and the earlier fragments are nearly all undated. There are thought to be surviving fragments of about 35 Qurans from the first century AH in about 25 collections around the world, about half in Europe, but few of them include the present verses. The present fragment has been radiocarbon dated, but the results give a rather broad range of possible dates: 690–877 CE (70–264 AH) for a 95% probability. But the strongest peak falls around 730 CE putting the most likely date in the period around 715–740 CE (96–123 AH). The fact that its manuscript hand still shows influences from the higazi hand of the late 600s CE supports this early date. As the only surviving leaf of an early Quran it is of the greatest importance for both Quranic textual studies and studies of the development of Arabic manuscript hands. Comparable Quran fragments almost never come on the market.

From the collection of Mark Mersiowsky in Stuttgart. With the upper outside corner lost, affecting the ends of the first five lines on the recto and the beginnings of the first five lines on the verso, a chip at the foot affecting a few words in the last line, and some much smaller gaps or breaks slightly affecting an occasional word. An extraordinary ornament to any collection of Islamitica.

Corpus coranicum manuscript 526; Tobias J. Jochaim, “Ergebnisse der C14-Probe Privatsammlung Mark Mersiowsky” (report dated 19 March 2015).

*First accurate printed Quran (both the Arabic text and the Latin translation),
with extensive valuable notes from Islamic commentaries
and anti-Islamic “refutations” of every sura! plus a life of Muhammed*

126. [QURAN-ARABIC & LATIN]. MARRACCI, Ludovico, ed. Alcorani textus universus ex correctioribus Arabum exemplaribus summa fide, ... Eadem fide, ... in Latinum translatus; appositis unicuique capiti notis, atque refutatione: ...

[vol. 2 title:] Refutatio Alcorani, in qua ad Mahumetanae superstitionis radicem securis apponitur; ...

Padova, Typographia Seminaria, 1698. 2 volumes bound as 1. 2° (35,5 × 25 cm). Blind-tooled vellum (ca. 1800?), reusing and retooling vellum from a slightly earlier blind-tooled binding. € 25 000



The first scholarly printed Quran, prepared by the anti-Islamic Catholic Ludovico Marracci, with a much more accurate Arabic text than any previously printed and the first accurate Latin translation, also including extensive notes based on the Islamic commentaries, as well as the editor’s extensive “refutations” of each sutra. Each sura is given first in Arabic, then in Latin translation, followed by notes and then the refutation. The entire first volume of about 430 pages is taken up with preliminary matter, including a 24-page life of Muhammad (one of the first detailed biographies ever printed and again more accurate than its predecessors), an 8-page profession of faith with the Arabic and Latin in parallel columns, and additional commentaries and introductory matter. The fact that this edition was produced explicitly as an attempt to refute the views of Islam has naturally led Islamic scholars to dismiss it, but both the Arabic text and the Latin translation were far better than any previously printed and had no serious rival until the Leipzig edition of 1834. The commentaries also made a great deal of Islamic scholarship available to a European audience for the first time and both the Arabic and the Latin text influenced nearly every edition for the next 150 years.

With two bookplates and an occasional early manuscript note and a few letters or numbers inscribed in the foot margin of one leaf. With a tear running into the text of one leaf, repaired, but otherwise in very good condition. With generous margins. The boards are slightly bowed and there is a small tear repaired at the foot of the spine. A ground-breaking work of Quranic scholarship, a valuable source for the study of the Quran and an essential source for European views of Islam.

Cat. Bibl. A.-R. Courbonne, dont la vent ... 1er février 1842, 30 (this copy); 34; Schnurrer 377; Sheikh Al-Shabab, “The place of Marracci’s Latin translation of the Holy Quran: ...”, in: Journal of King Saud University: language & translation, 13 (2001), pp. 57-74.

Lodovico Varthema, Vasco da Gama, and Duarte Barbosa on the Arabian Gulf

127. RAMUSIO, Giovanni Battista. Delle navigationi et viaggi in molti luoghi corretta, et ampliata, nella quale si contengono la descrizione dell’ Africa, & del paese del Prete Ianni, con varii viaggi, dalla citta di Lisbona, & dal Mar Rosso à Calicut, & infin’ all’ isole Molucche, dove nascono le spetierie, et la navigatione attorno il mondo.

Venice, heredi di Lucantonio Giunti, 1554–1574. 3 parts in 3 2° volumes (302 × 205 mm). (4), 34, 436 ff. 30, 248 ff. 6, 34, 455 (not 456) ff. With a total of 51 engravings in the text (7 full-page) and 12 double-page maps and plans (2 full-page). 20th-c. full brown morocco, double-gilt fillet on the covers, spine ribbed and decorated with gilt fleurons, mottled edges. Stored in custom-made calf-edged slipcases. € 85 000

Perfectly complete copy of this superb collection of travels, composed of the first edition of the 3rd part and the second edition of the 1st and 2nd part. The second edition, widely enlarged, of the 1st part, is the first and only one to present the 3 double-page maps representing Africa and India that had not been printed in the first edition of 1550, and which wouldn’t be reprinted in the 3rd edition of 1563 since the wood plates of these 3 maps had been destroyed in the fire that ravaged Giunti’s workshop in 1557.

“This work, which served as a model to Hakluyt, was the first systematical collection of voyages that had so far appeared [...] It [...] is carefully and intelligently done” (Cox). “All authors are unanimous of their praise of Ramusio’s choice of published narratives. Locke, the English philosopher, states that it is ‘the most perfect work of that nature in any language’. HARRISSE writes, ‘The publication of

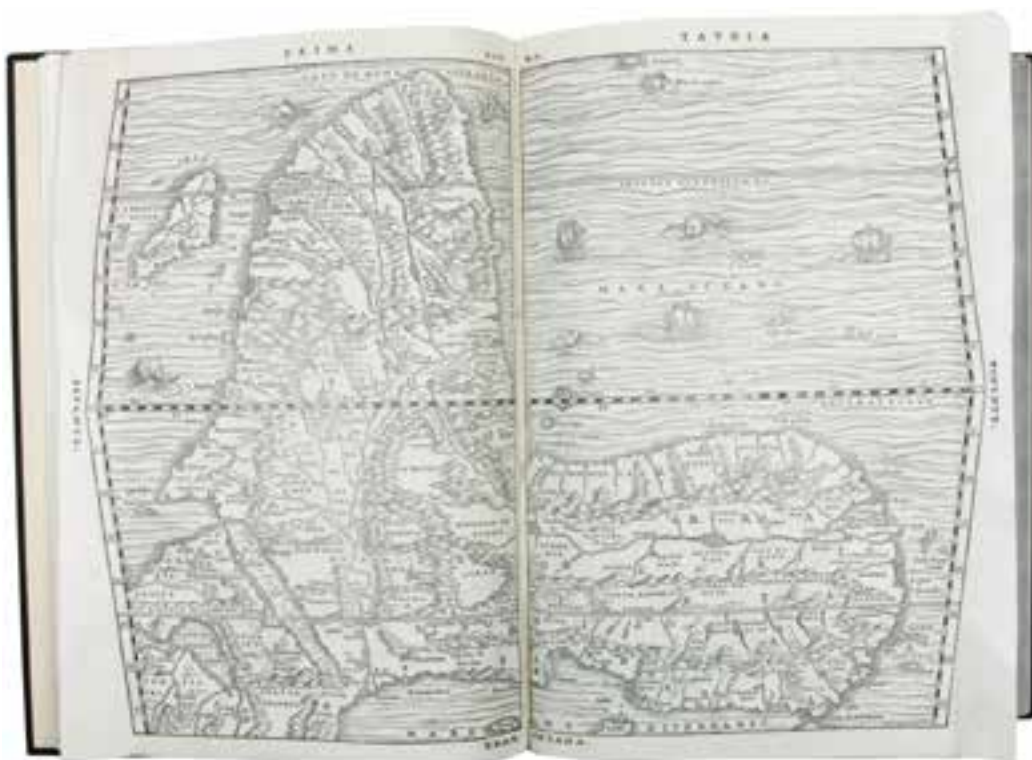
Ramusio's "Raccolta" may be said to open an era in the literary history of Voyage and Navigation. Instead of accounts carelessly copied and translated from previous collections, perpetuating errors and anachronisms, we find in this valuable work original narratives which betray the hand of a scholar of great critical acumen" (Borba de M.). The first volume, mainly dedicated to Africa and South Asia, happily includes several travel reports of the utmost importance for the exploration of the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf region. Lodovico Varthema's travel report, famous for detailing the first recorded visit of a Westerner to Mecca, indeed the first western encounter with the Arab world, contains accounts of the holy cities of as well as of the port of Jeddah, information on Bedouin life and costume, etc. (ff. 162–166).

The account of Vasco da Gama's voyage to India is comparable in importance only to Columbus's in the west, as it "opened the way for the maritime invasion of the East by Europe" (PMM 42). Da Gama's pioneering sea voyage ranks amongst the greatest historic events of the second millennium and as "one of the defining moments in the history of exploration" (BBC History, online). It is also considered the turning point in the political history of the Arabian Gulf region, followed as it was by a prolonged period of east-west commerce, conquest and conflict. Critically, the excerpt here published includes details on "una isola [i. e., Julfar] verso il colfo Persico dove altro non si fa che pescar perle" (I, f. 132).

Duarte Barbosa's report includes accounts of Mecca and Medina (f. 323), the ports of Jeddah (ibid.) and Aden (f. 324), the Arab kingdom of Hormuz (ff. 324–327), Julfar and the islands in the Arabian Gulf (f. 325, with reference to pearl-diving), etc. Also, we find the very early and highly influential, albeit imprecise data on the Kuwait region: place names such as Lorom, Gostaque, Bacido, Conga, Menahaon (p. 325) etc. which Slot discusses at some length: "Much of the toponymic information in the Kuwait region on the maps from the Gastaldi group is based on an erroneous interpretation of Duarte Barbosa's text. From this text come the strange names of places in the area of Kuwait like Costaqui (Kuhistaq) which should in fact be placed on the other side of the Gulf [...] Loron [...] might be an error for the Karun River which is on the Persian side just east of the Shatt al-Arab. Then follows inside the inlet of the Gulf of Kuwait the name Manahon. Then follows around this 'Gulf of Kuwait' three names which are caused by erroneous plotting [...]: Congo (Bandar Kong), Costaqui (Kuhistaq) and Bacido (Basaidu) with the offshore island of Queximi (Qism). These are names taken from [...] Duarte Barbosa's book and erroneously plotted on this coast" (Origins of Kuwait, p. 15). The volume also includes a set of three woodcut maps by Gastaldi: the first showing Africa, the second showing the Indian subcontinent, the Strait of Hormuz, the Eastern half of the Gulf, and the Indian Ocean, while the third shows Southeast Asia and the East Indies. These were a great advance on earlier maps, including even Gastaldi's own, taking into account new information provided by Portuguese explorers. Many of the topographic names in the Gulf region derive from the forms used by these navigators and can be identified, sometimes tentatively, from their place on the first two of these maps and from the early accounts of the voyages: "Cor. Dulfar" (Dhofar), the island "Macira" (Masirah), "C. Resalgate" (Ras al Had?), "Galatia" (the ancient site Qalhat), "Mazcate" (Muscat), the island "Quexumo" (Qeshm), "Ormuz" (Hormuz), and there is even an unlabelled city close to the present-day Abu Dhabi.

Occasional handwritten ink notes. Waterstain on the lower part of vol. 2, ff. 31–35; some browned leaves; otherwise fine, a washed copy. Provenance: Professor Eva G. R. Taylor (1879–1966), historian of science and the first woman to hold an academic chair of geography in the UK, presented to Birkbeck College, University of London (bookplate) and sold through Sotheby's in 1990.

*Sabin 67731, 67737, 67740.
Harrisse 304. Church 99.
Borba de Moraes² 698f.
Bosch 46. Cox I, 28. Cordier,
BS 1939. Fumagalli (Bibl.
Etiopica) 83 (note). Gay 258.
Adams R 135, 137, 140. Brunet
IV, 1100f. Slot, *The Origins of
Kuwait* (1998), p. 15 & 187.*



Arabic travel account from the early Abbasid era, concerning China and India

128. REINAUD, Joseph Toussaint (transl.). Relation des voyages faits par les Arabes et les Persans dans l'Inde et à la Chine dans le IX^e siècle de l'ère chrétienne; texte Arabe imprimé en 1811 par les soins de feu Langlès [...].

Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1845. 2 vols. 18°. (6), CLXX, 154 pp. 105, (1), 202 pp. With Arabic title-page printed in red and black. Contemporary tanned half sheepskin, gold-tooled spine. € 6500



First edition in French of two Arabic travels to China and India. The text was translated from the Arabic by the French orientalist and professor Joseph Toussaint Reinaud (1795–1867). The Arabic text was first printed in 1811, under supervision of the French linguist and orientalist Louis-Mathieu Langlès. The first volume starts with an introduction to the text, followed by the translation. The main text can be divided into two sections. The first account is based on statement from a merchant called Suleyman, who's said to have travelled to India and China in the years 851–852 (237), however, the actual author of the text is unknown. The following account is written down by Abu Zayd al-Hasan al-Sirafi. Al-Mas'udi, “the Herodotus of the Arabs”, mentions al-Sirafi in one of his works, stating that he met him in the year 915–916 (303) in Basra, Iraq. Al-Sirafi tells us he was commanded to verify and extend the earlier account. The date of the second account is unclear, but it was probably written in the first half of the 10th century. The text gives a lively account of the life in China and India, with “... the first foreign descriptions of tea and porcelain, and a whole panorama of Chinese society, from the Son of Heaven and Confucian ethics down to toilet paper and bamboo urinals” (Mackintosh-Smith). The second volume gives notes to the translation, followed by the Arabic text. Added to the Arabic text are two extracts from works by Al-Mas'udi, including his *Muruj al-dhahab*. With owner's inscription on title-page. Sides slightly rubbed. A very good copy: only some minor browning.

Cordier (Sinica) 1924f. Hage Chahine 3965. T. Mackintosh-Smith & J. Montgomery (eds.), Two Arabic travel books (2014), pp. 4-17.

The most objective European account of Islam: first illustrated edition, enlarged by the author

129. RELAND, Adriaan. De religione Mohammedica libri duo. Editio altera auctior.

Utrecht, Willem Broedelet, 1717. 8°. With engraved frontispiece with an Ottoman court scene, and 4 engraved folding plates. Most of the engravings are signed or initialled in the plate by the artist Jan Goeree. 19th-century mottled half calf. € 3500

Second (enlarged) edition and first illustrated edition of the most detailed and most objective account of Islam published in Europe to this time, written by Adriaan Reland (1676–1718), professor of Oriental languages at Utrecht University, and first published (also by Broedelet at Utrecht) in 1705. It corrected many errors of the earlier writers on the subject, who often saw Islam only as an enemy of Christianity. The engravings were newly made for this edition, most of them signed or initialled by the artist Jan Goeree (1670–1731), the 1705 edition having only an engraved device (differing from the present one) on the title-page. The view of the great mosque at Mecca gave Europeans their first accurate view of that monument to Islam. Reland also expanded the text for this edition. The plates show a family tree, an illustration of Muslims praying, a view of the Byzantine temple of Hagia Sophia in Constantinople (Istanbul), which had been converted into a mosque (and now appears with all four minarets), and a view of the great mosque in Mecca (this last 28 × 53,5 cm, not including caption).



With a couple small tears in the largest folding plate, not affecting the pictorial image, and occasional small stains and minor foxing, but still in very good condition. The best early European account of the religion of Islam.

Steenbrink, Dutch colonialism and Indonesian Islam, pp. 55-56.

*With portraits of the most celebrated physicians,
including Galen, Hippocrates (Boqrat) and Masawaih al-Mardini (Mesue)*

130. RENOU, Jean de. Les oeuvres pharmaceutiques du Sr. Iean de Renou ... augmentées d'un tiers en cette seconde edition par l'auteur; puis traduittes, embellies de plusieurs figures necessaires à la cognoissance de la medicine & pharmacie, & mises en lumiere par M. Louys de Serres.

Lyon, Antoine Chard (colophon: printed by Pierre Colombier), 1626. 2^o. With letterpress title in red and black in a richly engraved border. [28], 467, [1 blank], [1], 468–762, [24, last 2 pages blank] pp. Contemporary richly blind-, black- and gold-tooled calf; rebacked, with original backstrip laid down. € 12 000

Second edition of the Serres's translation into French of Renou's collected pharmaceutical works, with an attractive engraved title-page, showing 12 circular portraits in of famous physicians, including Masawaih al-Mardini (Mesue the younger), and on top of it all, the two most celebrated physicians, Galen and Hippocrates (Boqrat). Renou was a French pharmaceutical authority and chief physician to the French king, his work proved to be extremely popular and served to right numerous common errors regarding the curative virtues and properties of many plants and herbs. Pharmacopoeias like Renou's became quite common in the 17th-century as apothecaries were recognized for their knowledge and skill. Popular belief at this time also held that these medical works should be translated into native languages to better benefit those who did not understand Latin, thus explaining de Serres efforts with this French translation and Richard Tomlinson's later English translation of 1657.

With library ticket on half-title. Binding rubbed and rebacked as noted. Some foxing throughout, wormholes in the inner margin, especially in the opening pages, otherwise still in good condition.

Krivatsky 9570 (incomplete); cf. Hunt 272 (English ed.).



*275 photographic views and portraits,
mostly made in Iraq 1928 to 1933*

131. REYNISH, William. Views, scenes, monuments, airplanes, military vehicles, British troops and local inhabitants.

[Iraq (plus Malta and Egypt), ca. 1928–ca. 1933]. Two oblong albums (25 × 34.5 cm & 21.5 × 28.5 cm) containing about 275 silver halide photographic gelatin prints (6 × 8.5 cm to 16 × 21.5 cm). Contemporary cloth, the larger with padded boards covered in alligator-skin patterned dark green cloth; the smaller covered in black cloth with a grey-white bird.



€ 8500

A collection of about 275 photographs made by an RAF pilot, Sergeant William Reynish, during his service in Iraq ca. 1928–1933 and Malta 1933, and during a brief visit to Egypt. Most have captions written on the album leaves clearly identifying the scenes. Some photos show scenes of daily life in Iraq (Bagdad, Hinaidi, Mosul and other cities, as well as the surrounding countryside) with local people, shops, buildings, landscapes, ruins, monuments, etc. Others show the British troops and their activities, vehicles, airplanes (including crashed ones), etc. The portraits include an unidentified sheik with a falcon and an Arabic man smoking a hookha water pipe. The Kurdish Sheik Mahmud Barzanji of Sulaimaniyah, rebelled against the Iraqi army around June 1930 but the RAF bombed his people's villages from September 1930 to April 1931, when he finally surrendered to Major W.C.F.A. Wilson, administrative inspector at Mosul. Several photographs cover the sheik and his surrender.

The surviving corner mounts show that three photographs have been removed from the album. A few photographs are slightly blurry or faded, but most are very sharp and in very good condition. The inside front hinge of one album has broken, but the albums are otherwise in good condition. A wealth of informative images from pre-War Iraq, most clearly identified in the captions.



A milestone in the history of pharmaceutical literature, with many recipes from Masawaih al-Mardini (Mesue) and Galen

132. [RICETTARIO FIORENTINO]. Ricettario fiorentino di nuovo illustrato.

(Colophon: Florence, Pietro Cecconcelli, 1623). 2°. With an elaborate engraved title-page, 3 woodcut illustrations in text and a woodcut device above the colophon. [12, last 2 pages blank], 296, [48] pp. 19th-century vellum. € 7500

17th-century edition of the *Nuovo ricettario*, “a milestone in the history of pharmaceutical literature” (Cowen & Helfand), emanated from the guild of physicians and pharmacists of Florence and first published in 1498. The main text starts on page two with references to the great Arabic physicians Ibn Sina (Avicenna) and Masawaih al-Mardini (Mesue the younger), and other famous physicians that heavily influenced Arabic medicine such as Galen and Dioscorides. Many of the recipes are those from Mesue and Galen.

With owner’s inscription on title-page. Title-page slightly soiled and some occasional thumbing; a good copy.

Krivatsky 9610; ICCU 002816; cf. Cowen & Helfand, Pharmacy an illustrated history (1990).

Original Archive Road Survey Documents from the Persian Campaign of WWI

133. RICH, Edmund Tillotson. Report and Estimates of Cost of Motor Roads in South East Persia Between Bandar Abbas and Kerman.

Delhi/Simla, 1917/1918. 2° (218 × 340 mm). Two parts: 1) Confidential. Survey by Major E.T. Rich, R.E., of routes between Bandar-Abbas and Kerman. General Staff, India. Simla: Government Branch Press, 1917. 9, 13, (1), 7, 16 = 46 pp. With six maps and plans (two folding), a proof plate with 2 photo views, and 13 leaves of original manuscript, typewritten and printed telegrams related to the report. Both original publisher’s wrappers bound in.

2) Confidential. Report by Major E.T. Rich, R.E., on the Construction of Motor Roads in South Persia between Bandar Abbas and Kerman. 1917. General Staff, India. 2 vols. Delhi: Superintendent Government Printing, India, 1918. Vol. 1: (2), iv, 38 pp. With 12 leaves of plates (including one proof plate) and 8 maps and plans (3 folding). Vol. 2: 39–54 pp. With 3 folding maps. Occasional red ink notes by Rich in text and on the maps/plans; original publisher’s wrappers bound in. Occasional red ink notes by Rich in text and on the maps/plans; both original publisher’s wrappers bound in. Custom-made hardcover binding with the first publisher’s wrapper of the original report pasted to the front board. With a large folding linen backed map of Persia in the pocket at rear. Addenda (cf. below). € 12 500

Special custom-bound, historically important archive, compiled by E. T. Rich and containing confidential printed reports, 18 maps and plans, as well as original documents related to the survey of potential routes for a motor road between Bandar Abbas and Kerman in southern Persia. The survey was carried out by Rich as a part of the Persian campaign during the First World War on the special orders of the Chief of General Staff in India. As a part of WWI military operations, Bandar Abbas was occupied by British forces under command of Sir Percy Sykes in March 1916, and the survey was apparently undertaken in order to establish additional supply routes to the war’s Persian front. Rich was ordered “to report as soon as possible on the best route for a road to take motor lorry traffic from Bandar Abbas to Kerman and to frame estimates from the same and proposals as to the best way of carrying out the work.” The survey was done between December 1916 and June 1917; a year later Rich was promoted a Companion of the Order of the



Indian Empire (C.I.E.) for his work. Nevertheless, the road never was constructed, probably because of the cardinal changes on the Persian front after the collapse of the Russian front line as a result of the revolution in February 1917.

The volume contains: confidential reports by Rich; printed "Working notes" on the survey; maps and plans of Bandar Abbas, Kerman, and the area in between; telegrams sent to him from the Chief of General Staff (Delhi & Simla), Surveyor General's Office in Calcutta, British Consul in Bandar Abbas; tables with distances and estimates of construction, printed views of the area et al. Several leaves slightly age-toned, but overall a very good custom-made copy.

Supplemented with Rich's copy of a typewritten dispatch from the British Vice-Consul in Bandar Abbas to the Chief of Roodbar (South Persia) Zarghan-us-Saltaneh, dated Bandar Abbas, 2 Dec. 1916. In the dispatch the consul asks for the assistance to Rich who is going to visit the area under the chief's control during the course of his road survey. The copy is signed by the consul and has his manuscript note "Original sent by special messenger direct to Zarghan-us-Saltaneh."

There are also two autograph signed letters by Rich, addressed to his aunt in London and written while on field service in Southern Persia. The letters are dated 10 & 25 Dec. 1916, housed in the original envelope with a postal stamp of Bandar Abbas, and contain interesting notes about Rich's work and his observations on the native life. [Near Kerman:] "It is Xmas evening & as I have no one to talk to, the nearest white man being over 100 miles away, I am writing instead. Being high up over 5000 feet in the mountains, it is bitterly cold & proper Xmas weather, but personally I'd prefer it a bit warmer as I can't keep warm no how at night which means continuously waking up [...] The food of the villagers about here is most strange, being dates & bread about 2 lbs of each per diem & nothing else. They feed the horses & cows on dates & even the dogs. I eat them once a day for lunch which consists of porridge, bread & cheese & dates. I often envy the meals my servants get at home when I am out on these expeditions."

E. T. Rich (1874–1937) was a British military engineer and surveyor, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. He graduated from Sandhurst with the Pollock Medal and was gazetted as 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers. In 1895 he went out to India and was posted to railway survey work in Burma. In 1905–1909 Rich worked as survey officer on the Indian North-West Frontier, and took part in the Bazar Valley and Mohmand Campaigns of 1908 (as a divisional and a chief survey officer respectively). During the latter he was slightly wounded and for his services was promoted brevet-major. In 1911 Rich was appointed the head of the survey office on the Burma frontier post at Myitkyina, where he carried out the survey of the border with Tibet and Yunnan. In 1916/17 he was in charge of the survey party looking for the alternative routes between Bandar Abbas and Kerman in South Persia; in 1918 he was in charge of the North West Persia Survey Detachment which accompanied British intervention in the Caspian under command of General Dunsterville. Rich carried out important surveys in Baku, Batum and Tiflis. After WWI Rich returned to Burma where he became the head of the Burma Circle of the Survey of India. In 1920–22 while surveying the unadministered territory between Burma and Assam he encountered slavery and human sacrifices still practiced there; in 1925 he took part in the Sir Harcourt Butler's Mission to the Hukawng Valley to suppress slavery. Rich retired with the rank of Colonel and C.I.E. in 1929. "Colonel Rich was a great linguist, and besides his knowledge of Urdu, Pushtu, and Persian, he was able to converse in Yunnanese and several dialects of Burma Kachin, Maru, and Lisaw [...] He was a keen explorer throughout his career and did much to encourage a spirit of adventure in younger officers who served under him" (Obituary, *The Geographical Journal* 91.1 [1938], p. 96).

Rare coloured copy of Roberts's work on the Middle East

134. ROBERTS, David. *The Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia [...]. (And:) Egypt & Nubia*, from drawings made on the spot [...]. With historical descriptions by William Brockedon.

London, F. G. Moon, 1842–1849. Large 2° (620 × 465 mm). 6 volumes bound in 4. Portrait of Roberts on India paper, 6 hand coloured titles and 241 superb hand coloured plates and 2 maps, with accompanying leaves of text, complete. Handsomely leather bound in half period morocco over marbled boards. All edges gilt. Binding by the London master Bennett Eedy (1799–1862) with his stamp to endpapers. € 150 000



Both of Roberts' monumental works on the Middle East: a finely bound, coloured set of the standard folio edition. "One of the most important and elaborate ventures of nineteenth-century publishing and [...] the apotheosis of the tinted lithograph" (Abbey, p. 341). Roberts' masterpiece was issued in 41 parts over seven years, beautifully lithographed by Louis Haghe, to whom Roberts paid tribute in glowing terms: "Haghe has not only surpassed himself, but all that has hitherto been done of a similar nature. He has rendered the views in a style clear, simple and unlaboured, with a masterly vigour and boldness which none but a painter like him could have transferred to stone."

After an apprenticeship to the Scottish house-painter, Gavin Buego, David Roberts (1796–1864) became assistant scene painter at the Pantheon theatre in Edinburgh. He continued scene painting in Glasgow and finally, in 1821, was hired to work with Clarkson Stanfield at the Drury Lane theatre in London. In 1838 he made plans for a journey to the Near East, inspired by his passion for artistic adventure. He departed in August 1839 for Alexandria and spent the remainder of the year in Cairo and visiting the major tombs and sites of Egypt. The following February he journeyed to the Holy Land, making stops in Suez, Mount Sinai and Petra. He spent time in Gaza before entering Jerusalem and concluded his tour by spending several months visiting the biblical sites of the Holy Land. Roberts returned to England at the end of 1839 and submitted his drawings to F. G. Moon in 1840. Moon arranged to bring out a volume of Scripture history, paying Roberts 3,000 pounds for the copyright of the sketches and for overseeing Haghe's efforts. Both the exhibition of his original watercolours and the subsequent published work were an immediate success and confirmed his reputation as an architectural and landscape artist of the highest order.

Bookseller label of James Rimell, London, to be pasted down. While not strictly contemporary with the date of issue, the colour in the present copy would appear to have been applied within the nineteenth century. The binder has altered the positioning of some of the plates to accommodate the original six volumes within the four-volume format. A very clean copy, occasionally showing the barest traces of foxing. A stunning set, and an economical alternative to the near-unobtainable luxury copies in hand colour issued by the publisher (a recent example, unbound in loose sheets, commanded \$242,500 at Christie's in 2012).

Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 176. Abbey Travel II, 272 & 385. Tooley 401. Lipperheide Ma 27. Cf. Hiler 753. The Heritage Library, Islamic Treasures, s. v. "Art" (illustration).

*Stunning double-tinted views of the Middle East,
after drawings made in 1838 and 1839, with 250 plates*

135. ROBERTS, David/Croly, George/Brockedon, William. The Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia, Egypt & Nubia.

London, Day & Son (vol. 3: New York, D. Appleton & Co.), 1855–1856. 6 vols. bound as 3. Large 8° (300 × 220 mm). With 250 numbered plates (image size 120 × 170 to 150 × 220 mm), including a tinted lithographed portrait of the artist, 6 tinted lithographed title-pages, 2 stone-engraved maps and 239 tinted and double-tinted lithographed and 2 chromolithographed views. Contemporary, richly gold-tooled reddish-brown morocco, side-stitched and oversewn, then sewn on 5 recessed cords, with a hollow back, 5 false bands on the spine, gold-tooled turn-ins, combed and curled marbled endpapers, headbands in red and yellow, gilt and gauffered edges. With thin paper guard leaves facing each plate. € 18 000

Second edition, with reduced illustrations but with more of them double-tinted or chromolithographed, of one of the most splendid and historically important visual records of the Middle East, after drawings by David Roberts (1796–1864) from the sketches he made from life during his travels through what is now Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Lebanon in 1838 and 1839. In Egypt he ventured up the Nile as far as the Nubian temples at Abu Simbel, near the present border with Sudan and travelled by camel through the Sinai to the extraordinary carved-rock buildings of Petra. These had been unknown to Europeans until Burckhardt discovered them in 1812 and 1813, so Roberts's views are among



the earliest and are in many ways better than the few predecessors. In Lebanon he ventured as far as Baalbek, which had seen few European visitors before Egypt annexed it in 1832. Other sites he visited and drew include Cairo, Suez, Gaza, Jerusalem and Beirut. He was one of the first Europeans allowed to make drawings of the interior of mosques, so even in well-known cities these too opened a new world to European eyes. His views also provide a very detailed visual record of many sites that were afterward destroyed or disturbed. He drew them during the infancy of photography, before it reached the Middle East and long before it reached maturity there. His views of the modern cities also preserve records of both their architecture and their daily life and he shows spectacular landscapes in the mountains, around the Dead Sea and along the Nile and the Jordan. Roberts, born to a poor (Welsh?) family in Edinburgh, was apprenticed as a house painter, moved to London and worked his way up to paint sets for the Drury Lane Theatre and others. Thanks to patrons who appreciated his talents and hard work he was able to make the expensive and dangerous voyage through the Middle East. George Croly (in volumes 1–3) and William Brockedon (in volumes 4–6) provided explanatory and historical notes on the sites shown in Roberts's views.

Roberts's views were originally published in two separate works, issued in parts in the years 1842 to 1849 and often found together. One centred on the Holy Land, though also including views in other parts of the Middle East, while the other was devoted to Egypt and Nubia. The views in the former were made with only a single tint block and even the latter used fewer tint blocks than the present second edition and only one chromolithograph. The present edition, with sometimes very intricate double tints and two chromolithographs (with black and three tint blocks) is a masterpiece of tinted lithography. Since the lithographers used photographic reductions of the lithographic views of the first edition as an aid to their work, the book also pioneered the use of photography in graphic reproduction. The lithographed title-pages are dated 1855 except for those of vol. 3 (from the simultaneous New York issue, undated) and 6 (1856) but volumes 2–6 include plates dated 1856. The dates of the plates in all six volumes range from 16 April 1855 to 15 December 1856.

The title-page of volume 3 was intended for the simultaneous New York issue, but appears to have always been part of the present copy. In very good condition, with occasional light foxing, mostly on the backs of the plates, and with a faint marginal water stain in the lower outside corner of many plates in volumes 3 and 4, not approaching the printed image. The inside front hinge of the second volume as bound has separated from the book block and the bindings show some wear at the hinges and extremities, but they are otherwise also very good. 250 mostly tinted and double-tinted lithographs providing stunning early views of the Middle East, including Petra, Abu Simbel and the interiors of several mosques.

Abbey, Travel 388 (lacking vols. 5-6). Blackmer 1432 (note). Gay 25. Hiler 205. Cf. Hamilton, Europe and the Arab world 66 (1842-49 ed.); Lipperheide, Lc 12 & Ma 27 (1842-49 ed.); Tooley 401f. (1842-49 ed.); not in Colas.

A detailed survey of the world's religions, with 71 engraved plates

136. ROSS, Alexander and David NERRETER (trans.). Der wunder-würdige Juden- und Heiden-Tempel, darinn derselben Gottes- und Götzendienst, eröffnet und gezeigt wird ...

Nuremberg, Wolfgang Moritz Endter (printed by Johann Ernst Adelbulner), 1717. 8°. With double-page engraved frontispiece and 71 engraved plates (10 folding). 19th-century vellum. € 3500

Second edition of David Nerreter's German translation of Ross's *Pansebeia, or, A view of all the religions in the world* (1653), augmented with numerous notes and an essay on "idolatry" by the translator. Ross had written his survey of the world's religions to demonstrate the truth of Christianity and to counteract atheism; Nerreter's primarily goal appears to have been to warn his readers against the "work of Satan", as he saw religions other than Christianity. The result, though, is a detailed comparative study of religion, treating not only Judaism, Islam and Christianity, but also the religions of the Phoenicians, the Babylonians, the Egyptians, the American Indians, the Japanese, the Chinese, etc. Divided into five sections ("Abtheilungen"), it opens with a description of Judaism, followed by accounts of the religions of Asia, Africa and America, Europe and Germany, concluding with Nerreter's essay "Ursprung der Abgötterey". The many illustrations, showing deities and religious rituals, betray a remarkable fascination with violence and (human) sacrifice.

Somewhat browned throughout and with margins trimmed, occasionally shaving part of a plate number or just touching a shoulder note, otherwise in very good condition. A well-illustrated account of world religions.

Alden & Landis 717/132; Sabin 73324; cf. Faber du Faur 587 (first ed.).





137. SALZMANN, Auguste. Jérusalem. Etude et reproduction photographique des monuments de la ville sainte depuis l'époque judaïque jusqu'à nos jours. Planches.

Paris, Gide & Baudry, 1856. 2° (335 × 432 mm). 3 ff. of letterpress matter (half-title, title and list of plates). With 40 mounted calotypes. Contemp. marbled half morocco on five raised bands with gitstamped spine title; marbled endpapers.

€ 68 000

Rare original edition: the plate volume of the reduced version of this magnificent work, containing 40 calotypes. Wishing to support L. F. J. Caignant de Saulcy in the controversy concerning the dating of the wall of Jerusalem that followed his journey to the Dead Sea, Auguste Salzmänn set out for the Holy Land on 12 December 1853. With the help of his assistant Durham, he prepared some two hundred waxed-paper negatives of the Jerusalem monuments during his four-month stay. While his findings were first published in a monumental volume in 1854 (the copy of the Duke de Luynes commanded 463,500 Euros at Sotheby's Paris in 2013), the present reduced edition, with prints by Blanquart-Evrard, is the better known. "It was an expensive book, a livraison, or fascicle of three prints costing 24 gold francs. A single print was 10 francs [...] Salzmänn was acutely attentive to both patina and pattern in attempting to define the architectural strata of a city in which building was built upon building, thus leaving a vertical record of the various cultures that had occupied the city and left their remains on the foundations built by earlier conquerors [...] Salzmänn himself described his pictures as having 'a conclusive brutality', but to modern eyes their poetic aspect seems paramount. It would appear that Salzmänn was at one and the same time both expert and layman, dispassionate observer and enthusiast. His pictures have this dual quality, flickering rapidly between documentary and poetry. This, one might suggest, is the ideal goal for any photographer". Binding slightly rubbed and chafed in places. Marginal foxing throughout, affecting only a few photographs; insignificant waterstain to edge; old ownerships erased from title, leaving slight traces.

Parr/Badger, The Photobook I, 25. Tobler 181f; Röhrlich 440f. Baier, Geschichte der Fotografie 452f. Gernsheim, History of Photography 186. Witkin/London, Photograph Collector's Guide 86f.

Rare ca. 1670 reprint of 1603 account of King Sebastião I's disastrous 1578 invasion of Morocco

138. SAN ROMÁN DE RIBADENEYRA, Antonio de. Jornada y muerte del Rey Don Sebastian de Portugal, sacada de las obras del Franchi, ciudadano de Genoua, y de otros muchos papeles autenticos, ...

[false imprint:] "Valladolid" [= unidentified place in Iberia], heirs of Juan Íñiguez de Lequerica [= unknown printer & publisher], "1603" [= ca. 1670?]. Small 4^o (19 × 14 cm). With the woodcut coat of arms of the dedicatee Juan Fernández de Velasco, Duke of Frías, on the title-page. Mottled tanned sheepskin (ca. 1800?), gold-tooled spine. € 18 000

Rare reprint (rarely distinguished from the more common first edition of 1603) of an important Spanish account of King Sebastião I of Portugal's ill-fated 1578 invasion of Moroccan and his death in battle, copying the 1603 edition's imprint, date, woodcut arms on the title-page and even the typesetting errors and list of errata. King Sebastião I of Portugal (1554–1578) inherited the crown at age three after the death of his grandfather João III.

Educated by Jesuits, he combined religious fanaticism with an unbounded admiration for the military, presenting himself as a Christian knight who would fight the "misguided" Muslims in Africa and rescue them from their faith. He got his chance when the deposed Moroccan Sultan Abu Abdallah Mohammed II asked for his help. In 1578 Sebastião invaded Morocco with a large and expensive force, joined by Abu Abdallah's army of Moors and other Muslim opponents of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur. Although Ahmad died during the invasion, Sebastião's inexperience and rash attack in the bloody and disastrous Battle of the Three Kings at Alcazarquivir in the north of Morocco led to his own death, that of 8000 Portuguese troops, including much of the Portuguese nobility, and the capture of 15,000 more. Sebastião's body was never found and many supporters refused to believe had died and awaited his return for decades. San Román indicates on the title-page that he made use of Girolami Franchi Conestaggio's 1585 history of the union of Spain and Portugal, but also many other authentic documents. Sebastião's death without issue set off a struggle for the succession to the Portuguese crown and after the brief reign of his great uncle as Henrique I, King Phillip II of Spain managed to unite the Spanish and Portuguese crowns in 1580. The present reprint dates after ca. 1660, probably from Pedro II's regency, when it would have served to bolster the legitimacy of the troubled monarchy.

With an old library shelf-mark on an endleaf. With tears into the text of the last 2 leaves, one crudely repaired with tape, somewhat browned throughout, water stains in the foot margin of several leaves, and an occasional small hole, spot or stain, but with generous margins and most leaves in good condition. The binding with minor damage to the head of the spine and some corners, but otherwise very good. A close copy of the first edition (much rarer than the original) of an important record of the disastrous Portuguese invasion of Morocco in 1578.

Goldsmith, BMC Spanish & Portuguese S225; USTC 501854 (mixed with 2? other eds.); cf. Palau 293612.

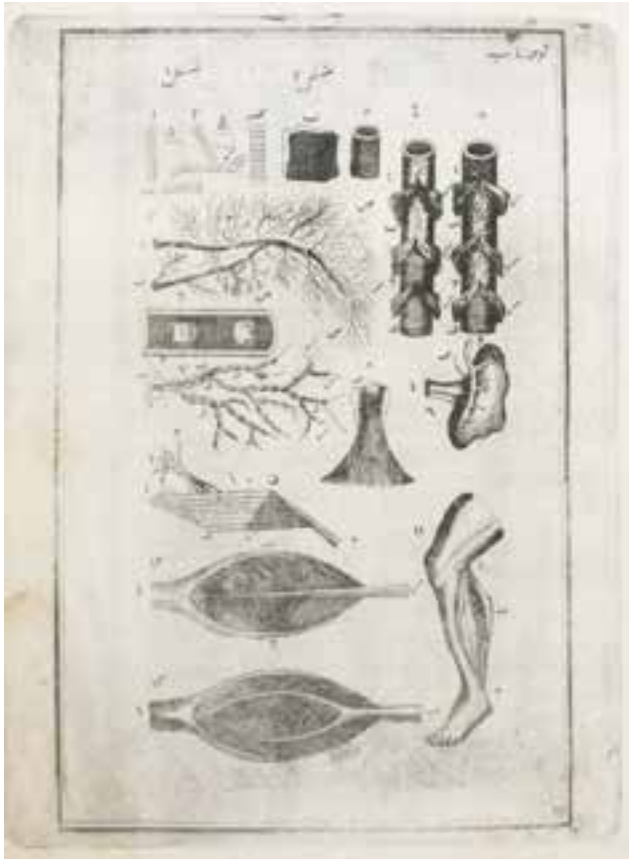


139. SANI-ZADE MEHMED ATAULLAH. [Hamse-i Sani-zade].

Kostantiniye (Istanbul), Tabhane-yi Sahane/Dar üt-Tibaat ül-Amire (Imperial School of Medicine), 1235 AH [= 1820 AD]. 2^o (208 × 289 mm). 3 parts in 1 volume: 4 pp. of prelims (blank, alif, ba, gim); 131, (1 blank) pp. and 35, (1 blank) pp. (bound alternately), with 56 etched plates; 39, (1 blank) pp.; 283, (1 blank) pp. Contemp. half calf with giltstamped spine and marbled covers. € 48 000

First edition of the pioneering Ottoman physician Sanizade's (1771–1826) medical compendium: the first three books (on anatomy, physiology, and internal medicine) of what would later be known as "Sani-zade's Canon of Five", "Kitâb ül-evvel fi t-tersihât" ("Mir'âtül-ebdân fi tesrih-i a'zâil-insân"), "Kitâb üs-sânî fi 't-tabîyat", and "Kitâb üs-sâlis Miyâr ül-etibbâ". This was one of the earliest Turkish medical works to draw thoroughly on western, Paracelsian science: indeed, it is modelled on and partly translated from Italian and German sources, such as Anton Störck, Bartolomeo Eustachi, Gabriele Fallopio, and Costanzo Varolio, reproducing anatomical illustrations from a variety of sources including Vesalius.

"[B]y and large Ottoman medicine remained [...] attached to its Galenic roots. [...] Real paradigmatic change began to appear only with the upheavals of 19th-century reforms, when translations and adaptations of new European knowledge made their way to the core of the medical profession. One of the first books to spark this revolution was Ataullah Sanizade's compendium 'Hamse-i sanizade', a series of five books published in Ottoman Turkish from 1820 onward, incorporating new medical knowledge from Europe. Sanizade was a brilliant and innovative physician and theorist (as well as musician, astronomer, and historian) who did



much to integrate new medical knowledge with the old. His views on medicine encountered much opposition, mainly because of his support for surgery-based study of anatomy. As a result his request to dedicate his chef d'oeuvre to Sultan Mahmud II was denied. In time, however, the compendium came to replace the earlier canonic texts, and was fondly named 'kanun-i sanizade' (Sanizade's canon), referring, of course, to the old master's 'Qanun'. Although the compendium formally adhered to the humoral system and other concepts of ancient medicine, it was here that blood circulation was mentioned for the first time as a scientific concept and as part of a different medical theory. Some of the terminology included in this book formed the basis for a new medical profession that was beginning to take shape" (D. Ze'evi, Producing Desire [2006], p. 20f.). A five-volume Arabic edition appeared at Bulaq in 1828 by direct order of Mehmet Ali. Part I bound as follows (agreeing with the copy in the BSB Munich): 4 pp. of prelims (blank, alif, ba, gim); 3, (1) pp., (2 plates), 2 pp. [index], 5–34 pp., (17 plates), 3–22 pp. [index], 35–68 pp., (9 plates), 23–35 pp. [index; pp. 25–28 numbered 3–6 in error], 1 bl. p., 69–94 pp., (12 plates), 37–48 pp. [index], 95–100 pp., (6 plates), 49–55 pp. [index], 1 bl. p., 101–106 pp., (3 plates), 57–60 pp. [index], 107–120 pp., (5 plates), 61–70 pp. [index], 121–128 pp., (2 plates), 71–80 pp. [index], 129–131 pp., 1 bl. p. Some dampstaining throughout, more prominently so in several plates. In all, a good copy of this rare work, the only edition published during the author's lifetime.

OCLC 608102180.

*Centuries of youth for helping St. Francis in India,
only known copy of the first(?) edition, one of two in the original Spanish*

140. SANTA MARIA, Andrés de. Verissima relacion embiada a Don Fray Andres de S. Maria Obispo de Cochín, la qual trata de como en las Indias de Portugalay un hombre que tiene trezientos y ochenta años, y ha sido ocho vezes casado, y se le han caydo todos los dientes dos vezes, y le bolvieron a nacer. ... Este es el verdadero retrato del hombre que passò en braços al glorioso San Francisco por el Rio de Ganga, el qual fue sacado a instancia del reverendo padre Don Fray Andres de S. Maria Obispo de Cochín.

Salamanca, Antonio Ramires, 1609. 4^o (19 × 14.5) . With a woodcut illustration of a man carrying Saint Francis across the Ganges River in India on the title-page and a woodcut centaur below the colophon. Vellum (ca. 1880). € 18 500

The only known copy of what appears to be the first edition, in the original Spanish, of a legend of the miraculous appearance of Saint Francis of Assisi (ca. 1181/82–1226) in India, taken from a manuscript account by Andrés de Santa Maria in Goa, who was Bishop of Cochín from 1588 to 1615. The text gives an account of a miracle Saint Francis is said to have worked in Islamic Bengal. Although Saint Francis's travels never took him further east than Egypt and the Holy Land, he did succeed in improving Christian-Islamic relations soon after the Islamic conquest of Bengal.

The present story was apparently related by a Bengali man said to be 380 years old. The man had been an Islamic beggar and was talking to a friend on the bank of the Ganges River when a Christian monk



appeared and asked for help crossing the Ganges. The man picked up the monk in his arms and carried him across the holy river. On the other bank the monk revealed himself as Saint Francis of Assisi and rewarded the man with youth, good health, black hair and a good character to the end of his days.

There are two Spanish editions, both published in Salamanca and dated 1609, each known only from a single surviving copy, but the order of their publication remains uncertain.

From the library of one of the greatest collectors of all time, Henry Huth (1815–1878). In fine condition and with generous margins. Only known copy, preserving the original Spanish text of a legend of Saint Francis in India.

Huth library (1880), p. 1523 (this copy); cf. Barbosa Machado, Bibliotheca Lusitana, I (1741), pp. 154-155 (the other 1609 Spanish ed.); not in KVK/WorldCat.

The extensive cartographical collection of the VOC

141. SCHILDER, Günter, Jacques MOERMAN, Ferjan ORMELING, Paul van den BRINK, Hans FERWERDA.

Grote atlas van de Verenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie |
Comprehensive atlas of the Dutch United East India Company.

Voorburg, Asia Maior, in collaboration with Royal Dutch Geographical Society, Utrecht, Netherlands National Archives, The Hague, Utrecht University, Utrecht, (colophon: printed and bound by Zrinski Publishing House, Cakovec), 2006–2010. 7 large volumes (50 × 57 cm). 420; 432; 424; 404; 420; 420; 424 pp. With numerous maps and charts. No. 508 of 1000 (vol.1) and 1600 (vols. 2–7).

Publisher's blue cloth, with dustjacket and separate slipcases. € 9500



A complete set of the Comprehensive Atlas of the Dutch United East India Company. This set consists of 7 volumes, the first is a facsimile of Isaak de Graafs atlas of 1705, while the following volumes cover specific regions: Java and Madura (vol. 2), Malay Archipelago and Oceania (vol. 3), Ceylon (vol. 4), Africa (vol. 5), India, Persia, Arabian Peninsula (vol. 6) and East Asia, Burma to Japan (vol. 7).

This set depicts “the extensive cartographical collection of the VOC, which contains thousands of maps, ground-plans and drawings of places and areas where the VOC pursued its operations in Africa and Asia.” (preface vol I). In many cases those maps were the first ever to have been made of an area. The original documents are kept in many different collections, and are here for the first time brought together in print. The text, printed parallel in Dutch and English, combined with the illustrations gives an account of the Dutch colonial expansion in Africa and Asia, making this set a highlight in Dutch colonial cartography.

As new.

With engraved title-page showing Galen

142. SCHÖNBORN, Samuel. Manuale medicinae practicae Galeno-chymicae accessere purgantia. Secundum humores peccantes disposita.

Strassbourg, Eberhard Zetzner, 1657. 12°. With engraved title-page. [8], 328, [20], [4 blank] pp. Modern boards. € 6500

Second(?) edition of a work on Galenic medicine, written by Samuel Schönborn. The engraved title-page shows Galen, writing and thinking at his desk. Arabic physicians held Galen in highest regard. Hunayn ibn Ishaq's translation (ca. 830–870) of 129 of Galen's works into Arabic, in particular Galen's insistence on a rational systematic approach to medicine, set the template for Islamic medicine, which rapidly spread throughout the Islamic world. The first edition was printed in 1637 at Danzig.

With engraved armorial bookplate of Marquis Cornwallis. Browned throughout, trimmed edges, occasionally shaving the running titles in the upper margin. Binding rubbed along the extremities. Overall a good copy.

Krivatsky 10589, VD17 39:140905K (3 copies).



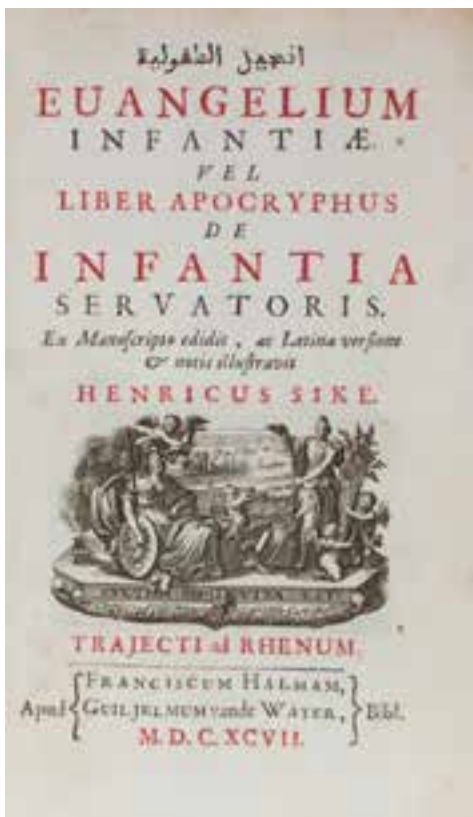
143. SEBAH, P. et al. Photograph album.

Egypt and Switzerland. Egypt and Switzerland., [1880s–1890s]. 4° (295 × 235 mm). 50 photographs of Egypt (albumen prints and cyanotypes), and approximately 40 albumen prints of Switzerland. € 6500

Impressively presented series of original photographs taken at various important sites and cities in Egypt, including Giza, Thebes, Karnak, Luxor, Abydos, Esna etc. The photographs show archaeological sites like the temple of Seti I at Abydos, the precinct of Ahmen-Rah near Luxor, the avenue of Sphinxes at Karnak, the Ramesseum and the Colossi at Thebes, the temple of Khnum at Esna, the Sphinx and pyramids of Giza and many more. Other photographs show the local population, doing a wide variety of activities, such as catching crocodiles on the Nile, a Luxor barber shaving the head of a sailor, or a Bedouin camp in the Libyan Desert.

The Istanbul-based Sebah studio catered to the Western European interest in the exotic “Orient” and the growing numbers of tourists visiting the Muslim world who wished to take home images of the city, ancient ruins in the surrounding area, portraits, and local people in traditional costumes. “Sebah rose to prominence because of his well-organized compositions, careful lighting, effective posing, attractive models, great attention to detail, and for the excellent print quality” (<http://gary.saretzky.com/photohistory>). Jean Sebah (1876–1947) took over the studio from his father Pascal after his death and signed his productions “J. P. Sebah” on the negative, putting his initial in front of his father’s.

Some spotting and fading, binding worn.



First edition of the Arabic Infancy Gospel, with text in Latin and Arabic

144. SIKE, Heinrich (editor). Evangelium infantiae. Vel liber apocryphus de infantia servatoris. Ex manuscripto edidit, ac latina versione & notis illustravit ...

Utrecht, François Halma, Willem vande Water, 1697. 8°. With the main text in Arabic with a parallel Latin translation on the facing pages. Contemporary vellum. € 4500

First edition of the apocryphal Arabic Infancy Gospel, with the Arabic text on the versos and the Latin translation on the facing rectos. Sike, a noted orientalist from Bremen, based his edition on a manuscript that was formerly owned by Jacobus Golius, and the many notes include excerpts from the Quran and other works. The work narrates miracle stories from the first 12 years of Jesus’s life, and probably originated in the fourth or fifth century. The wide range of non-Latin types, with not only Arabic and the more common Greek and Hebrew, but also a few words of Syriac, was unusual at this date.

With shelf number label and a later manuscript presentation inscription. Some foxing, mostly along the margins, otherwise in very good condition. A couple minor stains on the binding, but otherwise also very good.

Schnurrer, Bibliotheca Arabica 412; STCN (8 copies); Zenker, Bibliotheca Orientalis 1239.

Richly gold-tooled french morocco in the style of “Le Gascon”, Includes Elichman’s parallel Greek, Latin and Arabic Tabula Cebetis and Aurea Carmina Pythagoræ

145. SIMPLICIUS OF CILICIA. Commentarius in Enchiridion Epicteti, ex libris veteribus emendatus.

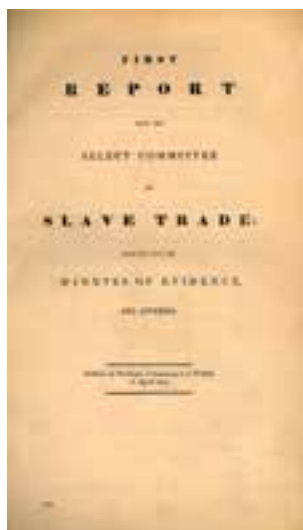
Leiden, Johannes Maire, 1640. 4 parts in 1 volume. 4°. With three title-pages. Set in roman, Greek and Arabic types. Contemporary French pointillé binding in the style of “Le Gascon”, richly gold-tooled in concentric panels on both covers, and in the six compartments of the spine, the second with the title. € 9750



A parallel Greek and Latin edition, edited by Daniel Heinsius, of Simplicius’s commentaries on Epictetus’s *Enchiridion*. The commentaries are especially valuable for the light they shed on earlier philosophers, some of whose writings have not survived. The second part provides extensive additional notes on Epictetus and Simplicius by Claudius Salmasius (1588–1653). The third and fourth part provide the parallel Greek, Latin and Arabic *Tabula Cebetis* and *Aurea Carmina Pythagoræ* by Johan Elichman (c. 1600–1639), with a preface by Salmasius. Maire’s presswork and typography is excellent.

With an 18th-century letterpress bookplate of “Robert” and a late 19th-century engraved bookplate of Harold George Messel. In very good condition, with only minor browning and water stains, and a couple of spots in the text. The spine with a small restoration. A very good copy of Heinsius’s Simplicius, in a sumptuous binding.

Breugelmans 1640:17; Smitskamp, Philologia orientalis 322 (part 3); Nave, Philologia Arabica 97 (part 3).



146. [SLAVE TRADE]. First [-Fourth] Report from the Select Committee on Slave Trade; Together with the Minutes of Evidence, and Appendix.

[London], for the House of Commons, 1848. 2° (218 × 333 mm). 5 parts in one vol. iv, 278 pp. iv, 179, (i) pp. iv, 233, (i) pp. 27, (i) pp. xii, iii, (i) pp. Somewhat later buff cloth with giltstamped black label, bound for the London IHR. € 6500

Early British parliamentary papers containing reports and minutes of maritime legal proceedings. Focusing on the slave trade on the continent of Africa as well as parts of the New World, the inquiry papers include information on the relationship between the prevalence of “Mahometanism” and the slave trade throughout Arabian history (8259–61) as well as accounts of the efforts the Imaum of Muscat in Oman to suppress the slave trade within his territory (3539–43, 3552, 8266). Three additional “Reports” would be issued in 1849–50.

A very well-preserved copy withdrawn from the Institute for Historical Research at the University of London with their unobtrusive stamps.

Nos. 272, 366, 536, 623. OCLC 10069277.

147. [SLAVE TRADE]. Class B. Correspondence with British Ministers and Agents in Foreign Countries, and with Foreign Ministers in England, relating to the Slave Trade. From April 1, 1852, to March 31, 1853.

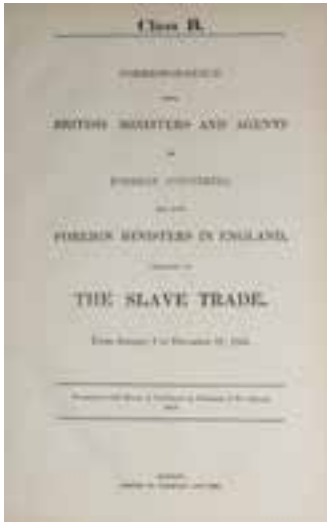
London, Harrison & Son, 1853. 2°. xviii, (2), 579, (1) pp. Modern blue wrappers with cover label. Top edge gilt. € 5000

British papers and correspondence with local agents on the international slave trade, including missives exchanged between Colonel Sheil and Earl Granville on steps to be taken against slave trade in Persian vessels in the Arabian Gulf, plans to intercept slaving vessels in the Gulf, the continued slave trade by the “Arabs of the coast” (p. 324) and importation of slaves by Gulf sheiks and a discussion of the penalties to be inflicted on the sheikhs who persist in importing slaves. Well-preserved.



148. [SLAVE TRADE]. Class B. Correspondence with British ministers and agents in foreign countries, and with foreign ministers in England, relating to the Slave Trade. From April 1 to December 31, 1861. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty. 1862.

London, Harrison and Sons, 1862. 2°. xi, (1), 179, (1) pp. Top edge gilt. Sewn, with remains of spine. € 9500



Includes, inter alia, an extensive despatch by the British Consul at Zanzibar, Lt.-Col. C. P. Rigby, addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, providing a thorough if damning analysis of the extensive traffic in slaves between the east coast of Africa and the Arabian Gulf coasts as of 1860/61: “[V]ery little success has hitherto attended the endeavours of the British Government to put a stop to this revolting Traffic, and [...] the Treaties have been considered a dead letter from the day they were concluded. [...] In the year 1840, the Acting Resident in the Persian Gulf reported to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, that the number of slaves sold annually in the Gulf was estimated at 4,000 to 5,000, and that 100 vessels were employed in carrying slaves between Zanzibar and the shores of the Persian Gulf. I believe that so far from the subsequent Treaties having had any effect in restricting this Traffic, at the smallest computation 10,000 slaves are now taken north every year, and that upwards of 150 vessels are employed in carrying them”. Rigby continues to quote the Governor of Bombay on the unsatisfactory degree of cooperation he perceives on the part of the Al-Qasimi chieftains of the Arabian Gulf: “[T]hough the Imaum of Muscat and the Joasmee Chiefs have taken credit for having conformed to the wishes of the British Government, the Slave Trade prevails, in fact, in its pristine vigour with certain limits, and, as far as they are concerned, the value to us of their engagements has been rendered nugatory”. He also quotes a Captain Hamerton that the “Arabs from the Pirate Coast

in the Persian Gulf yearly take a number of slaves by force from Zanzibar, yet the Imaum is unable to prevent them; he fears to do so”. Rigby states that no secrecy at all is observed by the slavers: “vessels belonging to Somalis and Northern Arabs lie at anchor and embark slaves just beneath the windows of the Sultan’s Palace [...] [F]rom Keelwa alone eighteen large dhows, filled with slaves, have sailed North (to the Persian Gulf and Arabian coast) this season [...] Last year His Highness informed me that, in order to prevent the Gulf Arabs procuring slaves, he had prohibited the slave-market entirely during the north-east monsoon, whilst these Arabs remained here; and that he had also ordered his frigate “Piedmontese” to be stationed near the north end of the island to examine all Joasmee and Soree dhows [...] [T]he measures adopted to check the Traffic in Slaves with the Persian Gulf and coasts of Arabia should be entirely directed to the coasts of Africa. If two steam gun-boats were stationed at Zanzibar during the months of March and April, and also during the months of September and October, scarcely a vessel could escape; during the other months native vessels cannot go north, owing to the winds. Probably in two years this trade would be entirely stopped, and the piratical Arabs of the Gulf would find some more profitable occupation than coming to this coast for slaves [...] The experience of many years has proved that the efforts of the British cruizers in the Persian Gulf and on the coasts of Arabia to check this traffic have met with very little success, and from the open manner in which it is carried on, it is evident that the risk of capture in the Gulf is scarcely regarded at all by those engaged in it [...]”

A good clean copy.

*French translation of an Arabic account of China and India,
written in 851, the first edition in any language*

149. [SOLAYMAN AL-TAJER], Abu Zayd al-Hasan (and Eusèbe RENAUDOT, ed. and transl.). Anciennes relations des Indes et de la Chine, de deux voyageurs Mahometans, qui y allerent dans le neuvième siecle; traduites d’Arabe [...].

Paris, Jean-Baptiste Coignard, 1718. 8°. xxxix, (1), 397, (15) pp. With Coignard’s woodcut device on title-page, a woodcut headpiece, woodcut decorated initial and decorative bands of cast fleurons. Modern half calf, marbled sides, red edges. € 9500

First edition in any language, translated into French from the original Arabic, of one of the earliest surviving accounts of India, Southeast Asia and China, written in 851, with additions perhaps made ca. 916. It is our most important written source for early Islamic trade in Asia, makes important contributions to our knowledge of Indian and Chinese culture in the period and strongly influenced Persian and Arabic geographers. Most authors have followed Renaudot, who refers to “the” author of the first part as a “voyageur Mahometan” but Howgego notes that Solayman (the one author who is known to have contributed to that part) was a Persian Jewish merchant of Andalusian ancestry who described his voyages in Arabic. In 851/52, back from his years of travels, he related



his experiences to an Islamic scholar who preserved them in a chronological, but there may have been other authors as well. Around 916 an Islamic geographer, Abu Zayd al-Hasan, edited Solyman's accounts of his voyages, checked them against other sources where possible, and expanded them. His additions are also included in the present edition, with the first chapter giving the account generally attributed to Solyman and the second the account by Abu Zayd. A 37-page preface by the editor and translator provides information about the manuscript and its background. The book contains a wealth of information about geography, trade and transport in 9th-century Asia and the general accounts by Solyman and Abu Zayd are followed by separate chapters on the Indian Ocean, the history and costumes of China, Christianity in China, the introduction of Islam into China, the Jews in China and science in China.

Owner's entry on title-page and first text page. Slightly browned and spotted, otherwise in very good condition.

Cordier (Sinica) 1923f. Howgego, to 1800, S190. Löwendahl 336. T. Mackintosh-Smith, ed., Two Arabic travel books (2014), p. 17 (for the text, see also pp. 5-7 and passim); Walravens, China illustrata, p. 20.

*The first illustrated Strabo: the Arabian Gulf,
and all the country of the tent-dwellers and the Sheikh-governed tribes*

150. STRABO. [Strabonos peri tes geographias biblia dekahepta]. Strabonis de situ orbis libri xvii. Grece & latine simul iam [...] editi.

Basel, Heinrich Petri, (August) 1571. 2° (230 × 327 mm). (II6), 977, (3) pp. Printed and Greek and Latin parallel columns throughout. With 27 double-page woodcut maps (3 repeats), 7 smaller maps in the text, woodcut printer's device on verso of final leaf, and several initials. Contemp. blindstamped leather. € 35 000

First printing of this edition, the first illustrated Strabo. Greek and Latin parallel text by Wilhelm Xylander (whose learned notes are appended to each book); a Latin-only edition was published at Basel the same year. Except for the world maps and the eighth map of Asia with its Scythian monsters, now deemed to fantastic for a scientific publication, this includes all the 'old' Ptolemaic maps from Sebastian Münster's Ptolemy editions published by Petri, newly arranged and distributed throughout the work within the respective chapters (cf. Hieronymus, p. 428).

Strabo had visited Egypt and sailed up the Nile in 25 BC. Even in the introductory chapters, the author provides important details on the Arabian Peninsula: "Adjoining the Ethiopians, a needy and nomad race, is Arabia: one part of which is distinguished above all other lands by the title of Felix [i.e., Hedjaz and Nejd-ed-Ared], and the other, though not dignified by that name, is both generally believed and also said to be pre-eminently blessed. Though Homer knew of Arabia Felix, at that time it was by no means wealthy, but a wild country, the inhabitants of which dwelt for the most part in tents. It is only a small district which produces the aromatics from which the whole territory afterwards received its name, owing to the rarity of the commodity amongst us, and the value set upon it. That the Arabians are now flourishing and wealthy is due to their vast and extended trade" (bk. 1, p. 36f.); "Arabia Felix is bounded by the entire Arabian and Persian Gulfs, together with all the country of the tent-dwellers and the Sheikh-governed tribes. [...] Beside the ocean the country is tolerably fitted for habitation of man, but not so the centre of the country: this for the most part is barren, rugged sand desert. The same applies to the country of the Troglodytic Arabians and the part occupied by the fish-eating tribes" (bk. 2, p. 131f.) Furthermore, books 15 and 16 are devoted entirely to the Orient (bk. 16 is on Arabia in particular), while the final book 17 discusses Egypt and Libya.



Among the fine roll-tools decorating this binding (dated 1580 and monogrammed "MHF") is a well-preserved Bible roll dated 1550. Contemp. note on the author on front pastedown. Provenance: near-contemporary ownership "Sum ex libris Philippi Scheele Pomerani" on title page; by descent to his nephew (?) Johann Scheele (d. 1641), landlord of Neklade near Bergen on Rügen island and known for his large library, with his early 17th century ownerships "Jean Scheele", "Ex bibliotheca Jeans Scheelen", and "Johan Scheelen mp". Some browning and brownstaining due to paperM slight waterstaining; occasional Greek marginalia. Slight edge defects to first few leaves.

VD 16, S 9345. Adams S 1907. BM-STC German 834. Hieronymus, GG 290. Hoffmann III, 454. Schweiger I, 303. Dibdin II, 433. Moss II, 620. Ebert 21807. Cf. Macro 2148 (only later English translations).

Time chart – History of Great Nations

151. STRASS, Friedrich. Allgemeine Uebersicht der Weltgeschichte von den aeltesten Zeiten bis auf gegenwärtige in Strömen und Flüssen dargestellt von Friedrich Strass.

Augsburg, V. Zanna et Comp., [1830]. Copper engraving with full original colour, in 3 unjoined sheets. (Very good condition, lovely original colour, mild toning, small nicks in blank margins and light stains in lower area). Each sheet 47 × 71 cm. € 6500

A very rare edition of Friedrich Strass's large and resplendently coloured time chart depicting the inter-connecting streams of the histories of different World civilizations and nations from 3984 BC up to 1830.

This large and colourful time chart employs ingenious visual methods to graphically illustrate historical events. The history of the World is presented as the interwoven streams featuring the stories of its great civilizations/nations weave their way down the time chart like the paths of streams. History is shown to commence with Genesis, which is shown here to have occurred in 3984 BC, a date close to that asserted by the Ussher Chronology. This theory as to the timing of Genesis (which was said to have occurred in 4004 BC) was devised by James Ussher (1581–1656), the Archbishop of Armagh and the Primate of All Ireland (in office between 1625–1656), and is based on his "literal reading" of the Bible. The Ussher Chronology gained widespread popularity in certain Protestant circles during the 19th Century. The time line starts at the top of the composition with the great ancient civilizations, namely, the Italians; Greeks; Asia Minor; Assyrians; Syrians; Phoenicians; Jews; Egyptians and the Chinese. Down the various streams are plotted the names and dates of different eras and rulers. The stream on the furthest right details major world events. Part way down, the civilizations in the Western and Mediterranean world converge into the 'Roman Empire', before splintering again into various new entities. The streams then continue to weave, combine and separate, mitigated by the interconnecting streams of major events and characters, towards the bottom of the time line, where the individual streams are represented by the nations and regions of Denmark; Sweden; Russia; the German States; Austria; Holland; Switzerland; France; the Italian States; States of the Church (Papal States); Spain; Great Britain; Greece; Persia; and China. William Bell, who issued his own version of the time chart in London in 1849, described the merits of Strass's conception to the study of history:



However natural it may be to assist the perspective faculty, in its assumption of abstract time, by the idea of a line ... it is astonishing that ... the image of a Stream should not have presented itself to any one ... The expressions of gliding, and rolling on; or of a rapid current, applied to time, are equally familiar to us with those of long and short. Neither does it require any great discernment to trace ... in the rise and fall of empire, an allusion to the source of a river, and to the increasing rapidity of a current, in proportion with the declivity of their channels towards the engulfing ocean. Nay, the metaphor ... gives greater liveliness to the ideas, and impresses events more forcibly upon the mind, than the stiff regularity of the straight line. It diversified power likewise of separating the various currents into subordinate branches, or of uniting them into one vast ocean of power ... tends to render the idea by its beauty more attractive, by its simplicity more perspicuous, and by its resemblance more consistent." (Rosenberg & Grafton, pp.143 and 147). The present time chart is derived from Friedrich Strass's exceedingly rare *Strom der Zeiten* ('Stream of Time') (1804). Strass's work proved to be highly influential and was widely copied in both Europe and America, and translated into several languages, including Russian. All of the large German editions are very rare, and the present example, in unjoined sheets with resplendent original colour, is an especially fine example.

Cf. OCLC (Re: 1818 Zanna ed.): 163398011. (Re: derivative 1849 London ed.) Daniel Rosenberg & Anthony Grafton, Cartographies of Time, pp. 143f. and 147, Figure 4:45.

Hindu music for Queen Victoria as Empress of India, printed and bound in Calcutta, with an extra dedication leaf to the Viceroy of India printed in gold, presentation copy and binding for the Khedive of Egypt

152. TAGORE, Sourindro Mohun, and Owen MEREDITH [= Robert BULWER-LYTTON]. A few lyrics of Owen Meredith set to Hindu music by Sourindro Mohun Tagore ...

Calcutta (Kolkata), Panchanan Mukerjee, printed by I.C. Bose & Co., 1877. Royal 8° (23 × 15,5 cm). With the author's SMT monogram on the title page; the author's dedication to Lord Lytton, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, printed in gold ink with an elaborate decorative border printed in blue. Presentation binding apparently made in Calcutta: gold-tooled green goatskin morocco, the front board with Vishnu in a sunburst. With a presentation inscription to the Khedive of Egypt (Isma'il Pasha), dated 5 May 1878. € 5000

First edition of a collection of songs published to celebrate Queen Victoria's assumption of the title Empress of India on 1 January 1877. The music was written in traditional Hindu style by Sourindro Mohun Tagore, but taking the lyrics from poems written under the pen-name Owen Meredith by Robert Bulwer-Lytton (1831–1891), Viceroy of India from 1876 to 1880. The music is written using Western notation, but each song is preceded by a note of the raga or ragini. The modes are often associated with the subjects of the poems, which include night, a storm, the seasons, plants and animals. Tagore (1840–1914) came from one of the leading artistic families in Calcutta. Well versed in traditional Indian music from his youth, he became a patron of Bengali and Hindu music but also studied Western music and became an internationally known musicologist. He was founder and president of the Bengal School of Music and a member of several European learned societies.

The lengthy presentation inscription reads, "To His Highness the Khedive of Egypt ... Calcutta, 5 May 1878". Isma'il Pasha (1830–1895) became Khedive (Viceroy) of Egypt and Sudan under British rule in 1863 and was recognized by the Ottoman Sultan in 1867. He encouraged closer relations with European nations, but was deposed by the Sultan in 1879 under pressure from England and France and was succeeded by his son.

The free end-leaf with the manuscript presentation inscription has been covered with blank paper, but the inscription can still be deciphered with a bright light behind it. With some minor smudges on the title-page but otherwise in very good condition. The binding shows minor surface defects, mostly in the untooled surfaces, but is still in good condition. A fascinating mix of Indian and European traditions, produced in Calcutta.

Public opinion and official communications, about the Bengal Music School ... (Calcutta 1876, with additions to at least 1879), item XX (the book itself, not noting the dedication leaf), supplement, item III (the 1 December 1876 announcement) and passim.



*On the origin of colour,
going against theories by Aristotle and Galen*

153. TELESIO, Bernardino. De colorum generatione opusculum.

Naples, Josephus Cacchius, 1570. 4°. With large woodcut device on title-page, with the motto "Mona Moi Phila". [10, including 2 blanks] ll. Modern sheepskin parchment, preserved in an orange, half morocco clamshell box. € 9000

First edition of a short treatise on the origin of colour by Bernardino Telesio (1509–1588), an Italian natural philosopher from Cosenza. He studied at Milan and Padua and was an independent thinker who made many enemies by attacking Aristotle (known as "the first teacher" among medieval Muslim intellectuals) and Galen. He proposed rules of observation and built his philosophical system on the senses and on nature. His natural system was built on two principles, heat and cold, herein following Parmenides, with heat associated with the sky and cold with the earth. Telesio wrote several scientific treatises, the present one on optics dedicated to the Duke of Atri.

Slightly foxed, otherwise a very good copy.

STC Italian, p. 662; Riccardi I, 2, 512; Poggendorff II, cols 1076-1077; Wellcome 2332.



15th-century manuscript, uniting the philosophical traditions of two cultures, Arab and Western

154. THOMAS AQUINAS, St. Summa contra gentiles. (And:) Al-Kindi. De unitate, De intellectu, and De somnio et visione ad imperatorum dolium.

Prob. Burgundy, 1464. 2° (395 × 255 mm). Latin ms. on paper. 221 ff. (instead of 222: wants fol. 1, otherwise complete). Two cols., 60 lines. With 8 large gilt initials and numerous four-line lombardic initials in red and blue with penwork flourishes. Early 17th-c. blindstamped calf. € 60 000

Likely unique compilation, signed and dated by the scribe himself (“Ego Anthonius le bysse de N. gallicus scripsique complevi hec presens opus Anno domini 1464. Vive Bourgogne”, fol. 220v), and presenting a remarkable and incongruous juxtaposition of Aquinas’s ‘Summa de veritate catholicae fidei contra gentiles’ (ten years before the first printed edition appeared at Strasbourg in 1474) alongside three extremely rare Arabic texts composed by the Muslim philosopher Al-Kindi.

Thomas’s ‘Treatise on the Truth of the Catholic Faith, against the Unbelievers’, written as a philosophical exposition and defence of the Christian Faith, was originally intended as a closely-reasoned treatise persuading intellectual Muslims of the truth of Christianity but has since become one of the principal works of mediaeval Christian philosophy. Al-Kindi, known as “the Philosopher of the Arabs”, was a Muslim Arab scientist, philosopher, mathematician and physician. He was the first of the Muslim peripatetic philosophers, and is unanimously hailed as the “father of Islamic or Arabic philosophy” for his synthesis, adaptation, and promotion of Greek and Hellenistic philosophy in the Muslim world. In the present copy we find Al-Kindi’s main works ‘De Intellectu’ (fol. 218v) and ‘De somnio et visione ad imperatorem dolium’ (fol. 219r), which are known in no more than four or five ms. copies, all in institutional possession (Oxford, Venice, and Paris). For his work devoted to the question of God’s nature “De unitate” (fol. 217v), or ‘On the unity of Allah and the limited nature of the body of the universe’, no textual witness is found in the In Principio database.

Al-Kindi was one of a small group of Muslim learned men who made their own contribution to the heritage received from the Greeks.

Although he was primarily interested in the natural sciences, he has been called the “philosopher of the Arabs” since unlike later Islamic philosophers he was of Arab descent. He wrote 265 treatises, most of them now lost. He asserted “one of the most marked features of Islamic thought

the belief that there was only one active intellect for all humanity, and that every human soul was moved and informed by this separated active intellect” (Leff 1958). In perhaps his best known work “De intellectu” (fol. 218v), Al-Kindi followed Aristotle in distinguishing between two different intellects comprising man’s faculties of knowledge. His treatise on sleep and dreaming (“De somnio et visione ad imperatorem dolium”, fol. 219r) is a key work in the early Medieval understanding of the psyche and of human thought. More of Al-Kindi’s work survives in Latin than in Arabic, but Mediaeval Europe knew only of a few fragments of his work, which had been translated into Latin in the twelfth century by Gerard of Cremona.

Waterstaining near beginning (ink rather faded); a closed tear to f. 221, some staining to two more leaves, otherwise clean and well preserved. Prepared for the Dukes of Maine (offsetting of their arms on fol. 1r); last in the Bergendal collection.

Lexikon des Mittelalters V, 1155-1156. P. Adamson, “Al-Kindi”, in: Albino Nagy (ed.), *Die philosophischen Abhandlungen des Ja’qu-b ben Ishaq al-Kindi*, BGPPhMA (Münster 1897) 2-5. W. P. Stoneman, *A summary guide to the medieval and later manuscripts in the Bergendal Collection* (Toronto 1997) 173-174.



155. THOU, J. A. de. Il Falconiere. Dall’ esametro latino all’ endecasillabo italiano trasferito, ed interpretato.

Venice, G. Albrizzia, 1735. 4°. (34), 50, (18), 223 pp. With engr. frontispiece, title vignette, portrait, and 9 vignettes. Red morocco with giltstamped spine title, gilt inner dentelle; marbled endpapers (signed: J. Bretault), in slipcase. € 3500

First Italian edition, including the Latin original and another instructional poem by P. A. Bargeo. “First and best Italian edition of de Thou’s famous Latin poem on hawing with an Italian translation” (Schwerdt).

The famous statesman and bibliophile J. A. de Thou (1553–1617) was a great enthusiast of falconry. His poem, in hexameters, is based on his own observations; it was written during the author’s travels through France, Italy, and Germany. Among the nine engraved vignettes are four large falconry-themed headpieces. The portrait shows Cardinal de Beauveau (engraved by R. Pozzi after A. David). Finely printed in two columns on untrimmed laid paper.

Some rubbing to spine, ubobtrusive defect to front hinge. Interior very clean and nearly spotless. The green morocco slipcase has a giltstamped title in Arabic and shows the arms of the United Arab Emirates.

Schwerdt II, 261. Harting 284. Thiébaud 898. Cf. LGB VII, 415f.; Bogeng II, 102ff.

*Medical work based on Pliny the Elder, Galen and Dioscorides,
together with three other texts. From the library of the Russian tsars*

156. [TORINUS, Albanus (ed)]. De re medica huic volumini insunt...

(Colophon: Basel, Andreas Cratander, 1528). 2°. With woodcut printer’s device on title-page, repeated on final page, two pages with decorative woodcut borders (built up from 4 blocks, some with initials I.F.), and woodcut initials throughout. [12], 125, [1] ll. 18th-century half calf, with marbled paper in a tree pattern on sides, gold-tooled spine with the coat of arms of the Russian Tsars. € 25 000

First edition of a collection of four medical works, compiled by the Swiss physician Albanus Torinus (1489–1550). The main part of the work consists of *De re medica*, also known as *Medicina Pliniana*, a very popular medical text during the middle ages. Compiled in the fourth century by an anonymous author, it is generally ascribed to Plinius Valerianus, also called pseudo-Plinius, since it mainly derived from Pliny the Elder’s *Historia naturalis*. Consisting of five books, it gives various medicines and treatments for different diseases, ailments, wounds, tumours etc. Besides Pliny the Elder, the work is heavily based on the works of Galen and Dioscorides, all highly esteemed in the Arabic world.

The work also contains three other medical works from different authors. “The contents are all either spurious works or later compilations from genuine works of the authors to whom they are attributed” (Durling). It starts with an introduction to “the art of healing”, ascribed to Soranus of Ephesus. The second text is by Oribasius, a Greek medical writer from the fourth century BC. According to Durling, the text is an extract from the first chapter of his *Euporista ad Eunapium*. The work closes with a botanical text, *De virtutibus herbarum*, ascribed to Lucius Apuleius Madaurensis, but written by an anonymous author from the fourth century, known as Pseudo-Apuleius. In one of the manuscripts Torinus used, the text was ascribed to the famous Italian physician Antonio Musa Brassavola (1500–1555), an expert on the works of Galen and heavily influenced by his work.

The editor of the work, Torinus, was appointed professor of practical medicine at the University of Basel after receiving the degree of doctor in medicine in Montpellier. He translated many Greek texts into Latin, or Latin works into the vernacular, including Vesalius’ *De humani corporis fabrica*.

From the library of the Russian tsars, with its letterpress library label with shelf number on pastedown and the coat of arms on the spine. With the place and date of printing added in manuscript on the title-page. Paper on boards slightly chafed, binding with traces of use along the extremities, corners bumped and spine restored. First five leaves with a minor water stain, but otherwise a very good copy.

Adams S1461; Durling 4351; Parkinson 2410.



Catalogue of Kufic coins from the Umayyad Caliphate upto the Marwanids

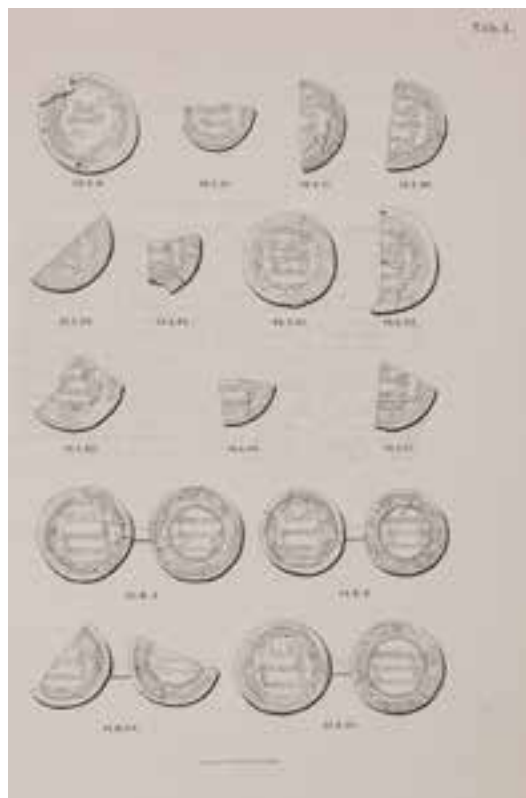
157. TORNBORG, Carl Johan. Numi cufici regii numophylacii Holmiensis, quos omnes in terra sueciae repertos digessit et interpretatus est.

Uppsala, Leffler and Sebell, 1848. 4°. With 14 lithographed plates. [6], LXXXVIII, 315, [1 blank] pp. Original publisher's printed paper-board. € 3500

First edition of a work on Kufic coins, written by the Swedish orientalist and numismatic Carl Johan Tornberg (1807–1877). The work catalogues all the early Arabic coins found on Swedish soil, now residing in the Kungliga Svenska Myntkabinettet (Royal Coin Cabinet), Stockholm. The descriptions mention under whose rule and where the coins were minted. Tornberg also gives a transcription of the coin's text in Arabic and a short note on its appearance and rarity. Among the earliest coins are those from the Umayyad caliphate around the year 63 (684–685), followed by coins from the Abbasids, the Umayyads in Spain, up to the Hamdanids and Marwanids. Tornberg studied Arabic and Persian, and became professor of Oriental languages at the University of Lund, Sweden. The present work is the second catalogue of the Myntkabinettet: the first treated the collection's Anglo-Saxon coins, described by B.E. Hildebrand and published in 1848.

Paper wrapper's slightly browned and rubbed along the extremities. Slightly browned throughout and last five plates somewhat foxed. Otherwise a very good copy, wholly untrimmed and mostly unopened.

K. Adahl, Islamic art collections (2000), p. 111; not in Blackmer; Murray.



158. TUGHRA'I, al Husayn ibn 'Ali. L'élegie du Tograi, avec quelques sentences tirées des poètes Arabes, l'hymne d'Avicenne, & les proverbes du Chalife Gali.

Paris, R. Soubret, 1660. 8°. 80 pp. 18th-century blind-ruled brown calf, blindstamped arms of William Stirling Maxwell on the upper cover and his blind cipher on the lower cover. Spine and vertical title label gilt; turn-ins gilt. Marbled flyleaves. All edges red. Green silk marker. € 9500



First edition in a western language of the celebrated autobiographical lament of the poet, royal secretary, and soldier Al-Tughra'i, who rose to Vizier only to be beheaded. His elegy, "Lamiyyat al-'Adjam", is probably the first major work of Arabic poetry published in the west. The other significant early Arabic work here contains an offering of proverbs selected from the "Exalted Aphorisms" of the fourth Caliph Ali ibn Abi Talib (601–661), the only person born in Mecca's sacred Kaaba sanctuary, cousin and son-in-law of the prophet Muhammad.

The editor and Royal Interpreter for Arabic, Pierre Vattier (1623–47), translated these pieces into French for their stylistic elegance and textual importance. He held the Chair of Arabic at the Collège de France from 1658 until his death and contributed an extended opening essay on Arabic prosody, here in its only edition. Front joint cracked, extremities slightly bumped; title remargined at lower edge. Altogether a fine copy. Provenance: from the collection of the proverb bibliographer P. A. Grate-Duplessis (1792–1853), recording the date of his acquisition (Lyon, 1828) and his paid price on the final flyleaf. In the sale of his library in 1856, the volume was described as a "joli exemplaire de ce curieux et rare petit volume" (p. 156, no. 969). A slightly later owner has quoted from Duplessis' bibliography on the second front flyleaf. Later bookplates of William Stirling Maxwell, Keir House, and Lt. Col. V. S. M. de Guinzbourg on pastedowns and flyleaf.

Schnurrer 196. Zenker, BO 403. Cioranescu 65583. Grate-Duplessis, Bibliographie parémiologique, 70. Moll, Sprichwörterbibliographie, 7624 ("1640" in error).

With the first European edition of Abulfeda

159. ULUGH BEG IBN SHAHRUKH and John GREAVES (ed.). Epochae celebriores, astronomis, historicis, chronologis, Chataiorum, Syro-Graecorum Arabum, Persarum Chorasmiorum, usitatae [...].

London, James Flesher for Cornelius Bee, 1650. 4°. 1st blank leaf, (6), (1), 104, (1), (46) pp., final blank f. Includes letterpress tables (several folding). (Issued with) 11: Abu al-Fida Isma'il ibn 'Ali. Chorasmiae, et Mawaralnahrae, hoc est, regionum extra fluvium Oxum descriptio, ex tabulis Abulfedae Ismaelis, principis Hamah. London, 1650. (15), 64, (1) pp. Title page printed in red and black. Contemp. English calf with rebacked spine, preserving original gilt-stamped red spine label. € 15 000

Editio princeps of both works contained. Ulugh Beg (1394–1449), the “Great Prince”, born as Muhammad Taragay, was raised at the court of his grandfather, Tamerlane. From 1409 onwards he ruled Mawara'annahr from Samarkand, where he had a three-story observatory built. “An important result of the scientific work of Ulugh Beg and his school was the astronomical tables called the ‘Zij’” (DSB). The present work offers the calendrical and chronological section of his tables. It was through the works of the Oxford mathematician and oriental scholar John Greaves (1602–52), formerly professor of astronomy, who edited the volume, that Newton became acquainted with the works of Ulugh Beg. The second part of the volume offers the first European edition and translation of any text by the important Arab historian Abu al-Fida (Abulfeda, 1273–1331), ruler of Hamah among the Mamluks: his geography of present-day Usbekistan.



Some browning and spotting throughout; old library stamp “chiesa libera” to title and dedication. Binding rubbed; extremities rather severely bumped; spine rebacked.

Wing U-24; I-1073. OCLC 7097287; 4383686. DNB XXIII, 38. – GAL II, 46; Schmurrer, p. 122, no. 159; Fück 86; Zenker I, 984 (Abulfeda only). – Cf. DSB XIII, 535ff. GAL II, 212f.; S II, 298; M. H. Fikri, Treasures from the Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe, nos. 52f. (later eds. of Ulugh Beg only).



160. VAELCKEREN, Johann Peter a. A Relation or Diary of the Siege of Vienna.

London, printed for William Nott and George Wells, 1684. 4°. (6), 112 pp. (but: 108 pp.; pp. 61–64 skipped in pagination). With large engraved map of Vienna and its environs; wants an additional plan. Contemporary calf; spine repaired; leading edges gilt. All edges sprinkled in red. € 3500

First English translation. The Imperial Councillor of War J. P. a Vaelckeren was sick in Vienna in 1683, when the Turks surrounded the city. His report of the siege and liberation of the city quickly spread throughout Europe in numerous editions and translations.

Wants the map of Vienna; the corresponding “explanation of figures” is present in the preliminaries. Early 19th c. ownership “H. E. Somerville” to pastedown. A good copy of this rare English imprint.

Sturminger 2953. Apponyi II, 1132. ESTC R28429. Gugitz I, 485. Cf. Kábdebo, p. 43f. Cf. Mayer 576ff. Cf. Jöcher IV, 1381.

Egypt in 309 beautiful illustrations, many in colour

161. VALERIANI, Domenico and Girolamo SEGATO. Nuova illustrazione istorico-monumentale del basso e dell'alto Egitto. Including: Atlante monumentale del basso e dell'alto Egitto.

Florence, Paolo Fumagalli, 1836–1837 (text) & 1837–1841 (plates). 2 text vols. (8°) and 2 plates vols. (large 2°). (2), 491, (1), (4) pp. 788, (6) pp. text. With engraved portrait of Segato as frontispiece in the first text volume and the plate volumes with 160 engraved and aquatint plates (7 double-page), including 51 tinted and/or coloured by a contemporary hand; many plates contain multiple illustrations, making 309 illustrations in total. Contemporary green (text vols.) and brown (plates vols.) half morocco, sewn on 3 recessed cords (text vols.) and 4 tapes (plates vols.), “agate” chemical marbled sides. € 18 000

First edition of a beautiful series of illustrations of Egypt and classical Egyptian monuments, with the accompanying text volumes giving detailed information on each illustration. The illustrations show maps, costumes and views of both ancient and modern Egypt. The scientist and Egyptologist Girolamo Segato (1792–1836) began working on a new description and depiction of Egypt, selecting illustrations from the works of Denon, Grau and Rosellini, and also including his own original drawings. After



his premature death his collaborator Domenico Valeriani finished the work and provided the accompanying texts.

Segato is best known for his technique similar to mummification, this technique of petrification remains mysterious, despite numerous studies and attempts to imitate, as he destroyed all his documentation before his death.

The text and plates volumes with marginal foxing throughout, minor except in the preliminary leaves. Otherwise in good condition. The binding slightly rubbed along the extremities, damage to the upper right corner of the first plates volume, resulting in a stain on the front endpapers, and the upper half of the sides on the second plate volume faded, otherwise good and structurally sound.

Blackmer 1521 (plate volumes only, erroneously noting 159 plates). Blackmer sales cat. 984 (160 plates). Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 301. ICCU 0154707. For Segato: Almagia, “Segato, Girolamo” in: Treccani Enciclopedia Italiana (online ed.).

The first recorded visit of a Westerner to Mecca: the first illustrated edition

162. VARTHEMA, Lodovico di. Die Ritterlich und lobwürdig reiß [...] Sagend von den landen, Egypto, Syria, von beiden Arabia Persia, India und Ethiopia, von den gestalten, sitten, und dero menschen leben und glauben.

Strasbourg, Johann Knobloch, 1516. 4°. 226 pp., final blank f. With title woodcut and 47 woodcuts in the text (including 1 full-page illustration). Blindstamped dark blue morocco by Riviere & Son with giltstamped spine title. All edges gilt. Marbled endpapers. € 195 000

The first illustrated edition (in its second issue) of one of the most famous early travel reports and the first western encounter with the Arab world. Of the utmost rarity; not a single copy could be traced on the market for the past sixty years; not a single copy in the USA (cf. OCLC). Lodovico de Varthema’s “Itinerario” describes the first recorded eyewitness account by a westerner of the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. All early editions of Varthema’s “Itinerario” are exceedingly rare (even the 2013 Hajj exhibition at the MIA, Doha, only featured the 1654 reprint; cf. below). This

the first illustrated one—is certainly the rarest of them all: international auction records list not a single copy. The 1510 editio princeps was offered for US\$ 1 million at the New York Antiquarian Book Fair in April 2011.

Varthema, a gentleman adventurer and soldier from Bologna, left Venice at the end of 1502. In 1503 he reached Alexandria and ascended the Nile to Cairo, continuing to Beirut, Tripoli, Aleppo and Damascus, where, adopting Islam and taking the name of Yunas, he joined a Mameluke escort of a Hajj caravan and began the pilgrimage to Mecca. Varthema was amazed by what he observed: “Truly I never saw so many people collected in one spot as during the twenty days I remained there”, he begins, and arriving at the Great Mosque, continues, “it would not be possible to describe the sweetness and the fragrances which are smelt



within this temple.” Thanks to his knowledge of Arabic and Islam, Varthema was able to appreciate the local culture of the places he visited. Impressed and fascinated, he describes not only rites and rituals, but also social, geographical, and day-to-day details. “I determined, personally, and with my own eyes”, he declares in the prefatory dedication, “to ascertain the situation of places, the qualities of peoples [...] of Egypt, Syria, Arabia Deserta and Felix, Persia, India, and Ethiopia, remembering well that the testimony of one eye-witness is worth more than ten hear-says.” His good fortune did not continue unabated, however: after embarking at Jeddah and sailing to Aden, he was denounced as a Christian spy and imprisoned. He secured his release and proceeded on an extensive tour of southwest Arabia. Stopping in Sanaa and Zebid as well as a number of smaller cities, he describes the people, the markets and trade, the kind of fruits and animals that are plentiful in the vicinity, and any historical or cultural information deemed noteworthy. Returning to Aden, and after a brief stop in Ethiopia, he set sail for India. In addition to visiting Persia, Varthema explored the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, including a very documented stay at Calicut at the beginning of 1505. He also purports to have made extensive travels around the Malay peninsula and the Moluccas. Returning to Calicut in August 1505, he took employment with the Portuguese at Cochin and, in 1508, made his way back to Europe via the Cape of Good Hope.

First published in 1510, Varthema’s account became an immediate bestseller. In addition to his fascinating account of Egypt, Syria, the Arabian Peninsula, and the holy Muslim cities, “Varthema brought into European literature an appreciation of the areas east of India [...] which it had previously not received from the sea-travelers and which confirmed by firsthand observations many of the statements made earlier by Marco Polo and the writers of antiquity” (Lach, I. i. 166). “Varthema was a real traveller. His reports on the social and political conditions of the various lands he visited are reliable as being gathered from personal contact with places and peoples. His account of the overland trade is of great value in that we are made to see it before it had begun to give way to the all-seas route. He even heard of a southern continent and of a region of intense cold and very short days, being the first European probably after Marco Polo to bring back the rumor of Terra Australis” (Cox 1, 260).

A few contemporary underlinings and marginalie. Some slight browning and staining as usual; stamp of the Dukes of Saxe-Meiningen on the reverse of the title.

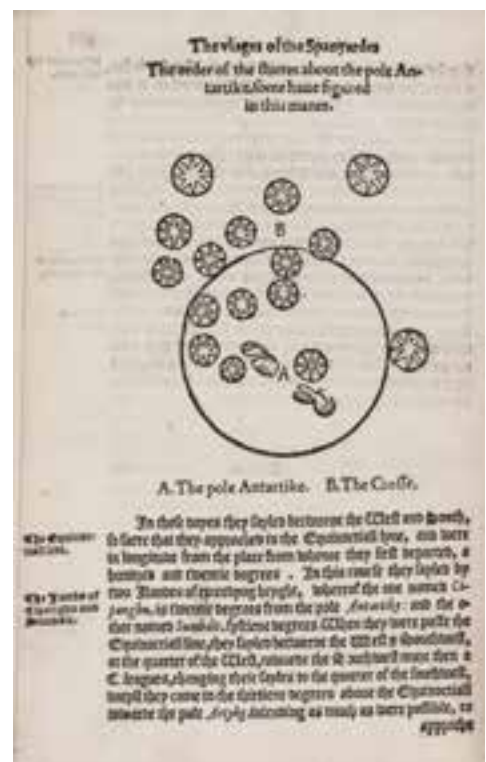
VD 16, ZV 15157, BM-STC 66, IA 113,543 (includes copies in BSB Munich and Wolfenbüttel). Benzinger (Strasbourg) 100. Schmidt (Knobloch) 132. Ritter (IV) 932 und 2000. Muller 132, 170. Kristeller 383. Paulitschke 296. Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 305. Röhrich 574. Cf. exhibition cat. “Hajj The Journey Through Art” (Doha, 2013), p. 90 (1655 Dutch ed. only). Macro, *Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula*, 2239 (other editions only).

First English edition of Varthema’s travels in the Middle East and beyond

163. [VARTHEMA, Ludovico di, Pietro Martire D’ANGHIERA and others]. The history of travayle in the West and East Indies, ...

London, Richard Jugge, 1577. Narrow 4° (19 × 13,5 cm). With a woodcut celestial map of the South Polar sky in the text. With 14 leaves in a 19th-century facsimile. Gold- and blind-tooled maroon morocco (ca. 1860?), in allusive style. In a modern clam-shell box. € 120 000

First English edition of Ludovico di Varthema’s famous account of travels to Arabia, Syria, Persia, Ethiopia, India and the East Indies: a highly important and adventurous narrative including his 1503 visit to Mecca and Medina, the first recorded visit of a European (probably of any non-Muslim) to the Islamic holy cities. “Varthema’s *Itinerario*, first published in 1510, had an enormous impact at the time, and in some respects determined the course of European expansion towards the Orient” (Howgego). It is here combined with various other travel accounts, including some taken from a collection by d’Anghiera. Varthema’s account became a bestseller as soon as it appeared in 1510 and went through about twenty editions in various languages in the next fifty years. It certainly provided many Europeans with their first glimpse of Islamic culture and of non-European cultures in general.



With a contemporary manuscript table of contents and an occasional marginal manuscript note in the same hand, and the armorial bookplate of Sir Arthur Help (1813–1875). With the first 6 and last 8 leaves in a 19th-century facsimile, but otherwise in good condition, with the head or foot of 4 leaves extended and a few other marginal defects not affecting the text. Binding fine. First English edition of a seminal work on the Middle East.

Cox I, p. 2; ESTC S122069; Howgego, to 1800, V15.

The first recorded visit of a Westerner to Mecca

164. VARTHEMA, Lodovico di.

Hodaeporicon Indiae Orientalis;
Das ist: Warhafftige Beschreibung
der ansehnlich lobwürdigen Reyß,
welche der edel, gestreng und
weiterfahrne Ritter, H. Ludwig di
Barthema von Bononien aus Italia
bürtig, in die Orientalische und
Morgenländer, Syrien, beide Arabien,
Persien und Indien, auch in Egypten
und Ethyopien, zu Land und Wasser
persönlich verrichtet [...].

Leipzig, Henning Groß, 1608. 8°. (24),
402, (22) pp., final blank f. Title page
printed in red and black. With 21
folding engr. plates and woodcut device
at the end. Contemp. vellum with ms.
spine title. Traces of ties. € 28 000



Excessively rare first printing of Hieronymus Megiser’s German translation: Ludovico di Varthema’s famous account of travels to Arabia, Syria, Persia, Ethiopia, India and the East Indies; a highly important and adventurous narrative including his 1503 visit to Mecca and Medina, the first recorded visit of a European (probably of any non-Muslim) to the Islamic holy cities. “Varthema’s Itinerario, first published in 1510, had an enormous impact at the time, and in some respects determined the course of European expansion towards the Orient” (Howgego). The 1510 edition, published in Italian at Rome, had no illustrations. The illustrations in this early 17th century edition include a map of the Arabian Peninsula as well as a separate one of only the Gulf (both identifying “Catura”, i.e., Qatar), a view of Aden, riders on Arabian horses, a view of Damascus and the Arab costume as worn in Syria, an elephant, etc.

Ludovico di Varthema or Barthema (ca. 1468–1517) sailed from Venice to Egypt in 1502 and travelled through Alexandria, Beirut, Tripoli and Aleppo, arriving in Damascus in April 1503. There he enrolled in the Mameluke garrison and proceeded overland to Khaybar, Medina and Mecca, thereby becoming the first European to enter the two holiest cities of Islam. His travels took him further to South Arabia, Persia, India, Goa, Cochin, and supposedly the Malay isthmus, Sumatra, Banda, the Moluccas, the Spice Islands, Borneo, Java and Malacca. It has often been suggested, however, that he never came further east than Ceylon and that the account of the rest of his journey was assembled from stories passed on by others, but even in these regions much of his information appears to be accurate. Thanks to his knowledge of Arabic and of Islam, Varthema was able to appreciate the local culture of the places he visited. Impressed and fascinated, he describes not only rites and rituals, but also social and geographical aspects and details of daily life. He gives a detailed description of Mecca and the Islamic pilgrimage, and his description of the Hejaz (the west coast of Arabia on the Red Sea, including Mecca and Medina) is especially valuable as it pre-dates the Ottoman occupation of 1520. He finally returned to Lisbon in 1508.

Varthema’s account became a bestseller as soon as it appeared in 1510 and went through about twenty editions in various languages in the next fifty years. It certainly provided many Europeans with their first glimpse of Islamic culture and of non-European cultures in general. This first edition of this translation is so rare that Röhricht doubted its existence.

Somewhat browned throughout due to paper. Several contemp. underlinings and marginalia in red and black ink. Contemp. ownership “Michael Thomas, Ao. 1635, 1 Octobris” on t.p. and note of acquisition (“const. 8 ggr”) on flyleaf (with later ownership “A. U. D. S. 1715” and further provenance note “Aus des Vice Praesid. Fryers Erbschafft” on pastedown).

VD 17, 39:129377V. Goedeke I, p. 379, no. 17, item 9 (note). Röhricht 574, p. 165. Cf. Cordier, Indosinica, col. 104 (1610 reprint only). Macro 2239f.; Gay 140; Blackmer 1719; Carter, Sea of Pearls, p. 68; Cox I, p. 260; Howgego, to 1800, V15 (other eds. only). D. F. Lach, Asia in the making of Europe I, pp. 164–166, 503, 593–594 & passim. Not in Atabey.

The first European to enter Mecca and Medina

165. VARTHEMA, Ludvico di. De uytnemende en seer vvonderlijcke zee-en-landt-reyse van de heer Ludovvyck di Barthema, van Bononien, Ridder &c. Gedaen inde Morgenlanden, Syrien, vrughtbaer en woest Arabien, Perssen, Indien, Egypten, Ethiopien en andere.

Utrecht, Gerard Nieuwenhuysen and Willem Snellaert, 1654. 4°. With engraved frontispiece and 4 engraved plates. Re-cased in contemporary vellum. € 25 000

Second Dutch translation of a highly important and adventurous narrative containing the first recorded visit of a non-Muslim to Mecca. Ludovico di Varthema or Barthema (ca. 1468–1517) sailed from Venice to Egypt in 1502 and travelled through Alexandria, Beirut, Tripoli, and Aleppo, arriving in Damascus in April 1503. Here he enrolled in the Mameluke garrison and proceeded overland to Khaybar, Medina and Mekka, thereby becoming the first European to enter the two holiest cities of Islam. His travels furthermore took him to South Arabia, Shiraz (Persia), India, Goa, Cochin, and supposedly the Malay isthmus, Sumatra, Banda, the Moluccas, the Spice Islands, Borneo, Java and Malacca. He finally returned to Lisbon in 1508.

“Varthema’s Itinerario, first published in 1510, had an enormous impact at the time, and in some respects determined the course of European expansion towards the Orient” (Howgego). His account, moreover, contains a detailed description of Mecca and the Islamic pilgrimage, and four evocative plates (including an illustration of a Sati ritual).

Plates shaved, head of title-page reinforced, otherwise in good condition.

Tiele, Bibl. 1128; cf. Howgego, to 1800, V15; Lach I, pp. 164-166.



The first steps of Egyptian archaeology

166. VAUCELLE DE RAVIGNY, Louis de. “Journal de voyage en Egypte et en Nubie 1826”. Autograph manuscript signed.

Egypt, 1826. 4° (235 × 185 mm). 177 pp. Contemporary wrappers (wanting spine).

€ 85 000

An early 19th century egyptologist’s fascinating travel notes documenting his journey through the Nile valley, profusely illustrated with more than 230 sketches showing hieroglyphs and Greek and Coptic inscriptions. At the age of 27, Louis Vaucelle (1798–1851) undertook an expedition to Egypt to explore the banks of the Nile from Cairo to Aswan. He set out from Marseille on 27 January 1826 and reached the second cataract on 27 May. In his journal he accurately reproduces all cartouches and inscriptions of the temples, tombs and palaces visited up to the first cataract south of Aswan. He gives the condition of monuments (sometimes mere ruins), identifies traces of Christian chapels and churches, translates hieroglyphs dedicated both to pharaohs and Roman emperors, indicates (in cursive script) several Arabic words and names, and mentions the orientalist who preceded him: his mentor Champollion as well as Denon, Maillé, Belzoni, and Niebuhr. Among the temples and sites he describes are Ipsamboul, Edfu, Dakka (“un des mieux conservés”), Thèbes (“Louqsor”), Karnak, Denderah Assouan, Elephantine and Philae as well as the pyramids of Giza, Cleopatra’s Needle, the Sphinx (the head of which is said to be “extrêmement mutilée”), Alexandria, and the Nile Delta. The final fifty-odd pages are devoted to contemporary Egyptian cities, their people, and their Arab, Jewish and Coptic traditions. As Vaucelle notes, Coptic Christians are free to practice their religion due to the unrivalled tolerance of the Muslim faith (“tant il est vrai qu’il n’y a pas de religion plus tolérante que la religion mahométane”). He also provides details of medical operations such as castration, circumcision, and excision, as well as of the “Kalisch” festivities held in Cairo at the time of the opening of the dikes.

Louis de Vaucelles de Ravigny was trained by Jean-François Champollion, who in 1824 published his “Précis du système hiéroglyphique des anciens Égyptiens”. Apart from the present travel journal he also produced a “Chronologie des monuments antiques de la Nubie” (1829), based on the interpretation of the royal legends contained in the hieroglyphic reliefs, a book in which he pays tribute to the German egyptologist François-Christian Gau. Ms. title and name on front cover. Slight fraying to edges; wants wrappers’ spine. A fine survival.

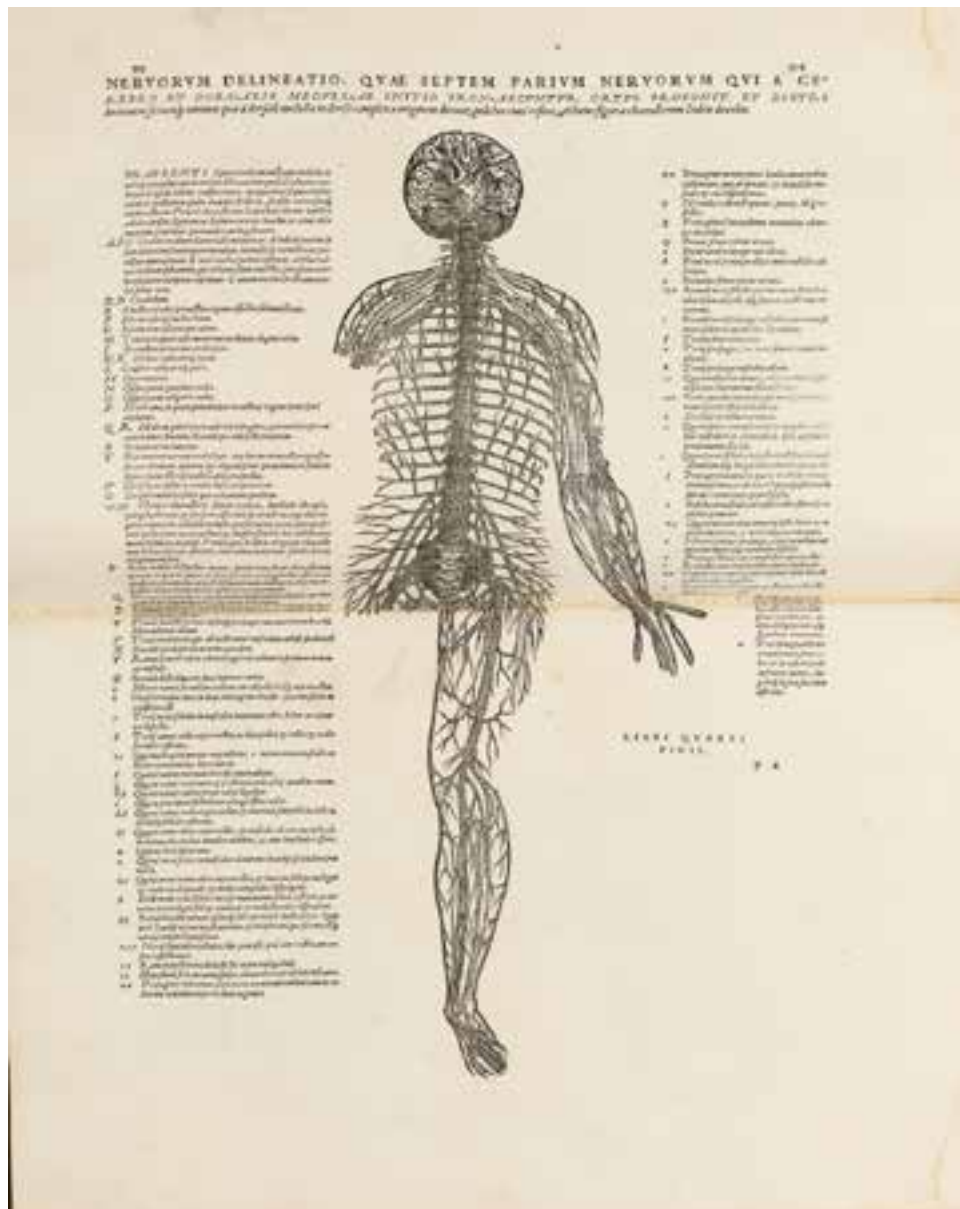


The birth of modern anatomy

167. VESALIUS, Andreas. De humani corporis fabrica libri septem.

Basel, (Johannes Oporinus, June 1543). 2° (428 × 282 mm). Woodcut title-page depicting a lecture hall with the dissection of a corpse, woodcut portrait of Vesalius (aged 28) with a dissected arm on *6v, woodcut initials (depicting cherubs conducting dissections or robbing graves), woodcut illustrations (some full-page), woodcut and letterpress double-sided folding plate at m3, with another sheet signed m3, woodcut and letterpress folding plate at p4, woodcut printer's device on final verso. Early 18th-c. speckled calf with contemp. marbled pastedowns and later endpapers, spine with raised bands marked by double gilt fillets, red morocco lettering-piece, edges speckled but retaining contemporary title lettered on foot of text-block. Modern slipcase. € 350 000

First edition of the most famous anatomical work ever published. With the publication of “De humani corporis fabrica” (when he was only twenty-eight) Vesalius revolutionised both the science of anatomy and how it was taught. In his preface, he describes his disappointing experiences as a student in Paris and Louvain, stating his intention to reform the teaching of anatomy by giving in this book a complete description of the structure of the human body and thereby drawing attention “to the falsity of Galen’s pronouncements”. Vesalius also broke with tradition by performing dissections himself instead of leaving this task to assistants: the striking and dramatic title-page illustration shows him conducting such a dissection, his hand plunged into a female cadaver (striking in itself, as only the cadavers of executed criminals could be legally dissected and female criminals were rarely executed), surrounded by a seething mass of students. The “Fabrica” is also revolutionary for “its unprecedented blending of scientific exposition, art and typography” (Norman). Vesalius took great care with every aspect of his book: his letter to Joannes Oporinus, reproduced in the prefatory matter (*5r-v), discusses the



layout of the book, the system of reference between text and image, and the delivery of the woodcut blocks. The numerous and elegant illustrations, including the title-page and the frequently disarming woodcut initials, were entrusted to Jan Stephan van Calcar (1499–1546), a student of Titian who had also worked on Vesalius’s “Tabulae anatomicae sex” of 1537–38. The beauty and accuracy of these woodcuts led to frequent piracy, despite Vesalius’s attempts to protect his work with various privileges (as stated at the foot of the title-page).

B2–5 and 3–4 transposed. Light dampstaining to upper corner of textblock. Title-page very slightly soiled with a few small holes (one affecting image) and laid down; a few small marginal paper repairs (that on Q5 touching image but without loss). A few small abrasions and repairs on lower cover; extremities repaired; small tear to head of spine. A tall copy.

PMM 71. VD 16, V 910. Cushing VI.A.1. Eimas 281. Norman 2137. Wellcome 6560. Graesse VI, 288.

Extremely rare account of a journey through Arabia

168. WALLIN, Georg August. Första Resa fran Cairo till Arabiska Öknerna i April 1845. Fragment.

Helsingfors (Helsinki), (S. Baranovskij for) J. Simelius, 1853. 8°. VII, (1), 126 pp., final blank f. With lithogr. map at the end of the volume; printed notes of a Bedouin melody within the text. Green half calf with contemp. marbled boards and giltstamped title to rebacked spine. € 8500

First edition, published posthumously.

Extremely rare account of Wallin's principal journey through Arabia, unknown to most bibliographers: "It was not until two years after his death", writes Henze, "that the report of his first (and most important) journey (performed in 1845, a year before the appearance of the first volume of Carl Ritter's 'Arabia') was published". This refers to the English "Narrative of a Journey from Cairo to Medina and Mecca", which was printed in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1854. In fact, an extensive account of the first leg of this highly significant journey was first given to the world in December 1853, but little more than a year after the author's passing. Of this Swedish-language book, edited by Berndt Otto Schauman, less than two dozen copies are known worldwide, 12 of which are in Finnish libraries (the remainder distributed throughout Sweden [4 copies], Germany [2 copies], Denmark, France, and the U.S.A. [a single copy each]). In contrast with the later JRGs publication, the present work includes an appendix rendering Arabic terms and phrases that occur throughout the text in the original language and script.

Like his more famous contemporary J. L. Burckhardt, Wallin was fluent in Arabic and, in local costume, was capable of passing for a scholarly sheikh. Indeed, the two explorers are often compared: "I see many points of resemblance between them, the same iron constitution, the same versatility, the same indomitable energy, the same imperturbable temper" (H. C. Rawlinson, quoted in Henze). Financially backed by his alma mater, the University of Helsinki, Wallin departed for the Middle East in 1843 and set out on his expeditions from Cairo under the name of Abd al-Wali. "In 1845, proceeding southeast across the wastelands of the Nafud Desert, he reached Ha'il then continued by force of circumstances southward to Medina and Mecca. From there he returned to Egypt" (Howgego). More precisely, he "moved eastwards from Wadi al-Araba, first touching upon the upper regions of Wadi Sirhan, then on to the oasis of Djuf ('Algawf') and crossed the central regions of Shammar, via Djobbah ('Gubbi'), the Great Nefud ('Nufud'), and Hail [...] Of Shammar and its inhabitants he provided the fullest account, unsurpassed by later travellers in its scholarly precision" (Henze). After his return to Europe in 1850, Wallin was made Professor of oriental languages at Helsingfors. His notes provide a detailed overview of the political and religious movements and the role of the different tribes in Palestine and especially in Saudi Arabia.

Stamped ownership "L. L. Cygnaeus, Helsingfors" to flyleaf. A fine, largely unbrowned copy.

K.-E. Henriksson (A Wallin Bibliography), in: Studia orientalia 17 (1952), p. 13-16, at p. 13. OCLC 551923531. Cf. Macro 2262. Howgego II (1800-50), W12, p. 627. Henze V, 452 (all citing only the 1854 JRGs publication). Cf. Fück 198 (mentioning the journey). Not in Gay or Ibrahim-Hilmy.



169. WORM, Olaus. Museum Wormianum. Seu historia rerum rariorum, tam naturalium, quam artificialium, tam domesticarum, quam exoticarum, quae in Hafniae Danorum in aedibus authoris servantur.

Leiden, Jan Elsevier, 1655. 2° (243 × 372 mm). (12), 389, (3) pp. With double-page-sized engraved frontispiece (G. Wingendorp sc., bound after p. 8), 12 engravings in the text, and 139 woodcuts in the text (wants the engraved portrait). 18th century full calf with giltstamped red label to gilt spine in seven compartments. All edges red. € 12500



First edition of his description of the important natural-historical and ethnological collection assembled by the famous Danish physician and naturalist Worm (1588–1654), forming the nucleus of the museum he founded, one of the first natural history museums ever established. The double-page frontispiece (sometimes counted as an additional engraved title page) shows his natural history collection in boxes, on shelves and hanging from walls and ceiling. This plentiful text illustrations show exotic as well as Scandinavian animals, plants, fossils, ethnological trophies, archeological discoveries, etc. For many items in the mineralogical and chemical section, the Arabic names are given (such as Borax or “Baurach”, Alkali, Tinkur, etc.). Among the exotic flora are many plants endemic to the Middle East and Arabia, including the “Nabuch Arabum”, the “Nux indica” (with reference to Avicenna), the date palm, pistachio (“ex Persia, Arabia & Syria”), gum arabic etc.

Binding slightly scuffed in places, but well preserved. Slight browning and brownstaining to interior, mainly confined to blank margins. A few early marginalia and underlinings in ink (trimmed by binder’s knife when rebound in the later 18th century). As virtually all copies available for comparison, ours lacks the portrait (to be bound after the prelims).

Nissen, ZBI 4473. Willems 772 (“Description raisonnée du cabinet d’histoire naturelle formé par le savant danois Olaus Worm”).

*Antidotary “covering the entire scope of pharmacy in the 16th century”,
based on many Arab authors*

170. WECKER, Johannes Jacob. Antidotarium generale ... nunc primum laboriose congestum, methodicè digestum. Cum elencho locupletissimo.

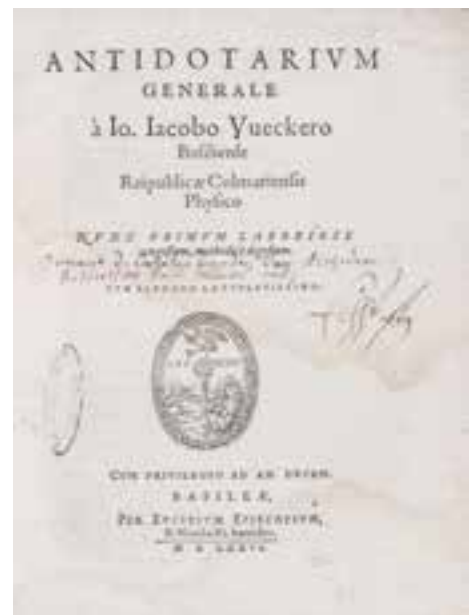
Basel, Eusebius Episcopus and son, 1576. 4°. With woodcut device on title-page and larger variant on last page. [14], [2 blank], 197, [11] pp. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment. € 8000

First edition of a celebrated antidotary by the Swiss physician and philosopher Johannes Jacob Wecker (1528–1586). “In 1557 he became a professor of logic and in 1560 of Latin. He discharged the duties of both offices vigorously, studied medicine, and became a popular physician” (Hagelin). His antidotary, a book on remedies, “contains a comprehensive formulary, directions for preparing galenical and chemical remedies of the time, and instructions on the art of compounding and dispensing prescriptions” (Sonnedecker). The text starts with a two-page list of authors whose works Wecker used for his antidotary. Among the authors are many esteemed Arab authors, including Avicenna (Ibn Sina), Mesue (Masawaih al-Mardini), Rhasis (Razi), and Serapion the younger. Also mentioned are Valerius Cordus, Dioscorides, Fuchs, Galen, Hippocrates (Boqrat) and many more.

Even though animal parts were used for medicinal purposes for centuries, according to Sonnedecker “their bizarre use reached its climax” in Wecker’s *Antidotarium*. The woodcuts show different instruments and other equipment which are necessary for making distillations: pans, pots, ovens, glassware etc., as well as different distillation methods. Wecker became also known for his translation into German and Latin of Alexis of Piedmont’s *Secreti*.

With owner’s annotations on title-page, and a small hole from trying to remove some of the notations. Large waterstains throughout, slightly browned. Vellum with some stains. Overall a good copy.

Durling 4702; G. Sonnedecker, Kremers and Urdang’s History of Pharmacy (1986), pp. 96, 425 & 440; USTC (5 copies).



Book of secrets, based on many Arab authors

171. WECKER, Johannes Jacob. De secretis libri xvii. ex variis authoribus collecti, methodicè digesti, & aucti.

Basel, Johannes Rudolphus Genath, 1662. 8°. With woodcut device on title-page, and numerous woodcut illustrations in text. [16], 667, [27], [2 blank] pp. Modern sheepskin parchment. € 5000

17th century edition of a so called “book of secrets”, compiled by de Swiss physician Johannes Jacob Wecker (1528–1586). After the introduction a list of authors is given whose works Wecker used. Among the authors are many esteemed Arab authors, including Avicenna (Ibn Sina), Mesue (Masawaih al-Mardini), Rhasis (Razi), and Serapion the younger. Also mentioned are Valerius Cordus, Dioscorides, Fuchs, Galen, Hippocrates (Boqrat) and many more. After each secret is told from which source it derives.



“Publication of the literature of secrets, medicinal and otherwise, received a great impulse from the appearance in 1555 or 1557 of the *Secrets* of Alessio of Piedmont...” (Thorndike), which went through 56 editions in different languages in the 16th century only. Wecker, who translated Piedmont’s *Secrets* into German and Latin, possibly got inspired to make a book of secrets himself. Books of secrets were very popular among common people (i.e. non-professionals) in the 16th and 17th century. This one by Wecker however, is said to be owned by most of the professional physicians as well. The work is not simply a pharmacopoeia, though it does include many medical recipes for specific ailments, for example to cure tooth-ache, coughing and bruises. It also includes more practical, everyday “secrets”, on how to prevent trees from breaking or how to get rid of lice on the wall, and cosmetic recipes, for hair dye or “water that makes the face looks young”, or gets rid of pimples. These recipes are complemented by more occult passages, on how to light a candle underwater or how to change the white in children’s eyes to black. With inscriptions on title-page, and underscoring and manuscript annotations in the margins throughout. Browned, but otherwise in very good condition.

Krivatsy 12627.

Unique panoramic photographs of Zanzibar and Madagascar in 1900

172. [PHOTOGRAPHY – ZANZIBAR – MADAGASCAR – MAYETTE]. [Album with unique panoramic photographs of Zanzibar and Madagascar].

[Zanzibar, Madagascar, Mayette, 1900]. Oblong album (25 × 34 cm) with 47 silver gelatin print photographs, many with handwritten captions in French. The photographs vary in sizes, measuring from 8 × 5,5 cm to 27 × 20,5 cm. The 30 panorama photographs measure 17,5 × 5,5 cm. 10, [10 blank] ll. Brown cloth album made by M. Andouard in Paris, with decorated endpapers. € 4500

A unique set of views from Zanzibar and Madagascar, taken five years after the French military intervention of 1894/95, also called the Second Madagascar expedition. The unidentified photographer can be seen in three of the photographs, wearing a white coat and white pith sun helmet. This was the French tropical style as used by white colonial troops since 1878, suggesting his involvement in the French colonial army. His travel partner is occasionally shown as well. Their visit took place during the final years of Tippu Tip’s (1837–1905) notorious slave trading activities in Zanzibar.

The photo album opens with a portrait of a young Sakalavan woman in a beautiful dress. Three other photographs show other native women as well, including one family with a baby. The majority of the photographs are panoramic view, showing villages, harbours, coasts, and landscapes, the first dating 28 November 1900. The only full page photograph of the album shows an Arab caravan marching along the beach. Rare are the few photographs taken in Mayotte, giving some highly uncommon scenes of the island nation’s pre-development era. Binding somewhat scratched, spine slightly worn. The front endpaper clipped. Only a few photographs slightly faded: in very good condition.



53 photographs of Zanzibar, Yemen and Saudi Arabia

173. [PHOTOGRAPHY-ZANZIBAR-YEMEN-SAUDI ARABIA]. [Album containing unique photographs of Zanzibar, East-Africa, Yemen and Saudi Arabia].

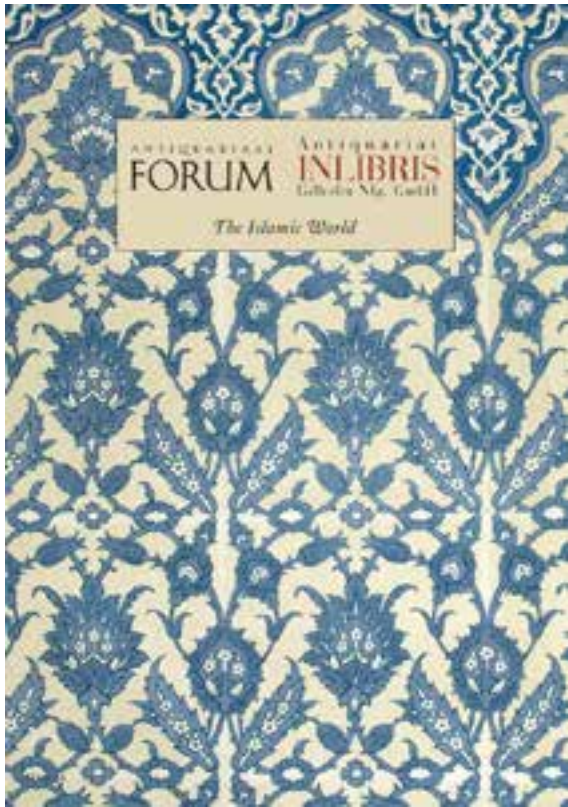
Zanzibar, East-Africa, Yemen and Saudi Arabia, 1926–1927. Oblong album (21 × 25 cm) with 53 photographs, some sepia, some gelatin silver prints, with handwritten captions in English. The photographs vary in sizes, measuring from 4 × 6 to 14 × 8 cm. [16] ll. Black cardboard album made by “Ensign Albums”, string-tied, with the head of a bearded man embossed on the front. € 6000

Album with photographs from the years 1925–1926, taken in Zanzibar, Yemen and Saudi Arabia. Of particular interest are five photographs from Al Hudayah, Yemen, then under Idrissi rule, showing a city street, merchants carrying cargo at the harbour, and the governor’s residence. An interesting portrait is captioned “Sayid Mohamed Al Araby al Idrissi”, probably showing Ali ibn Muhammad al-Idrissi, successor of Sayyid Muhammad ibn Ali al-Idrissi, who died in 1920. Four other photographs show Jeddah in Saudi Arabia, showing the Tomb of Eve, a camel driver, a man on pilgrimage, and “a cousin of the king” Abdulaziz (Ibn Saud), whose name is not mentioned. Most of the photographs however show British Zanzibar, then under the rule of Sultan Khalifa bin Harub of Zanzibar (1879–1960), of whom a black and white portrait



is included. The photographs show clove and coconut plantations, a large marketplace, a steam train, the palace and residence of the Sultan, a Portuguese fort, the Zanzibar Peace memorial and an “old Zanzibar door”. Also included are photographs of some everyday scenes: heavily packed donkeys, men carrying water, fruitsellers, streets, and some coastal views.

Next are nine views of Mombasa, highlighting the new wharves. Also pictured are the repair shops of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company (A.P.O.C.), the harbour, plantations and some locals. All the photographs have a handwritten English caption in white ink. Sepia photographs slightly faded, otherwise in very good condition.

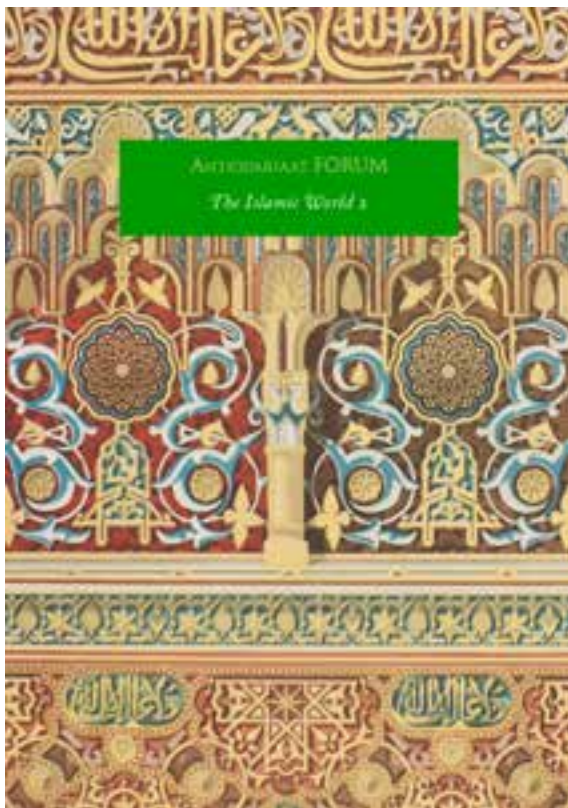


2015

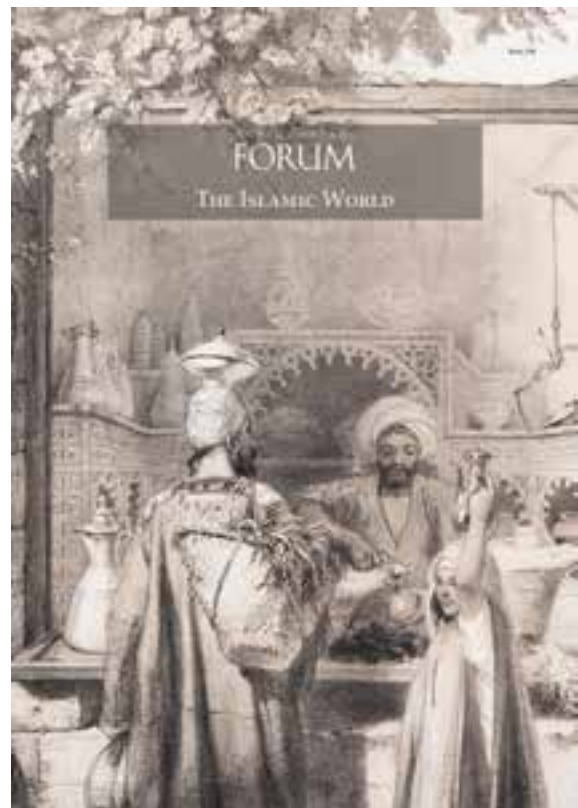
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info@forumrarebooks.com



2014



2013

