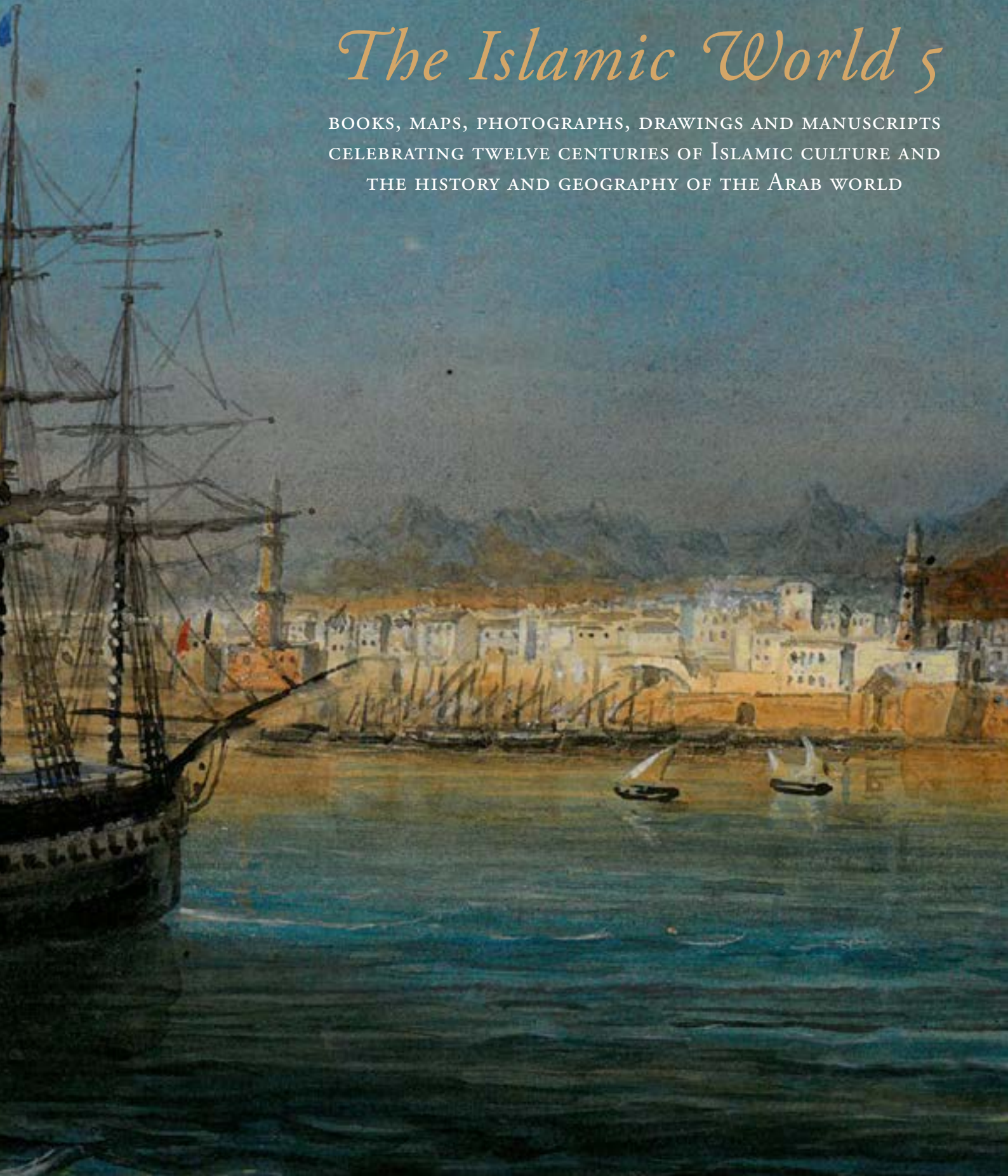


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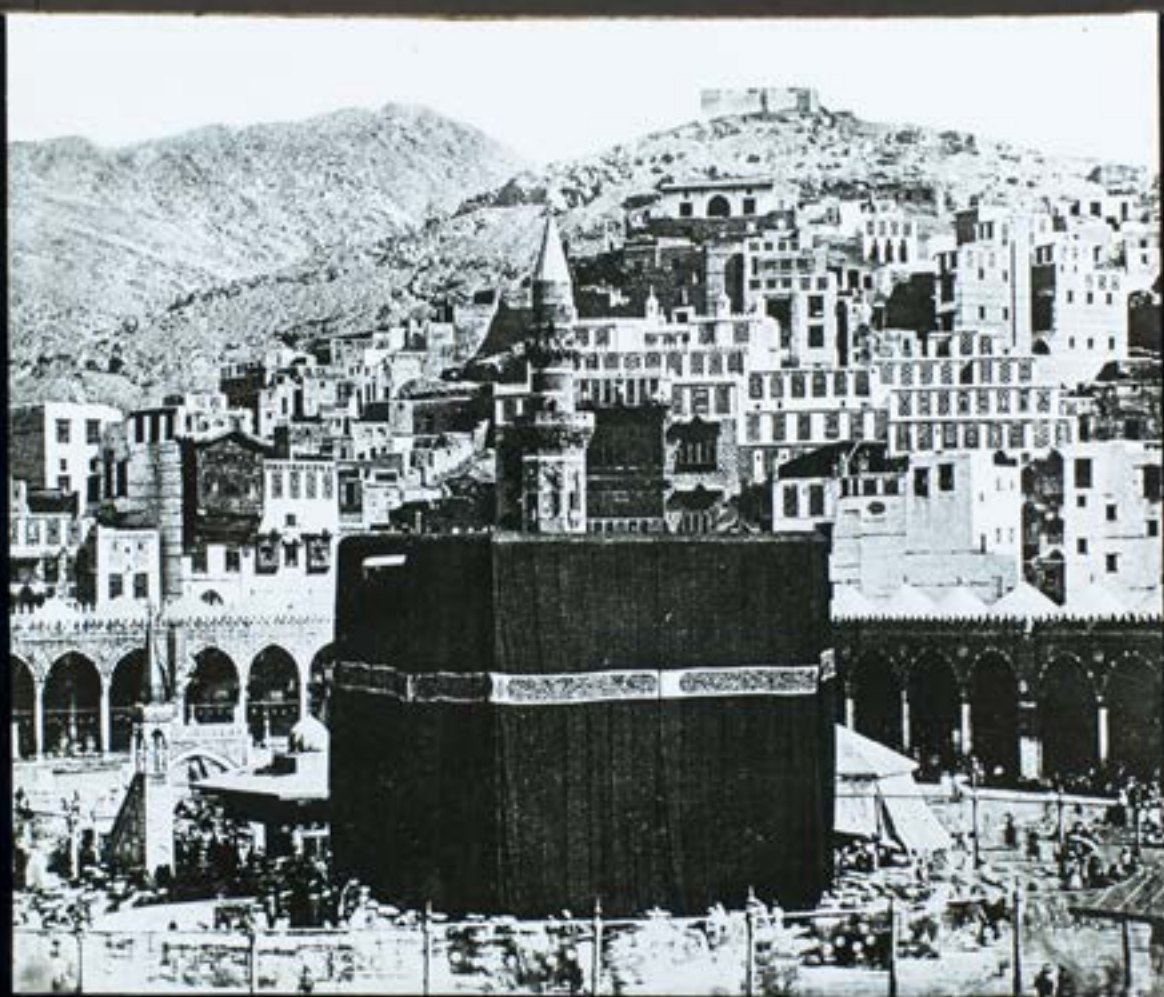


Mekka, Versammlung d. Pilger im Haram



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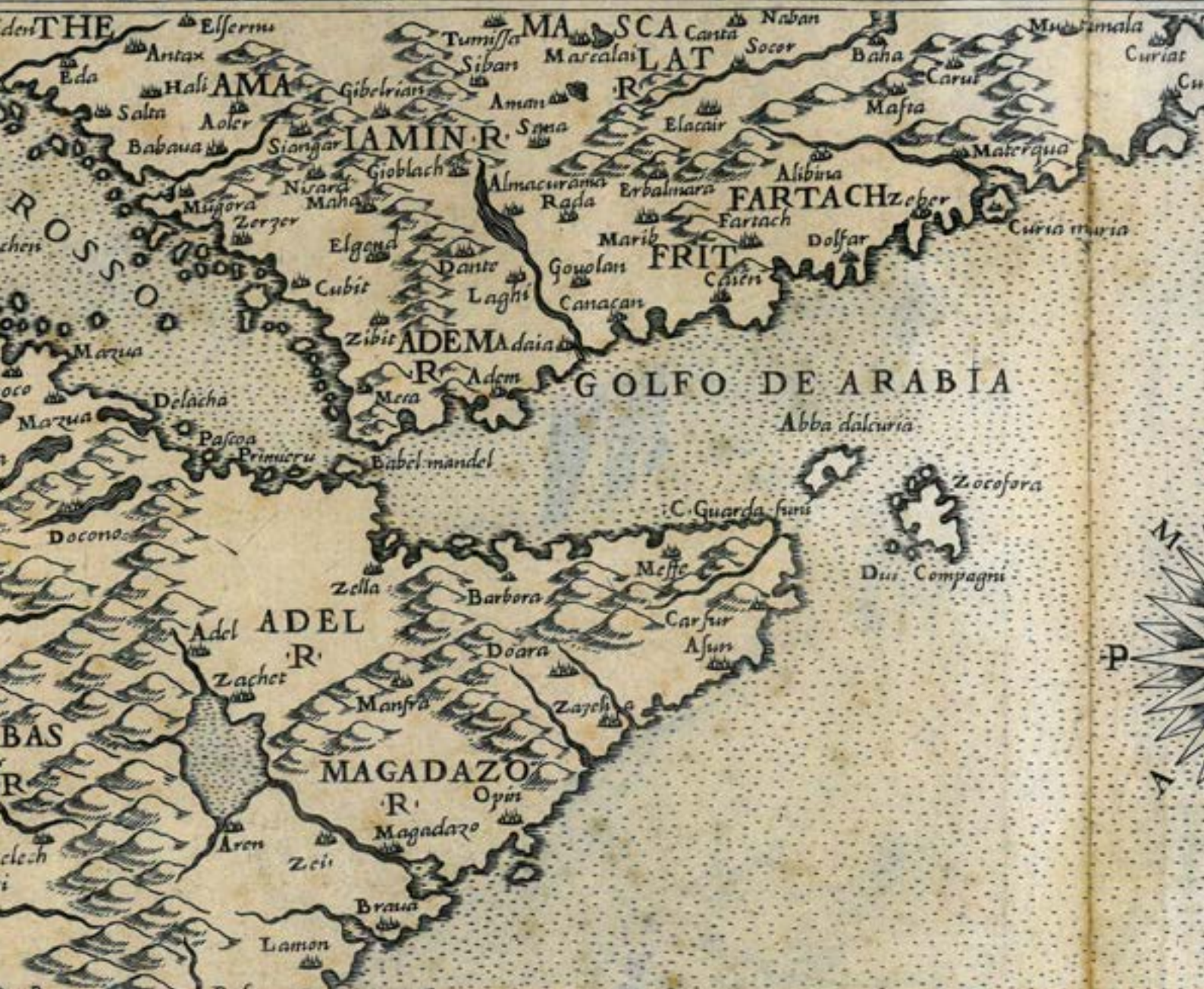
Die Kaaba in Mekka



Th. Benzinger • Lichtbilderverlag • Stuttgart.



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INSIDE FRONT COVER *no.* 179
P. 2 *no.* 44
P. 4 *no.* 76
INSIDE BACK COVER *no.* 157
BACK COVER *no.* 183

Islamic law, signed and dated by the calligrapher

1. ABU AL-BARAKAT Hafiz al-din Abdallah b. Ahmad b. Mahmud al-Nasafi. Kanz al-daqua'iq fi'l-furu (Treasure of Niceties in the Branches [of Jurisprudence]).

No place, 818 AH [1416 AD]. Small 2° (28 × 18 cm). 110 ff., manuscript on sturdy laid paper, written area 17.5 × 11 cm, 14 lines to the page, naskh script, black ink, captions in red, extensive marginal and interlinear glosses throughout. later Islamic leather binding with flap, covers cockled. € 14 000

Early-15th-century manuscript of this famous manual on Islamic law by Abu al-Barakat 'Abdallah b. Ahmad b. Mahmud al-Nasafi (d. 710/1310), an important Hanafi legist and theologian, born in Nasaf in Sogdian (today's Qarshi in southern Uzbekistan). He taught in the Madrasa al-Kutbiya al-Sultaniya in Kirman, came to Baghdad in 710 and died in Rabi' I 710 (August 1310), apparently upon his return journey to Idjadj (in Khuzistan), where he was buried. The book was originally an abridgment of his "al-Wâfi" and proved an excellent contribution to Islamic jurisprudence. "Kanz al-daqua'iq" remained one of the most reliable tracts on Hanafite law and was frequently consulted by fiqh scholars. It formed the basis of 27 commentaries (EI VII, p. 96; Brockelmann, GAL II, pp. 250–53). This mediaeval manuscript was calligraphed by Ahmad b. Amîr and is an extremely early specimen, written but a hundred years after the death of the author.

Upper margins browned; entries in Ottoman Turkish on the first leaf.

Cf. GAL S II, p. 265.



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



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

Lisbon, Academia real, 1828. 4°. Contemporary motted sheepskin, gold-tooled spine, marbled endpapers. € 1250

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

Innocencio IV, 241.

Medical secrets plus a largely imaginary Medieval European view of India



3. [ACHILLINI, Alessandro]. *Secreta secretorum Aristotelis*.

Including:

ARISTOTLE [pseudo]. *Maximi philosophi ... de signis aquarum: & tempestatum*.

ARISTOTLE [pseudo]. *Maximi philosophurum ... de mineralibus*.

ALEXANDER OF APHRODISIAS. *De intellectu*.

AVERROES. *De beatitudine anime*.

ACHILLINI, Alexander. *De universalibus*.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT [pseudo]. *De mirabilibus Indie*.

(Colophon: Lyon, Antoine Blanchard, 23 March) 1528. Small 8° (15 × 10.5 cm). With a title-page with a decorated woodcut border, woodcut printer's device on last page, 6 woodcut initials. Contemporary blind-tooled sheepskin(?) parchment over wooden boards, in a panel design, brass catch-plates and anchor-plates (straps and clasps lost). € 11 500

Collection of seven treatises on medicine and philosophy, edited by Alessandro Achillini (1463–1512). Four of these are pseudo-Aristotelian works that had been well known since the 13th century or earlier. The *Secreta secretorum* is here present in the translation of Philip of Tripoli; the *De signis aquarum, ventorum et tempestatum* on weather signs, was translated in the 13th century by Bartholomew of Messina; the third pseudo-Aristotle is *De mineralibus* on gems; the fourth, *Alexandri Macedonis ad Aristotelem de mirabilibus Indie*, is a fictitious letter by Alexander the Great to his teacher Aristotle, describing the wonders of India and the East. Three other similar “Indian tractates” are known, all of them connected with the romance of Alexander the Great at various points in history.

The three remaining treatises in the present work consist of a work by Alexander of Aphrodisias on the intellect, another by Averroes on the beauty of the soul, and a work by Achillini himself on universals.

Very good copy, with very slight browning and a few marginal spots, lacking the final blank. Binding lacking straps and clasps, and with the (restored?) spine damaged.

Baudrier V, p. 104; Stillwell 578; USTC 155810 (8 copies); cf. Lach II, book 2, p. 94; Thorndike V, pp. 47–48.

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

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

Paris, Berlin, London & New York, Goupil & Co., [1852–1854]. Instalment of 6 large beautifully hand-coloured lithographed plates on wove paper (48 × 62.5 cm), by J.B. Zwecker after drawings by Jean Victor Vincen Adam and printed by Lemercier, numbered 8, 9, 12, 14, 16 and 17. Loose in original publisher's printed paper wrappers, with a lithographed illustration showing the start of a tournament. € 7500

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

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

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



Master treatise on optics that synthesized the works of Ibn al-Haytham (Alhazen), Euclid, Vitellion, Roger Bacon, Pena, Ramius, Risner and Kepler

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

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

First edition of a classic on optics and perspective and one of the few books illustrated by Pieter Paul Rubens. The work is a landmark in Baroque book illustration and a "master treatise on optics that synthesized the works of Euclid, Ibn al-Haytham (Alhazen), Vitellion, Roger Bacon, Pena, Ramus, Risner and Kepler" (DSB). But it also includes important and original observations on the property of light, the nature of vision, the laws of perspective, mathematical projections, etc.

Stereographic projections, known from the time of Ptolemy, were first named and fully discussed here, and Aguilon also first distinguished three different kinds of colour mixing, including a diagram of the red-yellow-blue subtractive mixing as we know it today. He also considered the effects of lenses and mirrors. Every part of this work is clearly illustrated, with hundreds of woodcuts, often based on earlier perspective designs and projections from the works of Alberti, Vignola, Dürer, Guidobaldo and from the works quoted above.

Some professional restorations to binding; some slight traces of use. Fine copy of a classic on optics that influenced numerous 17th-century artists and scientists.

De Backer & Sommervogel I, col. 90; DSB I, p. 81; Held, Rubens and the book, p. 52; Honeyman 43; Kemp, Science of art, pp. 101 ff. & passim; Poggendorff I, col. 18; Sotheman 43-44; Weil Cat. 17, no. 4 ("a splendidly printed scientific work").



With a highly detailed map of the Gulf coast and the text of all the early treaties with the rulers of the Gulf

6. AITCHISON, C[harles] U[mpherston] (ed.). A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads relating to India and Neighbouring Countries [...]. Volume XII containing the treaties, &c., relating to Persia, the Arab Principalities in the Persian Gulf...

Calcutta, Superintendent Government Printing, India, 1909. 8°. With tables and a folding map of Persia and the Northern Gulf in a lower cover pouch. Contemporary half calf. Includes Volume XIII, containing in a lower cover pouch F. F. Hunter's map of the Gulf (123 × 90 cm). € 65 000

Records the British treaties made with the tribes of the Arabian Gulf – the Wahhabis, the territory of Bahrain, and the so-called "Maritime Tribes" of the Arabian coast, or the "Trucial Arab Chiefs". A lengthy introduction (pp. 137–155) gives a detailed overview of the geopolitical situation in the Gulf area from the viewpoint of the British Government in the early 20th century, including an account of the "Kawasim, who have occupied the province of Sir from the earliest times", and their supposed previous involvement with piracy and the plunder of British vessels. The treaties paint a vivid picture of the political relations between the increasingly dominant British Government and the independent tribes who ruled the Gulf coast. Significantly, the contemporary rulers and their territories (in then-current spelling: "Shargah", "Rasool-Kheimah", "Ummool-Keiwey", "Debay", "Ejman", and "Aboo Dhebbec") are noted by name.



The General Treaty established “a lasting peace between the British Government and the Arab tribes”, a “cessation of plunder and piracy by land and sea” and – famously – the design of the “Blood-Red Arab Flag”, as it has been called, “a red flag in a border of white, the breadth of the white in the border being equal to the breadth of the red, known in the British Navy by the title of white pierced red” (with a black-and-white printed illustration in the margin).

In addition to the map of Persia, the volume was intended to include a map of the “Principalities of the Persian Gulf, etc., Oman, Turkish Arabia, Aden, South Coast of Arabia”, but this was not completed in time for publication, and the said map was issued with the 13th and final volume, which is included in the set. This is a reduced version of the famous “Hunter Map”, the first issue of which had just been released with the *Gazetteer of the Gulf*.

Edges somewhat rubbed, but a well-preserved, good copy. Provenance: formerly in the library of the Bohemian Foreign Office; later in that of the Institute for Foreign Politics, Hamburg.

Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 18.

Key work of Arabic astrologer

7. ALBUMASAR (Abu Ma’shar al-Balkhi Ja’Far ibn Muhammad).

Introductorium in astronomiam Albumasaris abalachi octo continens libros partiales.

(Colophon: Venice, Giacomo Penzio for Melchiorre Sessa, 5 September 1506). 4° (21x15 cm). With woodcut illustration on title-page, Sessa’s woodcut crowned cat and mouse device below colophon, 8 woodcut planet and 12 woodcut zodiac figures in the text (plus 21 repeats), a woodcut astrological diagram, another diagram made of rules and letterpress text), numerous woodcut decorated initials (3 series). Set in 3 sizes of rotunda gothic type, that of the main text with planet symbols. Mid-19th-century sheepskin, gold-tooled spine. € 25 000

An early and attractive edition of a key astrological work. Of all the Arabic writers on astrology, the most imposing is Ja’far ibn Muhammad Abū Ma’shar al-Balkhī (ca. 787–886), known in the West as Albumasar. The present 12th-century Latin translation by John of Seville of his “al-Madkhal al-kabir ilá ‘ilm ahkam al-nujum” (Great introduction to the science of astrology) was first published at Augsburg in 1489.

Small early ink stamp on title-page, early manuscript index at end, written on endleaves from the first binding; some early marginalia and underlinings in two different early hands. From the library of Nicolas Yemeniz (1783–1871), with pencilled lot number 969, and with the large armorial bookplate of William Stirling-Maxwell (1818–1878). Binding slightly dirty, occasional insignificant mark internally; overall a very good copy.

Adams A567; Cat. de la Bibl. de . N. Yemeniz, Paris, 1867, lot 969 (this copy); Isaac 12913; Gaselee, Early printed books in Corpus Christi Cambridge, 166; Edit 16, CNCE 822.



Horse riding in Italy, illustrated

8. D’ALESSANDRO, Giuseppe, duca di Pescolanciano.

Pietra paragone de’ cavalieri....

Naples, D.-A. Parrino, 1711. 2° (332 x 218 mm). With engraved frontispiece, portrait of the author, and 140 engravings, all but one full-page. Contemporary vellum. € 25 000

First edition of this rare Italian riding school, covering all aspects of horse breeding, training and care, lavishly illustrated with 140 engravings. A second, enlarged edition, also apparently rare, was published in 1723 under the title “Opera”. The work is divided into five parts: the first, “Regole di cavalcare” with one plate; the second, “ove si tratta del difficilissimo mestiere dell’ imbrigliare”; the third, “dell’ istesso”, with 95 illustrations of bits, etc.; the fourth, “Disegni de’ circoli” with 10 diagrams and “Ritratti d’uomini



illustri” with 27 portraits, about half of which show mounted figures; the fifth, “intorno alla preservativa, conservatione, e medicina per cavalli” with 7 plates, also including other animals (such as a rhinoceros).

Errata leaf at beginning, some leaves browned or spotted. No copy in auction records of the last decades.

Huth p. 28. Brunet I, 159. Graesse I, 68.

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

9. AL-FARGHANI, Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Kathir. Continentur in hoc libro. Rudimenta astronomica Alfragani.

Including:

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

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

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

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

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

Paris, Simon de Colines, 1521. 2 editions in 1 volume, the first in 2 parts. 4° (20,5 × 15,5 cm). Both set in roman types, including small caps. Contemporary blind-tooled calf. Binding badly damaged and spine reinforced with paper at an early date. € 65 000

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

Battani was “one of the most influential astronomers of the early Islamic period. ... The accuracy of Battani's observations of equinoxes and solstices, ... is not much inferior to that of Tycho Brahe 700 years later. ... His measurements of Ptolemaic solar eccentricity are “clearly better than the values found by Nicolaus Copernicus, ... and Brahe, ...”. “The indebtedness of Copernicus to al-Battani is well known. He quotes him fairly often, ... Much more frequent references to him are found in Tycho Brahe's writings and in G.B. Riccioli's *New Almagest*; in addition, Kepler and ... Galileo evidence their interest in al-Battani's observations” (DSB). The al-Farghani was not published in Arabic until 1669 and the Battani not until the 19th century, so European knowledge of his work came largely through the present edition.

Together with the second edition of Agostino Ricci's *De motu octavae sphaerae*, covering both spherical geometry and kabbala. The present edition is also an important work typographically. Colines was one of the pioneers who introduced Italian Renaissance typography to France, a movement that established many of our present idioms and was to culminate in the 1530s with books in the roman types of Claude Garamont and other great masters.

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

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



Al-Idrisi's geographical account of northern Africa

10. AL-IDRISI, Muhammad and Joannes Melchior HARTMANN (translator). Africa.

Göttingen, Johann Christian Dieterich, 1796. 8°. Slightly later black half goatskin. € 4500

Second edition of a Latin translation of a work on the geography of Africa, written by the Islamic geographer and botanist Muhammad al-Idrisi (1100–1165). It deals specifically with the geography of northern Africa, Egypt and the Sahara desert, covering its soil, cities, population, mountains, deserts, rivers and monuments. Al-Idrisi also mentions various travel routes from one city to the other.

Around 1138, al-Idrisi was invited to the court of the king of Sicily, Roger II, who asked him to map the world as it was then known. This map is now lost, but Roger II also asked for supplemental texts to comment on the map. "Emissaries were sent far and wide, and from the information they brought back the *Kitab al-Rojari* [*Book of Roger*] was compiled, and completed by January 1154" (Howgego). Various manuscripts containing (parts of the) *Kitab al-Rojari* have survived, and the present translation was based on one of them. The present work was translated and edited by the Johannes Melchior Hartmann (1764–1817), who worked from a medieval Arabic manuscript at the University of Jena. With a library stamp. Somewhat browned and foxed throughout. Binding worn at hinges and along the extremities. Otherwise in good condition.

Gay 345; Howgego, to 1800, 15; not in Atabey; Blackmer.



108 original watercolours, documenting excavations in Cairo



11. ALISI, Antonio, art historian (1876–1954). Majoliche e Vetri Arabi.

Cairo, 1916. 2° (330 × 250 mm). Autograph manuscript with 108 original watercolours. Contemporary blue cloth with gilt stamped label to title. € 7500

The present manuscript, assembled during the author's visit to Egypt in 1916, documents Islamic ceramics of all kinds (vases, lamps, figurines, plates, glasses, etc.), mostly from archaeological excavations in Fostat near Cairo. Antonio Alisi was a renowned expert on Islamic art, director of the Capodistria Museum and later appointed head of the International Museum of Ceramics in Faenza.

Title and most watercolours signed by Alisi. Includes some correspondence and manuscript material by the author. Well preserved.

Elaborately decorated and illustrated Islamic prayerbook

12. [AL-JAZULI, Muhammad ibn Sulaiman]. [Dala'il al-khayrat (Tokens of beneficial deeds)].

[Ottoman Empire], 1199 AH [= 1784/85 AD], with some later additions. Small 8° (14,5 × 10 cm). Arabic manuscript prayerbook written in black ink in a neat naskh Arabic hand, with well over 50 headings in red, the opening of the main text decorated with a floral design, 2 full-page perspective views in coloured inks showing the Masjid al-Haram (the Great Mosque) in Mecca, with the Ka'ba in its central plaza, and the al-Masjid an-Nabawi (the Prophet's Mosque) in Medina, about 25 calligraphic roundels, the Prophet's handprint and footprint, several calligraphic seals, 4 pages each with 3 flags, about 20 other pages with pictorial or semi-pictorial images with calligraphic inscriptions, numerous other inscriptions in circular borders and nearly every page in a rectangular border. Richly gold-tooled, tanned sheepskin(?) (ca. 1815?) with a flap that wraps around the fore-edge, rebacked. € 18 500

A richly decorated Islamic prayerbook in Arabic with extensive pictorial, semi-pictorial and floral decoration and calligraphic roundels, executed in the Ottoman Empire in 1199 AH (1784/85 AD). The *Dala'il al-khayrat* (sometimes translated as *Proofs of good deeds* or *Waymarks of benefits*) is a prayerbook invoking peace and blessings for the prophet Muhammad. It was written and compiled by Muhammad ibn Sulaiman al-Jazuli (807–870 AH or 1404/05–1465 AD), a Moroccan scholar in the mystical Islamic Sufi movement, and became one of the most popular Islamic prayerbooks, especially in the Ottoman Empire. al-Jazuli's inspiration

for the prayerbook is said to have come before he left Fez for forty years in Mecca, Medina and Jerusalem, but he finalized it in Fez in the last years of his life. Some of the illustrations traditionally included in the book, including the views of the Mecca and Medina mosques, were added after his death. Many of the “illustrations” comprise texts written within a gold outline with the form of a vase, long-necked bottle, pair of trees, sword, etc., the whole in a rectangular border with a coloured background. A few are more pictorial, showing the Ka’ba, a dallah (coffee pot) and other items.

With a chip in the first leaf, just touching the text, a couple leaves torn along the border and many bifolia separated at the gutter fold, some water damage at the foot of the gutter margin and a few minor stains and tears (some repaired). The text and pictorial imagery in most leaves nevertheless remains in very good condition.

The binding shows some wear, mostly at the extremities, but the rest of the tooling remains in good condition. An elaborately decorated and illustrated Islamic manuscript prayerbook from the 18th-century Ottoman Empire.



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

13. AL-QABISI, Abu Al Saqr ‘Abd Al-‘Aziz Ibn ‘Uthman Ibn ‘Ali (Alchabitius). Libellus ysagogicus.

Venice, Erhard Ratdolt, 16 January 1482. 4°. Title page printed in red and black. With 2 woodcut diagrams and 8 tables in the text; white-vine initials in two sizes, lombardic initials (many coloured in red). Rubricated. Recent full vellum. € 45 000

Second edition of the author’s principal work, originally published at Mantua in 1473. Al-Qabisi (also known as “Alchabitus” in the Latin tradition) flourished in Aleppo, Syria, in the middle of the 10th century. Although his education was primarily in geometry and astronomy, his principal surviving treatise, “Madkhal” (here in the Latin translation of Joanis Hispalensis prepared in 1144), is an introductory exposition of some of the fundamental principles of genethliology (the astrological science of casting nativities, or divination as to the destinies of newborns). The “Madkhal” in its Latin version was published many times in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Bookplate of joint collectors Rudolf Hugo Driessen (1873–1957) and Caroline E. F. Kleyn (1883–1933). Outer margin of first leaf slightly frayed; marginal annotation in red ink on its verso (slightly trimmed by binder’s knife). Very rare; last sold at an international auction in 1996.

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



14 surgical instruments illustrated

14. AL-RAZI, Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariyya and Giovanni ARCOLANO (ed.). Commentaria in nonum librum Rasis ad regem Almansorem... Accedit opusculum De fluxibus alui suo loco restitutus....

Venice, heirs of Lucantonio Giunta, 1542. 2°. With woodcut printer’s device on t. p., different device on final leaf, and woodcut illustrations of various surgical tools at the end of the preliminaries. Contemporary limp vellum with ms. title to spine. € 12 500

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

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

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

All the Ottoman Sultans

15. AL-SHIDYAQ, Ahmad Faris. *Abda` ma-kan fi suwar Salatin Al `Uthman.* Album des Souverains Ottomans.

Istanbul, Matba`at al-Jawaib & Garte in Leipzig, [c. 1885]. Small 4°. Lithographed title page and index; 34 photo-lithogr. plates, highlighted in gilt and red. Original red and gilt cloth. € 12 500



Only edition of this lavishly produced series of portraits showing the Ottoman Sultans from the 14th to the 19th century. Captioned in French and Arabic. The editor, Ahmad Faris al-Shidyaq (1804–87), was born in Lebanon to an Arab Maronite family. He converted to Islam in 1860 and spent much of his later life in Istanbul as the editor of an Arab language newspaper, “El-Jawa’ib”. In recent years, scholars seem to have taken a renewed interest in Ahmad Faris al-Shidyaq and his role in the “nahda”, or Arab renaissance of the 19th century. Several biographies have been published recognizing his struggle to modernize the Arabic language and educational system, as well as his defence of Arabic culture and language against the Turkization movement across the 19th century Ottoman Empire. As such he is considered one of the founders of modern Arabic literature and journalism.

Minor foxing to reverse of plates, otherwise in perfect condition.

OCLC 15623629.

Three letters written in 1539 on the Ottoman threat in the Mediterranean

16. ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO, Pedro and Maria OSORIO Y PIMENTEL. [Three letters to Ferrante Gonzaga, Viceroy of Sicily, two from Pedro Alvarez de Toledo and one from his wife Maria Osorio y Pimentel].

Andria (in the Kingdom of Naples), 13 August to 10 September 1539. 2° (21,5 × 30 cm).

(1) Letter in Italian, signed, from Pedro Alvarez de Toledo in Andria to Ferrante Gonzaga, 13 August 1539, with a 23 mm seal bearing Alvarez de Toledo’s coat of arms (with a chain of flags) stamped on a slip of paper attached with red wax.

(2) Letter in Spanish, signed, from Pedro Alvarez de Toledo in Andria to Ferrante Gonzaga, 3 September 1539, with the 45 mm imperial armorial seal stamped on a slip of paper attached with red wax.

(3) Letter in Italian, signed, from Maria Osorio y Pimentel [in Andria] to Ferrante Gonzaga, 10 September 1539, with the remains of what appears to be her husband’s 23 mm red wax seal.



Each letter, in brown ink, occupies one page, with the last page containing the address and the sender's seal. The two inside pages of the second and third letter are blank. Each formerly folded for posting, so that the address would have appeared on one side and the seal on the other. € 15 000

Three letters from Pedro Alvarez de Toledo (1484–1553), Duke of Alba and councillor to the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, and his wife Maria Osorio y Pimentel (1498–1539) to Ferrante Gonzaga (1507–1557), Viceroy of Sicily, who commanded the imperial cavalry fighting the Ottomans in North Africa. They concern the Ottoman fleet marauding in the Mediterranean in 1539, thirteen years after the Ottoman victory at the Battle of Mohács gave them control of much of Hungary and roused Christian fears of their strong presence in Europe, and ten years after Barbarossa established his base in Algiers. The first letter, signed by Alvarez de Toledo, advises that, due to the recent loss of Castelnuovo to the Turks, he has given orders for vigilance and defensive preparations on the island of Lipari. He asks Gonzaga to supply any assistance the islanders require. The second letter, also from Alvarez de Toledo, advises Gonzaga that he has received a letter from Andrea Doria (1466–1560), urging a campaign against Barbary to be carried out forthwith, in order to avoid further damage from the Turks. This followed the defeat of Doria's fleet at the battle of Preveza in September 1538 by the fleet commanded by the Ottoman admiral Haydeddin Barbarossa (ca. 1478–1546), long feared in Europe as the infamous privateer Red Beard. The third letter is addressed to Gonzaga by Osorio y Pimentel, informing him that her husband has sent news that the Turkish fleet has been sighted off the Capo d'Otranto, some 150 sails having been observed. She also notes that she has informed Francisco de Tovar, governor of the port La Goleta at Tunis. Given that Barbarossa may direct his attention there, she requests that Gonzaga send a frigate to Tunis to warn de Tovar to remain vigilant. The seal on Osorio y Pimentel's letter is damaged and can no longer be made out, but the faint visible traces appear to match the arms and flags of her husband's seal, and a small part of the imperial seal on his second letter is damaged, but all three letters are still in very good condition. Three letters of 1539 all important primary sources for hostilities between the Ottoman Empire and Christian Europe.

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

17. ÁLVAREZ, Francisco. General Chronica, das ist: Warhaffte eigentliche und kurtze Beschreibung, vieler namhaffter, und zum theil biß daher unbekannter Landschafften, ...

Including:

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

[ORTELIUS, Abraham]. Cosmographia, das ist: Warhaffte ... Beschreibung, deß gantzen Erdbodems ...

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

Second German edition in the present form, extensively illustrated, of “the first detailed description of Ethiopia” [Abyssinia] (Howgego), based largely on his voyages in the years 1515–1527, which included a six-year stay in Ethiopia. Álvarez (ca. 1485?–1536/41), a Portuguese Franciscan missionary, travelled to Ethiopia as chaplain on the voyage of Rui de Lima. He gives us the earliest detailed account of Ethiopia to be based in part on first-hand knowledge and therefore provides our most important primary source for the history, culture and topography of Ethiopia before it was invaded by Islamic troops under Ahmad ibn Ibrahim al-Ghazi of Somalia in 1529. Ethiopia at this time had large Christian and Islamic communities and the woodcut illustrations show court scenes of Ottoman and Christian rulers, siege and battle scenes and ships. The second work is a German translation of *Historiae adversus Paganos*, a history of the world written by Paulus Orosius (ca. 375–418/23) of Galaecia. Orosius had travelled along the entire Mediterranean coast of Africa, visiting Alexandria in Egypt, so his accounts of those regions carry special authority.

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



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

USTC 659146 (7 copies); VDr6, A2067 (8 copies); cf. Adams 852 (German ed. of 1573/74); Gay, *Bibl. de Afrique et Arabe* 2603 (other eds.); Howgego A76 (German eds. of 1566 and 1576).



Early Life of the Prophet

18. ANDRÉS, Juan. Confusione della setta macomettana: dalla quale s'intende l'origine di Macometto...

Venice, Gio. Battista Ugolino, 1597. 8°. All edges sprinkled in red. Contemporary limp blue boards.

€ 6500

Last Italian edition of the 16th century: a famous account of Islam (with a life of the Prophet Muhammad) given by a Muslim convert to Christianity, first published in Spanish in 1515 and frequently reprinted and translated. The author gives his former name only as Alfaqui ibn Abdallah from Játiva near Valencia in Spain; he flourished 1487–1515. Some browning and brownstaining throughout due to paper; a few pages waterstained; old ink notes to title page (some ink corrosion). Rare; only two copies in WorldCat (Paris-BnF and Mazarine); four in Italy (Venice, Prato, Modena, Messina); none in the U.S.

Edit 16, CNCE 1728. Chauvin XII, p. 21, no. 83. Göllner 2280. I.A. 105567. Palau 12175 (note). OCLC 800261833.

Maritime atlas of the Middle East, Africa, Indian Ocean, East Indies, Far East and South Pacific: a magnificent display of colonial power ca. 1780

19. D'APRÈS DE MANNEVILLETTE, Jean-Baptiste. Le neptune oriental, ...

Paris, Antoine Guénard Demonville; Brest, Romain-Nicolas Malassis, 1775.

With:

(2) D'APRÈS DE MANNEVILLETTE, Jean-Baptiste. Supplément au neptune oriental, ...

Paris, Antoine Guénard Demonville; Brest, Romain-Nicolas Malassis, 1781.

2 text volumes bound as 1, plus 1 atlas volume. Imperial 2° (55 × 42 cm). With engraved frontispiece and 72 large engraved nautical charts (33 double-page and 39 single-page, plate size about 50 × 68 and 48 × 35 cm). Uniform contemporary mottled, gold-tooled calf, with the crowned French royal arms on each board and "Conseil de la Marine" below it on each front board. Rebacked, with most of the original backstrips laid down.

(3) D'APRÈS DE MANNEVILLETTE, Jean-Baptiste. Instructions sur la navigation des Indes orientales et de la Chine, pour servir au Neptune oriental, dédié au roi, ...

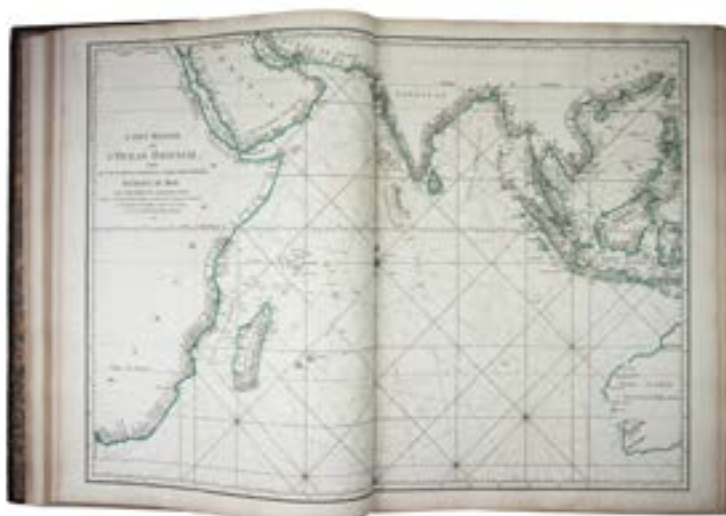
Paris, Jean-Claude Dezauche (colophon: Brest, printed by Romain-Nicolas Malassis), 1775.

(4) D'APRÈS DE MANNEVILLETTE, Jean-Baptiste. Supplément au Neptune oriental, ...

Paris, Antoine Guénard Demonville; Brest, Romain-Nicolas Malassis, 1781.

Large 4° (26 × 21 cm). 2 volumes bound as 1. "Maroquin"-pattern sheepskin (ca. 1840?), gold-tooled spine.

Sold



Greatly expanded second edition, plus the rarer posthumous supplement published a year after the author's death, of one of the greatest maritime atlases in the history of French cartography, devoted to exotic regions (the Middle East including the Gulf, the African coasts, the Indian Ocean and East Indies, Southeast Asia, parts of the Chinese coast, and the Pacific islands). Each section starts with a large territorial overview map and closes in on particular area in the subsequent charts. For example the Arabian Peninsula is first displayed on a large overview map showing the coasts along the Indian ocean, which is followed by a chart of the Arabian Sea, and separate charts of the coasts along the entry to the Red Sea, the complete Red Sea, in front of Jeddah and the Arabian Gulf.

It was compiled by Jean-Baptiste-Nicolas-Denis d'Après de Manneville (1707–1780), hydrographer to the French navy, supported by the French East India Company and the Académie des Sciences. "It was at once hailed as a major achievement and welcomed by navigators throughout the world" (Cat. Nat. Mar. Mus.). D'Après continued to improve and expand it for the rest of his life, serving as director of the Company's nautical chart publishing office from 1762. One rarely finds two copies of *Le Neptune oriental* with the same make-up, but the present copy shows its full extent immediately after D'Après's death. The whole is not only a magnificent collection of sea charts, but also an essential key to understanding European colonial power ca. 1780.

The present copy of the *Neptune* may have first belonged to the Secrétairerie d'État. In 1806 Napoleon revived the Conseil de la Marine, which had been replaced by the Secrétairerie d'État in 1723, so those words must have been added in 1806. Also with bookplates. With a couple charts slightly browned (one of them also with an unintended crease), a few pages in the *Instructions* (mostly in its supplement) with a marginal worm trail, and an occasional very minor hole or spot, but generally in very good condition (most leaves of the *Instructions* fine). The *Neptune* has been expertly rebacked as noted, with the loss of parts of the backstrips, but the bindings of the *Neptune* and *Instructions* are otherwise very good. A splendid maritime atlas, beautifully bound for the French navy.

Cordier, Sinica 134; Cat. Nat. Mar. Mus. 204; Howgego A107; Phillips & Le Gear 3166, 3167 & 3168.



20. D'APRÈS DE MANNEVILLE, Jean-Baptiste. Routier des côtes des Indes Orientales et de la Chine.

Paris, Ch. J. B. Delespine, 1745. Large 4° (203 × 260 mm). Title-page printed in red and black. With an engraved headpiece. Contemporary full calf, spine rebacked and gilt to style. Leading edges gilt, all edges sprinkled in red. Marbled endpapers. € 4500

Extremely rare pilot guide to the East Indies, reduced to a single quarto volume from the author's great "Neptune Oriental", published simultaneously. Of the present text-only reduction, OCLC lists no more than nine copies worldwide, only one of which in the the U.S. (University of Chicago). Corners bumped; modern spine gilt in 18th-century style. A good, wide-margined copy. Provenance: 1) From the library of Sir Francis Lindley Wood, 2nd Baronet, of Barnsley (1771–1846), with his bookplate on the pastedown. 2) By descent to his son Charles Wood, 1st Viscount Halifax (1800–85), sometime Chancellor of the Exchequer, with handwritten ownership on the flyleaf. As President of the Board of Control of the English East India Company, Sir Charles Wood was instrumental in spreading education in India. 3) Acquired from the Portuguese trade.

Jöcher/Adelung II, 622. OCLC 41102601. Not in Cordier (Sinica), Brunet, Graesse, etc.

Incunable on poisons, using various Arabic sources

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

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

First edition of a work on poisons, compiled by Sante Arduino (or Ardoini) of Pesaro. "... the elaborate compendium on poisons in eight books which Sante Ardoini of Pesaro compiled in the years, 1424–1426, from Greek, Arabic and Latin works on medicine and nature, and which was printed at Venice in 1492, and at Basel in 1518 and 1562. ... Although Ardoini quotes previous authors at great length, his work is no mere compilation, since he does not hesitate to disagree with such medical authorities of Peter of Abano and Gentile da Foligno, and refers to his own medical experience or observation of nature at Venice and to what fisherman or collectors of herbs have told him. He also seems to have known Arabic, and his occasional practice of giving the names of herbs in several Italian dialects is of some linguistic value" (Thorndike). Arduino makes extensive use of the works by Avicenna (Ibn Sina), who "held a high place in



Western European medical studies, ranking together with Hippocrates and Galen as an acknowledged authority” (Weisser). Among the numerous other sources he used are Galen, Avenzoar (Ibn Zuhr), Rasis (al-Razi), Andromachus, Albucasis (Al-Zahrawi), Serapion the Younger and Dioscorides.

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

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

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

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

Padua, Paulus Frambottus, 1652. 4°. With ca. 230 letterpress diagrams in text.

Contemporary stiff paper wrappers.

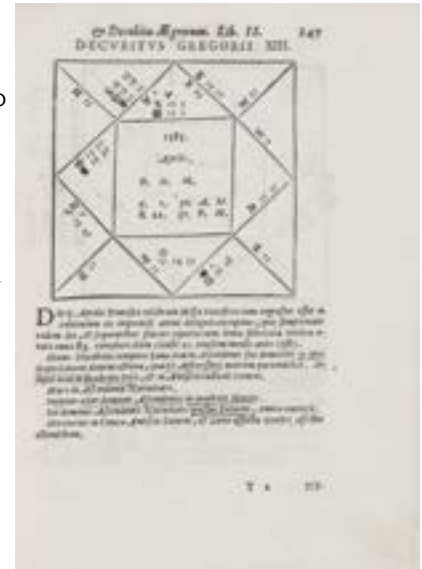
€ 5000

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

With an occasional line underscored and some lines ticked off in the outer margin.

Binding slightly soiled, but otherwise very good. Corners of the first few leaves slightly thumbed, a minor waterstain in the last few leaves, and a minor tear in the title-page; a very good copy, wholly untrimmed.

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



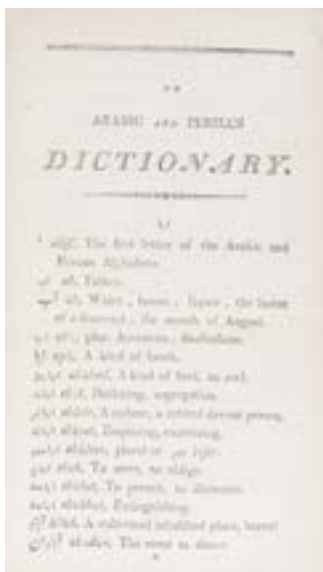
Dictionary of Persian and Arabic for English East India Company merchants in India

23. BARRETTO, Joseph junior. A dictionary of the Persian and Arabic languages.

Calcutta, Samuel Greenway (India Gazette Press), 1804–1806. 2 volumes. 8°. Set in roman, italic and Arabic type.

Modern mottled calf.

Sold



First and only edition of a rare and very extensive dictionary of Persian and Arabic, giving definitions in English: a remarkably early example of printing in these languages in Calcutta and one of the earliest books printed anywhere in one of the best early Arabic types in the nastaliq style, favoured for Persian.

Each entry in the dictionary begins with the Arabic word in nashk or Persian word in nastaliq, followed by a transliteration in italic and the definition in English, set in roman type. The Mughal Empire promoted Persian as the language of culture in India in the 16th century and it remained until officially replaced by English in 1832. Many Islamic and Armenian Christian merchants in the international trading centres of India and the East Indies also used Persian as a lingua franca. The present dictionary includes Arabic words not for communication in Arabic but because they were often used as loan words in Persian, so the Persian and Arabic words appear in a single alphabetical series.

With a small hole in 1 leaf, a few small restorations in the preliminaries, and small and mostly marginal tears in about 5 leaves. Otherwise in good condition, with an occasional even smaller hole and, minor browning along the edges of some leaves. A pioneering dictionary for English merchants (mostly from the East India Company) trading with Persian-speakers.

COPAC (7 copies); Jürg Vater, Litteratur der Grammatiken (1847), p. 25; WorldCat (4 copies); not in Schnurrer.

One of the earliest European descriptions of Arabia, 1485 edition

24. BARTHOLOMAEUS ANGLICUS. Liber de proprietatibus rerum Bartholomei Anglicus.

(Colophon: Strasbourg, [Georg Husner], 14 February 1485). 2°. Set in two columns of 47 lines each, plus running heads, in a rotunda gothic type. Rubricated throughout and with the manuscript initials in red and blue. Recased in 19th-century vellum, modern endpapers. € 28 000

Early edition of Bartholomaeus Anglicus's medieval encyclopedia, known in English as *On the order of things*, containing one of the earliest European descriptions of Arabia. It is thought to have been written in Magdeburg, Saxony, around 1245, and was first printed around 1471. In book xv, each of the 173 alphabetically arranged paragraphs is devoted to a different region. The 20-line paragraph on the Arabian peninsula opens with the words, "Arabia Asiae est provincia sacra et thurifera nu[n]cupata ...", a highly important document for the cultural heritage of the region and an early record of European knowledge of it (both ca. 1245 and ca. 1480). Other paragraphs cover Armenia, Asia, Africa, Crete, Ethiopia, Scotland, the East Indies, China and even "Amazonia" (not in Brazil, of course, but near Albania). While Anglicus claims only that his "De regionibus" covers regions mentioned in the Bible, Gautier-Dalché notes that he actually goes far beyond that.

With bookplate, a few old marginal annotations and underscoring, and a contemporary owner's inscription. Title-page reinforced in the gutter and stained, a long tear in leaf z6 partly repaired. Occasional browning and some marginal staining, otherwise in very good condition. Binding with backboard replaced.

Goff B-138; GW 3410; ISTC ib00138000; Proctor 592; cf. Pitts, Le livre des regions (2006), p. 425; Thorndike II, p. 424.



Inscribed by the editor

25. BAUMGARTEN AUF BREITENBACH, Martin von. Peregrinatio in Aegyptum, Arabiam, Palaestinam, & Syriam... Studio et opera M. Christophori Donaveri, Ratisponensis.

Nuremberg, Paul Kauffmann, 1594. 4°. With the author's woodcut arms on verso of title page. Modern full calf with giltstamped red spine label. Marbled endpapers. All edges red. € 18 000



Rare: the first and only separate edition of one of the most important early descriptions of a journey through the Middle East. An English edition appeared in Churchill's "A Collection of Voyages and Travels" in 1704, a Russian edition was published in 1794. Martin von Baumgarten (also: Baumgartner, 1473–1535) from Breitenbach in Austria visited the Middle East from April 1507 to July 1508. His account includes a report on the dexterousness of the Arabian youths in handling boats, of the capacity for swimming among the Arabs, and of Muslim circumcision. "The account of his travels was compiled from his diary and that of his servant" (Cox) by the Regensburg theologian Christoph Donauer (1564–1611), who also provides a biography of Baumgarten in the preface.

Upper hinge and slight paper flaw to fol. E4 professionally repaired. At the foot of the title page, the present copy is inscribed by Donauer to the Regensburg senator Georg Sigmund Hamman (1562–1627): "Ornatissimo viro, domino Georgio Siegismundo Hammano etc. compatri meo dilecto offero M.C.D." (the initials written as an elegant humanist monogram). An appealing copy.

VD 16, B 914. BNHCat, B 165. Röhricht 579 (p. 167). Tobler 65. Blackmer 95. Cox, I, 223. Howgego B49. Cobham-Jeffery 3. Gay 36. Aboussouan 71. Not in Atabey.

Rare work on falconry and cormorant fishing

26. 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.



Early 19th century reports on the coastal settlements between Abu Dhabi and Ajman

27. BERGHAUS, Heinrich. *Geo-hydrographisches Memoir zur Erklärung und Erläuterung der reduzirten Karte vom Persischen Golf.*

Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1832. 4°. With a lithographed map of Syria. Period black marbled papered boards with a green paper title label in manuscript. *Sold*



First edition. A detailed discussion of the Arabian Gulf coast in the early 19th century, with chapters on "the environs of the Mussendom promontory", "The Arabian coast between Ras Sheikh Monsud and Shaum", "The Pirate Coast", "The coast of danger between Debai and Eas Reccan", "Islands in the great bay between Debai and Ras Reccan", "Bahrein and its environs", and "The coast between Katif-Bey and the mouth of the Shatt al-Arab". Includes details on pearl fishing and notes on all the coastal settlements, today forming the United Arab Emirates: "Amelgawein", "Aymaun", "Shargah", "Debai" ("the inhabitants belong to the Beni Yass tribe and number some 1200 persons ... Pearlring yields an annual revenue of 20–30 000 dollars ... The only freshwater springs are in the three small date gardens beyond the city"), and "Abuthubbi or Buthabin, a city with a small fortress", etc. Published as part of a "collection of articles relating to the geography and hydrography of Asia". The other six parts of this rare work include a cartographical analysis of India, the Philippines, Assam, Bhutan, Syria, Arabia and the Nile, and the Himalaya. H. K. W. Berghaus (1797–1884) is most famous in connection with his cartographical work. Foot of spine shows chipping of marbled paper, but overall a very good copy.

Macro 532. Not in Gay.

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

28. [BIBLE—POLYGLOT]. *Psalterium, Hebr[a]eum, Gr[a]ecu[m], Arabicu[m], & Chald[a]eu[m], cu[m] tribus Latinis i[n]terp[re]tat[i]o[n]ibus & glossis.*

(Colophon: Genoa, Pietro Paulo Porro, November 1516). 2° (33.5 × 25 cm). Title-page and first double-page opening of the main text printed in red and black, the former with a woodcut arabesque border, Porro's white on black woodcut leek device on the final leaf. With parallel text in Hebrew, Latin (3 versions), Greek, Arabic and Chaldean Aramaic (set in roman, Greek, Hebrew and Arabic type), giving 8 columns to each double-page spread (the 8th for notes) with 41 lines per columns, and 13 woodcut floriated initials (5 Latin, 4 Hebrew, 2 Greek and 2 Arabic). 16th-century blind-tooled brown calf. Rebacked and with later endpapers. € 85 000



First polyglot edition of any part of the Bible, and the first significant polyglot work ever published: a psalter in Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, Chaldean Aramaic and Latin, and a pioneering work of both biblical scholarship and book production. It is of the utmost importance in several further respects: the second book printed in Arabic from movable type (following Gregorio de Gregorii's *Kitab salat as-sawa'i*, a book of hours for the Lebanese Melchites, printed in 1514), and the earliest Arabic printing of any portion of the Bible. It also contains the first edition of the Aramaic text of the Psalter and offers for the first time Kabbalistic texts from the Zohar. Furthermore, Giustiniani's commentary provides the first substantial biographical reference to Columbus, making it an important *Americanum*.

With a contemporary owner's inscription and marginal and interlinear manuscript notes. With water stains, mostly confined to quires A, E and F, and an occasional leaf slightly browned. Binding rebeked as noted and carefully restored with the edges and corners repaired. A pioneering work of biblical scholarship, Arabic printing and the study of Christopher Columbus.

Alden & Landis 516/4; Darlow & Moule 1411, 1634 & 2401; Sabin 66468; Smitskamp, Philologia Orientalia 236. The Gospels illustrated

29. [BIBLIA ARABICO-LATINA – EVANGELIUM]. Arba'at Anajil Yasu' al-Masih Sayyidina al-Muqaddasah. Sacrosancta quatuor Iesu Christi D. N. Evangelia. Arabice scripta, Latine reddita.

Rome, Typographia Medicea, (1591)–1619. 2° (260 × 366 mm). 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.



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

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

Paris, 1787–1843. 14 volumes, some in 2 parts. 4°. With woodcuts on title-pages; occasional illustrations, including folding plates (at least 1 hand-coloured), to show facsimiles of manuscripts, maps, miniatures, etc.; some texts (for example Manchu in vol. 13) printed in red and black. Set in roman and italic type, with extensive use of the printing office's extensive collection of non-Latin types (Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Samaritan, Syriac, Armenian, Sanscrit, Mongolian, Manchu (a variant of the Mongolian), Tibetan, Chinese and perhaps more). Uniform tree sheepskin (ca. 1835–ca. 1845), richly gold-tooled spines. € 12 500

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



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

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

Catalogue of plants of the Arabian Peninsula, with scientific names in Latin, Arabic and Persian

31. 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.

Staffleu & Cowan 556.

Original photos of Blunt's Arabian horses

32. BLUNT, Anne. *Sheikh Obeyd Stud*. 1907.

Ain Shems, Cairo, 1907. 8°. With 16 a total of pasted photographic illustrations and hand written captions. € 4500

Unique illustrated copy: the booklet, rare in itself, is interleaved with original black-and-white photos showing the Arabians Jamil, Ghazala, Ghádia, Ghazieh, Ghazwa, Kerima, Gháreb, Ghadír, Ghánim, and Antar (with Sheikh Mutlak).

Together with her husband, the poet Wilfred Scawen Blunt, Anne Blunt (1837–1917) founded the Crabbet Arabian stud. To this day, the vast majority of purebred Arabian horses trace their lineage to at least one Crabbet ancestor. The Blunts came to Syria in 1878 to locate the best Arabian horses for their stud. “Their strategy for obtaining breeding stock was to go into the desert to buy from the Bedouins who bred the horses. They wished to acquire the original old blood-lines with a provenance beyond dispute” (Lovell). From the collection of Colin C. Pearson (1926–87), The Arab Horse Society, with his posthumous bookplate, annotated in pencil on front cover: “Illustrated copy, very precious”.



The Life of Saladin in Arabic

33. BOHA-EDDIN (Yusuf ibn Rafi' IBN SHADDAD al-Mausili) and Albert SCHULTENS (ed.). [Sirat al-Sultan al-alik al-Nasr Salih al-Din]. Vita et res gestae Sultani, Almalichi Alnasiri, Saladini...

Leiden, Samuel Luchtmans, 1732. 2°. Four parts in 1 volume. T. p. printed in red and black, Arabic and Latin text in two columns. Contemporary blindstamped vellum on seven raised bands with faded ms. title to spine. € 9500



First edition (reprinted in 1755). The eminent Arabian writer and statesman Bohaddin, better known in the East as Ibn-Sjeddad, “wrote several works on Jurisprudence and Moslem Divinity; but the only one that can be interesting to us is his ‘Life and Actions of Saladin’, which, with other pieces connected with the same subject, was published by Albert Schultens, at Leyden, in 1732, accompanied by a somewhat inelegant Latin translation, also by notes, and a Geographical Index. This work affords a favourable specimen of the historical compositions of the Arabs [...] The enthusiasm with which every thing about [Saladin] is narrated, and the anecdotes which the author, from his own personal knowledge, is able to communicate respecting that extraordinary character, give his work a great degree of interest” (Enc. Britannica, Suppl. 11 [1824], p. 352f).

An appealing copy in Dutch blindstamped vellum from the Berne Abbey, home of the Premonstratensians of Heeswijk, North Brabant, and the oldest extant religious community in the Netherlands (their stamp on t. p.). Modern protective flyleaves (but original pastedowns). Slight wrinkling to final pages; otherwise clean and unbrowned.

Schmurrer 148, no. 175. Gay 2238. OCLC 21516733. Cf. Fück 107. Not in Smitskamp.

Luxury Palestine Souvenir Album

34. [BONFILS, Félix]. Jerusalem.

(Palestine, 1880s). Oblong album (445 × 315 mm) with 71 large albumen photographic prints, mostly ca. 22 × 28 cm, signed and captioned in the negative (in French and English), mounted on both sides of the album's leaves. Includes a three-part folding panorama of Jerusalem from Mount Olivet, measuring 82 × 21 cms. Ornamental endpapers printed in gilt. Original auburn morocco with gilt upper cover. All edges gilt. € 18 000

A rare and unusually massive Palestine souvenir album containing 71 photographs by the renowned studio of Félix Bonfils (1831–85), the French-born photographer who had come to the Levant with General d'Hautpoul in 1860 and remained active in the East. Based in Beirut, Bonfils produced thousands of photographs depicting Palestine,



Egypt, Syria, Greece and other parts of the Ottoman Empire. In the early days of western tourism to the Middle East, his works soon became popular as souvenirs. The photographs were available both separately and as individually arranged albums, but sets of this scope were uncommon, very few exceeding fifty images. The sumptuous binding which the owner chose underlines that this was a luxury souvenir for a more than ordinarily wealthy traveller. It features landscapes and city views, famous sights such as Jaffa Gate (Bab el-Khalil), sites sacred to the three religions (Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Church of the Flagellation, Al-Aqsa Mosque, Mosque of Omar, Wailing Wall), but also sights outside Jerusalem, including Hebron, Bethlehem, the Dead Sea, the River Jordan, Jericho, Wadi el-Kelt, Khan-el-Ahmar, Bethany, Nazareth, and Emmaus.

The photographs occasionally show some insignificant loss of contrast, but are altogether in good condition. A few edge flaws to the cardboard leaves, including a chafe mark across the lower edge where the paper has buckled. Binding in good condition, with occasional scuffing (more obvious on lower cover). A fine album of photographs of Palestine.

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

35. BRAECKLE, Jacques de. *Memoires du voiage de Constantinople de Jacques de Braclé seigneur de Bassecourt.*

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

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

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

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

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





36. BRASAVOLA, Antonio Musa. Examen omnium syruporum, quorum publicus usus est.

Lyon, Jean & François Frellon (colophon: Jean Barbou), 1540. 8°. With a woodcut device on title-page. Contemporary vellum. € 8500

Second edition of an examination of syrups and liquid medication, written in the form of an imaginary dialogue between Brasavola and *senex*, an old man. The Italian botanist and physicist Antonio Musa Brasavola (1500–1555), was an expert on the works of Galen and was heavily influenced by his work. Galen’s work set the template voor Islamic medicine. The first edition was published in 1538 in Venice.

Binding slightly damaged, remnants of leather ties, now disappeared. Some marginal owner’s notes and underlinings in text in ink, slightly browned. Overall a good copy.

Adams B2693; Durling 685.

Examination of medical pills, heavily influenced by Galen

37. BRASAVOLA, Antonio Musa. Examen omnium catapotiorum, vel pilularum, quarum apud pharmacopolas usus est.

Lyon, Jean Pullon, 1545. 8°. With a woodcut device on title-page and some woodcut initials. Contemporary vellum. € 8500

Rare second edition of an examination of all the pills that were commonly used in apothecaries, written by Brasavola and dedicated to Alphonso d’Este, then the son of the duke of Ferrara, Italy. The first edition was published in 1543 in Basel. The Italian botanist and physicist Antonio Musa Brasavola (1500–1555), was an expert on the works of Galen and was heavily influenced by his work. Galen’s work set the template voor Islamic medicine.

Waterstain in upper outer corner and lower margin, and minor foxing. Binding slightly soiled.

Overall a good copy.

USTC (3 copies), not in Adams or Durling.



Imaginary dialogue between an old man and a physician

38. BRASAVOLA, Antonio Musa. Examen omnium electuariorum, pulverum, et confectionum.

Venice, Vincentii Valgreisii, 1548. 8°. With a woodcut device on title-page and enlarged on last page. Later stiff paper wrappers. € 9500

First edition of a work on different medications, including powders, written in the form of an imaginary dialogue between Brasavola and *senex*, the old man. The Italian botanist and physicist Antonio Musa Brasavola (1500–1555), was an expert on the works of Galen and was heavily influenced by his work. Galen’s work set the template voor Islamic medicine. A second edition appeared one year later, printed in Venice.

Waterstain in lower margin, not affecting text, otherwise in good condition.

Adams B-2685; Durling 677.

“first ‘medical dictionary’—an invaluable storehouse of facts—and fancies” (Wightman)

39. BRUNFELS, Otto. Onomastikon medicinae.

Strasbourg, Johann Schott, (14 April) 1534. 2° (212 × 308 mm). With full-page woodcut on fol. 6v showing Saints Cosmas and Damian, the patron saints of physicians. Contemporary full vellum binding. € 9500



First edition of this Renaissance dictionary of natural science compiled by Otto Brunfels, the “father of German botany”, best known for pioneering the emancipation of that field from mediaeval herbalism. “Brunfels’ passion for compiling and organizing reference material [...] was fully exhibited in his ‘Onomastikón’, a comprehensive dictionary containing a wealth of material related to medicine, botany, alchemy, and metrology” (DSB). Designed “for the use of physicians and apothecaries” (ibid.), the volume bears ample witness to the pre-eminence of Arabic medicine during the Middle Ages and early modern period, including a long discussion of Galenus, whose works were channeled into the West mainly through Arabic scholars, and entries on Ibn Sina (Avicenna), “natione Arabs, [...] a medicis Princeps vocatur”, as well as Ibn Rushd (Averroes), “Avicennae coevus, multae eruditionis philosophus et medicus, qui cum maxima laude et ipse Aristotelis libros est commentatus”. Insignificant browning with very slight brownstaining and worming near end (confined to margins); a few occasional humanist annotations with an 18th century handwritten note of acquisition (purchased from sale of the Wille library in St Petersburg) on the rear pastedown. A good, tight copy.

VD 16, B 8525. Adams B 2928. BM-STC German 156. DSB II, 537. Ferchl 73. Wellcome I, 1106. Wightman 112.

Navigation in the Arabian Gulf

40. CARRINGTON, Robert C. List of Light-Houses and Light-Vessels in British India, Including the Red Sea and Coast of Arabia.

Calcutta, Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, 1880. Oblong 8°. With a folding colour map. Contemporary printed boards with blue cloth spine. € 3500

1880 issue of the British India Light Houses Series, as published annually by the Marine Survey Department of Calcutta between 1876 and 1920. The present issue was reproduced in 1993 by the Nautical Research Centre in Petaluma, California. The lighthouses on the Arabian Peninsula are at Perim and Aden in Yemen.

Slight tears to folds of map; a damaged portion has been repaired with Japanese paper. Stamps of the Admiralty Library; latterly in the Library Services of the UK’s Ministry of Defence (with their withdrawal stamp on the upper cover).

OCLC 499731964; cf. 43575732 (1993 Petaluma reprint).



Geographical description/atlas of the old world, including the Middle East. With 33 maps and bound in well-preserved, gold-tooled contemporary calf



41. CELLARIUS, Christoph. Notitia orbis antiqui, sive geographia plenior, ab ortu rerumpublicarum ad constantinorum tempora orbis terrarium faciem declarans. ... et novis tabulis geographicis ... illustravit.

(Volume 1:) Cambridge, John Owen, 1703; (volume 2:) Amsterdam, Caspar Fritsch, 1706. 2 volumes. 4°. With engraved author’s portrait, 33 engraved double-page maps and 1 engraved double-page plate. Contemporary calf, richly gold tooled spines and binding edges, double gilt fillets on sides. € 5000

Second edition of a geographical description/atlas of Europe, Asia, the Middle East and North Africa on the basis of classical and other sources (such as medieval Hebrew), with 33 detailed maps. Volume two opens with a part on Asia, including the Middle East, with chapters describing Syria, Palestine, Arabia and Mesopotamia, each with a detailed engraved map. Sandys considered *Notitia orbis antiqui* Cellarius's most important work. At the end of the second volume there are three pages of American interest, *Additamentum de nove orbe*.

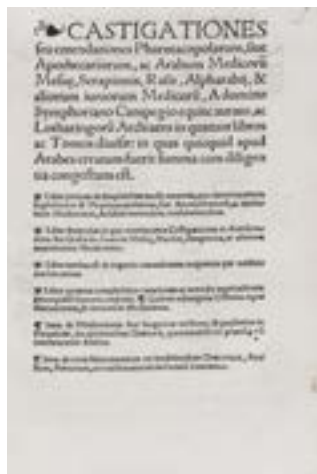
With owner's inscription on flyleaf and title-page. Although the work is slightly browned as usual and contains a few spots and stains, the maps are printed with very crisp impressions; good copy. The binding slightly bumped at the corners and a couple minor spots on the sides, otherwise very good with the tooling very well-preserved.

ESTC T144498; cf. Sabini 11655 (1731–1732 ed.); Sandys I, p. 369.

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

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

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



First and only edition of a work on the history of medicine by the French doctor Symphorien Champier (1472–1539). During his career Champier switched several times from being appreciative to critical towards Arab authors. In one of his earlier works, he describes Avicenna (Ibn Sina) as “a man of most outstanding genius and certainly the most distinguished of all” (Siraisi). On the other hand, he later criticised Italian doctors, “who allowed their schools to be occupied by ‘Arabs, Persians, Indians and Mahometans” (Siraisi). In the present work, which he wrote late in his career, he takes a more moderate view, admitting that Arabs indeed made useful contributions to the study of medicine, and calling Avicenna the noblest of them all. The text can be seen as a brief history of medicine, dividing it in three sections: Greek, Latin and Arabic medicine. For the Latin he makes a distinction between *Latini*, those who follow Galen and Hippocrates (Boqrat), and *barbari*, those who set out their own path.

With some manuscript annotations in the margins. The two parts bound in reverse order. Very slightly browned and some occasional minor spots. Binding has the corners bumped and the spine soiled. Overall a very good copy.

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

Declaring Arabic medicinal plants “pernicious and venomous” for Europeans

43. CHAMPIER, Symphorien. Hortus Gallicus, pro Gallis in Gallia scriptus, veruntamen non minus Italis, Germanis, & Hispanis, qua[m] Gallis necessarius...

Including:

- Campus Elysus Galliae Amoenitate refertus: in quo sunt medicinæ compositæ, herbæ & plantæ virentes: in quo quicquid apud Indos, Arabes, & Poenos reperitur...
- Periarchon id est de principiis utriusque philosophiæ, ...

Lyon, Melchior & Gaspar Trechsel, 1533. 3 parts in 1 volume. 8°. With 3 title-pages each with the same woodcut device, the woodcut arms of Champier and Terrail (Champier's wife) in mirror image (plus 2 repeats), the Terrail arms at the end, 14 woodcut decorated initials plus 9 repeats, and a vine-leaf ornament. Gold-tooled red goatskin morocco by Hippolyte Duru for Joachim Gomez de la Cortina, Marqués de Morante, each board with Morante's crowned coat of arms and his crowned JGC cipher monogram in each of the four corners and 3 of the 6 spine compartments. € 18 000



First issue of the first and only edition, in the original Latin, of a three related treatises arguing against the European use of the new medicinal plants that were beginning to find their way from the Middle East or “India” to European botanical gardens along with the great Arabic works of medical botany. Symphorien Champier (1471/72–ca. 1539), a humanist physician in Lyons, mixes elements of climate, ethnicity, nationalism and religion to claim that the exotic medicines were often “pernicious and venomous” for Europeans, and he proposes indigenous alternatives to them (God in his wisdom provides each region with the plants it needs). He takes this even to a national level within Europe, based on the differing character and nature of the people of different nations. He was influenced by Brunfels, who had made similar arguments for Germans to use German plants.

With an early owner’s name on the title-page. Joachim Gomez de la Cortina (1808–1868), a Spanish senator and rector of the University of Madrid, was one of the leading bibliophiles of his day. The elegant binding is signed by Hippolyte Duru (1803–1884) in Paris and dated 1850. With waterstains and browning in the first 2 and last 2 leaves and the foot of 2 leaves in part 2, but otherwise in very good condition. The binding fine, a couple tiny insignificant scuff marks on the edges and a small label removed from the back paste-down. A lovely copy of a fascinating work, reflecting European fears of Arabic medical botany.

Allut 39; Baudrier XII, p. 240; Durling 934; Cat. lib. Gomez de la Cortina 11755 (this copy); for the binder Duru: Flety, p. 65.

Napoleon’s Ambitions in the East

44. CHANLAIRE, Pierre Gregoire & Edme MENTELLE.

Carte du théâtre de la Guerre en Orient.

Paris, Chanlaire & Mentelle, 1798–1799. Original outline colour.

Dissected and laid on linen in two sections, 880 × 940 mm & 660 × 940 mm. € 48 000

A two-sheet wall map showing Prussia, Turkey, Egypt and Abyssinia in the west, and the Aral Sea in Kazakhstan, Persia, Arabia and Somalia in the east. Two inset maps show the routes from Siré to Gondar and from Gondar to the sources of the Nile. According to the inscription, the map is based on that of “the late J. B. Laborde” (Jean-Benjamin de Laborde [1734–94], a traveller and musician), with amendments; however we have been unable to trace a map of the region by him. The vast map was published to satisfy French interest when their seemingly-unstoppable General Bonaparte turned his attention to the conquest of Egypt in 1798. Already Napoleon had captured Malta en route to Egypt, and the oval title vignette shows him overseeing the burial of the French dead under Pompey’s Pillar after the capture of the important port city of Alexandria (July 1798).

After the defeat of the Mameluk army at the Battle of the Pyramids it was Napoleon’s intention to subdue the rest of the Ottoman Empire before moving to threaten British interests in India. However, as the political situation in Paris was deteriorating, Napoleon decided to leave his army in Egypt in 1799, returning to France to become First Consul. His army was less fortunate, surrendering to the British at Alexandria in 1801.

This map is very scarce: the French citizens’ interest in maps of the Orient evaporated as quickly as Napoleon’s.



Influential pharmacopoeia, including one of the first recipes for theriac

45. CHARAS, Moyse. [Engraved title-page:] Pharmacopoea regia Galenice 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, Moyse.** Pharmacopoea regia Galenica.

(2) **CHARAS, Moyse.** Pharmacopoea regia chymica.

(3) **CHARAS, Moyse.** 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. Contemporary blind-tooled vellum. € 8500

Reissue of the first Latin edition of a pharmacopoeia compiled by the French apothecary Moysse Charas (1618–1698). The pharmacopoeia “begins with a hundred-page introduction to ancient (Galenic) and modern (chemical) pharmacy. The remainder of the volume was divided almost evenly between traditional and chemical preparations. ... In a long section on the elements he openly took the side of the chemists stating that the four elements were insufficient to explain observations. ... The chemical section included plates illustrating chemical equipment as well as chemical characters and symbols”. (Debus)

Charas “attained European celebrity in 1668, when the plague swept France, as the first French pharmacist to prepare the famous Theriac. ... “ (Hagelin). In the third part the Latin translation of this text on theriac is given, along with Charas's work on vipers.

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

Krivatsy 2363; cf. Hagelin, p. 148, A.G. Debus, The French paracelsians: the chemical challenge to medical and scientific tradition in early modern France (1991), pp. 130–131.

46. [COLLECTION—TREATIES]. [Collection of treaty articles relating to commercial transactions of subjects of the Austrian state in the Ottoman Empire]. Avusturya devleti tebaasinin Memalik-i Osmaniyyede ticaretlerine ait mevadd-i ahdiyye mecmuasidir.

Vienna, Dar tiba' al-imberaturiyy (k. k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei), 1846. Printed in black with red headings, within printed gilt rules. Illuminated head-piece and 'unwan printed in three colours and gilt, in imitation of manuscript illumination. Gilt tail-piece.

Bound with: (2) Raccolta dei trattati e delle principali convenzioni concernanti il commercio e la navigazione dei sudditi Austriaci negli Stati della Porta Ottomana. Ibid., 1844.

Large 8°. Contemporary green morocco binding with fore-edge flap, covers giltstamped with an oriental design. All edges gilt. € 7500

The full text of 19 trade treaties, in Ottoman Turkish throughout, closed between the Austrian and the Ottoman Empire between 1110/1699 (Peace of Karlovac) and 1259/1844. Bound in the same volume is the 1844 Italian-language edition, containing the texts of the various treaties in their respective original European language, with an Italian translation on the opposite pages.

Ownership “C Fr Jelinek 1855” signed to endpaper. The Turkish text shows occasional insignificant foxing, as common; altogether very well preserved. A splendidly bound copy.

Zenker, BO II, 805.



Suppressing the East African slave trade in the Gulf region

47. COLOMB, Philip Howard. Slave-catching in the Indian Ocean. A record of naval experiences.

London, Longmans, Green & Co., 1873. 8°. With 8 steel-engraved plates including the frontispiece and a folding map of the Indian Ocean, Red Sea and the Gulf, hand-coloured in outline. Red cloth. € 4500

First edition (only edition until a 1968 facsimile) of a very detailed and well-illustrated account of a British naval campaign to suppress the East African slave trade in the years 1868 to 1870, published only eight years after the end of the U.S. Civil War and the abolition of slavery there. Slavery was not outlawed in the Ottoman Empire (which at the time of publication included Egypt and what is now

Iraq) until 1882, and in Iran and most of the Gulf States not until the 20th century. The author, Captain Philip Howard Colomb (1831–99), was Commander of the HMS Dryad from 1868 to 1870 and led the campaign. He operated primarily in and around the Gulf, Oman and Zanzibar and captured seven slave ships during those two years.

The illustrations show the Dryad and some of the slave ships, individual and group portraits of slaves encountered during the campaign, and views of ports where slave trading occurred. The map shows the Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea, Red Sea and the Gulf, including Madagascar and the other islands. The first chapter relates Colomb's voyage to Aden, where he took command of the Dryad, and the next two chapters provide extensive background information to place the account of the campaign in context.

Colomb's account of his own campaign includes chapters on individual regions (Bombay, Muscat, Oman, the Gulf, Madagascar, Zanzibar, etc.) and on various topics (slaves on board, the slave market, etc.). Bookplate "HW". Spine sunned; insignificant foxing in the folding map, but otherwise in fine condition.

Garrick, "Indian Ocean, post-exploration", in: Speake, *Literature of travel and exploration* (2003), pp. 608–610. WorldCat (4 copies). *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie* 5 (1873), p. 117.



48. CONSTABLE, C. G. and A. W. STIFFE. Asia: Persian Gulf.

London, Admiralty, 1865. 65.5 × 102 cm.

€ 15 000

Engraved chart of the Arabian Gulf with inset maps of "Abu Thabi", "Khaur Fakan", Charak, Hanjam, El Kais and Kasm. Including tidal information, compass roses, soundings, sandbanks and coastal profiles. First published in 1862, large corrections in September 1865. Signs of contemporary use.

Tooley IV, 217. Cf. Henze I, 636. Tooley I, 293. Cf. Sultan bin M. Al-Qasimi, *The Gulf in Historic Maps* (2nd ed.), p. 310 (smaller variant with occasional departures). Not in the Al Ankary collection.

49. [CONSTANTINOPLE PEEPSHOW]. La Fête du Bairam à Constantinople. / Das Bairams-Fest in Constantinopel. / The bairam ad Konstantinople.

[Paris?], c. 1815. Oblong 8° (168 × 228 mm). Hand-colored lithographed upper cover and 7 hand-colored lithographed scenes bound concertina-style and extending to approximately 850 mm. € 15 000

A fine example of a peepshow, consisting of six cut away scenes and one back scene on the inside of the lower cover. When viewed through the holes in the upper cover a lively, three-dimensional scene is revealed, a festival crowd in a long street of Constantinople, terminating at the port. An intact example of a fragile piece. No copies recorded in OCLC.

Some soiling and wear to cover, bellows intact, minor damage to a few figures, minor spots of toning.



"Ces arabes paroissent destiné à jouer un grand rôle dans l'histoire"

50. [CORANCEZ, Louis Alexandre Olivier de]. Histoire des Wahabis, depuis leur origine jusqu'à la fin de 1809.

Paris, Crapelet, 1810. 8°. Remains of the original grey temporary wrappers. Stored in a gilt modern quarter morocco box.

€ 6500

First edition of this fundamental study of Wahhabism, not translated into Arabic until 2005 ("Tarih al-wahhabiyyin mundu naṣ'ati-him hatta 'am 1809 m.", published in Riyadh). Corancez had lived in Aleppo for eight years as French consul. He married a Syrian

and had first-hand information about the Wahhabi movement in Egypt, Syria, and Baghdad. He published his book soon after the followers of the Muslim reformer Abd-el Wahhab conquered the holy cities of Mecca and Medina in 1805, an event that fueled a strong interest in the movement throughout Europe. “This sect, which abhorred all loose living, attracted the attention of a number of travellers. Corancez’ account of the Wahabis precedes by many years that of Burckhardt, which was published posthumously in 1830, although both men were living and travelling in Syria at the same time, and presumably knew each other” (Atabey). As Burrell comments, “the final merits – and challenges – of this book are [...] that] Corancez was prepared to reflect upon a range of issues which remain relevant and controversial, for many people in the Middle East today. These include the nature of Islam and its apparent resistance to self-doubt and the challenge of change, the complex attitude adopted by Muslims to Christians and Jews, the status of the Prophet Mohammed within Islam, the reasons for the enduring nature of despotic rule in the Middle East, the significance of the different status afforded men and women [...]”.

Includes the sometimes-lacking errata final leaf. Slight brownstaining as common; untrimmed as issued with the publisher’s temporary grey-blue wrapper largely preserved. Spine chipped; upper cover frayed and partly pasted to half-title. The Atabey copy (in contemporary half morocco) sold for £3800 at Sotheby’s in 2002.



Macro, *Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula*, 750. Atabey 282. Gay 346f. Quérard I, 143. Not in Blackmer.

With material on the Prophet Muhammad and Islam

51. COTOVICUS, Johannes. *Itinerarium Hierosolymitanum et Syriacum*.

Antwerp, Jeroen Verdussen, 1619. Large 4°. With engraved title vignette, 3 engraved plates, 57 text engravings (9 page-sized), and a large folding letterpress table “Synopsis Reipublicae Venetae”, measuring 166 cm. Contemporary vellum with ms. spine title. Traces of ties. € 9500



First edition. Jan van Kootwijk (Cotwyck, d. 1639), a law professor at the University of Utrecht, travelled to the Levant in 1598–99 via Corfu, Zante, Crete, Rhodes, and Cyprus (each island with a map in the text). “His description of Cyprus [...] is an extremely important account coming from an educated and observant traveller who saw Cyprus less than three decades after the Turkish conquest of 1570–71” (Bank of Cyprus). It includes much material on the Prophet Muhammad and Islam. Many of the illustrations are based on those published in Jean Zuallart’s account and include many in Jerusalem, as well as fine maps of the northern and eastern Mediterranean, views of Jaffa, Tripolis, and Venice; inscriptions, plans, etc. Long descriptions of Crete and Cyprus are given in the text. This copy with bookplate of “H. Coene, Pastor, Ingoyhem” on title (with a bio-bibliographical note in red ink); earlier ownership “Ex Libris De Beiz” on pastedown. The preliminaries include a separate preface, sometimes omitted, “Ad lectorem peregrinantem paraenesis”. The frequently missing five tables on the history of Venice have been pasted together to form a single, man-size leporello (with a repaired tear near the top). There are two issues of the first edition: one with the view of Jerusalem on the title (as here, a repeat of the engraving on p. 285), the other with Verdussen’s device in place of the view. A Flemish translation appeared in 1620. Upper corner of flyleaf clipped; occasional insignificant browning. A fine, complete copy.

Blackmer 416. Tiele 273. Röbriicht 839. Tobler p. 87f. Cobham/Jeffery, p. 13. Brunet II, 331. Laor 220 & 993. Zacharakis (1982) 800–804. BM 6:373 (814). Weber II, 224 (p. 49). Aboussouan 476. Chauvin XI, 504 (p. 158); XII, 393 (p. 104). Cf. Bank of Cyprus 25. Navari 61. Not in Atabey.

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

52. 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. 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).

English summaries and partial translations of Portuguese documents on the East Indies and other eastern regions

53. DANVERS, Frederick Charles. Report to the Secretary of State for India in council on the Portuguese records relating to the East Indies, contained in the Archivo da Torre do Tombo, and the Public Libraries at Lisbon and Evora.

(Colophon: London, Eyre and Spottiswoode), 1892. Large 8° (24 × 15 cm). With a folding lithographed map of Arabia, India, Southeast Asia and the East Indies. Contemporary bright blue cloth with the royal coat of arms of Portugal in gold on front board.

Sold



A detailed English-language account of historical documents on the Portuguese in the Arabian peninsula, India, Ceylon, the East Indies and the Far East from 1498 to 1798, summarizing and extensively quoting (in English translation) documents from the Portuguese archives. Sections I–IV cover Portuguese India in general, 1498–1798, while the remaining sections cover specific regions: The Red Sea and Persian Gulf, Ceylon, Malacca and China and Japan. Danvers's Portuguese was weak and he had difficulty with the early handwriting, noting in the introduction that he frequently required the assistance of "Mr. Henriques, a most experienced linguist". Since it was an official government report, moreover, many in and outside the colonial government made decisions and decided policies based on Danvers's information. One therefore needs to take his version of events into account when studying British colonial activities in the East, even when he makes an error.

Only slightly browned throughout. Binding only very slightly rubbed along the extremities, spine slightly discoloured. Overall in very good condition.

D'Anville's cartographic study of Egypt, with excellent maps

54. D'ANVILLE, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon. Mémoires sur l'Égypte ancienne et moderne, suivis d'une description du Golfe Arabique ou de la Mer Rouge.

Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1766. 4°. With 6 engraved maps (5 folding) and 1 engraved plan. Contemporary mottled calf, gold-tooled spine and board edges. € 5500



First and only edition of an excellent cartographic study of Egypt, illustrated with remarkably accurate maps and plans. They show ancient Egypt, Alexandria, Memphis region, Lower Egypt with the Sinai Peninsula, Upper Egypt, and the Red Sea with part of present-day Saudi Arabia (including Mecca and Medina) and Yemen.

Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville (1697–1782) was certainly one the most acclaimed cartographers of 18th-century France and "contributed greatly to the renaissance of geography and cartography ..." (DSB). The accuracy of his maps of Egypt was confirmed during Napoleon's campaign in 1799.

Contemporary owner's inscription on endpaper struck through. Some light browning, otherwise in very good condition.

Gay, Bibl. de l'Afrique et l'Arabe 32; Ibrahim-Hilmy, p. 85; for the author: DSB I, pp. 175–176.

First comprehensive description of ancient and modern Egypt

55. [DESCRIPTION DE L'ÉGYPTE]. Description de l'Égypte, ou recueil des observations et des recherches, qui ont été faites en égypte pendant l'expédition de l'armée Française.

Paris, C. L. F. Panckoucke, 1820–1829. A total of 36 vols.: 26 text vols. (4°) and 10 atlas vols. (elephant 2°). With coloured frontispiece and 899 engraved plates and maps, many double-page-sized and folded. Slightly later English half calf, professionally repaired in places. € 185 000



Second edition of this monumental work (the first was published from 1809 onwards), the first comprehensive description of ancient and modern Egypt. Commissioned by Napoleon during his Egyptian campaign between 1798 and 1801, this encompassing historical, archaeological, art-historical, and natural-historical account of the country was realised through the efforts of the Institut d'Égypte in Cairo. Its influence was enormous, establishing Egyptology as an intellectual discipline and nurturing a passion for Egyptian art throughout the Western World. Edited by some of the leading intellectual figures in France, the Description also includes contributions from celebrated artists such as Jacques Barraband, Pierre-Joseph Redouté, Geoffrey Saint-Hilaire, Jules-César Savigny and others. More than 150 scholars and scientists and some 2000 artists, designers and engravers were involved in its preparation. The success of the publication was such that work on the second edition (known as the “Pancoucke edition”) began before the first was completed. The text was expanded into a greater number of volumes, now printed in a smaller format; new pulls were taken from the plates, and these were bound with many of the large-format plates folded into the new, reduced dimensions. A splendid, clean copy, complete with all the plates. An incomplete copy of the second edition of the *Description de l'Égypte* sold at Sotheby's for £68 750 in 2016.

Blackmer 526. Gay 1999. Brunet II, 617. Graesse II, 366. Cf. Monglond VIII, 268–343 (for the first edition). Nissen, BBI 2234. Nissen, ZBI 4608. Heritage Library, Islamic Treasures, s. v. “Art” (illustration).

“The acme of the age of reason”, complete with 3129 plates

56. DIDEROT, Denis and Jean Le Rond d'ALEMBERT. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers, par une Société de gens de lettres.

“Paris” [i. e., Geneva], “1751–1772” [i. e., 1771–1776]. 2°. 17 text vols., 11 plate vols., 5 vols. of supplements. Without the 2 index vols. Altogether 33 vols. with 3129 plates (doubles and triples counted as such) and the engraved frontispiece. Contemporary marbled calf, gilt, with double spine labels. € 75 000

Complete copy of the “greatest encyclopedia of science” (Horblit) with all text and plate volumes, second folio edition. The work remains important for its encompassing description and illustration of trades and technology at the threshold of the age of industrialism. The plates not only depict all the various trades, but also fishing, hunting, riding, anatomy, etc. All later attempts to surpass Diderot's effort turned out a “deserved failure. The Encyclopédie of Diderot and d'Alembert remained, and remains, unique” (PMM). Issued simultaneously with the final volumes of the original edition and even reproducing its predecessor's imprint down to the original years of publication. It can be distinguished from the first edition only by the missing accent over the word “Mathématique” and two additional composition errors in the title, for which reason the trade usually offers it as the original edition: indeed, among the more than fifty “Paris” folio editions of the “Encyclopédie” auctioned during the last decades, not a single one is identified as the Geneva reprint, although this edition's press-run was fully half as great as that of the Paris original.

The supplement volumes, which “had no formal connection with the original ‘Encyclopédie’ and involved a new group of contributors” (Darnton 33), are here present in the 1776–1777 edition published in Paris and Amsterdam, which is generally treated as part of the Paris first edition.

Lough 15–21 & 52–110. Darnton 34. Cf. PMM 200. Horblit 25.



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

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

Basel, Michael Isengrin, 1539. 8°. With woodcut device on title-page. 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-ḥašāʿes* (Book of the herbs), a translation of Dioscorides' famed treatise on materia medica by Estefan b. Bāsil and his master the celebrated physician-translator Honayn b. Eshāq (b. 192/808 at Hira), 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); VDI6 D2002 (5 copies); not in Adams.



Extremely rare issue of a pocket edition

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

Lyon, Thibaud Payen, 1546 (colophon: printed by Theobaldus Paganus, 1547). 16°. With a woodcut of a bearded man riding a horse on title-page. 18th-century calf; rebaked with original gold-tooled backstrip laid down. € 8500

Extremely rare first issue of this edition Jean Ruel's translation into Latin of Dioscorides's standard work on pharmacology, the most important botanical book up on to the 16th century. This is the first issue with the date on the title-page saying 1546.

With owner's inscription on title-page and pastedown. Some minor waterstains in last few leaves and in the gutter of the first 50 leaves; otherwise in very good condition. Rebaked, as noted.

Cf. USTC 149757; not in Adams; Durling; WorldCat.



First Venice edition

59. DIOSCORIDES, Pedanius. De medica materia libri sex, Ioanne Ruellio Sussionensi interprete.

Venice, Domenico Giglio, 1550. 16°. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment, remnants of leather ties, author's name in ink on lower edge. € 4750

First Venice edition of a medical work by the Greek physician and pharmacologist Pedanius Dioscorides (c. 40–90), translated by the French physician Jean Ruel. His *De materia medica*, an encyclopedic work on herbal medicine, was his fundamental work, and can be seen as the precursor of the many later pharmacopoeias. As a Greek in the service of the Roman Empire, he assembled all that was then known concerning the medicinal uses of plants, animals and minerals, adding information from his own experience accompanying the Roman army to Spain, the Middle East, North Africa and elsewhere, where he came to know many Persian, Indian and other exotic medicines.

With the bookplate of Kenneth K. Mackenzie (dated October 1934) on verso side of last blank page and a library stamp on pastedown. First and last few leaves with marginal waterstain, minor browning and some occasional spots. Binding slightly damaged on spine, but overall a very good copy.

Durling 1154; USTC 827015; not in Adams; cf. Garrison, p. 109.



Battling pirates from Madagascar to Madras

60. DOWNING, Clement. A compendious history of the Indian wars; with an account of the rise, progress, strength, and forces of Angria the Pyrate. ...

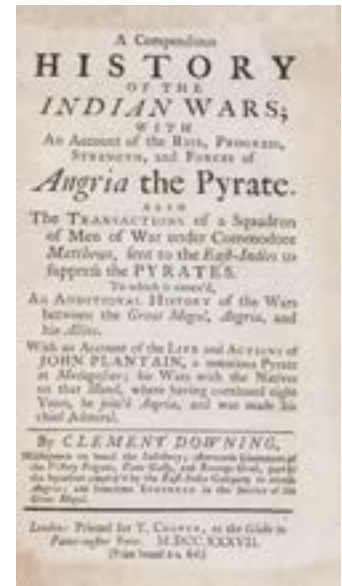
London, for T. Cooper, 1737. 12°. Contemporary sprinkled, tanned sheepskin. Re-backed in tan calf.

Sold

First (and only early English) edition of a classic pirate narrative by Clement Downing, a sailor and later officer in service of the British East India Company from 1715 to about 1730. He fought for both the British and its then ally the Moghul Empire, and paints a vivid picture of his adventures fighting pirates from Madagascar to the coasts of India. Most of the stories are his own eye-witness reports. The text is divided into 4 parts. The first and fourth parts provide considerable eye-witness information about Kanhoji Angria (1669–1729) from the Maratha Empire in western India, most famous as a pirate, but who began as leader of the Maratha navy in successful campaigns against the British, Dutch, Portuguese and the Mughal Empire. The third part begins in 1720 with the squadron of five ships sent out to Madagascar, the Arabian coast, the Gulf area and the west and east coasts of India under the command of Commodore Thomas Matthews in a largely unsuccessful campaign to suppress piracy. The third part gives an account of the life and actions of James Plantain, a notorious Jamaican-born English pirate who gradually gained control of nearly the whole of Madagascar from 1715 to 1728, when he was driven out.

With contemporary owner's name on endleaf. With the margins of the first and last leaf slightly browned, but still a very good copy. The original parts of the binding are worn, but it is now structurally sound. Eye-witness pirate stories, from their opponent's point of view.

ESTC T105582; Sabin 20777; cf. Gosse p. 32 (facsimile edition of 1924).



Portugal's political and economic decline, with extensive chapters on France and the Umayyad Caliphate



61. DULAC, Antonio Maximino. Genuína exposição do tremendo marasmo político em que cahiu Portugal, com desenganada indicação dos unicos remedios apropriados a' sua cura radical... Tomo I [- Tomo II].

Lisbon, Imprensa Nacional, 1834. 2 volumes bound as 1. 4°. With lithographed frontispiece and with a small woodcut Portuguese royal coat of arms on title-page of both parts. Contemporary half sheepskin, gold-tooled spine. € 2800

Rare first and only edition of a monograph on Portugal's political and economical decline, consisting of the two parts, by Antonio Maximino Dulac (1768–1850). The author examines the historical, political, agricultural and economic background of Portugal, comparing it to other European countries and trying to find “remedies” to “cure” the Portuguese state. In the first part Dulac deals at great length with France, whereas the second part deals, among others, with ancient Egypt and the Arabs in the Iberian Peninsula. He examines the Umayyad dynasty, especially the reign of Abdullah (855–912) and Abd-ar-Rahman III (889–961).

Some marginal (water)stains and some pages somewhat thumbed. Binding worn along the extremities, especially at the bottom of the spine. Overall in good condition.

Porbase (5 copies); WorldCat (4 copies).

Napoleon's plans for a Suez Canal

62. [EGYPT—SUEZ]. Égypte. Atlas annexé au mémoire sur la communication de la Mer Rouge à la Méditerranée. [Paris, l'Imprimerie Imperiale], 1802. 2° (354 × 526 mm). With 5 engraved folding maps and plans. In the publisher's original blue marbled wrappers.

With: (2) **LE PÈRE, [Jacques-Marie].** Mémoire sur la communication de la Mer des Indes à la Méditerranée, par la Mer Rouge et l'Isthme de Soueys. [Paris, l'Imprimerie Imperiale, 1809].

Including: **BOIS-AYMÉ, [Aimé] du.** Mémoire sur les anciennes limites de la Mer Rouge.

Modern white boards with giltstamped black spine label. 2° (290 × 442 mm).

€ 9500



The five-plate atlas to accompany the mémoire regarding the possibility of constructing a modern canal from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea via the Isthmus of Suez, which J.-M. Le Père, chief engineer of the Ponts et Chaussées, would submit to Napoleon in 1803. The plates include a hydrographical map of Lower Egypt and the Isthmus, a plan of the port of Suez, a plan and view of the “Fontaine de Moïse”, a synoptic chart of the (supposed) various water levels along the Isthmus, and a plan of the city and ports of Alexandria. Even here, in their earliest publication, dated 1802 on the title page, the plates already bear the numbers under which they would be published in 1809 and 1817 within the monumental “Description de l’Égypte”, bearing witness to the accuracy with which the editors had planned their famous work. Indeed, the commission to distil into a publication the enormous amount of data accumulated in Egypt by Napoleon’s savants had only been established in February 1802, and the table of contents (on the reverse of the title page) specifies that “ces planches font partie du grand Atlas de l’ouvrage de la Commission d’Égypte, état moderne”. Le Père’s mémoire itself was not published at all before it formed part of the “Description”: a copy of this first publication, removed from part 11: État Moderne, volume 1, is included with this set (it would be published independently, with the atlas, in 1815).

Occasional foxing to margins of plates, binding somewhat loosened in places, but in excellent condition altogether. Very rare.

Ibrahim-Hilmy 374. OCLC 492528366. Gay 1999.

Important collection of 45 rare “Ordre du jours” from the French campaign in Egypt, printed in Cairo by Jean Joseph Marcel

63. [EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN]. Au quartier-général du Kaire ...
Ordre du jour.

Cairo, Imprimerie nationale, 1799–1801. Small 2°. Collection of 45 placards, mostly single leafs printed on both sides, but also some single leafs printed on one side and a few folios with three to four pages. All with the woodcut symbol of the French Republic showing Marianne, and with the header: Liberté. Egalité. Republique Francaise. Preserved in a modern faux-leather box. € 35 000

Important collection of 45 rare “Ordre du jours” (orders of the day) from the French campaign in Egypt, published from 1799 to 1801 by the Imprimerie Nationale in Cairo headed by Jean Joseph Marcel. It includes regulations for the payments of wages, the treatment of the injured and the sick, clothing, public safety, sanctions etc., giving an interesting view of the daily affairs of the French military in Egypt. “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).

All placards are very well preserved, especially considering their ephemeral nature, and are wholly untrimmed.

Cat. de l'hist. de France VII, pp. 631–633; cf. Glass & Roper, The printing of Arabic books in the Arab world, in: Middle Eastern languages and the print revolution (2002), pp. 177–225.

Botanical part of Ehrenberg's great "Symbolae physicae"

64. EHRENBERG, Christian Gottfried and Friedrich Wilhelm HEMPRICH. *Symbolae physicae seu icones adhuc ineditae.*

Berlin, Georg Reimer, 1900. Large 2°. With 24 engraved and lithographed plates, 23 finely coloured by hand, printed in the second quarter of the 19th century, but issued here for the first time. Text and plates loose as issued in original printed grey portfolio. € 1250

Very rare and complete botanical section of Ehrenberg's great *Symbolae physicae*. The plates depict the specimens collected by Ehrenberg and Friedrich Wilhelm Hemprich on their expedition to North Africa and western Asia from 1820 to 1825 (Hemprich died during the journey). The fine plates were drawn by Bartusch, Ehrenberg, Finzi, Roch and Röthig, and executed by Fink, Röthig, Weber and Wienker.

A fine copy of this scarce botanical report. Printed on fine wove paper, wholly untrimmed and in the original printed portfolio with the title on the front in an elaborate border and a list of the first 10 plates on the back.

Junk, Rara, p. 138; Nissen, BBI 582; Stafleu & Cowan 1643.



Best edition of a classic Arabic grammar, with fables, proverbs and quotations

65. ERPENIUS, Thomas. *Grammatica Arabica; cum varia praxios materia, cujus elenchum versa dabit pagella.*

Leiden, Johannes Maire, 1656. 2 parts in 1 volume. 4°. Mid 19th-century half tan calf, gold- and blind-tooled spine. € 3500

Third edition, expanded and edited by Jacobus Golius, of Erpenius's classic Arabic grammar. The present edition is augmented with an Arabic chrestomathy that Fabricius had published in 1638.

Erpenius (1584–1624) revolutionized Arabic scholarship in Europe and made the Netherlands the most important European centre of Arabic studies before he died of the plague in 1624. His grammar remained the standard work in the field for two centuries.

With the owner's inscription on a free endleaf, and a meticulously lettered note on p. 42 of the Lockman fables. Some small defects, but otherwise in very good condition, with only a small marginal tear repaired and an occasional minor and mostly marginal spot or stain. Binding with a restoration at the head and foot of the spine but otherwise good, with slight wear at the hinges and extremities. The best edition of a classic Arabic grammar.

Schnurrer 81 & 220; Smitskamp, Philologia orientalis 72; STCN (7 copies).



First edition of the Pentateuch in Arabic



66. ERPENIUS, Thomas (editor). Turat Musa al-Nabi alayhi al-salam id est Pentateuchus Mosis Arabicè.

Leiden, Thomas Erpenius for Johannes Maire, 1622. 4°. With the title in a woodcut architectural frame. Contemporary vellum. € 14 000

“First printing of the Pentateuch in Arabic characters” (Smitskamp). Edited by Thomas Erpenius and printed with his influential nashk Arabic types, cut under his direction by Arent Corsz. Hogenacker in Leiden. It gives the text of a 13th-century translation of the Pentateuch in the Maghreb dialect (spoken in Mauritania). Erpenius was one of the most distinguished orientalisists and by far the best Arabist of his day. He published an influential Arabic grammar and several excellent critical editions. His own private printing office, equipped with Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Ethiopic and Turkish type, produced its first works as early as 1615. With bookplate, owner’s inscription and library stamp of Verplanck Colvin (1847–1920). Occasional spots, some leaves with a minor waterstain in the upper or lower margin, nor affecting the text. A good copy, with generous margins. Binding slightly soiled and with a restoration to the front inner hinge, but otherwise good.

Breugelmans 1622-2; Darlow & Moule 1645; Smitskamp, Philologia orientalis 86.

The standard handbook on geomancy, a divination system with Arabian origins, including a 12th-century translation of a work by the Arab Alfakini, published here for the first time

67. FLUDD, Robert, Henri de PISIS and ALFAKINI. Fasciculus geomanticus, in quo varia variorum opera geomantica continentur.

Verona [= Frankfurt am Main], 1687. With 5 (of 6) large folding letterpress tables, 1 double-page engraved folding plate with 2 engraved illustrations, and some woodcut illustrations and numerous letterpress geomantic figures in text.

With: (2) Tabulae geomanticae, seu liber singularis de tribus ultimis ex antiquo manuscripto de anno MDXXXV. Iam primo luci datus, annexis duabus tabellis huic studio mirè inservientibus, caeteroquin utilibus & jucundis.

Frankfurt am Main, Johann David Zunner, 1693. With 2 letterpress folding tables following text, and nearly 200 pages of letterpress tables with geomantic figures. 2 works in 1 volume, bound in reverse order. 8°. Contemporary vellum.

€ 4500



First edition of a collection of three texts on geomancy, a divination system with Arabian origins. Geomancy comes from the Ancient Greek “geômanteía”, a translation of the Arabic term “ilm al-raml”, the “science of the sand”. It includes texts by the English physician and astrologer Robert Fludd (1574–1637), the French physician Henri de Pisis and the Arab Alfakini. It is preceded by its separately published supplement *Tabulae geomanticae*, together forming “the standard printed Latin source for the rules of geomantic practice ... a handbook and compendium not since rivalled for clarity and completeness” (Skinner).

“Fludd ... tried to present [geomancy] as a science of intellectual soul in which intellectual rays emanated from the mind to mundane affairs and then returned to the center with tidings of the future. ... Fludd’s treatise is immediately followed by a longer geomancy by H. de Pisis ... divided into three parts devoted respectively to the theory, practice and questions taken from previous authors. Fludd is cited more than once, also Arabic authors like Geber and Aomar” (Thorndike). The last treatise contain the geomantic questions of the Arab Alfakini, son of Abizarch, based on a manuscript from 1535 and published here for the first time. The manuscript was a Latin translation by Plato of Tivoli (fl. first half of the 12th century), known for his translations of Arabic texts. A supplement to this last text, containing almost 200 pages of tables, is bound first.

Lacking one letterpress folding table in the main work. Browned throughout, as usual, some occasional smudges, a few tears along the folds of the folding tables, and some wormholes in the first two leaves, resulting in a small hole in the gutter of the title-page, otherwise internally still good. Binding soiled and with crudely restored spine.

Caillet 4035; S. Skinner, Terrestrial astrology: divination by geomancy (1980); Thorndike VIII, p. 481–482.

An encyclopaedic survey of exotic cultures, with 50 illustration plates

68. FRANCISCI (VON FINX), Erasmus. Neu-polirter Geschicht-Kunst- und Sitten-Spiegel ausländischer Völker: fürnemlich der Sineser, Japaner, Indostaner, Javaner, Malabaren, Peguaner, Siammer, Peruaner, Mexicaner, Brasilianer, Abyssiner, Guineer, Congianer, Asiatischer Tartern, Perser, Armenier, Türcken, Russen, und theils anderer Nationen mehr: ... Nuremberg, Johann Andreas Endter and the heirs of Wolfgang Endter the younger, 1670. 2°. With title-page printed in red and black with the Endters' woodcut device, engraved architectural frontispiece, full-page engraved coat of arms of the dedicatee Johann Georg III (1647–1691), engraved dedication, and 50 engraved illustration plates (2 double-page and some with more than 1 illustration). Further with woodcut tailpieces, woodcut figural and decorated initials, and headpieces built up from cast fleurons. Contemporary vellum. € 5500



First and only edition of a magnificently illustrated encyclopaedic survey of the cultures, traditions, manners and customs of non-European peoples, notably the Japanese and the Chinese. The work is not arranged geographically but divided into six books successively treating (natural) history, politics and warfare, religious ceremonies, arts and sciences, hunting, and funeral traditions. The plates include depictions of a Japanese crucifixion, a lady from Nagasaki, Chinese temples, Brazilian cannibals, Japanese wrestlers and musicians, Indians from Florida, several torture methods, a tower cemetery, etc.

Erasmus Francisci (or Finx) was a prolific polyhistor and is considered one of the most influential figures of the German Baroque period. The present work carries on from his 1668 *Ost- und West-Indischer wie auch Sinesischer Lust- und Stats-Garten*, which was also arranged by topics rather than regions.

In very good condition. Binding slightly soiled and with a chip at the head of the spine.

Alt-Japan-Katalog 497; BLC STC German (17th cent.), F700; Cordier, Japonica, cols. 382–383; Lipperheide 476; Sabin 25462; VD17 3:307864G; not in Borba de Moraes.

Tolerant comparison of world religions



69. FRANCK, Sebastian. Werelt-boeck, spiegel ende beeltenisse des gheheelen aerdtbodems, ...

The Hague, Albrecht Heyndricxz., 1595. 2°. 17th-century parchment, new endpapers. € 8500

Fourth Dutch edition of a description of all lands and peoples of the world and particularly their customs and religious beliefs, with chapter 4 devoted to America and chapter 3 on Asia giving extensive coverage to Syria, Arabia and the Middle East, including a description of Mecca and the Kaaba. Franck (1499–1542/43) studied at Heidelberg, became a priest and in 1527 a Lutheran minister, but was critical of Catholics, Lutherans, Zwinglians and Anabaptists, and found common ground with heretics such as Michael Servetus. His *Weltbuch*, first published in German in 1534, a remarkable early example of comparative religious studies, came under attack from the established church and he was accused of Anabaptism. It was translated into Dutch in 1560 and proved very popular among Dutch Lutherans and especially Anabaptists, forming a keystone in the thought and writings of Menno Simons and the Mennonites.

With some mostly marginal worm holes in the first few pages, occasional browning and water stains (one sheet rather severely browned) and an occasional marginal tear. Binding slightly dirty and wrinkled. A seminal work with a wealth of information about world religions that still speaks to our time.

Kaczerowsky, Franck A60?; STCN (3 copies); cf. Alden & Landis 595/29; Sabin 25470.

The rarest treatise on Falconry

70. FRIEDRICH II VON HOHENSTAUFEN. Reliqua librorum Friderici II. Imperatoris, de arte venandi cum avibus, cum Manfredi Regis additionibus. Ex membranis vetustis nun primum edita. Albertus Magnus de falconibus, asturibus, & accipitribus.

Augsburg, Johannes Praetorius (Hans Schultes), 1596. 8°. With magnificent double-page woodcut illustration and woodcut printer's device on title page (repeated on recto of final leaf). Late 19th-century, richly gold-tooled green morocco. *Sold*

First edition, extremely rare. "The first edition of a classic on hawking, held to be the best and most comprehensive treatise, which, with original Italian and Latin manuscripts, has been the study and research by many writers" (Schwerdt). This classic treatise on ornithology and falconry was written by Frederick II (1194–1250), Holy Roman Emperor. Frederick's original manuscript is lost, but



his work exists in two book versions, by his two sons Manfredi and Enzo. The most famous copy of this treatise is the manuscript commissioned by Manfredi, between 1258 and 1266, and contains twelve short additions made by himself. The present publication is the editio princeps of that version; the "1560 Venice" and "1578 Basel" editions mentioned by Lallemand, Souhart, etc. are spurious. The woodcut faithfully reproduces one of the miniatures in Manfredi's version (in the Vatican library): an expressive image of the Emperor with two falconers at his side. Also includes the treatise "De Falconibus Asturibus, & Accipitribus" (p. 357 ff.) by a German dominican philosopher and theologian Alberto Magno, written in Cologne between 1262 and 1280 and first time printed in Rome in 1478.

Very good copy.

Adams F, 982; BM-STC 319; Ceresoli 243; Ebert 7925; Graesse II, 635; Harting 308; Jeanson 1485; Lindner 643.01; Nissen IVB 333; Pichon 201; Schwerdt I, 187; Souhart 197; Thiébaud 431; VD 16, F 2826.

The Middle East in early photographs: the biggest unenlarged prints ever published, and the most valuable collection of its kind ever produced

71. FRITH, Francis. Egypt, Sinai, and Jerusalem: a series of twenty photographic views.

London, Glasgow and Edinburgh, William Mackenzie, [ca. 1858]. 1° (74 × 53 cm). With 20 large albumen prints (48.5 × 39 cm), mounted on paperboard with printed captions (7 signed and dated 1858 in the negative). The photos were made following the relatively new wet collodion process, giving remarkably sharp results. With descriptions on separate text leaves by Mrs. Poole and Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole. Modern black half morocco. *Sold*

First edition of one of the most renowned photobooks ever published, showing 20 large and stunning photographs of Egypt, Sinai and Jerusalem, by one of England's most celebrated photographers, Francis Frith (1822–1898), who made three expeditions to the Middle East between 1856 and 1860. Besides the monumental photographs of the pyramids of Egypt and other Egyptian antiquities,



the work contains equally spectacular photos of the Emir Akhor Mosque (Cairo), Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives, the Mosque of Qaitbey (Cairo), Cairo with the Mosque of Sultan Hasan, Cairo from the Citadel, Mount Serbal (Sinai), a street view of Cairo, and Mount Horeb (Sinai). The quality of the photographs, the size of the prints and the subject make it one of the most renowned photobooks ever published.

The photos with occasional minor spots or light soiling, one with shallow creases and one slightly faded; some mounts with marginal dampstains or light soiling, the title-page and some text leaves with some soiling or spotting, short repaired tear in the outer margin of some leaves and marginal repairs to a few guards or text leaves. Otherwise a good copy of an important photobook.

Gernsheim, Incunabula of British Photographic Literature, 1839–1875, p.31 ("the largest book with the biggest, unenlarged prints ever published"); Ibrahim-Hilmy I, p. 248; The Photobook, vol. 1, p. 28 ("one of the most renowned nineteenth-century photobooks").



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



72. FUCHS, Leonhart. Libri IIII, difficilium 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. 17th-century sheepskin parchment. € 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).

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

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

Venice, (colophon: Giovanni Antonio Nicolini da Sabbio), 1536.

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

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

Ad 1: very rare first edition of Struthius critical translation, of Galen’s *Astrologiae ad aphrodisium* (i.e. Prognostica de decubitu infirmorum) and *De urinus*. Josephus Struthius (1510–1568) was one of the most famous physicians of the Renaissance.

“During his studies, Struthius began translating the works of Galen and Hippocrates, and among many he translated from Greek to Latin was Galen’s ‘Astrologia ad Aphrodisium’. At the request of the professors of Padua University, Struthius’s translation was published. ... Struthius’s critical sense, which had a crucial effect on further studies, is best described by the following opinion: “[...] He refers to Galen as an Arab refers to his steed with which he travels through the desert. He judges him, loves him; however, he knows how to use the bridle and say: No, this is the wrong way.” This criticism is particularly evident in the rejection of many types of pulse which are distinguished by Galen and Avicenna, and which were not confirmed in Struthius’s practical observations” (Grzybowski et al.).

Ad 2: first Latin edition of a byzantine anatomical and physiological treatise based on Galen’s *De usu partium corporis humani*, with extracts from Hippocrates (Boqrat) as well as a treatise on purgatives. Translated by Giunto Paolo Crasso. This relatively minor work is one of the relatively few surviving Byzantine medical treatises, and apparently the only surviving published medical treatise by this author.

The binding a bit wrinkled. With an occasional manuscript annotation and some minor spots; a very good copy.

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



*Galen's works the anatomy of the human body,
known in the Western World through Arabic translations*



74. GALENUS (GALEN), Claudius. Prima classis humani corporis origine[m], formationem, dissectionem, temperaturam, facultates, facultatum[que] cum auciones omnes, tum instrumenta & loca singula complectitur...

Venice, heirs of Lucantonio Giunta, 1541. 2^o. With title-page within woodcut border, displaying 8 scenes of Galen curing patients or dissecting an animal, 4 woodcut illustrations in text and numerous woodcut initials and headpieces. Contemporary vellum. € 5000

One of the seven volumes comprising the collected works of the Greek physician Galen, published under the general title *Opera omnia nunc primum in unum corpus redacta* in the years 1541–1542. “There is no name more illustrious in the whole history of medicine than that of Galen... Written in Greek, this Galenic treasure reached the Latin Western World only through Arabic translations” (Hagelin). The present volume mainly deals with the anatomy of the human body: the nerves, the muscles, the veins etc. All the volumes were edited by the physician Agostino Gadaldini (1515–1575) from Modena. When the present edition appeared, it was presented as the “new translation”, based mostly on earlier humanist translations of Greek manuscripts, but also with many new translations and commentaries by well-known physicians of that day. “It is interesting to note one of Gadaldini’s collaborators was Andreas Vesalius (1514–1564). He revised the translations of Galen’s anatomical works, in particular the version of *Anatomical procedures*” (Fortuna), which can be found in the present volume. The present copy is frequently annotated in the margins in an early hand. With bookplate and owner’s inscription. Binding worn, spine heavily damaged on top and bottom, wormholes. With a large waterstain affecting the title-page and some occasional smaller waterstains and spots. Internally in good condition.

Durling 1751; S. Fortuna, The Latin editions of Galen’s Opera omnia (1490–1625) and their Prefaces (2012) pp. 399–402; cf. Hagelin, Rare and important medical books, pp.12–15.

The Republic of Venice at War with the Ottoman Army, annotated in Arabic

75. GARZONI, Pietro. Istoria della repubblica di Venezia in tempo della Sacra Lega contra Maometto IV., e tre suoi successori, Gran Sultani de’ Turchi.

Venice, Giovanni Manfrè, 1705. Large 4^o. With several woodcut headpieces. 19th century green half mororcco gilt with marbled covers. € 6500

First edition. “Garzoni [1652–1719] was appointed official Venetian historiographer in 1692. His work deals mainly with the Sacra Lega and the Venetian victories against the Turks in the Morea during the war of 1684–90” (Atabey, 2nd ed. only). A second volume, a sequel in name only, deals with the War of Spanish Succession and was not appended until 1716.

Binding rubbed, corners somewhat bumped. Interior shows occasional browning, but largely quite clean. A good, wide-margined copy, this has been annotated throughout in pencil by an Arabic hand, probably in the early 20th century. Rare; no copy of the first edition on the market for 25 years.

Brunet VI, 25458. Libr. Vinciana 1032. Graesse III, 82. OCLC 832293066. Cf. Atabey 479 (1707–19 second ed. only). Not in Blackmer.





76. GASTALDI, Giacomo and Paolo FORLANI. *Descrittione dell’Africa.*

Venice, [1562]. Engraved map on two sheets, joined, 440 × 600 mm. € 45 000

Rare. Based on the large mural map of Giacomo Gastaldi in the Palazzo Ducale in Venice, in 1550, considered the culmination of his work on the cartography of Africa through the 1540s. (The mural was subsequently lost to overpainting.) Shows the continent with southern Europe and Arabia; large strapwork dedication cartouche to Thomaso Ravenna at lower left; compass rose centre right. Trimmed to the outer neat lines; some wear and repairs to old folds, with loss of a few letters of the dedication. Two small areas of sea supplied in pen facsimile. Faint spotting, a pale uneven wash.

Tibbetts p. 47, 31. Not in Sultan bin M. Al-Qasimi, The Gulf in Historic Maps (1st or 2nd ed.).

Treating plague in Ottoman Turkey

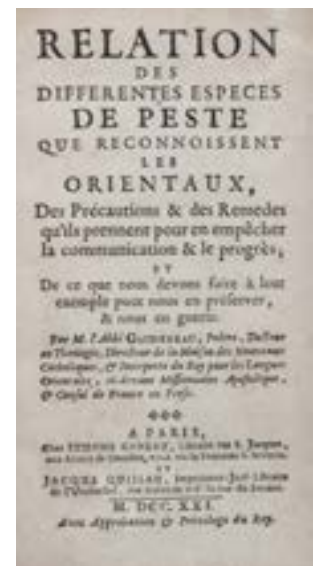
77. [GAUDEREAU, Abbé Martin]. *Relation des différentes especes de peste que reconnoissent les orientaux, des précautions & des remedes qu’ils prennent pour en empêcher la communication & le progrès; et de ce que nous devons faire à leur exemple pour nous en préserver, & nous en guerir.*

Paris, Etienne Ganeau and Jacques Quillau, 1721. 12°. Contemporary calf, richly gold-tooled spine. € 12 500

First edition of a work on the treatment of the plague in the Middle East, by the French priest Martin Gaudereau (1663–1743). In 1689 Gaudereau went to Persia (Iran) in the company of Bégnine Vachet (1641–1720), a director of the seminary of foreign missions, arriving at Isfahan in 1690. After negotiating a military and commercial alliance between Persia and the French East India Company, Gaudereau started his travels back to Europe in 1703. In 1704 however, on his way from Trabzon to Constantinople, he got very ill and nearly died of an infectious disease. He described this “plague” in the present work, with remarks on the nature and symptoms of the disease together with the treatment and the precautionary methods of the “orientals”.

With bookplate. Slightly browned with occasional minor foxing, but still in very good condition. Binding rubbed along the extremities, some restorations along the spine and the front hinge cracked.

Blake 169; WorldCat 495355672; not in Waller; Wellcome.



The tribes of Syria, for government officials only

78. [GLUBB, John Bagot]. *Handbook of the Nomad, Semi-Nomad, Semi-Sedentary and Sedentary Tribes of Syria.* G.S.I. (T).

Headquarters, Ninth army, February 1942. 8°. With large folding map and two folding tables. Bound in modern navy cloth, lacking original wrappers and four preliminary bank leaves but retaining errata slip (on other, reddish paper). € 6500

“This document is the property of H.B.M. Government, and is issued for the information of officers and responsible officials”. Very rare. COPAC lists three holdings in the UK, at SOAS, the British Museum and Oxford. OCLC adds five holdings, at the American University in Beirut, Princeton, Duke University, Monash University and Keio University.

Interior very browned throughout, some marginal chipping to final pages and with a typescript insert (updating the information therein). One of the folding tables is split along the fold.



Portuguese wars against the Ottoman and Gujarat Muslims for control of the Indian spice trade

79. **GOES, Damião de.** De bello Cambaico ultimo commentarii tres.

Louvain, Servatius Sassenus de Dienst, January 1549. Small 4° (19.5 × 13.5 cm). With an emblematic woodcut printer's device on title-page, repeated on the last page. Modern sheepskin parchment over flexible boards. € 45 000

Rare first edition of three Latin commentaries on the Portuguese wars in Gujarat, India, by the great Portuguese humanist Damião de Goes (1502–1574). The title refers to the kingdom of Khambhat around the Gulf of Khambhat in southern Gujarat. The Portuguese had had a strong presence at Diu on the western side of the Gulf of Khambhat since defeating the Sultan of Gujarat and the Mamluks in 1509, even though the Ottoman Empire and the Venetians supported the anti-Portuguese forces. Portugal quickly became the Ottoman Empire's leading rival for control of the region's spice trade. In 1535 the Muslim Sultan of Gujarat, now under attack from the Mughals, made an alliance with the Portuguese and allowed them to build a fortress at Diu, which became a keystone for the defence of the Portuguese colonies and the security of their spice trade on the Malabar coast. Although relations quickly soured, the Sultan of Gujarat was also wary of the growing Ottoman power. When an enormous Ottoman fleet besieged the Portuguese fortress at Diu in 1538 the Sultan of Gujarat provided less than enthusiastic support and the Portuguese were able to hold out through the monsoon season until a large Portuguese relief fleet arrived and forced the Ottomans to withdraw. In April 1546 the Gujarats began a second siege of Diu. The Portuguese sent reinforcements from Goa several times but they proved insufficient until João de Castro, Governor of Goa, whose son had died in the hostilities, came himself with a large fleet and 3000 men in November (once again after the monsoons ended), broke the siege and killed hundreds or thousands of Muslims, including civilians. This solidified Portuguese colonial rule in the region and set the stage for the later British colonization.



With a one word corrected in the margin in a contemporary hand. Some faint browning (only more pronounced one the last leaf), some occasional spots, a few minor smudges and a minimal waterstain in the lower margins, nonetheless still a very good copy. An important source for Portuguese relations with the Muslim world and the Portuguese spice trade in India.

Belg. Typ. 1288; USTC 404904; for the background events: K.M. Mathew, *History of the Portuguese navigation in India: 1497–1600*, pp. 213–221.

Printed and bound at the first Arabic printing office in Lebanon



80. [GOSPELS—ARABIC]. 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 (or Dhour el Choueir, in Lebanon), Dayr Mar Yuhanna [= Monastery of Saint John the Baptist], [1776]. 2° (31.5 × 22.5 cm). A Greek Melkite Evangeliary in Arabic, with each page in a border of thick-thin rules, pp. 245–300 printed in red and black, and a woodcut Madonna and child. The title-page has been sophisticated, probably in the 18th-century, and appears to be a badly inked proof that has been touched up in manuscript. Bound by the Dayr al-Shuwayr Monastery in contemporary gold- and blind-tooled reddish-brown goatskin morocco, each board with a gold centrepiece. € 8500

Very rare second Arabic edition (the first to be printed in Lebanon) of the four Gospels arranged for liturgical use in the Greek Melkite Church, to make readings for services according to the day of the year: a so-called Evangeliary or Evangelion. It was intended primarily for Arabic-speaking Christians in the Middle East, rather than for missionary work. The first Arabic edition was printed and published at Aleppo in 1706. Al-Shamas Abdallah Zakher (1684–1748), son of an Aleppo goldsmith, worked at the Aleppo printing office but had to flee in 1722 because of disputes that were to lead to the 1724 schism in the Melkite Church. Zakher established the printing office of the Melkite monastery of St. John the Baptist at Dayr al-Shuwayr in the Lebanese Kisrawan mountains, where he

produced a psalter in 1734. He is said to have been skilled in jewelry-making and cutting in metal and wood, and to have cut the punches for the 1734 Arabic type. The printing office produced about 70 Arabic editions before it closed in 1899. With marginal manuscript notes in Arabic script, the stamp of a Diyarbakir (in Anatolia, eastern Turkey) library in the margin of the last page. With the title-page sophisticated as noted, some mostly marginal water stains, an occasional small stain, a tiny and unobtrusive worm hole in the second half, but mostly in good condition and with large margins. The binding rubbed and slightly chipped, with the front hinge and fore-edge corners restored and the inside front hinge reinforced. Very rare early example of an Arabic liturgical work, printed and bound at the Monastery of St John the Baptist in Dayr al-Shuwayr, Lebanon.

Darlow & Moule 1661; KVK & WorldCat (3 copies); Schmurrer 360; for Zakher: J.E. Kahale, Abdallah Zakher (2000); Hanebutt-Benz et al., Middle Eastern languages and the print revolution (2002), pp. 179–181.



Oriental pharmacology

81. GRIMM, Hermann Niclas. Compendium medico-chymicum, seu accurata medendi methodus, quae excellentissimis medicamentis, tam Europae, quam Indiae Orientali proficuis, repleta, ratiores observationes, & curiosam optimorum medicamentorum, in libelli hujus formulis contentorum, praeparationem exhibet. Augsburg, Gottlieb Göbel, 1684. 8°. With engraved frontispiece, placed after the preface. Contemporary vellum. € 12 500

Enlarged second edition of a 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).

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.

Luxurious Arabic grammar, intended for native speakers

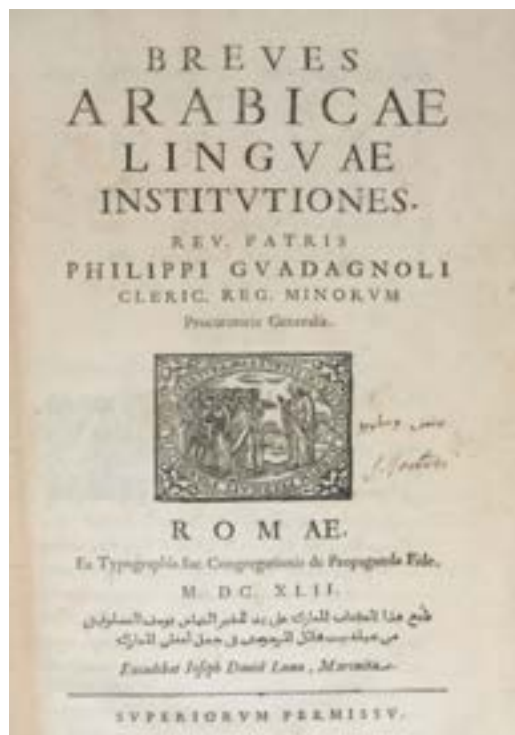
82. GUADAGNOLI, Filippo. Breves arabicae lingua institutiones.

Rome, Propaganda Fide, Joseph David Luna, 1642. 2° (220 × 316 mm). With 2 woodcut devices, woodcut tailpiece, 2 woodcut decorated initials, and numerous decorations. Contemporary limp vellum with ms. spine title.

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.

Some browning throughout; a few old ink markings to the margins; Contemporary ownership “J. Venturi” on title page. An important Arabic grammar intended for native speakers.

Schnurrer 72. Smitskamp 220. Amaduzzi 11.



After photographs by Pascal Sébah



83. HAMDI BEY, Osman and [Victor] Marie DE LAUNAY. Les costumes populaires de la Turquie en 1873.

Constantinople, imprimerie du “Levant Times & Shipping Gazette”, 1873. 2° (280 × 355 mm). 3 parts in one vol. With 74 plates after photographs by Sébah. Early 20th century half morocco with giltstamped spine title. € 25 000

First edition. The three sections are devoted to “Turquie d’Europe” (including Greece), “Ilas ottomanes” (including Cyprus), and “Turquie d’Asie” (including Mecca and the Lebanon). The plates are based on studio portrait photographs by Pascal Sébah (1823–86), then at his peak. Sébah’s Istanbul studio catered to the western European interest in the exotic “orient” and the growing numbers of tourists visiting the Muslim world who wished to take home images of the cities, ancient ruins in the surrounding area, portraits, and local people in traditional costumes. “Sebah rose to prominence because of his well-organized compositions, careful lighting, effective posing, attractive models, great attention to detail, and for the excellent print quality” (Gary Saretzky). Occasional brownstaining, otherwise a good copy.

Atabey 551. Blackmer 957. Lipperheide Lb 65. Colas 1374. Hiler 411.

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

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

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

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

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



Arabic poetry

85. AL-HARIRI, al-Qasim Ibn-'Ali and Carl Rudolf Samuel PEIPER. [Kitab al-maqamat al-Hariri, latine]. Haririus latinus...

Hirschberg, Carl Wilhelm Immanuel Krahn, 1832. Large 4°. 3 parts in one vol. Contemporary half calf, spine rebaked with giltstamped red morocco label. Marbled endpapers. € 2500

First complete Latin translation (by the Silesian classicist and oriental scholar Peiper) of the famous “Maqamat” (“Assemblies” or “Sessions”) of al-Hariri of Basra (1054–1122): a virtuoso display of Arabic poetry, consisting of 50 anecdotes written in stylized prose which used to be memorized by scholars. “Al-Hariri’s Maqamat tie in with the tradition of al-Hamadani. Like he, al-Hariri tells us of the experiences of an educated vagrant, Abu Zaid from Sarug. But his aim is not so much to render vividly this creature of his imagination or even his environment, but rather to invest his accounts with every syntactical and lexical finesse imaginable, and it is these, rather than the content of the narrative, that are to captivate and preoccupy the reader. This is the final flaring of the national Arab spirit: dazzling and, for the moment, pretty as fireworks, but similarly barren, ultimately fizzling out without effect” (GAL I, 276).



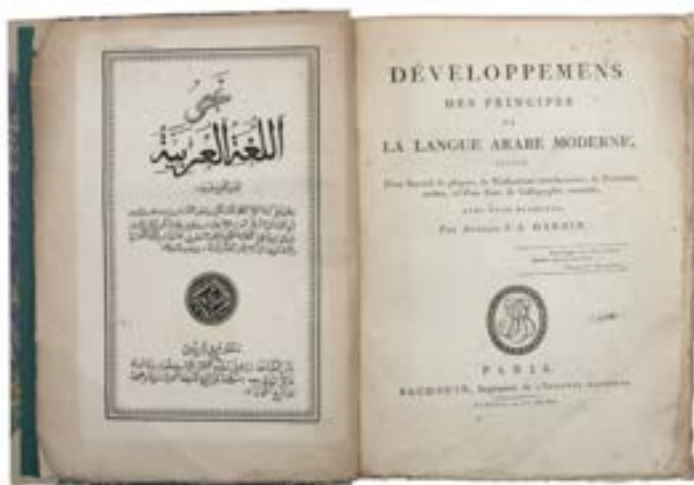
Hariri’s masterpiece had continued to captivate European Arabists since the 17th century (cf. Fück, 148): the first part only was published in Arabic and Latin by Fabricius in 1638, followed by Golius in 1656. Schultens published the first three chapters in Arabic and Latin in 1731, with parts 4 through 6 following in 1740. Caussin de Perceval published the full Arabic text in 1819 (following an 1809–14 Calcutta edition), which was eclipsed by that of Silvestre de Sacy in 1822, while Rückert produced a German version in 1826. Slight browning throughout due to paper; pages and Assemblies numbered in pencil by a later owner. Rare.

Brunet III, 45. Graesse III, 211. OCLC 602600128.

Modern Arabic

86. HERBIN, Auguste F[rançois] J[ulien]. [Nahw al-luga al-'arabija]. Développemens des principes de la langue Arabe moderne...

Paris, Françoise-Jean Baudouin, 1803. 2° (244 × 321 mm). With an engr. frontispiece (constituting an additional title in Arabic), 10 engr. plates (5 folding, 3 coloured) and 16 folding tables. Modern half cloth with marbled covers and giltstamped spine title. *Sold*



First and only edition of A. F. J. Herbin’s (1783–1806) treatise on modern Arabic. Treats grammar, orthography, syntax and elocution, followed by several texts in Arabic with Latin translations: the fables of Luqman, excerpts from Abu Al-Fida’s description of Egypt and Arabic proverbs. With the celebrated “Essay on Oriental Calligraphy”, an early account of Islamic calligraphy with details on scripts and writing materials: “Cet ouvrage ne conservé une place dans la bibliothèque des orientalistes qu’à cause d’un ‘Essai sur la calligraphie orientale’, et des planches fort bien gravées qu’il renferme. Ces planches manquent dans plusieurs exemplaires” (Brunet). Occasional insignificant brownstaining. Ownership of “J. Venturi” to title page. A wide-margined, untrimmed copy with all the plates.

Schnurrer 147. Vater/Jülg 28. NYPL Arabia coll. 192. Arabic Books Printed in Europe (King Abdulaziz Public Library) 15. Brunet III, 110. Graesse III, 247. OCLC 7033701.

The Sultan's Mosque

87. HERZ, Max and Lajnat Hifz AL-ATHAR AL-ARABIYAH. La mosquée du Sultan Hassan au Caire.

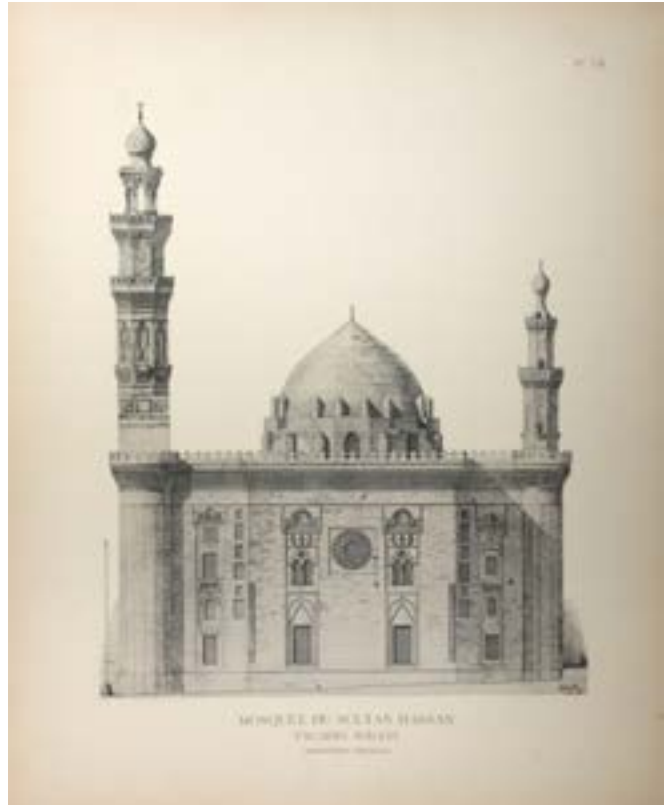
Cairo, Imprimerie de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale, 1899. 2° (422 × 522 mm). With 20 tables (3 double-sided, 1 coloured) and 9 illustrations within the text. Leaves and plates stored loosely in original decorated dark green cloth portfolio. € 8500

First edition of this fundamental work on the Sultan Hassan mosque in Cairo, built in 1356/59 during the Mamluk era. One of the largest mosques in the world, it is famous not only for its sheer size, but also for its monumental portal, itself a work of art.

Herz (1856–1919), born a Hungarian in Arad County and trained as an architect in Budapest and Vienna, joined the Technical Office of the Egyptian Ministry of Culture in 1882. In 188 he was made head architect of the Cairo “Comité de conservation des monuments de l'art arabe” and head conservator of Arabic monuments at the Egyptian ministry for religious foundations (waqf). His hopes that the publication of the monograph would lead to a commission for restoring the mosque were not to be fulfilled.

Occasional minor edge flaws, but well preserved. Rare: a single copy on the market since 1975.

OCLC 7065880.



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

88. 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. 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 by Hippocrates, in the Islamic world known as Boqrat, himself, 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 detached from binding, and some leaves detached as well. Browned and with some pencil annotations in the margins, otherwise still in good condition.

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

*1472 incunable of an encyclopaedia of the world,
containing references to Arabia, Syria, Palestine, and the Saracens*



89. HONORIUS AUGUSTODUNENSIS. [Incipit:] ... de ymagine mundi.

[Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, 1472(?)]. 2^o (31 × 22 cm). Rubricated throughout and about half of the spaces left for initials filled in by hand in red ink. 19th-century red sheepskin. € 45 000

First edition of Honorius Augustodunensis's (1080–1154) popular *Imago mundi*, an encyclopaedia of popular cosmology and geography combined with a chronicle of world history. He takes the river Nile as the boundary between Africa and Asia and calls the whole latter continent "India". This places Arabia, found in the subsection on Mesopotamia, under "India". Mesopotamia, found along the Tigris and the Euphrates, also includes the Kingdom of Sheba, home of the Queen of Sheba, and is inhabited by the Moabites, Syrians, Saracens and others. After Mesopotamia we find Syria, including Phoenicia, which is followed by sections on Palestine and Egypt. Augustodunensis's *Imago mundi* exemplified the picture of Africa and the Orient prevalent in the West ca. 1100 as lands full of marvels. It is one of the five earliest books printed by the great and prolific Nuremberg printer Anton Koberger. With bookplate on pastedown and some early manuscript annotations in the margins. Lacking the second of the two last blank leaves. With a few wormholes, a couple leaves attached to stubs, but otherwise in very good condition. Binding slightly rubbed.

BMC II, p. 411; Goff H323; Hain 8800; ISTC IH00323000; not in Atabey; Blackmer.

*History of the world,
dealing with the Middle East, China and America*

90. HORNIUS, Georgius. *Arca Noae. Sive historia imperiorum ex regnorum à condito orbe ad nostra tempora.*

Leiden & Rotterdam, Petrus Hackius, 1666. 12^o. With engraved title-page by Wingendorp. Contemporary sheepskin parchment. € 1750

One of the two first editions published simultaneously of a historical work written by the German historian Georgius Hornius (1620–1670). "In the dusk of his life, he moved to universal history, an endeavor that culminated with his *Arca Noae*, which comprised the chronicles of Europe, alongside descriptions of the cultures of China, Egypt, Assyria, ancient Greece, Rome, and pre-Columbian America, and surveys of their religion, art and literature" (Kowner). Entitled "Noah's ark", it contains the history of the world from its creation to the 17th century. It successively deals with all the great empires and kingdoms and their important founders and rulers. It contains narratives about the founding of Damascus, the founding of Arab kingdoms by Ishmael and Isaac, the caliphates, and the Turks. Besides sections on the Middle East, the book discusses Chinese and American history, struggling with sources that predate the biblical sources.

With an old shelf mark on spine and a library stamp on flyleaf. Browned with some small spots throughout, engraved title-page slightly thumbled, a water stain on leaf *2 and a small tear in leaf *3, and frequent wormholes, slightly affecting the text near the end of the book. Bookblock only loosely attached to binding. Otherwise a good copy.

Alden & Landis 666175; R. Kowner, From white to yellow (2014), 9; Sabin 33013.



Most extensive edition of Hornius's historical atlas

91. HORNIUS (HORN), Georgius. Description exacte de l'univers, ou l'ancienne geographie sacrée et profane. | Accuratissima orbis delineatio; sive geographia vetus, sacra et profana. | A full and exact description of the earth, or ancient geography, both sacred and profane.

The Hague, Pieter de Hondt, 1740–1741. 2° (51 × 32.5 cm). Atlas with 63 engraved maps. It includes 6 maps, in 7 sheets, making up a large map of the Holy Land, Israel and Palestine, and a Peutinger map of the Roman roads in 4 sheets, with 2 segments each. Further with 3 title-pages, printed in red and black, in French, Latin and English, followed by Hornius's text in the said languages. Contemporary mottled calf, richly gold-tooled spine. € 32 500

De Hondt edition of Hornius's historical atlas, incorporating the title-pages and text from the French, Latin and English editions and the full set of 63 maps from the English edition (rather than the 53 found in the other editions). The atlas consists of maps illustrating secular and religious history and one of the most notable inclusions is the seven-sheet map of the Holy Land, Israel and Palestine, which is a much enlarged edition of Adrichem's *Situs terrae promissionis*. It further includes maps of biblical history, Greek history, the Roman empire, Alexander the Great, Charles the Great and others. The present English edition isn't recorded by V.d. Krogt or found in WorldCat, and is likely an earlier issue (1740) of V.d Krogt's 613: A compleat body of ancient geography, both sacred and profane (1741).

Some minor waterstains in the outer margins of the first 50 text leaves, stain in the first few leaves but with text still clear; the maps are in very good condition, one with a restored tear, a few occasional spots and sometimes minor wear along the extremities. Binding rubbed along the extremities, endpapers worn and the chemicals of the mottling damaged the sides of the binding, the tooling on the spine still clear.

V.d. Krogt, *Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici I*, 621 & 631 (cf. 613); for the maps of the Holy Land: Laor 343–349.



Second enlarged edition of a numismatic-biographical work

92. HULSIUS, Levinus. Romanorum numismatum series. à C. Iulio Caesaro ad Rudolphum II. Add. est breviter ipsorum vita, aversa pars numismorum & eorundem explicatio.

Frankfurt, for the author, 1603. 8°. With large allegorical engraving with portrait of Romulus on title-page, full-page allegorical armorial engraved plate on verso of title-page and 150 engravings of both sides of ancient coins in text. Contemporary red morocco, richly gold-tooled spine. € 1500

Second and enlarged edition of a general overview of the of the monetary system and biographies of all the Roman Emperors until Rudolf II, by Levinus Hulsius (ca. 1546–1606), a publisher, author, translator and compilation, mathematician, teacher and man of letters. A Calvinist born in Ghent, he fled Spanish persecution to Heidelberg, Frankenthal and Nürnberg where he had a wide-ranging career and published on many subjects. The work was first published in 1597 and soon followed by several other editions. Binding slightly rubbed, slightly damaged at bottom of spine; with woodcut medal of Saint Peter stamped on title-page; a few slight stains. In good condition.

VD17 12, 123740T (8 copies); for Hulsius: NBW X, cols. 273–288.





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

93. IBN ARABSHAH, Ahmad ibn Muhammad. [Kitab 'Aja'ib al-ma'qdur 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 and leaf *3 printed in red, dark blue, and black. Later stiff paper wrappers. € 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.

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

De Nave 90; Smitskamp 313; STCN (8 copies); Willems 434; not in Atabey; Blackmer.

First substantial English translation of Ibn Batuta's travels through the Islamic world and beyond

94. IBN BATUTA and Samuel LEE (editor). The travels of Ibn Batuta; translated from the abridged Arabic manuscript copies, preserved in the public library of Cambridge. With notes, illustrative of the history, geography, botany, antiquities, &c. occurring throughout the work.

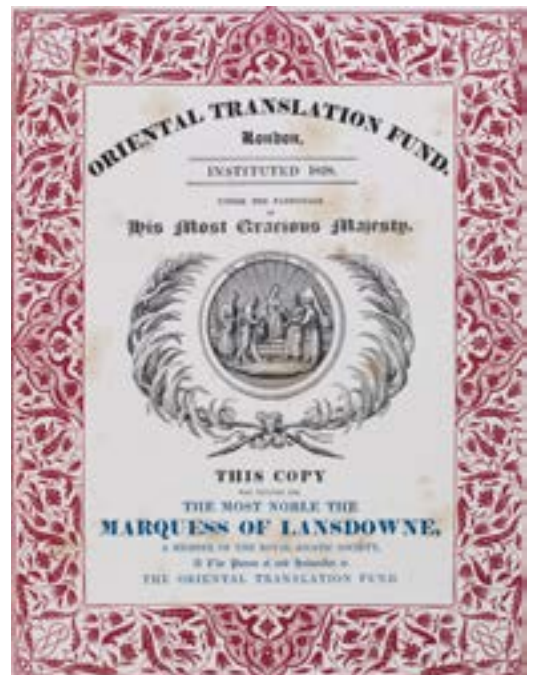
London, printed for the Oriental Translation Committee (colophon: by J.L. Cox). Large 4° (32 × 26). With various passages including the original Arabic text. Later half calf. € 17 500

First edition of the first substantial English translation of the travel account of Abu Abdullah Mohammed ibn Batuta (1304–1368/69), known in the West as the Arabian Marco Polo, with extensive footnotes. "While on a pilgrimage to Mecca he made a decision to extend his travels throughout the whole of the Islamic world. Possibly the most remarkable of the Arab travellers, he is estimated to have covered 75 000 miles in forty years" (Howgego). His journeys included trips to North Africa, the Horn of Africa, West Africa and Eastern Europe in the West, and to the Middle East, South Asia, Central Asia, Southeast Asia and China.

The account known as the *Rihla*, is esteemed for its lively descriptions of his travels, giving notable information on the history, geography and botany of the countries and cities Ibn Batuta visited. He describes, for example, the city of Aden as follows: "From this place I went to the city of Aden, which is situated on the sea-shore. This is a large city, but without either seed, water, or tree. They have, however, reservoirs, in which they collect the rain-water for drinking. Some rich merchants reside here: and vessels from India occasionally arrive here. The inhabitants are modest and religious" (p. 55).

Endpapers, half-title and subscription leaf foxed, some spots on the title-page, otherwise a very good copy, only slightly trimmed leaving generous margins. Binding very good as well.

Howgego, to 1800, B47.



Standard biography of Saladin



95. IBN SHADDAD, Baha' al-Din (BOHADIN) and Albert SCHULTENS (translator). *Vita et res gestae sultani, almalichi alnasiri, Saladini ... nec non excerpta ex historia universali Abulfedae.*

Leiden, Johannes le Mair, 1755. 2^o. With the title-page printed in red and black and with a woodcut device. Text in Arabic with parallel Latin translation. 19th-century boards covered with brown pastepaper. € 7000

Reissue of the first edition of the standard biography of Saladin (1138–1193), the first Ayyubid sultan of Egypt and Syria, written by his secretary, Baha' al-Din ibn Shaddad (1145–1234). Saladin (or more properly, Salah al-Din) is renowned in the East as the great Mohammedan ruler who united the lands of Egypt, Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia into a single Muslim empire. In 1187 he launched a “jihad” against the Christian invaders of the Holy Land and captured Jerusalem, showing clemency to the Christian inhabitants. He went on to drive the crusaders from every fortification in the land, except Acre, which he besieged unsuccessfully for two years. This volume also contains selections from the universal history of Abu al-Fida, a descendant of Saladin, who took part in the campaigns against the crusaders and later became sultan (1320). His history covers the period from creation to 1329. The editor and translator Albert Schultens (1686–1750) was a Dutch Orientalist, and regarded as the chief Arabist of his time.

Title-page browned, some minor foxing and some damp stains, mostly marginal, otherwise in good condition. Binding worn along the extremities, top and bottom of spine damaged.

Gay 2238; *Schnurrer 175; not in Blackmer.*

First edition of an abbreviation of Ibn Sina's masterpiece

96. IBN SINA. *Flores Avicenne.*

(Colophon: Lyon, by Claude Davost for Barthélemy Trot, 1508). 8^o. With several botanical woodcut initials. Contemporary goatskin, blind-tooled in a panel design. € 18 000

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

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

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

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



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

97. IBN SINA, 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 quoque Astronomia Hippocratis ... de variis egritudinibus et morbis. Item Secreta Hippocratis. Item Averrois De venenis. Item Quid pro quo apothecariorum ... Nicolaum ... Cum nonnullis 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; rebaked 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. Rebaked as noted, and with the surface of the leather refurbished, but now structurally sound. One of the rare earliest editions of several Mediaeval treatises on health, medicine, food and wine.

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

16th-century collection of nine alchemical tracts, including one by Ibn Sina

98. IBN SINA, Raymond LULL and ARISTOTLE. *De alchimia opuscula complura veterum philosophorum, quorum catalogum sequens pagella indicabit.* (Dedication: Frankfurt, Cyriacus Jacob, 1550). Part I (of 2). Small 4° (19,5 × 15 cm). With a large woodcut illustration on title-page, hand coloured by an early hand, and Jacob's woodcut printer's device on the last otherwise blank page. 17th-century(?) limp sheepskin parchment. € 18 000

First edition of a collection of nine alchemical tracts, including *De tinctura metallorum* by Ibn Sina, known in Europe as Avicenna. Ibn Sina was one of the most significant thinkers and writers of the Islamic golden age and his bibliography comprises nearly 270 titles. "Ibn Sina studied the philosophical and scientific foundations of this subject [alchemy] and even undertook alchemical experiments. His conclusion regarding its validity, however, is negative" (DSB). It also includes two works by Raymond Lull, one of the most interesting scholars of the Middle Ages, one by Aristotle; and five anonymous ones. A second part was published in the same year containing only one work: the famous *Rosarium philosophorum*. It can be regarded as a separate publication and is not included here. With contemporary manuscript annotations in the margins, underscoring throughout, an early owner's inscription (struck through) and some other notes on the title-page. The annotations slightly shaved, somewhat browned throughout and waterstains in the first half of the book, but otherwise in good condition. Binding very good.



Duveen, p. 11 ("excessively rare"); Ferguson, Bib. chem. I, p. 18; MacPhail I, 20; for Ibn Sina: DSB XV, pp. 494–500.



99. IBN SINA and Giovanni ARCOLANI. De febris [...] in Avic[ennae] quarti canonis fen.

Venice, heirs of Lucantonio Giunta, 1560. 2° (240 × 354 mm). Printer's device on title page and, in a different version, on the last page.

Contemporary cardboard binding with marbled spine and ms. label. Stored in custom-made cloth-and-paper slipcase. € 18 000

First issue under this title, previously released as “Expositio in primam fen quarti canonis Avenicennae” (1506). A commentary (with the text, in the version of Gerardus Cremonensis) of book four, part (fen) one of Avicenna’s systematic “Canon of Medicine”, written in Arabic but widely translated throughout the Middle Ages and the basis of medical training in the West as late as the mid-17th century. It continues in use to this day in parts of the Arab world. Through this encyclopedic work, the author exerted “perhaps a wider influence in the eastern and western hemispheres than any other Islamic thinker” (PMM). “The ‘Qanun’ [...] contains some of the most illuminating thoughts pertaining to distinction of mediastinitis from pleurisy; contagious nature of phthisis; distribution of diseases by water and soil; careful description of skin troubles; of sexual diseases and perversions; of nervous ailments” (Sarton, Introduction to the History of Science). The present part is dedicated to a discussion of feverish illnesses. 18th century ownership “Manhem” on title page. Some brownstaining throughout; some waterstains near end; occasional inkstains and marginal annotations. An untrimmed, comparatively wide-margined copy.

Edit 16, CNCE 2345. Adams A 1541. Durling 245. Cf. Wellcome I, 387 (only the Venice reprint). PMM 11.

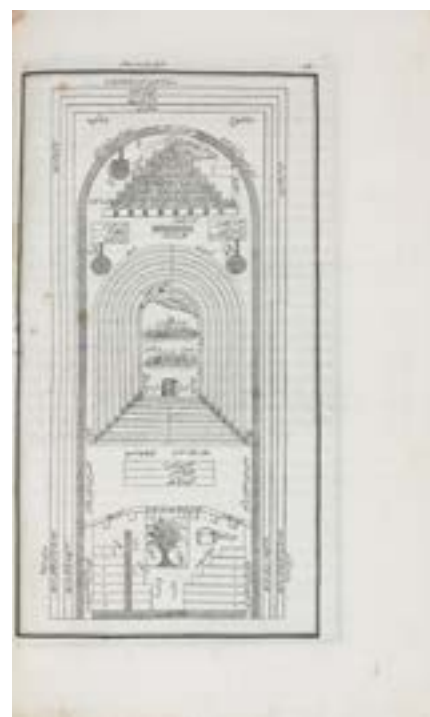
The first treatment of post-Copernican astronomy by a Muslim scholar

100. IBRÂHİM HAKKI, Erzurumlu. Marifetname.

Bulaq (Cairo), al-Matbaa ül-Kubra, 1251 AH [1835 AD]. 2° (226 × 337 mm). With woodcut headpiece before the text and 23 text lithographs (17 page-sized) as well as several lithographed tables (some page-sized) in the text. Text is printed in the Ottoman Turkish version of the Perso-Arabic script type, within double ruled border. Bound in contemporary brown calf with blind-stamped cover ornaments and fore-edge flap (traces of repairs). € 25 000

Rare first printing of the famous scientific encyclopedia, published more than half a century after the death of its author, the Turkish Sufi philosopher Ibrahim Hakki Erzurumi (1703–80). The “Marifetname”, or “Book of Gnosis”, completed in 1756, is a compilation of astronomical, astrological, mathematical, anatomical, psychological, philosophical as well as mystical religious texts. It is famous for containing the first treatment of post-Copernican astronomy by a Muslim scholar. Among the astronomical and geographical illustrations are a world map in two hemispheres, a map of the poles, the lunar phases and diagrams showing the solar system and earth’s orbit. The printing office in Bulaq, near Cairo, was set up at the command of the Viceroy of Egypt, Muhammad Ali Pascha (1769–1849). Almost all its productions were printed in Ottoman Turkish with Arabic types and are today considered very rare. Slight waterstaining to margins near beginning; a few pages near beginning and end remargined. Binding expertly repaired; in all an appealing copy.

Özege, Eski Harflerle Basılmış Türkçe Eserler Katalogu III (1975), p. 1025 no. 12259. Zenker I, 1709. OCLC 21607393. A total of 13 copies in WorldCat (3 in Turkey, only 1 in Europe [Munich], 9 in the U.S.).





101. [ILLUSTRATED BROADSHEET—HAJJ]. Pilgrimage from Cairo to Mecca.

[Weißenburg, Burckardt, c. 1880/90]. Stencil-coloured lithograph. 42.5 × 63.7 cm.

€ 15 000

An extremely rare illustrated broadsheet showing the procession of the Egyptian Mahmal en route from Cairo to Mecca, with a colourful reception of a group of pilgrims in an Egyptian desert village. The Arabic caption states that the print was made from a drawing made on the spot by Sheikh Yunus, citing Hassan Uwais in Abidin Road, Cairo, as the publisher. The true publisher, Camille Burckardt in Weißenburg, is not named: it was company policy to obscure the European provenance of these broadsheets so as to improve their sale potential in the Middle East. All of these prints are very rare; another copy of this print commanded £21 250 at Sotheby's in 2012.

Des Mondes de Papier 120.

*“The bulk of the inhabitants of Dubai territory
belong to the tribe of Al Bu Falasah, a branch of the Bani Yas”*

102. [IRAQ PETROLEUM COMPANY]. Handbook of the territories which form the theatre of operations of the Iraq Petroleum Company Limited and its associated companies.

London, Iraq Petroleum Company, 1948. 8°. With a frontispiece (portrait of King Faisal I of Iraq), 27 plates, and 1 folding map. Publisher's original cloth. € 3500

First edition, second issue (reprinted February, 1949) of this overview of the Middle Eastern regions emerging as the great oil exporting countries of the century: Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Bahrain, the then Trucial Coast (now the UAE) and Qatar, including the “Hinterland Tribes”, Oman, and Kuwait, as well as Iraq and the Levant.

Providing details of the companies, the local geography, climate, culture, and political history, this forms an invaluable compendium on the region and ruling personalities as they presented themselves in the immediate postwar years. Profusely illustrated, including “Early Days in Qatar”, aerial photographs of Qatar as well as of Manamah in Bahrain, “Pearl Divers Opening Their Shells”, etc.

The Iraq Petroleum Company (IPC) had virtual monopoly on all oil exploration and production



in Iraq from 1925 to 1961. It was involved in other parts of the Middle East, and played a major role in the discovery and development of oil resources in the region. IPC operations were taken over by the Iraq National Oil Company after they were nationalised by the Ba'athist government in June 1972.

A good copy.

OCLC 5464854. Not in Macro.

Bedouin Culture



103. JACOB, Georg. Altarabisches Beduinenleben nach den Quellen geschildert. Zweite Ausgabe.

Berlin, Mayer & Müller, 1897. Large 8°. Several text and plate illustrations. Contemporary half leather with marbled covers. All edges red. *Sold*

Second, revised and expanded edition of this standard monograph on the culture and customs of pre-Islamic Bedouin society, based on a wealth of ancient and modern sources. With this manual, the oriental scholar Georg Jacob (1862–1937), founder of Germany's modern Turkology, sought to provide a preliminary study of the entire culture of Islam. The book discusses costume, diet, hunting, entertainment, weapons, camel husbandry and equestrianism, prisoners and slaves, trade, poetry, law, as well as central aspects such as the Bedouin concept of death, their medical knowledge and political system, concepts of hospitality, courage, blood feuds, love and marriage, etc., and includes an index of Arabic terms.

Pages 21–34 and 35–48 transposed; handwritten ownership of the Swiss Turkologist Rudolf Tschudi (1884–1960) on title page. A well-preserved copy.

OCLC 29841794. Not in Macro.

Richly illustrated catalogue of the of the royal Danish collection of curiosities

104. JACOBÆUS, Oliger. Musæum regium seu catalogus rerum tam naturalium, quàm artificialium, quae in basilica bibliothecae augustissimi Daniae Norvegiaeq[ue] monarchae Christiani Quinti Hafniae asservantur.

Copenhagen, Joachim Schmetgen, 1696. 2°. With engraved frontispiece, 37 engraved plates, 13 engraved initials, 12 engraved headpieces and 12 engraved tailpieces all depicting objects from the collection. Contemporary mottled calf, gold-tooled spine with the elephant owner's mark of Sir Andrew Fountaine, gold-tooled binding edges. *Sold*

First edition of the richly illustrated catalogue of the royal Danish collection of curiosities, collected by King Christian V of Denmark and his successor, Frederick IV, and described by the Oliger Jacobæus (1650–1701), librarian and professor at Copenhagen. The collection is divided in two parts, natural history and objects and instruments. The first part contains seven sections, describing mummies, elephant teeth, skulls, horns, antlers, birds, asteroids, fishes, reptiles, shells, snakes, insects, plants, minerals and stones. The second part consists of five sections, describing precious objects made from gold, silver, bone, stone etc., weapons and instruments of different people from all over the world, relics from Antiquity, mechanical and optical instruments, and above all the numismatic collection.

From the library of Sir Andrew Fountaine (1676–1753), one of the most renowned connoisseurs of his days. A tear in plate 24, a small tear in the margin of plate 37, and a couple leaves foxed, otherwise a very good copy, only slightly trimmed. Binding slightly rubbed along the extremities and with the hinges cracked, otherwise good.

Brunet III, col. 479; Murray I, p. 216 & II, p. 190; Nissen, ZBI 2081.





105. [JEDDAH]. “D’jedda (Arabie)”. View of the city from the harbour.

(Jeddah, ca. 1860s). Watercolor on paper, 342 × 217 mm, mounted on backing paper (460 × 350 mm), there captioned in pencil. Matted. € 15 000

A fine watercolour showing Jeddah in the evening sun, with the Hejaz Mountains in the distance and a French frigate anchored in the foreground. Near the south end of the city the “Tricolore” is visible waving over the French consulate. Some browning and foxing to backing paper, only slightly affecting the brightly coloured image.

Cartesian and traditional views of medicine, the latter with an astrological volvelle

106. JOEL, Franciscus. Opera medica, ante complures annos utilitatis publicae, causa in lucem edita, nunc revisa, emendata, indicibusque necessariis exornata.

Amsterdam, Johannes van Ravesteyn, 1663. With engraved title-page and engraved plate with a volvelle (with 2 moving parts).

With: (2) **REGIUS, Henricus.** Fundamenta medica.

Utrecht, Dirck van Ackersdijck, “MMXLVII” [= 2047! recté 1647]. 2 editions in 1 volume. 4°. 18th-century vellum. *Sold*



Ad 1: Enlarged and revised third edition of the complete works of Franciscus Joel (1510–1579), a professor of medicine at Greifswald in the Duchy of Pomerania, with an attractive and newly engraved frontispiece showing 6 portraits of famous physicians, including Joel in the company of Hippocrates (Boqrât), Galen and other great figures, as well as scenes showing the amputation of a foot, an apothecary’s laboratory and shop and doctors examining patients. The volvelle associates humours with solar and lunar cycles rather at odds with the Cartesian views in ad 2. Ad 2: First edition of a basic overview of medicine, health and pharmacology by Henricus Regius (1598–1679), professor of medicine and botany at the University of Utrecht and one of the earliest supporters of Descartes (they corresponded extensively) and of William Harvey’s 1628 theory of blood circulation. These were still controversial ideas and later brought Regius into conflict, even with Descartes himself, who urged Regius to be cautious in his publications. From the library of Graf Hans Anton Schaffgotsch (1675–1742) in Hermsdorf, with library stamps, bookplate and owner’s initials. With a minor marginal stain and chipped corner in 1 leaf of ad 1, and occasional very minor foxing, but generally in fine condition. With a vertical tear in the backstrip, but the binding is still good. Fine copy of two medical works, showing both the ideas of the newly emerging medical science and the tenacity of the old.

Ad 1: Krivatsky 6225; STCN (6 copies); Wellcome III, p. 356; *ad 2:* Krivatsky 9509; STCN (3 copies; omitting the errata leaf).

The First Oil Monopoly, Signed by the Emperor



107. JOSEPH I, Emperor (1678–1711). Printed privilege for Bartholomew Coreis, signed.

Vienna, 15 July 1707. 2° (193 × 295 mm). With large papered seal. Contemporary marbled wrappers.

Sold

An Imperial privilege establishing a five-year trade monopoly for olive oil within the Austrian hereditary principalities, to be exercised by an oil company (Bartholomew Coreis & Co.) against payment of half a florin for every hundredweight of oil, as well as tolls and fees, to the treasury.

With autograph signature of the short-lived Emperor Joseph and two counter-signatures, one by the court chancellor Johann Friedrich Baron Seilern (1646–1715, previously the architect of the ill-fated marriage of Princess Palatine Elisabeth Charlotte and the Duke of Orléans, later author of the Pragmatic Sanction). The owner of this early oil company could not be traced; he may be related to the Greek scholar Adamantios Korais, born in 1748 (his father Ioannes was a native of Chios).

Evenly browned due to paper; small paper flaw in center of gutter; contemporary binding professionally repaired in the fold.

Codex Austriacus III, p. 540–542. Beitrage zur Geschichte der boehmischen Laender 23 (1878), p. 422f.

The first Islamic geography

108. [KATIB CHELEBI]. Mustafa IBN ABDALLAH HAJI KHALIFA.

Gihan Numa, geographia orientalis, ex Turcico in Latinum versa a Matth. Norberg.

Lund, Berling, 1818. 8°. 2 vols. Later wrappers.

€ 7500

Only Latin edition of the first modern geography and atlas of the Islamic world, translated by Matthias Norberg (1747–1826). For his famous universal Islamic geography the Ottoman historian and bibliographer Katib Chelebi (1609–57), one of the principal intellectual figures of the 17th century Ottoman empire, drew on Mercator's and Hondius's "Atlas Minor" as well as other Western sources, making them available to the Islamic world for the first time. It was first printed at the first Turkish press by Ibrahim Mütefferika in 1732. "Of the utmost interest both as the best-known work of Ottoman geographical literature and as the document of a pivotal moment in the history of ideas" (Wolff, Mercator 2.12.a).

Occasional brownstaining due to paper; occasional duststains to margins. Untrimmed, uncut copy of this rare edition.

Brunet III, 8. OCLC 84953456.



109. [KATIB CHELEBI]. Mustafa IBN ABDALLAH HAJI KHALIFA and James MITCHELL (transl.). [Tuhfat al-kibâr fi asfâr al-Bihâr.]

The History of the Maritime Wars of the Turks.

London, A. J. Valpy for the Oriental Translation Fund, 1831. 2°. Orange cloth with giltstamped spine title, boards blindstamped "Foreign Office".

€ 1500

First English translation of Kâtib Çelebi's great work on the history of the Ottoman navy, "The Gift to the Great Ones on Naval Campaigns". Written in 1657, the book was the second to be printed at Ibrahim Mütefferika's famous Constantinople press (in 1729). It emphasises the importance of the Turkish activities in the seas and the Ottoman contribution to the navigational history, long a strangely neglected subject. Kâtib Çelebi, who is one of the outstanding names of the Ottoman world of scholarship in 17th century and one of the most prolific authors in terms of the number and types of his works during that period, was a man of knowledge, ideas and culture who was widely spoken about in the Ottoman period of the Islamic World.

Withdrawn from the Foreign Office Library with their engraved armorial bookplate and withdrawal stamp.

OCLC 29073533.

Zanzibar Letter with Slavery Content

110. KIRK, Sir John, British administrator in Zanzibar (1832–1922); co-explorer with David Livingstone.

Autograph letter signed.

Zanzibar, 3 August 1884. 4° (240 × 190 mm). 8 pp. on two double-leaf stationery, watermarked “Original Malling Mill Kent”.

€ 6500

Written during the Berlin Conference of 1884/1885 which regulated European colonisation and trade in Africa during the New Imperialism period, and coincided with Germany’s sudden emergence as an imperial power, Kirk discusses trade of slaves, as well as gold and silver, the latter mainly in reference to Germans. He suggests that slave trade activity is diminishing near Kilwa due to British abolition efforts, though not as much further south. He then presents theories on estimating the numbers of slaves captured: “It is most pleasing to see here the S[lave] T[rade] is driven back ... Mafia [Island] may take in slaves but it is so near the mainland that no person on earth could prevent it while the institute exists – but is their demand enough on Mafia for any great number of slaves? ... I feel sure the end of the land S[lave] T[rade] is further south and the local demand must be very great. I have little faith in estimates made on short experience, so often a man takes the one month or two when slaves are brought down and multiplies it by twelves for the year’s estimate. One thing is to find out the caravan men ...”.

Sir John Kirk (1832–1922) was a Scottish physician, naturalist, explorer, and British administrator in Zanzibar. He accompanied David Livingstone on his second Zambesi expedition from 1858 to 1863. In 1873 Kirk was made the first British Agent and Consul General of Zanzibar, where he eventually convinced the Sultan of Zanzibar to ban the highly lucrative slave trade. The recipient of the letter, identified as ‘Smith’, may be Sir Charles Euan-Smith, a Colonel in the British Army who in 1887 he would be appointed Her Majesty’s Agent and Consul-General for the Dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar.



The women of Constantinople

111. LA CHAPELLE, Georges de. Recueil [!] de divers portraits des principales dames de la Porte du Grand Turc. Tirée au naturel sur les lieux.

Paris, Antoine Estienne / chez le Blond, 1648. 2° (240 × 367 mm). Engraved title, 3 pp. of dedication, 12 leaves of text interleaved with 12 engraved plates, 1 leaf (Privilege du Roy), woodcut headpieces and initials. The plates, probably by Noel Cochin after La Chapelle, show costumes against a scenic background. Modern half calf over old marbled boards, giltstamped red spine label.

€ 45 000

First edition, very rare. Georges de la Chapelle, a native of Caen, accompanied Le Haye, the French envoy to the Porte, and spent several years in the Levant, and his work is known to us almost exclusively through these engravings, showing what Thieme/Becker described as “the prettiest ladies in the Imperial Seraglio”. In the introductory text included in this first edition, La Chapelle explains that the series was occasioned by a recent French edition of Chalcondyles, in which (as he complains) the depictions of female costumes were very poorly drawn. La Chapelle



clearly had a special interest in female costume: “his own representations are highly detailed, with special attention paid to the fabulous jewels and fine needlework that adorn the garments of Levantine costume. To add verisimilitude to the plates, examples of Turkish, Persian, Tartar, Armenian and Greek costume are depicted against topographical backgrounds showing the areas in and around Constantinople in which the models were most likely to reside” (Atabey). Curiously, several of these backgrounds, when placed side by side, form a near-consecutive panorama of Constantinople and its environs.

In excellent condition.

Atabey 648. Colas 1697. Thieme/Becker VI, 378f. Cf. Blackmer 935 (second edition). Not in Lipperheide or Cohen/de Ricci.

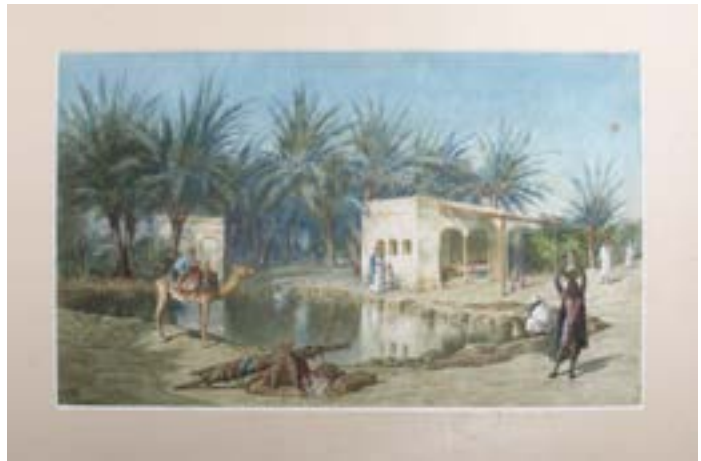
112. LACOSTE, Pierre-Eugène, painter (1818–1907). Oriental scene.

No place, 1892. Watercolour on paper, 290 × 460 mm, matted (600 × 398 mm).

€ 15 000

Beautiful orientalist watercolor, inscribed by the artist “à Monsieur Coullon, souvenir affectueux”. Lacoste, a genre painter equally adept at landscapes and architecture, was a student of Rouillet, Cambon, and Cogniet. He exhibited at the Salon from 1839 to 1907, also drawing costumes for the various Parisian scenes, including for the Opéra from 1876 to 1885. His series of watercolours painted for Verdi’s “Aida” in 1880 is remarkable; a design for “Ramses” is now kept at the Getty Museum. The present orientalist scene is typical of its age but distinguished by its large format and masterly quality. It shows a Middle Eastern oasis with Moorish-type buildings near a palm grove reflected in a waterhole, surrounded by eight characters in local costumes going about their lives: a man is perched on his camel; two men are wearing red hats; two women, possibly slaves, carry jugs on their heads. In the foreground, cargo unloaded from a camel suggests a Bedouin desert stopover.

Slight foxing and waterstaining to mat, not concerning the painting.



The pre-Islamic coinage of the Arabs

113. LANGLOIS, Victor. Numismatique des Arabes avant l’islamisme.

Paris, C. Rollin and Druand; London, J. Curt (colophon and back of half-title: printed by Pommeret and Moreau, Paris), 1859. 4°. With 4 numbered engraved plates and 1 lithographed “bis” plate. Publisher’s letterpress printed paper wrappers.

€ 1500

First edition of a monograph on the pre-Islamic coinage of the Arabs by the French historian, orientalist and numismatist Victor Langlois (1829–1869). The book is divided into five chapters, treating the coins of Nabataea, Characene, Palmyra, Edessa and Hatra, and is followed by an appendix on the Arab colonies, including the rare coins from Abyssinia.

Unfortunately the spine is split, almost separating the book in two, but otherwise in very good condition, wholly untrimmed with all bolts unopened and in the original printed wrappers.

Gay 3581; Hage Chahine 2621.



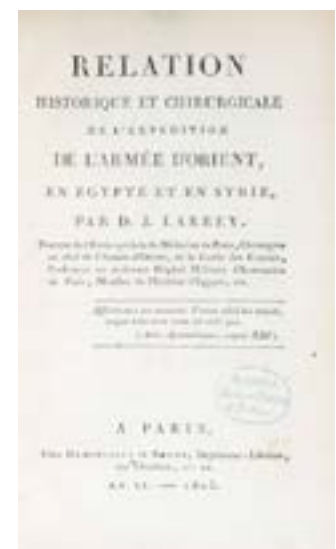
The Army surgeon of Napoleon’s campaign

114. LARREY, [Dominique-Jean]. Relation historique et chirurgicale de l’expédition de l’armée d’orient, en Egypte et en Syrie.

Paris, Demonville & Soeurs, an XI – 1803. Contemporary full calf with gilt cover borders and gilt spine (rebacked) with green labels; gilt inner dentelle and leading edges; marbled endpapers. All edges gilt.

€ 4500

First edition. Baron Dominique-Jean Larrey (1766–1842), the “most famous army surgeon of the modern age” (Hirsch), introduced the revolutionary “ambulances volantes” (“flying field hospitals”), mobile medical units that attended to casualties as part of the immediate avant-garde. In 1798 he was assigned to Napoleon’s Egyptian expedition in the rank of chief medical officer. His present volume offers both an account of the military operations and the medical aspects of the campaign, documenting the wealth of his experience gained in the Middle Eastern theatre. He would expand on the present account in the monumental state-published “Description de l’Égypte” (1809).



In a beautiful, contemporary French binding signed by Courteval (active from 1796 to 1836) on the marbled flyleaf (covers somewhat rubbed and chafed; spine and hinges professionally repaired). Old stamps of the Medical Society of Buda and Pest (Societas Medicorum Pestiensis et Budensis); old ownership "Hessel" to half-title.

Ibrahim-Hilmy 358. Waller 5612. Wellcome III, 451. Hirsch III, 613. OCLC 422338032.

*“a unique showcase of Ottoman technical competence”:
the earliest comprehensive study on the history and theory of Ottoman architecture*

115. LAUNAY, [Victor] Marie de / Montani Effendi. [Usul-i mimari-î Osmanî]. L'Architecture Ottomane Die Ottomanische Baukunst...

Constantinople, Imprimerie et Lithographie Centrales / Pascal Sebah, 1873. 2° (390 × 518 mm). With 190 lithographed plates (14 in colour). Modern full black morocco gilt, spine in six compartments gilt, remains of original wrapper cover title inset within lower cover. € 18 500

First and only edition of “the earliest comprehensive study on the history and theory of Ottoman architecture” (Ersoy, p. 117). Only a few copies of this rare work, produced to the most exacting standards of the day, appear to have been printed. It was produced under the patronage of Edhem Pasha, president of the Imperial Ottoman Commission for the Vienna Exhibition of 1873. “The expertly crafted plates that supplement the text of the ‘Usul’ include plans, elevations, and section of various Ottoman buildings as well as a rich panoply of decorative details and ornamental patterns, all meticulously depicted in accordance with the academic standards of the Beaux-Arts model ... Accompanying the monochrome illustrations are fourteen chromolithographic plates (printed in the Sébah studios in Istanbul), skillfully drafted with vibrant and sharply delineated colors. In the superior technical quality and graphic precision of its illustrations, the ‘Usul’ is duly comparable to its highly acclaimed European counterparts... Thus, leaving aside the intellectual scope of its text, the ‘Usul’ must be considered an artistic specimen in and of itself, conceived as a unique showcase of Ottoman technical competence in the art of publishing” (Ersoy, p. 117–120). The set is not infrequently encountered incomplete: even the Blackmer copy lacked a plate, and that of William Morris (now in the Calouste Gulbenkian Library) lacked three.



Occasional slight brownstaining (not concerning plates), but entirely complete and finely bound to style.

Blackmer 956. OCLC 5465203. A. Ersoy, “Architecture and the Search for Ottoman Origins in the Tanzimat Period”, in: J. Bailey et al. (ed.), History and Ideology [Leiden 2007], p. 117ff. Not in Atabey.

96 letters from Dutch diplomats throughout Europe, 1715–1729

116. [LETTERS—DIPLOMATIC—NETHERLANDS]. [Official contemporary copies of incoming diplomatic correspondence to the Dutch government in The Hague from Dutch ambassadors, envoys, diplomatic residents and others in Vienna, Graz, Schaffhausen, Turin, Madrid, Paris, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Moscow, Cologne, Frankfurt, Dresden, Regensburg, Warsaw, Grodno, Maastricht, The Hague, Brussels and Ostend].

[The Hague], letters dated 26 January–17 December 1715 and 7 November 1725–22 November 1729. 2° (32,5 × 20,5 cm). 96 letters clearly written in dark brown ink on paper, 84 in Dutch and 12 in French, mostly in a Latin hand (the Dutch ones from 1715 in a semi-gothic hand). Loose leaves in a modern portfolio.



€ 8500

A set of 96 letters from 20 Dutch diplomats throughout Europe, 52 in the year 1715 and 44 in the years 1725 to 1729, in copies made by the Dutch government as the letters came in. They give a remarkably detailed view of day to day activities in international diplomacy and local current events, forming a valuable primary source for any study of the period. A 1715 report from Turin gives information on troops in Malta, an 1728 report from Moscow ranges from the future Empress of Russia's pilgrimage on foot to a General setting off for Siberia to oversee the copper and iron mines, a 1729 report from Warsaw notes that they are warily keeping an eye on the Ottoman Porte in Constantinople. More than half the letters date from the year 1715, giving an extraordinary view of Europe in the aftermath of the War of the Spanish Succession, in the year of Louis XIV's death and during the Ottoman-Venetian War. Formerly folded. Two leaves show a small hole burned in the foot margin, a half dozen have an even smaller burn on the edge of the paper, and a few show very minor foxing, but still in very good condition. A wealth of material for political-historical, biographical and cultural-historical studies.

Unique view of Cairo, with evident Ottoman influences

117. LONGHI, Gioseffo. Gran Cairo.

Bologna, Longhi, 1670. Engraved view on 2 sheets joined, letterpress text pasted below (4 columns in Italian, 4 columns in Latin: "Descrittione del gran Cairo [...] Cairi quae olim Babylon") with publisher's imprints. Watermark Panzano. € 20 000

Unrecorded in the standard bibliographies and without counterpart in western libraries, this unique, large-scale view of Cairo reflects the economic and cultural effervescence of the second-largest city in the Empire: under Ottoman rule since 1517 and having expanded south and west from its nucleus around the Citadel, Cairo in the latter half of the 17th century was second only to Constantinople. The Ottoman influence may be discerned in people's clothing in the foreground as well as in the city's architecture. On the river Nile, the map depicts numerous trade boats and sailors. To the left are soldiers battling as part of a tournament; on the right are the Sphinx (wearing a necklace!) and the famous pyramids of Giza: those of Khufu, Khafre, and Menkaure, as well as the smaller pyramids. The centre of the city shows numerous mosques and gardens. The letterpress text pasted under the engraving provides mostly historical and geographical information (in Italian and Latin). According to scholars, Gioseffo (Giuseppe) Longhi (1620–91) issued a series of views of Italian and foreign cities between 1654 and 1674. A publisher, bookseller and archepiscopal printer, he was active in Bologna from 1650 to the time of his death.

Some small marginal tears repaired; slight marginal fraying to upper left.

Cf. Tooley, Mapmakers III, 150 (for Giuseppe Longhi); Schulz, Venice 70 (for Arrigoni/Bertarelli).



The Last Will and Testament of Louis XVI in Arabic

118. [LOUIS XVI]. SILVESTRE DE SACY, [Antoine Isaac] (ed.). [Al-durr al-manzum fi wasaya al-sultan al-marhum]. Testament de Louis XVI, Roi de France et de Navarre, avec une traduction arabe par M. le Baron Silvestre de Sacy.

Paris, de l'Imprimerie Royale, 1820. 8°. Contemporary grey wrappers.

€ 6500

First Arabic edition. "Silvestre de Sacy translated the Last Will and Testament of Louis XVI into Arabic and had the translation printed together with the French original in 1820, in hopes that it might prove a comfort and encouragement to the Christians of the Orient, while giving Muslim readers a demonstration of Christian submission and evangelical meekness" (cf. Fück). "Sacy never let his Christian convictions hamper his work as a scholar, for he saw religion as a personal matter. Although he revealed his faith at times, it was never to pose it as the strongest model against which to judge other religions. He was nevertheless very pious. There is no other way to explain his translation of the guillotined king, Louis XVI, into Arabic ... He apparently wished to show how devout, simple and charitable his beloved monarch had been" (Kamal as-Salibi, *The Druze* [London 2005], p. 20).

The orientalist de Sacy, a monumental figure in the development of oriental studies in France, began his career as professor of Arabic at the École des Langues Orientales Vivantes in 1796. In 1806 he was offered the chair of Persian at the College of France and in 1824 was appointed director of the school of oriental languages. He also acted as advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, translating political propaganda into Arabic, including the "Bulletins of the Grande Armée" (cf. Atabey 1134).

Occasional slight duststaining near margins, but a good, untrimmed and wide-margined copy, the central bifolium remaining uncut.

Fück 144 (note 377). Bibliothèque de Sacy III, 4781f. OCLC 25217438.



*Unique first dated edition
of a letter from a Portuguese Jesuit
in India and the East Indies*

119. [MAGAGLIANES, Diego di]. Avvisi nuovi et certezza della parte di mezzo giorno. Dove s'intende tre infideli Rè della fede Mahomettana convertiti, & battezzati con li suoi Regni, & venuti alla nostra Christiana fede.

Florence, 16 February 1571. Small 8° (15 × 10.5 cm). With the large woodcut coat of arms of Pope Pius V (74 × 62 mm). Sewn in later stiff paper wrappers.

€ 12 500

Apparently unique Florence edition (the first dated edition, published at most a few months after the first Rome edition) of a letter written on Madeira on 17 August 1570 by a Portuguese Jesuit missionary returning from India. He gives an account of missionary work in the East Indies, India and possibly elsewhere from August 1569 to January 1570 and particularly of the conversion of three Kings from Islam to Christianity. In good condition, with the title-page very slightly abraded, minor foxing and a faint marginal water stain not approaching the text.

Nijhoff, General catalogue 293 (1899), 221 "Très rare" likely this copy); cf. De Backer & Sommervogel V, col. 307; ÉDIT 16 (1 copy of undated Rome ed.).



The first folio atlas published in the Islamic World

120. MAHMOUD RA'IF. Cedit Atlas Tercümesi [= New Atlas, translated].

Üsküdar/Istanbul, Tab'hane-yi Hümayunda / Mühendüshâne Press, 1218 H (April 1803–March 1804). 2°.

Engraved, ill. title page, 79 pp. and 24 engraved maps (2 on 2 sheets joined), after William Faden, in contemporary hand colour. Bound in near-contemporary flexible boards with cloth spine. Stored in custom-made green morocco case. € 150 000

The rare Cedit Atlas, the first world atlas printed by Muslims, of which only fifty copies were printed. Several copies were reserved for high ranking officials and important institutions. The remainder was partially destroyed in a warehouse fire during the Janissary Revolt of 1808. Based on several estimates and accounting for the single maps (torn-out from bound volumes of the atlas) sold or being sold worldwide, it is believed that a maximum of 20 complete examples could be present in libraries or in private collections, whereas some sources suggest that there exist only 10 complete and intact copies in the world. As such, it is one of the rarest printed atlases of historical value.



This work, a prestigious project for the Ottoman Palace with the seal of approval of the Sultan Selim III, was one of the avantgardistic enterprises promoted by Mahmoud Ra'if to introduce western technical and scientific knowledge to the Ottoman state. It is the first Muslim-published world atlas to make use of European geographic knowledge. On each of the maps the place-names are transliterated in Arabic. Ra'if had visited London in 1793 as secretary to the first Turkish Ambassador. It was during this time in London that he acquired the copy of William Faden's 'General Atlas' used to compile the 'Cedit Atlas' (cf. Kemal Beydilli. *Türk Bilim ve Matbaacılık Tarihinde Mühendishâne ve Kütüphanesi*. Istanbul, 1995). The Atlas includes Raif's 79-page geographical treatise "Ucalet ül-Cografıye".

This copy is without the double-page celestial chart missing from most recorded copies, but is complete with all 24 maps, including the two world maps and fold-out maps of the continents. Contemporary ownership entry in Arabic, "Sheikh Abudulla bin Sefik", dated AD 1879. A few restored tears in the folded maps; two maps expertly remargined. Somewhat browned in places, but still a very good copy in comparison to the known examples in institutional possession. A severely defective copy recently commanded an auction price of USD 118 750 (Swann Galleries NY, 26 May 2016, lot 199).

OCLC 54966656. Not in Philipps/Le Gear. Not in Ataber or Blackmer collections.

*Vattier's French translations
of Elmacinus and Ibn Arabshah*

121. MAKIN, Jirjis ibn al-'Amid / Vattier, Pierre (transl.). L'histoire Mahometane, ou les quarante-neuf Chalifes du Macine divisez en trois livres [...]. Paris, Remy Soubret, 1657. 4°.

Bound with:

(2) IBN 'ARABSHAH, Ahmad ibn Muhammad / Vattier, Pierre (transl.). L'histoire du grand Tamerlan divisée en sept livres. Ibid., 1658. (24), 248, (4) pp.

(3) IBN 'ARABSHAH, Ahmad ibn Muhammad / Vattier, Pierre (transl.). Portrait du grand Tamerlan, avec la suite de son histoire iusques à l'establissement de l'Empire du Mogol. Paris, Vattier, Augustin Courbé & Jean Huart, 1658. (8), 146, (2). Contemporary vellum. All edges sprinkled in red. € 8500



A milestone of French Arabist scholarship in the 17th century.

(1) First French edition of the “General History of the World” (“Kitab al-Magmu’ al-mubarak”) by Girgis al-Makin ibn al-'Amid, known in the Latin tradition as Georgius Elmacinus. Born in Cairo in 602 AH (1205 AD) to a Coptic civil servant in the War Ministry, he later served in a similar function in Syria. His chronicle had previously been translated into Latin and English; the work “for the first time provided wider circles in the west with an overview of Islamic history from its beginnings to the Crusades and acquainted them with the prime of the Baghdad Califate, previously almost unreceived, through an account ultimately based on Tabari” (cf. Fück).

(2/3): First French translation (issued in two parts) of this important critical, at times even satirical eyewitness account of the life of Tamerlane (Timur Lenk), the great Turkish conqueror of the 14th century. “A frequently malicious account, in spite of the panegyric form in which it is couched” (cf. GAL). Based on the original Arabic text written in 1437–38 by the Syrian author Ahmad lbn 'Arabshah who was secretary to Sultan Ahmad of Baghdad. The 17th century western translations of Ibn Arabshah's work “for the first time acquainted the occident with a model of Arabic rhyming prose which also had the power to captivate the reader by its subject, as well as with the elaborate rhetorical style so characteristic of the literary taste of the Orient” (cf. Fück).

Pierre Vattier (1623–67), physician to the Duke of Orleans, was the author of several treatises and translations on various aspects of Middle Eastern or Muslim culture.

Some browning and occasional inkstaining throughout. Top spine-end repaired. A good copy. The Macclesfield copy commanded £3400 at Sotheby's in 2008.

(1): GAL I, 348. Schnurrer, p. 115, no. 155. Gay 3568. Fück 73. Aboussouan 449 (“1558” in error). OCLC 1811219.(2/3): GAL II, 29. Schnurrer, p. 137, no. 167. Fück 82. OCLC 29069177/29069426.

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



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

Basel, Michael Isengrin, 1540. 2°. With woodcut device on title-page (repeated on last blank). 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 celeberrimi, & 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; cf. Bibl. Osleriana 3316.

Adventurous travels in the East

123. MANDELSLO, Johann Albrecht von. Morgenländische Reyse-Beschreibung.

Hamburg, Christian Guth, printed by Johan Holwein, Schleswig, 1658. 2°. With engraved frontispiece, engraved author's portrait, double-page engraved map, and 21 large engravings in text, mostly signed by Rothgiesser. Contemporary leather, remnants of ties. € 11 000

First complete German edition of this important and entertaining travel account by Johann Albrecht von Mandelslo, edited by Adam Olearius. Mandelslo was attached to the diplomatic mission of the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp to Moscow and Persia. The ambassadors remained in Persia, but Mandelslo travelled further. He sailed from Hormuz to Surat and proceeded through Gujarat to Agra, Lahore, Goa, Bijapur and Malaba, visiting Ceylon, Madagascar, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena on his return voyage in 1639. Before his death five years later, he had entrusted his rough notes to Olearius, who subsequently published them with a third part containing descriptions of the Coromandel coast, Bengal, Siam, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Bantam, the Philippines, Formosa (Tai-wan), China and Japan. Small contemporary owner's inscription. Some spotting and soiling; tears in lower margin of pp. 31 and 137. A very good copy of this important account of an embassy to Persia and further to the East.



Alt-Japan-Katalog 943; Cordier, Japonica, cols. 362–368; Howgego, to 1800, M38.

14th-century tales of travels in Turkey, the Middle East, Near East, India and the East Indies



124. [MANDEVILLE, John]. The travels and voyages of Sir John Mandevile, knt. Containing an exact description of the way to Hierusalem, Great Caan, India, the country of Preston-John, and many other eastern countries: with an account of many strange monsters, and whatever is curious and remarkable therein.

London, printed for John Osborne and James Hodges, [1730?]. 12°. With woodcut frontispiece, woodcut illustration on title-page and 12 woodcut illustrations in text. Contemporary sheepskin, subtly rebacked. € 6500

Very rare 18th-century English edition of a classic and partly fictional 14th-century account of travels presented as voyages of Sir John Mandeville through Turkey, Egypt, Ethiopia, Syria, Persia, Arabia, India and the East Indies. According to the story he set off on his travels in 1322 from Saint Albans in England, returned in 1343, wrote the present account in 1364 and died in 1371. It was originally written in French and is thought to have been compiled from various sources by Jehan d'Outremeuse (1338–1400) of Liege. It includes many well-known stories and illustrations of monstrous people and animals in exotic lands. The book also includes genuine descriptions of the regions covered and gave many Europeans their first notions of the Near East, Middle East, India and East Indies. The part on Arabia includes an account of the birth of Mohammed.

Slightly browned and with spots throughout, a few smudges, stain in A4/5, three lines on p. 60 struck through and made illegible, apparently the same happened on pp. 79/80 but the part is cut out and replaced with manuscript in pencil, this caused some offsetting on the facing pages. A fair copy. Without pastedowns (possibly never present) and rebacked, as noted.

ESTC T100830 (3 copies); Lust 276; WorldCat (1 copy, incomplete).

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

125. 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. 19th-century limp sheepskin parchment. € 19 500



Rare early post-incunabular edition of two important treatises on pharmacology and medical botany, apparently the first edition to combine the two and the first edited by Hieronymus Surianus (fl. 1458?, d. 1522?). The first work, *Luminare maius* by Giovanni Giacomo Manlio di Bosco (fl. 1490–post 1500), is a commentary on ancient Arabic and Greek pharmacological works, especially the Arabic treatises of Yuhanna Ibn Masawayh (ca. 777–857), a Nestorian Christian physician from Assyria who was the personal physician to four caliphs. It gives instructions for preparing numerous medicines, indicating the quantities of the ingredients and describing each ingredient. The second work, *Lumen apothecariorum* by Quirico de Augustis de Tortona of Milan (fl. 1486–1497), complements it with descriptions of hundreds of medicinal preparations, including many oils and syrups. Little is known about either Manlio or Augustis. Surianus edited their treatises and prepared the first two editions of the two together for Lissona/Vercellensis in Venice.

With an early manuscript note and shelf-mark on the title-page and a few early manuscript paragraph marks in the margins. Lacking leaf B4, but otherwise in good condition, with small worm holes in the first 5 leaves, some mostly marginal water stains, minor spotting and an occasional sheet slightly browned. Rare edition of two important pharmacological treatises.

Goff M210; GW M20651; Klebs 662.4 (mis-dated "[1499]"); WorldCat 30979532 (no location); cf. E. Sordano, Il Luminare maius di Manlio del Bosco, thesis, University of Torino (2010), p. 40.

*Commentary on ancient Arabic and Greek
pharmacological works*

126. MANILIO, Giovanni Giacomo, Quirico de AUGUSTIS and Paulus de SUARDIS. *Luminare maius* quondam elaboratissimis, Ioannis Iacobi Manlii Alexandrini, commentario, & Nicolai Mutoni Mediolanensis appendicibus, locuples nunc vero etiam luculentissima; Iani Matthaei Durastantis Sanctoiustani expositione locupletius adeo redditum; Connexa praeterea sunt, tam Lumen apothecariorum, quam Thesaurus aromatariorum, cum dilucidissimis, illud Quirici Augusti, hic Pauli Suardi; commentariolis.

Venice, Lucantonio Giunta, 1566. 2°. With woodcut device on title-page (repeated beneath the colophon). 17th-century sheepskin parchment. € 7500

First edition as edited by Durastante, with commentary by Nicolai Mutoni of three important late 15th-century treatises on pharmacology and medical botany. The first work, *Luminare maius* by Giovanni Giacomo Manlio di Bosco, is a commentary on ancient Arabic and Greek pharmacological works, especially the Arabic treatises of Yuhanna Ibn Masawayh known in the West as Mesue the Elder (ca. 777–857). It gives instructions for preparing numerous medicines, indicating the quantities of the ingredients and describing each ingredient. The second work, *Lumen apothecariorum* by Quirico de Augustis de Tortona of Milan (fl. 1486–1497), complements it with descriptions of hundreds of medicinal preparations, including many oils and syrups. The third work, *Thesaurus aromatariorum* by Paulus de Suardis (fl. 1479–1481), gives recipes for about 500 aromatic medicines, oils, syrups, etc. The three together formed what was probably the most extensive pharmacopoeia of its day.

Binding recased, keeping the original endpapers, but in very good condition. With early owner's inscriptions on title-page. First few leaves heavily browned and foxed and the second part of the work with waterstains, but otherwise in good condition.

Durling 2943; ICCU 005328; USTC 840129.



The first book printed in Egypt

127. 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.

The first Arabic dictionary printed in the Arab world: documenting the turning point in the history of Arabic thought

128. [MARCEL, Jean Joseph]. Vocabulaire Français-Arabe, contenant les mots principaux et d'un usage plus journalier.

Cairo, Imprimerie Nationale, an VII de la République (1798). 8°.

Bound with: (2) Almanach astrologique et philosophique à l'usage des cultivateurs et de tous les citoyens du monde. Paris, Célère, [1794].

Contemporary half calf, green papered corners. Stored in custom-made blue half morocco clamshell case with gilt spine.

Sold

First and only edition, hitherto known in no more than three complete copies in libraries worldwide. Unquestionably the rarest and most important of the early books printed in the Middle East, published in Cairo 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).

Marcel's dictionary, supplemented by a French-Arabic phrasebook (p. 71 onwards), is a pocket-size guide to aid communication with the local population. Marcel's preface gives useful instructions as to the correct pronunciation of certain Arabic letters (shown) and of the Arabic words and phrases, which are given in Latin transliteration throughout the volume.

Of the utmost rarity: no copies recorded in the trade or in auction records since the early 20th century. The copy in the Bibliothèque nationale de France is incomplete, lacking the title and the final leaf. Includes an early French Revolutionary almanach for 1794 and 1795, containing the Declaration of the Rights of Man. Slight browning and occasional waterstaining. Binding rubbed; spine-ends repaired. A fine copy with old ownership “A. Barbet” to front flyleaf.

Schnurrer (Bibliotheca Arabica) 141. Ebert 458. 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. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Vater/Jülg. For the importance of the first modern printing press in the Arab world cf. also Albert Hourani, Arabic Thought in the Liberal Age 1798–1939 (Cambridge University Press 1983). – For the Almanach: OCLC 472031541.



Important Latin translation of the lost Arabic original



129. MAŠA'ALLAH IBN ATARI and Joachim HELLER.

De elementis et orbibus coelestibus, liber antiquus ac eruditus Messahalae laudatissimi inter Arabes Astrologi.

Nuremberg, Johann vom Berg und Ulrich Neuber, 1549. 4°. With several woodcut astronomical diagrams in text. Modern marbled boards with morocco label to gilt spine. Marbled endpapers. € 25 000

Second edition of a collection of astrological writings in Latin translation first published in 1504 as "De scientia motus orbis". The work provides a comprehensive account of the whole cosmos along Aristotelian lines. The 8th-century Persian Jewish astrologer and astronomer Maša'allah ibn Atari "wrote on virtually every aspect of astrology [...] His brief and rather primitive 'De scientia motus orbis' [or 'De elementis et orbibus coelestibus'] combines Peripatetic physics, Ptolemaic planetary theory, and astrology in such a way that, in conjunction with its use of the Syrian names of the months, one strongly suspects that it is based on the peculiar doctrines of Harran, to which al-Kindi and Abu Masar were also attracted [...] This important Latin translation by Gerard of Cremona of the lost Arabic original of this exposition was published by J. Stabius (Nuremberg, 1504) and by J. Heller (Nuremberg, 1549)" (DSB). Bookplate of the Marques de Viana, Conde de Urbasa on front pastedown. In excellent condition.

VD 16, ZV 10470. DSB IX, 160 & 162. Zinner p. 211, 1962. Lalande, *Bibliographie Astronomique*, p. 68. Sarton I, 531. Graesse IV, 503.

Bedouins in Egypt and Syria, with 25 plates in colour

130. MAYEUX, F. J. Les Bédouins, ou Arabes du désert...

Paris, Ferra jeune, 1816. 12°. 3 vols. With 8+6+10 steel-engraved plates. Contemporary long grained red morocco, decorated raised bands, gilt fillet and decorative frames on covers, gilt edges. € 9500

First edition of this early study of the Bedouins of Egypt and Syria, covering their manners, laws, civil and religious customs. Illustrated with 24 steel engraved plates by Charlin after F. Massart and finely watercoloured at the time. The notes by Dom Raphaël were most probably taken during the French occupation of Egypt. Raphaël Monachis (Rufa'il Zakhûr) was born in Egypt of Syriac ancestry and was a monk in the Greek community in Cairo. He was an Arab member of the French Institute of Egypte and the first interpreter of the Diwan from Cairo. Rare complete copy, some corners slightly scuffed, spine faded, otherwise in good condition.

Macro 1555. Gay 3587. OCLC 25988256.



131. (MEASOM, William). The route of the Overland Mail to India.

London, Atchley & Co., [1851]. 2°. 32 full-page wood-engraved plates including pictorial title. Original decorative blueboards gilt, rebacked preserving spine, new endpapers. € 7500



Views include Jeddah, Mocha, Cairo, etc. The plates are set on a stone coloured background. A couple of the plates are signed by William Measom. The suggested publication date is taken from an inscription on the original front pastedown (bound in), and is consistent with the dates of other works illustrated by Measom.

Occasional mostly light foxing and soiling.

OCLC 23070449.

Avicenna on vocal cord paralysis

132. [MIDIAEVAL MEDICINE]. “Alberti Magni Liber Medicinalis” (spine title) and other writings.

Augsburg, 1452–1453. Large 8° (150 × 217 mm). Latin (and German) manuscript. Ink on paper by several hands, 286 ff., with 14 blank leaves at the end. Three parts in one volume, first hundred leaves of second part foliated: (104) ff.; 100, (101–169) ff.; (7) ff.; 1 blank, (5) ff. 23–27 lines, written space 8 × 15 to 10 × 15 cm. Rubricated, chapter headings in red ink, numerous unsophisticated red Lombardic initials. Contemporary brown calf over wooden boards with rounded edges, covers ruled with borders and crosswise, lacking clasps and bosses. Manuscript vellum label to upper cover; spine papered in 18th century with printed label. € 58 000

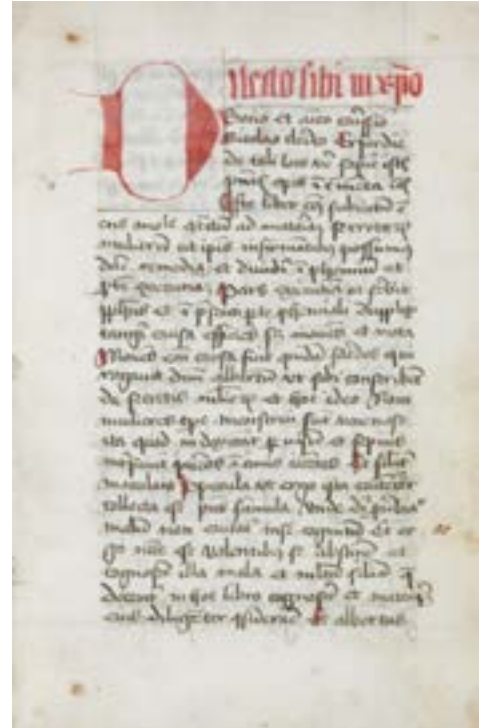
Fine three-part medical manual written at a time considered the pivot between Middle Ages and Renaissance. The first part of the volume consists of the famous (and notorious) gynaecological treatise “De secretis mulierum”, ascribed to Albertus Magnus and popular throughout the late Middle Ages and well into modern times. Although this part is written by at least two clearly discernible hands, only a single scribe provides his name at the end, stating that one Conrad Kastner of Augsburg completed the task on Friday after the Exaltation of the Holy Cross (17 September) 1452.

Below this, yet another scribe continues the manual on the same page with a medical treatise including several recipes (hiera pigra of Galen, “benedicta”, “ad clarificandum visum” etc.), then digressing into a treatment of epilepsy still founded in the power of magical spells and the Christian occult: “Et sciendum quidum epilenticus cadit, si aliquis ponat os suum supra aurem patientis et dicat sibi istos versus procul statim surgit: Caspar fert myrrham, thus Melchior, Balthasar aurum / Hec qui secum portaverit nomina regum, solvitur a morbo Domini mediante, caduco” (f. 4v; a recommendation taken from Bernard de Gordon and later to be repeated by Paracelsus). A similar spirit informs the discussion of apoplexy and melancholy.

Among the authorities cited are the great ancients – Hippocrates and Galenus, but there are also repeated references to the great Arab physician Ibn Sina (Avicenna), with his remarks on vocal cord paralysis: “De paralisi ligwe Avicennas dicit qui solus gargarissmus ex melle squillitico curat paralisis ligwe” (f. 22v–23r); on diarrhea (f. 32v); on indigestion (f. 62), etc. Remarkably, this part – the most substantial of the three – even includes a section on hippiatry in German (“Wann dem roß das ayter aus dem fuß ausprist so sol man es auschern sam der fuß gespalten sey und schol man darauf pintn warm hunds mist”, f. 80r). Foliated up to f. 100 and then apparently continued by a different scribe, this section is dated “1453” twice (at the end and on the reverse of f. 28).

The final part is a medical treatise mainly on the blood system and on phlebotomy which appears to have been abandoned without a clear conclusion. An index is appended.

Binding rubbed; papered spine chipped in places. Interior shows occasional browning and fingerstaining. First leaf trimmed at upper edge, as is a corner in the second part; lower edge of f. 36 torn off irregularly (slight loss to final line of both sides). A remarkable, well-preserved south German medical compendium completed in the year of the Fall of Constantinople.



Naval Art and Science

133. MEHMED MUSTAFA TERCÜMAN (transl.). Mecmua-yi fenn el-bahriye.

Cairo (Bulaq), Daruttibaatil’âmire, 1254 A.H. (1838 A.D.). 2°. 5 parts in 1 volume. With 10 folding lithogr. plates and maps, a few geometrical figures in the text, and several half-page ornamental ‘unwan headings. 19th-century giltstamped half calf (modern endpapers). *Sold*

First Turkish edition of this treatise on naval art and science. The original was apparently compiled in a European language by “Kapudân Antûn” (“Captain Antoine”); the Turkish translation is prepared by Mehmet Efendi Mustafâ el-Tercüman.

Some foxing and staining throughout, with occasional waterstains, but clean on the whole.

Özege (Beyazit Devlet Kütüphanesi) 12539. Türkiye Basmalari Toplu Katalogu 4533. OCLC 82068716.

History of the Gulf region, with descriptions of Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Oman

134. MILES, Samuel Barrett. The countries and tribes of the Persian Gulf.

London, Harrison and Sons, 1919[=1920]. 2 volumes. Large 8° (24,5 × 18,5 cm). With a frontispiece portrait of the author and 8 plates with reproductions of photographs. Original publisher's grey cloth. € 35 000

Second printing of the first edition of a history of the Gulf and its surrounding countries by the British army officer Samuel Barrett Miles (1838–1914), “a most significant contribution to the European knowledge of Oman” (*New Arabian Studies*). It starts with the ancient civilizations in the region, followed by chapters on the advent of Islam on the Gulf coast, the Portuguese era in eastern Arabia, and various dynasties, including the Yaareba and the Al-Bu Saeedi dynasty. Other chapters describe the commerce and economy of the Gulf, its pearl fishery and the different tribes living there, with an entry on the Al-Kowasim, “a powerful Maadic tribe occupying the sea ports on the Pirate coast” (p. 430) and the Beni Yas and “their two towns Abu Thabi and Debaye” (p. 438). The book remains an authoritative source on Omani history and provides a storehouse of knowledge for any reader interested in the Gulf states.



The final two lines of text on the title-page have been removed by a previous owner, including the note “Reprinted 1920”. Title-page of first volume browned and some occasional minor foxing in both volumes. Binding slightly rubbed along the extremities. Overall in very good condition.

Diba, p. 45; cf. *New Arabian studies II* (1994), pp. 31–33.

The earliest maps of Arabia

135. MILLER, Konrad (ed.). *Mappae Arabicae*.

Stuttgart, Konrad Miller, 1926–1931. 2° (250 × 330 mm). 5 vols. in 2 portfolios (13 fascicules in all). Original green cloth portfolios with giltstamped cover titles. *Sold*



Miller's extensively annotated corpus of mediaeval Arabic maps comprise the two Idrisi maps (vol. 1), the Arabic maps of European and African countries (vol. 2), Western and Southern Asia (vol. 3), Middle, Northern, and East Asia (vol. 4), and world maps (vol. 5). Konrad Miller (1844–1933), theologian, naturalist and historian of cartography, is famous for rediscovering and publishing the Roman *Tabula Peutingeriana*. Occasional insignificant brownstaining; a well-preserved set.

OCLC 54560189.

European anatomical illustration comes to Persian physicians

136. 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^o (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.

First complete edition of Cosmas's *Christiana topographia* describing his travels in the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf



137. MONTFAUCON, Bernard de (editor). *Collectio nova patrum et scriptorum Graecorum, Eusebii Caesariensis, Athanasii, & Cosmae Aegyptii.*

Paris, Claudius Rigaud, 1707. 2 volumes. 2^o. With 4 engraved plates, and 3 woodcut illustrations in the text. Each volume with an engraved headpiece, the first incorporating the coat of arms of Pope Clement XI, and the second that of Jean-Paul Bignon. Contemporary calf, richly gold-tooled spine and binding edges. € 25 000

First edition, second issue, of a monumental collection of Greek voyages, often overlooked in the literature, including the first complete edition of Cosmas of Alexandria's celebrated *Christiana topographia*. Cosmas, a merchant from Alexandria, sailed in the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf and visited Ethiopia ca. 530. Though he was known as “Indicopleustes”, or Indian Voyager, it is doubtful whether he actually visited India. In his *Christiana topographia* Cosmas aimed to show that the earth was flat and the cosmos shaped like rectangular vaulted box. Several of the engravings in the present volume, reproduced from a manuscript, illustrates this view. In one of them the earth is shown as a rectangle with three notches, one of them representing the Arabian Gulf, and the whole surrounded by an ocean, with in the east another rectangle representing Paradise, out of which four rivers flow into the inhabited world.

Slightly browned, with some occasional minor foxing or thumbing, and some faint stains, otherwise in very good condition. Binding also very good, only slightly rubbed and the spine of the second volume slightly damaged at the top.

Howgego, to 1800, C199; cf. Criddle, Christian topography of Cosmas (1897); for Montfaucon: Sandys II, pp. 385–388.

The latest and by far the best edition of the Cosmographia, with 68 new maps

138. MÜNSTER, Sebastian. *Cosmographia, das ist: Beschreibung der gantzen Welt...*

Basel, (Sebastian Henricpetri), 1628. 2° (265 × 398 mm). Title page printed in red and black. With engraved allegorical title (with a portrait by M. Merian), 26 double-page woodcut maps, woodcut portrait of Münster on verso of t. p., 72 double-page woodcut maps, plans and views, and about 1500 smaller woodcut illustrations. Contemporary vellum. All edges red. € 48 000

A fine, tall, and very clean example of the final, largest and most important edition of Münster's monumental work. The "Cosmographia" by the German cartographer and cosmographer Sebastian Münster was one of the most successful and popular books of the 16th century. The most highly valued of all cosmographies, it passed through 24 editions in 100 years and was of paramount importance for the revival of geography in 16th-century Europe. The present copy is of the last German edition, the best and most extensive one. This includes the famous map of Sumatra with the inset of an elephant that had been moved from the map of Ceylon in the 1540 edition, as opinion shifted to make Sumatra the preferred candidate for the island of "Taprobana". Furthermore, 68 other maps and plans were published here for the first time. The famous map of Europe in the form of a queen (after Bucius 1537) appears on the verso of fol. E3.

In very good condition, with remargined paper (and some text) loss to the last leaf but one of the index at the end (but supplied with a replacement from a smaller copy of the 1614 edition).

Provenance: removed from the library of Ericsberg Castle near Katrineholm, Sweden, built for the Swedish statesman Erik Karlsson Gyllenstierna (1602–57), in the 1650s (two engraved views of the castle, from Dahlberg's "Suecia antiqua et hodierna", are laid in; several annotations in Swedish on the pastedowns).

Burmeister 86. Nordenskiöld collection 2, 159. Sabin 51396. Cf. Wessel, Von einem, der daheim blieb (Frankfurt, 2004); facsimile of this edition with introduction (1978).



In praise of Abdul Aziz ibn Saud and Wahhabite Arabia

139. MUHAMMAD ASAD (Leopold WEISS). *Arabische Reise.*

No place, 1927–1928. Large 8° (172 × 240 mm). Scrapbook containing clippings of the newspaper series "Arabische Reise" and other articles on Arabia, along with various illustrations and music. 80 pp., each sheet covered on one side with coloured paper or cloth. Contemporary green library cloth with cover label. € 5000

Original clippings of Muhammad Asad's "Arabian Journey", serialized in the "Neue Zürcher Zeitung" in 1927, and including other early newspaper articles by Asad. The handsome album is decorated with numerous illustrations cut from contemporary magazines, including several showing camel-mounted bedouins in the desert, a view of Mecca, portraits of Abdul Aziz ibn Saud, the muezzin's call to prayer (arranged in musical notes), and the original business wrapping paper of the Istanbul confectioner Hajji Bekir. Includes a table of contents with a – possibly slightly later – portrait of Ibn Saud as King.

Muhammad Asad (previously, Leopold Weiss) was a leading traveller and journalist of the 20th century who, in 1926, converted to Islam, eventually becoming a diplomat for Pakistan and a best-selling author. His enthusiasm for Wahhabism is evident from these early travel reports from the Arabian Peninsula, where Ibn Saud had just captured Mecca and proclaimed independence in the Hejaz and Nejd, but had not yet united his dominions into the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Indeed, Asad's feature on Ibn Saud (also included here) constitutes nothing less than a hagiographic portrait of the ideal ruler, and his incisive writings on Islam aim to familiarize western audiences with what he perceived as the purest and truest form of the religion he had come to embrace, criticizing occidental images of the Muslim faith gleaned from the Ottoman or Persian tradition, which he viewed as corruptions.



140. [NAPOLEON]. Bulletins de la Grande Armée. Tarih-i isevinin bin sekiz yüz bes senesi yahud tarih-i hicrinin bin iki yüz yigirmi senesinde França devleti ile Avusturya ve Moskov ... [Book of the Events of the War Between France and Austria at the End of the Year 1805 Common Era].

[Paris, Imprimerie impériale, ca 1806–1808]. 4°. 3 volumes bound in two. With 3 woodcut title borders. Original wrappers. € 8500

Very rare Turkish translation of the “Bulletins de la Grande Armée”; very few copies listed in library records. The account of the history of the First Napoleonic War against Austria was also distributed throughout the Middle East for propaganda purposes. The translators were Jean Daniel Kieffer and B. Belletête.

The original wrappers show stars and the crescent on the covers. A clean, nearly spotless copy showing slight traces of handling; spine brittle with some insignificant browning and staining.

OCLC 311942200, 311942203.



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

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

Amsterdam and Utrecht, Steven Jacobus Baalde and Johannes van Schoonhoven & Co. and Bartholomeus Wild, 1776–1780. 2 vols. With 2 engraved title-pages, 125 engraved plates (38 folding), showing topographic views, water-mills, people, Egyptian and Persian antiquities, Egyptian, Persian, cuneiform and other inscriptions, etc. 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 (2) NIEBUHR, Carsten. Beschryving van Arabie, uit eigene waarnemingen en in ‘t land zelf verzamelde narigten opgesteld.

Ibid., 1774. With engraved title-page and 25 engraved plates, including 7 folding showing 1 view of military exercises, 2 Kufic inscriptions (coloured by hand) and 4 maps. The unnumbered map of Yemen (plate size 58.5 × 39 cm) is coloured by hand in outline. The full-page plates include maps, topographic views, costumes, coins, Arabic inscriptions, etc.

2 works in 3 volumes. 4°. Contemporary half tree calf, sides covered with paste paper; rebacked, with original gold-tooled backstrip laid down. Sold

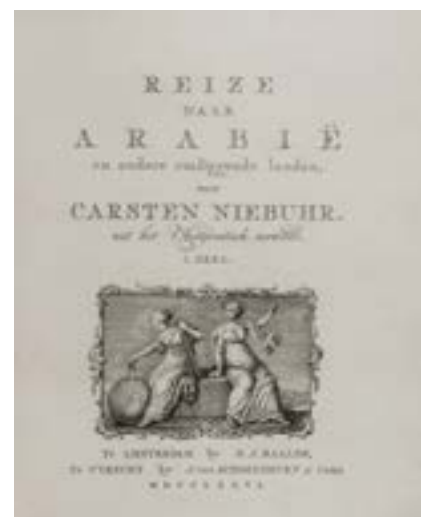
One of the very rare large paper copies of the first and only editions of the Dutch translation by Jacob van Ekers of Niebuhr’s famous account of a voyage to Arabia and surrounding countries (1) and his description of Arabia, Egypt and the Middle East (2). Both works were originally written by the Danish traveller and surveyor Carsten Niebuhr (1733–1815) and published in German, in Copenhagen, in 1772.

In 1760 Niebuhr was invited to join a scientific expedition to Egypt. They spent a year in Egypt before sailing for Yemen in October 1862. In May 1763 they reached Mocha, and most members of the team died of illnesses; 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. Not even Tiele mentions the existence of large paper copies. 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 millimetres of minor browning in the upper margins; a very good large paper copy, only slightly trimmed.

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



Well-illustrated description of an important lost collection of antiquities

142. OBERLIN, Jeremias Jacob. Museum Schoepflini tomus prior [all published:] lapides marmora vasa.

Strasbourg, Jonas Lorenz, 1773. 3 parts in 1 volume. 4° (23×19 cm). With 17 numbered engraved plates (including 1 folding) showing about 135 objects; 3 folding woodcut plates of inscriptions; 2 engraved and 9 woodcut illustrations in the text; numerous inscriptions rendered in roman, italic, Greek and (Ashkenazic) Hebrew type. Contemporary plain-paper wrappers. Preserved in a modern cloth box lined with lovely decorated paper. *Sold*



First and only edition, here in the first issue of all 3 parts together, of an extensively and beautifully illustrated account of a remarkable collection of ancient inscriptions, sculpture and vases (though not mentioned in the title, the plates also include seals, cast and wrought metal objects and even a mould for casting). The folding engraved plate shows a runic calendar (dated 1750!) and a scroll written in Tibetan script.

The Strasbourg historian Johann Daniel Schöpflin (1694–1771) assembled this collection and left it to the city of Strasbourg but it was destroyed in 1870, so the present book gives our most detailed record of many important lost antiquities. The second volume, which was to cover coins, gems and “lares”, never appeared. Wholly untrimmed and with a few bolts unopened. Slightly tattered around the edges and with an occasional slightly dirty spot or minor marginal foxing, but generally in very good condition. The wrappers are dirty and only a fragment of the wrappers’ spine remains. A remarkable view of an important lost collection.

ADB XXIV, pp. 96–99 (Oberlin), at p. 98; Murray, Museums III, p. 62.

143. OWEN, Roderic. The Golden Bubble. Arabian Gulf Documentary.

London, Collins, 1957. 8°. With 13 photo illustrations and a map. Original red publisher’s cloth with giltstamped spine title. Original dustjacket. € 1500

First printing of the first edition. A documentary of a year spent by the author in the Arabian Gulf, discussing Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Buraimi Oasis, Qatar, Kuwait; hunting and falconry. Dedicated “to the honour and glory of His Excellency Sheikh Shakhbut bin Sultan Albufalah, Ruler of Abu Dhabi”.

Ink ownership “M. Meadowcroft” to flyleaf. Now rare.

OCLC 1239299. Not in Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula.



Rock fragments from Palestine

144. [PALESTINE—GEOLOGY]. Collection of rock specimens from the Holy Land.

[Palestine, no date, but late 18th or early 19th century]. Two olive wood boxes with hinged lid and sliding inside cover, each with 15 compartments within. Ca 10 × 5 × 3 cm each, lids and sides prettily inlaid with mother-of-pearl designs. List of contents (handwritten and printed) to lid interior. *Sold*

A set of two wooden souvenir reliquaries containing specimens of rock fragments collected on various historical sites of the Holy Land, each specimen in its own compartment, the label inside the lid identifying the locality from where each piece was taken. Among these hallowed spots are the place where the Blessed Virgin Mary was concealed at Bethlehem (“ubi latuit B.V.M. in Betlem”), the house of Zacchaeus the tax collector (“De Domo Zachei”), the place where Christ stood when he announced the last



judgment (“ubi predixit iudicium”), where the Blessed Virgin died (“ubi obiit B.V.M.”), etc.

While one of the labels inside the reliquaries’ lid is printed (apparently from a woodblock, in rough characters), the other is hand-lettered; both labels would seem to betray the artisans’ comparative unfamiliarity with the Latin alphabet. Inserted in the latter reliquary is a folded octavo leaf of paper with a German translation of all the captions (“Erklärung dieser H. Örter, wovon diese Steine her sind”); the compartments of the respective box have been numbered by the same hand. The handwriting dates the ensemble to the late 18th or early 19th century. Another slip of paper, penned a century later, states that the boxes containing “Erde, Steinchen und Staub von Hl. Stätten des Hl. Landes” (“soil, pebbles and dust from Sacred Sites in Holy Land”) were given as a gift by the priest R. Ulrich on 18 May 1899.

Old pencil collection signature “Pal. 41”, possibly from a museum. One wooden bar, forming the right lid border of one of the boxes, is lost, otherwise very well preserved.

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

145. PEDRO DE ALCALA. Arte para ligeramente saber la lengua araviga, emendada y anadida y segundamente imprimida.

With: (2) Vocabulista aravigo en letra castellana.

(Granada, Juan Varela de Salamanca, 1505). 4^o. Two parts in one volume. 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 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. 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”.

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. Schmurrer 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/Jülz 26. Zauwmüller 18 (“Important source”). Ebert 16078 (“Extremely rare”).

The Portuguese in India



146. PEREYRA, Antonio Pinto. *Historia no Tempo em que a Governou Viso Rey Dom Luis de Ataide.*

Coimbra, Nicolau Carvalho, 1616. Small 2^o (198 × 275 mm). 2 parts in one vol. Title within ornamental border and with a large woodcut armorial device; tail-pieces and decorative initials. Contemporary blindstamped brown full sheep, spine elaborately gilt. All edges red. € 15 000

Very rare first edition of this early history of the Portuguese in India, including the Arabian peninsula. Portuguese expansion into the Indian Ocean began in the early 16th century following Vasco da Gama's explorations and led to numerous armed conflicts with the Ottoman Empire along the coast of the Arabian Gulf. Here, the Portuguese asserted their suzerainty for more than two centuries: only in 1750 did Nasir bin Murshid al-Yaribi, Imam of Oman, oust the Portuguese from Muscat, which Afonso de Albuquerque had conquered in 1507.

The book consists of two parts, each with an extensive index of names. It describes the history of the Portuguese viceroyalty in India during the age of the rule of Don Luís de Ataíde, Count of Atougua (1517–81), the 10th Vice-Roy of India (in 1568–71 and 1578–80).

Several ink corrections in a contemporary hand. Minor repairs to spine; modern endpapers; altogether a very good copy. Only three copies found in Worldcat (Yale University, the University of Leiden, and the British Library).

Salva y Mallen, P. Catalogo de la Biblioteca de Salva (Valencia, 1872) II, 621 ("Mui raro").

147. [PERSIAN OIL EXPLORATION]. CATCHPOLE, William Marcus, chemist with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. (b. 1910). Two personal photograph albums relating to Catchpole's life at home in the United Kingdom, and to his time at Abadan in Iran and in Turkey. Persia, Turkey and other places, 1930s.

Oblong small 2^o. 2 albums, the first containing 237 original photographs, the majority snapshots but some larger, mostly captioned by hand, also with a loosely inserted pencil sketch captioned "Our first home Abadan '42. Drawing room with Persian rugs", the second containing 52 original photographs, snapshots or larger, and a further 27 images in paper wallet (some duplicates). Contemporary rexine or papered boards. € 4500

Fascinating collection of private photos showing the Abadan Oil refinery and life on the site in the 1930s. A series of 120 or so images is devoted to William Catchpole's time on the Abadan oilfields near Basrah and Kuwait. Catchpole became a chemist with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in 1933, and presumably was asked to visit the plant in this capacity. The photographs of this period show scenes on the voyages out (aboard the MV British Pride, an Anglo-Iranian tanker), life in Abadan (including the horse races), and the refinery itself. A group of 16 images show elements of the refinery, including the "cracking plant", "distillation units", and other features. Other photographs show the docks, and several show flares in the desert. The second album is undated and uncaptioned, though examination of one loosened photograph reveals a pencilled note to the verso ("Turkey between Harida Pasha and Ankara"). The photographs in the album show recreational and work-related images, including boating events, a pipeline, and three of an unidentified refinery.



148. [PERSIAN TELEGRAPH]. GOLDSMID, Frederic John. Telegraph and Travel. A Narrative of the Formation and Development of Telegraphic Communication Between England and India...

London, Macmillan & Co., 1874. 8°. With wood-engraved title vignette, folding map of the Middle East, 3 maps, 4 wood-engraved plates, 1 steel-engraved portrait, and numerous wood-engraved text illustrations. Contemporary half calf with giltstamped spine title. Marbled edges and endpapers. € 2800

Fascinating account of the work on the submarine telegraph lines from British India to Turkish Arabia, the so-called "Persian Gulf Cable" laid in the 1860s. An extensive section is devoted to the laying of cables in the Arabian Gulf south of Persia, with a separate diagram of the diversion of the "Persian Gulf Cable" from Elphinstone Island off the northern tip of Arabia to Henjam and Jask. The telegraph lines ultimately reached from London via Munich, Vienna, Constantinople, Diarbekr, and Baghdad to Basrah, then continued by the Indian Government to Bushehr, Henjam, Gwdar and Karachi as well as to Tehran. Other cables connected Cairo with Aden and thence with Bombay. Some brownstaining and edge flaws, otherwise an excellent copy. Inscribed "Thomas Kirk Johnson Dec. 1876 From R. B. Hull".



Howgego III, G31. OCLC 1283945.

*A glimpse of one of the most famous
French "Wunderkammer"*



149. PETAU, Paul. Explication de plusieurs antiquités.

Amsterdam, Jean Neaulme, 1757. 4°. With 47 engraved plates, including 13 hand-coloured. Contemporary half sheepskin parchment. *Sold*

Second edition of a catalogue of the famous collection of Paul Petau (1568–1614), a counsellor of the Parliament at Paris but also an avid collector of books and antiquities. His collection comprised Egyptian statues, lamps, pottery, Roman statues, sacrophags, numerous coins and more, all illustrated in this catalogue with 47 engraved plates. One exquisite plate shows Isis nursing Horus, one of the earliest European illustrations of an Egyptian god. The first 13 plates, mainly showing statues, are watercoloured by hand. The catalogue was first published in 1610, without additional text.

With owner's inscription dated 1785 and bookplate. Binding worn along the extremities, scuffed boards. Text leaves only slightly browned with some occasional minor foxing. Overall a good copy.

Jammes, Cat. Cabinets de Curiosités 277; cf. Graesse V, p.218.

Trade in Venetian cloth in early 18th-century Cairo

150. [PETEA(?), Michiel. [Letter, signed, to Nicolò Caragiani in Venice concerning the trading conditions in Cairo for different woolen and silk fabrics].

Cairo, 22 October 1732. Manuscript letter in Italian, opening with a duplicate of an earlier letter, in a different hand, dated 26 September 1732, written in ink on one page of a bifolium originally folded 4 more times for sending (to 8,5 × 14 cm) with the address on one side and traces of a red wax on the other. € 3500

Letter in Italian concerning the cloth trade in the capital of Egypt during the last months of 1732. The letter is addressed to the Italian merchant Nicolò Caragiani in Venice, who actively traded with the Levant and correspondence with several other merchants survives. The present letter informs Caragiani on the demand in certain types of cloth, which prizes are expected to rise during the approach of Ramadan. It mentions various fabrics including silks, damask and wools and also includes the prices of coffee and pepper.

The letter opens with a copy of an earlier letter, followed by the actual letter in a different hand, signed by one Michiel whose last name is unclear, but could read something like Petea or Retea.

With some faint foxing, and a tiny hole and a tear along a fold on the address side, otherwise in very good condition.



“the historic cornerstone of the study [of mummification] in English”

151. PETTIGREW, Thomas Joseph. A history of Egyptian mummies, and an account of the worship and embalming of the sacred animals by the Egyptians; with remarks on the funeral ceremonies of different nations, and observations on the mummies of the Canary islands, of the ancient Peruvians, Burman priests, &c.

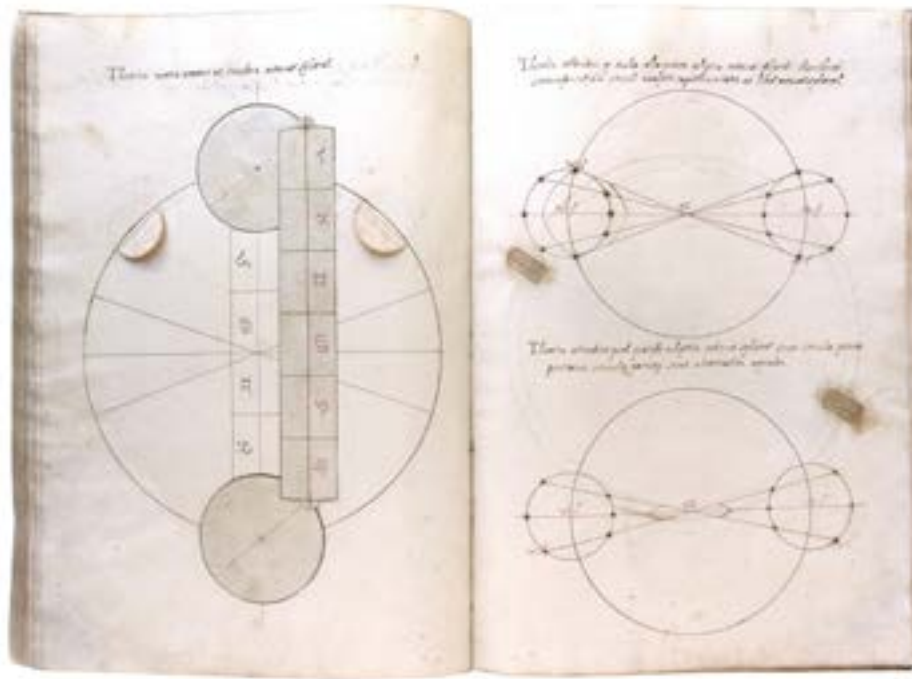
London, Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman (back of title-page and colophon: printed by P.P. Thoms), 1834. 4°. With 13 numbered lithographed plates (the first used as frontispiece), including 3 fully and 1 partially coloured by a contemporary hand, of which 2 highlighted in gold. Contemporary half calf, restored and rebaced with parts of the original backstrip laid down, with new tooling and title-label on spine, cloth sides, later endpapers. € 3000



First edition of “the historic cornerstone of the study [of mummification] in English. For the time at which it appeared, the work was a monumental undertaking. Based on scholarly research and practical experience, Pettigrew’s work was a summation of almost all that was known concerning Egyptian funerary practices. He compiled all the ancient sources and commented on them, as well as discussing many examples of mummified remains investigated by or known to him. The work is illustrated by ... Georges Cruikshank (better known for his satirical drawings) that are the product of careful observation” (Peck).

With the bookplate of the British lawyer and politician Bernard John Seymour Coleridge, 2nd Baron Coleridge (1851–1927). Some foxing on the title-page and some spots and marginal waterstains on the plates, touching the last three illustrations, otherwise in good condition. Binding rebaced and restored.

Brunet IV, col. 581; Gay 1565; W.H. Peck, “Mummies of ancient Egypt” in: Mummies, disease and ancient cultures (1998), p. 15.



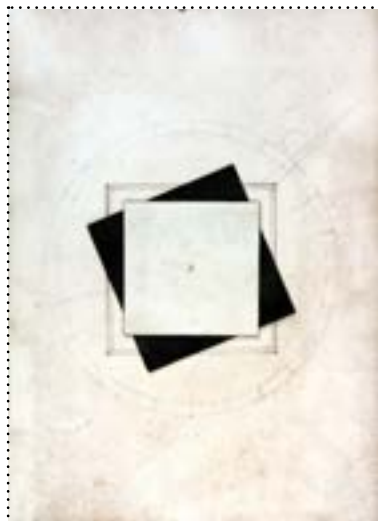
Ptolemy explained: unique manuscript with 59 movable parts

152. [PEURBACH, Georg]. Illustrations to the *Novae Theoricae Planetarum*. Manuscript in Latin on paper. [Padua, c. 1550]. 2° (418 × 285 mm), 36 leaves with 62 full-page and 6 half-page astronomical diagrams in black, red, yellow, orange, and green inks, with a total of 59 volvelles and other moving pieces; the majority of leaves with subject headers and with the diagrams and volvelles with manuscript text. Limp vellum, text block lettered on lower edge 'Teorice Mathematiche'. Stored in a morocco-backed box. *Sold*

An astronomical manuscript of great sophistication and beauty illustrating the Ptolemaic system with exceptional complexity. Employing techniques developed by later Islamic astronomers to modify Ptolemy's model, the manuscript was composed to show the movements of the heavenly bodies as put forward in Peurbach's 'Theoricae novae planetarum'.

The 'Novae theoricae planetarum' "contains very careful and detailed descriptions of solid sphere representations of Ptolemaic planetary models that Peurbach based either upon Ibn al-Haytham's description of identical models in his 'On the Configuration of the World' (translated into Latin in the late thirteenth century) or upon some later intermediary work" (C. D. Hellman & N. M. Swerdlow in DSB); he described non-uniform motion of the eighth sphere, based on the model conceived by Thabit ibn Qurra, and he presented geometrical descriptions of the use of the models for computation utilising the Alfonsine Tables. The early manuscripts of Peurbach's *Theoricae*, probably designed by Peurbach himself, contain figures of greater diversity and complexity [than his printed works]. The diagrams are of considerable importance, since parts of Peurbach's text would be unintelligible without them". Peurbach's book was of great importance because his models remained the canonical physical description of the structure of the heavens until Tycho disproved the existence of solid spheres" (DSB, *ibid.*).

On Peurbach cf. DSB XV pp. 473–479; C.U. Faye and W.H. Bond, Supplement to the Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada, p. 21 n. 15 (now the Schoenberg/University of Pennsylvania copy).



*Royal decree expelling Moriscos from Portugal in 1593:
only other copy at the Biblioteca Nacional in Lisbon*

153. [PHILIP I OF PORTUGAL]. [Lei sobre os Cristãos Novos descendentes do Reino de Granada].

[Lisbon], 1593. 2° (27,5 × 19,5 cm). With 1 large (59 mm) woodcut decorated initial. 19th-century blind-tooled tanned sheepskin, new endpapers. *Sold*



Second known copy of the first and only edition of a royal decree by King Philip I of Portugal (King Philip II of Spain) expelling the Moriscos or “New Christians” (descendants of Moors who had been forcibly converted to Christianity following a decree of 1501 after Castile’s conquest of Granada). They had fled to Portugal after they were expelled from the Kingdom of Granada following a revolt against King Philip II of Spain in the years 1568 to 1571. Many were by this time devout Catholics, but they were persecuted by both the Mudéjares (the Moors who remained faithful to Islam), who regarded them as infidels, and the Iberian Catholics of European ancestry, who suspected they secretly remained faithful to Islam and might support the Ottomans against Spain and Portugal. In 1580 Philip united the crowns of Spain and Portugal and in the present decree he demanded that the Moriscos return to the Kingdom of Castile within a month. This document appears to have been overlooked by historians, who regularly note the earlier forced conversions and expulsions noted above, as well as those of 1609 to 1614 in the various Spanish kingdoms. King Philip made the present decree at Madrid on 24 July 1593, but the printed edition also notes its proclamation at Lisbon on 9 August by the king’s scribe Gaspar Maldonado and execution there by the king’s counselor Simão Gonçalves Preto on 5 December.

With an early marginal manuscript note. A piece of a plant must have fallen on the forme during printing, masking a tiny piece of the initial. Very slightly browned, but still in very good condition, with only a few marginal spots. The binding shows some superficial scratches, scuffs and cracks, but is still in good condition and structurally sound. Second copy known of an important royal decree expelling the Moriscos from Portugal.

Gusmão 516 (cited by Porbase); Porbase 14731 (1 copy); not in Collecção chronologica de varias leis (1819) (cf. pp. 207–211 for decrees of 1592 and 1594).

*48 albumen prints of ancient and Islamic architecture in Cairo,
Jerusalem, Baalbek, Istanbul and more*

154. [PHOTOGRAPHY]. BEDFORD, Francis (photographer) and W.M. THOMPSON.

The Holy Land, Egypt, Constantinople, Athens, etc. etc. A series of forty-eight photographs.

London, Day and Son, [ca. 1865-1867]. 4° (24,5 × 18 cm). With title-page printed in red and black and 48 albumen prints (measuring ca. 10 × 13 cm) mounted on leaves with lithographed captions. Original publisher’s gold-blocked blue cloth, gilt edges. *Sold*

First and only edition of a collection of 48 albumen prints of photographs by the British photographer Francis Bedford (1816–1894). “A significant boost to his reputation came with the commission to accompany the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, on a trip to Egypt and the Holy Land in the spring and early summer of 1862. The resulting



images were exhibited in London in July 1862... Selections from Bedford's Middle Eastern views were included in ... *The Holy Land, Egypt, Constantinople, Athens etc*" (Hannavy). The photographs mainly show ancient and Islamic architecture, as well as some landscape views, in and around Cairo, Gizeh, Thebes, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Damascus, Baalbek, Istanbul (Constantinople), Athens and more. The photographs are accompanied by an introduction and 100 pages of descriptive text by W.M. Thompson. With bookplate. Slightly browned with some occasional foxing, not affecting the photographs. Binding slightly rubbed along the extremities. Overall in good condition.

Blackmer 1483; J. Hannavey, Encyclopedia of nineteenth-century photography, pp. 134-136.

The earliest and "by far the most detailed account of the coast of the United Arab Emirates"

155. PLINIUS SECUNDUS, Gaius. *Naturae historiarum libri xxxvii. E castigationibus Hermolai Barbari...* Venice, Bernardinus Benalius, 1497 (but not before 13 Feb. 1498). 2°. Contemporary vellum with ms. title to spine.

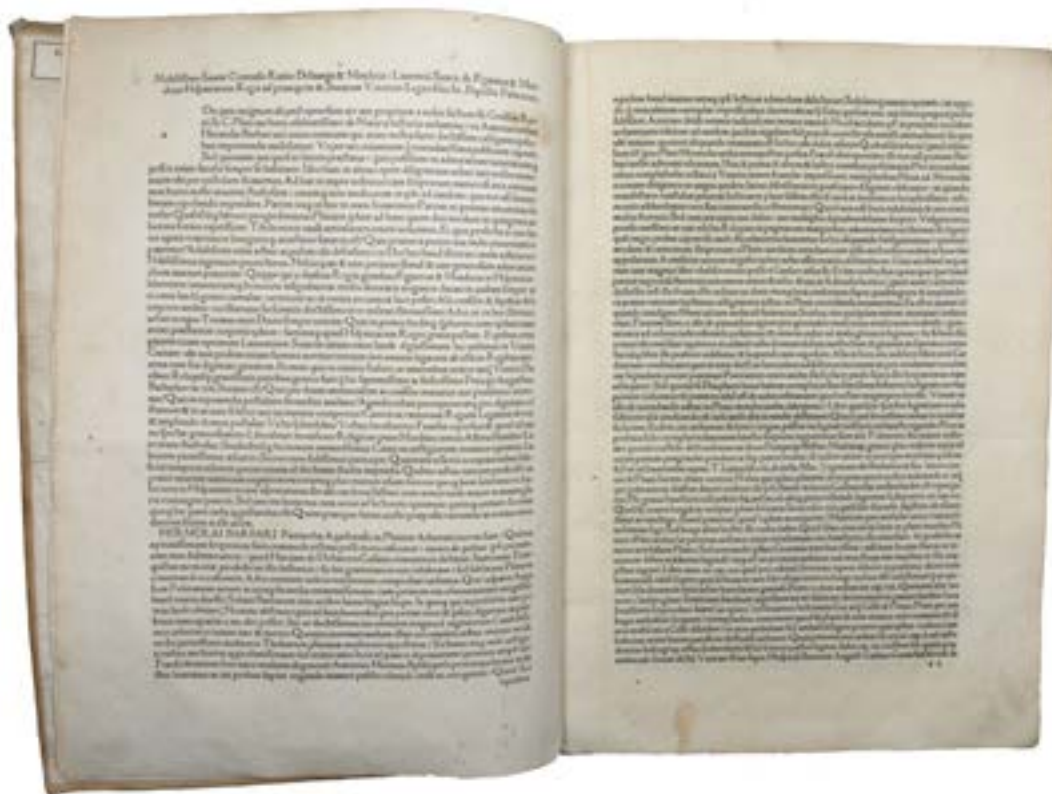
€ 38 000

Fine incunabular edition of Pliny's famous encyclopedic work, covering the entire field of ancient knowledge. Through the present work Pliny "gives us by far the most detailed account of the coast of the United Arab Emirates that has come down to us. Chapter 32 of Book 6 (§ 149–152), beginning near the Qatar peninsula, proceeds to describe the Emirates islands, tribes, and coast right up to the Musandam peninsula, before continuing on south along the coast of Oman. As such, it is a mine of invaluable information on the UAE in the late pre-Islamic era" (UAE History, online). Pliny "completed his 'Natural History' in 77 AD and, to judge from his account of the peoples and places of south-eastern Arabia [...], the area of the UAE was full of settlements, tribes, and physical features, the names of which he recorded for posterity" (Ghareeb/Al Abed 54).

"This appears to be the first edition of Barbarus' recension, the note of a 1496 edition by the same printer being probably due to a confusion (Hain 13099)" (BMC). Dated 1497 in the colophon, but the dedication is dated the Ides of February in the twelfth year of the Doge Augustinus Barbadicus (30 Aug. 1497 to 29 Aug. 1498).

Numerous contemporary marginalia. Slight worming to gutter and some waterstaining near end; spine severely defective. Late 19th-c. bookplate of Dr. J. Klauber on front pastedown.

HC 13101. Goff P-799. GW M34321. Klebs 786.14. Proctor 4893A. BMC V 377. ISTC ip00799000.*

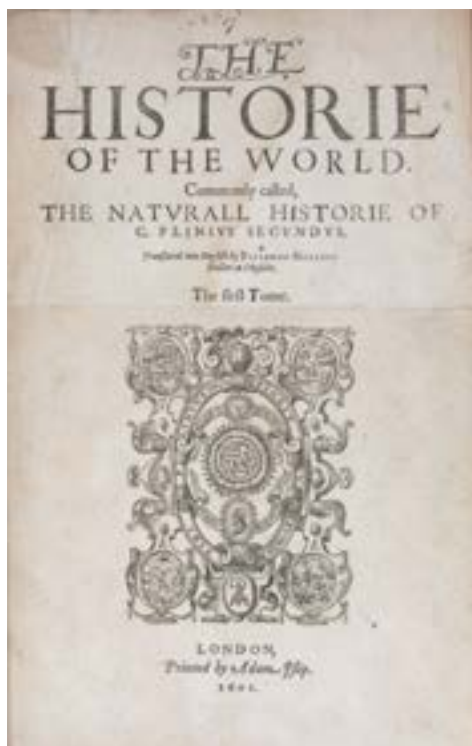


First Edition in English

156. PLINIUS SECUNDUS, Gaius. The Historie of the World, commonly called the Naturall Historie.

London, Adam Islip, 1601. 2^o (32 × 20 cm). 2 vols. in one. Elaborate woodcut device on title-page; woodcut initials, head and tailpieces. 19th century half morocco & marbled boards, spine tooled in blind, lettered in gilt, raised bands.

€ 18 500



Pliny the Elder's renowned Natural History in its first publication in English, translated by Philemon Holland, the 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 Pliny. He 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.

Includes the final printed leaf in vol. 2, containing the errata and printer's colophon. In this copy, the title-page was evidently cut horizontally, above the device, then pieced back together, backed with early laid paper, with the lower half slightly darkened.

STC 20029. Pforzheimer 496.

The Book of Revelations and four epistles from the New Testament in Syriac, Hebrew, Greek and Latin

157. [BIBLE-POLYGLOT]. POCOCKE, Edward. Epistolae quatuor, Petri secunda, Johannis secunda & tertia, & Judae, fratris Jacoby una.

Leiden, Bonaventura and Abraham Elzevier, 1630.

With: (2) **DIEU, Lodewijk de.** Gêlyânâ dè Yuhannân quddîsâ id est, Apocalypsis Sancti Iohannis.

Leiden, Bonaventura and Abraham Elzevier, 1627. With the title-page printed in red and black in a woodcut frame. 2 works in 1 volume. 4^o. Gold-tooled Spanish black goatskin morocco (ca. 1800), gold-tooled spine. € 3500

Ad 1: First edition of four New Testament epistles (2 Peter, 2 and 3 John and Jude) in Syriac, from a manuscript in the Bodleian Library, translated and annotated by the British orientalist Edward Pococke (1604–1691). After a dedication and a brief preface follow the four epistles, which (like the Book of Revelation published three years earlier and here bound with them), are not incorporated into the Syriac "Peshitta" canon. The Syriac text is most prominent, printed in the outer columns in a larger script than the parallel transcription of the Syriac in Hebrew type in the inner columns, with the original Greek and Pococke's Latin translation of the Syriac in smaller types below. Closing the work are Pococke's annotations for each epistle. The book was clearly intended to accompany the 1627 Revelations, the two together filling in the "missing" parts of the Syriac Bible.



Ad 2: 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. Although Syriac New Testaments had been published earlier, no source had been found for the Syriac text of the Book of Revelation, which was lacking in the standard “Peshitta” Bible.

With a owner’s label on flyleaf, as well as two owners’ inscriptions. Water-stained and slightly browned throughout, a faint ink stain on the first 3 leaves of ad 1, the first 8 leaves of ad 1 restored at the gutter or all around the margins, and a restoration on page 4. With a small tear in the title-page of ad 2, and a small wormhole in the gutter, which becomes larger near the end of ad 2, causing some minor loss of the Latin text. Binding rubbed along the extremities, but otherwise good.

Ad 1: Darlow & Moule 1441; Willems 334; not in Smitskamp; ad 2: Darlow & Moule 8962; Smitskamp, Phil. orientalia 303; Willems 269.



Stunning series of colour lithographs

158. PREZIOSI, [Amadeo]. Souvenir du Caire.

Paris, Lemercier, 1862. Large 2° (565 × 430 mm). 20 chromolithogr. mounted plates and 2 ff. (title page and table of contents). Original cloth, rebound. *Sold*

First edition of Preziosi’s stunning series of colour lithographs. “These attractive plates illustrate the costumes of Cairo and the valley of the Nile, which Preziosi visited in 1862” (Blackmer).

Binding somewhat rubbed. Some foxing to backing cardboards, some marginal waterstaining to final two plates (not affecting image). Overall still a good copy.

Blackmer 1352. Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 135. Lipperheide Ma 34. Colas 2424. Not in Atabey.

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

159. [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).

The first Quran available to Western scholars

160. [QURAN—LATIN]. BIBLIANDER, Theodor, ed. Machumetis Saracenorum principis, eiusque successorum vitae, ac doctrina, ipseque Alcoran, ...

[Basel, Johann Oporinus, Nikolaus Brylinger, 1543]. Lacking 1 preliminary leaf in part 1 and 2 preliminary leaves in part 3 (removed by anti-Lutheran censors).

With: (2) **PHILO OF ALEXANDRIA.** Philonis Judaei Alexandrini, libri [1] Antiquitatum. [2] Quaestionum et solutionum in genesin. [3] De essaeis. [4] De nominibus Hebraicis. [5] De Mundo.

Basel, Adam Petri, 1527. 2 works (1 in 3 parts) in 2 volumes. 20 (28×20 cm). Uniform, tanned sheepskin (ca. 1795), gold-tooled spines € 35 000



First Latin edition of the Quran and the second edition in any language (after Paganino's Arabic edition, Venice, 1537/38, which survives in only 1 copy), complete with the extensive commentaries and historical additions in parts 2 and 3. The text is based primarily on an Arabic manuscript acquired by Pierre de Cluny and Bernard de Clairvaux in Toledo in the 12th century. De Cluny had it translated into Latin by the Englishman Robert of Ketton, also in Toledo, who completed his translation in 1143. Martin Luther acquired a copy of Ketton's 400-year-old translation and had Theodor Bibliander edit and publish it. It was a remarkable pioneering effort to make the text of the Quran available and readable among Western scholars. It long remained nearly the only source for any European who wished to study the Quran. Part

2 contains a compilation of earlier writings about Islam and the Quran, some printed in Greek and Latin parallel texts, including writings by Savonarola and Nicolaus Cusanus. The third part contains writings about the Ottomans, Islam, and Tamerlane's Mongol invasion.

The present copy has the first edition of five short works by Philo of Alexandria, a Jewish philosopher in classical Greece, bound after the text of the Quran in volume 1. It includes a work about Hebrew names, perhaps considered valuable to scholars studying the Quran.

With 3 early owners' inscriptions on the title-page. With a few worm holes in the gutter margin of the last few leaves of both volumes and occasional minor water stains or other minor blemishes. Otherwise in very good condition. The binding has some worm damage in the spine but is otherwise also very good. The first Latin edition of the Quran and the source for nearly all early Western Quranic studies.

Ad 1: VD 16, K2584; USTC 674633; cf. Göllner 1792–1793; ad 2: VD16, P2490; USTC 683921.

The oldest complete translation of the Qur'an into a European vernacular

161. [QURAN]. RYER, André du. L'Alcoran de Mahomet. Translaté d'Arabe en François.

Paris, Antoine de Sommaville, 1647. 4°. Contemporary full French speckled calf with gilt tooling and title label on spine, dentelles on inner covers. € 6500

Rare first edition of "the oldest complete translation of the Qur'an into a European vernacular" (Encyclopedia of the Qur'an), in a handsome copy. Du Ryer's work served as the basis for further translations of the Qur'an into English, German, Dutch, and Russian, and was instrumental in introducing Europeans to the tenets of the Muslim faith.

Du Ryer was a celebrated linguist and had lived in Egypt and Turkey, where he studied classical Arabic. His introduction briefly summarizes the Muslim religion for Christian readers, noting customs such as Ramadan, circumcision, the practice of having up to four wives, the significance of Mecca and Medina, Sufi brotherhoods and wandering ascetics, and finally the Islamic recognition of Jesus as a prophet but not the son of God. A prayer printed in Arabic is included on the verso of leaf e2.

"Du Ryer's translation of the Qur'an ... became an unparalleled literary success ... The easy availability of the Qur'an accompanied a newfound interest in the Orient; additionally, du Ryer's translation lacked the polemical tone of previous editions, an orientation which arose mainly in ecclesiastical contexts. Du Ryer used Islamic commentaries such as al-Bayawi's Anwar al-tanzil, the Tafsir al-Jalalayn by al-Mahalli and al-Suyu i, or an excerpt from al-Razi's great commentary made by l-Raghi l-Tunisi entitled al-Tanwir fi l-tafsir, quite casually in his translation, merely noting them in the margins" (Encyclopedia of the Qur'an).

Extremities and joints professionally repaired. Internally fresh and clean, a very good copy with 19th-c. engr. bookplate of Sir Robert Sheffield, Bart., on front pastedown (one of the Sheffield baronets, likely the 4th, 1786–1862).

Chauvin X, p. 126. Schnurrer 427. Fück 74. Brunet III, 1309. Encyclopedia of the Qur'an V, 347.



The oldest complete translation of the Qur'an into a European vernacular

162. [QURAN]. RYER, André du. L'Alcoran de Mahomet. Translaté d'Arabe en François.

Paris, Antoine de Sommaville, 1647. 4°. Contemporary half calf with giltstamped spine. € 5500

Some waterstaining throughout; occasional worming; more pronounced edge damage near end. Provenance: 1714 ms. ownership (partly stricken out) of the Castelnauudary Capuchins, dissolved in 1789; acquired by the notary J. L. E. Bauzit of Castelnauudary (his ownership on title and flyleaf).

Chauvin X, p. 126. Schnurrer 427. Fück 74. Brunet III, 1309. Encyclopedia of the Qur'an V, 347.

The first edition of the first English translation of the Quran

163. [QURAN-ENGLISH]. [ROSS, Alexander (translator)]. The Alcoran of Mahomet, translated out of Arabique into French ... and newly Englished, for the satisfaction of all that desire to look into the Turkish vanities. London, 1649. Small 4° (17,5 × 13,5 cm). 18th-century calf, rebacked and with new endpapers. € 8500

First edition of the first English translation of the Quran. The translation is generally ascribed to the Scottish clergyman and translator Alexander Ross (ca. 1590–1654), because a small text included at the end bears his name. Ross didn't know Arabic, and based his translation entirely on the French translation of 1647 by the orientalist and diplomat André du Ryer (ca. 1580–1660), thus inevitably incorporating Du Ryer's faults and misinterpretations. The book starts with a preface by the translator to "the Christian reader", followed by the preface of the French translation by Du Ryer and "a summary of the religion of the Turks": a brief treatise on Islamic worship, prayers, pilgrimage and the Ramadan. It continues with some recommendations, a table listing the Quran's chapters, and full text of the Quran. At the end is added "The life and death of Mahomet" and a text entitled "A needfull caveat or admonition for them who desire to know what use may be of, or if there be danger in reading the *Alcoran*", mentioning Alexander Ross as the author. This text, the preface and even the translation itself are interesting sources of the English or perhaps western view of Islam in the 17th century. With marginal annotations and underscoring in black ink in English, and a, slightly shaved, early owner's inscription at the head of the title-page. Title-page thumbbed and slightly stained in the inner gutter, slightly browned throughout, margins slightly thumbbed, and a tiny wormhole in the margin of the last 50 pages. Overall in good condition. Binding rubbed along the extremities, but still in very good condition.

ESTC R200453; N. Matar, *Islam in Britain, 1558–1685*, pp. 80–81.



The Hamburg Quran, the first Arabic printed Quran available

164. [QURAN]. Al-Coranus s. lex islamitica Muhammedis, filii Abdallae pseudoprophetae... Hamburg, Gottfried Schultze & Benjamin Schiller, 1694. 4°. Latin title printed in red and black; Arabic (woodcut) and Latin half-titles. Preface in Latin, text in vocalized Arabic throughout. Contemporary vellum with faded ms. spine. € 14 500

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 Paganini's Venetian edition (c. 1538) rediscovered, a work whose press run either was destroyed immediately or was limited to the sole surviving specimen, apparently a proof copy. 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; occasional pencil and ink notes in the text and extensive notes on flyleaves by previous owners. This is the more common variant with only one woodcut Arabic title.

Provenance: from the library of the German theologian Georg Detharding (1727–1813; cf. ADB V, 79) with his ownership to front flyleaf and lower pastedown; acquired in Berlin in 1813 by the Swedish oriental scholar Petrus Sjöbring (1776–1842) (his ownership on inside of upper cover).

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 Hamburg Quran: Caussin de Perceval's copy

165. [QURAN]. Al-Coranus s. lex islamitica Muhammedis, filii Abdallae pseudoprophetae...

Hamburg, Schultze & Schiller, 1694. Contemporary brown calf, rebacked, with blindstamped cover borders (parts probably applied somewhat later) and Arabic title in opaque white to upper cover. € 45 000

The famous “Hamburg Qur’an”, from the library of the celebrated oriental scholar Armand Pierre Caussin de Perceval (1795–1871) with his annotations throughout the volume. Caussin de Perceval had visited the Orient during the years 1814–21 and had taught vernacular Arabic at the École des langues orientales before succeeding his father as professor of classical Arabic at the Collège de France. His principal work remains his “Essai sur l’histoire des Arabes avant l’islamisme, pendant l’époque de Mahomet” (3 vols., 1847), a monumental account which remained the standard textbook for decades and was reprinted unchanged as late as 1902. He also published a French-Arabic dictionary and a much-used and oft-reprinted grammar of vernacular Arabic (cf. Fück, p. 151, 202). The great scholar died on 15 January 1871 during the last days of the Siege of Paris. On the flyleaf, underneath Caussin’s own note (comparing Maracci’s translation with a manuscript Quran translation by Johann Heinrich Lederlin and citing Jakob Jonas Björnsthåhl’s opinion), the book’s next owner has recorded his acquisition: “Exemplaire de M. Caussin de Perceval avec des notes de sa main / acheté le 1 Nbre 1871”.

Some browning throughout, as common due to paper; some fingerstaining to margins.

Schnurrer 376. Smitskamp, PO 360. Fück 94. Le Livre et le Liban 135f. Woolworth 279. Brunet III, 1306. Balagna 89f. Krek G4. Sarkis, col. 1501. H. Bobzin, From Venice to Cairo, in: Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution (2002), p. 151–176, at p.160f., with 2 illustrations (figs. VI and 74). The Heritage Library: Treasures of Islamic and Arabic Heritage (Qatar 2006), s. v. “Religion”, with illustration.



With the genealogy of the Prophet

166. [QURAN]. The Koran, commonly called the Alcoran of Mohammed, translated into English... by George Sale.

London, C. Ackers for J. Wilcox, 1734. Large 4°. With folding engr. map, folding engr. plate, and 3 (2 folding) engr. genealogical tables. Modern half calf with marbled covers, gilt. € 6500

First printing of this important translation. “Showered with praise from the start” (cf. Enay). “The classic translation of the Quran [...] Sale worked from the original Arabic, but also used Marracci’s Latin version, about which he said it was very precise, but too literal [...] Sale’s translation is marked by a rather sober tidiness. Sale himself saw his work as a sort of defence of a much-maligned book [...] The translation’s dispassionate, dry objectivity was an enormous step forward for western Quranic studies. Its deserved success was based to no little extent on the ‘Preliminary Discourse’, which provides a general introduction to the Quran as well as an overview of the most important Muslim denominations [...] For a century this account remained one of the principal sources from which the European educated elite drew its knowledge of all matters Quranic” (cf. Fück). Title page slightly wrinkled and dusty. A good, very unobtrusively browned copy in an appealing modern binding.



Chauvin X, 146. Schnurrer 429. Fück 104f. Enay 169. Graesse IV, 44. Ebert 11524.

A Danish traveller in Kuwait, Saudi-Arabia and Bahrain, meets Mubarak al-Sabah and Ibn Saud, presentation copy

167. RAUNKIAER, Barclay. Gennem Wahhabiternes land paa kamelryg. Beretning om den af det Kongelige Danske Geografiske Selskab planlagte og bekosterede forskningsrejse i Ost- og Centralarabien 1912.

Copenhagen, Gyldendalske boghandel, Nordisk forlag, 1913. 8°. With a frontispiece showing the author in Arab garb, 88 illustrations in text, most of them reproductions of drawings and photographs by the author, and a folding map loosely inserted in a pocket at the end. Publisher's green cloth. € 5000

First and only edition, in the original Danish, of an account of a journey through the Arabian peninsula. Sponsored by the Royal Danish Geographical Society, Barclay Raunkiaer (1889–1915) set out to penetrate the hitherto unexplored deserts of south-east Arabia.

Although he came equipped with a modest amount of scientific instruments and a camera, the use of these became almost impossible. The Arabs looked on foreigners with suspicion and Raunkiaer could use his camera only with great risk at certain unwatched moments (p. 12). At the beginning of 1912, he reached the town of Kuwait, where he stayed at the palace of Sheikh Mubarak. Since it was Mubarak's policy to keep Kuwait free of foreign interference, it took some active lobbying of the British envoy to convince the Kuwaitis that Raunkiaer was a harmless traveller. After that, it seems he enjoyed a certain amount of freedom, as numerous photographs testify, including one of pearl fishers and a portrait of Sheikh Mohammed. Raunkiaer was very impressed by the volume of trade in Kuwait, which he considered to be the most important trading centre on the east coast of Arabia.

In Kuwait, Raunkiaer became seriously ill, but his tuberculosis was undiagnosed. After a period of rest, he travelled further to Riyadh. As the first western traveller in the city in half a century, Raunkiaer was graciously received by Ibn Saud. After a short stay in Riyadh, Raunkiaer followed a caravan that consisted mostly of 150 pearl-fishers bound for Bahrain. During a stay in Hofuf, where the book ends, Raunkiaer's health became worse and he sailed to Bahrain to recuperate. From there he travelled back to Copenhagen via Bombay. After a few years working for the East Asiatic Company, Raunkiaer died from tuberculosis. Shortly after the appearance of the Danish edition, the book was translated into German. T.E Lawrence, who considered it to be one of the "readable Arabian books", helped facilitate an English translation in 1916, privately printed by the Arab bureau in Cairo.

With a dedication by the author to the Danish historian of religion Ditlef Nielsen (1874–1949) and a few annotations in pencil in the final chapter. Binding slightly worn along the edges, with a small stain on the title. Endpapers foxed with the text browned; some small random pen marks at the lower margin of p. 47. The map with a few tears along the folds, most of them expertly repaired; a very good copy.

Facery, Kuwait by the first photographers, pp. 50–51; "Danish expedition to Arabia", The geographical journal XLIV (1914), pp. 85–86.



First exploration of the flora of the Middle East

168. RAUWOLF, Leonhard. Beschreibung der Reyß ..., so er ... gegen Auffgang in die Morgenländer, fürnemlich Syriam, Judeam, Arabiam, Mesopotamiam, Babyloniam, Assyriam, Armeniam, etc. nicht ohne Mühe und grosse Gefahr selbst vollbracht...

Frankfurt a. M., Christoph Rab, 1582. 4°. 3 parts in 1 vol. Title page printed in red and black. With 3 woodcut title vignettes (including one showing a camel). Contemporary blindstamped brown calf with 2 clasps. € 8500

Rare second edition, printed in the year of the first edition: a German description of a three-year journey to Palestine and the Near East by the botanist Rauwolf (1535–96), with many authentic and reliable observations, also about the people and customs and of the difficulties of travel. "Highly influential travel account by the learned Augsburg physician and botanist who journeyed to Jerusalem in the years 1573 to 1576. The 8th chapter of part I contains the celebrated descriptions of the coffee drink and of the coffee berry [...] Rauwolf's account of coffee as a social drink of the East is thought to be the earliest in a printed book" (Hünersdorff/H. II, 1221). "Rauwolf [...] made a

hazardous journey in many parts of the East to collect foreign plants; his herbarium is now carefully preserved at the Rijksherbarium in Leiden” (Hunt 146). “He was the first modern botanist to collect and describe the flora of the regions east of the Levantine coast” (Norman). An illustrated edition expanded by a fourth part was published at Lauingen the following year. Binding professionally repaired at extremities. Title page remargined, showing some fingerstaining; occasional slight brown- and waterstaining; a few contemporary marginalia near the end.

VD 16, ZV 12969. Adams R 188. Pritzel 7430. Cf. Norman 1782. Not in BM-STC German.

Correspondence of the “Lord of the Naval and Commercial Conquest of Arabia, Persia, and India”

169. REBELLO DA SILVA, Luis Augusto, et al. (eds.). Corpo diplomatico portuguez.

Lisbon, Typographia da Academia Real das Sciencias / Imprensa Nacional, 1862–1959. Small 2° (224 × 284 mm). 15 vols. (final vol. in 2 parts), uniformly bound in half tan sheep over decorated boards, spines gilt with raised bands in five compartments. Some original printed wrappers bound within. All edges sprinkled. € 18 500

First editions; all that was published of this massive project. The “Corpo diplomatico” deals with the relations between Portugal and the Roman Curia, presenting a chronologically arranged sequence of documents of the 16th and 17th centuries. The Portuguese Empire was the first global empire in history, and the sources here edited – frequently citing the significant Portuguese royal title of “King of Portugal and the Algarves, on this side of the sea, and on the other side in Africa, lord of Guinea and of the naval and commercial conquest of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, and India” – provide substantial information on the principal world issues and conflicts during that vast Empire’s first era. Much of the diplomatic correspondence concerns conflicts between the worlds of Christianity and Islam: in one letter, King Manuel describes his attacks on and victories over the local Muslim rulers, and in a Papal Breve, Pius v praises the strengthening of the Maltese fortifications after the Great Siege of Malta. Many volumes contain material on the Arabian Gulf (Basra, Bahrain, Muscat, and Ormuz). Marginal spotting in vol. xv, part 1; last 5 leaves remargined. Very discreet library markings on rear pastedown of each volume. Overall a very good set.

Innocência IX, 95. OCLC 55783574.



The Sheikhs of Sharjah and Dubai fire the Maxim gun

170. REEVE, A. The Commission of H.M.S. Perseus. East Indies. Including Persian Gulf.

London, Westminster Press (Gerrards Ltd.), 1904. 8°. With 16 photo plates. Publisher’s original half cloth with illustrated boards. *Sold*

Only edition of this rare and detailed account of the operations performed by the H.M.S. Perseus during her three-year commission in the Middle East, including visits to the Sheikhs of Sharjah and Dubai.

The 300-foot cruiser Perseus was launched in 1897 and completed in 1901. During her journeys between India, Africa, and Arabia, the Perseus also called at the Trucial Coast settlements: on April 17th, 1903, the ship anchored at Sharjah (“a large town extending five or six miles; extensive buildings and forest of palm trees; many dhows in course of construction on the beach”). H.R.H. Sheikh Saqr II bin Khalid Al Qasimi boarded the Perseus with a large entourage. He was shown around, observed shell practise from the three-pounder cannon and personally fired several rounds from the deck Maxim, an early fully automatic machine gun. Seizing upon the availability of such impressive backup, the Sheikh “was anxious for us to convey some of his troops up the coast to one of his villages, where taxes have been owed him for a considerable while.” After taking aboard the Sultan of Oman the following morning, the ship continued to Dubai, where H.R.H. Sheikh Maktoum II bin Hushur visited the vessel and was shown the ordnance, “the



Sheik again firing a few rounds” from the Maxim gun. Indeed, the local rulers were “very interested in maxims and the number of rounds that can be fired a minute from them. This Sheik asked for one, which, of course, was impossible.” The following morning saw the Perseus in Abu Dhabi, “a large town with numerous palm groves”, where the Sultan was fetched off the ship by a steam cutter after more target practise. Two days later, the ship anchored at Bahrein before proceeding to Bushire and then back to Muscat. Corners slightly bumped; some browning to paper and and chuffing to edges. Removed from the Nautical College Pangbourne with their stamp to the reserve of the frontispiece.

OCLC 38470445.

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

171. RENOU, Jean de. Les oeuvres pharmaceutiques du Sr. Jean de Renou... augmentées d'un tiers en cette seconde edition par l'auteur; puis traduites, 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°. With letterpress title in red and black in a richly engraved border. Contemporary richly blind-, black- and gold-tooled calf; rebacked, with original backstrip laid down. € 12 000

Second edition of the Serres's translation into French of Renou's collected pharmaceutical works, with an attractive engraved title-page, showing 12 circular portraits in of famous physicians, including Masawaih al-Mardini (Mesue the younger), and on top of it all, the two most celebrated physicians, Galen and Hippocrates (Boqrat).

Renou was a French pharmaceutical authority and chief physician to the French king, his work proved to be extremely popular and served to right numerous common errors regarding the curative virtues and properties of many plants and herbs. Pharmacopoeias like Renou's became quite common in the 17th-century as apothecaries were recognized for their knowledge and skill. Popular belief at this time also held that these medical works should be translated into native languages to better benefit those who did not understand Latin. With library ticket on half-title. Binding rubbed and rebacked as noted. Some foxing throughout, wormholes in the inner margin, especially in the opening pages, otherwise still in good condition.

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



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

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

(Colophon: Florence, Pietro Ceconcelli, 1623). 2°. With an elaborate engraved title-page, 3 woodcut illustrations in text and a woodcut device above the colophon. 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).

A detailed typescript report on the breeding and training of Arabian horses



173. RIEMSDIJK, Willem Johan Emanuel van. Verslag, ..., over een eenjarig verblijf in Frankryk.

[The Netherlands?], [ca. 1904?]. 33,5 × 21 cm. With 32 original photographic prints (silver gelatin), mounted on 19 paperboard leaves, each with a neatly written manuscript caption. Inserted is a chromolithographic map of “Klein Asien, Syrien, &c.” (map 59 from “Stielers Hand-Atlas”), with two captions and the routes of two expeditions added in black and blue ink. Contemporary cloth.

€ 6500

A unique(?) Dutch typescript (carbon copy?) report on the breeding and training of Arabian horses by Willem Johan Emmanuel van Riemsdijk (1881–1928), 2nd lieutenant of the cavalry in the Dutch Colonial Army and manager of the stud in Padalarang (Indonesia). The report was ordered by the Dutch Colonial Army, which sent Van Riemsdijk to France to study the French methods of breeding and training thoroughbred Arabian horses, apparently to improve the breeding of horses in the Dutch East Indies. It opens with a description of the French national stud farm, followed by a chapter on the breeding and training of horses in the French colonies, an account of a journey to a stud farm and remount service in South France, an account of the Arabian horse in Syria (including two reports of French and Hungarian expeditions to Syria in order to buy thoroughbred Arabian horses), the Arabian horse in France, and finally a detailed description of the Arabian horse in the Dutch colonies.

It contains many manuscript corrections and may have been the author's copy. Name on flyleaf: “Corn[?] van Riemsdijk”, possibly related to the author. Some of the photographs with the typical loss of highlight detail, the paper is slightly browned and binding shows some wear. Overall in good condition. A detailed and most likely unique typescript report on horse breeding.

Influential book on optics by a noted protégé and colleague of Peter Ramus, based on the work of Ibn al-Haytham (Alhazen)

174. RISNER, Friedrich. Opticae libri quatuor ex voto Petri Rami novissimo Fridericum Risnerum per ejusdem in mathematicis adiutorem olim conscripti, ...

Kassel, Wilhelm Wessel (sold by Johann Berner in Frankfurt), 1615. 4°. With numerous optical, astronomical and mathematical woodcut diagrams in text, woodcut headpieces, tailpieces and initials, and headpieces built up from cast fleurons. 18th-century tan calf, gold-tooled double fillets, re-backed in sheepskin. € 19 500

Second edition of a renowned optical and mathematical work by Friedrich Risner (1533–1580), apprentice and colleague of Peter Ramus, the famous anti-Aristotelian humanist and educational reformer. The first edition appeared in 1606.

Risner's mathematical abilities were highly praised by Ramus, who, in his will, even established a chair in mathematics at the Collège Royal de France with Risner as its first occupant. The first major result of the collaboration between Risner and Ramus was Risner's edition (1572) of two manuscripts discovered by Ramus: the first edition of *Optics* by Ibn al-Haytham (in Latin Alhazen), who worked at Cairo in the first half of the 11th century; and a greatly improved edition of *Perspectiva* by Witelo (in Latin Vitello), a Polish scientist of the second half of



the 13th century. Alhazen's work preserved all that was known by the ancients in the field of optics, and Risner's edition and his own observations and corrections helped establish the science upon a new foundation. Risner's present *Opticae*, based partly on Witelo, appeared only posthumously, but was probably outlined by Ramus and further developed by Risner during the early years of their collaboration. It exerted a great influence on Snell and others.

Badly browned, but otherwise in good condition, with an abrasion on the title-page and last text page (probably erasing a library stamp), not affecting the text. Re-backed and with some restorations to the boards.

VD17 12:159504X; cf. DSB II, p. 468; Poggendorff II, col. 648; not in Honeyman; Houzeau-Lancaster.

*Fantastic (partly true?) adventures in Ottoman Africa,
by an English merchant captured by Barbary pirates in 1648*

175. ROBERTS, A. The adventures of (Mr T. S.) an English merchant, taken prisoner by the Turks of Argiers, and carried into the inland countries of Africa.

London, Moses Pitt [printed by William Wilson?], 1670. Small 8°. Blind- and gold-tooled calf (ca. 1800). € 9500

First edition of an extraordinary account of an English merchant mariner's capture by Barbary pirates in or soon after 1648 and his subsequent adventures as a slave in Algeria. It is presented as an authentic journal of T[homas?] S[mith?], posthumously prepared for the press by his friend A. Roberts. The author is certainly well-informed on the Ottomans in Africa and his story may be partly based on true events, but many of the details are clearly fantasy, with monstrous beasts and people turned to stone, in addition to tall tales of his own adventures. In the story he sets off from the Thames in the Hamburg merchant ship *Sancta Maria* in July 1648 and the ship is captured by Barbary pirates soon after. As a slave under numerous masters the author tricks his way into employment as cook to the King of Algiers, is then demoted to keeper of the King's bath and secretly fathers a daughter with one of the King's wives. After an unsuccessful stint as a gardener's assistant he journeys in the service of an Ottoman officer, collecting tribute money with the Algerian army, and offers his services as an advisor to the Ottoman governor of Tlemcen (northwest Algeria).

With an owner's initials, manuscript bookplates and library stamps. In good condition, very slightly browned and with a small chip at the head of two leaves, affecting only the page numbers. First edition of an English merchant's marvellous adventures in Ottoman Africa.

Cox I, p. 362; *Playfair, Algeria 155; Playfair, Morocco 244; Wing S152.*



Notice sur les Wahabis



176. [ROUSSEAU, Jean Baptiste Louis Jacques]. Description du Pachalik de Bagdad. Suivie d'une notice historique sur les Wahabis, et de quelques autres pièces relatives à l'Histoire et à la Littérature de l'Orient.

Paris, Treuttel & Würtz, 1809. 8°. Original boards with giltstamped spine fillets and traces of a stamped spine label. All edges sprinkled in red. € 4500

Extremely rare description of the province of Baghdad (treating geography, economy, politics), anonymously edited and annotated by the great orientalist Sylvestre de Sacy. The appendix contains Rousseau's groundbreaking "Notice sur les Wahabis", as well as a "Notice sur les Yézidis" by Maurizio Garzoni, who had spent 18 years in Kurdistan, translated into French by de Sacy. The volume is concluded by a series of "Poésies Persanes", translated by Rousseau (1780–1831). The French orientalist knew the region intimately due to having served there as French consul. Binding somewhat rubbed. Front flyleaf trimmed closely; occasional brownstaining but altogether a good, clean copy.

Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 1962. Wilson 194. Quérard VIII, 233. OCLC 7034932. Cf. Henze IV, 685.



Both of Saadi's major works

177. SAADI. Bustan and Gulistan.

Persia, 18th century. 4°. 116 ff. With 26 illuminated miniatures. Native paper heavily gilt, illuminated in a fine calligraphic hand, with attractive borders. Decorated cloth. € 15 000

A highly interesting Persian manuscript in Nastaliq style containing the two major works of the celebrated Persian poet (1184–1291). “Gulistan” (“The Rose Garden”, 1258) and “Bustan” (“The Fruit Garden”, 1257) are both filled with semi-autobiographical stories, philosophical meditations, pieces of practical wisdom, and humorous anecdotes and observations, depicted in 26 miniatures in this manuscript.

Binding rubbed and chafed, spine damaged. Some of the miniatures slightly rubbed.

Collection of astronomical works, including maps by Honter

178. SACROBOSCO, Johannes de. Libellus de sphaera. Accessit eiusdem autoris computus ecclesiasticus...

(Wittenberg, Veit Kreutzer, 1545–1549). 8°. Lacking 4 leaves. With woodcut device in contemporary colour on title page. Illustrated throughout with woodcut diagrams and spheres, 2 with movable parts, nearly all in stark contemporary colour.

Bound with:

(2) **BEYER, Hartmann.** Quaestiones novae in libellum de sphaera Ioannis de Sacro Bosco...

Wittenberg, Peter Seitz, 1550. Lacking 4 leaves. With two folding tables, woodcut device on t. p., an initial and a diagram in the text, all woodcuts in contemporary colour.

(3) **HONTER, Johannes.** Rudimentorum cosmographicorum libri III...

Zurich, Christoph Froschauer, 1552. With woodcut device on t. p. Final 14 leaves comprise the atlas “Circuli sphaerae cum V zonis” with half-title woodcut, 2 smaller woodcuts in the text, and 13 woodcut maps (12 double-page, 1 full-page), all in stark contemporary colour.

Contemporary blindstamped leather (wanting clasps).

Sold

Fine sammelband of astronomical and geographical works, annotated and brilliantly coloured throughout by a contemporary owner.

(1) Rare edition of the most important astronomical work of the Middle Ages: a reissue of the 1545 edition with only the colophon changed.

Includes Melanchthon's 1531 preface as well as his 1538 dedication, in the name of Rheticus, to Achilles Gasser. Among the woodcuts are not only two volvelles (the movable part of a third woodcut appears lost) but also a globe map of Europe, Africa, and part of Asia (apparently an improved version of the “Globus Mundi” map mentioned by Shirley on p. 33).

Occasional annotations in brown ink; rubricated throughout, with penwork decorations to initials in blue and red ink; nearly all woodcuts are hand-coloured in surprisingly vivid hues. The four missing leaves have been supplied in facsimile.

(2) Early Wittenberg reissue of this popular instructional manual on astronomy, first published in Frankfurt the previous year. “Some new features from the standpoint of presentations and pedagogy, but its astronomy remains Ptolemaic and Sacroboscan” (Thorndike). Heavily



annotated throughout in brown and bright red ink by a 16th-century hand. Lower corner of leaf L1 torn off (no loss to text). Missing four leaves of text, but includes the two frequently lacking folding tables.

(3) Fourth Zurich edition of Honter's atlas with the maps reproduced from the first Froschauer edition published in 1546 (the work had originally appeared in Cracow in 1530 without illustrations). The fine maps, showing the widely used heart-shaped world map (cut by Heinrich Vogtherr the Elder, a specially commissioned reduced version of Waldseemüller's), Spain, France, Germany, Eastern Europe, the Balkans, Greece, Italy, Palestine, Turkey, Asia, Africa, and Sicily (all but the latter printed as double-page spreads), are in good contemporary hand colour, as are the spherical globe, the diagram of the planetary orbits (with the earth at centre), and the globe surrounded by the four winds.

A well-preserved collection in its first binding.

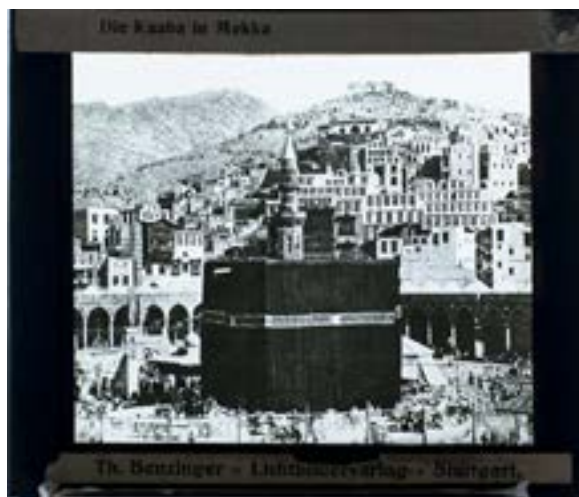
(1) VD 16, 727. Zinner 1971. BNHCat J 140. NUC 513, p. 474. Cf. Adams H 725. Burmeister, *Rhetikus II*, p. 56f, nos 6. & 7 (1538 & 1550). – (2) VD 16, ZV 1449. Zinner 1978. IA 118 456. Houzeau/Lancaster 2527. This edition not in Adams or BM-STC German. – (3) VD 16, H 4781. Adams H 833. Shirley 86 (and fig. 73). Sabin 32796. Alden/L. 552/25. Borsa (*Ausg. d. Cosmographia*) 96. Cf. Nordenskiöld p. 111 & plate 44. Not in BM-STC German.

5 original glass lantern slides with the earliest photographs of Mecca and Medina

179. SADIQ BEY, Muhammad, Christiaan SNOUCK HURGRONJE and Al-Sayyid 'Abd al-GHAFFĀR. [5 photographic lantern slides of Mecca and Medina (silver gelatin glass positives), taken in the years 1880 to 1889].

Stuttgart, Lichtbilderverlag Theodor Benzinger, [ca. 1910]. 5 glass positive lantern slides (8.5 × 10 cm), each with a black paper mask, paper tape around the edges, a letterpress slip at the foot giving the publisher's name and city, and a slip at the head with the manuscript title. Kept in a contemporary purpose-made wooden box with brass fittings, with the word "Mekka" on the top of the hinged lid. € 35 000

Five of the earliest and best photographs of Mecca and Medina, beautifully preserved as silver gelatin glass plates, including the first photograph of the Ka'ba in Mecca's Masjid al-Haram (Great Mosque). Two of the photographs were taken by the first person to photograph Mecca and Medina, the Egyptian Colonel Muhammad Sadiq Bey (1832–1902), who made them in 1880 for the Ottoman Sultan Abdülhamid II. The others were taken by the first European to photograph Mecca, Christiaan Snouck Hurgronje, and Al-Sayyid 'Abd al-Ghaffār, who worked closely with him. Snouck Hurgronje (1857–1936), one of the greatest pioneering Dutch Arabists, converted to Islam and lived in Mecca from January to about July 1885. The photographs by these three men are best known and most often reproduced from the published colotype facsimiles, and the rare surviving early albumin prints are usually faded and often otherwise in bad condition. The present five plates, sold as lantern slides for magic lantern presentations, are therefore of the greatest importance as well-preserved high quality images of these famous photographs, providing the best early images of the mosques of Mecca and Medina.



All five slides are in very good condition, with only a bit of dust and an occasional smudge on the glass.

They show:

- 1) The Masjid al-Haram in Mecca (the Great Mosque)
- 2) A closer view of the Ka'ba in Mecca
- 3) A portrait of an unidentified Mu'ezzin in Mecca
- 4) A portrait of an unidentified East Indian pilgrim
- 5) The al-Masjid an-Nabawi in Medina (the Prophet's Mosque)

Cf. D. v.d. Wal, Christiaan Snouck Hurgronje (2011); J. J. Witkam, new introduction to the 2007 reprint of the 1931 English translation of Hurgronje, Mekka.

Almost never encountered complete

180. (SAINTINE, X[avier] B[oniface] [i. e. Joseph Xavier BONIFACE], ed.). Histoire scientifique et militaire de l'expédition française en Égypte.

Paris, Dénain, 1830–1836. 10 text vols. bound in 11 (8°) and 2 atlas vols. (oblong 2°), altogether 13 vols. With a total of 300 engr. plates (13 folding, 2 in original hand colour, some with touches of colour) and 160 engr. portraits as well as 6 (1 folding) facsimiles, almost all on China paper. Green grained half morocco, spines gilt. € 65 000

First edition, almost never encountered complete as thus. Important source for the history and activities of the 1798 French expedition to Egypt, published in ten text volumes by Louis Reybaud and two atlas volumes. The portraits of the members of the expedition (usually forming part of the text volumes) have here been bound separately; also contains two additional portraits (not counted). “The 160 profile portraits by Dutertre [...] are of particular interest” (Blackmer). Many of the plates showing views, antiquities, maps etc. were engraved after drawings by Vivant Denon, whose work opened up the Middle East for western eyes as no other had done before (cf. Henze II, 50).

Plates numbered 1–309 (each of the 13 folding plates counting as a double), followed by “dernière planche” and 3 maps. Five of the facsimiles have been bound at the end of the second atlas volume, another in vol. 3. The text volumes contain the “Histoire ancienne” (vols. 1–2) and the “Histoire moderne de l'Égypte” (vols. 9–10) as well as the expedition report proper (vols. 3–8). A magnificent set in period bindings, interior clean and spotless throughout. No complete copy recorded at auction within the last decades.

Blackmer 1476. Gay 2209. Cf. Hage Chahine 4277 and Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 80 (both citing individual text volumes only).



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

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

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



Rare 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 5018554 (mixed with 2? other eds.); cf. Palau 293612.

The hitherto largest exhibition of Islamic Art

182. SARRE, Friedrich. Die Ausstellung von Meisterwerken Muhammedanischer Kunst in München 1910.

Munich, F. Bruckmann, 1912. Imperial 2° (490 × 387 mm). 3 vols. With 257 monochrome and mounted color plates. Original brown cloth decorated in black and green. € 15 000

First edition, one of 430 numbered copies (vol. 1: no. 240; vols. 2 and 3: no. 12). The 1910 Exhibition of Masterpieces of Islamic Art, held in Munich, marks a crucial moment in the translation of Islamic objects into Western objets d'art. At the exhibition itself the monumental catalogue was unprecedented in its size and splendour. It was printed in a limited press run with each copy numbered individually and is rarely encountered complete. The first volume covers Islamic manuscripts, book decorations, and carpets. The second volume is dedicated to ceramics and metalwork, glass and crystal, while volume III describes draperies, weaponry, woodwork, and ivory. With contributions by Max van Berchem, Camillo List, Ernst Kühnel, Ernst Bassermann-Jordan, Ernst Diez, Moriz Dreger, S. Schröder, and Arnold Nöldeke.

Vol. 1 shows occasional slight browning, otherwise an excellent, clean copy in the publisher's original bindings.

Enay/Azadi 516.



His Royal Highness Saud of Saudi Arabia

183. SAUD BIN ABDULAZIZ AL SAUD, King of Saudi Arabia (1902–1969). Portrait photograph.

Probably London, early 1930s. Albumen print (vintage), hand-coloured and raised in gilt and opaque white. Matted (ca. 280 × 360 mm) and framed (ca. 530 × 640 mm). Signed "Lafayette" on the mat. € 35 000

His Royal Highness Saud of Saudi Arabia, second son of and immediate successor to Abdulaziz Ibn Saud, the founder of Saudi Arabia, as a young prince. A fine, splendidly hand-coloured portrait by Lafayette Studios, Photographers Royal and among the world's most prestigious studios of the early 20th century.

In immaculate condition.

*The largest wall map ever printed for an Arabic audience:
a unique monument of Islamic cartography*

184. [SCHINDELMAYER, Carl Robert]. Rubi kürrei erzu maden ybarek iklimi Ewropa... [Large map of that part of the globe comprising not only Europe and all its kingdoms, provinces, courts, republics, roads, postal routes, and stations, but also several countries, islands, seas, and coasts of Asia and Africa].

Vienna, Schindelmayer, 1217 AH [= 1803 AD]. Engraved wall map printed on 9 sheets, mounted on cloth. 232 × 177 cm, each sheet ca. 66 × 91 cm. Captions in Ottoman Turkish and Arabic. Hand coloured, political divisions shown in outline colour, Ottoman Empire shaded in brown. *Sold*

The only known surviving complete example of the largest wall map ever printed for a Middle-Eastern audience. While this outstanding publishing venture – nothing less than a four square metre map of the European continent – has been extensively discussed by cartographical research (cf. Dörflinger, below), scholars were unable to locate a copy of the actual map in institutional or private possession, and its very existence was inferred only from historical sources and documents.

Indeed, prior to the appearance of the present specimen, the map was considered a ghost and simply referred to as “lost”. The Austrian historian Johannes Dörflinger, who based his research on a contemporary 1805 journal, noted that “between 1802 and 1805 a total of seven, almost exclusively multi-sheet charts in Greek and Turkish were engraved and published in Vienna, of which no copies could so far be located” (cf. Dörflinger II, p. 733). (More recent research has since made it possible to locate a fragment of the map, lacking four of the nine sheets, in the Hauslab-Liechtenstein collection in the Library of Congress [G5700 1802.S3, Vault HL 1–114b/a114], confirming the fact that ours is the sole complete example known.)

According to sources used by Dörflinger, it was the Turkish envoy to the Court of Vienna, Constantin von Tipaldo, who had the present map of Europe engraved in 1803 by Carl Schindelmayer, with all the place names inserted under the care of Thomas Chabert, Professor at the Oriental Academy in Vienna.

This hitherto practically unknown wall map of Europe predates the famous Cedid Atlas by one year and is clearly to be viewed in connection with the atlas which was so far considered the first and most important achievement of modern Muslim cartography. Like the Cedid Atlas, this map was commissioned under the authority of Sultan Selim III, as demonstrated by his Tughra in the cartouche of the map.

Professionally cleaned and restored. Occasional paper flaws resulting in the loss of a few portions of the map (e.g., Wales, Norfolk, Lincolnshire; areas in the north Arabian desert) have been supplied or retouched. Altogether in well-preserved, appealing condition. A monumental example of mapmaking at the intersection of East and West, in a unique survival.

Dörflinger, Die österreichische Kartographie im 18. und zu Beginn des 19. Jahrhunderts, vol. II: Österr. Karten des frühen 19. Jahrhunderts (Vienna 1988), p. 735.



Arabic armour & weapons in poetry and Arabic vocabulary for armour & weapons



185. SCHWARZLOSE, Friedrich Wilhelm. Die Waffen der alten Araber aus ihren Dichtern dargestellt.

Leipzig, Hinrichs, 1886. 8° (230 × 15 mm). Set in roman types with extensive nashk Arabic and incidental italic and Hebrew. Modern half calf. *Sold*

First edition of a detailed scholarly study of early Arabic armour and weapons as they are described in Arabic poetry and literature, making an important contribution to the understanding of the manufacture, use, significance and terminology of early Arabic weapons and armour. With indexes in Arabic, of the names of the poets and other names mentioned and of the Arabic words. Schwarzlose (1830–1900) was a physician and a historian of armour, weapons and their use.

In good condition. A remarkable study of Arabic literature, armour and weapons, combining lexicography with military history.

186. [SLAVE TRADE]. Slave Trade. No. 2 (1877). Correspondence with British representatives and agents abroad, and reports from Naval Officers, relating to the Slave Trade.

London, Harrison and Sons, 1877. 2°. With 3 folding lithogr. maps of Mozambique, coast from Xanga to Ibo, and the Kingani River in East Africa. Sewn, with traces of spine. € 3500

Rare British parliamentary papers and correspondence with local agents and officers on the slave trade. Includes communications relevant to slavery in Persia and the trade passing through the Arabian Peninsula: “On his way through Resht, returning from Mekka, Prince Ferhad Miza [...] brought with him in his suite, three black slaves that he had bought in the holy city of Mohamed. Two of these had been mutilated, and they all came originally from the Zanzibar dominions, but they had remained long enough in Arabia to acquire a knowledge of the Arabic language [...] I make no doubt that vast numbers continue to be imported through the Persian Gulf by the Muscat Arabs; but the fact that Zanzibar slaves are to be found in the slave markets of Mekka, proved that the five or six Jeddah dhows that annually frequent the port of Zanzibar are not sufficiently watched [...]” (p. 35). More relevant material is to be found in the sections “Egypt” (pp. 7–12; includes correspondence relating to the traffic at Jeddah and in the Gulf of Aden and Red Sea); “Persia” (pp. 34f.; “Abolition of Persian Slave Trade Commissioner at Bushire”; “On Slave Trade and status of slaves”; “Commissioner in Gulf need no longer be maintained”); “Turkey. (Consular) – Jeddah” (pp. 164–167); “Zanzibar” (pp. 172–323); and “Reports from Naval Officers” (pp. 324–382).

Disbound from a volume of parliamentary papers. A good copy.

Bennett 504.



Slavery and all the Sheikhs of the Trucial Coast



187. [SLAVE TRADE]. Report from the Select Committee on Slave Trade (East Coast of Africa); with the proceedings of the Committee.

[London], The House of Commons, 4 August 1871. 2°. Sewn, with remains of spine. € 25 000

Almost unobtainable work on the British Foreign Office’s attempts to suppress the slave trade on the east coast of Arabia and Africa and especially in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar. The Committee Report contains examinations of Commanders who had visited the Gulf; they outline the role of the Arab tribes of the Gulf in slavery (p. 2–4); provide details on the increasing demand for slaves in the Gulf due to the cholera (p. 28); recommend enforcement of existing treaties with the Gulf chiefs (p. 39); and give accounts of the rarity with slave vessels are captured in the Gulf proper (p. 81). The appendix (pp. 89–210) offers, inter alia, the extract text of the treaty signed with the Arab Chieftains of the Gulf at Ras-al-Khaimah in 1820 (“The vessels of the friendly Arabs bearing the flag above described...”), as well as of the treaties, agreements and engagements entered into between 1838 and 1847 with Sultan bin Suggur,

Shaikh of the Joasmee (Qasimi) tribe; Shaikh Khalifa bin Shukhboot; Shaikh Makhtum of Dubai; Shaikh Abdullah bin Rashid of Amalgavine; Shaikh Abdulaziz of Ajman; Shaikh Saïd bin Zahnon of Abu Dhabi; and Shaikh Muhammad bin Khalifa of Bahrain; separate agreements were entered into with Zanzibar and Muscat.

A well-preserved, tightly bound copy.

Bennett 489. Wilson p. 210. OCLC 255183949.



188. [SLAVE TRADE]. Class A. Correspondence with the British commissioners at Sierra Leone, Havana, Rio de Janeiro, Surinam, the Cape of Good Hope, Jamaica, St. Paul de Loanda, and Boa Vista, relating to the Slave Trade. From January 1 to December 31, 1843, inclusive.

London, William Clowes and Sons, for H.M.S.O., 1844. Modern blue wrappers with cover label. With a folding map of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula. Edges sprinkled green.

€ 12 500

Rare, early British parliamentary papers and correspondence with British agents and residents regarding the slave trade. Includes communications relevant to slavery in Africa and India, with reports by the Agent at Muscat on the landing of slaves in that city's harbour (p. 383) and the kidnapping of children by Muslim slave dealers and their conveyance to "Arabia and the Persian Gulf" (p. 426f.), as well as instructions to the Resident in the Persian Gulf "immediately to communicate with the Arab Chiefs" (p. 382) so as to pursue the objective of suppressing the slave trade in the Arabian seas. Well preserved, with additional page numbers in a contemporary hand.

OCLC 25471335.

*Religious and anthropological account of Mecca,
with 21 reproductions of photographs from the "Bilder-atlas zu Mekka" (1888)*

189. SNOUCK HURGRONJE, Christiaan. Mecca in the latter part of the 19th century[.] daily life, customs and learning[.] the moslims of the East-Indian-Archipelago.

Leiden, Brill; London, Luzac & co, 1931. 8°. With 20 plates (including the frontispiece) showing 21 reproductions of photographs, and 2 maps (including one folding). Original publisher's dark blue cloth.

€ 1250

First edition of the English translation of a book on the holy city Mecca by the Dutch orientalist and professor Christiaan Snouck Hurgronje (1857–1936). The book is divided into four large chapters, dealing respectively with daily life, family life, learning and the Jâwah in Mecca. Each chapter is illustrated with several photographs, mostly portraits, depicting among others a physician, a merchant with his slave, a bride and groom, pilgrims and the doorkeeper of the Kaabah, and also including a view of the Masjid al-Haram mosque. The book closes with an index and two maps, one showing Mecca.

During his travels Snouck Hurgronje took many pictures of the holy city and its inhabitants, which made him the first western photographer in the city. In 1888 he published two volumes in German entitled *Mekka* describing his travels, to which a *Bilder-Atlas zu Mekka* was added in 1888. The present translation is based on the second of the two German volumes from 1888, "which seems likely to appeal to a wider public" (p. V), thus representing a Mecca from nearly fifty years earlier. The two maps included in the first German volume are included here as well, and the 21 reproductions of photographs are a selection from the photographs in the *Bilder-Atlas*.

Binding only slightly worn on the top and bottom of the spine with somewhat weak hinges. Otherwise a very good copy, with both the textleaves and plates in very good condition.

Binding only slightly worn on the top and bottom of the spine with somewhat weak hinges. Otherwise a very good copy, with both the textleaves and plates in very good condition.

Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula 1238; D. van der Wal, Christiaan Snouck Hurgronje: the first western photographer in Mecca, 1884–1885 (2011).



Investigation of the sanity and health measures during the Hajj in the late 19th century, with 19 photographs of Mekka, Medina, Jeddah, and more

190. SOUBHY, Saleh. Pèlerinage a la Mecque et a Médine. Précédé d'un aperçu sur l'islamisme et suivi de considérations générales au point de vue sanitaire et d'un appendice sur la circoncision.

Cairo, Imprimerie Nationale, 1894. 8°. With 19 plates with reproductions of photographs. Modern green cloth.

€ 5000

First and only edition of a report on the pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina written by the Egyptian doctor Saleh Soubhy. Soubhy worked as a health inspector at Cairo, and was appointed by khedive Abbas Hilmi II (1874–1944) to investigate the sanitary conditions of the Egyptian pilgrimage caravan to Mecca and Medina. Soubhy travelled to the Hijaz in 1888 and 1892, and published his experiences in the present work. “The French-educated doctor, Soubhy, wrote for a foreign audience in order to show both the sanctity and orderliness of the Hajj, regulated by quarantines and public health measures through which a great number of pilgrims flowed” (Sheehi). With this work, “a carefully composed defense of Islam” (Marmon), Soubhy also tried to portray Islam as an acceptable religion to his European colleagues. The book also includes some important early photographs of Mecca and Medina, taken by Muhammad Saduq Bey (1832–1902), the first to photograph the holy cities, and al-Sayyid ‘Abd al-Ghaffar (active 1880’s).



With a bookplate on paste-down. Upper outer corner of half-title restored, tiny piece of the same corner torn off from the title-page, browned throughout, half-title smudged, and a few plates slightly thumbed, otherwise in good condition.

S. Marmon, Eunuchs and sacred boundaries in Islamic society, p. 103; S. Sheehi, The Arab image: a social history of portrait photography, 1860–1910, pp. 166–167.

Texts of 58 letters to the Portuguese court, written in Arabic by kings, diplomats and noblemen, 1503 to 1528

191. SOUSA, João de. Documentos Arabicos para a historia Portugueza ...

Lisbon, Academia Real das Sciencias, 1790. 4° (21,5 × 15,5 cm). With the academy’s woodcut device on the title-page. Set in roman, Arabic and italic types. Modern brown paper wrappers. **Sold**

First and only edition of a collection of letters written in Arabic during the reigns of Kings Manuel I and João III of Portugal, with the original Arabic and a parallel Portuguese translation. The letters came from North Africa, the Gulf, East Africa, India and the East Indies and the writers include kings, princes, governors, wazirs, sheikhs and noblemen, including Kings “Mahomed Xáh” and “Mir Abanasar” of Ormus, King “Azarkam” of Barus in Sumatra, and kings of Fez, Malindi and Calicut/Kozhikode. They are



especially important for the light they shed on Portugal’s East Indian trade, but also provide a rare primary source of information about Islamic leaders for whom little documentation has survived. João de Sousa (1734–1812), born in Damascus, came to Portugal in 1750 and was appointed the first professor of Arabic at the University of Lisbon.

In fine condition, with only a couple small marginal tears, a couple small rust spots in the paper and an occasional dog-eared corner, wholly untrimmed and with all bolts (except in the preliminary quire) unopened. Quire B is bound in reversed. The modern wrapper is slightly tattered. Fine copy of a remarkable primary source for numerous Arabic-speaking leaders and their relations with Portugal in the early 1500s.

Palau 320779; Schnurrer, Bibl. Arabica 186; not in Atabey; Blackmer.

*The King's Strabo: the Arabian Gulf,
and all the country of the tent-dwellers and the Sheikh-governed tribes*

192. STRABO. [Geographia.] Rerum geographicarum libri XVII.

Paris, typis Regiis, 1620. 2° (339 × 225 mm). 2 parts in one volume. Title printed in red and black with engraved vignette showing arms of Louis XIII, initials. Double-column text in Greek and Latin. Contemporary citron morocco gilt, boards of gilt fillets enclosing a semé of fleurs-de-lys, alternating with the kings crowned monogram, enclosing arms of Louis XIII (variant of Olivier 2493, fer 1). Spine in 7 compartments, the second with gilt-lettered title, others filled with the same semé. All edges gilt. € 45 000

Enlarged and corrected second edition (“much more accurate and splendid than the first”, says Dibdin) of Strabo’s “Geography”, one of the earliest and most important scientific treatises of historical geography. 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. 39); “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. 130f.).



The personal copy of Louis XIII, King of France (1601–43), magnificently bound for him with his arms and monogram. Later in the Jesuit College, Paris (inscription on title page); om 1624 awarded to the scholar Robert Roussel, College de Clermont, Jesuit College of Paris, as a prize for eloquence in Greek (inscription on preliminary blank). A faint, unidentified stamp on the title page; stamp of the Bibliothèque Publique of Alençon on J2 and final leaf. Slight edge defect to upper margin of QQq3, affecting a few letters of the headline. A few marginal abrasions to the binding’s edges professionally repaired.

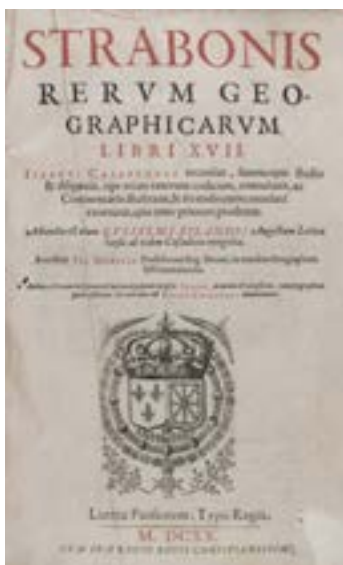
Brunet V, 554. Graesse VII, 604. Schweiger I, 303. Hoffmann III, 454. Dibdin II, 433. Moss II, 620f. Ebert 21809.

*Best edition of Strabo’s “Geographika” including Casaubon’s notes,
with descriptions of the Arabian Peninsula*

193. STRABO. Rerum geographicarum libri XVII.

Paris, typis Regiis [Fédéric Morel], 1620. 2 parts in 1 volume. 2°. With title-page printed in red and black with the engraved coat of arms of Louis XIII, and several woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary gold-tooled parchment, gilt edges. € 8500

Enlarged and corrected second edition of Strabo’s *Geographika* including the notes by the French scholar Isaac Casaubon (1559–1614): one of the earliest and most important scientific treatises on historical geography. It contains the Greek text together with the Latin translation by Wilhelm Xylander (1532–1576) and is followed by Casaubon’s notes. “Casaubon was but 28 years of age when he published his first celebrated edition of Strabo [in 1587]... The [present] second edition, published by Frederick Morel at Paris, is much more accurate and splendid than the first” (Dibdin). Together with the works of Ptolemy and Solinus, Strabo’s *Geographika* constitutes the first attempt at a unified treatise of geographical knowledge. It was first printed in 1516 by the Aldine press at Venice. Strabo visited Egypt and sailed up the Nile in 25 BC. Books 15 and 16 are devoted entirely to the Orient in general and Arabia in particular, while the final book discusses Egypt and Libya.



With two bookplates on paste-down. Title-page browned, with the lower outer corner torn off, a single minute wormhole in the gutter margin through the first half of the book, otherwise in very good condition. Binding rubbed and front hinge partly split, but otherwise good. An essential source for Europe's earliest relations with the Middle East.

Brunet V, col. 554; Dibdin II, p. 433; Graesse VII, p. 604.

Survey of the proposed railway between Haifa, Palestine, and Baghdad, Iraq

194. [SURVEY—RAILWAY—HAIFA-BAGHDAD]. Haifa-Baghdad railway survey 1930–1931, report and estimates.

London, Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, 13 March 1932. 1 volume (of 2). 2° (33 × 20.5 cm). With 11 maps (5 folding), coloured in outline, 9 plates showing 38 reproductions of photographs, and with numerous tables and graphics in text. Contemporary dark green half roan. *Sold*

Rare first and only edition, privately published, of the first volume of a report and survey of the proposed railway from Haifa, Palestine, to Baghdad, Iraq, published by “Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, consulting engineers”. It recounts the results of the investigation whether a railway would be beneficial, what the building would cost, etc. Divided into 15 chapters, it deals with the already existent railways in Syria, Iraq, Palestine and Transjordan, a geological and geographical description of the countries, the water supply, the required tunnels and bridges, the estimates of the costs of a new railway, the import and export of the afore mentioned countries, etc. The photographs show the terrain, towns and villages, rivers and the native population. The maps also show the different countries, their geology, and the proposed route of the railway. The second volume, not present here, contains some additional estimates of the costs, as well as some drawings, of the railway.



With deaccession stamp. In very good condition, only very slightly browned and the tabs slightly frayed. Binding rubbed along the extremities.

WorldCat (2 copies).

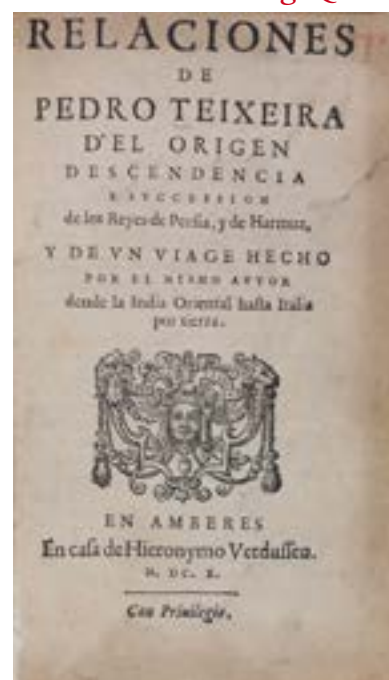
A history of the kings of Persia and Hormuz, one of the earliest western books mentioning Qatar

195. TEIXEIRA, Pedro, Muhammad ibn Khavandshah MIR KHVAND and TURAN SHAH ibn Qutb al-Din. *Relaciones de Pedro Teixeira d'el origen descendencia y succession de los reyes de Persia, y de Harmuz, y de un viage hecho por el mismo autor dende la India Oriental hasta Italia por tierra.*

Antwerp, Hieronymus Verdussen, 1610. 8°. With a woodcut decoration on title-page, a woodcut initial and some woodcut tailpieces. Early 20th-century gold-tooled brown morocco, gilt edges. *Sold*

First edition of a “history of the kings of Persia compiled from the Persian histories of Mir Khwand and Turan Shah” (Howwego), in the original Spanish, by the Portuguese merchant adventurer Pedro Teixeira (1563–1645?). It is one of the earliest European sources to mention Qatar, with notes on the pearl fishing in the region that may be translated: “The pearl fishery at Bahrain begins some years in June ... They generally go to Qatar to fish, a port on the coast of Arabia, 10 leagues south of the Island Bahrain... The pearls of this sea surpass all others in goodness and weight...”.

The work is divided into three parts. The first, which is the largest, deals with the kings of Persia. It is a summarized translation of the voluminous *Rawzat as-safâ* ... by the Persian historian Mir Khwand (ca. 1434–1498), and is probably the first translation of the text into a European language. The second part is a translation of the chronicle of the kings of Hormuz



by the Ayyubid emir Turan Shah (d. 1180), a text that survives only in translations. Both parts contain a chronological account of the kings, but also provide a more general history of the region. The third and last part contains an account of Teixeira's later travels from India to Italy in the 1600–1601 and 1604–1605, visiting China, Mexico and the Middle East.

With the bookplate of the political leader and U.S. senator Boies Penrose. Slightly browned, lower corner of the second leaf restored, head margin closely trimmed, shaving the running-title on the first few and a couple later leaves. Otherwise in very good condition. Binding only very slightly rubbed, with a few small superficial wormholes on the sides.

Howgego, to 1800, T19; Palau 328892; not in Atabey; Blackmer.

First English edition: one of the earliest western books mentioning Qatar

196. TEIXEIRA, Pedro, Muhammad ibn Khavandshah MIR KHVAND, TURAN SHAH ibn Qutb al-Din and John STEVENS (transl.). The History of Persia.

London, Jonas Brown, 1715. 8°. Bound without the frontispiece as usual. Handsomely rebound in period style blind tooled full panelled calf, intricate gilt decorations, raised bands with gilt compartments and gilt lettered title label to spine, marbled endpapers. Top edge gilt. *Sold*



First edition in English. “A translation, with additions, of Pedro Teixeira’s ‘Relaciones [...] d’el origen [...] de los reyes de Persia, [...]’, first published in 1610, and itself compiled from the histories of Mir Khwand and Turan Shah. The text is continuous despite pagination” (ESTC). While some extracts had appeared in English in 1711, this is the first English translation of the full text.

This account by the Portuguese merchant and adventurer Teixeira (1563–1645?) is also one of the earliest European sources to mention Qatar, relating to the pearl fishery in the region: “The pearl fishery at Bahren begins some years in June, but generally in July, and lasts all that month and August [...] They generally go a fishing to Katar, a port on the coast of Arabia, 10 leagues to the southward of the Island Bahren. As soon an oyster is brought up, they open it, and take out the pearl. The pearls of this sea surpass all others in goodness and weight [...] Besides this general fishery at Katar [...] there are others of less note in September [...]” (p. 401). Other parts of the book discuss coffee (p. 19), Al-Qatif (p. 117), the quality of noble Arabian horses (p. 141), the birth of Avicenna (p. 167), and the Kingdom of Hormuz with the geography of the Gulf (p. 376 ff.).

Some light browning, otherwise an attractive copy.

Goldsmiths’ 5195. Wilson 216. Cox I, 251. ESTC T92864. OCLC 222794814.

Authoritative history of the Portuguese missions in Ethiopia and Arabia, with a folding map

197. TELLEZ, Balthasar. The travels of the Jesuits in Ethiopia: containing ... travels in Arabia Felix, wherein many things of that country ... are treated of, as a particular description of Aden, Moca...

London, J. Knapton, 1710. 4°. With engraved map of Ethiopia, including part of the Red Sea and the source of the Blue Nile. Modern calf, gold-tooled spine, with red morocco title-label, and the sides blind-tooled in a panel design. € 25 000

Rare first English edition of Tellez’s influential historical account of Ethiopia and Arabia. It is a digest of the accounts of all the Jesuit travellers to Ethiopia and Arabia. It includes an account of the travels of the Jesuit missionaries Pédro Paez and Antonio de Montserrate, who were captured off the Kuria Muria islands on a mission from Goa to Ethiopia in 1590 and subsequently taken to Yemen, where they were held captive until 1596. After being sent to San’á by way of Melkis and the Wadi Hadramaut, then after three years taken to Al Mukha (Mocha), where they were forced to serve as galley slaves, they were finally ransomed in 1596 and returned to India. Paez discovered the source of the Blue Nile and is said to have been the first European to have tasted coffee in Al Mukha. The work further includes a detailed description of Aden (Yemen) as well as of the Ethiopia-Adal War (1529–43), during which Ahmad ibn Ibrahim al-Ghazi led several expeditions against the Ethiopian emperor until most of Ethiopia came under the power of the Muslim Sultanate of Adal. The present English edition is based Almeida’s “Historia geral de Ethiopia a alta” (1660), edited by Tellez. With early owner’s inscription (“W. G. Patchell”) on title-page. Quires 2D and 2E transposed; a couple of millimetres shaved off the outer border of the map; a faint waterstain throughout; some leaves foxed and some occasional spots. A good copy.



ESTC T133244. Paulitschke 1137. Cf. de Backer/Sommervogel VII, 1908–1910. Howgego, to 1800, A65 (Almeida).

Thesis on Islamic marriage laws, attractively bound

198. TESTA, Emile Frederique Eliodore. Specimen juris inaugurale de conjugii jure moslimico...

Leiden, Samuel and Johannes Luchtman and J.H. Gebhard, 1843. 8°. Contemporary green textured morocco, gold-tooled sides, with a flap that wraps around the fore-edge, gilt edges. € 1250



First and only edition of a thesis, written in Latin, on Islamic marriage law by Emile Frederique Eliodore Testa (1821–1896), the oral defense held at the University of Leiden. It treats the traditional rites of marriage and the conceptions of lawful and unlawful marriage, divorce, second marriage and polygamy, and also investigates marriages between two Muslims of whom one is enslaved, marriage between enslaved Muslims, and marriages between a Muslim and a foreigner. Testa came from an Italian family and was born at Constantinople (Istanbul) and worked as a consul for the Netherlands in Tunis and Tripoli. He wrote his thesis at the University of Leiden under supervision of the historian Johannes Matthias Schrant (1783–1866). Possibly the present copy was owned by one of the two as it is carefully bound, with fore-edge flap, oriental style.

Slightly browned and foxed, otherwise in very good condition. Binding slightly rubbed along the extremities and spine a bit discoloured.

F. Pouillon, Après l'orientalisme (2011), pp. 80–81.

Medical work based on Pliny the Elder, Galen and Dioscorides, together with three other texts. From the library of the Russian tsars

199. [TORINUS, Albanus (editor)]. 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. 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.



The costumes of the Ottoman court

200. [TURKISH COSTUMES]. 18 costume watercolours.

Ottoman Empire, late 18th century. Small oblong 2° (342 × 256 mm). 18 original watercolour plates on papier vergé, trimmed and mounted on old paper. Bound in elaborately gilt and blindstamped contemporary eggplant-coloured morocco with giltstamped cover monogram “RF”, leading edges and inner dentelle gilt. Moirée endpapers. € 9500

Very attractive series of original 18th century watercolours in a contemporary album, mostly captioned in French on the reverse. The fine ensemble, representing the costumes of the Ottoman court at Constantinople, includes: “Koulluhidji turque”, “Esclave du serail”, “Vendeur de lait caillé turc”, “Derwiche turc”, “Sultane mère”, “Sultane favorite turque”, “Officier de marine turc”, “Janissaire”, “Tournneur derwiche turc”, “Soldat albanais”, “Femme turc”, “Sultane favorite turque”, “Patriarche grec”, “Chef turc”, “Femme turc”, “Soldat de maine turc”, “Chef des eunuques”, and “Muet”.

Extremely well preserved in an immaculate binding.



Egypt in 309 beautiful illustrations, many in colour



201. VALERIANI, Domenico / Segato, Girolamo. Nuova illustrazione storico-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 plate vols. (large 2°). With engraved portrait of Segato as frontispiece in the first text volume and the plate volumes with 160 engraved and aquatint plates (7 double-page), including 51 tinted and/or coloured by a contemporary hand; many plates contain multiple illustrations, making 309 illustrations in total. Contemporary green and brown half morocco, 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 Segato began working on a new description and depiction of Egypt, selecting illustrations from the works of Denon, Grau and Rosellini, and also including his own original drawings. After his premature death his collaborator Domenico Valeriani finished the work and provided the accompanying texts.

The text and plates volumes with marginal foxing throughout, minor except in the preliminary leaves. Otherwise in good condition. The binding slightly rubbed along the extremities, damage to the upper right corner of the first plates volume, resulting in a stain on the front endpapers, and the upper half of the sides on the second plate volume faded, otherwise good and structurally sound.

Blackmer 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.).

*Della Valle's travels in the Near East, Persia and Arabia:
"one of the finest works of travel literature" (Howgego)*



202. VALLE, Pietro della. Reiss-Beschreibung in unterschiedliche Theile der Welt, nemlich in Türckey, Egypten, Palestina, Persien, Ost-Indien, und andere weit entlegene Landschaften ...

Geneva, Johann Hermann Widerholds, 1674. 4 volumes bound as 1. 2°. With 31 engraved plates (1 folding), including frontispiece and portraits of the author and his wife, by Jean Jacques Thourneysen. Contemporary vellum. € 15 000

First edition in German of Pietro della Valle's deservedly famous narrative of his travels in the Middle East, with an excellent account of Muscat and the Arabian Gulf and reference to Dibba. Della Valle arrived in Istanbul in August 1614, spending a year to explore the city. He continued to Rhodes, Alexandria, Rosetta, Cairo, crossing the Sinai desert to Jerusalem, Damascus and Aleppo. From there he proceeded to Isfahan (Iran) to meet the Safavid ruler Shah Abbas I. He sojourned in Persia until early 1623, witnessing and commenting on the escalating conflict between Shah Abbas and the Portuguese empire. By way of India he sailed for Muscat in January 1623, from where crossed the Arabian Gulf to Basra, continuing overland to Aleppo, arriving in Europe in 1626. "Della Valle displayed excellent narrative and descriptive skills, powers of acute observation, and a genuinely scholarly breadth of learning." (Gurney).

Engraved armorial bookplate on paste-down. Evenly browned throughout, some spotting, few quires in volume 3 with wormholes in gutter margin, not affecting the text, otherwise in very good condition.

VD17 39:135561Q; cf. *Atabey* 1269–1271; *Blackmer* 1712; Gurney, "Della Valle, Pietro", in: *Encyclopaedia Iranica* (online ed.). *The first European in Mecca*

203. VARTHEMA, Lodovico di. Hodaeporicon Indiae Orientalis; Das ist: Warhafftige Beschreibung der ansehnlich lobwürdigen Reyß...

Leipzig, Henning Groß, 1608. 8°. Title page printed in red and black. With 21 folding engr. plates and woodcut device at the end. Contemporary 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. This first edition of this translation is so rare that Röhricht doubted its existence. "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, and India. 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.

Somewhat browned throughout due to paper. Several contemporary underlinings and marginalia in red and black ink.

Contemporary ownership "Michael Thomas, Ao. 1635" on title and note of acquisition on flyleaf (with additional 1715 ownership 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*.



Journal of an expedition by a pioneering Egyptologist, illustrating hundreds of hieroglyphs

204. VAUCELLES DE RAVIGNY, Louis de. Voyage en Egypte et en Nubie [wrapper-title: “Journal de voyage en Egypte et en Nubie”].

[Nile valley in Egypt and Nubia], 1826. 4° (23,5 × 18,5 cm). Autograph manuscript in black ink on paper, with hundreds of drawings of hieroglyphs. Written in French with occasional words of Arabic (one line in kufic style), Greek and Coptic. Contemporary wrappers. € 85 000

Fascinating journal of the 1826 expedition of Louis de Vaucelles de Ravigny (1798–1851), a pioneering Egyptologist and student of Champollion, through the Nile valley, containing his notes on antiquities and illustrated with about 230 hieroglyphic (and a few other) inscriptions. One Arabic inscription is depicted in the kufic style and a couple Latin inscriptions in sans serif lettering. At the age of 27, Vaucelles undertook an expedition to Egypt to explore the banks of the Nile from Cairo to Aswan. 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 describes the condition of the antiquities, identifies traces of Christian chapels and churches, translates hieroglyphs, notes many Arabic names, and mentions the orientalists who preceded him. Among the temples and sites he describes are Ipsamboul, Edfu, Dakka, Thèbes/Luxor, Karnak, Denderah Assouan, Elephantine and Philae as well as the pyramids of Giza, Cleopatra’s Needle, the Sphinx, Alexandria and the Nile Delta. The final fifty-odd pages are devoted to contemporary Egyptian cities, their people, and their Arabic, Jewish and Coptic traditions.

In very good condition, with an occasional brown spot or ink stain and a couple minor tears, and wholly untrimmed. The wrapper lacks its spine, and is somewhat darkened near the spine and tattered at the edges, with the sewing somewhat loose and a few quires detached. An attractive and important primary source for the development of Egyptology in Europe, with hundreds of hieroglyphs.



The birth of modern anatomy

205. 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 on *6v, woodcut initials and 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 contemporary 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. Sold

First edition of the most famous anatomical work ever published, one of the most important achievements in the history of science.

With the publication of “De humani corporis fabrica” (when he was only 28), 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).

A tall copy.

PMM 71. VD 16, V 910. Cushing VI.A.1. Eimas 281. Norman 2137. Wellcome 6560. Graesse VI, 288.

Austrian war ships in the Middle East

206. VIMERCATI, Caesar. Die kaiserlich königliche österreichische Marine im Oriente.

Wien, P. P. Mechitaristen, 1845. 8°. Original printed wrappers. € 1500

The author describes his experiences on board of “La Guerriera” during the year 1840 and provides descriptions of Constantinople, Alexandria, Beirut, Saida, Acre, etc. Austrian warships had their first military encounters during the Oriental Crisis of 1840 as a part of a British-led fleet which ousted the Viceroy of Egypt, Muhammad Ali, from Ottoman Syria. Archduke Friedrich took part in the campaign personally and was awarded the Military Order of Maria Theresa for his exceptional leadership.

Wrappers slightly dust-soiled, brownstaining to paper throughout, otherwise a good copy.

OCLC 797734900.



Islamic architecture, illustrated



207. VOGÜÉ, Melchior, de. Syrie centrale. Architecture civile et religieuse du Ier au VIII^e siècle.

Paris, J. Baudry, 1865–1877. 2° (285 × 358 mm). 2 volumes. With a total of 3 maps (2 in colour) & 152 mostly full-page plates, several with tinted lithographed backgrounds. Later red half morocco with giltstamped spine titles. € 25 000

First edition of this detailed study of Syrian decorative architectural art. “De Vogüé travelled with William Waddington in 1853 and 1854, exploring the area from Aleppo to Damascus, Palmyra and Basra. It was an important expedition and much new material was uncovered. The author became ambassador to the Porte in 1871” (Blackmer).

Occasional foxing to plates, but a fine set.

Blackmer 174. Not in Weber.

An Oxford Atheist in Search of the Sources of the Nile

208. VOSSIUS, Isaac. De Nili et aliorum fluminum origine.

Den Haag, Adrian Vlacq, 1666. 4°. With 2 large folding maps. Contemporary vellum. € 5000

First edition. Early study on the sources of the Nile by the Dutch classicist and librarian Isaac Voss (1618–89). The maps show north-eastern Africa from Zanzibar to the Nile Delta (with large parts of the Arabian peninsula) and a detail thereof, focusing on the tributary region of Lake Tana in Dembiya, Ethiopia. Also includes an “Appendix ad scriptum de natura et proprietate Lucis. Accedit epistola ad amicum, de potentiis quibusdam mechanicis” (p. 77–170), an early and little-received discussion of the nature of light, refraction, colours, optics, mechanics, and even comets (for a note on Voss’s work on Snell’s law of refraction of light rays, cf. DSB XII, 501). Slight browning, spine defective. Early 19th c. title inked to corner of upper cover. Provenance: 1) In the collection of the cleric and abolitionist Francis Wrangham (1769–1842), later Archdeacon of the East Riding, with his 1804 ownership to t. p. – 2) In 1810/11 the book was in the collection of Percy B. Shelley’s friend Thomas Jefferson Hogg (1792–1862), famously expelled from Oxford together with the young poet for having published the treatise, “The Necessity of Atheism” (his ownership “T. Jeff.n Hogg, Univ. Coll., Oxon.” on pastedown). – 3) In 1898 the volume passed into the library of the Swiss-born U.S. officer Edward Louis Berthoud (1828–1910), best known for his role as chief engineer



and secretary of the Colorado Central Railroad during its expansion throughout Colorado in the 1870s (his stamp and ms. ownership to t. p. and the reverse of the plates). – 4) Acquired on 12 Feb. 1903 by the Colorado chemist Charles Skeele Palmer (1858–1939) (his ownership on t. p.). – 5) Ida May Lewis (ownership, dated 1945, on pastedown). With irreverent ms. notes at the end of the dedication (to King Louis XIV) by either Berthoud or Palmer: “Vossius give us a rest”; under the author’s signature: “A Brick”.

Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 312. OCLC 8556942. Cf. Gay 2317 (Paris ed.).

Artefacts, fossils and minerals in the Egyptian collection of Cardinal Borgia

209. WAD, Gregers. Fossilia Aegyptiaca Musei Borgiani Velitris.

Velletri, 1794. 4°. Contemporary boards.

€ 3250



First and only edition of a catalogue describing the ancient artefacts, fossils and minerals contained in the immense Egyptian collection of cardinal Stefano Borgia, in Rome and Velletri. The core of the collection was assembled in the early part of the 17th century by cardinal Scipione Borghese, and was later expanded by cardinal Borgia through his office as secretary of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith and financed by the sale of his jewels and his yacht.

While the main part of the collection is described by the Danish mineralogist and zoologist Gregers Wad, the descriptions of items with hieroglyphs and art (primarily gems) are by the Danish archaeologist Jørgen Zoëga.

With the lovely near-contemporary engraved bookplate of Joachim Moritz Wilhelm Baumann on the back of the title-page, covering a library stamp, and an early presentation inscription to Joan D. Schaeffer on pastedown. In very good condition. Boards slightly soiled.

Curtis Schuh's Bibl. of Mineralogy, Wad 1 (www.minrec.org); Ibrahim-Hilmy II, p. 314; Murray II, p. 129; not in Sinkankas.

Antidotary “covering the entire scope of pharmacy in the 16th century”, based on many Arab authors

210. WECKER, Johannes Jacob. Antidotarium generale ... nunc primum laboriose congestum, methodicè digestum. Cum elencho locupletissimo.

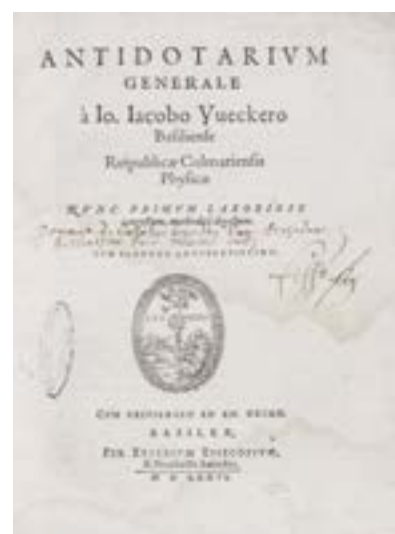
Basel, Eusebius Episcopus and son, 1576. 4°. With woodcut device on title-page and larger variant on last page. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment.

€ 8000

First edition of a celebrated antidotary by the Swiss physician and philosopher Johannes Jacob Wecker (1528–1586). “In 1557 he became a professor of logic and in 1560 of Latin. He discharged the duties of both offices vigorously, studied medicine, and became a popular physician” (Hagelin). His antidotary, a book on remedies, “contains a comprehensive formulary, directions for preparing galenic and chemical remedies of the time, and instructions on the art of compounding and dispensing prescriptions” (Sonnedecker). The text starts with a two-page list of authors whose works Wecker used for his antidotary. Among the authors are many esteemed Arab authors, including Avicenna (Ibn Sina), Mesue (Masawaih al-Mardini), Rhasis (Razi), and Serapion the younger. Also mentioned are Valerius Cordus, Dioscorides, Fuchs, Galen, Hippocrates (Boqrat) and many more. Even though animal parts were used for medicinal purposes for centuries, according to Sonnedecker “their bizarre use reached its climax” in Wecker’s *Antidotarium*. The woodcuts show different instruments and other equipment which are necessary for making distillations: pans, pots, ovens, glassware etc., as well as different distillation methods. Wecker became also known for his translation into German and Latin of Alexis of Piedmont’s *Secreti*.

With owner’s annotations on title-page, and a small hole from trying to remove some of the notations. Large waterstains throughout, slightly browned. Vellum with some stains. Overall a good copy.

Durling 4702; G. Sonnedecker, Kremers and Urdang’s History of Pharmacy (1986), pp. 96, 425 & 440; USTC (5 copies).



Book of secrets, based on many Arab authors

211. WECKER, Johannes Jacob. De secretis libri xvii. ex variis authoribus collecti, methodicéque digesti, & aucti.

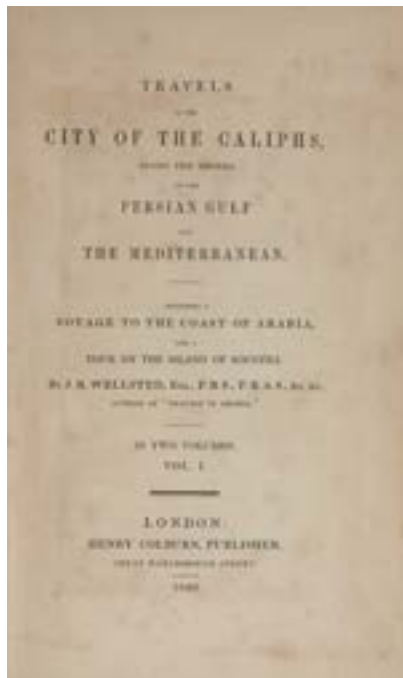
Basel, Johannes Rudolphus Genath, 1662. 8°. With woodcut device on title-page, and numerous woodcut illustrations in text. Modern sheepskin parchment. € 5000

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. Browened, but otherwise in very good condition.



Krivatsy 12627.



212. WELLSTED, J[ames] R[aymond]. Travels to the City of the Caliphs, along the Shores of the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean. Including a Voyage to the Coast of Arabia, and a Tour on the Island of Socotra.

London, Henry Colburn, 1840. Large 8°. 2 vols. With 2 lithogr. frontispieces and a folding map of the Arabian Peninsula. Contemporary blindstamped cloth with gilt title to spine. € 6000

Only edition. One of the best English 19th-c. accounts of Arabia and the Gulf. Wellsted’s short career was almost entirely devoted to the surveying of the Red Sea, Arabia and Oman, undertaken on a number of expeditions between 1830 and 1837. On board the surveying ship Palinurus he was the first European to set foot in the interior of Oman. Starting late in 1835 from the easternmost point of Oman, Wellsted made his way westward through the Ja’alan region to the Wahibah Sands and then struck north up the Wadi Batha to Samad. There he was joined by Lieutenant F. Whitelock, also of the Indian Navy, who had set out from Muscat later. Together they reached Nazwa, the ancient capital of Oman, and climbed the lower slopes of the Jabal al-Akhhdhar, in central Oman. In January 1836 they arrived on the Al-Batinah coast and then turned west, recrossing the Hajar mountains and emerging on the edge of the Dhaharah, the rocky steppe that stretches west toward the Rub` al-Khali.

Bindings rubbed; spines rebacked. Interior somewhat foxed as common. Removed from the Worcester Public Library. Rare; the Peter Hopkirk copy fetched £3 500 at Sotheby’s (Oct 14, 1998, lot 1192).

Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 2283. Howgego III, 635. Weber I, 67. Wilson 242. Henze IV, 476. Not in Gay, Blackmer, or Ghani.

*The first oriental manuscript to be reproduced in facsimile:
an Iranian calendar with Turkish commentary, from Weikmann's Kunstkammer*

213. WELSCH, Georg Hieronymus (ed.). Commentarius in Ruzname Naurus sive Tabulae aequinoctiales novi Persarum & Turcarum anni..

Augsburg, Johann Schönigk for Theophil Göbel, 1676. Small 4°. With engr. frontispiece and 22 engr. plates by Melchior Haffner. Contemporary calf. € 25 000

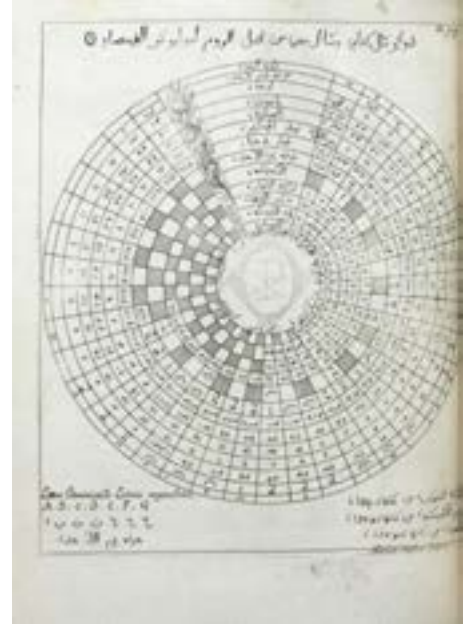
First facsimile edition of any oriental manuscript. 16 of the 22 finely engraved plates show a Persian perpetual calendar with Ottoman Turkish “commentarius” and floral borders. Welsch had acquired the ms. from Christoph Weikmann’s Kunstkammer in Ulm. The remaining six plates are concerned with Arabian astronomy: astrolabe, orrery, zodiac, circular table of Sundays and names of the months in various languages.

The calculation of this calendar is today attributed to the 9th-c. Persian mathematician Wafâ al Buzjâni; the predominant attribution to one Turkish Sheikh Wafâ had been disputed by Babinger as early as 1927. Abu’l-Wafâ al Buzjâni is regarded as “the last great representative of the mathematics-astronomy school that arose around the beginning of the ninth century, shortly after the founding of Baghdad” (DSB I, 39). His astronomic oeuvre is preserved merely in fragments. The calligraphic commentary, however, is Turkish and (according to Babinger) was prepared by a 17th-c. magistrate, ‘Ajn-i ‘Alî Muëddinzâde.

Welsch (1624–77) was a physician and “a researcher of the very first magnitude [...] while the works of this polymath were mainly dedicated to the Arabian and Persian sciences, he also has provided proof of his close study of Ottoman Turkish. In this connexion, his important ‘Commentarius in Ruzname Naurus’ must be cited” (cf. Babinger 1919).

Bookplate of South Library on front pastedown. Occasionally browned.

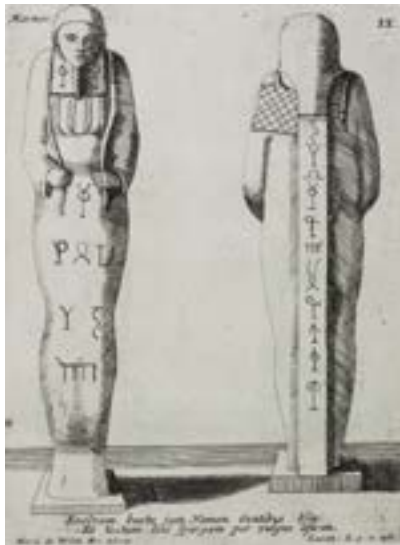
Zenker, Bibliotheca Orientalis I, 1077. Schnurrer 465. Babinger, Geschichtsschreiber der Osmanen (1927), 116 & 141. Babinger, Die türkischen Studien in Europa, in: Die Welt des Islams VII, 1919, 117. Not in Balagna, L’Imprimerie Arabe en Europe.



The sculptures of the “Museum Wildeanum” in 60 engraved plates

214. WILDE, Jacob and Maria de. Signa antiqua e museo Jacobi de Wilde. Veterum poeatrum carminibus illustrata et per Mariam filiam aeri inscripta.

Amsterdam, Maria de Wilde, 1700. 4°. With engraved title-page, engraved author’s portrait, 1 engraved folding plate and 60 engraved plates. Contemporary mottled calf, gold-tooled spine. € 4500



First and only edition of an attractive display of the statues of the Museum Wildeanum, once housed on the Keizersgracht in Amsterdam. The Dutch tax collector Jacob de Wilde (1645–1721) began the collection, containing gems, coins, scientific instruments and statues. “This attractive account of a Dutch cabinet of the late seventeenth century is as much a eulogy of Maria de Wilde’s gifts as an engraver as of her father’s museum” (Grinke). The 60 plates by Maria de Wilde (1682–1729) show the ancient Egyptian, Greek and Roman statues in the museum. The 6 text leaves include a brief introduction and several laudatory poems directed at Maria de Wilde and her engravings. The collection drew some important visitors, including the Russian tsar Peter the Great in 1697, whose visit is illustrated on the engraved folding plate. After De Wilde’s death, the tsar acquired part of the collection for his “Kunstkamera”, the first museum in Russia, which was completed in 1727.

Some minor thumbing and some occasional small spots, not affecting the illustrations, otherwise in very good condition.

Grinke 61; Murray I, p. 38 & III, p. 272; Tavernier, Russia and the Low Countries 3178.

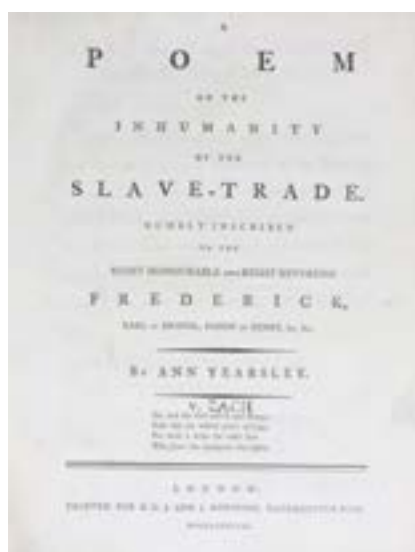
215. WYLD, James. The Persian Gulf. Persia with the Adjacent Countries of Russia, India & Turkey.

London, James Wyld, [1857]. 495 × 715 mm. Lithographed map with original hand-coloured outlines. Dissected into 21 sections and mounted on linen; marbled paper to the folded end sections. In original cloth slipcase with publisher's label to upper board, handwritten title. Title label to spine. € 9500

Highly detailed folding map of the Arabian Peninsula and adjacent regions from Turkey and the Caucasus down to Aden, to Persia and Central Asia through to north-western India. Two inset maps of the town and bay of Bushire (Bushehr) and the adjacent islands of Karrack and Corgo (now Khark and Kharko). The present-day Emirates are marked "Aymaun", "Sharja", "Debai", "Abothubbee", "Khorefacawn" and "Fidgeerah", with present-day Ras al-Khaimah labelled "Shaum".

A finely preserved example of this map, offering an impressive degree of detail and showing numerous settlements not found in contemporary rival publications. Scarce, the only other copy traced in the British Library.

Not in: Sultan bin M. Al-Qasimi, The Gulf in Historic Maps (1st or 2nd ed.).



216. YEARSLEY, Ann. A Poem on the Inhumanity of the Slave-Trade. London, G. G. J. and J. Robinson, 1788.

Bound with:

(2) YEARSLEY, Ann. Poems on various subjects by Ann Yearsley, a Milkwoman of Clifton near Bristol, being her second work.

London, printed for the author and sold by G. G. J. and J. Robinson, 1787.

Marbled boards.

€ 4800

First editions."Only edition; the narrative of Luco, who, stolen from the embrace of his Incilada, is sold into slavery. A noble savage made to endure torture at the hands of Christian men, he ends up burnt on a stake, a warning to other slaves never to pause in the work of the cane-fields" (Quaritch, Americana).

Small owner's stamp to each title, some minor fraying. Very good and clean copy.

Sabin 106007. Jackson, Romantic Poetry by Women, 384. Quaritch (Americana), cat. 962, no. 682.

217. [YEMEN AND EGYPT]. Album of photographs.

Aden, Cairo and other places, c. 1870s–80s. Large landscape album (275 × 375 mm). 125 black and white photographs. Bound in full burgundy morocco with title stamped in gilt lettering on the front cover, album sheets edged with gilt, gilt roll-toothed border along pastedowns. € 9500

A magnificent album of photographs providing an extensive panorama from Aden to on the southern tip of Yemen to Cairo. It includes views of the Suez Canal and Port Said, Somalis in traditional dress, details of architecture and lattice work, landmarks and street scenes, historical monuments and works of art. Three-quarters of the photographs are signed by three highly respected photographers of the period: the Zangaki Brothers (active 1870s–90s), Pascal Sébah (1823–86), and Luigi Fiorillo (active 1870–75). The whole is a representative and fine example of a high-quality album aimed at the tourist market. Adelphoi Zangaki, the brothers Constantine and George Zangakis, were Greek photographers specializing in historical images for the tourist trade, who worked occasionally with the Port Said photographer, Hippolyte Arnoux.



218. YUHANNA IBN SARABIYUN (SERAPIO MAIOR). Iani Damasceni Decapolitani summae inter Arabes autoritatis medici, therapeutice methodi...

Basel, Heinrich Petri, (March 1543). 2° (205 × 290 mm). 17th century black-tinted vellum binding using an earlier liturgic musical manuscript.

€ 18 000

Important Latin edition of this Arabic medical compendium (first printed, also in Latin, in 1479), providing a collection of opinions by Greek and Arabic physicians on pathology and therapeutics. “No Arabic printed edition exists so far” (cf. Choulant). The third-century doctor Yahya bin Sarabiyun, son of a Bagarma physician, wrote his great medical work “Al-Kunna” in Syriac, but it was soon translated into Arabic by scholars such as Musa Ibrahim al-Haditi and ibn Bahlul. There exist manuscripts in twelve and in seven books. “The seven-book edition was frequently printed in Latin translations as ‘Breviarium’ and ‘Practica therapeuticae methodus’. Albanus Torinus, the editor of the Basel 1543 edition, called him Janus Damascenus, for which reason he has been confused with the well-known theologian of that name. He is also often mistaken for his younger namesake, Serapio junior” (cf. GAL I, 233). Some catalogues even ascribe this work to the Baghdad physician Abu-Zakariya Yuanna Ibn-Masawaih.

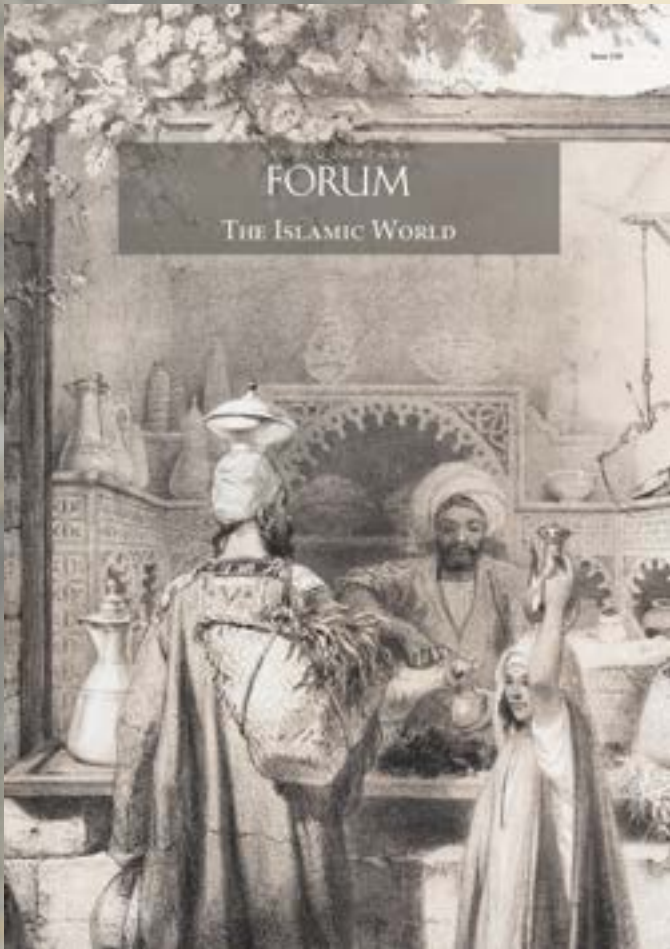
Slight waterstaining; some unobtrusive worming to upper cover and flyleaves. Binding rubbed; extremities bumped with chipping to spine-ends. A wide-margined copy.

Provenance: 1677 ownership of the pharmacist and medical student Joseph Franz König on front pastedown; later in the library of Bonifacius Brix von Wahlberg, court physician to the Princes of Fürstenberg, in the later 18th century (his ownership on the title page).

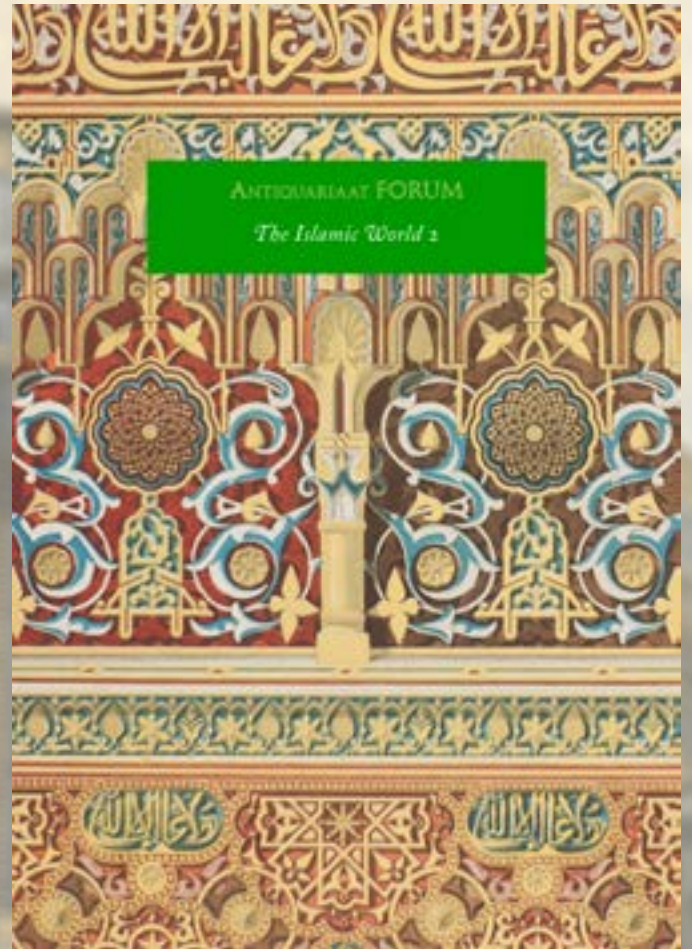
VD 16, Y II. Adams I 14. BM-STC German 932. GAL I, 233 & S 417. Durling 4778. Choulant, *Handb.* p. 347. Not in Waller.



previously

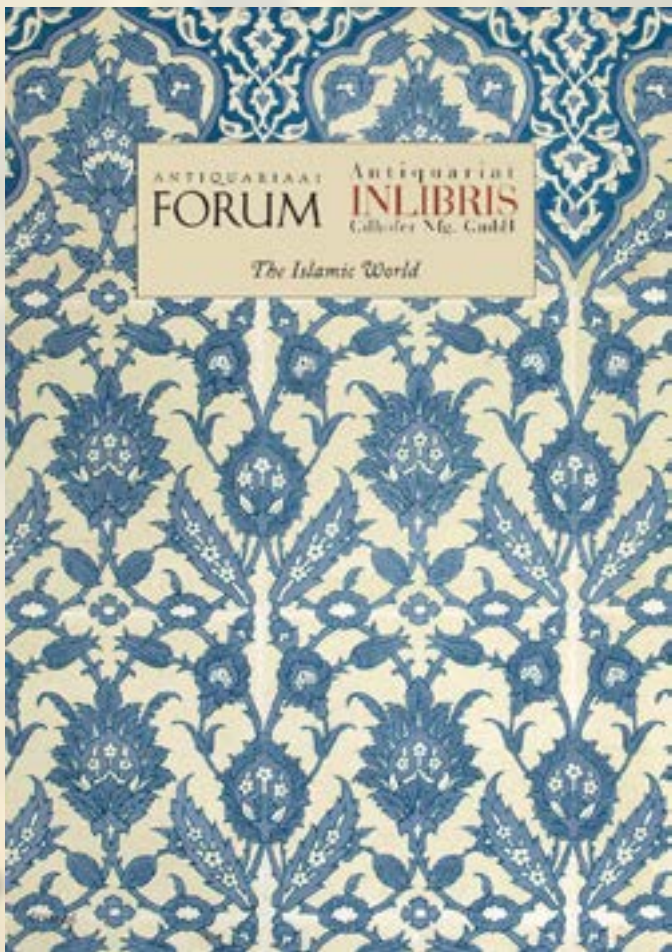


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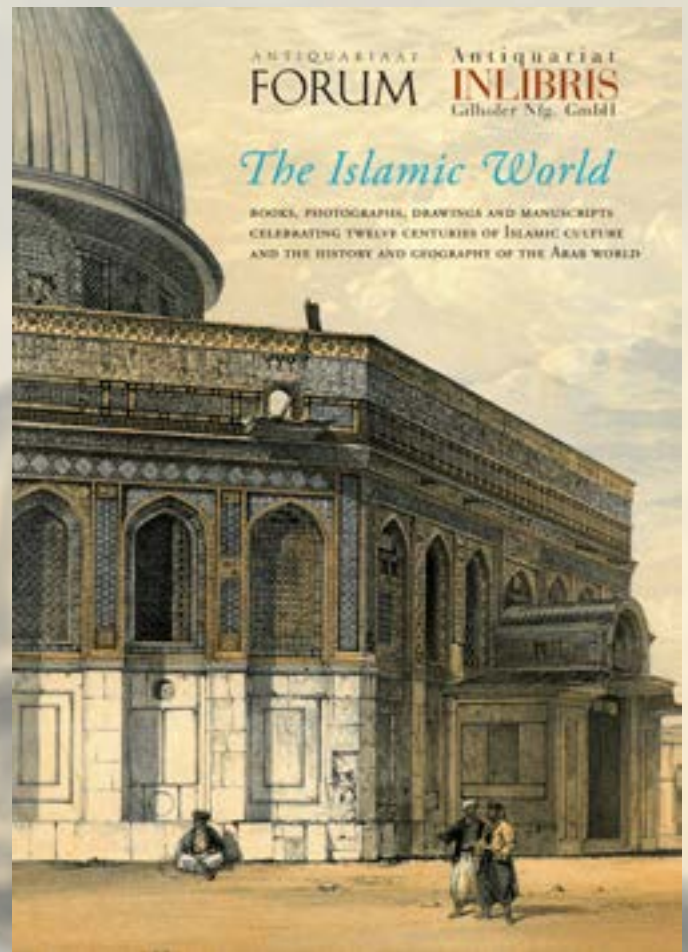


2014

published



2015



2016

והוֹדוּרָם רָע עַל-
נַפְשִׁי וְהַתְּהַלְּתָה
אֵינִי עֲשֵׂה אִמִּי
לְהַעֲזֹב שִׁבְבִי כִּי טוֹב
לְקַדֵּם וְלִי אֲלֹמִי
כִּי עֲנִי וְיִגְדֹן
אֲנִי וְלֹא הִלֵּל
בְּקִרְבִי קִי כַעֲלָה
כִּנְטוּרִי נִהְלַכְתִּי
נִגְעַרְתִּי בַּאֲרָבָה
נִגְרַמִּי כִּשְׁלֵי מַצִּים
וּבְשֵׁרֵי כֶּתֶף מַסְקִין
אֲנִי הַיָּמִי הַרְפֵּה
לְהֵם יְ-אֵינִי
יִשְׁעוּן וְ-אֵהֵם
עֲזָרְתִּי יִזְוֶה אֲלֵי
הַיּוֹשֵׁעִי בַּחֲסִידָה
וְיִשֶׁע בִּי יִדָּה סֵת
אֲהֵה יִזְוֶה עֲשֵׂה אֵהָה
יִקְלָה הַקֵּה וְאֲהֵה
חֲבַד קִסִּי וְיִבְטֹה
וְעִבְדָה יִשְׁקָר
יִלְבַּשׁ שׁוֹטֵטִי
כִּלְמַתְּהֵעֵשׂוּ כַּמַּעֲלָל
גִּשְׁתָּם אֵיזֶה יִזְוֶה
מִצֵּד כִּפִּי וּבִרְוֹךְ
רַגְלִים אֲהִלֵּל טו
כִּי עֲצָד לְ-יָפִין
אֲבִין לְ-וַחֲשֵׁעֵי
כִּשְׁפָתַי נִפְשִׁי
קִי לְחַד
מִקְוֵי נֹא
נֹאם יִזְוֶה לְאֵינִי
שִׁבֵּב לְ-יָמִי
עַד וְ-יִשְׁבֵּב
אֲנִי בְ-רַגְלִים
לְ-תַלְמֵי יָד
בְּשֵׁת אֵהָה יִשְׁלַח
יִזְוֶה מִצֵּד יָד
בְּקִרְבִי אֲנִי בְ-
עֲשֵׂה נִדְבָר

& qui loquuntur malis contra
aiam meam. Tu autem DEVS
Deus fac mecum
pp nomen tuum, quoniam bona est
misericordia tua libera me.
Quoniam egenus & pauper
ego, & cor meum vulneratum est
intrinsecus. Quasi umbra
cum inclinatur abductus sum,
& excussus quasi locusta.
Genus meum vacillauit a ieiunio
& caro mea immutata est pro oleo.
Ego autem factus sum opprobrium
illis, videntes me
mouerunt capita sua. (meus
Adiuua me DEVS Deus
filia me secundum misericordiam tuam.
Et sciant quoniam plaga tua hec,
tu DEVS fecisti eam.
Maledicent illi, & tu (dent,
benedices, surrexerit & confun-
deris autem tuus letabitur.
Induantur aduersarii mei
confusione, operantur (bor DEO
quoniam toga confusione sua. Confite-
re vehementer in ore meo, & in medio
multorum laudabo eum.
Quoniam stabit a dextris
pauperis, ut saluet
a iudicibus animam meam.
CX. A. Dauidis.
Psalmus.
Dixit DEVS domino meo,
sede ad dexteram meam.
Donec ponam
inimicos tuos, scabellum
pedum tuorum. (mittet
Virgam fortitudinis tue ex
DEVS ex sion, dominare
in medio inimicorum tuorum.
Populus tuus voluntarii

& qui loquuntur mala aduersus
animam meam. Et tu domine
fac mecum
propter nomen tuum, quia suavis est
misericordia tua. Libera me
quia egenus & pauper
sum ego, & cor meum turbatum est
intra me. Sicut umbra
cum declinat ablatum sum,
& excussus sum sicut locuste.
Genua mea infirmata sunt a ieiunio
& caro mea immutata est pro oleo.
Ergo factus sum opprobrium
illis viderunt me
& mouerunt capita sua.
Adiuua me domine Deus meus
salua me fac propter misericordiam tuam.
Et scient quia manus tua hec,
& tu domine fecisti eam.
Maledicent illi & tu
benedices, qui infurgunt in me confundat
seruus autem tuus letabitur.
Induantur qui detrahunt mihi
pudore, & operantur (sutebor domino
sicut dipluide confusione sua. Confite-
re nimis in ore meo, & in medio
multorum laudabo eum.
Quia asstitit a dextris
pauperis, ut saluam faceret
a persecutoribus animam meam.
CLX. Psalmus
ipsi Dauid.
Dixit dominus domino meo,
sede a dextris meis.
Donec ponam
inimicos tuos scabellum
pedum tuorum.
Virgam virtutis tue emittet
dominus ex sion, dominare
in medio inimicorum tuorum.
Tecum principium

η τὸν λαὸν τῶν πειρῶν ἐστὶ
τῶν ἐχθέρων. καὶ σὺ κύριε
κύριε ποιήσεις μετ' ἐμοῦ,
ἐπὶ τὸ ὄνομα σου, ὅτι χρηστὴ
τῆς ἰουδαίας. Ἦσαν με
ὅτι πτωχὸς ἢ πείνης
ἐμὴ ἐγὼ, ἢ ἐκκοπή μου πτωχότητος
ἐστὶ μου. Ὡς οὖν οὐκ
ἐν τῷ ἐκκλίσει αὐτῶν ἀνταρτήσῃ
ἐξ ἐπινοήσῃ μου ἀσπίδι.
Τὸ γένος μου ἀδυνατῶ ἀπὸ ἵουδαίας
ἢ ἀσπίδων ἠλλοτῆς δι' ἵουδαίας
καὶ ἐχθέρων ἰσχυρῶν
αὐτῶν, ἐξέστη, ἰσχυρῶν
ἐπινοήσῃ μου ἀσπίδι.
Βοηθήτω κύριε ὁ θεός μου,
ἢ σὺ κύριε ἰσχυροὶ αὐτῶν (τις
καὶ γνώτωσιν ὅτι ἰσχυρὸν αὐτῶν
ἢ σὺ κύριε ἰσχυροὶ αὐτῶν (τις
καταρτίζονται αὐτῶν, ἢ σὺ κύριε
ἀσπίδι. Ὁ ἐπινοήσῃ μου ἀσπίδι
ὁ δὲ δούλος σου ἀσπίδι
ἐν ἰουδαίας ἢ ἐν ἰσχυροῖς
ὡς ἀπλοῦς ἀσπίδι αὐτῶν, ἐξέστη
ἐστὶ μου ἐν τῷ ἐπινοήσῃ μου, ἢ ἐν ἰσχυροῖς
πολλῶν αὐτῶν αὐτῶν.
Ὅτι παρὶς ἐκ ἀσπίδων
πίπτουσι, τοῦ σώσει
ἐκ τῶν ἐπινοήσῃ μου τῶν ἐχθέρων
ψ. Υολμὸς
τῶν Δαυίδ.
Ἐπινοήσῃ κύριε τῶν κυριῶν μου,
καθὼν ἐκ ἀσπίδων μου,
τίς αὖθις
τοῖς ἰσχυροῖς μου, ἢ ἀσπίδων
τῶν πολλῶν μου.
Ροβῆλον ἀσπίδων μου ἐξέστη
κύριε ἐκ σιών, καὶ καταρτίζῃ
ἐν μέσῳ τῶν ἐχθέρων μου.
Μετ' ἐμοῦ ἢ ἀσπίδι

