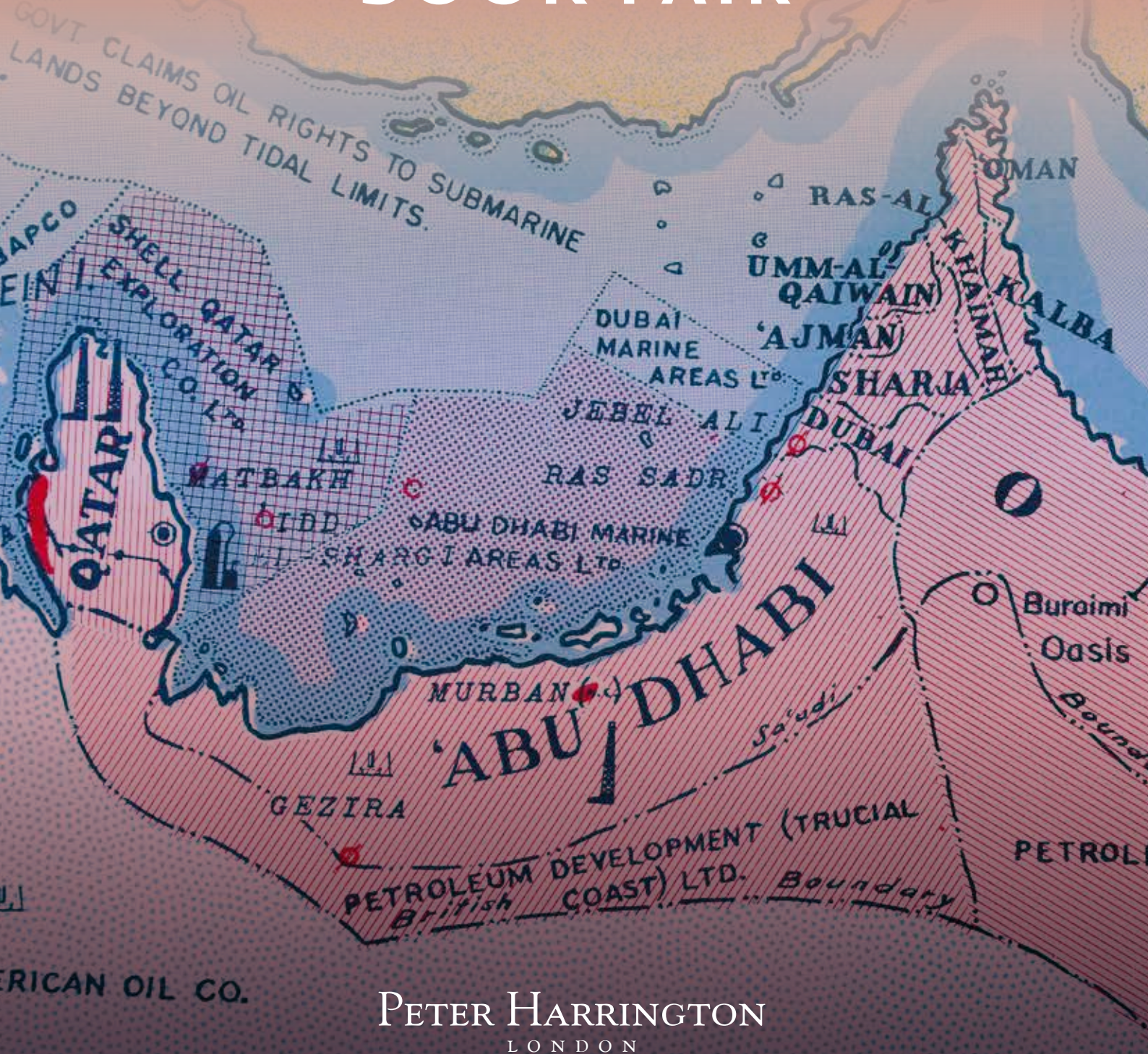


# ABU DHABI INTERNATIONAL BOOK FAIR



PETER HARRINGTON  
LONDON





We are delighted to be exhibiting at the 32nd annual Abu Dhabi International Book Fair, long a highlight of our yearly schedule, and a cherished opportunity for us to exhibit a selection of our best books of the Arab and Islamic World alongside important works from other cultures.

This year we continue in that tradition, with the catalogue and exhibition presented in two parts. The theme of movement, travel, and pilgrimage shines through in our selection this year, with the quest for knowledge through duty and communication an important element of many of the books presented here.

The scientific discoveries making travel possible are represented in several works, notably the geographical work of al-Idrisi (3), widely considered the most important geographical work of the Middle Ages and appearing here in its 1619 first Latin edition, and the first edition of the *Regimiento* of Pedro de Medina (91), the royal cosmographer's 16th-century navigational treatise that pointed the way to America.

But perhaps the best illustration of the scientific effort required to sail beyond our own horizon comes in the monumental 17th-century compendium of Robert Dudley (73), the first sea atlas of the entire world and the first printed nautical atlas to include regions outside of Europe; it is a sumptuous marriage of art and science and a highlight of our exhibition.

Another thread is the appearance and importance of Arabic as a printed language. We begin with the first appearance of Arabic words in print, as one of the four sacred world languages in the exceptional 1499 first edition of the *Hyperotomachia Poliphili* (12). We continue through the 17th-century grammars of Erpenius, here in a copy belonging to Pierre

Dippy, dragoman to Louis XIV of France (13), and the exceedingly rare first Arabic dictionary printed in the Arab world, the 1798 *Vocabulaire français-arabe* (32), which was printed in Cairo to aid Napoleon's efforts. We finish in the 20th century with one of the first grammars of a local dialect: Muhammad Abduh Ghanem's 1955 *Aden Arabic for Beginners* (18).

The vital role of translation and finding a common language to help ideas travel can be explored further in the notion of *tabula rasa*, or blank slate, which features in the philosophy of Ibn Tufayl, here in the important 1671 English translation (23), and in John Locke's *Essay concerning Humane Understanding* (87), present here in the 1690 first edition.

Finally, we have a rare example of 11th-century Korean woodblock printing (84). This piece encapsulates the circulation and development of ideas across cultures. It presents the teachings of Huayan Buddhism, a Chinese adaptation of Indian ideas which emerged over the first millennium CE. Our example was printed in Korea around 1087 from woodblocks engraved in China and transported northwards – a physical testament to the importance of print and language in cultural transformations.

We hope you enjoy our catalogue this year and find many ways to explore the themes and connections presented in our selection. For those attending the fair, we look forward to seeing you in Abu Dhabi.

**Ben Houston, sales director**  
ben@peterharrington.co.uk

Front cover image: Detail from *The Oil Forum Map of Near and Middle East Oil*, item 30.  
Design: Nigel Bents and Abbie Ingleby  
Photography: Ruth Segarra  
Back cover image of *Cecilie Gasseholm*, catalogue by Sophia Vrahimi.

VAT no. GB 701 5578 50  
Peter Harrington Limited. Registered office:  
WSM Services Limited, Connect House,  
133–137 Alexandra Road, London SW19 7JY  
Registered in England and Wales No: 3609982



PETER HARRINGTON  
LONDON

## ABU DHABI INTERNATIONAL BOOK FAIR 2023



**STAND 8D18**  
**ADNEC, ABU DHABI**  
**22–28 MAY**

### PART I

**THE ARAB & ISLAMIC WORLD: ITEMS 1–57**

### PART II

**WESTERN & OTHER CULTURES: ITEMS 58–100**

**MAYFAIR**  
43 DOVER STREET  
LONDON W1S 4FF

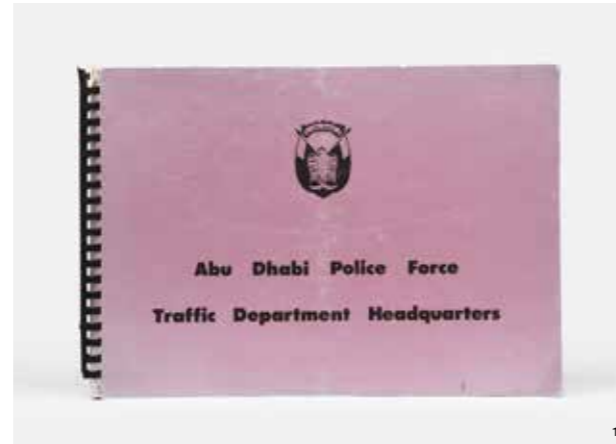
**CHELSEA**  
100 FULHAM ROAD  
LONDON SW3 6HS

UK 020 7591 0220 EU 00 44 20 7591 0220 USA 011 44 20 7591 0220

[www.peterharrington.co.uk](http://www.peterharrington.co.uk)

PART I

THE ARAB  
& ISLAMIC  
WORLD



1

**ABU DHABI.** Abu Dhabi Police Force Traffic Department Headquarters. Abu Dhabi: Roughton & Partners, 1979

**CUTTING EDGE DESIGN FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF ABU DHABI**

Issued by one of the leading engineering companies working in the UAE during its formative years, Roughton & Partners, this attractively produced document was created in response to the invitation for a design for the Traffic Department headquarters by HE Sheikh Mohammed bin Butti al Hamed, Chair of Abu Dhabi's Department of Public Works. It is rare, with no copy traced in institutional holdings.

Roughton & Partners was established in East Africa in 1952, moving their HQ to London in 1960. At this time they were active in the Middle East, Africa, and the UK, and were registered with international and regional development organizations, including the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development, Kuwait Fund, and Arab Fund. In the UAE they had offices run by resident managers in Sharjah (managed by R. T. Headford) and Abu Dhabi (managed by A. H. Cutler) and were also registered in Ajman, Dubai, Umm al Quwain, and the Yemen Arab Republic. An extensive list of selected projects is appended at the back of the present work: these include roads (Abu Dhabi), schools (Sharjah), commercial projects (Ajman, Sharjah), industrial development (Sharjah), tourism (Qatar, Sharjah's Novotel at Al Khan Beach, which is pictured), and residential projects (Ajman, with plans for shops and flats on HH Sheikh Rashid bin Humaid Street, pictured, Dubai and Sharjah). Also relevant to the brief, Headford points out that they were one of the few firms in the UK with first-hand knowledge of police establishments; this was unusual, as design was typically undertaken by the Home Office in cooperation with the local authorities.

In his covering letter, Headford responds directly to HE Sheikh Mohammed bin Butti al Hamed's letter, enclosing a review, preliminary cost estimates, estimated construction period, illustrations, and details of the firm and its experience. He states up front that the proposal includes "extensions to the brief so that other facilities may be included", and stresses flexibility in adapting plans.



His pitch covers a description of the site (including VIP access), layout (central buildings, residential area, mosque), design (e.g. the mosque is located close to both central and residential buildings), structure, mechanical and electrical services (including irrigation systems for ornamental gardens, cinema projection, central TV antenna), necessary additions (e.g. making some features larger than was called for), optional additions (e.g. enhanced parking, a driving school and skid pad, vehicle registration licensing and testing wing). In conclusion, he stresses that the main issues have been addressed, including keeping sun penetration to a minimum (based on aspect and overhanging floors to create shade) and segregation of public and official areas and cars. There is a detailed schedule of rooms, a breakdown of costs (Dh 40.2m in total plus 2.1m for suggested additions), and estimated construction period of 18 months (curiously there is no draft work plan to support this).

HH Sheikh Shakhbut bin Al Nahyan founded the Abu Dhabi Department of Police and Public Security, close to Al Hosn Palace, in 1957. The force developed through four stages: during Foundation (1957–66) it was responsible for guarding royal property, markets and banks, monitoring boats in surrounding waters, and bringing people before the ruler to express concerns and resolve disputes. HH Sheikh Zayed oversaw its Building Stage (1966–79), creating Ministries and

the Council of Ministers. The force was then brought under the Ministry of Interior, with a wider mandate covering, inter alia, security and stability across the Emirate, traffic, naturalization, prisons, guarding oil installations, liaison, smuggling, illegal entry, and illicit substances. The commander at the time of this project was Major General Hamad Saeed Ahmed Al Hassani (1975–91). At the start of its Progressive Stage (1979–95), in December 1979, the force was merged into the Ministry of Interior, overseen by Mubarak bin Mohamed Al Nahyan. The Modernisation Stage started in 1995 and is ongoing. This has seen an expansion of operations, and introduction of state of the art equipment. Abu Dhabi's traffic police are known today for their remarkable fleet of high performance vehicles, including sedans such as the Rolls Royce Phantom and Mercedes E-Class, super cars such as the Lamborghini Huracan, Bugatti Veyron (the world's fastest police car) and Lykan Hypersport, and various all-terrain vehicles, hybrids, and coupes.

Landscape quarto (300 × 440 mm). Original comb-bound light metallic purple boards, front cover lettered and with emblem of Abu Dhabi in black. With 31 colour and black and white plates printed on rectos; architect's 28 pp. covering letter on A4 sheets bound in at the front. Binding a little rubbed with a few light abrasions and marks, inevitable slight damage to the plastic comb, corners a little worn. Overall in very good condition.

£6,000

[160401]





2

**AL-GURASHI, Salem Monis.** *A History of the Violence in the Grand Mosque.* Thesis submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Criminal Justice at California State University, Sacramento, Summer 1985 [together with 16 original black & white photographs of Mecca and Medina]. Sacramento, California: 1985

**THE SIEGE OF THE MASJID AL-HARAM – A DEFINING MOMENT IN MODERN SAUDI HISTORY**

Al-Gurashi's thesis was motivated by the attack on hajj pilgrims at the Masjid al-Haram in Mecca between 20 November and 4 December 1979, an event that "shook the Muslim world to its foundations and changed the course of Saudi history" (BBC). It is extremely rare, with an online search of institutional libraries showing two locations only: California State University and King Fahd National Library.

The seizure of the Grand Mosque was conducted by insurgents led by "a charismatic 40-year-old preacher called Juhayman al-Utaybi" (ibid.), a follower of Mohammed

Abdullah al-Qahtani, whom they considered to be the Mahdi, or divinely guided one. It was the bloodiest assault on the Mosque to date and saw the taking of 50,000 hostages and the deaths of over 300 soldiers, civilians, and terrorists.

"The men who took over the Grand Mosque belonged to an association called al-Jamaa al-Salafiya al-Muhtasiba (JSM) which condemned what it perceived as the degeneration of social and religious values in Saudi Arabia. Flush with oil money, the country was gradually transforming into a consumerist society. Cars and electrical goods were becoming commonplace, the country was urbanising, and in some regions men and women began to mix in public . . . 'Juhayman's actions stopped all modernization,' Nasser al-Huzaimi [a close follower of Juhayman] says. 'Let me give you a simple example. One of the things he demanded from the Saudi government was the removal of female presenters from TV. After the Haram incident, no female presenter appeared on TV again.' Saudi Arabia remained on this ultra-conservative path for most of the next four decades. Only recently have there been signs of a thaw. In an interview in March 2018, Crown Prince Mohammed Bin Salman, said that before 1979, 'We were living a normal life like the rest of

the Gulf countries, women were driving cars, there were movie theatres in Saudi Arabia.' He was referring above all to the siege of the Grand Mosque" (ibid.).

Al-Gurashi puts the siege in context, identifying ten other attacks throughout history, giving their dates, perpetrators, and the outcome of each, together with security recommendations. He focuses specifically on incidents within the Great Mosque, so excludes "several incidents of violence in the Holy City . . . and the two wars which took place in Makkah . . . for the purpose of gaining control of the city" (pp. 44-7). As his thesis was being presented at California State University, he uses the Christian calendar, giving 20 February as the start of the attack. To set the scene, he presents a history of the Kaaba and the three Saudi states. Then, as "Islamic religious fanaticism" is a key factor, he describes Muhammad's early life, the Orthodox Islamic Schools, unorthodox sects and schisms, how they came about, their differences, and their dissemination across Muslim countries. After detailing the 1979 attack, he moves on to practical considerations, drawing on data collected in Saudi Arabia. These relate to the Mosque's construction (its entrance, praying areas, Masaa, minarets, Mataf and open areas, basement), and its security arrangements. Al-Gurashi's thesis was written with the aim of assisting the authorities in preventing future attacks and he dedicates his work to King Fahd, who was interior minister at the time of the attack, while also acknowledging the support of princes Naif and Ahmad, respectively minister and deputy minister at the Ministry of the Interior.

His recommendations take account of the Mosque's vast size and complexity, Sharia Law, which prohibits weapons inside the Mosque, and Muslim custom and practice, covering: Location of security operations (external, linked to an on-scene operations room); armed security; metal detectors; locks and alarms; martial arts; training and equipment; dealing with closed coffins (which the 1979 attackers had used to smuggle in weapons); protecting the

basement entrance from a Trojan horse; dealing with snipers using a team specially equipped and positioned; pre-empting hostage-taking to prevent terrorists taking the upper hand; actions of negotiators up to the point at which talks break down; their necessary abilities and qualities. An appendix covers Islamic Law.

Accompanying the book are 16 striking original press photographs of Mecca and the Prophet's Mosque at Medina during hajj. These date to the mid- to late 1970s, after the Saudis completed their first expansion of the Masjid al-Haram (1955-73). These file photos were issued on 20-21 November 1979 to illustrate breaking news of the siege, and thus do not depict the incident itself. A recurring caption reads: "The Grand Mosque of Mecca – Al Masjid al Haram – central place of the Moslem has today become the object of a siege by Saudi police and soldiers trying to oust Mahdist fanatic insurgents holed up inside the mosque with scores of hostages". This is followed by a history and description of the Masjid al-Haram.

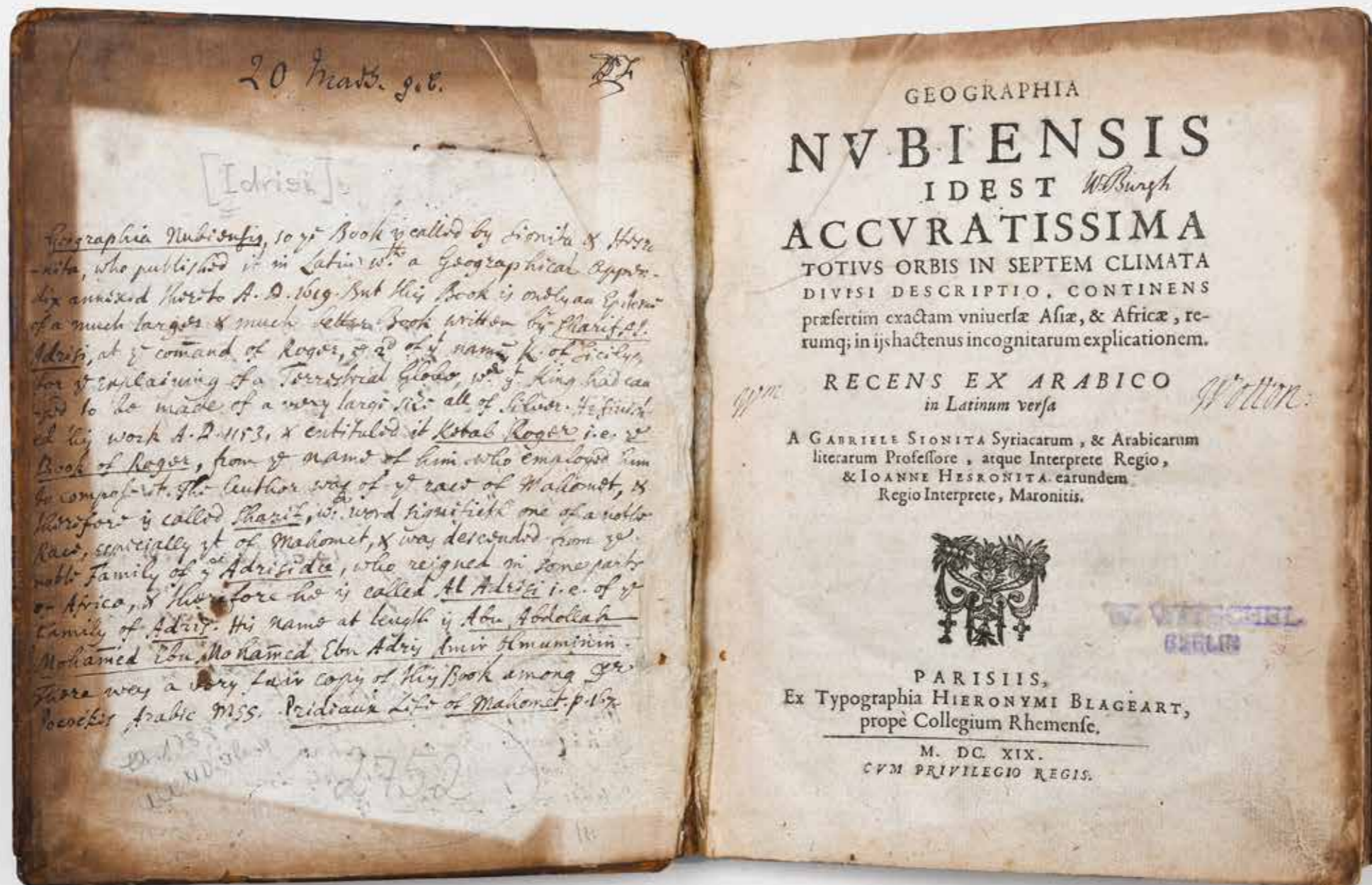
Quarto. Original deep reddish-brown morocco-grain leatherette by the Cal-Na Bindery, Sacramento, gilt-lettered spine and front cover. Copy of typescript printed on rectos only. Housed in a green cloth flat-back box by the Chelsea Bindery. With 7 black and white maps and illustrations from photographs. Binding just a little rubbed at extremities. A fine copy. ¶ Eli Melki, "Mecca 1979: The mosque siege that changed the course of Saudi history", BBC Arabic, 27 December 2019, available online.

£15,000

[159108]







on this project, Johannes Hesronita (Yuhanna al-Hasruni) was also a graduate of the Collegio dei Maroniti. The misleading title of this work is due to the translators' belief that al-Idrīsī was a native of Nubia, based on a mistranslation in the section dealing with the sources of the Nile.

Provenance: title page with ownership inscriptions of linguist and theologian William Wotton (1666–1727), and politician and theologian William Burgh (1741/2–1808), together with inked stamp of 19th-century German orientalist Wilhelm Witschel; some Latin marginalia in what we assume to be the hands of Burgh and Witschel; lengthy inscription on front pastedown, presumably in Wotton's hand, being a relevant extract from Humphrey Prideaux's *The True Nature of Imposture Fully Display'd in the Life of Mahomet* (1697).

Wotton "had an extraordinary memory and was a prodigious natural linguist who could read Latin, Greek, and Hebrew verses when aged five" (ODNB). Educated by his father, he was admitted to Cambridge at age nine and matriculated four years later, "having acquired Arabic, Syriac, Chaldee, French, Spanish, and Italian, and a knowledge of logic, philosophy, mathematics, geography, chronology, and history" (ibid.). Following the deaths of his parents he was taken under the wing of Gilbert Burnet, later bishop of Salisbury, who introduced him to learned society in London; in 1687 he was elected a member of the Royal Society. However, Wotton was far from being a dry, academic bench-hugger: his habits were profligate and he had a decided fondness for wine and women that scandalized the parishioners of his various rectorships; to avoid his creditors he hid himself in Wales under an alias. The extraordinarily talented Wotton died of dropsy, no doubt exacerbated by his drinking.

Quarto (216 × 175 mm). Contemporary speckled calf, sides with border of blind paired fillets, red speckled edges. Somewhat rubbed, old restoration to head and tail of spine, small hole to the text at A4, binding a little cracked between pp. 254–58, leaves L1 and L2 and 2L1 and 2L2 misbound, leaves bii–biii creased (not seriously affecting legibility). A good copy, clean and crisp, complete with the blank leaf 2n4 and the terminal privilege leaf 2g4 (dated 1620). ¶ *The Arcadian Library*, p. 246; *Blackmer* 1544; *Gay* 3466, "traduction plus recherchée que l'original"; not in *Macro. A Catalogue of the Printed Books in the Library of the Dean and Chapter of York*, 1896.

£15,000

[154946]

3

**AL-IDRĪSĪ, Muhammad.** *Geographia Nubiensis, id est accuratissima totius orbis in Septem Climata divisi Descriptio* ("The Geography of Nubia, that is, the most exact Description of the whole world divided into Seven Climates"). Paris: Hieronymus Blagaert, 1619

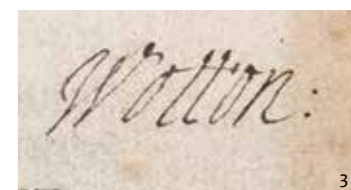
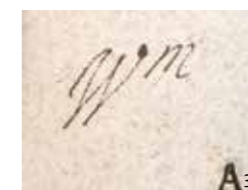
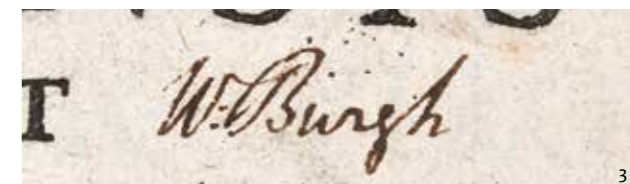
**THE "MOST IMPORTANT GEOGRAPHICAL WORK OF THE MIDDLE AGES"**

First Latin edition of the *Kitab nuzhat al-mushtaq*, "the most important geographical work of the Middle Ages" (Brill's *First Encyclopaedia of Islam*), originally published in Arabic at Rome in 1592; this copy with a colourful scholarly provenance. While well-represented institutionally, there have been just six copies noted at auction; *Gay* considered this translation to be scarcer than the 1592 edition.

"The first part is a translation of the Arabic work of the geographer Muhammad al-Idrissi, a Spanish-Arab at the court of Roger II of Sicily . . . The translators Sionita and Hesronita

were latinized Maronites and they added an explanatory treatise to the *Geography* . . . This important work contains early descriptions of Bagdad, Bokhara, Damascus, Medina, Mecca, and Aleppo. The *Geographia Nubiensis* seems to have provided the major Arabic source for 17th historians and geographers . . . an English translation appeared in *Purchas His Pilgrimes*, pt II, 1625" (*Blackmer*).

A student of the Maronite College in Rome, Sionita (Jibrail al-Sahyuni) became professor of Arabic at the Collège Royal, and worked on the Paris Polyglot Bible. His collaborator







4

4

**AL-SINDI, Rahmatullāh, & Ahmed Ziyauddin Efendi, known as Gümüşhânevî or Kumushkhanawî.** Hadhā kitāb majāmi' al-manāsik fī nask al-hòajj wa-fadò' il al-Hòaramayn wa-al-Quds wa-al-hòajjāj wa-al-majāwir 'alāi al-tafsòil ("The Book of Rituals of Hajj and the Virtues and the Descriptions of the Two Holy Mosques, Jerusalem, The Pilgrims, and all surrounding areas in detail"). Istanbul: Al-Matba'ah al-Mahmūdiyyah, 1289 H / 1872 CE

**SIGNIFICANT HAJJ TEXTS BY TWO DISTINGUISHED SCHOLARS**

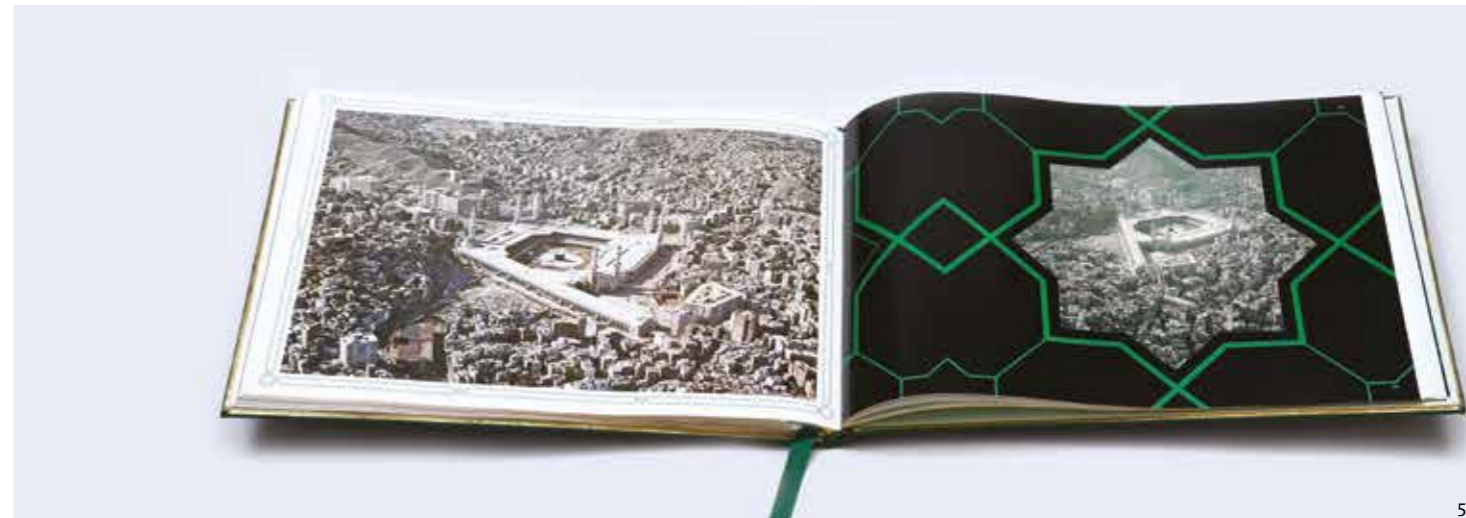
Rare first edition, combining two important and complementary texts which outline the rites of hajj and *umrah*, with descriptions of Mecca, Medina, and Jerusalem; an online institutional search locates five copies only: Library of Congress, Stanford, Ohio State, Utah, and University of Basel; included is the first printed edition of *Majmu'at al-manasik* by the eminent 16th-century Hanafi scholar Rahmatullāh al-Sindi.

Rahmatullāh al-Sindī (d. 993 H / 1585 CE) was, as his name implies, born in Sind (in modern day Pakistan). As a young man he fled with his father to Hejaz, "frequently the destination for Sindhi scholars fleeing imperial unrest" (Baig, p. 63). Having completed his studies at Mecca under the Indian Sunni scholar al-Muttaqi, he proceeded to Medina, where he lectured in hadith literature. In 1574 he travelled to India, accompanying Haji Begu, empress consort of the Mughal emperor Humayun, who had just completed the hajj. He visited Agra and read hadith with the distinguished historian and translator 'Abd al-Qadir Badayuni, before teaching at Ahmadabad. Returning to Hejaz he "contributed to a new generation of Hanafi scholarship that was steeped in the hadith sciences and was intimately connected to political and intellectual developments in South Asia . . . The vast oeuvre of Rahmatullāh al-Sindī's work was on 'ilm al-manāsik, the discipline of the rites of pilgrimage. He

wrote encyclopaedic tomes for scholars, as well as abridgements as hajj guides for general pilgrims, thus encompassing both scholarly and non-scholarly communities" (ibid., p. 65). Fittingly, he died at Mecca.

On the page, Rahmatullāh's text surrounds that of the Turkish mystic Ahmed Ziyauddin (1813–1893), known as Gümüşhânevî or Kumushkhanawî. Gümüşhânevî's text, *Jam' al-Manāsik wa Naf' al-Nāsik* ("The Compilation of Rites and the Benefit of the Pilgrim"), was also published separately the same year. "Ziyauddin Gümüşhânevî had been initiated into the Khalidiya [a branch of Naqshbandiya Sufiism] in 1847 by Shaykh Ahmad b. Sulaiman al-Arwadi . . . After his initiation Gümüşhânevî acquired a steadily expanding following which met under his guidance at the Fatma Sultan mosque in the Cagaloglu section of Istanbul. Numerous members of the Ottoman bureaucracy became his followers, and the *tekke* (religious lodge) he established was visited several times by Sultan Abdulhamid II. In addition to activities conventionally associated with Sufi shaykhs, Gümüşhânevî was remarkable for enlisting with his murids [Sufi novices] to fight on the eastern front in the Russo-Ottoman War of 1877; for establishing a printing press to produce works written by himself and others; and for setting up public libraries in Trabzon, Rize, and Of" (Gross, p. 118).

The present work may have been published by Gümüşhânevî's own press in Istanbul. It is lithographed throughout in *naskh* script, the first 16 leaves comprising a comprehensive index and the page preceding decorated with simple biomorphic motifs in the *hatâyî* style; the opening of the text is embellished with an intertwining foliate headpiece. Lithography was introduced to Ottoman Turkey in 1831 by Henri Cayol, a Marseille printer who established a press at Istanbul under the patronage of the admiral and statesman, Koca Hüsrev Mehmed Pasha. Lithography proved a very popular medium as it "reproduced the beauty of the handwritten Arabic script in a way which the type-face of the letterpress could not equal" (Flemming, p. 153).



5

Octavo (240 × 176 mm). Contemporary envelope-flap binding of black quarter sheep, green pebble-grain paper boards. A little wear to edges, occasional foxing and browning, yet this remains a very good copy. ¶ Sohaib Baig, *Indian Hanafis in an Ocean of Hadith: Islamic Legal Authority between South Asia and the Arabian Peninsula, 16th to 20th Centuries*, UCLA doctoral dissertation, 2020; Carl Brockelmann, *Handbook of Oriental Studies, Section One: The Near and Middle East*, vol. 11, 7/S2, 2018; Barbara Flemming, *Essays on Turkish Literature and History*, 2018; Jo-Ann Gross, *Muslims in Central Asia: Expressions of Identity and Change*, 1992.

£7,500

[160588]

5

**AMIN, Mohamed.** *The Holy Mosque at Mecca.* Foreword by Minister Shaikh Mohammed Abal-Khail. KSA: Ministry of Finance and National Economy, 1980

**SUPERB PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF MECCA**

Sumptuously produced visual celebration of the completion of almost a quarter century of transformative works on the Holy Mosque and Kaaba in Mecca. Photography by award-winning news cameraman, photojournalist, editor and writer Mohamed Amin. Scarce, with just a handful of locations traced world-wide, Royal Institute of British Architects, University of Oxford, National Library of Malaysia, National Library and National Gallery of Australia.

The volume was produced for the Ministry of Finance and National Economy by Visnews, a London-based international news agency, in association with the Arabian Public Relations Agency in Riyadh, and showcasing the photography of Mohamed Amin. Published in recognition of the completion of the extensive improvements undertaken under the Ministry's supervision, it was the first work to offer an architectural and technical survey, "breaking new ground especially in its coverage of the Saudi extension and magnificent construction work which are without parallel in the entire history of the Holy Mosque" (Introduction).

The text contains a historical description of the Holy Kaaba, Masjid al Haram (Holy Sanctuary), a summary of recent construction in the Saudi era, and architectural notes, with the rest of the volume dedicated to Amin's photographs, presenting detailed views of the diverse and extensive developments.

Born in Kenya, Mohamed Amin (1943–96) was undoubtedly Africa's foremost photojournalist, and founder of sub-Saharan Africa's leading media agency, Camerapix. He was the first photographer to be given access to document the hajj, and among the first to photograph sections of the Holy Mosques of Mecca and Medina. Over three years during the 1970s he travelled by camel, helicopter, car and on foot to Medina, Arafat and Mecca. The resulting film, *Journey of a Lifetime*, was dubbed into 27 languages, and "stills from it adapted into a lavish book, *Pilgrimage to Mecca . . . dedicated to 'my Muslim brothers throughout the world' . . . a deeply personal introduction both to the hajj and the man behind the camera*" (Werner).

Landscape folio (270 × 390 mm). Original deep yellowish green leatherette, lettered in gilt on front board within a frame of eight-pointed stars, interlaced eight-pointed star and quatrefoil pattern to the back board, gilt decorated endpapers, all edges gilt. Housed, as issued, in matching plush-lined clamshell box with green silk ribbon lifting pulls. Parallel text in Arabic and English. Profusely illustrated in colour from photographs, geometrically decorated tissue-guards to portraits. Minimal handling to the box, otherwise very good. ¶ Charlotte Mitchell, "Mohamed Amin: The Kenyan who moved the world", *Al Jazeera*, 30 June 2018; Louis Werner, "Africa's Compassionate Eye", *Aramco World*, March/April 1997.

£3,500

[163849]



5



**ARABIAN GULF REPORTS.** Selections from the Records of the Government of India. Calcutta: Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, 1898–1903

**IMPORTANT PRIMARY SOURCE FOR A CRITICAL PERIOD FOR BRITISH RELATIONS IN THE GULF**

Rare official reports covering a period which saw a significant improvement in Anglo-Omani relations from an “all-time low” under the poor leadership of officials Meade and Fagan (Landen, p. 238), to a vastly different landscape under the consummate diplomacy of Sir Percy Cox. The volume for 1902–3 includes the earliest account of Cox’s important trek from Abu Dhabi to Muscat via the Buraimi Oasis.

The first two reports of the Muscat Political Agency were submitted by Fagan, and the following three by Cox, including the 1899–1900 report from his first full year as Political Agent. Cox’s reports showcase his prodigious intellect and energy, covering Omani affairs in great detail, with absorbing sections on the cholera epidemic of 1899 (much enhanced by Agency Surgeon A. S. G. Jayakar’s report, 1899–90, pp. 22–31), a biographical sketch of the prominent wazir Sayyid Said bin Muhammad, and the Muscati deputation to the Delhi Durbar. Other passages describe his excursions further afield, including a half-page report that appears to be the first printed notice of Cox’s 400-mile journey from Abu Dhabi to Muscat via the Buraimi Oasis, undertaken in May and June of 1902: “Journey from Abu Dhabi to Maskat”. This predates his report to the Intelligence Branch issued a month later at Shimla (“Major Cox’s Tour in Oman”). It relays an outline of the journey – made possible by the “utmost assistance and hospitality” of HH Sheikh Zayed bin Khalifa Al Nahyan – showing his progress inland through Al Ain to Al Buraimi, then southeast along the Al Hajar mountain range, passing Dhank, Ibri, Bahla, Nizwa, Samail, Bidbid and Fanja on the way to Muscat. He notes that “the peasants were found to be much better armed in this, the Northern half of Oman, than they are in the South; in fact obsolete rifles were altogether at a discount”. Cox was right in thinking “some portion of the country passed through in the Dahireh [Al Dhahirah] district had not been visited before by a European” and was later able to correct the existing cartography of the area between Al Buraimi and Dhank. A detailed account of his journey was only made available to a wider public in 1925, when Cox’s lecture “Some Excursions in Oman” was published in *The Geographical Journal* (Vol. 66, No. 3, Sep. 1925, pp. 193–221).

Each report is divided into five sections: a General Summary (sub-divided into 14 sections, including Oman-Muscat Coast, Oman-Pirate Coast, Bahrein, Nejd, Kuwait, Persian Arabistan, Persian Baluchistan), an Administration Report of the Muscat Political Agency and three trade reports (the entire Gulf, Muscat and Muhammerah) with appendices containing tabular data on imports and exports. The 1891–92 and 1892–93 volumes include additional trade reports on Bandar-e Abbas and Bahrain, reflecting their growing commercial significance.

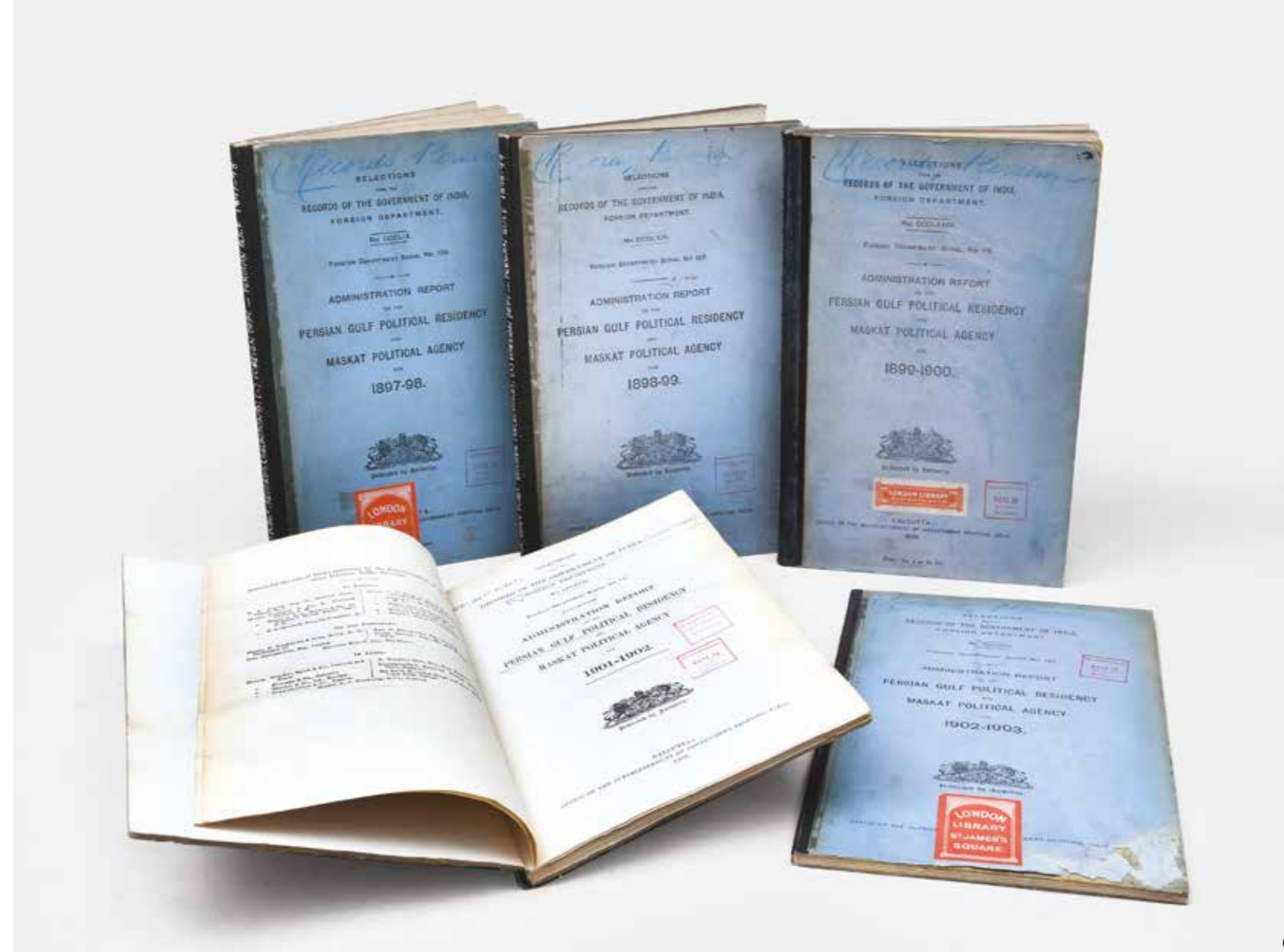
The General Summaries, submitted by M. J. Meade and C. A. Kemball, record the important events of the year and the overall state of trade, public health and climate. Naturally,

there is a strong focus on political affairs, with notes on proceedings in Oman, “the Pirate coast” (modern-day United Arab Emirates), Bahrain, Al-Hasa, Al-Qatif, Kuwait, Nejd and the Persian-controlled ports. Though customarily brief, these occasionally record events of historical significance, such as conflict between the Persian Navy and the Al-Qasimi over Bandar-e Lengeh, Sheikh Mubarak Al-Sabah’s military defeat at the Battle of Sarif, and early news of Ibn Saud’s capture of Riyadh in 1902. This last episode is first mentioned in Kemball’s 1901–02 report, and returned to the following year, confirming Ibn’s Saud’s hold over the town despite “constant and conflicting reports . . . regarding the progress of the fighting between the Amir of Nejd [Abdulaziz bin Mutaib Al Rashid] and the partisans of the Wahabi dynasty [the forces of Ibn Saud]” (p. 3). Such passages are illustrative of the transmission of such important events and their understanding in real time, and the difficulty Agents often had in confirming their accuracy.

In his excellent history of Oman, Robert Geran Landen writes that “between 1896 and 1899 the personnel situation

in the Gulf reached the depths. The resident, Lt. Col. M. J. Meade, was well meaning but clumsy. Meanwhile, the agent at Muscat, Major C. G. F. Fagan, whose experience was mainly military campaigning in India, guided Anglo-Omani relations to their all-time low. Fagan did not know Arabic and could not communicate directly with the sultan. For an interpreter he depended on a local clerk who was prone to discuss state secrets in the bazaar. Fagan’s relations with Sultan Faysal broke down completely by 1899. Fagan’s usual technique of dealing with the sultan was to issue arrogant and thinly veiled ultimatums, and if these went unheeded to threaten gunboat action”. Into this Augean stable stepped the rather more sophisticated figure of Sir Percy Cox. Taking over in October 1899, “in his very first interview with the sultan he cleared the way for a resumption of friendly Anglo-Omani relations, and by the end of his term [in 1904] Oman was more firmly in the British sphere than ever before” (*ibid.*, p. 239).

Individual reports seldom appear in commerce, and it is extremely rare for multiple reports to be offered for sale. LibraryHub lists two extensive runs, including all five reports, at Oxford (1888–9 to 1907–08) and the LSE (1895–6 to 1903–04). There are also copies of each report in the India



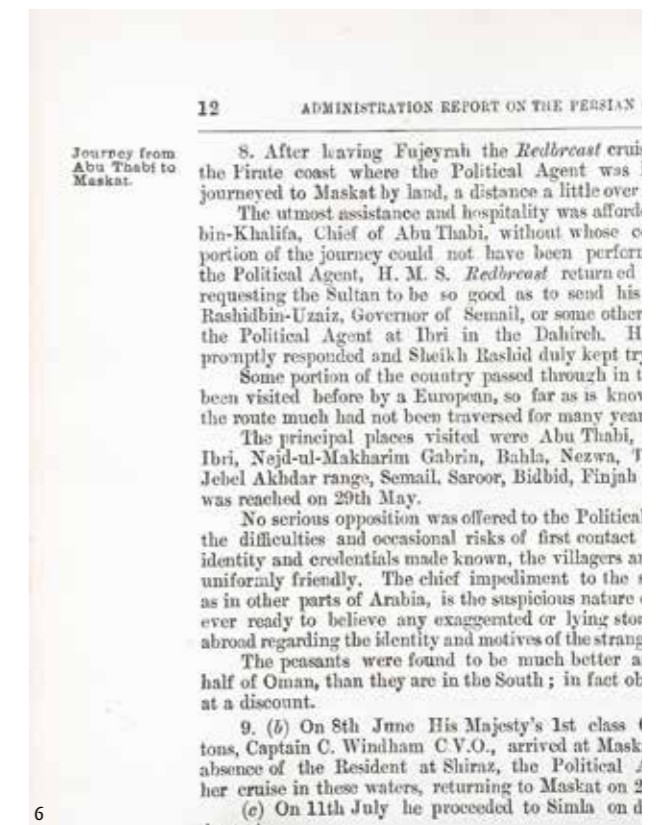
Office Records at the British Library. WorldCat locates a copy of the 1899–1900 report at the University of Wisconsin, and also appears to show a few institutions holding multiple reports, although it is difficult to determine exactly which reports are held.

The collection comprises: i) Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Maskat Political Agency for 1897–8. First edition, one of 160 copies; ii) Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Maskat Political Agency for 1898–9. First edition, one of 178 copies; iii) Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Maskat Political Agency for 1899–00. First edition, one of 167 copies; iv) Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Maskat Political Agency for 1901–02. First edition, one of 169 copies; v) Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Maskat Political Agency for 1902–03. First edition, one of 184 copies.

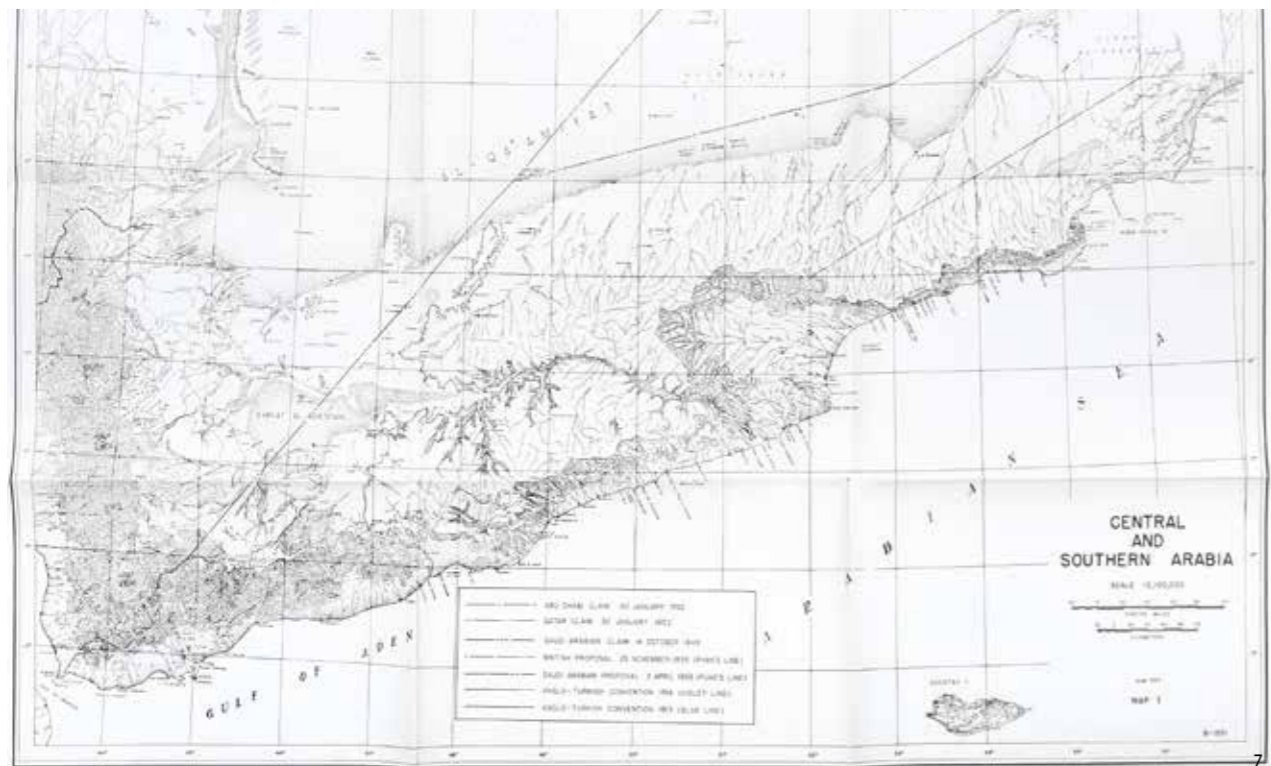
Ex-London Library, with their labels, discreet embossed stamps, and deaccession markings; condition of individual reports as noted below. Covers variably discoloured or with occasional stain, report for 1902–03 water-stained along bottom edge (with some loss and neat repair to paper covering at corners) and with concomitant discolouration of endpapers, internally a little cockled and slightly darkened along bottom margin. Overall in very good condition. ♣ Robert Geran Landen, *Oman Since 1856: Disruptive Modernization in a Traditional Arab Society*, 1967.

£67,500

[163263]







7

**'AZZAM, Abd el-Rahman (ed.)** Memorial of the Government of Saudi Arabia. Arbitration for the settlement of the territorial dispute between Muscat and Abu Dhabi on the one side and Saudi Arabia on the other. Cairo: al-Maaref Press, 1955

**“ONLY RECENTLY HAVE THE BRITISH DISCOVERED THE VALUE TO THEM OF THESE DESERT AREAS”**

First and only edition, the English version of the documentation of Saudi Arabia's controversial claim to the Buraimi oasis, the culmination of a longstanding territorial dispute with Abu Dhabi and Oman. Relatively well-represented institutionally, the complete set has never appeared at auction and is essential to the history of a clash that defined the territory and prosperity of the modern UAE.

The confrontation began in 1949 with the first official Saudi claim to the Buraimi oasis, on the eastern edge of the Empty Quarter, territory shared between Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, and Oman. The revival of the oil industry following the end of the Second World War hastened the urgency for the demarcation of frontiers on the Arabian Peninsula. Tangible lines in the sand would ensure claims to the ownership of the oil reserves that lay underneath. Backed by Aramco, Saudi Arabia occupied part of the oasis by force in 1952, sparking a heated international debate. Deadlocked for several years, the dispute was taken to an international tribunal at Geneva, under the auspices of the British, before an armed intervention by the British-officered Trucial Oman Scouts precipitated a Saudi surrender in late 1955.

The present work is Saudi Arabia's official submission to the Geneva tribunal, a fascinating mix of partisanship and

serious academic study. Included is a detailed historical and geographic background to the region, legal arguments in favour of the Saudi claim, and a breakdown of tribal divisions in the region, and lengthy appendices detailing tribal relationships and diplomatic communiques. The *Memorial* seeks to nullify claims to tribal loyalties towards the rulers of Abu Dhabi, asserting that “the tribe of the ‘Bani Yas’ is a fiction” (p. 68), and to undermine the British protectoral arrangements in the Gulf, pointing to the search for mineral resources being the reason for their “sudden interest in territorial matters about which they knew little and cared less” (pp. 521–2).

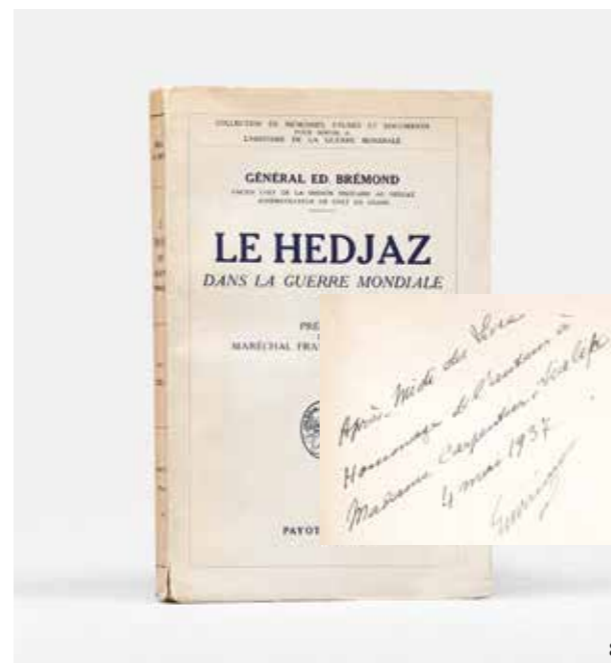
3 volumes, quarto. Original green half roan, green cloth boards, raised bands to spines ruled in blind, lettered in gilt in compartments, marbled endpapers, green speckled edges, binder's tickets of Tourian Bros. of Cairo to front pastedowns. With half-tone plates from photographs and 4 folding maps in an end-pocket to vol. II. Brown roan labels lettered “H.R.A.” in gilt to foot of spines. Extensive contemporarily pencilled listings of page references verso of the rear free endpapers of vols 1 and 2; the reader's interests seem to have concentrated on Zakat, “religious considerations”, & inevitably the “Boundary dispute”. Extremities a little bumped and rubbed, wear to corners of vol. II, negligible splashmark to top edge of vol. I, edges very slightly foxed, inner hinges cracked, contents firm, endpapers reinforced at gutters, a very good and attractive copy. ¶ William Facey, ‘George Rentz and the Birth of Wahhabism in Saudi Arabia’, in *The Birth of the Islamic Reform Movement in Saudi Arabia: Muhammad bin Abd al-Wahhāb (1703/4–1792) and the Beginnings of Unitarian Empire in Arabia*, 2004.

£30,000

[159312]

8

**BRÉMOND, Édouard.** *Le Hedjaz dans la Guerre Mondiale.* Paris: Payot, 1931



8

**LAWRENCE OF ARABIA MEETS FRENCH RATIONALISM**

First edition, first printing, presentation copy from the author, inscribed on the half-title, “Après-midi du livre, hommage de l'auteur à Madame Carpentier - Sialip. 4 mai 1937, Ed Brémond”. This may refer to one of the annual fundraising “book afternoons” organized by the Association des écrivains combattants. The book is decidedly uncommon in commerce, with just one copy traced at auction.

Brémond was head of the French military mission to the Hejaz, sent by the French government to assert its presence in the region, working alongside Lawrence in fostering the Arab Revolt. His account is a useful corrective to anglophone Lawrentian bias.

Octavo. Original printed light card wrappers. With 5 double-page maps to the text. Couple of short closed tears and concomitant light creasing to back wrapper, superficial split to tail of spine, a little loss here, customary occasional toning of text. A very good copy, unopened in places. ¶ Not in Macro; O'Brien For140. Linda J. Tarver,

“In Wisdom's House: T. E. Lawrence in the Near East” in *Journal of Contemporary History*, 13, 3, 1978.

£3,250

[160146]

9

**BUDGETT, James Smith.** *Sketches in Egypt, Arabia, and Palestine.* Ealing Park, London: [For the author,] 1873

**CANDID SKETCHES BY AN EARLY TOURIST “IN THE EAST”**

First and only edition of this unusual and highly appealing visual record of a “journey in the East in 1870 and 1871” undertaken by a “colonial merchant” (1881 Census) and his family, proceeding down the Nile in a dahabiyeh and then by camel across the Sinai Desert. It is scarce: WorldCat offers just the British Library, Johns Hopkins, and the Jewish Theological Seminary of America Library.

The images trace the route taken by the party down the Nile on the dahabiyeh *Water Lily*, from Boolak (Bulak), to Assouan (Aswan) via Soiot (Asyut), Girgeh (Girga), and Keneh (Qena), while the camel-train part of their expedition covers the Sinai desert, taking in Jabal Serbal, the convent of St Catherine, Nukhl (Nakhl), the T'ih plateau, Jabal Musa (Mount Sinai), Wady Useit, Ashdod, Ein-al-Sultan, Jericho, Nazareth, Bethlehem, and Safed. His sketches are engaging, well-observed and well-executed, and capture moments along the way without the pretensions of a grand set piece.

Landscape octavo. Original deep blue cloth, spine with decorative gilt bands, gilt felucca device to front board, both boards with deeply impressed decorative Egyptian lotus panels in black, light greenish yellow surface-paper endpapers, all edges gilt. Housed in a recent dark yellowish green cloth, drop-back box, red morocco spine labels. 56 single-tint lithographic plates with letterpress captioning on the facing page. Armorial bookplate of R. J. Ashton to the front pastedown, perhaps Richard James Ashton, of Ashton & Co., “East India merchants” of Lombard Street (Post Office Directory, 1865), later recorded as a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. Lightly rubbed, crumpled head and tail of the spine, corners just a touch worn, some play in the front inner hinge, the paper on the rear inner hinge cracked but the mull entirely sound, title page and last leaf a little browned, recto and verso respectively, the latter a plate also with an old crease to the fore margin, image unaffected, rear free endpaper also creased, overall very good.

£2,750

[163427]



9



9





10

**10**  
**BURTON, Richard F.** *Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to El-Medinah and Meccah.* London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1855–56

**“A MOST REMARKABLE WORK OF THE HIGHEST VALUE” – T. E. LAWRENCE**

First edition, an exceptionally well-preserved copy in the entirely unrestored original cloth, of one of the most extraordinary travel narratives of the 19th century; it surpassed all preceding Western accounts of the holy cities of Islam, made Burton famous, and became a classic of travel literature, described by T. E. Lawrence as “a most remarkable work of the highest value”.

This copy has an intriguing provenance, with the engraved bookplates to the pastedowns and inscriptions to titles and front free endpapers in each volume of Charles Alexander Thurnburn (1825–1903), merchant in Alexandria. Of Scottish origin, the Thurnburn family was well established as merchants in the city, with Charles’s father Robert Thurnburn (1784–1860) British consul in Alexandria during the Napoleonic wars. Burton began his pilgrimage to Mecca from Alexandria, going by donkey to the home of John Thurnburn, the father-in-law of an old Oxford friend. Charles is recorded as requesting of Burton a copy of his report on African travel in December 1853 (*Book of Burtonia*, vol. I, accessible online).

3 volumes, octavo. Original dark blue morocco-grain cloth, spines lettered in gilt, spine decoration and panelling to boards in black, terracotta surface-paper endpapers with advertisements to pastedowns, most of vol. 2 unopened. Housed in a dark blue quarter morocco solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. 15 plates of which 5 chromolithographs (including the famous portrait of Burton as “The Pilgrim” mounted as frontispiece to vol. 2), 8 single-tint lithographs, engraved plate of “Bedouin and Wahhabi Heads”, 4 maps and plans (3 folding). Edmonds & Remnants binder’s ticket at end of vol. I,



11

contemporary bookseller’s tickets of Charles Haselden, 21 Wigmore Street. Corners softened, extremities only lightly rubbed, an excellent copy, inner hinges intact, generally clean, much better than usually met with. ♣ *Abbey Travel* 368; *Gay* 3634; *Howgego IV* B95; Ibrahim-Hilmy I, p. 111; Penzer, pp. 49–50 (writing in 1923: “Very rare and increasing in value”). Dane Kennedy, *The Highly Civilized Man: Richard Burton and the Victorian World*, 2007.

£15,000

[154665]

**11**  
**CHADIRJI, Rifat.** *State Mosque Competition Baghdad, Iraq – Amanat Al Asima Project No. 651/328.* Baghdad: Reinicke International Consulting, 1983

**SADDAM’S UNBUILT STATE MOSQUE**

Rifat Chadirji (1926–2020) is widely regarded as the father of modern Iraqi architecture. He made his name when General Abd al-Karim Qasim commissioned him to design several memorials in Baghdad, of which two were built: the Freedom Monument and the Monument to the Unknown Soldier (both 1959, the latter destroyed in 1982 to make way for a statue of Hussein). He fell out of favour during the presidency of Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, and in 1978 was imprisoned for life at Abu Ghraib. However, Saddam Hussein held Chadirji’s abilities in very high regard, and after taking power in 1979, had him released and appointed counsellor to the mayoralty of Baghdad, responsible for architectural planning and for the NAM Summit (1980–82).

In 1982 the Presidency established a State Grand Mosque Committee chaired by Chadirji: “To revive [Baghdad’s] pioneering, historical, spiritual and intellectual role . . . the fighting President and Leader Sadam Hussein . . . directed his attentions towards the building of the Grand Mosque [to] embody the continuance of the cultural heritage and highlight the aspirations of the nation so that it may act as a

distinctive religious instructor to the State” (pp. 6–7). Despite his opposition to the regime at the time, Chadirji remained insistent that his work was always for the country, the people, in line with the principles of his concept of “International Regionalism”: “I had absolute power. I was the consultant that everyone came to for advice. I was the one who made a difference and my work was never questioned” (MEA).

The Committee invited 22 Arab and overseas firms to enter the competition, of these, seven were asked to submit plans – Iraqi architects Kathan al Madfai, Mohamed S. Makiya, and Maath Alousi, the Japanese Minoru Takeyama, Catalan Ricardo Bofill, the American practice Venturi, Rauch and Scott Brown, and the Palestinian Rasem Badran. The site, away from the city centre on Rabia Street, was required to include a prayer hall for 30,000, a women’s prayer space for

3,000, prayer yards, a dedicated library for 100,000 books and 50,000 manuscripts, conference rooms, a restaurant, teaching institute, accommodation for 40 visiting imams, shops and parking. Chadirji joined a three-person adjudication committee alongside architectural historians Dogan Kuban, noted for his painstaking restoration of the 12th-century Kalenderhane Mosque in Istanbul, and Stephano Bianca, the Swiss expert on the Arab urban environment. They unanimously awarded first place to Badran, with Bofill and Alousi invited to give support.

However, after an extended period of planning, the Iran-Iraq War intervened, the NAM Summit was moved to New Delhi, and Saddam Hussein declined to take forward the committee’s recommendations. Perhaps the main legacy of the State Mosque project was the fillip given to the career of Rasem Badran by Chadirji’s personal invitation to become involved: he was subsequently responsible for Riyadh’s Great Mosque and accompanying Old City Center Redevelopment – which won the Aga Khan Award for Architecture in 1995 – the King Abdul Aziz Historical Centre and King Abdul Aziz Foundation for Research and Archives, and Saudi Ministry of Culture complex as part of the Al Bujairi redevelopment. In recognition of his architectural achievements in the country, in 2022 Badran was granted Saudi nationality.

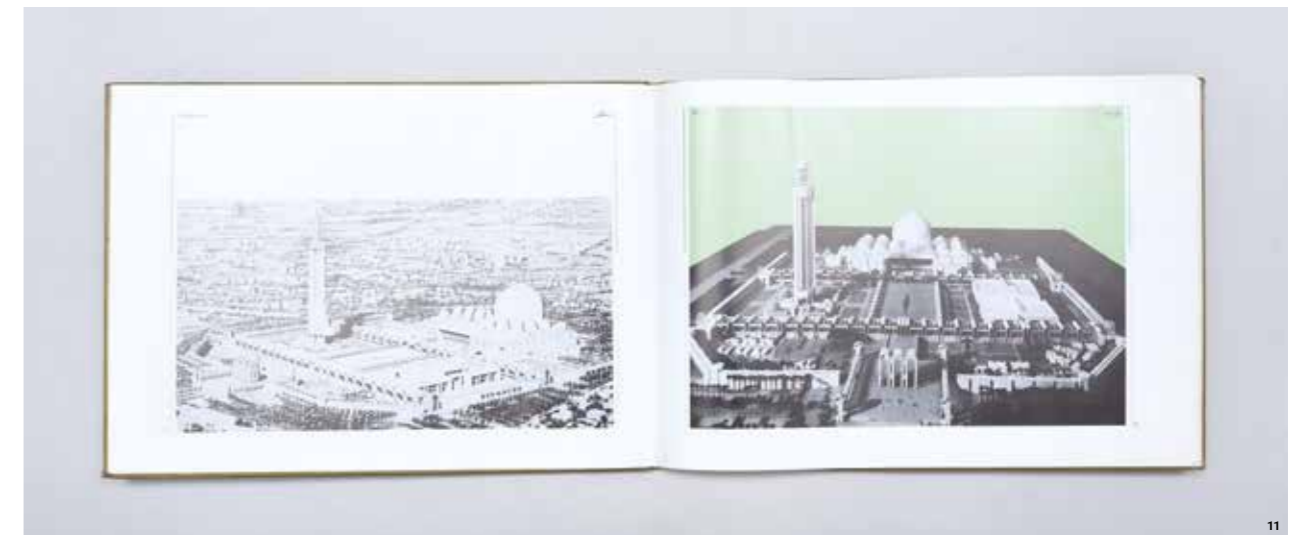
Just six locations traced worldwide: British Library, Canadian Centre for Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Universities of Colorado and Exeter.

Laid in are two items written in English and addressed to Turkish architect Asuman Uz: an invitation from the Iraqi Embassy in Ankara, printed in black with the Eagle of Saladin emblem in gilt for a dinner on 5 January 1984 and a small complimentary card with hand-written note from The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research.

Landscape folio. Original gold cloth, lettered in gilt, colour photographic image mounted on front board, edges gilt. Profusely illustrated. A little rubbed and soiled at the extremities, small chip to mounted plate, internally clean and sound, a very good copy. ♣ “MEA sits down with Rifat Chadirji, the father of Iraqi architecture”, *Middle East Architecture*, November 2017, available online.

£6,750

[159555]



11





12  
**COLONNA, Francesco.** *Hypnerotomachia Poliphili.*  
 Venice: Aldus Manutius [for Leonardus Crassus], December 1499

**ARABIC WORDS PRINTED FOR THE FIRST TIME AND ARABIC HONOURED AS ONE OF THE FOUR SACRED WORLD LANGUAGES**

First edition of this highly prized incunable, referred to as the most beautiful illustrated book of the European Renaissance, the epitome of Aldine design, and one of two “supreme masterpieces of the art of printing” alongside the Gutenberg Bible (George Painter, quoted in Barolini, p. 6), which includes the first Arabic words published in print anywhere in the world.

This copy is in the first state, with the nine sheets as described by Harris all in the original setting. The Priapus woodcut is here unexpurgated, though censored in the vast majority of copies.

The principal typeface used here, based on ancient Roman inscriptions, was created by Aldus’s type designer Francesco Griffo of Bologna especially for this book, which has long been admired for its harmonious marriage of text and

image. Its many typographical innovations include distorting the traditional layout of the text into elegant shapes.

The text itself is written in a unique hybrid of Latin vocabulary imposed upon Italian syntax. But there is also use of Greek fonts, as well as one of the earliest examples of Hebrew type, and a sample of Arabic. There are three Arabic inscriptions in the text, the first not illustrated, the other two accompanied by woodcuts. The presence of Arabic text in the book is remarkable for several reasons, not least because the xylographic inscriptions are the first Arabic words published in print. (Breydenbach’s *Peregrinatio in terram sanctam*, 1486, contains the first Arabic letters, but only the alphabet.)

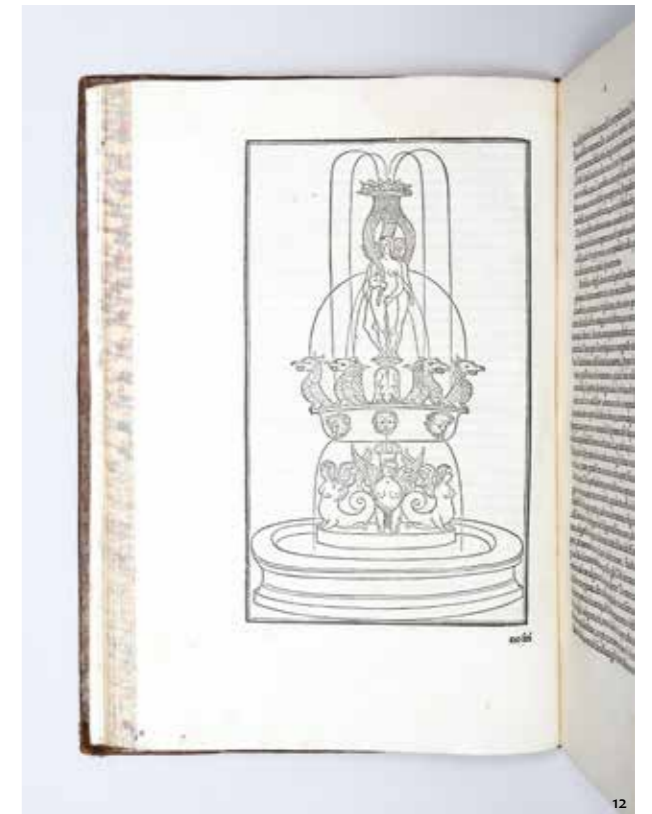
The use of these four different languages is part of the author’s syncretistic philosophical-artistic vision, in which ancient, biblical, and oriental traditions are reconciled and all cultures influence each other. The last epigraph containing Arabic words is found in the illustration on folio [h VIII recto], where the protagonist arrives at three gates, symbolizing three entrances to universal knowledge, above which are carved epigraphs in Greek, Roman, Hebrew, and Arabic characters. These inscriptions place Arabic above the others as one of the four sacred languages of the world.



The striking illustrations reveal a careful study of ancient art, as well as an interest in the new science of one-point linear perspective. The beauty of these anonymous woodcuts has led scholars, through the years, to associate their design with such famous artists as Andrea Mantegna, Gentile Bellini, and the young Raphaël. Several sequential double-page illustrations add a visual dimension to the progression of the narrative, anticipating the aesthetic of the strip cartoon. There is an obsession with movement throughout, resulting in the impression of bodies moving from one page to the next.

The authorship is indicated by the acrostic formed by 38 of the 39 initials, “Poliam Frater Franciscus Columna Peramavit” (“Brother Francesco Colonna desperately loved Polia”), thought to be a Dominican monk of that name, who belonged to the monastery of SS Giovanni e Paolo in Venice, and at the supposed time of composition of the work in 1467 was teaching novices in Treviso.

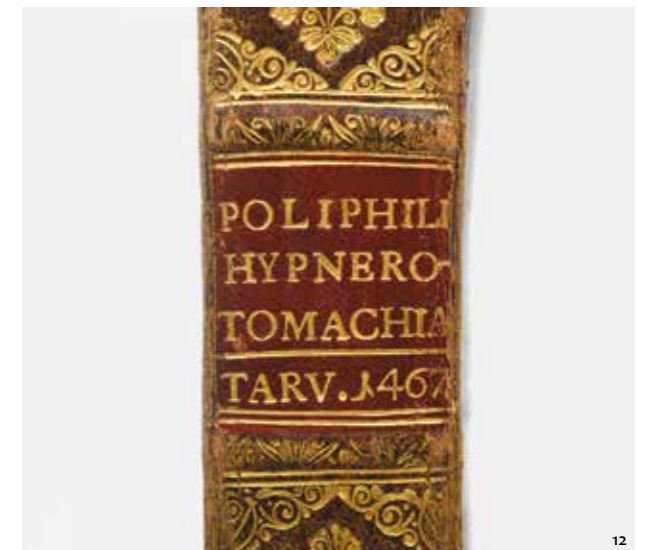
Folio (317 × 222 mm). Eighteenth-century speckled sheep, spine richly gilt in compartments, red label, marbled endpapers and edges. With 172 woodcuts, 11 of which full-page (the Priapus cut uncensored), now usually attributed to Benedetto Bordone, c.1455/60–1530, active mainly in Venice from 1488; 39 woodcut initials. Roman, Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic types. Engraved pictorial bookplate of the Swiss bibliophile Paul Schlesinger (1897–1977) designed by J. F. Junod on front free endpaper verso, subsequently the property of a Swiss family, later library label at foot of spine. Minor discreet restoration to binding, joints starting, intermittent light soiling and marks (including to title page, and ink marks in margins of P6v, Q4r, and C6r), continuous damp stain (primarily in upper margins), stronger initially but receding towards centre to leave majority of main text bright and clean, minor worming (mostly single hole, sometimes



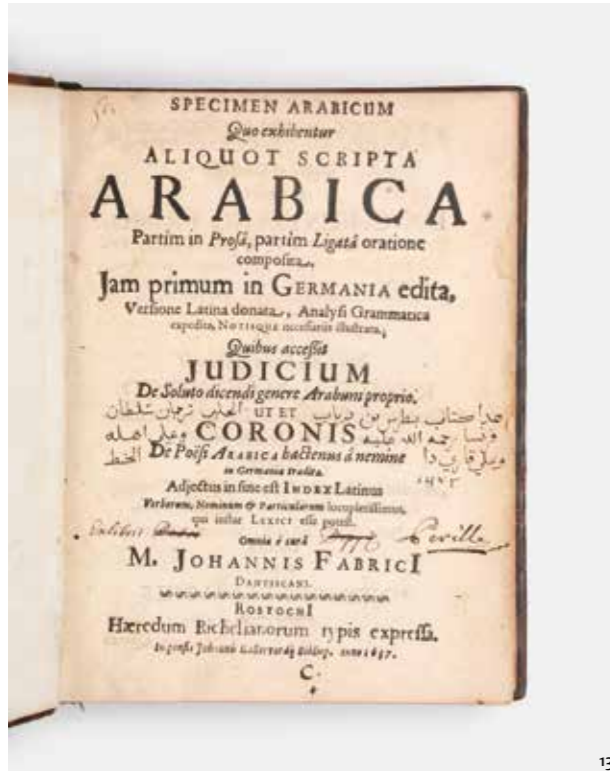
affecting text but without loss of sense) to first c.50 leaves, first and last gatherings strengthened at gutter with paper strips, neat paper repair at outer edge of p14, early ink annotations in margins of A2r and of Priapus woodcut, ink additions within woodcuts on T4v, T6v, and X4v. Overall a very good copy. ¶ Aldinen-Slg. Berlin 49 & 50; BMC V, 561; Essling 1198; Goff C-767; GW 7223; HC \*5501; IDL 1353; IGI 3062; ISTC ic00767000; Renouard Alde 21.5; Sander 2056. Helen Barolini, *Aldus and his Dream Book: An Illustrated Essay*, 1992; N. Harris, “Nine Reset Sheets in the Aldine ‘Hypnerotomachia Poliphili’ (1499)”, *Gutenberg-Jahrbuch*, 2006, pp. 245–75.

£450,000

[159848]







13

**13**  
**ERPENIUS, Thomas.** Kitab al-Jarrumiyah wa-Mi'at al-'amil. [Bound after:] **FABRICIUS, Johann.** Specimen Arabicum . . . Leiden: Erpenius, [and] Rostock: Hallervord, 1617 & 1637

**TWO FOUNDATIONAL TEXTS IN THE WESTERN STUDY OF ARABIC**

First editions of these two landmark studies of the Arabic language. From the library of Pierre Dippy (1622–1709), Maronite dragoman to King Louis XIV of France and chair of Arabic and Syriac at the Collège Royal in Paris from 1667 to his death, the title pages inscribed “Ex libris Pierre Dippy” in a contemporary hand (the name ineffectually struck out), the title of the Kitab al-Jarrumiyah additionally inscribed “1654”. Both title pages are also inscribed in Arabic, “this is the book of Butrus ibn Diyab al-Halabi [Dippy’s Arabic name], dragoman to the King of France, may God have mercy on him”, the *Specimen* further inscribed “and whoever reads this line, 1673”. The formula “may God have mercy on him” is invariably used only of the dead, and the hand appears to be that of a native, so the inscription was likely added at a later date, perhaps by Dippy’s nephew and protégé, also Pierre, who tried to succeed him in the Arabic chair at the Collège but was outmanoeuvred by Antoine Galland. There are also inked Arabic marginalia to page 13 of the *Specimen*, and to pages 12, 19, 25, and 115 of the Kitab al-Jarrumiyah, correcting or adding to the printed text in a fluent contemporary hand; the annotation on page 12 of the Kitab al-Jarrumiyah is closely trimmed, suggesting that the marginalia predate the 18th-century binding, and are likely to be Dippy’s or an Arabist peer’s.

As the king’s personal Arabist, Pierre Dippy was at the heart of the revival of the Franco-Ottoman alliance during the reigns of Louis XIV and Mehmed IV, and was official interpreter during the famous embassy of Müteferrika Süleyman Aga, whose sensational arrival in 1669 triggered a new wave of Turkerie across France.

Kitab al-Jarrumiyah, bound second here, is the first Arabic grammar published in the Netherlands. The work of the great orientalist Thomas Erpenius (1584–1624), first professor of Arabic at Leiden, it comprises his Latin commentary on the Ajurrumiyah, a highly influential medieval Arabic grammar by Moroccan scholar Ibn Ajurrum (d. 1327), together with the second edition of the original Arabic, and the first edition in the original Arabic of another text, the Mi’at ‘amil (Hundred Rules) of ‘Abd al-Qadir al-Jurjani (d. 1078), one of the texts which established Arabic grammar (*nahw*) as a discipline during the emergence of the *madrasah*. The Ajurrumiyah is “the most widely used primer in the whole history of Arabic grammar” (Meri, p. 300), and inspired countless epitomes and commentaries, of which Erpenius’s edition was especially important. The first edition, published at Rome in 1592, was printed entirely in Arabic so “was by no means easily accessible to European scholars unfamiliar with Arabic linguistic terminology” (Vrolijk & van Leeuwen, p. 32).

*Specimen Arabicum* is considered “the pioneering account of classical Arabic metrics” (Loop, p. 174). Prepared by Johann Fabricius (1608–1653), professor of Hebrew at Rostock, it contains the first editions of three highlights of medieval Arabic literature, with Latin commentary: the *Maqamah al-San’a’iyah* of al-Hariri (d. 1122), the first in his famous series of picaresque vignettes in rhymed prose; a poem by Abu’l-‘Ala’ al-Ma’arri (d. 1057) entitled ‘A’an wakhd al-qilas’ (“Speeding off on a Camel”), part of his *Diwan Saqt al-zanad* (“The Tinder Spark”) written for Sa’d al-Dawlah, Hamdanid amir of Aleppo; and a *qasidah* by great Sufi poet Ibn al-Farid (d. 1234), “Antum furudi wa-nafli” (“You are my Duties and Devotions”). Fabricius based his work on the lectures and manuscripts of Dutch orientalist Jakob Golius, who succeeded Erpenius at Leiden.

2 works in one volume, quarto (179 × 133 mm). Eighteenth-century French cat’s-paw calf, expertly rebaked to style, two-line blind frames to sides, marbled endpapers, red edges, green silk bookmark. Housed in a brown cloth flat-back box by the Chelsea Bindery. Engraved title page to the Kitab al-Jarrumiyah; woodcut initial figures and headpieces. Several passages in the *Specimen* asterisked in the margins in a contemporary hand; frequent lightly pencilled marginalia in French and Arabic to both texts, late 18th- or early 19th-century. Variable mild spotting and browning, a few small ink-spots and other marks. *Kitab al-Jarrumiyah*: narrow worm-track to lower outer corners from title to sig. C2, occasionally reappearing but the text never affected, sig. S3 present in uncanceled state (lacking a line of Arabic text recto), the corrected cancel bound in between R4 and S1. *Specimen Arabicum*: minor paper disruption in gutter ff. 1–3 with loss of half a letter in f. 1 r., small worm-tracks to gutter from title to sig. F4, occasionally reappearing, and to upper margin sigs. Ar–4, the text never affected, old restoration to lower outer corners of F3 and R4 (to partial loss of catchwords), lower inner corners of T1 & T4, and Z1 upper outer (to loss of pagination in the latter), extensive tear to S4 sometime repaired, the paper slightly misaligned and the text partially obscured but still easily guessed, small spill-burn to Cc2 obscuring a couple of letters recto. These flaws unobtrusive overall; a good copy that presents well. ¶ Schnurrer 53 & 70. Jan Loop, Johann Heinrich Hottinger, *Arabic and Islamic Studies in the Seventeenth Century*, 2013; Josef Meri, ed., *Medieval Islamic Civilization: An Encyclopaedia*, 2006; Arnoud Vrolijk & Richard van Leeuwen, *Arabic Studies in the Netherlands*, 2014.

£9,750

[118772]

14

**EYÜP SABRI PAŞA.** Mir’ätü’l-Haremeyn (“Mirror of the two holy mosques”). Constantinople: Bahriye Matbaası, 1301–06 H / 1885–90 CE

**AN ENCYCLOPAEDIC STUDY OF THE HARAMAYN – AND A VICIOUS ATTACK ON WAHHABISM**

First edition of this “magisterial five-volume study of the Hejaz” (Gürpınar). Eyüp Sabri Paşa was a Turkish naval officer and Ottoman official who had served in the Hejaz; his magnum opus offers a comprehensive study of the religion, history, geography, and peoples of the Haramayn (Mecca and Medina). Complete sets are highly uncommon: we have traced only three others at auction.

This attractive publication was printed in three parts: *Mir’ätü Mekke* (“Mirror of Mecca”), in two volumes, published in 1301 H / 1885 CE; *Mir’ätü Medine* (“Mirror of Medina”), similarly in two volumes, published in 1304 H / 1888 CE; and *Mir’ätü Cezireti’l-Arab* (“Mirror of the Arabian Peninsula”), one volume published in 1306 H / 1890 CE. Sabri Paşa originally wrote a series of articles in the Turkish newspaper, *Tercüman-ı Hakikat* (“Translation of the Truth”), and the articles were later expanded into the present publication.

The work covers the developments of settlements in the Hejaz, especially around Mecca and Medina, including descriptions of tribes, prophets, and emerging religions. The author focusses on the birth and spread of Islam, with a thorough history of the *Al-Masjid an-Nabawī* (“The Prophet’s Mosque”) and other holy structures, including their reconstruction, instructions on visiting them, and the social and economic history of the area. “The diversity of the sources in the work, and the use of them, as well as the adoption of a thematic narrative style, laid the groundwork for its author to be remembered among the leading historians of the period. Although it is essentially a history book, this work also gives advice and practical information to pilgrims” (Çağlar, p. 372).

The author, Eyüp Sabri Paşa (1248–1308 H / 1832–1890 CE) was born in Ermiye, Rumelia. After some years in the navy, he served as a civil servant in the Hejaz and became very knowledgeable on Hejazi affairs. He began work on this survey, based on existing sources and his own observations, in 1872 and completed it 15 years later.

*Mir’ätü’l-Haremeyn* also describes the beginning and spread of Wahhabism – “Istanbul’s quintessential tribal bête noire” (Low, p. 238). Sabri Paşa was an ardent anti-Wahhabi polemicist: “His account [in *Mir’ätü Cezireti’l-Arab*] was recognized as the original source of the Mr Hempher conspiracy in many references [a fiction concerning a British spy who incited Wahhabism], although this is unfounded. For Eyüp Sabri Paşa, Wahhabism came into being as a result of the ignorance, seditiousness, moral corruption and fanaticism of the Bedouins, reflecting 19th-century Ottoman orientalism and the colonial aversion to the savagery of the desert Arab rather than a British plot. Yet applying a ‘respectable’ Ottoman origin to this 20th-century forgery rendered it more persuasive and exalted” (Gürpınar; who adds in a footnote that a colleague has confirmed that “no reference to Hempher exist[s] in the book”). According to Sabri Paşa, the Wahhabi occupation of Mecca and Medina also represented the dawn of a new era of



14

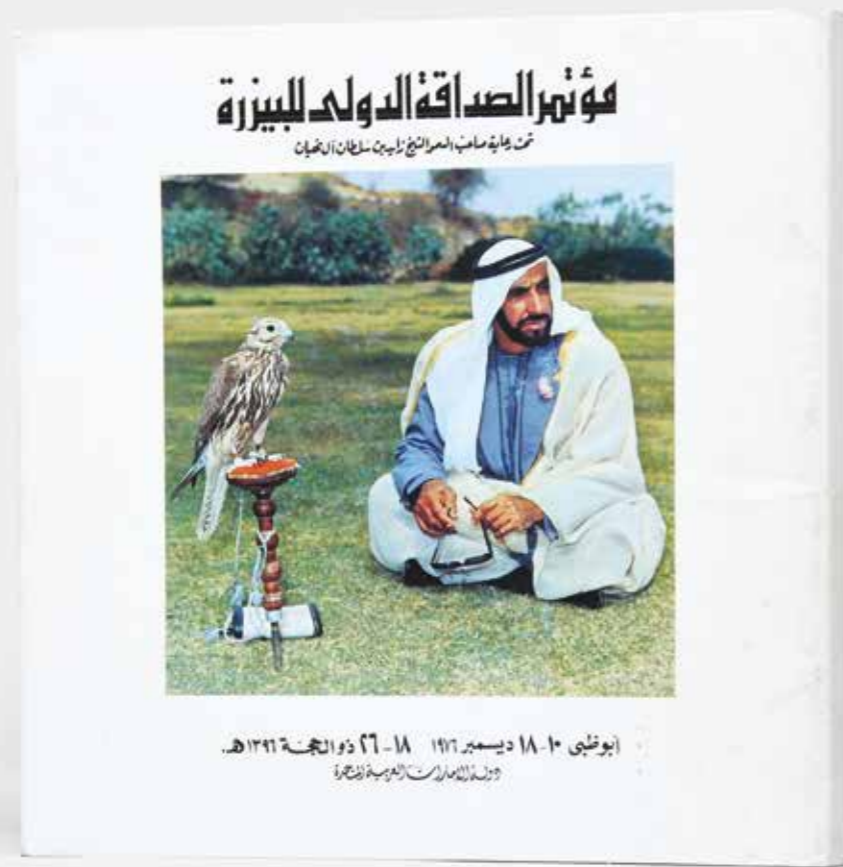
water insecurity. “Partly due to the ‘destruction’ (hedm ü harab) directly caused by the Wahhabis and partly due to their neglect during the occupation, the aqueduct system was ‘broken in many places’ (bir çok yerleri bozulup) and the local population had begun to suffer from ‘water scarcity’ (su müzayakası), which was only compounded during the hajj season” (Low, p. 240).

3 volumes bound in 5, octavo and quarto (216 × 154 mm and 243 × 170 mm). Near-contemporary dark green sheep, spines with 4 raised bands, gilt-lettered direct, moderate green pebble-grain cloth boards, brown endpapers. With 21 black and white plates, 7 coloured plates (2 full-page, 3 double-page, 2 folding), 2 folding plans, illustrations in the text; 4 volumes with text mostly printed within fine lithographed frame. Occasional Arabic pencillings in text and margins. Repairs to spines and corners, scattered foxing or staining, leaves toned, occasional tape repairs (translucent tape on text leaves, and opaque tape in vol. II, Mekke, to verso of coloured folding plate). A very good set. ¶ Burhan Çağlar & Fatih Bozkurt, *İmparatorluğun Son Asrında Osmanlılar: Kurumlar, İnsanlar, Kaynaklar* (“Ottomans in the Last Century of the Empire: Institutions, People, Resources”), 2021; Michael Christopher Low, *The Mechanics of Mecca: The Technopolitics of the Late Ottoman Hijaz and the Colonial Hajj*, 2015; Rabia Şenay Şisman, trans., *Vehhâbîlik Tarahi* (“History of Wahhabism”), 2016.

£12,750

[161516]





15

**15**  
**FALCONRY.** International Conference on Falconry & Conservation. Abu Dhabi 10–18 December 1976. Under the Patronage of H.H. Shaikh Zayid bin Sultan Al-Nihayyan. [Westerham]: Westerham Press Ltd, 1976

**CHAMPION OF THE EARTH**

First and only edition of this handsomely illustrated publication, produced in conjunction with the 1976 conference on falconry hosted by HH Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan. As its circulation was likely limited to conference organizers and participants, copies are uncommon in commerce.

In 2005 the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) made the late HH Sheikh Zayed a “Champion of the Earth” for his commitment to the protection and conservation of the environment and endangered wildlife.

Provenance: with a gift ink stamp on the Arabic half-title of the National Center for Documentation and Research, Abu Dhabi; also inscribed on the English half-title, “James A. Miller, Abu Dhabi 28 May 1978”, together with a later inscription reading “Steven Marks 1/10/89, Seneca, SC, gift of Jim Miller”. Miller is likely the former chief executive of Plains Petroleum Company, a natural gas producer based in Lakewood, Colorado. For falconry, see item 64.

Square quarto (220 × 220 mm). Original white wrappers. With dust jacket, illustration of HH Sheikh Zayed on the front panel. With 40 plates (some colour), illustrations in the text; text in English, French, German, and Arabic. Wrappers lightly foxed, corners bumped; jacket with minor creased and foxing, jacket flaps without price, as issued: a very good copy in very good jacket.

£2,250

[159315]

**16**  
**FARRÈRE, Claude, & Charles Fouqueray.** *Escales d’Asie.* Paris: Laborey, 1947

**VIBRANT WATERCOLOUR IMPRESSIONS OF SAUDI ARABIA**

First and limited edition, number 124 of 450 copies. *Escales d’Asie* describes a sailing voyage round the coast of Arabia: beginning at Suez, taking the Red Sea to Aden, then Muscat and the Persian Gulf to Basra. Fouqueray’s watercolours – in which he employs a broad and subtle palette – are impressionistic but with a fine eye for detail.

Author and artist started their expedition at Al Wajh on the Red Sea coast, which Fouqueray “found to be a thriving trading port: long caravans arriving from the desert sands; dhows laden with goods of every description from Egypt, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Yemen, the Sultanate of Zanzibar and the



16

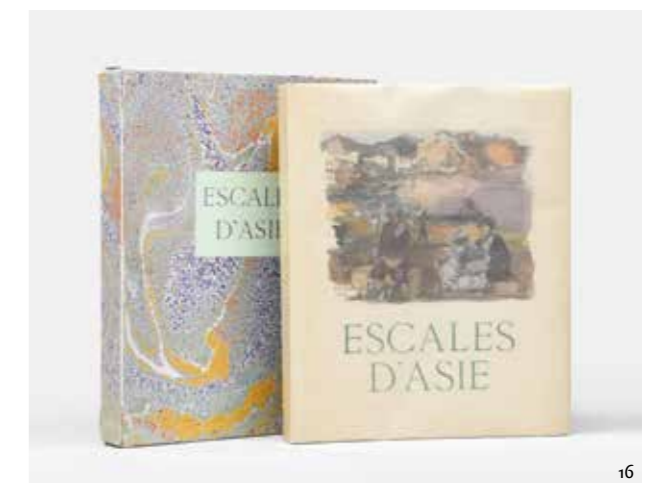
rest of East Africa, were tied up on the inlet” (Billecocq, p. 62). Next stop was Yanbu al-Bahr, the port serving Medina, before they moved on to their last port of call, Jeddah – through which pilgrims pass to Mecca. Billecocq notes that “prior to the end of the First World War, French artists had produced no major work depicting the country that was to become Saudi Arabia. But 1917 saw the appearance of Charles Fouqueray, who was to become one of the most eminent official French artists, an undisputed master of the Orientalist movement of the beginning of the century. He was in fact the very first to do what had never been attempted before”.

Dominique Charles Fouqueray (1869–1956) studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris and specialized in marine painting, becoming, in 1908, Peintre de la Marine (Painter to the Fleet), an official title awarded by the French government entitling the holder to embark on French navy vessels. In 1914 he was the first recipient of the Prix de l’Indochine. Claude Farrère (1876–1957) was a prolific author of novels with an exotic setting. In 1905 he won the Prix Goncourt for *Les civilisés*, set in French Indochina. The preface is by the French naval officer Auguste Thomazi (1873–1959), who wrote a number of naval histories. Farrère and Fouqueray had previously collaborated on *Jonques et sampans* (1945), about their journey to China. Fouqueray’s watercolour sketches for the present work date from between 1918 and 1922.

Quarto. Loose as issued in original cream-coloured pictorial wrappers, with the original marbled solander box, pale green label to lid. Vignette title page printed in green and black, 45 colour illustrations (some full-page, one double-page) by Fouqueray, coloured map. An excellent copy. ♪ Xavier Beguin Billecocq, *Impressions and Colours: Charles Fouqueray, a French Painter in Saudi Arabia*, 1998.

£2,500

[163548]



16





17

17

**FORBES, Henry Ogg (ed.)** *The Natural History of Sokotra and Abd-el-Kuri. Liverpool: The Free Public Museums, 1903*

**THE GALAPAGOS OF THE INDIAN OCEAN**

First edition of this comprehensive natural historical monograph, encompassing zoology, botany and geology, richly illustrated with superb lithographic plates. It has the bookplate of Frederick DuCane Godman, leading Central American lepidopterist, entomologist, and ornithologist; he also owned a world-class collection of Iznik, Hispano-Moresque and early Iranian pottery. It is rare, with just four copies at auction in the last 50 years, and less than 20 locations on WorldCat.

In 1880 the British Association Committee had reported that “in every branch of science considerable results are yet to be obtained by further investigations in Sokotra”. On the signing of a protectorate treaty with the sultan in 1886 the archipelago formally came under British colonial control, and acting swiftly on this “acquisition”, Henry O. Forbes coordinated funds from the Liverpool Museums where he was director, and the British Museum for a yearlong field trip for himself and the museum taxidermist J. W. Cutmore, together with William Robert Ogilvie-Grant, at that time in temporary charge of the Ornithological Division at the BM. Aberdeen and Edinburgh educated Forbes (1851–1932) had abandoned a career in medicine due to an eye injury, and had been active as a collector of specimens in Indonesia between 1878 and 1884. There followed a brief spell as director of the Canterbury Museum, New Zealand, before his return to Britain and the directorship at Liverpool which he held until his death.

The raw data generated by the party received painstaking attention from some of the leading area specialists, including Sir Isaac Balfour, Sherardian Professor of Botany at Oxford and King’s Botanist for Scotland, William Edward de Winton, superintendent of London Zoo, and John Walter Gregory, professor of geology at the University of Melbourne. The artists who provided the illustrations included Henrik Grönvold, the Danish taxidermist and ornithological artist, noted for his work at the Natural History Museum, Pierre Smit, artist for the British Museum’s *Catalogue of Birds*, arachnologist Frederick Octavius Pickard-Cambridge, and elusive Zoological Society artist and colourist Maud Horman-Fisher, the fine lithographic work being split between specialist scientific printers Bale & Danielson, Mintern Bros., and West, Newman & Co. In featuring the book in his cleverly conceived pandemic series “Virtual Fieldwork during Lockdown” (The Natural Sciences Collections Association website). John-James Wilson, curator of vertebrate zoology, World Museum, National Museums Liverpool, spotlights how unusually engaging the text of the account is: “Forbes provides a vivid and personal ‘narrative of the Journey’ [which includes many half-tones from photographs showing the terrain,] and the species checklists, particularly the birds and mammals written by Forbes and Ogilvie-Grant, feature engaging anecdotes allowing us to travel (virtually) alongside the expedition party”. The resulting volume is in all ways an exemplary production.

Royal octavo. Original light olive buckram, lettered in gilt on the spine, top edge gilt, others untrimmed. Chromolithographic frontispiece and 23 other similar plates, 2 colour lithographic map, 10 uncoloured lithographic plates, half-tones to the text. Spine sunned, and with a small dent and associated surface scratch, lightly browned endpapers just cracked on the inner hinges with slight play at the front, some foxing to the chromolithographs as usual, but overall a very good copy.

£3,750

[163582]

18

**GHANEM, Muhammad Abduh.** *Aden Arabic for Beginners. Aden: Printed at Assalam Printing Press, 1955*

**ONE OF THE FIRST GRAMMARS OF A LOCAL DIALECT**

Rare first edition, first printing, one of 500 copies printed: just four locations on WorldCat (Durham, Edinburgh, Universitätsbibliothek Erlangen-Nürnberg, and University of Malaya). A second edition appeared in 1958, published and printed in the UK by Stephen Austin, financed by an interest free loan to Ghanem from the Aden Government.

Although this has the appearance of being self-published, it was supported at the highest level, and features a foreword by Sir Tom Hickinbotham, Governor of Aden (1951–6), recommending it to new residents, and a dedication to J. A. Hartley, who had been appointed director of education in 1954. In his preface to the second edition, the author states: “The first edition was produced in Aden in March 1955. The facilities for producing a book of this kind in Aden are extremely limited, but as there was at the time an urgent need for a book on Aden Arabic, I tried to meet it as best I could by arranging for my book to be printed locally. The result in terms of paper, printing and binding was far from satisfactory, yet the first edition was sold



18

out by March 1957. Encouraged by this result, I have arranged for [the second edition] to be printed in England”.

This edition includes 17 lessons, verbs, a glossary, and index. Recognizing it as “one of the first grammars of a local dialect”, R. B. Serjeant, first Professor of Arabic at SOAS, recommended it to Arabists but felt beginners would “find it puzzling”. The second edition added a chapter on military usage. Ghanem, a well-known local poet and education officer, had previously co-written two works on Aden Arabic grammar and exercises (both 1943) with L. H. S. Emerson, for the British Institute, where Emerson was director. Ghanem went on to become deputy director of education.

Octavo. Original buff wrappers, front cover lettered in black. A few marks and slight finger soiling to covers, contents lightly toned, yet this remains a very good copy. ♣ R. B. Serjeant, review, *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, vol. 18, no. 2, 1956.

£1,250

[163044]

19

**GULF AVIATION; LOCKHEED.** *Pair of commemorative albums. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Ministry of Defense and Aviation. PCA Airways Engineering. Operations and Support Capabilities (Phase 1). Jeddah: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Ministry of Defense and Aviation; Lockheed Aircraft International, 1983*

**“THE SAUDI APPROACH IS UNIQUE”**

Unrecorded institutionally and commercially, this highly attractive set of albums celebrates Lockheed’s role in augmenting Saudi Arabia’s air traffic control systems, both commercial and military, over the period 1972–82. They comprise a total of 80 leaves covering summaries of developments, “information flow” diagrams for Kaia, Riyadh International, Dhahran, and Jeddah airports, colour maps, charts, and photographs of facilities, operatives, and aircraft.

Writing in *Arabian Studies* in 1976, aviation expert Elda I. Stifani notes: “By virtue of its geographical position and the strategic, economic and political interests of both local and



19

worldwide powers, the Middle East plays a major role in civil aviation operations . . . The Saudi approach is unique. No other country in the Arabian Peninsula has an equally determined and precise policy of national aviation development” (*Arabian Studies* III, p. 36). Interestingly, he also notes that “Bahrain handles air traffic for all the UAA [United Arabian Airlines], Qatar, part of Oman, of Kuwait and of Saudi Arabia (Dhahran)”.

In March 1974 the Saudi airline, Saudia, ordered two of Lockheed’s new TriStar airliners, specially fitted with increased wing fuel tankage. By 1978 Saudia had increased its fleet of TriStars to thirteen.

Provenance: presented to Clifford G. Fay of Lockheed, Saudi Arabia, 1980–82, with his name and dates of service on the front covers. Loosely inserted is a typed letter, from Lockheed to Fay, presenting the volumes and mentioning that they have been supplied by Joe Akers, who was a Lockheed veteran with 28-years’ experience at the company, retiring as chairman in 1988 (26 June 1983, Jeddah letterhead in English and Arabic).

2 volumes, landscape quarto (235 × 320 mm). Original ring binders, fan-patterned cloth spines, brown morocco-grain faux leather sides, upper covers and front flaps with gilt arms of Saudi Arabia. With 80 sheets presented recto and verso in clear plastic pockets. Cloth sides just a little rubbed, tear to first pocket in vol. II, not affecting image, minor creasing to presentation letter. An excellent set. ♣ Elda I. Stifani, “Civil Aviation in the Gulf: The Role of Commercial Interests in the Issue of Traffic Rights”, *Arabian Studies* III, 1976.

£2,500

[163098]



19





20

20

**HENSCHEL, Austin & others.** Four military reports on the Middle East and Southwest Asia. Natick; Quantico; Washington, D.C.; Arlington: various publishers, 1959–98

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT US MILITARY PAPERS**

Extremely rare and highly detailed reports based on the pioneering work of Dr Austin Henschel, chief of the US Army's Environmental Protection Research Division, whose invaluable 1959 paper – circulated within military circles at the height of the Cold War – was rediscovered and reissued in modified form by the US military in November 1990 for use in the Gulf War.

The cornerstone of this group is Henschel's foundational 1959 report, which is remarkably comprehensive in scope and takes the broadest possible view of "environment", covering not just topographical and climatic matters but cultural, ethnic, linguistic, transportation, oil and water issues. He defines Southwest Asia as the Arabian Peninsula, Turkey, Cyprus, Syria, Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, and Sinai.

The US Army had little experience of desert warfare prior to the Gulf War (1990–91). "For many years US doctrine failed to address desert warfare. During World War II, US forces suffered heavy losses in the opening phase of the North Africa

Campaign (1942–43) . . . stung by these defeats, American forces learned quickly and fared somewhat better later. After the war, American military doctrine focussed on the defense of Europe, and desert warfare was again ignored" (Chambers, p. 212). Henschel's 1959 paper was no doubt produced with an eye to possible US military involvement in the Middle East, produced as it was against the geopolitical background of a rising tide of nationalism in the region. In 1951 the Iranian government abruptly nationalized the former Anglo-Persian Oil Company. This was followed by the Suez Crisis of 1956, which "may have taught Western powers much about the volatility of the Middle East, but it also confirmed Middle Eastern suspicions of foreign imperialism. Also in 1956 the youthful Hashemite King Hussein of Jordan dismissed the British commander of his army. In 1958 Egypt and Syria formed the short-lived United Arab Republic, a brief experiment in Pan-Arabism. The revolutionary tide reached Iraq in the same year" (Schubert & Kraus, pp. 7–8).

The Qasimi takeover in Iraq and its flirtation with communism stirred further grave misgivings in Washington. It was against the backdrop of these events that the Eisenhower Doctrine was promulgated. "Under the Eisenhower Doctrine, a country could request American economic assistance and/or aid from US military forces if it was being threatened by armed aggression from another state" (Office of the Historian,



20

online). It was Nasser's actions at Suez that acted as a spur to the Eisenhower administration's decision-making in the Middle East. Despite the president's innate caution, when Lebanon became increasingly volatile during 1958, he did put "boots on the ground" and a strong US military force was landed at Beirut in the first flexing of the Eisenhower Doctrine. "With orders to occupy key strategic sites, the situation stabilized, and the force was withdrawn by October. This is a clear demonstration of the great importance the US placed in maintaining a Western status quo in Lebanon amid the crisis spreading across the Middle East" (Boyd).

The group comprises:

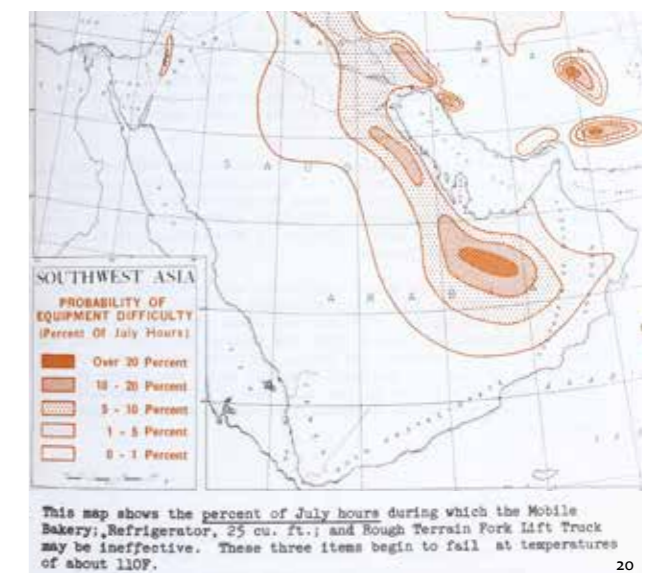
- i) **HENSCHEL, Austin.** Southwest Asia: Environment and its Relationship to Military Activities (Technical Report EP-118, Project Reference 7-83-01-007). Natick, Massachusetts: Headquarters, Quartermaster Research & Engineering Command, US Army, 1959. Rare in commerce; although well represented institutionally (26 locations traced: 24 US, 1 Canada, 1 UK), the Distribution List after p. 97 indicates a very limited run of 112 copies. That the recipients are senior officers and military institutions affirms that this is a technical paper for a select group rather than an "operations manual" or "handbook" that would likely have had far wider circulation.
- ii) **HENSCHEL, Austin; M. P. Caulfield.** Southwest Asia: Environment and its Relationship to Military Activities (FMFRP [Fleet Marine Force Reference Publication] 0-56, PCN 140 000560 00). Quantico, Virginia: Department of the Navy, US Marine Corps, 1990. Just two locations on WorldCat (New York State Library; Library of the Marine Corps). This is a reduced version of Henschel's 1959 paper, retaining the same title page and reference number. It adds a new 2-page foreword (dated 5 Nov 1990) by Major General M. P. Caulfield, US Marine Corps, Deputy Commander for Warfighting, Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Quantico,

- Virginia. Caulfield recognizes how much of Henschel's report remains valid and has not been improved upon.
- iii) **KRAUSE, Paul; M. P. Caulfield.** The Environment and its Effects on Materiel, Personnel, and Operations with Special Emphasis on the Middle East (FMFRP 0-59, PCN 140 000590 00). Quantico, Virginia: Department of the Navy, US Marine Corps, 1990. Extremely rare, with only five locations on WorldCat, all US military (US Army Engineer Research and Development Center; Air Force Weather Service; Library of the Marine Corps; USAITAC Intelligence & Threat Ref. Div.; Joint Training & Analysis Training Center). Caulfield explains the urgent need for Krause's report, its application and limitations: "FMFRP 0-59 was prepared by Mr Paul Krause of the US Army Engineer Topographic Laboratories to fill the need raised by Operation Desert Shield [the military build-up of August 1990 to January 1991] for a brief manual which orients commanders and soldiers on the problems associated with military operations in Saudi Arabia. FMFRP 0-59 was originally published in September 1990 as *Operation Handbook 0-59*. Because the need for information in this handbook arose suddenly and without warning, much of the material included in this handbook is drawn from draft documents and old documents. Consequently, while the general nature of the problems described is correct, specific solutions mentioned in the book may not in practice be adequate. This manual offers some well-founded theories which have given those operating in deserts the professional judgement to be effective" (Foreword, 19 Oct. 1990).
- iv) **SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING DEPARTMENT; T. E. Sheets.** Intelligence Brief: Southwest Asia (MCI 02.01); [and:] Intelligence Brief: Southwest Asia – Readings (MCI 02.01). Arlington, Virginia: US Marine Corps Institute, 1991. Extremely rare: Worldcat records only the 1998 reissue of the Text but does not give a location; and 1 of Readings (US Army War College); there is no reference to the complete 2 vol. set.

5 works, quarto. Original buff or red printed wrappers. Maps, charts and diagrams throughout. Overall in very good condition. ♣ Clark M. Blatteis, Duncan Mitchell, Nigel A. S. Taylor, eds, *Thermal Physiology: A Worldwide History*, 2022; John Whiteclay Chambers II, ed., *The Oxford Companion to American Military History*, 1999; Frank Schubert & Theresa Kraus, *The Whirlwind War: The United States Army in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm*, 1995.

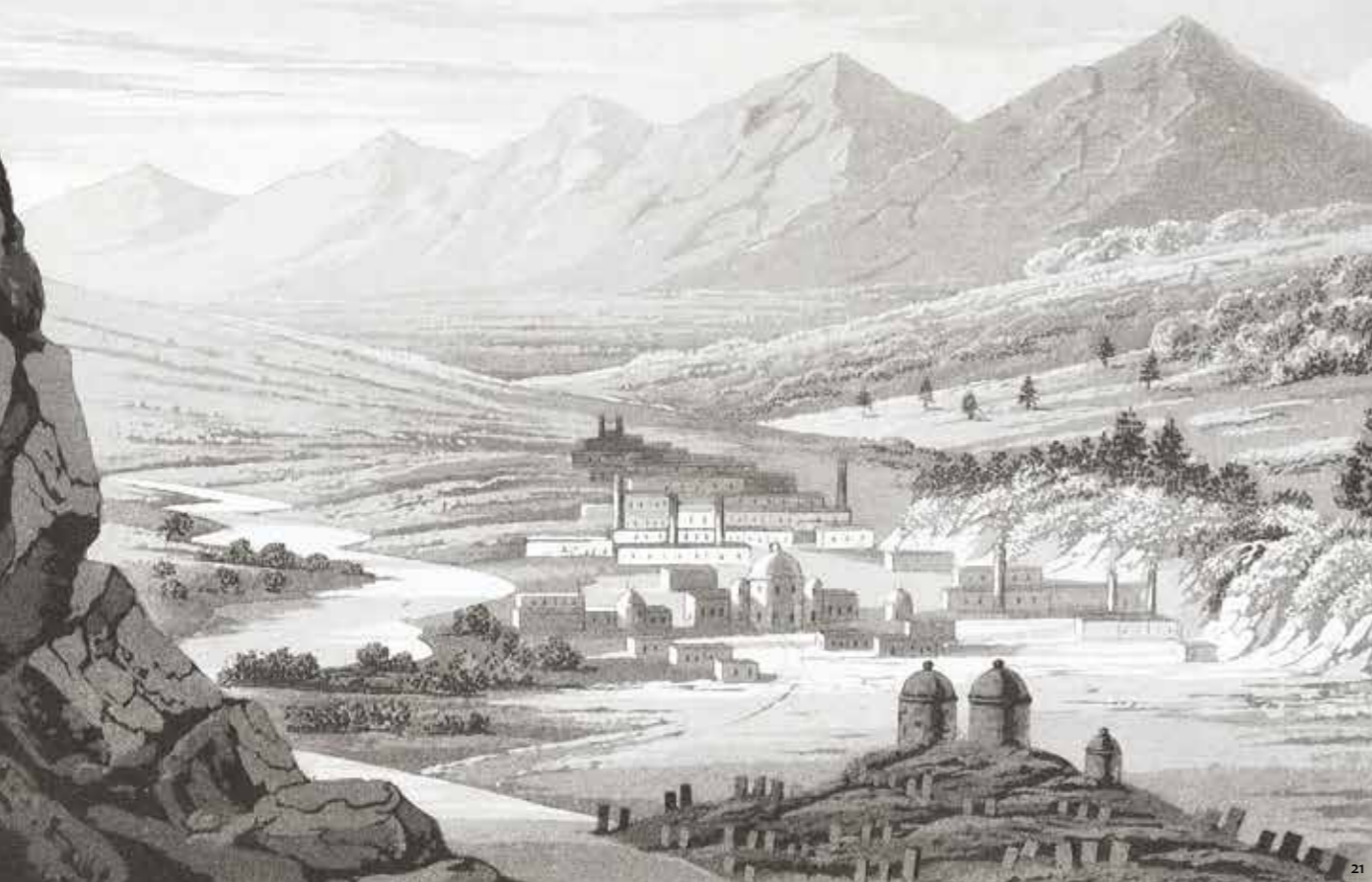
£20,000

[160406]



20

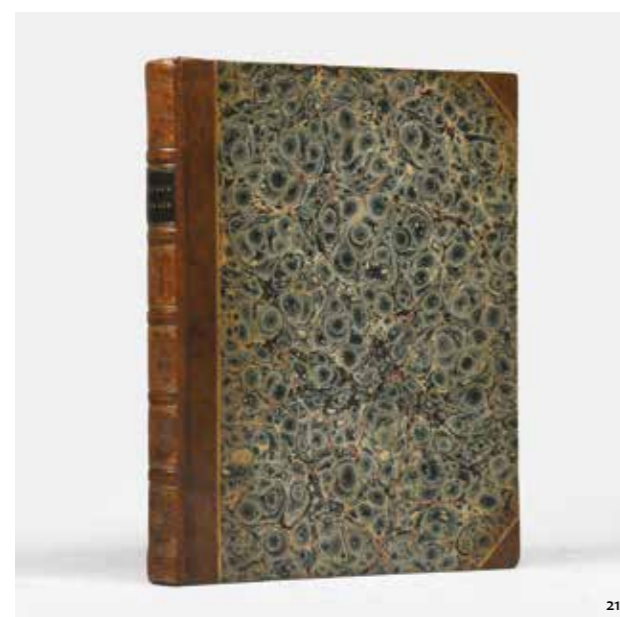




**21**  
**HEUDE, William.** *A Voyage up the Persian Gulf, and a Journey Overland from India to England in 1817.* London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1819

**FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF THE BEDOUIN: “HE APPEARED THE LORD OF CREATION”**

First edition of this engagingly written and handsome quarto travelogue, French and Dutch translations of which were



21

published in 1820. Heude first visits Muscat and its hinterland before sailing up the Gulf to Basra, then taking the Shatt al-Arab and the Euphrates.

In the Gulf Heude sails on the *Fuzil Kureem* (“an Arab ship of 350 tons”), putting in at Muscat (“a constant bustle and activity”), where he gives a memorable description of the local Arabs: “each after the manner of his tribe, or his own convenience, with a curved asgailee, a matchlock, or a pike . . . the wild Bedouin might be distinguished . . . by a striped kerchief surrounded with lashes of whip-chord, and flying loosely round his head; by a coarse shirt, a square striped cumlin over his shoulders, and a chubook [*chubuq*, a smoking pipe]; [they are] wild and uncontrolled; with a quick burning eye, an animated and restless countenance; he appeared the lord of creation, and was even in his physiognomy the lawless robber of a desert land” (p. 22). He visits a mosque and the slave market (“slaves are treated with a degree of humanity that would do honour to our climes”), before sailing for Hormuz. A discussion of piracy follows: “the Joassmees [*Qasimi*] of Rass al Kymer, being . . . intimately connected with the Wahabees . . . our government has felt reluctant to engage in hostilities, and hence the impunity they boast”. For the journey up the Shatt al-Arab, Heude kits himself out in “the Arab dress”, packing a few shirts, “my regimentals, a carpet, blanket, and a few papers in two canvas saddle-bags”. He pays a visit to “Shaik Hamood” of the “Montific” Bedouin and gives a vivid description of a feast. Chapter VI he devotes to Arabia, the Bedouin, remarks on the camel and Arabian horse (including “its fitness for our Cavalry investigated”); and chapter IX to Kurdistan.

The well-connected and extravagantly named William James Wentworth La Chesnez Heude (1789–1825) was born in



22

**22**  
**HÜSEYİN HÜSNÜ.** *Necd Kıtasının Ahvâl-i Umûmiyesi* (“General Report on the Najd Region”). Istanbul: Matbaa-i Ebüzziya, 1328 H / 1910 CE

**FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT OF THE SAUDI RECAPTURE OF RIYADH**

First and only edition of this detailed regional report by a Turkish officer sent to head the Ottoman forces supporting Ibn Rashid in his ill-fated efforts to defeat the Wahhabi insurgency. Ibn Saud’s success in retaking of the capital in 1902 is now celebrated as a key moment in the founding of the modern Saudi state. Just two locations are traced institutionally (Leiden and Princeton), and no other copy recorded on the market.

An experienced soldier who had served in the Russo-Turkish War (1877–78), Hüsnü apparently wrote his report in 1906, the year that Ibn Saud took control of Qassim, but it was not published until 1912, the tenth anniversary of Ibn Saud’s decisive ploy at Riyadh, and just a year before, with the support of the Ikhwan, he took control of al-Hasa, an Ottoman garrison since 1871. It is a text that encompasses the period of Ottoman decline and Saudi ascendancy in the region. Not only is Hüsnü’s report important for his witness and participation in the military and geo-political events of the period, but he also brought a particular sensitivity to his meticulous record that reveals “how the conditions lived in the axis of human-geography and climate have an effect on the shaping of all areas of life” (Özocak, p. 121).

Özocak concludes that Hüsnü’s account of the essentials of life in Najd is a fundamental source for the understanding of the importance and influence of Wahhabism in the region: “In the course of his duties as an officer in the campaign against the Wahhabis Hüseyin Hüsnü made a valuable contribution through his meticulous observations of primary evidence . . . Deserts determine the character of the geography and climate of Najd, but the influence of the desert is not limited to geography and climate, it can also be seen profoundly in the temperament of the residents of the region and their attitudes to daily life . . . Despite the many inevitable transformations wrought in the region by the undeniable changes, technological and other, in the period since 1900, Hüsnü’s testimony remains of real importance. Transformations in geography do not alter the necessity of looking to the past in order to understand the issue of Wahhabism, presently one of the most discussed topics in the region and in the Islamic world . . . Hüsnü’s work is highlighted in order to understand the roots of Saudi Arabia and Central Arabia, the centre of Wahhabism” (p. 140).

Octavo. Professionally rebound in Shell pattern marbled wrappers, new spine label. Housed in a black cloth flat-back box by the Chelsea Bindery. With large colour folding and full-page map at rear, the larger encompassing the area between Basra and Kuwait in the north, Riyadh in the south and Medina to the west. Contents lightly toned, a few creases to the folding map, but overall very good. ¶ Özzer Özocak, “Vehhabi Cografiyasini Anlamka: Hüseyin Hüsnü’nün Necd İzlenimleri” (“Understanding Wahhabi Geography: Hüseyin Hüsnü’s Najd Impressions”), in *Akademik Matbuat – Journal of Social Research*, 5, 2, November 2021.

Rouen to a French father and an English mother; he was the grandson of Lady Harriet Sturgeon (*née* Watson-Wentworth, sister of the second marquis of Rockingham). He joined the Madras army as a cadet in 1804, or as he puts it in his preface was “bred in camps from my fifteenth year”; was promoted lieutenant in 1807; captain 1818, when he was with the 46th Madras Native Infantry (that regiment becoming the 2nd Battalion 23rd Madras NI in 1819). His book is dedicated to William Wentworth Fitzwilliam, second Earl Fitzwilliam, to whom he appears to have been related and describes as “the generous friend who brought me up”, and mentions his “kind aunt” Lady Charlotte Wentworth, the earl’s wife. Otherwise, little is known of Heude, who, like his wife and two young daughters, died in India; his son going on to have a career as a surgeon with the Indian Army.

The attractive plates depict “Korna in the Garden of Eden” (Al-Qurnah, southern Iraq), and three views near present day Sulaymaniyah in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq: “Opening into the Valley of Sulimaney”, “Sulimaney, the Capital of Kurdistan”, and “Remarkable Tombs in Kurdistan”.

Quarto (271 × 210 mm). Contemporary half calf, spine with five low raised bands, compartments decorated with blind foliate decoration radiating from a central gilt rosette, dark green label, sides and corners trimmed with thick-and-thin gilt fillets, Shell pattern marbled sides, drab brown endpapers, red speckled edges. Plain aquatint frontispiece and 3 similar plates by Thomas Fielding. Binding professionally and judiciously refurbished, light offsetting from plates to letterpress, scattered foxing. A very good, well-margined copy, in an attractive period binding. ¶ Blackmer 811; Wilson, p. 96; not in Ghani. *The Monthly Review*, Vol. XCI, pp. 278–283.

£10,000

[144872]

£15,000

[156768]





23

**23**  
**IBN TUFAYL, Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Malik; POCOKE, Edward (trans.)** *Philosophus Autodidactus sive Epistola Abi Jaafar, Ebn Tophail de Hai Ebn Yokdhan* ("The Self-Taught Philosopher, or, the Epistle"). Oxford: H. Hall, 1671

**"A BOOK TRULY WORTH READING"**

First edition of this notably scarce and important translation of a work "of extraordinary interest" (ODNB). This copy has a fine provenance, being from the library of the philosopher James Harris (1709–1780), a "lesser-known champion of Arab history and literature . . . [who] displays none of the arrogance and superiority which one finds in English writings of a later date" (Walker).

Ibn Tufayl (1109–1185) was a Spanish Muslim who served as court physician to Abu Ya'qub Yusuf, Almohad ruler of Morocco and Andalusia, "the only one of the early Muwahhid [Almohad] caliphs to display an interest in philosophy" (Conrad, p. 13). It was while employed at Yusuf's court that Ibn Tufayl composed the present work, which "reflects Neoplatonic elements picked up, inter alia from two works by al-Ghazali: *al-Munqidh min al-dalal* ["The Deliverer from Error"] and *Mishkat al-anwar* ["The Niche of Light"]; Ibn Sina's [Kitab] *al-Isharat wa'l-tanbihat* ["Book of Pointers and Reminders"] and his *Kitab al-Shifa'* ["Book of Healing"] are both important sources of ideas and direct quotations, not only in Ibn Tufayl's conception of Neoplatonic philosophy, but also in his psychology and thinking on cognition. Perhaps most interesting of all, the very act of communicating his philosophical message in the form of an allegorical tale reflects an attitude toward demonstrative validity grounded squarely – if not explicitly, on the *Poetics* of Aristotle and al-Farabi's commentary on this work . . . Not less important is the dimension of Sufi theosophy" (ibid., pp. 14–16).



23

"On one level, the Tufaylian narrative is an adventure story: an abandoned infant, Hayy ibn Yaqzan ["Alive son of Awake"], grows up on an uninhabited island where he is nurtured by a gazelle . . . [and] discovers the laws of the universe, eventually achieving a mystical state. His meeting with Absal, someone from another island – civilized this time – leads to his contact with society. This contact is not fruitful, and both men return to [their] original island[s] to live happily ever after" (Conrad, p. 53). The work has been identified as a possible source for Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* (1719), the origin of the philosophical novel and the *Entwicklungsroman*, as well as a key influence on the development of Enlightenment thought, and in particular Locke's *Essay on Human Understanding*: "One could call this work, with perfect justification, a case study for the main thesis of Locke's *Essay*" (Russell, p. 224).

Notionally the work of the younger Edward Pococke, in fact the project was "conceived, supervised, and partly written by his father", also Edward (1604–1691), "the finest European Arabist of his time" (ODNB). Edward senior "had long before prepared an English translation, of which fragments survive among his notes, and was apparently about to publish it in 1660. However, that earlier project came to nothing, perhaps because of fears that the work might appear too controversial, since it can be read as exalting the power of human reason to attain knowledge of the divine without the aid of revealed religion (it has been condemned as such by both Muslims and Christians). The book engendered lively interest, particularly among deists and Quakers, and versions in English and the vernaculars of Europe were soon made from the younger Pococke's Latin" (ibid.).

Provenance: Harris's ownership inscription on the title page, "Jacobi Harrisii, Sarisberiensis [Salisbury], 1754. Liber lectu vere dignus [A book truly worth reading]". In his *Philosophical Inquiries* of 1781, Harris describes Ibn Tufayl's masterpiece as "that elegant Fiction concerning the self-taught

Philosopher Hai Ebn Yokdan". After education at Salisbury grammar school and Wadham College, Oxford, the well-connected Harris became financially independent on the death of his father in 1731 and devoted himself to philosophical and literary pursuits. Music was a major passion and "much of his energy throughout his life was expended on maintaining regular concerts in Salisbury, with gentlemen amateurs playing alongside professionals from the cathedral and elsewhere" (ODNB).

Small quarto (178 × 179 mm). Recent panelled calf to style, red morocco label. With text in Latin and Arabic. Title page a little soiled, a few side notes just shaved by the binder, old pale tidemark at foot of last few gatherings, minor loss to foot of last leaf (not affecting text). A very good copy presenting handsomely. J Brunet III, 475; ESTC R18819; Wing A152. Laurence Conrad, ed., *The World of Ibn Tufayl*, 1996; G. A. Russell, ed., *The 'Arabick' Interest of the Natural Philosophers in Seventeenth-Century*, 1994; Christopher J. Walker, *Islam and the West: A Dissonant Harmony of Civilisations*, 2005.

£12,500

[162258]

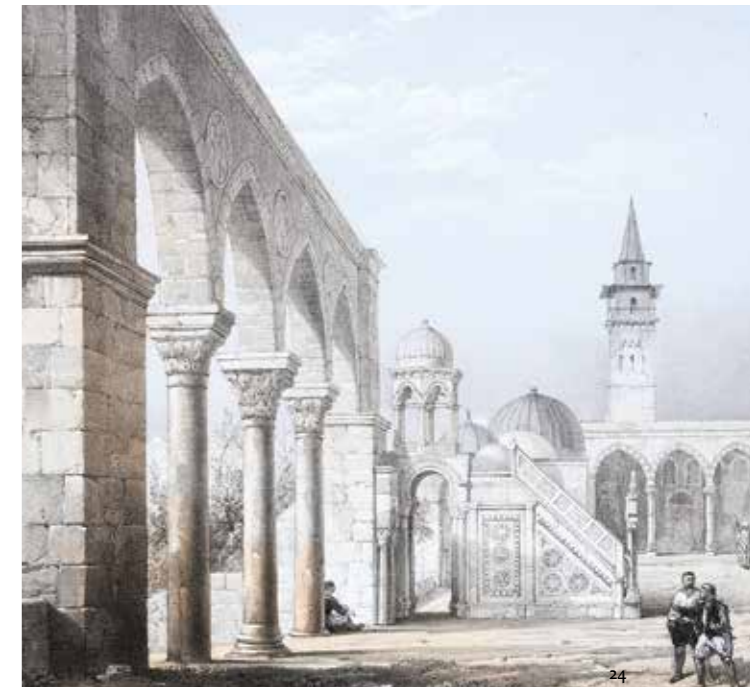
**24**  
**ISAACS, Albert Augustus.** *Four Views of the Mosques and other Objects of Interest occupying the Site of the Temple at Jerusalem.* London: Day & Son, 1 December 1857

**"NO VIEWS OF THESE STRUCTURES HAVE EVER BEEN OBTAINED OR PUBLISHED BEFORE"**

First and only edition of this superb suite of architectural studies from Isaacs' pioneering photography in the region, finely reproduced by Day & Sons. Isaacs made an extensive tour of Palestine in 1856–7, and this was also the subject of his two books: *The Dead Sea* (1857) and *A Pictorial Tour in the Holy Land* (1863). Copies are scarce, with WorldCat recording those at the Museum of Islamic Art (Qatar), V&A, and University of Glasgow only; we have traced only two appearances at auction.

The portfolio contains two images each of the Dome of the Rock – "General View of the Great Mosque of the Sakara" and "The Mosque of the Sakara and the Judgement-Seat of David" – and of the Al-Aqsa Mosque – "Facade of the Mosque El Aksa" and "The Marble Pulpit and Colonnades". Isaacs had in fact been preempted in recording these sites by Joseph-Philibert Girault de Prangey (1804–1892), who made daguerreotypes in Jerusalem in 1844, but which were unknown until the 1920s when they were discovered in a storeroom on his estate.

Albert Augustus Isaacs (1826–1903) was born in Berry Hill, Jamaica, the son of a coffee planter, and was educated at Corpus Christi, Cambridge, receiving a BA in 1851 and an MA in 1854. He then taught at Christ Church, Oxford, and worked as a priest in Peterborough (1850–66) before serving as vicar of Christ Church, Leicester, until 1891. He was noted for his missionary work among the Jewish community. His first visit to Palestine was made around the same time that he took up an interest in photography: "as he explained in his 1857 travelogue, 'We well know how often the pencil is proved to be treacherous and deceptive; while on the other hand the facsimile of the scene must be given by the aid of the photograph. This consideration induced me to determine that . . . I would visit these places, and not only judge for



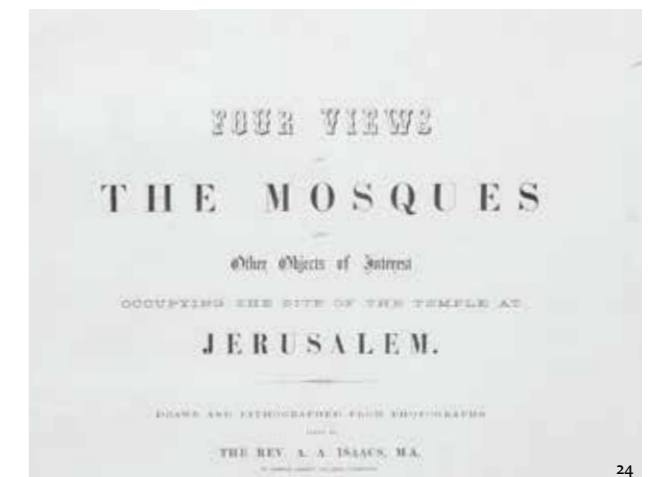
24

myself, but endeavour likewise to give the public the best means of arriving at a just conclusion'. Isaacs did most of his work with waxed-paper negatives, well suited to the hot climate and extended travels that he faced. At some point, the reverend himself underwent a sort of conversion. As Isaacs recalled late in life in a letter to John Ruskin: 'I can speak of this authoritatively, having been the first person (1856) to take any photographs of importance in the Holy Land – and indeed the first who had taken any by the then new and beautiful collodion process'" (approved biography, Metropolitan Museum of Art).

Folio (506 × 344 mm). 4 two-tint lithographs in printed pale greenish yellow card wrappers, spine and rear panel replaced. Front panel of wraps slightly rubbed and soiled, some short edge-splits; the plates with light surface soiling, minor edge-splits and chips as often, now professionally restored, overall very good.

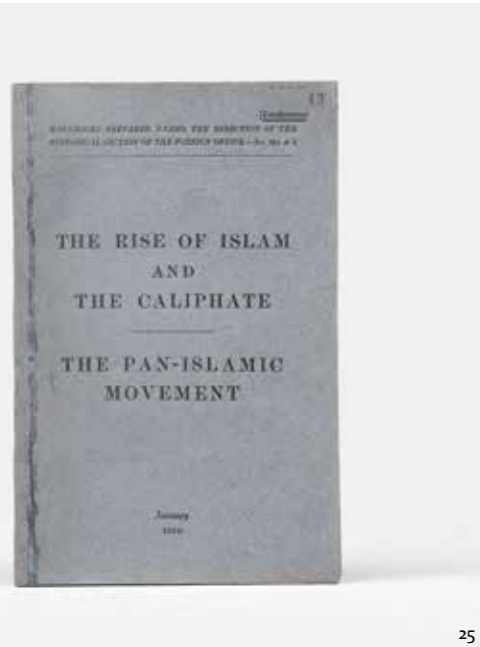
£3,500

[163537]



24





25

**25**  
**ISLAM.** The Rise of Islam and the Caliphate – The Pan-Islamic Movement. London: Foreign Office, 1919

**WESTERN SUSPICIONS OVER THE RISE OF PAN-ISLAMISM**

First edition, rare, marked “Confidential”. This handbook, one of a series prepared by the Historical Section of the Foreign Office for use by delegates of the Allied Nations at the Paris Peace Conference in January 1919, reflects Western fears over the rekindling of Islam.

“Colonial officials widely perceived Islamic renewal movements as a global threat. At the end of the nineteenth century, they became terrified by the perceived dangers of pan-Islamism. Across the world, pan-Islamist agitators spread the ideas of religious solidarity and a united Islamic front against European domination . . . After the First World War, the British struggled with the pan-Islamic Khilafat movement in India” (Motadel, p. 23).

The present handbook provides “a measure of official understanding within Whitehall” on the central issues (Oliver-Dee, p. 99), and includes a brief history of Islam and chapters on “Islam in Africa”, “Muhamaddan Law”, Sufism, “Separate Caliphates and Schisms”, and “The Ottoman Sultan and the Caliphates”. With shrewd foresight, in the spring of 1917, the Foreign Office established a dedicated historical section under the direction of George Prothero (1848–1922), a former president of the Royal Historical Society. Its intention was to compile handbooks for British delegates attending post-war peace conferences. Some 160 studies were eventually prepared for internal circulation – subsequently published by HMSO in green wrappers for general distribution – each providing information on the history, geography, economy, culture, and present situation of participating countries and their colonies. Assistance with data and maps was provided by the Admiralty



26

intelligence division (naval staff), the war trade intelligence department, and the geographical section of the General Staff (military intelligence division) of the War Office. *The Rise of Islam* was reprinted in 1920 along with two other handbooks, *The Rise of the Turks and the Pan-Turanian Movement and Islam in India and Africa*, under the title *Mohammedan History*.

An online search of institutional libraries finds copies at just six locations: British Library, Edinburgh, Oxford, UCLA, US Army War College, and University of New Brunswick. For the Pan-Islamic Movement, see item 44.

Octavo. Original grey printed wrappers, stamped “43” at the head of the front wrapper Wrappers just a little rubbed, front and back panels at some time separated, now skilfully reattached and presenting well. A very good copy. ¶ David Motadel, ed., *Islam and the European Empires*, 2014; Sean Oliver-Dee, *The Caliphate Question: The British Government and Islamic Governance*, 2009.

£7,250

[159308]

**26**  
**KRAFFT, Hugues.** A travers la Turkestan Russe (“Across Russian Turkestan”). Paris: Hachette et Cie, 1902

**PRESENTED TO A DOYEN OF THE ARTS OF ISLAM**

First edition, limited presentation issue. This is a superbly provenanced copy of Krafft’s spectacular, award-winning visual record of the region; inscribed by the author on the recipient’s presentation page to Henri Vever, one of the preeminent European jewellers of the age and a pioneering collector of Islamic and Asian art: “Bon souvenir d’impressions communes, Hugues Krafft”.

Krafft’s inscription, which can be rendered as “happy remembrance of shared impressions”, reflects the two men’s infatuation with the region. In 1891, Vever travelled to Samarkand, Bukhara, and other cities, where he became entranced by the brilliance and richness of Islamic art. With



26



26



26

fellow-collector Georges Marteau, he organized the first exhibition on the art of the Islamic book in Paris in 1912.

Hugues Krafft (1853–1935) was the son of a German businessman who moved to Reims with the intention of entering the Champagne trade. Hugues senior, a tireless traveller and polyglot, joined the House of Louis Roederer as a rather grand overseas representative and was vital in that business’s massive expansion in the latter part of the 19th-century, a period when they created Cristal for Tzar Alexander II. Hugues junior inherited his father’s wanderlust, but not his love of a deal, and spent his life travelling the world recording the places and people that he visited – he was the first to use instantaneous photography during his visit to Japan in 1882–83 – and accumulating a massive collection of ethnographic artefacts, now housed at the Hôtel le Vergeur Museum in Reims. The present work relates to a tour undertaken across what is today Uzbekistan. Having crossed the Caucasus with respected antiquary the Baron de Baye a year or so earlier, Krafft secured the necessary introductions – amongst them to such major figures of the Great Game as Count Nicolai Ignatiev, Political Agent at Bokhara, and General Federov, Military Governor of Samarkand – to enable him to make his projected tour into the recently-annexed Khanates of Russian Turkestan. The result is a genuinely spectacular visual record, accompanied by an authoritative text, and produced to the very highest standards of French publishing of the day.

A *Travers* was reviewed in the *Royal Geographical Society’s Geographical Journal* (Vol. XIX, No. 6) by Willi Rickmer Rickmers, the German geologist and explorer who had travelled to Bokhara and Samarkand in 1894–96, explored the mountains of Eastern Bokhara in 1896–98, and was later to carry out ground-breaking surveys in the Pamirs. Rickmers begins by explaining that he has “a difficult task before him – the necessity of praising without reserve” before going on to remark, “I have wandered through the crowded streets of Bokhara city, and my eyes have dwelt on the stately mosques of Samarkand.

M. Krafft reproduces these scenes for me as none have done before . . . When the artist touches the chord, memory responds.” The images portray the remarkable scenery of the region, pay considerable attention to the unique architecture, but most strongly represented are portraits: “The portraits are splendid . . . Dwellings, dress, and occupations are depicted with exhaustive thoroughness, and we are instructed in every detail of the day’s work or pleasure. Many are rare views, so difficult to obtain, of religious ceremonies, of crowds and festivities, or of the demi-monde of Samarkand”. Rickmers concludes on an elegiac note: “The day may come when the brilliant hues on the khalat of the Bokhariot merchant shall yield to European uniformity of costume, or when the courtesan of Baikabak will wear last year’s spring fashions from Paris. Then the full importance, the immense value of M. Krafft’s beautiful book will be appreciated with tenfold intensity by those who came too late to have seen the days of old, and by those who can still recall them”. Krafft’s images were rendered in superb and finely detailed photogravure by Paul Dujardin (1843–1913), one of the leading exponents of the craft.

Folio (343 × 245 mm). Presentation binding of dark red russia, yellow morocco label with onlay lettering in red and gilt and with ornate filigree embossed metal cartouches, gilt leather head- and tailbands, inset panels on both boards in green sheep, covers with similar metal cartouches, endpapers in an Uzbek fabric pattern, top edge gilt, others uncut, red silk bookmark. Photogravure portrait frontispiece of Krafft, 69 similar plates with captioned tissue guards, folding coloured map at end, 94 illustrations of equal quality in the text. Slightly rubbed, a few scuffs and judicious repairs, covers sunned at head, occasional finger soiling, internally clean and bright. A very good copy, with printed slip inserted at the half-title, noting that the book won the Médaille d’Or du Prix Léon Dewez de la Société de Géographie de Paris and was “couronne par l’Academie Francaise” (crowned by l’Academie Francaise). ¶ Yakushi (1994) K316. Colin Harding, “I is for Instantaneous: Capturing Movement for the First Time”, National Science + Media Museum website; Raymond Koechlin, *Souvenirs d’un vieil amateur d’art de l’Extrême Orient*, 1930.

£7,250

[160476]





27

**27**  
**KUWAIT; OIL.** Photograph of Bedouin at prayer, presented to the chairman of Gulf Oil. [Kuwait: 1958]

**A GIFT TO A VETERAN OF THE KUWAITI OIL INDUSTRY**

This evocative image was likely captured at dawn and shows two Bedouin engaged in the daily Fajr prayer, both wearing the traditional shemagh headdress. Although not marked as such, this was presented to William K. Whiteford (1900–1968), president of Gulf Oil, in 1958 – the 20th anniversary of the discovery of oil in Kuwait.

In 1934 Gulf Oil formed an alliance with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company to create the Kuwait Oil Company. It received concession rights in 1934, started drilling in 1936, and discovered oil two years later in the massive Burgan oil field. In 1957, Whiteford was described by *Time* magazine as “burly, aggressive Bill Whiteford, who started as an oilfield roughneck out of Stanford University, was brought into Gulf in 1951 from the presidency of Canada’s British American Oil Co., Ltd., made chief administrative officer in 1953 under [Sidney A.] Swensrud, who moved up from president to board chairman. Whiteford shook up Gulf’s management, strengthened its domestic and Western Hemisphere holdings, firmly but unofficially took over much of the executive authority”. 1958 was also the year in which Whiteford published a short in-house history, *Gulf and the World Oil Industry*. The image of Bedouin at their sunrise prayers may be an intentional homage to the dawn of the Kuwaiti oil industry.

Original colour photograph, measuring 232 × 347 mm; mounted and glazed in brown wood frame by the Kendrick Bellamy Company, Denver, overall 407 × 507 mm. Pencilled date below framer’s label “5–14–57”. Light damp staining to bottom edge of mount, a few scratches to frame, and minor loss to backing. Overall in excellent condition. **¶** *Time*, 25 March 1957.

**£1,500** [163043]

**28**  
**LAWRENCE, T. E.** *The Foundations of Arab Revolt*. London: Privately printed, 1924

**“IT WAS AN ARAB WAR WAGED AND LED BY ARABS FOR AN ARAB AIM IN ARABIA”**



28

Robin Buxton’s copy, with the original mailing envelope addressed to him, of the famously rare first state of the prospectus for *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, which includes the controversial first chapter subsequently omitted from all lifetime editions.

Philip O’Brien, Lawrence’s award-winning bibliographer, remarks that “about 100 copies were circulated in 1924 to friends and prospective purchasers of *Seven Pillars*”. O’Brien locates copies at four institutional libraries only: British Library, Bodleian, Harvard, and the Harry Ransom Center at University of Texas. The second state, privately printed in 1925 and sent to subscribers in May of that year, was completely reset and omitted the first chapter.

“In order to produce the subscription edition of *Seven Pillars of Wisdom* Lawrence set up a printing company in which he became a nominal partner. He then employed a trainee printer, Manning Pike, who had been introduced to him by Eric Kennington. As a first step, Pike set up a number of specimen pages in alternate type sizes. After one of these had been chosen work began on typesetting the revised text. At the end of September 1924 a small number of proofs of the ‘Introductory’ book (chapters I–VIII) were circulated for comment. Seeking technical criticism of the typography and press-work, Lawrence sent copies to St John Hornby and Sydney Cockerell. Other copies went to friends who had backed the projected subscription edition, such as D. G. Hogarth and Lawrence’s banker R. V. Buxton. For literary judgment he sent a copy to Bernard Shaw . . . Few copies of this proof survive. It has a particular interest because it shows the text as it stood prior to Bernard Shaw’s criticisms. In particular, it is the only source for Lawrence’s revised text of the first chapter, suppressed at this stage on Shaw’s advice. The proof also contains libellous paragraphs for which Shaw produced alternative drafts, identical in length so as to minimise the cost of re-setting” (Wilson, NPG, p. 154).

The first chapter was first published in part in *The Letters of T. E. Lawrence* (1938) and in full in *Oriental Assembly* (1939). David Garnett, editor of the *Letters*, describes it as “one of the most moving things Lawrence ever wrote”, before turning Lawrence’s words to address the wider issue of disillusionment with the war and the betrayal of a generation, and lessening Lawrence’s frank expression of the truth, as he saw it, of his part in the betrayal of the Arabs. Lawrence’s statement in this expunged chapter that the Arab Revolt was “an Arab war waged and led by Arabs for



28

an Arab aim in Arabia” could not be clearer. Lawrence believed he was aiding their aim to make “a new nation, to restore a lost influence” and, in a vivid phrase, to build “an inspired dreampalace of their national thoughts”, continuing: “So high an aim called out the inherent nobility of their minds, and made them play a generous part in events; but when we won, it was charged against me that the British petrol royalties in Mesopotamia were become dubious, and French colonial policy ruined in the Levant. I am afraid that I hope so.”

Lawrence James, acclaimed biographer of Lawrence, writes in ODNB that “Lawrence had not misled the Arabs, although he later wrote in *Seven Pillars* that he had worn a ‘mantle of fraud’ throughout the campaign. He had never been a plenipotentiary. The Arab leadership knew from the Anglophobe Egyptian press and Soviet Russia’s revelations of secret allied diplomacy in December 1917 that the allies had agreed to partition the Turkish empire. None the less Lawrence continued to feel a burden of shame in having been an accomplice to what he believed to have been a cynical betrayal of the Arabs”.

Provenance: Robert “Robin” Buxton DSO (1883–1953), soldier, banker, and cricketer; with the original mailing envelope addressed to him. During the Arab Revolt, Buxton, who, like Lawrence, had studied history at Oxford, served as an officer with the Imperial Camel Corps, working hand-in-glove with Lawrence; he is mentioned several times in *Seven Pillars*, perhaps most memorably in Chapter XCIX (“Buxton was an old

Sudan official, speaking Arabic, and understanding nomadic ways; very patient, good-humoured, sympathetic”) and in the description in Chapter CI of the attack at Mudowwara (“Buxton a moment later called ‘Walk-march!’ to his men, and the four hundred camels, rising like one and roaring like the day of Judgement, started off”). After the war he became Lawrence’s bank manager and was closely involved in the financing of *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*. In fact, it was Buxton who suggested the scheme of an expensive subscriber’s edition.

The present copy is the only one that has appeared at auction, having come from the exceptional Lawrence collection of Colonel P. L. Bradfer-Lawrence (1917–2005), bibliophile and member of the Roxburghe Club (sold at Sotheby’s, 13 July 2006, lot 241). During the Second World War Bradfer-Lawrence served with 7 Field Company Royal Engineers in France, North Africa, Italy and Greece. Like Buxton, he was a keen cricketer.

Octavo. 44 pp. Original off-white wrappers, with original mailing envelope, postmarked London 28 April 1925, addressed to Lt. Col. R. V. Buxton DSO. Housed in a custom green quarter morocco solander box. Eric Kennington’s “Gadfly” illustration of Lawrence at p. 44, historiated initials by Edward Wadsworth. General signs of light handling, some moderate creasing, a few marks to back of box but overall very good. **¶** O’Brien A035. Jeremy Wilson, *Lawrence of Arabia: The Authorised Biography of T. E. Lawrence*, 1989; Jeremy Wilson, T. E. Lawrence, NPG exhibition catalogue, 1988.

**£65,000** [157770]





29

**29**  
**LAWRENCE, T. E.** *Seven Pillars of Wisdom. A Triumph.*  
 [London: privately printed by Manning Pike and C. J. Hodgson,]  
 1926

**PRESENTED TO "ONE OF THE ARCHITECTS" OF SEVEN PILLARS**

The author's own proof copy, which was later given by him to George Bernard Shaw's wife, Charlotte, his most enthusiastic early supporter, and containing several annotations, including an ink curl mark at the foot of pages 119, 176, and 536, a large pencil mark on the inner margin of page 525, and the pencilled word "extra" on the inner margin of page 527.

This is the copy described by O'Brien: "One copy (23.3 × 18.8 cm) bound in black pigskin, all edges black, with no plates. Thought to be Lawrence's proof copy." That this is Lawrence's own proof is confirmed by his correspondence with Charlotte Shaw, published after O'Brien's bibliography. Lawrence had nine proof copies prepared from spoiled sheets, including one sent to himself as "A/c Shaw". Before Lawrence left for India at the end of 1926, he gave this proof to Charlotte Shaw, but asked her to return it to him. On his recall from Miramshah in 1929, Charlotte asked to borrow it again, wanting a manageable copy to read during a trip to Italy. In a letter of 18 March 1929, Lawrence writes: "Yes, it would be easy to cut down the S.P. into a smaller and handier size . . . but imagine anyone wanting it 'handy to read'. Sounds like a bed-side book . . . There is no vandalism in connection with modern books: and personally, if I could afford it, and wanted it, I wouldn't hesitate to have a 1st Folio Shakespeare cut up into separate plays for my private reading."

In order to lend it to her, Lawrence retrieved it from Charles Douglas St Leger, a partner at Sir Herbert Baker's office, where the first draft of *Seven Pillars* was written. In a letter of 12 April 1929, he reassures Charlotte: "Of course you shall have the cut-down S.P.

and any other S.P. you want! You were one of the architects. I hope St. Ledger [sic] will bring it round to you in time."

The relationship between T. E. Lawrence and Charlotte Shaw has been described by Rhoda Nathan as "a species of spiritual love affair, overcoming the 20-year gap in age and the disparity of their upbringing and life patterns". When Lawrence sent the first draft of his lengthy manuscript to Bernard Shaw asking for editorial advice, Shaw replied he had no time, but Charlotte declared herself to be "mad keen" to read it. She wrote to Lawrence on 31 December 1922 in fervent encouragement: "Now is it conceivable, imaginable, that a man who could write the *Seven Pillars* can have any doubts about it? If you don't know it is a 'great book' what is the use of telling you so . . . It is one of the most amazingly individual documents that has ever been written: there is no 'style' because it is above and beyond anything so silly".

Provenance: Charlotte Shaw (1857–1943); acquired by the American bookdealer Jacob Schwartz, probably sometime after the death of George Bernard Shaw in 1950; sold by him to Stanley Bray (1907–1995), managing director of Sangorski & Sutcliffe, who had the folding case made; sold by Bray in 1963 to Moses Harry Mushlin, book runner and specialist in Shaw; sold by Mushlin around August 1963 to the Canadian urologist and collector Dr E. Bruce Tovee (1914–1989); sold at auction, Christie's New York, 7 December 1990, lot 6; Spiro Family, auction, Christie's New York, 26 February 2004, lot 97.

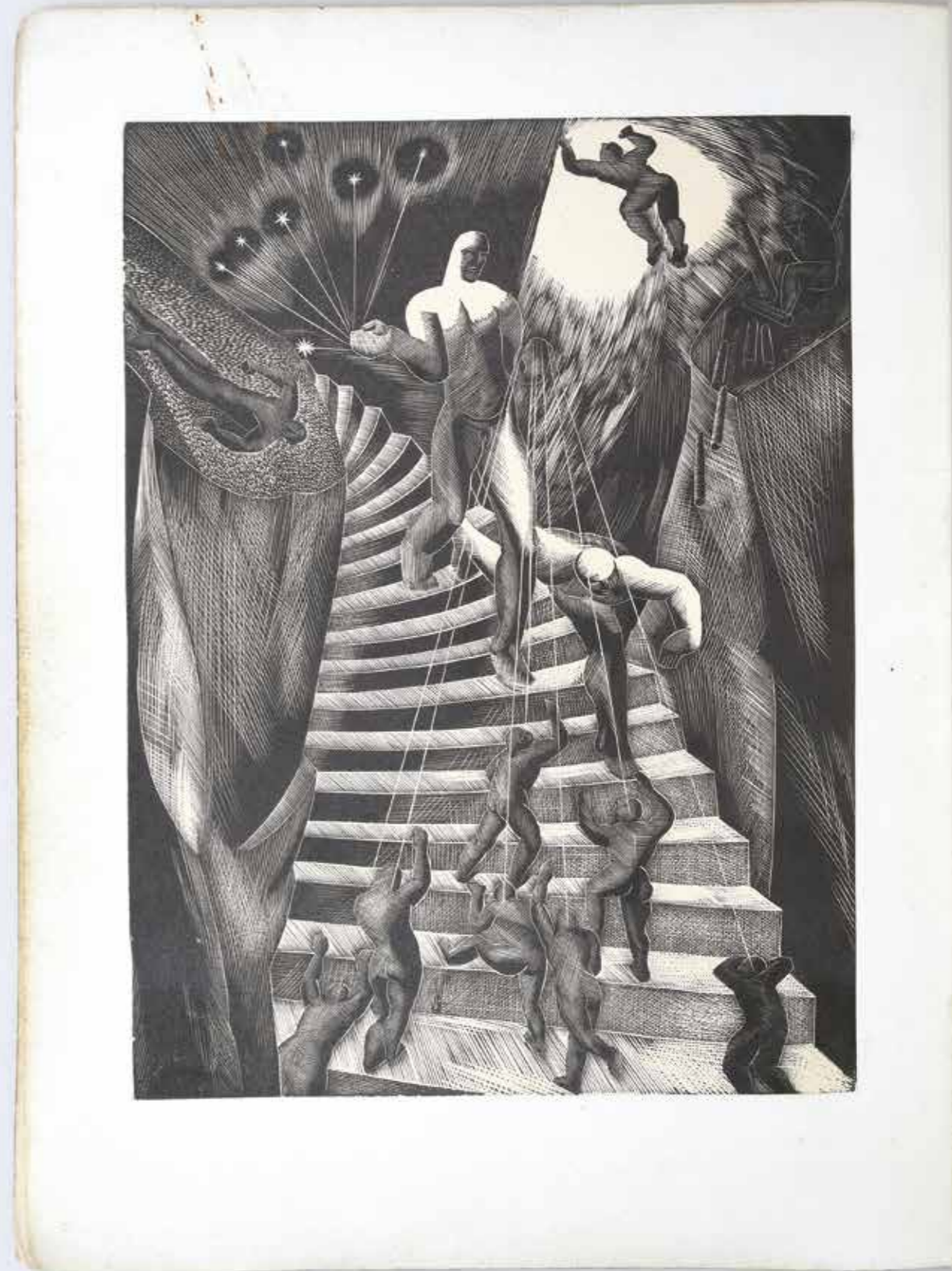
Quarto (trimmed by the binder to 233 × 180 mm from the usual size of 254 × 190 mm). Original black pigskin specially bound for the author, plain white endpapers, black edges. Housed in a custom orange red morocco folding case by Sangorski & Sutcliffe. Bound, as usual for proof copies, without the 66 plates, pictorial endpapers, and folding maps found in regular copies, some of the woodcut text illustrations and decorative initials imperfectly printed. With the very rare Blair Hughes-Stanton woodcut illustrating the dedicatory poem, printed on heavier stock than the india proof paper used in the other four recorded copies with it, trimmed and pasted to the front free endpaper verso. Extremities lightly rubbed, a little minor surface whitening to sides from waxy residue affecting the varnish, small rust mark from paperclip at head of blank preceding title, a few minor spots to the extreme lower margin of the first 200 pages, a very good copy. ♪ O'Brien A040. Rhoda Nathan, "Kindred Spirits: Charlotte Shaw & T.E. Lawrence", *The Independent Shavian*, Vol. 45, No. 1/3, 2008, pp. 28–34; Jeremy Wilson, *Lawrence of Arabia: The Authorised Biography of T. E. Lawrence*, 1989. The proof copies are noted in a Lawrence manuscript (now at the University of Texas) entitled "History of *Seven Pillars*", printed in facsimile in the *Texas Quarterly*, vol. V, no. 3, Autumn 1962.

£97,500

[161076]

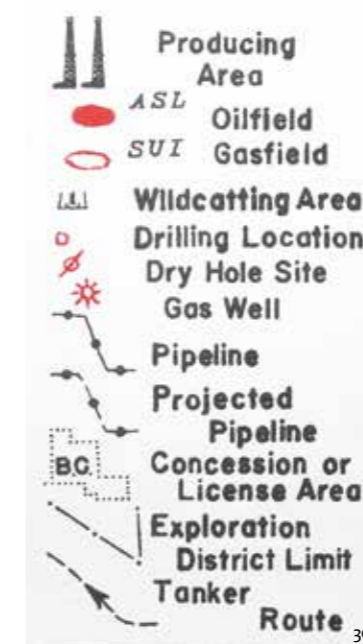
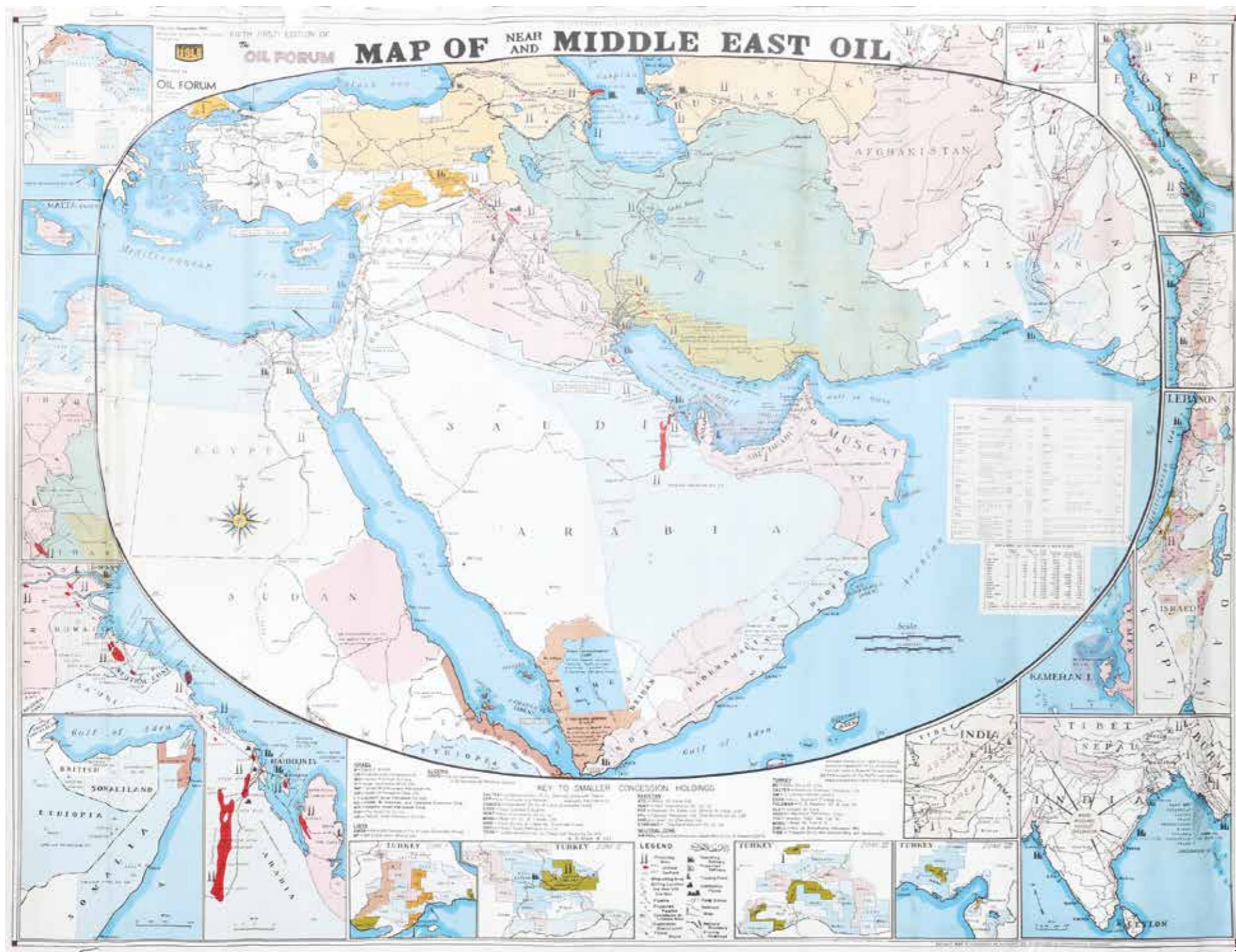


29



29





30  
**LISLE, Brian Orchard; THE OIL FORUM.** The Oil Forum Map of Near and Middle East Oil. Fort Worth, Texas: The Oil Forum, November 1956  
 Extremely rare, genuinely imposing and highly attractive map that showcases the petroleum industry across the Middle East and adjacent regions. It is the fifth, and apparently earliest known, edition of a sequence of maps on the subject produced

in Fort Worth, Texas, by Brian Orchard Lisle, a flamboyant and well-known oil trade insider, founder of industry-leading magazine *The Oil Forum*.  
 Employing vivid colours, this map offers an unrivalled visual record of the state of play in the oil industry at a critical stage in its development, when the oil assets of Iran, Iraq, and Kuwait were still controlled by British concerns, although being challenged by nationalist movements. The burgeoning American-sponsored industry in Saudi Arabia was on the

culmination of discoveries that would make the country the world's largest oil exporter. It covers an area from the Aegean and Libya in the west, to the frontiers of India in the east, while the Gulf, epicentre of the petroleum world, occupies pride of place. The greatest concentrations of oilfields are located in south-eastern Iran, Kuwait, northern Iraq, the Gulf Coast of Saudi Arabia, and in Bahrain and Qatar, while the Baku oilfields in Soviet Azerbaijan are shown in the far upper area. Of the numerous marginal inset maps the most important

illustrate the ultra-productive Dhahran-Damman area of Saudi Arabia, with the great Ghawar Field, and the nearby petroleum operations in Qatar and Bahrain.

Abu Dhabi occupies a significant place on the map. HH Sheikh Shakhbout, the Ruler of Abu Dhabi, had granted its first oil concession in 1939, to Petroleum Development (Trucial Coast) Ltd (PDTC) – which is prominently named on the map and was the only major high-profile business of its kind operating in Abu Dhabi, earning it the epithet “ash-Sharika”, or “The Company”.

The creator of the map, Brian Orchard Lisle (1915–2004), is an enigmatic figure, described in *A History of the Twentieth Century in 100 Maps* as “an English-born Second World War pilot and later kayaking champion”. In fact, he was born in New York to English parents, his father being “an internationally known journalist in the petroleum and marine industry” and publisher of *International Oilman* (obituary in *The Monitor*, 2 December 1959). Brian Lisle joined the staff of *World Petroleum* in 1934, becoming assistant editor in 1936. In the war he served in the USAAF, rising to the rank of first lieutenant. He is buried in Dallas-Fort Worth National Cemetery. His enduring legacy is the series of impressive oil maps issued under the aegis of *Oil Forum*: the Caribbean (1952), Northern and Middle Africa (1961), Australasia (1962), and the Far East (1963).

The first edition of this map exists in just one institutional library (Columbia NY), is smaller in size and is titled *The Oil Forum Map of Middle East Oil*. Other editions, which are traceable online, were issued in 1949, 1953 (fourth), 1960, and 1965. Of this 1956 edition, Library Hub records three copies only in the UK (Oxford (two) and Manchester) and ten on WorldCat (nine in North America, BnF only in Europe), with none in any regional collections. Discussing the 1965 iteration in an essay entitled “Magnificent maps that didn’t make the exhibition”, Tom Harper, lead curator of antiquarian mapping at the British Library, makes the salient point that “maps and big business go well together. In the boardroom, as Hollywood confirms, the map is the essential ‘prop’ assisting the giant corporation on its path towards world domination, acting as a powerful symbol in the most serious money-making spaces . . . The Map of Near and Middle East Oil . . . was updated throughout the 1960s to show, for officials and investors, the increasingly complex networks of ownership and influence, concessions, oilfields, refineries and pipelines in the decade prior to the oil boom of the 1970s. It is a mesmerising mish-mash of tables, statistics, symbols, borders, lines, colours and patterns. Utterly incomprehensible to the lay viewer, and that is exactly the point of the map; it speaks to the initiated in their own language”.

Colour print on matt-finish paper, 965 × 127 mm. A few small chips of loss to upper left neatline, an abrasion with a tiny hole lower left, some light irregular vertical folds, a few closed short tears. A good, bright example.  
 ¶ Tom Harper, “Magnificent maps that didn’t make the exhibition”, British Library, 2 September 2010, available online; Frauke Heard-Bey, *Abu Dhabi, The United Arab Emirates and the Gulf Region: Fifty Years of Transformation*, 2016; Atef Suleiman, *The Petroleum Experience of Abu Dhabi*, 2000.

£14,500

[163176]





31

**LUYNES, Honoré Théodorice d'Albert, duc de.** *Voyage d'exploration a la Mer Morte a Petra et sur rive gauche du Jourdain.* Paris: Arthus Bertrand, 1874

**AN INCUNABLE OF PHOTO-MECHANICALLY ILLUSTRATED BOOKS**

Rare complete set, conspicuously well-preserved, of “the first systematic attempt to survey and photograph the geological features and cities of the Dead Sea basin in present-day Jordan, the expedition was among the most important scientific and archaeological missions of the 19th century” (Getty). Parr and Badger describes the portfolio as “one of the finest photo-mechanically printed books of the era”.

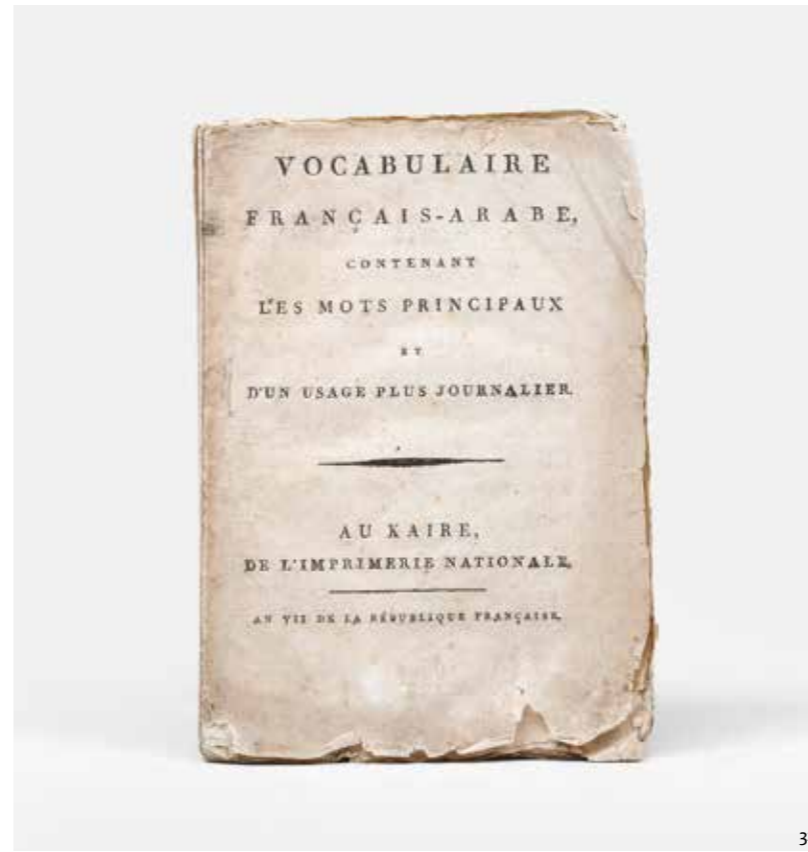
This monumental work is notable for the 64 high-quality photogravure plates of the portfolio, among the earliest published photographs of Jordan and the Dead Sea basin. In 1856, de Luynes had sponsored a competition with the Société française de photographie to discover the best and most practical system of photo-mechanically reproducing photographs, an initiative that is credited with launching the development of the photobook. One of the participants in the contest was Charles Nègre, and although he did not win the 7,000-franc prize, de Luynes selected him in 1865 to reproduce the photographs by Vignes and Jardin, published in this official account of the expedition, paying him 23,250 francs for the commission.

*Voyage d'exploration a la Mer Morte* was published posthumously and seen through the press by de Luynes's grandson, the ninth duke, and the Comte de Vogüé. Volume I comprises de Luynes's own narrative; the second, Vignes's account of Petra and Palmyra, coupled with that of a separate expedition, also sponsored by de Luynes, from Jerusalem to Karak and Chaubak (Shoubak, site of the crusader castle of Montréal), by the archaeologist Christophe Edouard Mauss and the photographer and Arabist Henri Sauvaire; volume III comprises geological observations by Lartet.

4 volumes including atlas, folio. Original light blue printed wrappers; the atlas in original portfolio of printed boards with dark green diaper cloth spine, hessian ties. 14 plates in the text volumes (including 2 double-page colour maps & 2 double-page colour cross-sections), wood engravings in the text; the atlas with 85 plates and maps, including 2 folding coloured maps; 1 engraved plate of the expedition's vessel; 64 photogravure plates by Charles Nègre after photographs by Louis Vignes and Jardin (illustrating the de Luynes expedition) numbered 1–64 (including one double-paged plate); 18 plates (numbered 1–18), including four maps and plans (one double-page), and 14 tinted lithographed plates by Eugene Cicéri after photographs by Vignes and Sauvaire (illustrating the Mauss expedition). Wrappers with minor chips or tears to extremities, portfolio with occasional marks and small repair to front cover, lacking one tie and starting at inner hinges, some foxing as usual to contents and wrappers, untrimmed and largely unopened. A very good set. ♣ Hannavy, *Encyclopedia of Nineteenth-Century Photography I*, pp. 982–5 (Nègre); Parr & Badger I, p. 33; Röhrlich 2824 (calling for only 86 plates). Not in Blackmer or Atabey.

£19,500

[162350]



32

32

**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

**THE FIRST ARABIC DICTIONARY PRINTED IN THE ARAB WORLD**

First and only edition of the first separately published French-Arabic lexicon. It is exceedingly rare, with no appearances in auction records; an online institutional search locates just four complete copies: Bibliothèque municipale de Lyon, Oxford, Cambridge (both mistakenly giving the date as 1799), and Qatar National Library; the copy at the Bibliothèque nationale de France lacks the title page.

The *Vocabulaire* was printed at the Imprimerie in its first year of operation and was evidently intended to aid the members of Napoleon's expedition in communicating with the local population. Napoleon saw the printing press as an integral part of his conquest strategy and established this capability immediately after his arrival in Alexandria. The Imprimerie's printing press was brought to Cairo by Napoleon's invading forces in 1798. It was the third press established in Ottoman lands, following Muteferrika's Dar al-Tiba'ah al-Ma'murah in Istanbul, which produced works in Ottoman Turkish, and then 'Abd Allah Zakhir's press at the monastery of St John the Baptist at Dayr al-Shuwayr in Lebanon, which operated between 1743 and 1899 and

printed Christian missionary texts in Arabic. Although discontinued only two years later in 1800, the Imprimerie was the direct inspiration for the Bulaq Press, founded by Egypt's modernizing ruler Muhammad Ali Basha in 1819; the first press under Muslim (rather than Christian) auspices to use Arabic types to produce Arabic works, as opposed to Turkish. It became the centre of Arabic printing outside Europe in the 19th century.

The content is divided into three parts. In the first section, the author gives useful instructions as to the correct pronunciation of certain Arabic letters and of Arabic words and phrases, which are given in Latin transliteration throughout the volume. The second section contains the main dictionary and vocabulary. The words and phrases are organized by subjects (numbers, sizes and weights, time, clothing, professions, military terms, sickness, animals, plants, antiques, and monuments, among others). The final section contains a selection of common phrases, mostly dedicated to local cuisine, meat, vegetables, and seasonings used in the Arab world. Others refer to the challenges of everyday life: “J'ai faim” (I am hungry); “Quand partez-vous?” (When do you leave?); “Etrillez mon cheval” (brush my horse); “Irez-vous à cheval?” (Will you go on horse?), and so on. The dictionary contains 25 contemporary annotations and additions in ink, demonstrating its practical use at the time. They appear to be Arabic words spelled out phonetically or possibly suggestions for alternative phrases.

This pocket-size dictionary is attributed to Jean-Joseph Marcel (1776–1854), an engineer and the expedition's official printer. He was one of the most important savants who accompanied Napoleon's campaign in Egypt, and supervised the moving of the printing press from Alexandria to Cairo, after Napoleon's conquest of the latter. Marcel was also a seminal figure in the field of Egyptology, and is credited as the first person to identify the demotic script on the Rosetta Stone. He also worked out how to use the Stone as a printing block, thus precipitating its distribution among the scholars of Europe and its eventual deciphering by Champollion two decades later.

There appear to have been two previous efforts at a French-Arabic dictionary. The French orientalist Barthelemy d'Herbelot de Molainville (1625–1695) published *Bibliothèque Orientale* in 1697. This work included a lexicon of Arabic words translated into French. The Bibliothèque nationale de France owns a manuscript from 1701 with a French-Arabic vocabulary, *Grammaire arabe, en français, avec un vocabulaire*. However, neither of these were individually published lexicons.

This exceptional rarity remains one of the most valuable documents from Napoleon's Imprimerie in Egypt.

Duodecimo. Stitched as issued. Housed in custom purplish blue crushed morocco solander box, by H & H Bindery, Glendale CA., with their gilt stamp. Sporadic foxing and toning, minor damp staining to the bottom margin of initial leaves, pencilled number on front wrapper, occasional marginal chips or tears, slight loss to A3 and final leaf, C4 with closed tear affecting text. A very good copy of an ephemeral publication. ♣ Schnurrer 141.

£37,500

[163088]





33

**33**  
**MARIGNY, François Augier de.** *The History of the Arabians, under the Government of the Caliphs . . .* Translated from the French, with Additional Notes. London: Printed for T. Payne, D. Wilson and T. Durham, 1758

First edition in English, originally published at Paris in 1750, decidedly uncommon and presented here in an attractive period binding. This is an important history, covering the period from the foundation of Islam down to the death of the last Abbasid caliph Al-Musta'sim (reigned 1242–1258), executed following the Mongol sack of Baghdad.

The Abbé François Augier de Marigny (c.1690–1762), who knew no Arabic, based his work on Barthelemy Herbelot's *Bibliothèque orientale* (1697), which in turn drew on the immense Arabic bibliography, the *Kashf al-Zumun* by the 17th-century Ottoman polymath Hadji Khalifa (Katip Çelebi). A popular work aimed at a general readership, it was translated into German by the writer and philosopher Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, who defended Marigny from criticism "on the grounds that he had used the best non-Arabic sources then available, and that a history of this kind is much better than no history at all. But the real motive for his defense . . . is his own sympathy with the Islamic world and his desire to publicise Marigny's positive account of Arab civilisation" (Nisbet, p. 154).

4 volumes, octavo (210 × 125 mm). Contemporary marbled calf, decorative gilt spines with red and green twin labels, gilt single fillet panel to covers, decorative gilt turn-ins, Nonpareil pattern endpapers. With 4 letterpress tables in vol. I. Contemporary bookplate (baron's coronet surmounting an initial "C"). Head and tail of spines chipped, craquelure to spine labels, joints partially split but sound, some wear to corners, scattered foxing, yet this remains a very good set in an attractive period binding. ♣ ESTC T90017. H. B. Nisbet, *Gotthold Ephraim Lessing: His Life, Works & Thought*, 2013.

£2,250

[162082]

34

**MECCA & MEDINA.** "Views of the Two Noble Shrines": an album of photographs of the hajj, the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, and their environs. Mecca: Printed at the expense of Nawab Ali in Babu's al-Salam, 1950s

**NOTABLY UNCOMMON MEMORIAL OF THE HOLY PLACES OF ISLAM**

An attractive selection of sequential views of the hajj. The Mecca-based bookseller Haji Nawab Ali had been distributor of souvenir albums of this type for around half a century. This copy with an appealing "trade" provenance, and in remarkably bright condition.

The album comprises views of the Great Mosque at Mecca with pilgrims circumambulating the Kaaba or prostrate in prayer (4), the cemetery at Mecca (1), the Gates at Safa and Marwa during Sai (2), Khaif Mosque at Mina surrounded by tents (1), views of Arafat including the Mountain of Mercy, mosque, pilgrims and encampments (3), the Mosque at Muzdalifah (1), stoning the pillars representing Satan at Mina (3), the door of the Kaaba opened for prayer inside (1), exterior view of Medina (1), inner views of the Prophet's Mosque (3), the cemetery at Medina with views of the graves of the Prophet's family and uncle Hamza (3), and the Quba Mosque, which at that time lay outside Medina (1).

The laid-in compliments slip reads, "Presented to Capt. Guido Cosulich, Director General, Messrs. Lloyd Triestino, Trieste. (Italy) With Best Compliments from Mohammed Fazil Abdulla Arab, Jeddah (Saudi Arabia)". Cosulich (1887–1962) was a native of the island of Lussino – Austrian at the time of his birth, later Italian, and now Losinj in Croatia – and rose from cabin boy to captain to head of his family's shipping line, and chief of Triestino-Lloyd when Cosulich became the majority stockholders. He was director general from 1937 to 1958, much of the post-war period being taken up with rebuilding, following heavy wartime losses. Around this time Abdulla Arab, an importing distributor and commission merchant operating in Dammam and Al Khobar (*Foreign Commerce Weekly*, Vol. 67, 1962), was also operating as Hedjazi agent for LM Ericsson in Jeddah; it was almost certainly he who made the translations of the captions as a courtesy to a respected contact or prospective client.



34



34

Landscape octavo (170 × 230 mm). Red sand-grain cloth comb-bound album, with Arabic lettering in silver as above. 24 silver-gelatin prints, captioned in the negative in Arabic, typed compliments slip and 3-page English descriptive captioning loosely inserted. Just a little rubbed, very good indeed. ♣ For another album issued by Haji Nawab Ali see Qatar National Library (QNL 00028261).

£8,750

[159482]

35

**MOBERLY, Frederick James.** *Operations in Persia 1914–1919.* [London: Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence, 1929]

**THE BRITISH ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST WAR FOR OIL**

Rare first and sole contemporary edition, classified as Confidential. Moberly's study was never officially issued in Britain; of a print run of 500 copies, 150, classified as Secret, were sent to India – where they were either destroyed or quietly monsooned to pieces – and 50 were distributed to various official libraries in Britain, the rest of the print run was pulped.

A current online search shows just three locations in the UK (British Library, Imperial War Museum, and the National Archives); perhaps three in Australia (War Memorial, Defence Force Academy Library, and Australian National University); a copy at the NZ Defence Force HQ, and two copies in North America: University of Calgary and Library and Archives Canada (the latter misdated to 1922). No copies traced at auction.

Inevitably extremely uncommon, when copies do emerge they usually show their heritage as either Indian or library copies, or both, only too clearly; this is an unusually well-preserved copy. A highly desirable regional study.

Octavo. Original red diapered cloth, spine lettered in gilt. Housed in black cloth, drop-back box. With 6 plates, 13 folding maps, 3 in an end-pocket. Spine sunned as usual, press number in black ink at tail, contents lightly toned, overall a very good copy.

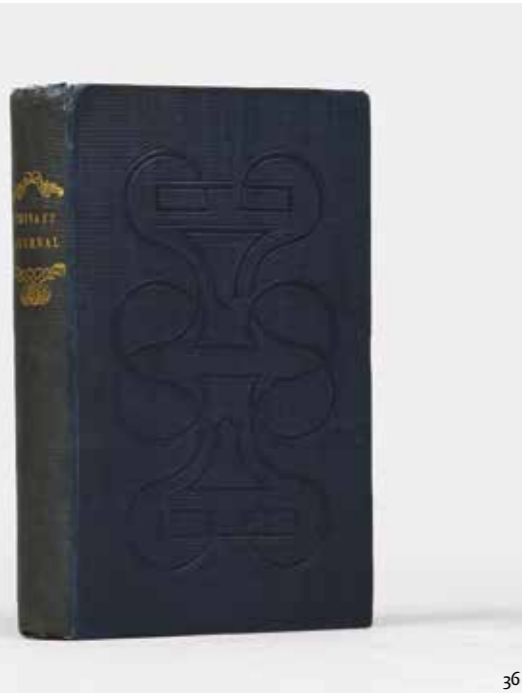
£6,500

[159309]



35





36

**36**  
**MONTEFIORE, Judith.** *Private Journal of a Visit to Egypt and Palestine, by way of Italy and the Mediterranean.* (Not published.) London: printed by Joseph Rickerby, 1836

**MONTEFIORE'S RARE PRIVATELY PRINTED ACCOUNT OF HER PILGRIMAGE TO THE HOLY LAND**

Extremely uncommon first edition of "the first account in English by a Jewish woman traveller" (Robinson), printed for circulation to family and friends but never formally published; a fresh copy in the original cloth. We can trace thirteen copies in institutions worldwide, and only two appearances in auction records.

Renowned for her charitable endeavours, Judith Montefiore (1784–1862) travelled extensively in the course of international relief work, alongside her husband Moses. Both were lifelong advocates for Jewish culture and tolerance. Fluent in French, German, Hebrew, and Italian, Judith kept extensive diaries recounting their journeys, which included five trips in all to Palestine. Of these, only her honeymoon diaries and two travel journals are extant. She was also the author of the first Jewish cookery book in English, *The Jewish Manual* (1846), published 15 years before Mrs Beeton's classic.

The *Private Journal* covers the Montefiores' first trip to the Holy Land. Beginning in May 1827, they travelled overland to Italy and by sea to Malta, Cairo, and Jaffa, before entering Jerusalem on 17 October. Judith was "profoundly affected on first reaching the city: 'our feelings of gratitude are indescribable' (*Private Journal*, 192). Attired in 'bernische and turban', she was afforded extraordinary honours by local residents. She dedicated a venerated Torah scroll in Safed, was made director of a Talmud Torah in Hebron, and acted as a philanthropist in her own right by heading several women's



37

charities" (ODNB). They visited Palestine again in May 1828 before returning to London.

"Within the genre of the travel journal, Montefiore leaves the record of an early Victorian, Anglo-Jewish woman's theological observations, powerful reflections on the relationship between the divine, Jewish history, and the collective spiritual memory of the Jewish people" (Page, p. 125). The *Private Journal* is different to a later journal by Montefiore, printed in 1844, which chronicles a second journey under a near-identical title: *Notes from a Private Journal of a Visit to Egypt and Palestine by Way of Italy and the Mediterranean*. Also designated "Not published", it begins with a journal entry dated 1 November 1838.

Octavo. Original navy horizontally-ribbed cloth, spine lettered and decoratively stamped in gilt, curlicue centrepiece blind-stamped to covers, yellow endpapers. Spine slanted and a touch sunned, ends and corners bruised with some light wear, cloth starting to split at joint ends (short cloth tear at head of spine neatly secured), single pinhole in upper margins of B5–6, internally crisp and clean with occasional light foxing. A very good copy. ♣ British Travel Writing BTW1114; Robinson 168. Israel Bartel, intro., *Private Journal* . . ., 1975; Judith W. Page, "Jerusalem and Jewish Memory: Judith Montefiore's 'Private Journal'", *Victorian Literature and Culture* 27, no. 1, 1999, pp. 125–41.

£6,500 [155122]

**37**  
**MUHAMMAD.** *Shajarah al-Sharīfah. Tarikh Al-Hulafa Al-Rashidin* ("The Noble Tree [i.e. Family Tree of Prophet Muhammad] and History of Rightly Guided Caliphs"). [Most likely Cairo or Istanbul, c.1850]

**BEAUTIFULLY PRODUCED GENEALOGY OF THE PROPHET**

A very striking family tree of the prophet Muhammad, accompanied by a text on the caliphs which concludes with the

Ottoman sultan Abdulmejid I (1839–1861). Embellished with hand-painted gilt decoration which gives the work the appearance of being a manuscript, it is presented here in an extremely unusual contemporary binding now sensitively restored.

The title *Shajarah al-Sharīfah*, literally meaning "The Noble Tree", represents the family tree of the prophet Muhammad. The second part of the book is dedicated to the caliphs, starting with the Rashidun Caliphate. According to the concluding sentences, the text was written in the time of sultan Abdulmejid I and is here mentioned as the last in the chain of caliphs. Our example does not have an imprint with a date nor publisher location, but was probably made in the mid-19th century in Cairo or possibly Istanbul. The first printed edition of *Shajarah al-Sharīfah*, was made in 1833 by the Bulaq press in Cairo (44 pp.), followed by the second around 1840 (also 44 pp.), and mentioning Abdulmejid I as the current sultan (Hsu Cheng Hsiang, no. 422–423). The present edition is most possibly based on the second Bulaq edition. We could not find any other examples in institutional libraries, although the search is difficult due to similarities between titles and the fact that this is not dated.

Quarto (294 × 200 mm), 44 pp. Contemporary sheep professionally and judiciously refurbished, decorative paper inlays to both covers renewed, endleaves of yellow-green and orange foliate-patterned gilt paper. Lithographed Arabic text within gilt frames, hand applied gilt details. Some minor staining, soiling and foxing but overall in very good condition.

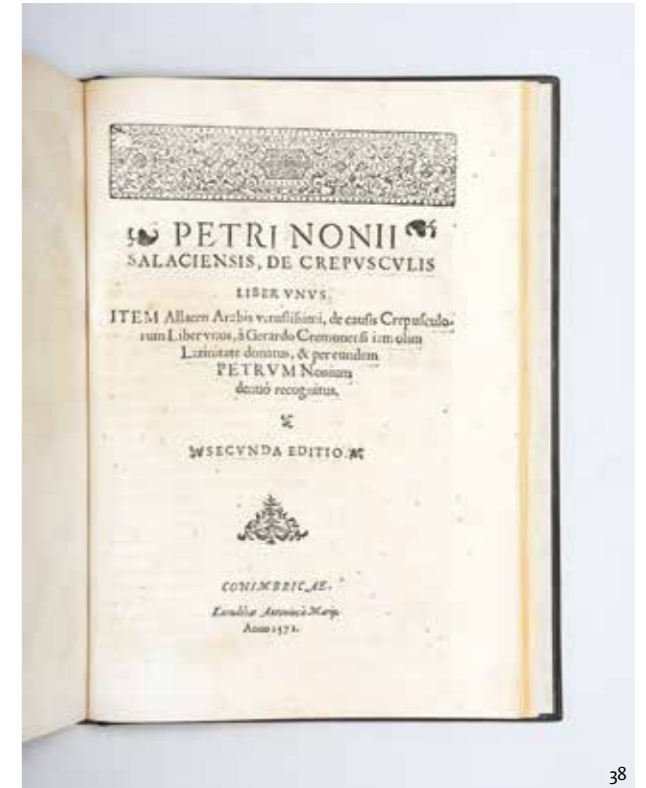
£7,500 [154694]

**38**  
**NUNES, Pedro, & Ibn Mu'adh al-Jayyani.** *De arte atque ratione navigandi libri duo. Eiusdem in theoricas planetarum Georgij Purbachii annotationes . . . Eiusdem De erratis Orontij Finoei liber unus. Eiusdem De crepusculis lib. I cum libello Allacen De causis crepusculorum.* Coimbra: António de Mariz, 1573

**INFLUENTIAL ARAB TRACT ON THE DURATION OF TWILIGHT AND THE HEIGHT OF THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE**

Second collected edition, correcting the first published in 1566, of writings by the foremost Portuguese mathematician and navigational theorist of the 16th century. Of Jewish descent, Nunes (1502–1578) served as royal cosmographer and taught at Lisbon and Coimbra. The two books referred to in the title are revised and enlarged Latin translations of works in which he first described the geometry of rhumb lines or loxodromes, which originally appeared in his 1537 Portuguese version of the *Sphaera mundi* of Joannes de Sacro Bosco; Stillwell characterizes the two together as "the first scientific treatise on navigation."

Next in this collection is his commentary on the planetary theories of Georg Peurbach, followed by his critique of the solutions proposed by the French mathematician Oronce Fine to the classic geometric problems of squaring the circle, trisecting the angle, and doubling the cube. The volume concludes with his treatise on the duration of twilight, which contains a Latin translation of the tract long attributed to the



38

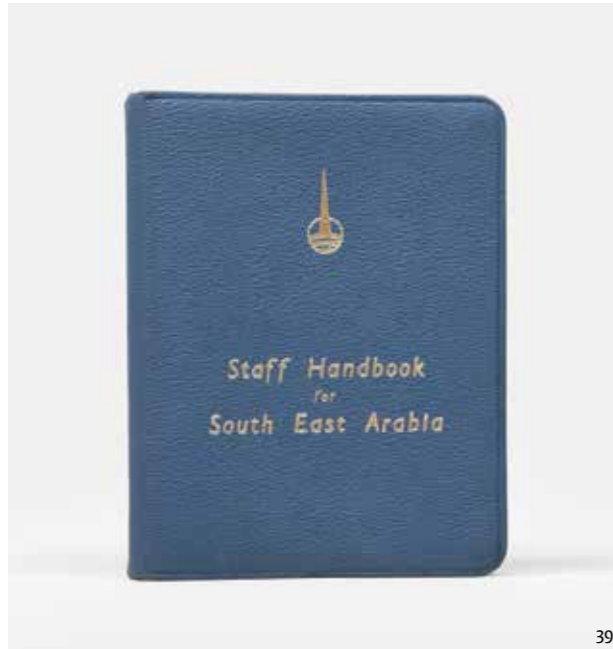
Arab scientist Alhazen (Ibn al-Haytham) on meteorological optics, and a description of the nonius, an instrument Nunes devised to increase the accuracy of astrolabes.

The treatise attributed to Alhazen is in fact the work of Abu 'Abd Allah Muhammad b. Mu'adh al-Jayyani (989–1079), known as Ibn Mu'adh, a mathematician from Cordova, Spain, who wrote the first known separate work on spherical trigonometry, entitled *Kitab majhulat qisi'l-kurah* (*On Unknown Arcs of the Sphere*), all previous works on the subject having treated the subject as an extension of astronomy. However, the work was not translated from Arabic and long remained unknown in the West; European scholars mainly knew Ibn Mu'adh through his astrological tables (*zijat*), which were translated into Latin by Gerard of Cremona and published in Nuremberg in 1549, and his work *De crepusculis*, even if he was not its acknowledged author. In the latter text Ibn Mu'adh calculates the angle of solar depression at the start of dawn and the end of dusk as 18 degrees, inferring on this basis that the Earth's atmosphere extends upwards to a distance of 52 miles, a figure which remained canonical in the West until Kepler.

Folio (275 × 198 mm), in 3 parts, pp. [12], 201 [recte 200]; [2], 56, [2, blank]; [2], 63 [recte 62], [2]; including blank f6 and final leaf with woodcut diagram on recto. Skilfully rebound to style in calf, spine with gilt centre tools between raised bands, sides panelled in blind and tooled in gilt. Woodcut diagrams in the text throughout. Extremities rubbed, front joint cracked and held by inner hinge reinforcement, occasional browning and spotting owing to the paper stock used, a very good copy. ♣ Anselmo 861; DSB X, 160–62; Houzeau & Lancaster 2478; Leitao 10; King Manuel 142; see Grolier/Horblit 80 and Stillwell 717 and 863–64.

£9,500 [138766]





39

**39**  
**OIL EXPLORATION.** Staff Handbook for South East Arabia. [Likely Qatar:] Qatar Petroleum Company, 1959

**SCARCE HANDBOOK FROM THE EARLY YEARS OF THE QATARI OIL BOOM**

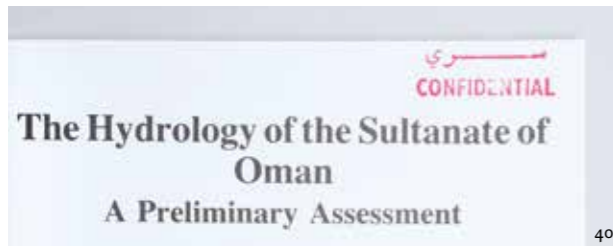
A genuinely rare guide, untraced institutionally and in commerce, with a detailed map showing the extensive network of oilfields, pipelines, and pumping stations traversing the upper portion of the Arabian Peninsula and stretching northwards to Iran and Iraq. Also included is a plan of the Qatar Petroleum Company's sprawling complex at Dukhan, the site of oil drilling since October 1938, with residential quarters, sports pitches, and key services all identified.

Eight sections cover all manner of topics of interest to Western consultants, from compensation and driving tuition to personal leave and Doha's shopping scene.

Duodecimo (153 × 115 mm). Original blue leatherette ring binder with six metal clips, front cover lettered in gilt, housing 34 leaves and 2 folding maps (280 × 440 mm and 275 × 262 mm), map stubs reinforced with white linen tape on verso as issued. Some text printed in red. Couple of contemporary blue ink manuscript corrections in text. Leatherette bright, extremities slightly rubbed and dusty, one clip not fully closing, couple of spots of foxing to maps. A near-fine copy.

£3,750

[162522]



40

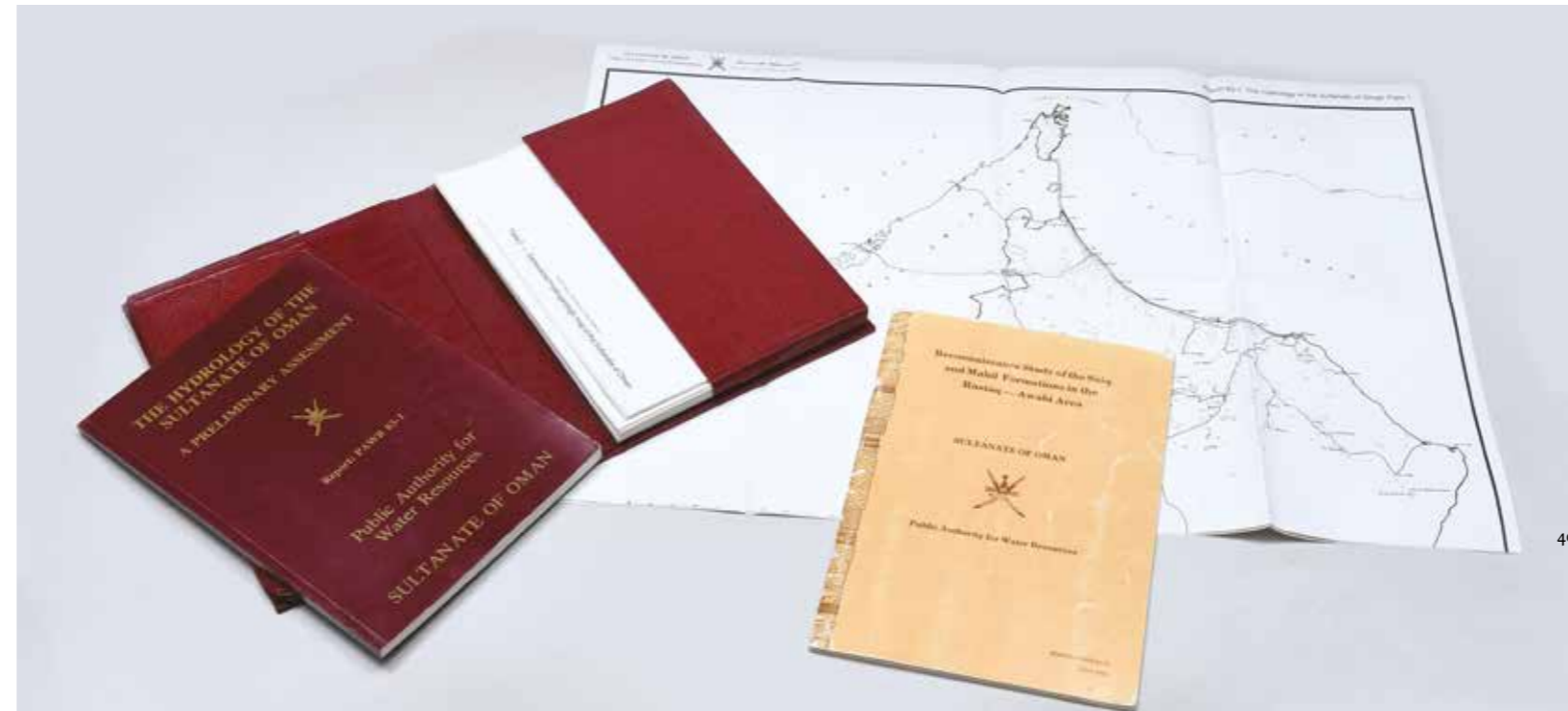
**40**  
**OMAN – DOYEL, William W., and others.** Hydrology of the Sultanate of Oman – A Preliminary Assessment. (Report: PAWR 83-1); [together with:] PIPIRINGOS, George N.; Saleh bin Issa bin Mohamed Al Mazroi; Suleiman bin Nassor bin Suleiman Al Riyami. Reconnaissance Study of the Saiq and Mahil Formations in the Rustaq – Awabi Area (Report: PAWR 84-10). Sultanate of Oman: Public Authority for Water Resources, February 1984 and July 1985

**HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT SITUATION REPORT ON OMANI WATER SUPPLY**

First and only editions, extremely scarce and important, both classified as “Confidential”. The high production values of this flagship document suggest that it was prepared for senior policy makers, VIPs, and leading departmental experts. An online search of institutional libraries finds just two locations for *Hydrology* and four only for the *Reconnaissance Study*.

The regional importance of the exercise is strongly stressed: “The science of hydrology is still in its infancy . . . Nowhere is there adequate hydrologic information for long-term development and management of the water resources. Certain areas have been and are being intensively developed . . . without adequate knowledge . . . At the same time other areas with development potential are not being utilized” (Preliminary Assessment, p. 88).

Oman's Public Authority for Water Resources (PAWR) was formed in 1979, with five district offices (in Sohar, Seeb, Nizwa, Mudhairib, and Salalah) to gather data, monitor, report and advise. Studies had been done since the late 1960s (such as Alexander Gibb's in Northern Oman in 1974, which expressed concerns about the serious deterioration of the water quality in the Al Batinah region due to experimental farms), but these were piecemeal. For this preliminary assessment, PAWR depended on wide cooperation: from the Ministries of Electricity and Water, and Agriculture and Fisheries for data;

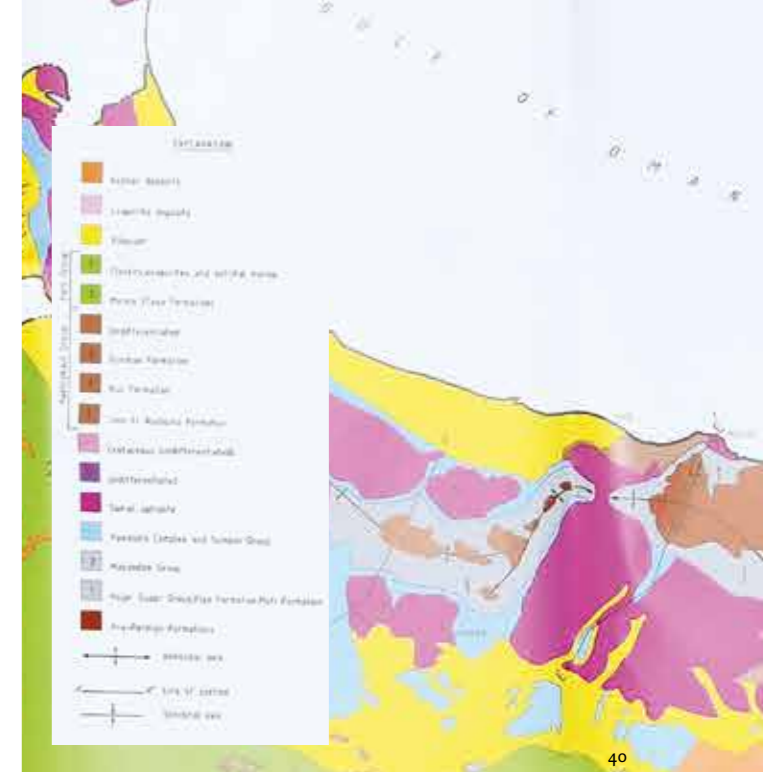


40

local Walis via the Ministry of Interior for drilling; the Police and Ministry of Defence for reconnaissance flights; and in Dhofar, the Wali, Minister of State, and Directorate General of Water Supply and Transport.

The report was the work of James W. Aubel, W. Donald Davison Jr., Charles G. Graf, James R. Jones, and Keith G. Kennedy, five experienced hydrologists working under the direction of William W. Doyel, who had previously been employed by the Office of Water Data Co-ordination of the US Geological Survey. It summarises current knowledge as a first step towards drafting a long overdue countrywide strategy. It covers Musandam (Graf), Batinah (Graf), Northern Oman Mountains (Davison), Wahibah Sands (Jones), Huqf (Jones), Bajada (Aubel), Central Plateau (Aubel), and Southern Oman (Kennedy). Doyel's introduction sketches, inter alia, hydrological principles for non-experts and explains that further reports are needed to build a dynamic picture over time, highlighting changes in use and future challenges.

The findings reveal much not only about geography and climate but also about the adaptation to change of traditional livelihoods. In Musandam, date groves used 15 cubic metres of water a year mostly from dug wells at the coast, whereas water for domestic use inland was collected in birkats (cisterns), while the many small gardens and date groves depended on surface runoff (p. 26). Increasing demand from farms in Al Batinah is exhausting traditional shallow dug wells. Aflaj, traditional irrigation channels, are used in the mountains, although there is growing need for wells (pp. 42 & 60). While it is possible to go almost anywhere on foot or by camel in the Wahibah Sands, the lack of wells had constrained movement and grazing, and pick-up trucks carrying water increased the range for foraging (p. 62). Sparsely populated Huqf was “populated mainly by Bedu. The only village worthy of the name is Duqm”; similarly thinly settled Masirah Island was the site of an airfield (p. 64). Groundwater at Bajada was underused and mainly utilized aflaj. Oil company use here was unknown “but locally is important” (p. 74), while on the Central Plateau it was unknown but believed to be small (p. 78). Use in Southern Oman was generally poorly understood,



40

and better knowledge was necessary with several new regional centres developing (p. 87).

The highly informative loosely inserted maps show data acquisition sites and (in colour) generalized hydrogeology on a national level (both 1:1,250,000), while the regional maps and sections show hydrologic areas, water quality, drainage basins, assumed groundwater flow patterns, and rainfall, hydrographs show individual wells, and aflaj discharge. The additional regional reconnaissance study, made by a local team lead by an experienced US Geological Survey alumnus, gathers the findings of a survey that took place between February and July 1984 and gives a clear idea of how work would have continued to build on the lines laid down by the Preliminary Assessment.

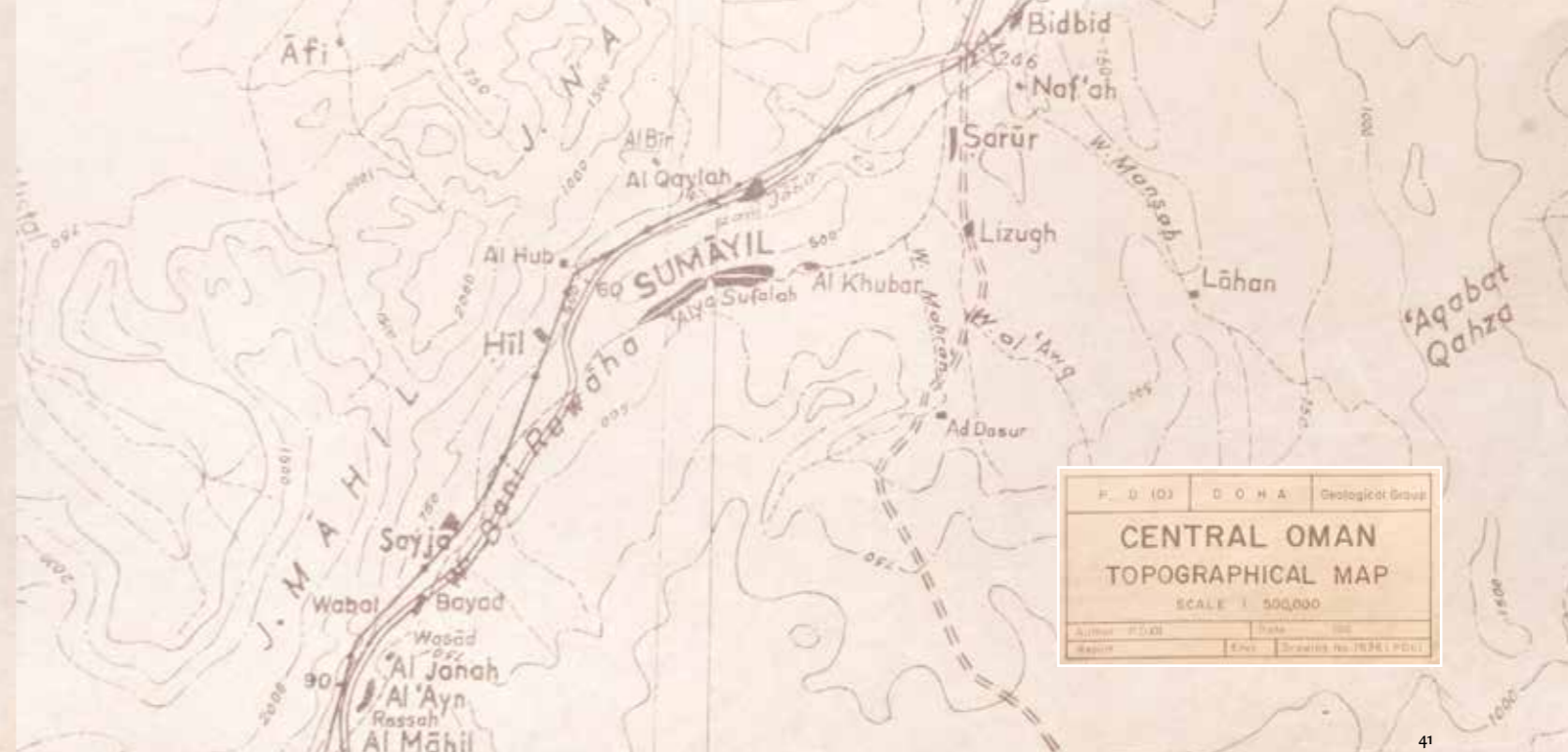
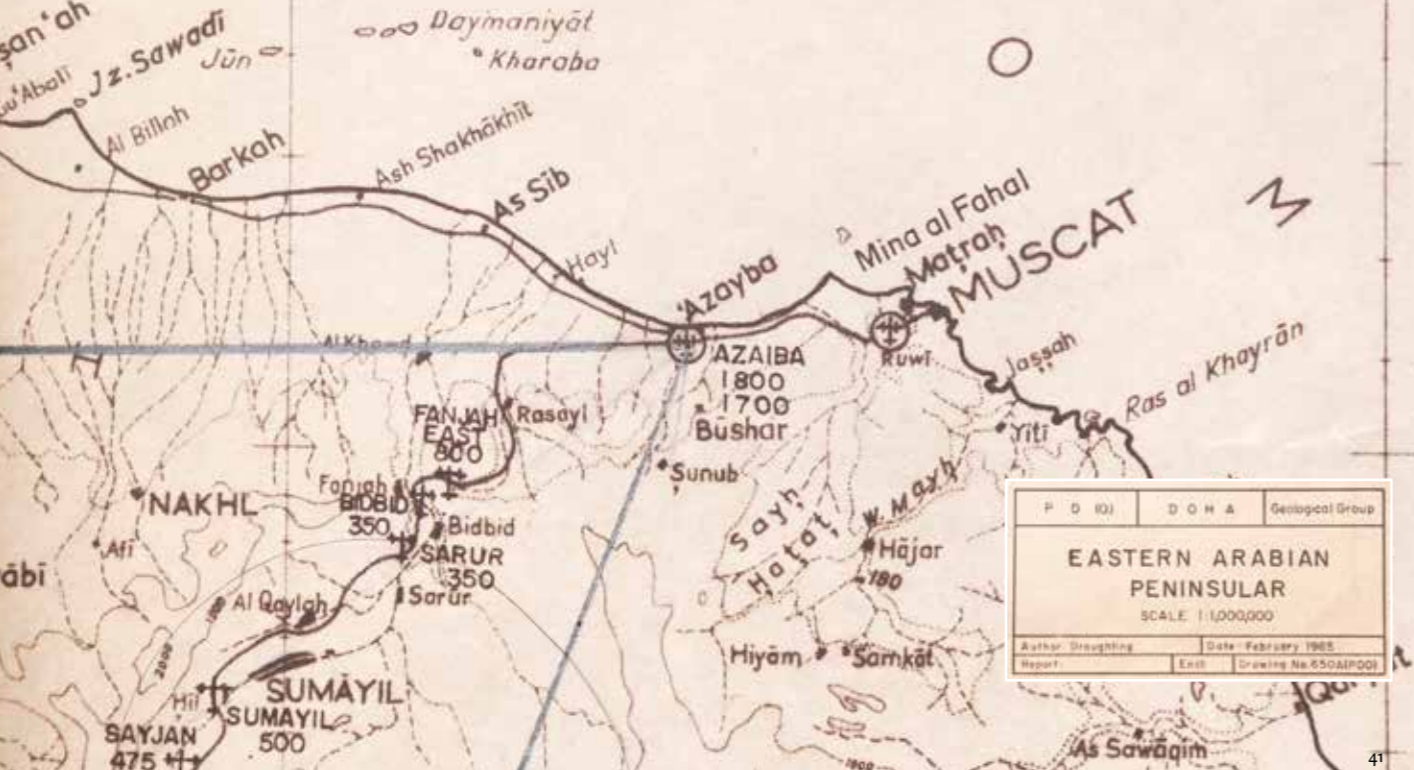
Copies of *Hydrology* traced to the library of the Geological Society of London and the Bibliothèque de Géographie, Sorbonne, only; *Reconnaissance Study* to the Geological Society and additionally Colorado School of Mines, New Mexico State University, and the US Geological Survey National Center.

2 volumes, octavo; the first contained in a red leatherette folder (310 × 220 mm), lettered in gilt, opening to show 2 pockets, one containing the report itself bound in red card wrappers lettered in gilt, the other holding loose maps and sections; the second-named wire stitched in wrappers, text in English, includes an abstract in Arabic. First with colour portrait frontispiece of Sultan Qaboos, bound in together with 21 folding maps, sections and graphs, diagrams to the text, the other pocket containing 14 loose folding sheets with 22 maps, sections and diagrams, as called for (2 measuring 700 × 930 mm, the rest 600 × 840 mm); the subsidiary study with the same portrait frontispiece, numerous plates from colour photographs and maps and drawings to the text, folding sheet with two figures loose in the end-pocket. The first item very good indeed, the second a little rubbed on the wrappers but presenting well; presentation inscription to the title page, evidently from Pipingos, largely obliterated.

£7,500

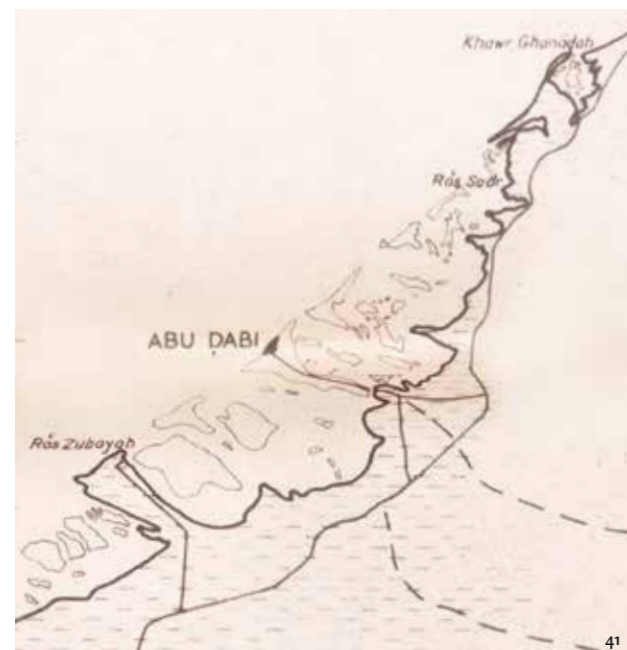
[159483]





41  
**PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT (OMAN).** Eastern Arabian Peninsular. Drawing No. 650A (PDO); [together with:] Central Oman Topographical Map. Drawing No. 1836 PD(O). Desert from PD(O) Surveys, supplemented by K461 (the US Army's Arabia Southeast 1:500,000 map series). Doha: Petroleum Development (Oman), Geological Group, February, 1965 & c.1966

**A PAIR OF MAPS HIGHLIGHTING THE RAPID MID-1960S EXPANSION OF THE OIL INDUSTRY IN THE ARABIAN GULF**



Together these near contiguous, highly detailed Doha-produced maps cover an area from Qatar through the present UAE down the coast of the Gulf of Oman beyond Muscat, offering insights into a significant period in the history of Arabian Gulf oil and state building. Such ephemeral, in-house publications were quickly superseded and discarded, and are consequently extremely scarce, with just one direct comparable recorded on WorldCat.

In 1937 HH Sultan Said bin Taimur granted a concession to International Petroleum Corp (IPC) which created Petroleum Development (Oman) to run it. After a series of fruitless searches, political uncertainty, low oil prices, and disruption by warring tribes, PD(O)'s shareholders withdrew leaving only Shell. In 1961 Shell launched the "last-chance" exploration programme which found oil at Yibal (1962), Natih (1963), and Fahud (1964). In 1966 PD(O) built a pipeline from Fahud to Mina al Fahal, where the first export took place in 1967. The 276-kilometre pipeline to the coast required 60,000 tons of steel pipes.

The Eastern Arabian Peninsula map is dated in February 1965 and outlines Oman's early oil finds while predating the construction of its first significant pipeline and first export. It covers an area encompassing Bahrain, Qatar, the Trucial states of Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Umm al Quwain, Ras al Khaimah, Fujairah, Muscat, and Oman to Ra's Sharbatat on the Arabian Sea. Features include towns, villages, water wells, motor tracks, sands, sabkha, wadis, airfields, and airstrips with runway lengths. For Oman it tracks uncharted territory, including west of Zuliyah near the Saudi border, and smaller gaps, such as Bir Bilagh, and Lekhwair in Liwa.

Importantly it also registers the territorial disputes between Qatar and Abu Dhabi. Some areas are labelled "Q", "AD" or "U" with a note giving the official British position: "HMG consider Q Islands belonging to Qatar, AD Islands belonging to Abu Dhabi, U Uncertain ownership". The islands of Lashat and Shura'awah are labelled "U" but are now part

of Qatar. Halul which had been disputed as of 1960 is here labelled "Q". Moreover, it reflects the Buraimi Dispute (1949–74), a series of covert attempts by Saudi Arabia to influence the loyalties of peoples around the Buraimi oasis. IPC agents were reporting that Saudi ARAMCO geologists were prospecting well outside their territory. This led the British to seek an ally in HH Sheikh Shakhbut bin Sultan Al Nahyan of Abu Dhabi. Although the dispute was still ongoing when this map was printed, it reflects the final outcome with the Saudi Arabia-Abu Dhabi line close to where it is today: Hili, Muwaiji and Al Ain to Abu Dhabi, and Buraimi to Oman. Umm az Zamul is at the point where the three meet. Extensive pencil annotations suggest that the present map functioned as a working copy. No copies traced in on-line institutional searches.

The second map, covering Central Oman, focuses attention on a pivotal moment in Omani oil history. Printed around 1966, it outlines Oman's early oil finds and its first significant pipeline. It is a genuinely scarce production, with just a single copy of an earlier, and consequently less revelatory, edition (1957) traced at Exeter University.

The area shown is bounded by Buraimi and its environs, the Gulf of Oman into the Arabian Sea as far as the tip of Samirah Island, Sahmah North, and Lekhwair, and significantly it includes the borders with Saudi and Abu Dhabi. Details include numerous settlements including Muscat and Nizwa, airports and airstrips, wadis, contours, wells, hills, areas, sands, and sabkha. Oil-related features encompass survey stations, oil wells, dry holes, drilling suspended, drilling wells, and "locations" (likely targeted sites not yet drilled). Other sites include Yibal, where Oman's first commercial oil discovery was made in 1962; Natih, with its second discovery in 1963; Fahud, where oil was discovered in 1964; and the Mina al Fahal seaport, the main oil export terminal.

The date in the title box is incomplete, reading only "196\_". However, from internal evidence it was most likely

printed between 1966 and 1968, as it features the pipeline from Fahud to Mina al Fahal, which was built in 1966, and omits the Hawaysa discovery from 1969. The map also draws on AMS surveys, the Army Map Service was the cartographic agency of the US Department of Defence and the US Army Corps of Engineers from 1941 to 1968, producing maps for the American armed forces around the world. In September 1968 the AMS was redesignated as the US Army Topographic Command, which thereby usefully provides a terminus ante quem for publication.

The map offers an important insight into a half decade of rapid change. The first major oil discoveries were made in 1962–4 and in August 1967, commercial oil was exported from Oman for the first time, consisting of 543,800 barrels (86,460 m3): "If there was a watershed in Oman's history this was it, the point from which the Sultanate was set on the road to prosperity. By 1967 PD(O) has spent more than £25 million sterling in providing export facilities for oil in Saih al Male, a main pumping station at Fahud, and a housing area in Ras al Hamra plus many fringe facilities – communications, transport, a hospital" (Searle, p. 39). Before the discovery of oil, Oman had only six kilometres of paved roads and one hospital. By the late 1970s, all that had changed as Oman used its new oil wealth to build an extensive infrastructure.

Dyeline maps, scales: 1:1,000,000, and 1:1,500,000 respectively, measuring 1070 × 950 mm and 1090 × 930 mm, both with inset diagrams and references in upper right corner. Both lightly browned and with creases from old folds, minor splits and tears at the edges and on intersections of folds, a few small chips, but overall very good copies of these fragile publications. ♣ Pauline Searle, Dawn Over Oman, 2016.

£12,500

[163985]





42

**PHILBY, Harry St John Bridger.** *The Heart of Arabia: A Record of Travel & Exploration.* London: Constable and Company Ltd, 1922

**PRESENTED BY PHILBY TO PEAKE PASHA**

First edition, first impression, a superb presentation copy of Philby's first substantial work, inscribed by the author to "Amir Liwa F. G. Peake Pasha, with the best wishes of the author, H. St. J. B. Philby, January 1923", with Peake's bookplate on the front pastedowns; also with the initials "B.H." of the collector Franklin Brooke-Hitching on the front free endpaper.

Philby and Peake (1886–1970) worked closely together in the British protectorate of Transjordan, Philby as chief representative, and Peake as the commander of the Arab Legion, a police force founded in 1923 to defend the territory against both internal and external threats.

Peake "organized and commanded the Arab Legion in the Emirate of Transjordan from 1920 until his retirement in 1939. He successfully pacified dissident bedouin tribes, including Wahhabi fanatics, in asserting the authority of the Amman government. In so doing Peake did not diminish his love for the bedouin, while protecting the peasant cultivators from marauding plunder" (Nisan, p. 113). As a commander of the Arab Legion, he "had to serve two masters. First was the amir, with whom he got on well on the whole. Then there was the chief British representative (CBR) – H. St J. Philby (1921–4) and Lieutenant-Colonel HH F. Cox (1924–39) – who controlled the purse strings and much else besides. . . . He built the Arab Legion on firm foundations and established a tradition of loyalty and efficient discipline which withstood many shocks both within and without the kingdom" (ODNB).

The extensive collection of Peake's correspondence at the National Archives shows that he and Philby communicated regularly between 1923 and 1924, discussing among other

things the finances of the Arab League, "dismissal of Istiqlal Party members in the Arab Legion", and complaining of "the Government's failure to appoint Trans-Jordanians to Government posts. If this and other Trans-Jordanian grievances are not redressed, there may be a revolt". For his service in the region, the Transjordanians awarded Peake the honorary title of pasha.

*The Heart of Arabia* is Philby's account of his mission, begun in November 1917, to Ibn Sa'ud, ruler of the Nejd in central Arabia, who greatly impressed him. Philby started in Al Uqayr, then travelled with a small party by camel via Hufuf to Riyadh, to meet Ibn Sa'ud. From there he went on to complete his crossing of Arabia, with camels and an escort provided by Ibn Sa'ud. The journey of almost 900 kilometres (560 miles) destined for Jeddah "was not without its problems. Philby's escort resented having to guard an infidel, refusing to even eat with him, while villagers on the way were proved similarly unwelcoming. . . . However Philby's crossing of the Arabian peninsula, only the third of the century, had now brought him firmly into the public eye" (Howgego). In Jeddah, he met the Hashemite ruler of Hejaz, the Sharif Husain, leader of the Arab Revolt, the preferred choice as future Arab leader of both T. E. Lawrence and the British authorities. "Few would quarrel with the inscription on [Philby's] tombstone: 'Greatest of Arabian explorers'. And in the central judgements of his life – that Ibn Sa'ud was the man to back in Arabia and that the Arabs had to have their independence – he was right and almost everyone else was wrong" (ODNB).

It is difficult to conceive of a more appealing provenance for Philby's fascinating narrative.

2 volumes, octavo. Original green cloth, spines lettered in gilt and with three-line gilt rules at head and tail extending across the covers in blind, fore and lower edges uncut. Housed in a custom blue cloth slipcase. With 48 plates and plan, 2 folding colour maps at rear of vol. II (Southern Nejd and Central Arabia). A touch of rubbing, minor rippling of cloth on vol. II, book block in vol. I cracked to cords at places but firm, and minor rumpling of lower corner, occasional toning, foxing or finger-soiling, one folding map with tear at stub. A very good copy. ¶ Howgego P31. Mordechai Nisan, *Identity and Civilization: Essays on Judaism, Christianity, and Islam*, 1999.

£11,250

[154228]

43

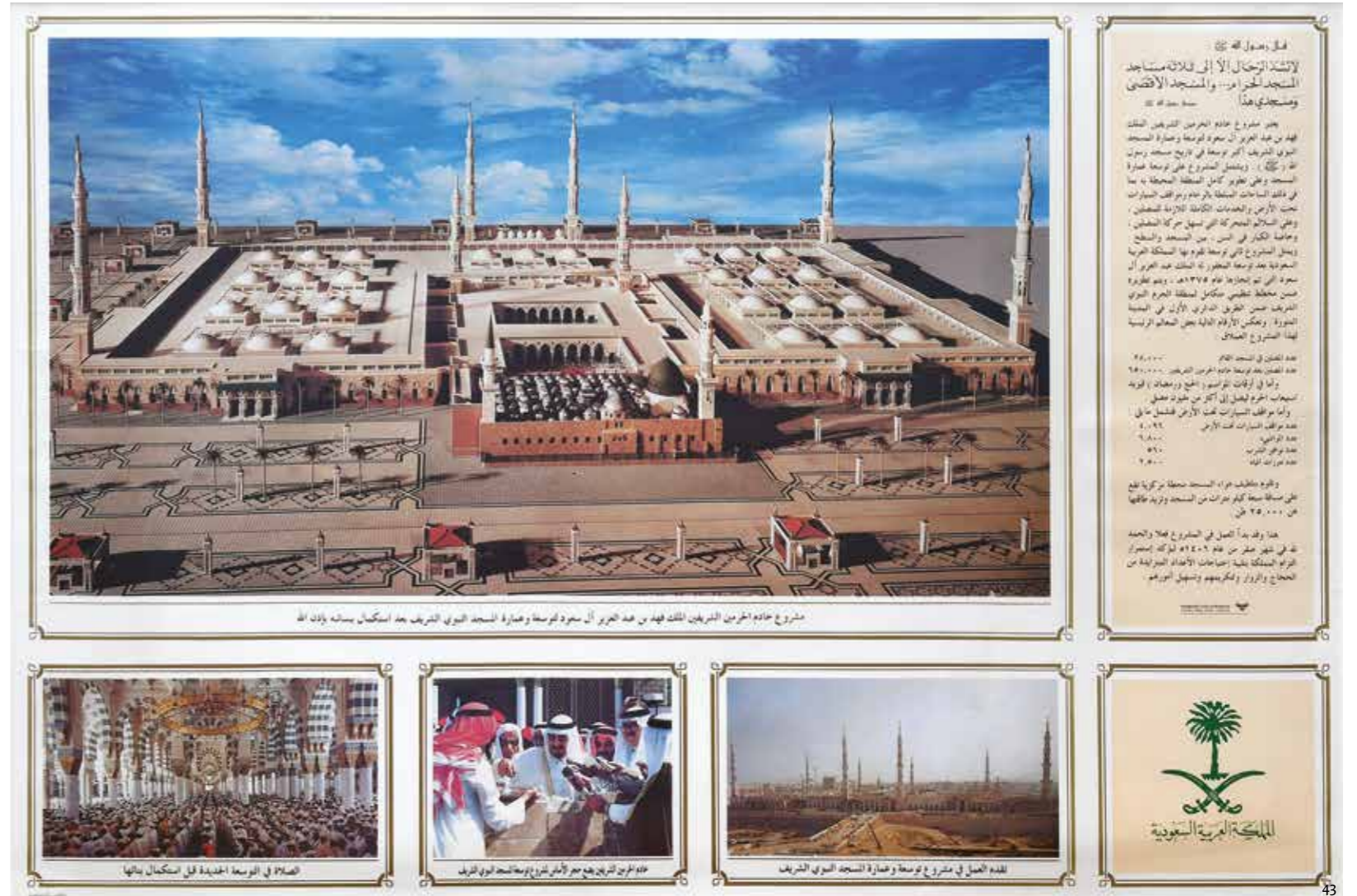
**THE PROPHET'S MOSQUE.** Original poster of the expansion by King Fahd bin Abdulaziz Al Saud. *Jeddah: Dar Al-Isfahani, [1404 H / 1985 CE]*

**THE LARGEST EXPANSION IN 14 CENTURIES**

A highly attractive poster showing King Fahd bin Abdulaziz's expansion of the Prophet's Mosque in Medina, launched in 1984 and completed ten years later.

The evocative images include: the praying in the new extension at Medina before its completion; King Fahd laying the foundation stone for the expansion project; a view of the construction project; a large constructed model of the proposed new design of the mosque.

King Fahd's expansion project included both the Holy Mosque in Mecca and the Prophet's Mosque in Medina, and was the largest since they were built. The Prophet's Mosque



was expanded on three sides and surrounded by a vast outer courtyard paved with marble. The new structure had 27 inner courtyards with concrete domes, and an air conditioning system. The movement of more than one million worshippers was eased with new gates, escalators, and walkways.

Meanwhile, a similar expansion project was being implemented in Mecca. One of the main points of the project there, was improving the transportation infrastructure to accommodate the two million pilgrims who perform hajj every year. This included the construction of the Hajj Terminal at the King Abdulaziz International Airport in Jeddah, as well as port facilities to accommodate the pilgrims coming by sea, besides a network of highways connecting Mecca, Medina, and Jeddah. At the time of the establishment of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 1932, the Holy Mosque could accommodate 48,000 worshippers. The complex was to double in size, and prayer sites were established on the roof, allowing as many as 1,500,000 worshippers to pray at one time. A large air conditioning plant was built and special tiles that dissipate the heat were used to cover the prayer grounds in the open areas.

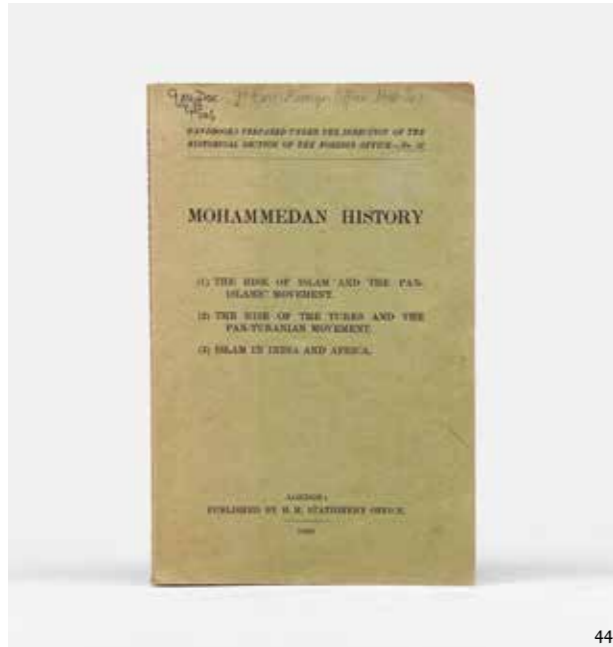
The building work was undertaken by the Saudi Binladin Group, founded by Sheikh Mohammed Awad bin Laden. He secured royal commissions from King Abdulaziz al Saud, and by the late 1940s Bin Laden held the position as the "king's favoured builder" (Coll). His most prestigious accomplishment, however, was the development of the sacred site at Medina, a large project that was entrusted to Bin Laden in the 1950s. It is therefore no surprise that his company, by then led by his son Salem, would undertake this equally reputable task in the 1980s.

Poster (548 × 803 mm), printed in colour on thin card stock, mounted and ramed (705 × 953 mm). Minor creases to extremities. A very good example of a fragile publication. ¶ Steve Coll, *The Bin Ladens: The story of a family and its fortune*, 2008.

£2,500

[163049]





44

**44**  
**PROTHERO, George Walter (ed.)** Mohammedan History. (1) The Rise of Islam and the Pan-Islamic Movement. (2) The Rise of the Turks and Pan-Turanian Movement. (3) Islam in India and Africa. (Handbooks Prepared under the Direction of the Historical Section of the Foreign Office. – No. 57.) London: H.M. Stationery Office, 1920

**WESTERN FEARS OF PAN-ISLAMISM IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR**

First edition thus, combining three thematically linked Paris Peace Conference handbooks which had been issued confidentially to the delegates in the previous year. These texts clearly reflect Western fears over the rekindling of Islam.

“Colonial officials widely perceived Islamic renewal movements as a global threat. At the end of the nineteenth century, they became terrified by the perceived dangers of pan-Islamism. Across the world, pan-Islamist agitators spread the ideas of religious solidarity and a united Islamic front against European domination . . . After the First World War, the British struggled with the pan-Islamic Khilafat movement in India” (Motadel, p. 23). The first named provides “a measure of official understanding within Whitehall” on the central issues (Oliver-Dee, p. 99), and includes a brief history of Islam and chapters on “Islam in Africa”, “Muhamadden Law”, Sufism, “Separate Caliphates and Schisms”, and “The Ottoman Sultan and the Caliphates”. The subsequent handbooks expanding on the central theme of pan-Islamism within the Turkish, African and Indian contexts.

With shrewd foresight, in the spring of 1917, the Foreign Office established a dedicated historical section under the direction of Prothero (1848–1922), a former president of the Royal Historical Society. Its intention was to compile handbooks for British delegates attending post-war peace

conferences. Some 160 studies were eventually prepared for internal circulation – subsequently published by HMSO in green wrappers for general distribution – each providing information on the history, geography, economy, culture, and present situation of participating countries and their colonies. Assistance with data and maps was provided by the Admiralty intelligence division (naval staff), the war trade intelligence department, and the geographical section of the General Staff (military intelligence division) of the War Office. Fragile and of limited public appeal, these handbooks are uncommon, the present volume showing less than ten locations on Library Hub, and no copies traced at auction.

For the Pan-Islamic movement, see item 25.

Octavo. Wire-stitched in the original light olive printed thin card wrappers. Wrappers variably sunned, contemporary Foreign Office annotations at head of front cover, title page creased and lightly ruffled, slight bump at head of most gatherings, yet this remains a very good copy. ¶ David Motadel, ed., *Islam and the European Empires*, 2014; Sean Oliver-Dee, *The Caliphate Question: The British Government and Islamic Governance*, 2009.

£3,250

[160151]

**45**

**QUR'AN.** An illuminated miniature Qur'an with gilt copper case. Copied by Hasan 'Ali ibn Sa'adat ibn Sayf al-[Killi] al-Khurasani. Dated [19] Rabi' I 925 H / [21] March 1519 CE

This complete, jewel-like miniature Qur'an was painstakingly copied in a micrographic ghubari script by a scribe working in Safavid Persia at the beginning of the 16th century. The Qur'an opens to an illuminated double frontispiece in blue and gold, with the first two surahs of the Qur'an appearing within gold cartouches. The entire text of Surah al-Fātiḥa appears on the first folio while the beginning of the second surah, *al-Baqarah*, appears on the second folio, both in black ink. The remaining surahs following the opening frontispiece are written in red ink. The Arabic text is painstakingly written in a miniature ghubari script. Miniature Qur'ans like this one were painstakingly produced by a scribe who may have used a single hair, bristle or a pin-sized writing instrument to copy out the entire manuscript. A portable object intended for personal devotion, the scale of this miniature Qur'an suggests that it was easily transportable and could have served a talismanic purpose.

Often of octagonal form, miniature Qur'ans like this one were produced in Safavid Iran and Ottoman Turkey, and are referred to in the Ottoman lexicon as *sancak*, after the standard-bearers (*sancakdar*) who attached Qur'ans to banner finials before marching into battle. Miniature Qur'an manuscripts were often kept in protective metal cases specially made so that they could be attached to these battle standards as amulets. Though produced in Safavid Persia by a Persian scribe, this Qur'an almost certainly travelled to Ottoman Turkey, as it is preserved within a gilt-copper *tombak* box engraved with Turkish couplets to the exterior. The colophon of the manuscript bears some damage and is written in the aforementioned micrographic ghubari script, but it is possible to read the name of the scribe ending in al-Khurasani, as well as the date of completion. The scribe's name does not



45



45

necessarily refer to the place of production but it almost certainly reflects the scribe's place of origin in Khurasan and his Persian background.

Provenance: Ex-collection D. N. Radinsky; with Otto Haas bookshop, Oxford; UK private collection, acquired from above in the 1960s.

Arabic manuscript on paper, 208 leaves, plus 2 fly-leaves; 15 lines to the page written in ghubari script in black ink, ruled in gold, blue

and black, verses marked by red roundels, surah headings in red, red juz' markers in the margins, f. 1b and f. 2a with an illuminated frontispiece. Bound in brown gilt and stamped leather binding. In gilt copper case with Ottoman Turkish engravings to exterior and collection sticker to underside of lid (60 × 41 mm). ¶ See Sheila Blair, *Islamic Calligraphy*, 2005, pp. 482–3.

£30,000

[163637]



45





46

**46**  
**QUR'AN.** A large Ottoman Qur'an with blue and gold illumination. Ottoman Turkey, mid-16th century

This large and sumptuous Ottoman Qur'an with smooth burnished paper, elegant naskh calligraphy, gold and polychrome illumination dates to the middle of the 16th century.

The layout and use of an elegant bichrome palette of gold and rich lapis lazuli for the opening illumination of this Qur'an is typical of 16th and early 17th century Ottoman manuscripts and tughra decoration, such as that seen in the tughra of Sultan Suleyman the Magnificent in the British Museum (inv. no. 1949,0409,0.86). An Ottoman Qur'an with a similarly decorated polychrome illuminated bifolio dated to the early 17th century was sold at Sotheby's, London, 25 May 2005, lot 209.

Provenance: collection of Michel Abemayor (1912–1975), New York; Christie's London, 27 October 2002, lot 3.

Arabic manuscript on burnished paper, page dimensions 345 × 255 mm; text panel 232 × 152 mm. 258 folios with six flyleaves, each folio with 13 lines of black naskh within gold and black rules, with gold rosette verse markers, gold script in margins marking 'ashr, sura headings in gold, opening bifolio with blue and gold illumination framing 5 lines of text,



46



47

in contemporaneous black leather binding with tooled medallion and spandrels and traces of gilding, doublures covered with gold speckled yellow paper. In excellent condition.

£75,000

[163638]

**47**  
**QUR'AN.** Kashmiri manuscript with five Qur'an suras. India, probably Kashmir, dated 1225 H / 1810–11 CE

This magnificent Kashmiri manuscript was commissioned by a member of an important Afghan family who served in important political roles for multiple generations. 'Ata Muhammad Khan Bamizai, of the powerful Afghan family of Alikozais, was governor of Kashmir (then a province of Afghanistan) until 1813. He continued to serve the Shah Mahmud Durrani during his second reign in Kabul until 1818 and followed him to Herat until the latter's death in 1828. He commissioned this manuscript around 1810–11, during the time when he was still governing Kashmir. This accounts for the distinctive Kashmiri style of the calligraphy and illumination, with the fine naskh script appearing within cloud bands on gold or blue grounds, and framed by multiple registers of polychrome floral decoration.



47

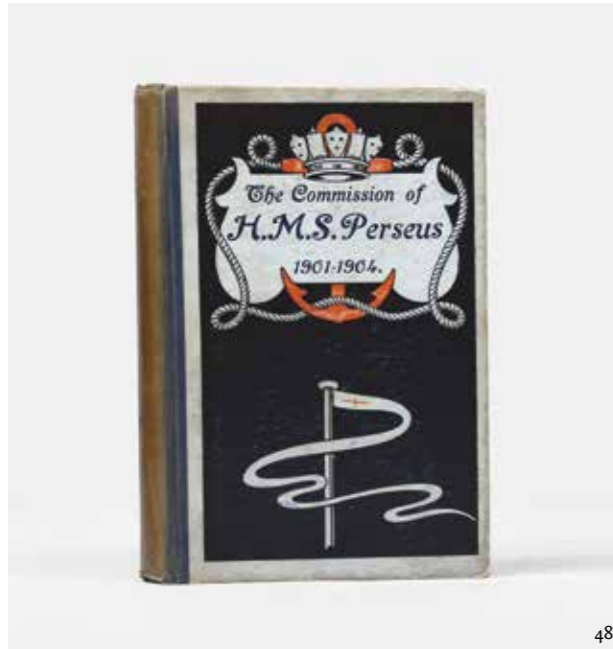
'Ata Muhammad Khan inherited his position from his father, Sher Muhammad Khan Bamizai, who was also governor of Afghanistan before him and died in 1807–8. The latter's father was Bagi Khan, who was appointed prime minister of Ahmad Shah Durrani with the title of 'Ashraf al-Wuzara', better known as Shah Wali Khan. The latter established Ahmad Shah's authority in Afghan Turkestan and Bamiyan in 1751. The parentage of 'Ata Muhammad Khan justifies the title "son of the vizier, son of the vizier (minister)" given in the colophon.

Arabic manuscript on card, with 19 folios (287 × 190 mm), the calligraphy in fine naskh script, 9 lines per page in reserve within golden clouds, on alternating beige and blue grounds. The text panels framed by double, polychrome floral margins and plain margins of various colours. The text comprises five Surahs from the Qur'an: Ya-Sin (36) (fol. 1v–7v), al-Fatah (the Victory, 48) (fol. 7v–12r), al-Mulk (the Kingship, 67) (fol. 12r–14v), al-Dhar (the Man, 76) (fol. 14v–16v) and the Announcement (78) (fol. 16v–18v). The binding (300 × 200 mm) with painted and lacquered papier-mâché, decorated with floral scrolls and a border of calligraphic cartouches in nasta'liq, dated 1225 H (1810–11 CE). In good condition overall, with some wormholes, mainly on the binding. Losses to the upper section of the front cover and to the back cover in the corners, some wear mainly to the margins of the folios. The date 1225 is scratched on the binding.

£33,500

[163641]





48

**48**  
**REEVE, A.** *The Commission of H.M.S. Perseus.* London: The Westminster Press (Gerrards Ltd.), 1904

**PATROLLING THE TRUCIAL COAST, HMS PERSEUS IN THE ARABIAN GULF**

First and only edition, a brisk log-form account of a three-year commission on the East India station. *Perseus* was involved in running troops and supplies for operations against Sayid Mohammed Abdullah Hassan – “The Mad Mullah” – in Somaliland, ferrying Boer prisoners of war to Ceylon (Sri Lanka), and importantly supporting the political agent at Muscat, Percy Cox, and the regional resident in maintaining British relations with the ruling sheikhs in the Arabian Gulf at a time when the region was the focus of intense geopolitical manoeuvrings. It is rare, with just nine locations on WorldCat.

Laid down in 1897 at Earle’s in Hull and completed in 1901, *Perseus* was a Pelorus-class cruiser, designed to patrol overseas stations rather than for operations with the main fleets. This volume records their first active service under Commander Edmund Radcliffe Pears attached to the East Indies fleet. Early in their first cruise in the Gulf, *Perseus* comes to the aid of Mubarak Al-Sabah, the sheikh of Kuwait, whose lands were under particularly close international attention, and at the time was being menaced by the Turkish corvette “Zous” (Zuhaf) which was threatening to land troops. “Koweit in any other nation’s power would mean a key to our Indian Empire. Its real importance will be seen when the railway from Europe to there is completed”. They shadow the Turkish vessel with “special gun crews and searchlight crews on duty” all night, and the corvette turns and returned to Fao (Al-Faw) the regional Ottoman stronghold. Over the period the ship spends a lot of time at Muscat which although “fearfully hot” has “one compensation – the splendid bathing it affords, sharks never venturing inside”. The harbour also “swarms with fish”. In July 1902 they are called

upon to support the ruler of Makalla, now in Yemen, whose nephews had usurped him in his absence proving his claim in India. Moored off the port of Balhaf (Balahaf) – “a square fort and a few native huts” – and having made their intentions clear to allow all to leave, *Perseus* proceeds to level the fort. After a furious bombardment, “a charge of guncotton was placed in the remains of the fort . . . and exploded, and all that remains of the fort is a heap of débris. Every shot of ours either struck the fort or went right through it”.

Of particular interest is Reeve’s account of the acting resident Sir Charles Kemball’s meetings with the sheikhs of the Trucial Coast in April 1903. On the 17th the ship anchored at Sharja, “a large town extending five or six miles; extensive buildings and forest of palm trees; many dhows in course of construction on the beach. Sheikh [Saqr bin Khalid Al Qasimi] with a large following came on board and were shown round the ship. We fired a shell from 3-pounder, and also a belt of ammunition from maxim on foc’sle at target. Sheikh and one of his chiefs fired some rounds. 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 to him for a considerable while”. The following day they proceed to Habai (Dubai), “a place very similar to the one we have just left” where similar activities take place, the maxim being fired by the Sheikh, Makhtoum bin Hasher Al Makhtoum. They “are very interested in the maxim and the number of rounds that can be fired a minute from them. This Sheikh asked for one, which, of course, was impossible”. On the 19th they arrived and anchored at Ahi-Kathi (Abu Dhabi, spelled Ahi-avi Shabi in the table at the end), “a large town with numerous palm groves”, where “the Sultan” – Sheikh Zayed bin Khalifa Al Nahyan, Zayed the Great, grandfather and namesake of HH Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan, founder of the United Arab Emirates – is brought on board for a similar display of fire power, and the following day the ship continues to Bahrain.

*Perseus*’s tour of duty concluded in Bombay in April 1904, and Reeve – signalman A.P.J. – signs off with the sentiment that “we have had a not uneventful commission”, and, although simply told, this published account of their exploits does indeed clearly show how centrally the Gulf figured in the consciousness of the major powers, as a node on the network of international communications and relations, and how vital British prestige with the Arabs states was to their imperial project.

Octavo. Original dark greenish blue cloth-backed printed pictorial boards. Half-tone ship portrait frontispiece with tissue-guard, and 15 other plates, table of distances at the rear. Spine sunned and a little crumpled at head and tail, boards lightly rubbed, pale toning to contents, faint foxing to fore edge and occasionally to margins: a very good copy.

**£2,500** [163062]

**49**  
**ROBERTS, David.** *The Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia, Egypt, & Nubia.* London: Day & Son, 1855–56

**THE APOTHEOSIS OF TINTED LITHOGRAPHY**

First quarto edition of the two great three-volume works collectively known as Roberts’s *Holy Land*. Roberts was the first independent, professional British artist to travel so extensively



49

in the Levant. This set is handsomely presented in a vivid contemporary binding.

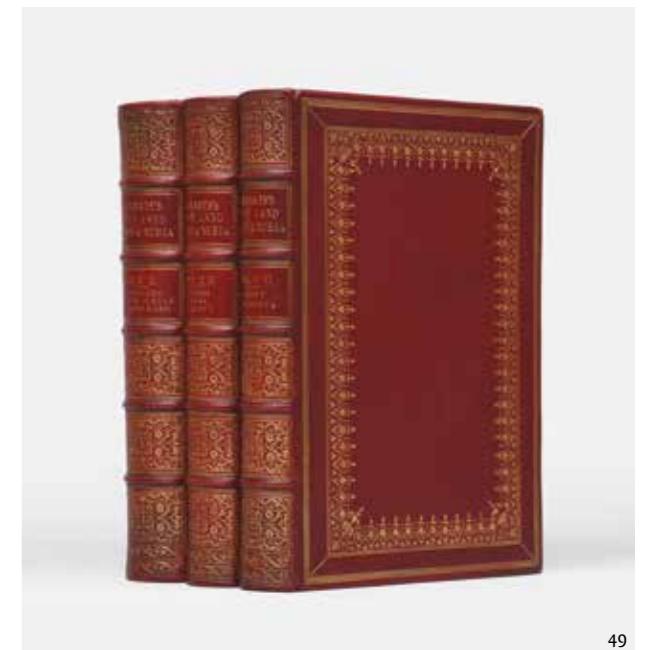
His 1838–9 tour produced 272 sketches, a panorama of Cairo, and three full sketchbooks, enough material to “serve me for the rest of my life” (*Eastern Journal*). Over the next decade, Roberts made a series of new drawings for the large coloured lithographs executed by Louis Haghe for *The Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia, Egypt & Nubia*, which was originally published by subscription from 1842 to 1849. No publication before this had presented so comprehensive a series of views of the monuments, landscape, and people of the Near East. “Roberts’s *Holy Land* was one of the most important and elaborate ventures of nineteenth-century publishing, and it was the apotheosis of the tinted lithograph” (Abbey).

Owing to the fact that the original lithographic stones had been deliberately destroyed in December 1853 to prevent the book from being republished in its original form, this quarto edition is not illustrated with true lithographs but by photographic reproductions of the originals at reduced size.

6 volumes in 3, quarto (291 × 203 mm). Contemporary red hard-grain morocco, spines with 5 raised bands, compartments richly gilt and lettered direct, gilt decorative panel to covers, board edges ruled in gilt, floral gilt roll to turn-ins, yellow endpapers, gilt edges. With lithographed frontispiece portraits, title pages, and 241 plates, reproduced photographically at smaller size from the original tinted and double-tinted lithographs, as well as 2 chromolithographs (plates 213 and 240), and 2 maps. With tissue guards. Slightly rubbed, a few marks to gilt edges, occasional foxing, plates generally

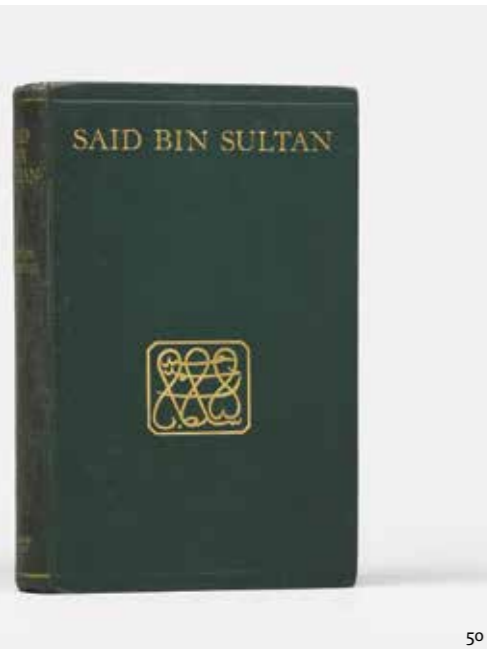
bright. A very good set. ♪ Abbey, *Travel* 388 (vols. I–IV only). *Eastern Journal*, 28 January 1839.

**£12,500** [162322]



49





50

**50 SAID-RUETE, Rudolph.** Said bin Sultan (1791–1856). Ruler of Oman and Zanzibar. His Place in the History of Arabia and East Africa. With a Foreword by Major-Gen. Sir Percy Cox. London: Alexander Ouseley, Limited, 1929

**THE FIRST OMANI SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR**

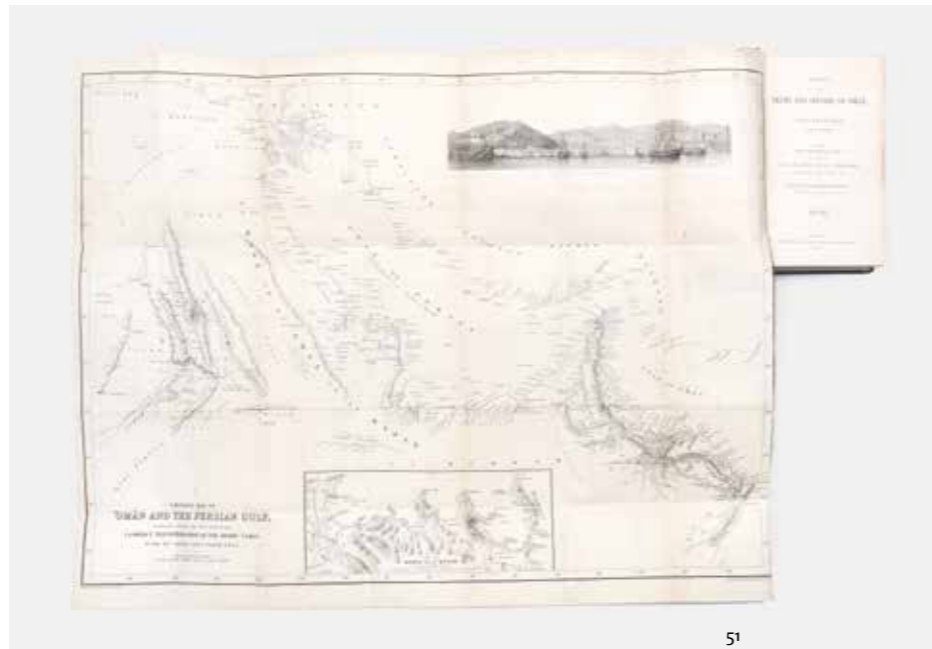
First and only contemporary edition, decidedly uncommon. The author was the son of Princess Salme (1844–1924), daughter of Sayyid Said ibn Sultan, and this remarkable survey of his grandfather's life and times is widely considered as important to an understanding of his reign as Vincenzo Maurizi's 1819 *History of Seyd Said, Sultan of Muscat*.

While still in his teens Sayyid Said bin Sultan became the ruler of Oman. After defeating the opposition with British help, he determined to reassert Oman's traditional claims in East Africa. He eventually succeeded and around 1840 shifted his capital to Zanzibar, where he introduced the clove, which became the foundation of the island's economy, and, with support from the Royal Navy, curtailed the slave trade. By the end of his reign he had "made Zanzibar the principal power in east Africa and the commercial capital of the western Indian Ocean" (*Ency. Brit.*).

Octavo. Original dark yellowish green fine pimple-grain cloth, lettered in gilt to spine and to front board with device of Said bin Sultan's tughra. Ticket of Melbourne booksellers N. H. Seward to front pastedown. Half-tone portrait frontispiece and 5 other plates, folding map at the rear, full-page genealogical table to the text. A little rubbed and bumped, spine creased as often, ink spatter to the tail end of the fore edge with minimal encroachment into the margin, moderate toning throughout, a very good copy.

£6,500

[157187]



51

**51 SALÎL-IBN-RAZÎK; BADGER, George Percy (trans.)** History of the Imâms and Seyyids of 'Omân . . . from A.D. 661–1856; translated from the original Arabic, and edited, with notes, appendices, and an introduction, continuing the history down to 1870 . . . With a Map. London: Printed for the Hakluyt Society, 1871

First edition of this important work; although well represented institutionally, it is extremely scarce on the market and is particularly distinguished by its map, which was especially produced to include correct Arabic place names. Badger's editorial comments account for the first 140 pages of the book; they include a masterly digest of the relative merits of the texts concerning Oman left by various sources.

Badger (1815–1888) was an Arabic scholar and missionary. From 1845 to 1862 he was chaplain to the diocese of Bombay, serving mostly in Bombay, "where from 1854 he played a key role in British dealings with the local Arab tribes . . . In 1856–7 he accompanied the campaign of General Sir James Outram in Persia, and in 1860 he served on the commission sent to Oman, which brought about the secession of Zanzibar. The Omani ruler Sayyid Thuwayni gave him the manuscript of Salil b. Raziq's chronicle, which he later translated and published as the *History of the Imâms and Seyyids of 'Omân* (1871); his notes in particular proved of lasting value" (*ibid.*).

Octavo. Library binding of moderate greenish blue cloth, gilt-lettered spine, pale yellow endpapers. Large folding map frontispiece with inset map of Muscat and Matrah and wood engraved view of Muscat; genealogical tables to the text. Typed slip of one John Callow (1953) mounted on title page verso. Spine a little sunned, title page and following leaf chipped at fore edge, a few discreet repairs to map. A very good copy, clean and sound. ¶ Macro 450; Wilson, p. 12.

£5,000

[162976]



52

**52 SHARAF AL-DIN 'ABD AL-MUN'IM IBN HABIBATALLAH SHAFRUH AL-ISFAHANI.** "The Golden dishes on the tables of discourse". [*Ilkhanid: late 13th or early 14th century CE*]

**A PRINCELY COPY ON THE RATIONALIST INTERPRETATION OF THE LANGUAGE OF THE QUR'AN**

This princely manuscript contains a hundred chapters or *maqalas* on moral and religious precepts, all surrounding discursive questions relating to the interpretation of the Qur'an. The text takes a decidedly unorthodox stance on questions of Qur'anic literalism and interpretation, ultimately arguing for the "createdness" of the Qur'an as a text that is open to deeper interpretation. In addition to the rarity of this important interpretive text of the Mu'tazilite school, this manuscript is remarkable for its princely Ilkhanid quality, which is apparent in the illuminated *muhaqqaq* headings, the elegant hand of the *naskh* throughout, and the fine quality of the paper. The text is ruled throughout in gold and blue and contains four seal impressions, further reflecting the luxurious and princely context of its production. The medallion of the opening folio features a distinctive border of interlocking scalloped shapes rendered in two shades of blue are closely related to a border surrounding a rosette on the opening folio of an Ilkhanid copy of the *manafi' al-hayawan* in the Pierpont Morgan Library, which dates to the last decade of the 13th century.

This rare work of rationalist interpretation of the language of the Qur'an illustrates the precepts of the Mu'tazilite philosophical school, as well as the influence of the scholar al-Zamakhshari (1075–1144 CE). The text of the "Golden Dishes" is based on a work of the same title by al-Zamakhshari, a preeminent scholar of the Arabic language and rationalist theologian. The text contains an interpretive commentary on the Qur'an that revolves around Qur'anic createdness, literalism and the notion of the deeper

interpretive potentiality of the text of the Qur'an. The question of Qur'anic "createdness" is a historic topic of dispute to which there are essentially two sides: the idea that the Qur'an was created (i.e. the text came into being at the time that it was compiled) and the idea that the Qur'an and its contents have always existed (i.e. it is a divine apparition and "uncreated"). The Mu'tazilite branch of Quranic interpretation proffered in our text promulgates the use of logic and reason to interpret the Qur'an, as well as the idea of the createdness of the Qur'an. Unorthodox ideas like those found in our text propose an alternative school of Qur'anic philosophical thought and conflict with other more orthodox branches and thinkers such as Ibn Attiyah.

The opening folio of the manuscript refers to the author as 'Abd al-Mu'min al-Isfahani, which is another form of his usual title Shafruh al-Isfahani. Charles Rieu claimed that he was the same individual as the Persian poet Sharaf al-din 'abd al-Mu'min Shafruh. This poet was also recorded as a Hanafi legal scholar of Persian extraction who resided in Egypt until his death in 1175–76 CE. This manuscript is the second revised format. of the text by Shafruh al-Isfahani. In the introduction, Shafruh al-Isfahani explicitly refers to the earlier version by Zamakhshari, and states that he composed this version at the request of Zahir al-Din Ahmad ibn Mahmud al-Khuwayyi, a respected religious figure at the time.

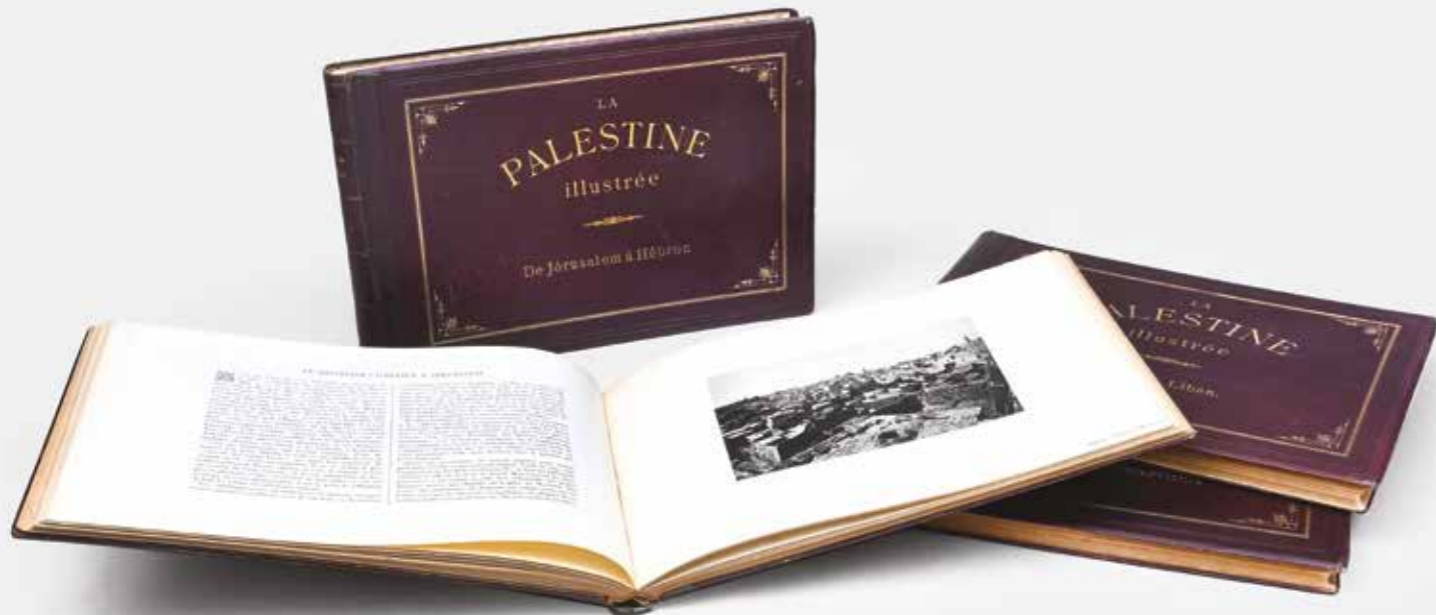
Provenance: 'Abdullah al-Mufti, Kutahya, Ottoman Turkey (later ownership inscription); collection of Jafar Ghazi.

Folio (198 × 128 mm). Arabic manuscript on paper, 103 folios each with 10 lines of elegant black *naskh* script with the headings in larger *muhaqqaq* script, five fly leaves, the opening folio with a polychrome roundel containing the name of the author flanked above and below by the title of the manuscript written in black outlined gold *muhaqqaq* set inside gold and blue rules with spandrels in each of the corners and with four seal impressions, the following folio with a gold and polychrome illuminated heading containing the bismillah and gold and blue rules; set in a later card binding, with flap.

£75,000

[163640]





53

**53**  
**THÉVOZ, Frédéric & Ernest.** *La Palestine Illustrée.*  
*Lausanne: Georges Bridel & Cie éditeurs, 1888–91*

**“RIGOROUSLY ACCURATE” VIEWS OF THE LEVANT  
 TOWARDS THE TURN OF THE CENTURY**

First and only edition of this extensive photographic travelogue through Palestine, containing spectacular landscapes, views of classical sites and contemporary settlements, and with portraits of regional “types” throughout. The plates of the crisply executed images are printed in high quality collotype. It is extremely uncommon complete in the four volumes; institutionally, we trace just six sets in Switzerland and another seven others worldwide; the last complete set at auction was in 1998.

Frédéric Thévoz (1864–1945) was a seasoned mountaineer and photographer who first made his name with his views of Zermatt (1886). In 1887, he embarked with his brother for Palestine with the intention of creating a meticulous visual record of the region.

Arriving in February at Jaffa, they set out on a six-month trek in company with three Arabs and “seven beasts of burden . . . sleeping in tents, their beds the blankets which they used as saddles during the day, they submitted to the privations of nomadic life, all the better to be able to approach the population”. Nonetheless, they were viewed with suspicion by the local people who on occasion “bombarded [them] with stones”, and on one occasion even tried to set fire to their baggage. The Turkish authorities harassed them “either in the hope of thus extorting something, baksheesh, or out of a mad fear of espionage . . . They even found themselves locked up in the Serai at Caesarea on the charge of having planted torpedoes in the sea and pointed cannons at houses; and were only set free after dismantling their apparatus piece by piece to demonstrate its peaceful nature”. The party also struggled with the technical problems imposed by their surroundings:

“the high temperature of the country which frustrates the process of photography, the accustomed lack of clean water, the too bright sun, the too blue tint of the distance, the whiteness of the walls, the high cactus hedges which mask the villages” – knowledge of which difficulties foster a greater appreciation for “the intelligence and the taste, as much as the rigour, with which MM. Thévoz have done their job”.

4 volumes, landscape folio. Original dark reddish brown morocco-backed matching morocco-grain cloth boards, spines lettered and ruled in gilt, front boards lettered in gilt within decorative gilt panel, leather inner hinges, gold endpapers with repeated cruciform pattern. With 200 collotype plates with leaf of descriptive letterpress to face. Ownership inscription of Etienne Porret to first blank of each volume, a little rubbed at the extremities, a few slight marks to the boards, pale toning throughout, and scattered light marginal foxing to both text and plates; but overall an excellent set in entirely unrestored contemporary condition.

**£7,500** [163111]

**54**  
**TIMUR; historically known as Tamerlane – AHMAD IBN ‘ARABSHAH.** *Vitae & rerum gestarum Timuri, qui vulgo Tamerlanes dicitur, Historia.* *Leiden: Elsevier, 1636*

**A SCHOLAR’S COPY OF THE LANDMARK BIOGRAPHY  
 OF TAMERLANE**

Editio princeps of the most important source for the life of great conqueror Timur (Tamerlane), this copy a testament to its scholarly importance, being extensively annotated in Arabic, Latin, and English in several different hands, some pages with meticulous interlinear Latin manuscript translation. A series of early handwritten notes laid in, with lengthy commentary cross-referenced against the text, is further evidence of diligent study.



54

The author Ibn ‘Arabshah (1392–1450) was deported to Samarkand as a young boy, when Timur conquered his home city of Damascus around 1400. In Samarkand he was trained as a court secretary, and studied under the great scholars of Central Asia, learning Persian, Turkish and Mongol. Travelling through the Crimea he stopped at Adrianople, where he entered the service of Ottoman sultan Mehmed. He returned eventually to Damascus, completing his account in 1435. His account, known in Arabic as ‘Aja’ib al-ma’qdur fi-nawa’ib Taymur (“The Wonders of Destiny Concerning the Ravages of Timur”), is considered “one of the highlights of late-Classical Arabic literature” (Miller, p. 257). Its scrupulous depiction of Timur’s life and conquests have provided an important counterweight to the numerous hagiographies by Timurid court officials, and “contains valuable descriptions of [Timur’s court at] Samarkand and its learned world” (*Encyclopaedia of Islam*).

A 20th-century note at the front of this copy suggests that some of the annotations are the work of English astronomer and antiquarian John Greaves (1602–1652), one of the leading European scholars of oriental sciences at the time. Greaves’s substantial book collection was split between his London and Oxford residences. “A sketchy analysis of the library’s inventory demonstrates that Greaves, as expected, collected books related to his fields of expertise, geometry, astronomy, and oriental languages. However, Greaves collected classical drama, history, patristics, and jurisprudence just as eagerly” (Shalev, p. 81).

Although it is difficult to confirm absolutely Greaves’s possession of this particular copy of the life of Timur, Shalev’s study includes several facsimile pages from Greaves’s travel notebooks, and the handwriting is strongly suggestive of the marginalia found in this copy; in particular, the annotations on the pastedowns and endpapers resemble Shalev’s “unruly amalgam of quick notes” – including words in Arabic – while the more deliberate marginalia are “cramped together in Greaves’s tiny hand”.

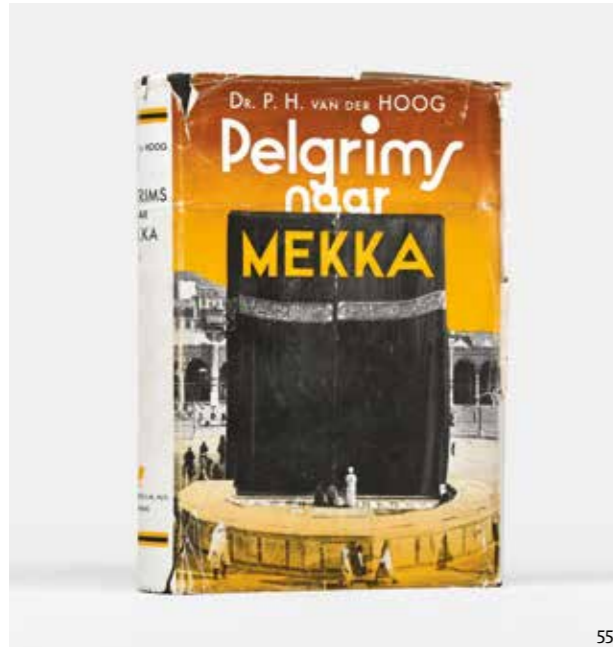
A former commercial record also associates this copy with the linguist Thomas Marshall (1621–1685), Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford and Dean of Gloucester, though it is without obvious marks of his ownership and not bound to his distinctive library style.

This edition of Ibn ‘Arabshah’s life of Timur was prepared by the celebrated Dutch Arabist Jacob Golius (1596–1667) from a single manuscript acquired during his travels in Syria and Constantinople in the 1620s. One of the major Leiden Arabicist publications of the 17th century, it remains of considerable historical and scholarly interest

Small quarto (200 × 156 mm). Near-contemporary mottled calf, red morocco spine label, compartments gilt-ruled and with floriate motifs in gilt, raised bands, covers panelled in blind with scrollwork cornerpieces, edges sprinkled red. Housed in a brown quarter morocco solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. Printed in Arabic with prefatory matter in Latin. Half-title bound in, it and title page printed in red and black, title page with woodcut architectural border, first leaf of introduction with headline in red and black and decorative headpiece in blue. Single bifolium laid in at the rear, with one side of handwritten Latin notes commenting on p. 270 onwards. Two inserted slips dated 1738 serving as food receipts. 19th-century engraved armorial bookplate of the Cope family of Drumilly, Armagh, on rear pastedown. 17th- and 18th-century ink and pencil annotations throughout, with 12 slips of heavily annotated note paper laid in, 2 of which held together by a pin. Binding presenting handsomely, corners bumped; red pencilled library shelfmark on half-title verso, small patch of discolouration at lower corners of gathering B and leaf C1, occasional dampstain to fore and lower margins, minor loss at lower corner of Aaa2, 4 cm closed tear to Kkk1 within text block (not affecting legibility of text), burn mark from fore edge of gathering Ggg onward, not impinging on printed text. A very good copy overall, contents markedly crisp and bright. ♪ Burrell 31; Fück 81–2; Irwin, p. 103; Schnurrer 166; Smitskamp 313; STCN 840508719; Willems 434. Zur Shalev, “The Travel Notebooks of John Greaves”, in Alastair Hamilton, Maurits H. van den Boogert & Bart Westerweel, eds, *The Republic of Letters and the Levant*, 2005.

**£35,000** [154205]





55

**55**  
**VAN DER HOOG, Pieter Henricus.** *Pelgrims naar Mekka* ("Pilgrims to Mecca"). 's-Gravenhage: H. P. Leopold, 1935

First and only edition of this unusual account by a European doctor of his hajj, undertaken with the consent of Ibn Saud, which also describes his meetings with the king shortly after the assassination attempt of that year. The book is illustrated by many of the doctor's excellent photographs, and is decidedly uncommon, particularly in the attractive jacket.

In response to a request from Ibn Saud to improve hajj facilities in the Hejaz, Pieter Henricus Van Der Hoog (1888–1957) was dispatched by the Dutch government to Jeddah in the late 1920s to help Egyptian and Syrian doctors improve the city's hygiene. There, he converted to Islam and secured permission from Ibn Saud to return to conduct the hajj in 1935. In Mecca, Van Der Hoog helped the wife of a friend give birth, for which he received a piece of Kiswah cloth, the design reproduced on front board.

Large octavo. Original black cloth, spine and front board lettered in gilt, front cover with red and gold vignette of the Kiswah cloth that was gifted to the author in Mecca, map endpapers. With dust jacket. Half-tone frontispiece, 14 half-tone plates, maps in text. Spine lightly sunned, faint dampstaining to bottom of endpapers and contents, contents unaffected, occasional foxing internally. Still a very good copy in the substantially complete dust jacket with crease to spine panel where folded by a previous owner and stored in the book, several closed tears, and chipping, pictorially and textually complete.

£3,250 [151482]

**56**  
**WALLIN, Georg August.** *First Journey from Cairo to the Arabian Desert in April 1845; [together with:] Letters and Journal Entries of Georg August Wallin.* Together

with a Biography. Papers of the Swedish Literature Society in Finland [In Swedish]. Helsinki: [S. Baranovskij for] J. Simelius & Tidnins- and Tryckeri-Aktiebolagets Tryckeri, 1853 & 1905

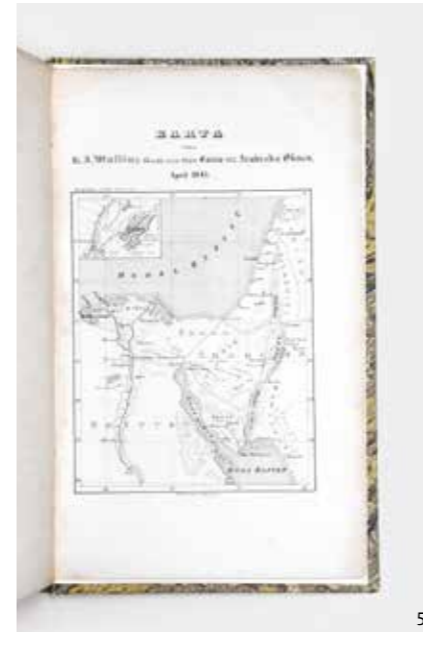
**"DETERMINED TO LEAVE NOTHING FOR THE MAN WHO MIGHT COME AFTER HIM"**

First and only editions of both of these scarce pieces, between them offering an excellent account of the pioneering life and expeditions of this under-appreciated Finnish scholar. Both are moderately well represented in European institutions, but beyond that copies are few and far between.

Wallin (1811–1852) took up the study of linguistics at the University of Helsinki. At the time, burgeoning Finnish nationalism directed academic study to the ethnography of Siberia, but Wallin bucked the trend, drawn instead to the Arabian Peninsula. "Before his trips to the Middle East, Wallin prepared by studying Arabic, Persian and Turkish in addition to the classical languages. He did this at the University of Helsinki, the University of St Petersburg and at the Institute of Oriental Languages, which was part of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The greatest influence on Wallin and his future travels was exerted by his Arabic teacher in St Petersburg, the Egyptian Sheikh Muhammad Ayyad al-Tantawi (1810–1861). The sheikh's stories about Egypt and the Arabs aroused in Wallin a strong desire to travel there to get to know the people and Islamic culture" (Öhrnberg, BLF, our translation).

Arriving in Cairo early in 1844, Wallin "presented himself as a learned and scholarly sheikh from Central Asia" (Howgego), and a devout Muslim, and in April 1845 set out on the first of the three desert journeys that would establish his reputation. "Proceeding southeast across the wastelands of the Nafud Desert, he reached Ha'il then continued by force of circumstances southward to Medina and Mecca. From there he returned to Egypt". In his account he gave "the most complete picture of Shammar and its inhabitants, which even later scholars could not surpass in terms of scientific precision" (Henze, our translation). "Disgusted" with Cairo, he set out in December 1846 on his second expedition which took him across the Sinai Peninsula to the monastery of St Catherine, encompassing the great pilgrimage sites of the Abrahamic religions. Finally in December 1847, he set out from the port of Al Muwaylih on the north west coast of Arabia on his last exploration. His route crossed the Harrat al-Sham, the Black Desert, to the village of Tabuk on the great pilgrimage route. From there across terra incognita to the oasis of Tayma, and thence to Ha'il, where balked in his desire to head to Oman on the Gulf he turned north to Meshed Ali and from there to Baghdad, becoming the first European to cross the northern deserts of the Arabian Peninsula.

Today in the Middle East Wallin's reputation stands very high indeed; he was the first to record the poetry and dialects of the Bedouin, his theories on Arabic phonetics are now seen as ahead of their time, and in his accounts of the conditions and geography of Arabia, he is often the first – and only – to leave information about individual tribes and localities. Above all Wallin came not as a representative of one of the Great Powers, but from a deep personal fascination, which developed into a profound understanding and sincere love of



56

the people of the region, his conversion to Islam not a blind but an expression of true conviction.

We trace no copy of the first work in UK libraries and just a single appearance at auction; the second title not traced at auction, and just two locations for both titles in North America.

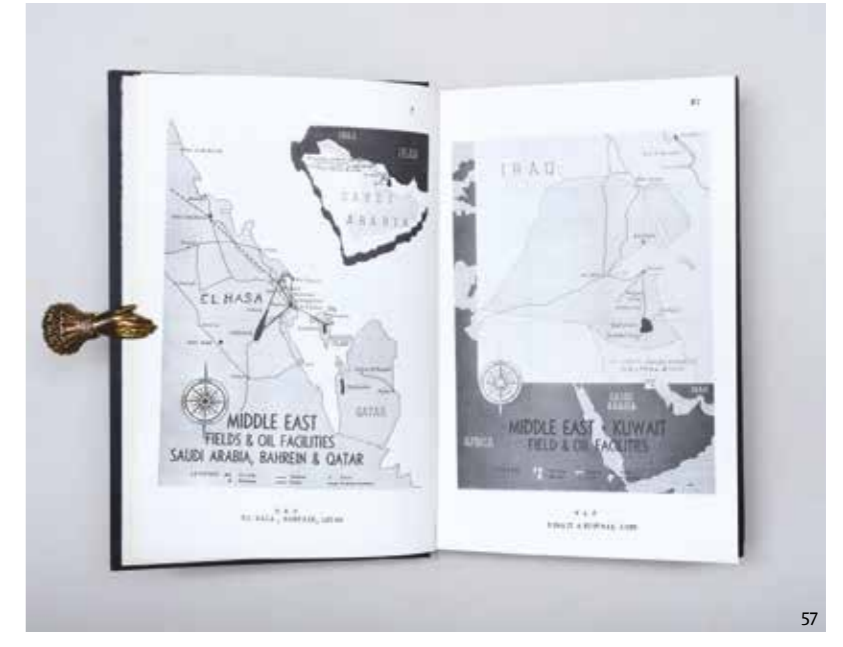
Both octavo: the first-named (223 × 135 mm) 20th-century greyish marbled paper-covered boards by V. & K. Jokinen of Helsinki, label to rear pastedown, dark green morocco patch label on front board; the second in original light yellow green printed paper wrappers. First with full-page lithographic map at the rear, the second with portrait frontispiece, folding route map, coloured in outline and with routes marked, at the rear. First-named a little rubbed at the extremities, pale toning to the text overall and some light foxing front and back, bookplate of Finnish politician Johan Victor Procopé on the front pastedown, his pencilled ownership inscription on the free endpaper facing; the second, wrappers a little sunned at the spine and with some minor splits, contents clean and tight, both very good copies. ♣ Henze V, 452; Howgego II (1800–50), W12; Macro 2262, referring to "Narrative of a Journey from Cairo to Medina and Mecca" in the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*, 1854. Kaj Öhrnberg, "Georg August Wallin" in *Biografiskt lexikon för Finland*, 2009.

£6,500 [162805]

**57**  
**WARD, Thomas Edward.** *Negotiations for Oil Concessions in Bahrain, El Hasa. (Saudi Arabia), the Neutral Zone, Qatar and Kuwait.* New York: Printed by Ardlee Service, Inc. [for the author], 1965

**FROM THE LIBRARY OF AN OIL INDUSTRY VETERAN**

Rare first edition, first printing, for private circulation only, this copy signed by the author on the title page and with his compliments slip loosely inserted. Ward (1889–1969), one of the lead negotiators in the vast expansion through the region, here tracks the development of petroleum resources in the



57

Arabian Gulf. We have been unable to trace another copy on the market.

Ward covers the period from the first overtures of Major Frank Holmes – Abu Naft, "father of oil" – through the negotiations with the US, to the signing of contracts by the Gulf Oil Company and the Saudi Arabia concession. He writes that his narrative has been "assembled from letters, diaries and documents in my possession".

Provenance: from the library of Percy T. Cox (like Major Frank Holmes a New Zealander), signed "PCT 1975" at p. 227. Cox "worked for the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, in the Masjid Suleiman Field, from 1928 to 1936, and then again from 1946 to 1952, when he moved to London as exploration manager of D'Arcy Exploration Company. Later, he worked as managing director of the British Exploration Company and director of the Kuwait Oil Company until his retirement in 1962" (Craig, p. 441). He is mentioned at p. 221, where he is described as having conducted geological surveys in Kuwait. Cox has made a few neat marginal comments at p. 255, and pp. 227–8, correcting tersely Ward's remarks regarding a meeting with Sir John Cadman, a pioneering figure in the oil industry, in Kuwait in March 1933. He writes "No" alongside the location of the meeting, the Dasman Palace, and "No. He was not present" against the statement that "Colonel Dickson did the interpreting", and then "There was no such meeting".

It is well represented institutionally, but nearly all copies are held in US libraries; just Cambridge in the UK; NY Abu Dhabi and American University of Beirut in the Middle East.

Octavo. Original dark blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt longitudinally. With plain dust jacket. Maps and illustrations to the text. Very light shelf-wear, jacket a little ragged. A very good copy. ♣ J. Craig & others, eds., *History of the European Oil and Gas Industry*, 2018.

£12,500 [160650]



**ATHENAEUS of Naucratis.** *Deipnosophistae*, in Greek. Venice: Aldus Manutius and Andreas Torresanus, August 1514

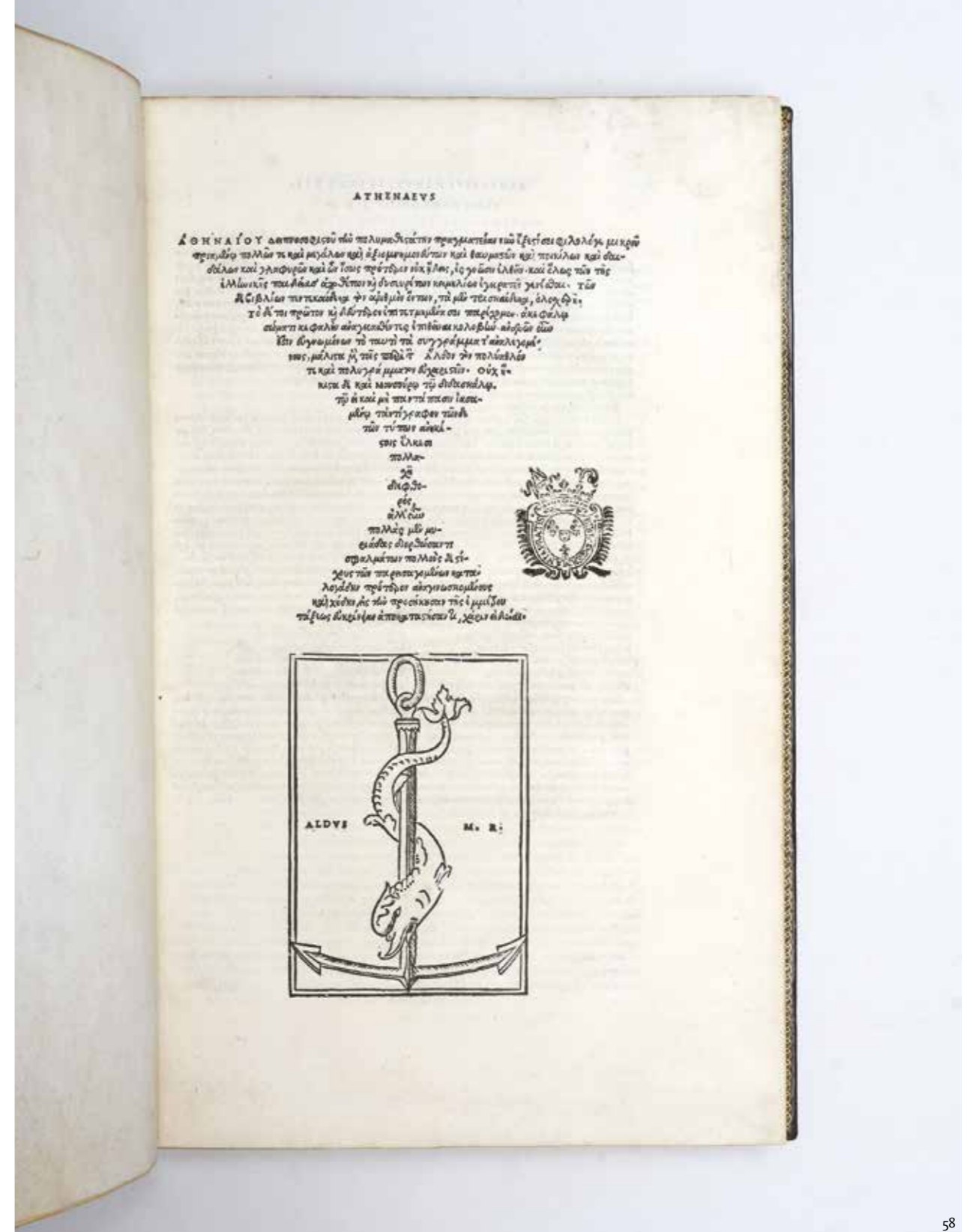
**THE PHILOSOPHERS' BANQUET**

Editio princeps. The only extant work of Athenaeus of Naucratis, *Sophists at Dinner* has been described as an “encyclopaedia under the disguise of a dialogue” (Sandys, p. 330): containing countless anecdotes from ancient authors on food, wine, and dining customs, this is an invaluable source of information on ancient daily life.

The title *Deipnosophistae* can be literally translated as “men learned in the arts of the banquet”. The work is an account of a series of banquets held at the house of the Roman pontiff Larentius, attended by major exponents of all disciplines – including Democritus, Galen, Ulpian and Plutarch – who discuss extensively of grammar, poetry, rhetoric, music, philosophy, and medicine. “Food and drink, cups and cookery, stories of famous banquets, scandalous anecdotes, specimens of ancient riddles and drinking songs and disquisitions on instruments of music are only part of the miscellaneous fare which is here provided. We are indebted to the quotations in Athenaeus for our knowledge of passages from about 700 ancient writers who would otherwise be unknown to us” (ibid.). Also included is the text of the earliest known recipe by a named author (Mithaecus) in any language, and what may be considered to be the first patents (i.e. exclusive right granted to an inventor).

Provenance: Paris, library of St.-Germain-des-Prés, largely formed by the humanist bishop of Meaux, Guillaume Bricconnet (1472–1534), its library opened to the public from 1636; Marquess of Bath, Longleat, sold at auction Christie's, 13 June 2002, lot 8, £17,328; since in a private collection.

Super-chancery folio (327 × 211 mm). Early 19th-century blue straight-grain morocco by Bozérian jeune (François Bozérian, 1765–1826), spine with raised bands tooled in gilt and blind with pointillé design, sides with roll-tooled border à vermiculures, board edges gilt, citron morocco doublures with gilt roll-tooled border, olive free endpaper, vellum flyleaves, gilt edges, pink silk bookmarker. 168 leaves, paginated. Aldine device (Fletcher f4) on title page and verso of last leaf, Greek type 3bis:90 (text), italic 1:80 (dedication), roman 12:90 (incidental), 45 lines and 2 headlines, pages ruled in red. Initial spaces



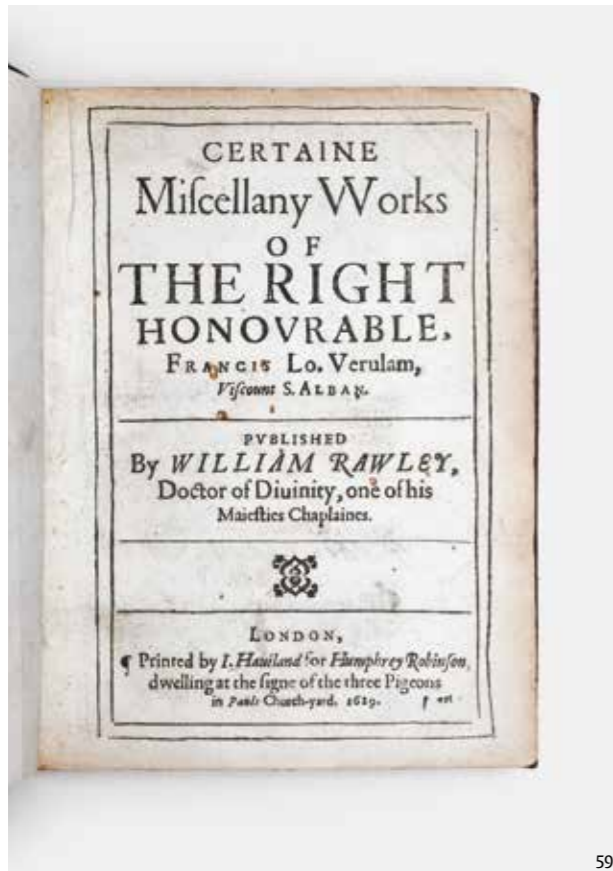
with guide-letters. 17th-century armorial stamp of the library of the abbey of Saint-Germain-des-Prés, Paris, to title page; the abbey was founded in the 6th century, and its library opened to the public from 1636. Negligible superficial split at foot of rear joint, but firm, couple of minor scuffs to front cover, light foxing to endpapers, two nicks to upper edge of title page, discreet repairs to margins of pp. 79 and 239,

very occasional faint marks to contents, otherwise internally crisp and clean. A handsome, well-margined copy, presenting attractively in the binding. J Adams A 2096; Bitting, p. 18; Brunet I, 535; Dibdin, p. 199; EDIT 16 CNCE 3340; Renouard 158:5; USTC 811383; Vicaire 50. John Edwin Sandys, *A History of Classical Scholarship*, Vol. I, 1903.

£35,000

[159868]





59

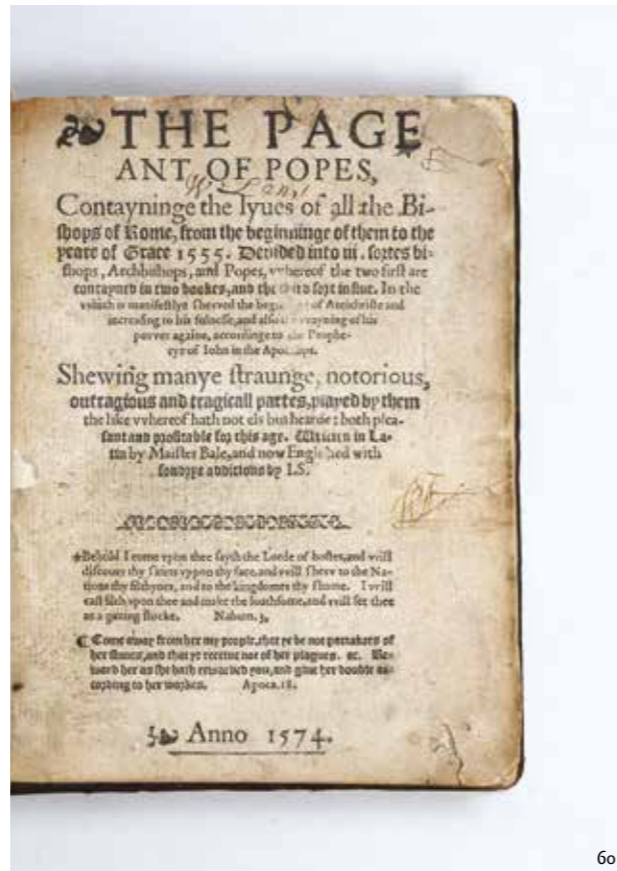
**59**  
**BACON, Francis.** Certaine Miscellany Works. Published by William Rawley, Doctor of Divinity, one of his Majesties chaplaines. London: printed by I. Hauiland for Humphrey Robinson, 1629

**A WAR AGAINST THE TURKS**

First edition of this posthumous collection, marking the first appearance in print of three of Bacon's texts, and the first authorized appearance of the fourth.

The three texts printed for the first time are "An Advertisement Touching an Holy Warre" (written in 1622), "An Offer to our late Soveraigne King James, of a Digest to be Made of the Lawes of England" (made to James I in 1622), and the fragmentary introduction of the "History of the Reigne of King Henry the Eighth" (written in 1623). The fourth text, "Considerations Touching a Warre with Spaine" (written in 1624) was preceded by "a corrupt, and surreptitious Edition" (preface) published earlier in 1629.

The "Holy Warre" questions whether a war against the Turks should be declared for religious reasons, and, in the form of a dialogue (the only one of Bacon's works to take this form), poses the questions that lawmakers should ask when waging war on religious enemies. It is related to Bacon's earlier proposal that England and Spain could consider an alliance that would involve war against the Turks, who threatened English and Spanish shipping in the Mediterranean, which he also framed in terms of holy war.



60

The "Digest" proposed a digest of the common law of England, fitting in with his broader philosophical approach of the systematization of knowledge, and indeed, his attempt as a statesman to simplify and consolidate English law.

The introduction to his "History of King Henry" resulted from a request by Prince Charles to write a history of the monarch following his publication of the *History of the Reign of King Henry VII* in 1622. He undertook the task without enthusiasm, and apparently put little work into the project, leaving only this introductory fragment.

The "Warre with Spaine" is a plea for Britain to mount a naval challenge to Spain's European hegemony, containing accounts of Drake and Hawkins's various expeditions against the Spanish in the West Indies and Drake's exploits at Cadiz, a narrative of the Spanish Armada, a commentary on the Spanish invasion of Ireland in 1601 and their ignominious defeat at Kinsale, and a spirited telling of the last fight of Sir Richard Grenville's Revenge.

Octavo (186 × 138 mm). Eighteenth-century calf, tan label, sympathetically relined. Bound without blank Ar. Light rubbing at extremities, contents lightly toned, scattered trivial burnholes, terminal leaf neatly remargined. A very good copy. ¶ ESTC S100333; Gibson 191.

£2,500 [163277]

**60**  
**BALE, John.** The Pageant of Popes, Contayninge the lyves of all the Bishops of Rome, from the beginninge of them to the yeare of Grace 1555. London: by Thomas Marshe, 1574

**ATTACKING THE POPE**

First edition in English of Bale's *Acta Romanorum pontificum* (1558). Bale, who stood out even among the first generation of English protestants as an especially vituperative critic of the papacy, attempts to prove the spuriousness of the claim that the popes are successors of Peter, and he relates many of the stories of papal immorality and political treachery.

Bale's Latin text was translated and expanded by John Studley and published eleven years after the author's death. Studley, best known for his translations of Seneca's tragedies, was a firm adherent to the puritan party, and revived Bale's tradition of acerbic invective for the Elizabethan era.

Small quarto (167 × 150 mm). Contemporary blind-stamped sheep, neatly rebacked to style, red morocco label. Outer sheet of quire A in first setting, with leaf 1, line 8, reading "likely"; complete with final blank leaf (Bb8). Two indistinct early ownership inscriptions to title; pencilled ownership inscription of A. B. Kingsmill, 1973, to front free endpaper; Blackwell's 1975 catalogue description to front pastedown. Small tear to upper outer corner of title with loss of double hyphen, worming to many leaves, chiefly after quire J, some worm-holes repaired by silking, general staining throughout but nowhere heavy, top margins cut close very occasionally shaving headlines, still a good copy. ¶ ESTC S100602; STC 1304.

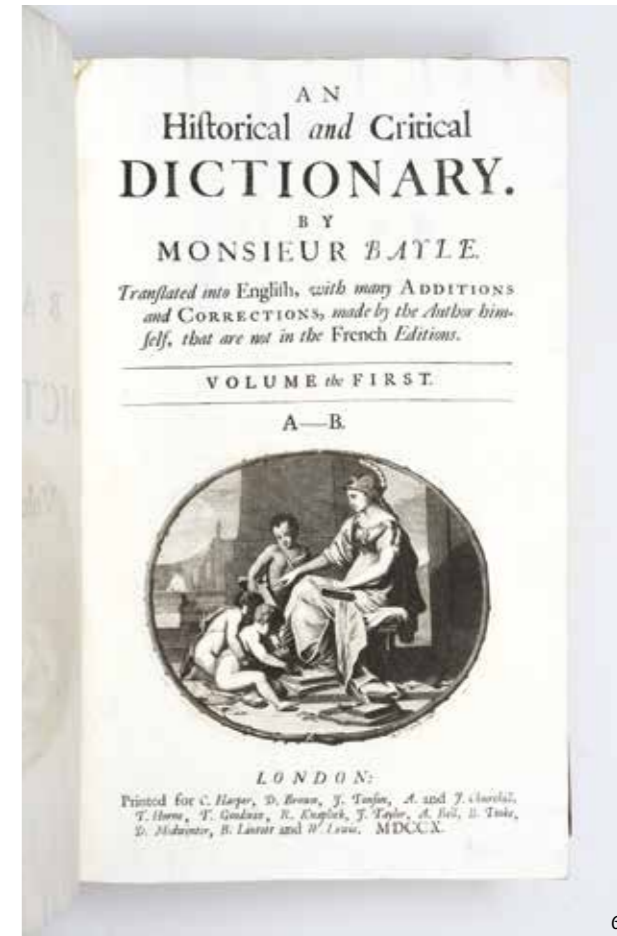
£5,750 [147349]

**61**  
**BAYLE, Pierre.** An Historical and Critical Dictionary. Translated into English, with many Additions and Corrections, made by the Author himself, that are not in the French Editions. London: printed for C. Harper, D. Brown, J. Tonson, A. and J. Churchill, T. Horne, T. Goodwin, R. Knaplock, J. Taylor, A. Bell, B. Tooke, D. Midwinter, B. Lintott and W. Lewis, 1710

**THE EUROPEAN ENLIGHTENMENT**

First edition in English, following the first and second editions in French published in 1697 and 1702 respectively. "For over half a century, until the publication of the *Encyclopédie*, Bayle's *Dictionnaire* dominated enlightened thinking in every part of Europe" (PMM).

French Protestant Pierre Bayle (1647–1706) wrote his *Dictionnaire* while in self-imposed exile in Rotterdam as an "anti-clerical counterblast to Moreri's [*Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, 1674], in order, as he put it, 'to rectify Moreri's mistakes and fill the gaps'. Bayle championed reason against belief, philosophy against religion, tolerance against superstition" (ibid.). The dictionary contains some 2,000 entries, including mostly biographies of religious and historical figures as well as writers, in the latter case focusing on the 16th and 17th centuries, but also articles on geography, all bolstered with a vast array of shoulder and footnotes. The views he expressed in his detailed *Life of Mahomet*, which, in radical opposition with the opinion of the



61

Church, "stresses the superior tolerance and rationality of Islam's core teaching" (Israel), were reasserted by Voltaire in his *Traité sur la tolérance* (1763).

This first English edition was somewhat abridged, but the editors included additions and corrections made by Bayle in his own annotated copy of the 1702 French edition. The identity of the translator remains uncertain. Isabel Rivers and Elena Muceni identify Bayle's Huguenot friend Michel de la Roche as the most likely translator, probably with the assistance of others. Mikko Tolonen suggests Bernard Mandeville as a possible translator in his *Mandeville and Hume* (2013), but this is doubted by Muceni (for questions of translation, see Matytsin, *The Specter of Skepticism in the Age of Enlightenment*, 2016, p. 288).

4 volumes bound in 2, folio (361 × 231 mm). Contemporary mottled calf, rebacked, red marbled endpapers, cloth inner hinge supports, red speckled edges. Bookplates of Gadsden library to front pastedowns (and front free endpaper verso of second volume), ink and pencil shelfmarks to initial binder's blank. Title and half-title of part IV bound preceding p. 2319 (correctly it would be after p. 2434). Bindings recormered with patch of calf replaced. A few tiny holes with loss to a few letters and very occasional minor peripheral chips not affecting text, a few leaves with closed tears occasionally affecting text, running dampstaining at head of vol. II. A very good copy. ¶ ESTC T143095. See *Printing and the Mind of Man* 155b for first French edition; Jonathan Israel, *Radical Enlightenment*, 2001.

£3,500 [152230]





62

62

**BIBLE; English, Douai-Rheims version.** The New Testament of Jesus Christ translated faithfully into English . . . Rheims: John Fogny, 1582; [together with:] The Holie Bible faithfully translated into English . . . By the English College of Doway. Rheims [NT] & Douai [OT]: John Fogny [NT]; printed by Laurence Kellam [OT], 1582 & 1609–10

**IN EARLY BUT DISPARATE BINDINGS, THE OLD TESTAMENT IN A CONTEMPORARY DOUAI BINDING**

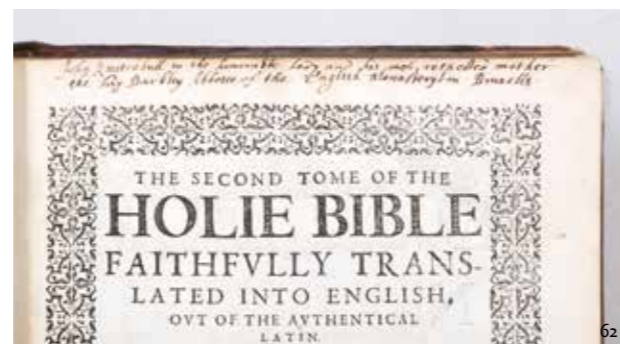
First edition in English of the Roman Catholic version of the Bible, the Old Testament in a contemporary Douai binding and a presentation copy from John Knatchbull, vice-president of the English College at Douai, offered here with a pleasing copy of the Rheims New Testament in 17th-century calf.

Knatchbull presents the Old Testament to Lady Joanna Berkeley (1555/6–1616), abbess of the Benedictine Convent of the Assumption of Our Blessed Lady, Brussels, with his inscription at the head of the title page of vol. 2: “John Knatchbull to the honorable Lady and his most respected mother the Lay [sic] Barkley Abbess of the English Monastery in Bruxells”.

The English College at Douai was founded in 1568 by William Allen. In September 1579 Allen announced the project of a new English translation of the Bible. The translation was primarily the work of Gregory Martin

(1542?–1582), with the revisions of Allen, Richard Bristow, and William Reynolds. Martin translated the entire Vulgate between September 1578 and July 1580 but the book was published episodically, the New Testament with Bristow’s notes at Rheims in 1582 and the Old Testament in two volumes at Douai in 1609–10. As a result complete sets in uniform contemporary bindings are a chimera.

“The appearance of a Catholic Bible in English undermined traditional protestant criticism that the Roman church kept scripture out of the hands of the laity. Instead protestant theologians such as Thomas Cartwright, William Whitaker, and William Fulke attacked the credentials of the translators and denounced their work as filled with error. Despite such criticism, revised versions of Martin’s translation



62

remained extremely popular throughout the English-speaking world for nearly four hundred years” (ODNB).

Together 2 works in 3 quarto volumes. NT: quarto (214 × 155 mm). Late 17th-century calf, covers with a gilt rule border and gilt panel with a small fleuron at the corners, spine with 6 panels, the 2nd and 3rd with early 19th-century contrasting morocco labels; early 19th-century wove paper endleaves; sprinkled edges. Woodcut initials and ornaments; woodcut title from an early 17th-century Geneva Bible bound-in as frontispiece. Title and following leaf somewhat soiled and browned and repaired on the verso along the inner margin, text lightly browned throughout with some minor dampstaining, three leaves (V3, 4, X1) with closed tear at head, minor grubby marks and soiling in places, inner margin of the final leaf repaired, a very good copy. Old ink initials “AK” at the foot of the title; Rev. Joseph Abbot, perhaps the Catholic priest of St Chad’s, Birmingham, circa 1838–40, with his early 19th-century signature on the front pastedown; pencil purchase note on the front flyleaf “Hodgson 423 10/10/69 AMX”. OT: 2 volumes, quarto (225 × 168 mm). Contemporary gilt-tooled calf, central gilt-stamped oval “IHS” with crucifix surrounded by flames, frames with elaborate scrollwork, spines gilt-stamped with repeated floral stamp; rebaked with original spines laid down, corners mended. Titles within typographic ornament borders, woodcut headpieces and decorative initials. Bookplates of Robert S. Pirie. An occasional minor marginal spot or smudge, a very good copy. Each volume housed in a burgundy cloth flat-back box by the Chelsea Bindery. ♣ NT: Darlow-Moule-Herbert 177; Pforzheimer 68; STC 2884. OT: Darlow-Moule-Herbert 300; STC 2207.

£45,000

[108480]

63

**BOTERO, Giovanni.** Della Ragion di Stato. Venice: Appresso I Gioliti, 1589

**OPPOSING MACHIAVELLI WITH A CHRISTIAN “REASON OF STATE”**

First edition of Botero’s most important contribution to political philosophy, an anti-Machiavellian mirror-for-princes treatise which grounds “reason of state” in Christian morality.

Botero’s premise is that the foundation of the state is the obedience of subjects to their superiors. Machiavelli did not necessarily disagree, though he argued that the subjects’ fear of the leader is sufficient to maintain obedience (as famously stated in *The Prince*: “it is better to be feared than loved”). Botero in contrast asserts that this obedience is dependent on the reputation (*riputazione*) of the leader. This reputation can only be preserved through acting virtuously, in accordance with Christian ethics. The Machiavellian approach where “reason of state” is separated from religious considerations, with the ends taken to justify any means, is thus refuted – Christian virtue and “reason of state” are interlinked, and obedience cannot be commanded by fear alone, as reputation is eroded through immoral action. Botero was a Jesuit priest, and his treatise can be placed within the broader context of the Counter-Reformation, seeking to reconnect political action with the medieval mirror-for-princes tradition.

The second part of the book is as important in economic thought as the first is in political. “On the Causes of the Greatness and Magnificence of Cities” had originally been published in Rome the previous year, and attempts to explain why some cities prosper and others decline. Its explanation for the impact of resources on urban population growth has been acclaimed as a



63

forerunner of Malthusian thought: “Divested of nonessentials, the ‘Malthusian’ Principle of Population sprang fully developed from the brain of Botero in 1589: populations tend to increase, beyond any assignable limit, to the full extent made possible by human fecundity . . . the means of subsistence, on the contrary . . . are definitely limited and therefore impose a limit on that increase . . . about two hundred years after Botero, Malthus really did no more than repeat it, except that he adopted particular mathematical laws” (Schumpeter, pp. 254–5).

Quarto (226 × 150 mm). Recent vellum to style, brown calf label, gilt edges. Woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Terminal leaf with discreet paper reinforcement at head, very faint running damp mark at head of gutter and scattered light foxing, notwithstanding still a very good copy, generally crisp and clean. ♣ Adams B2548; Goldsmiths’ 248. Joseph Alois Schumpeter, *History of Economic Analysis*, 1954.

£7,500

[158709]





64

**64**  
**BRODRICK, William.** *Falconers' Favourites*. London: Printed by Taylor and Francis for John van Voorst, 1865

**STUNNING PLATES OF FALCONS IN THEIR HABITAT**

First edition of this superb work, intended as a sequel to Salvin and Brodrick's *Falconry in the British Isles* (1855), but employing a larger format, "better adapted by the size of the drawings, that of life, to illustrate more fairly the beautiful creatures with which the falconer has to deal" (Introduction). According to Resler Swift's *Bibliotheca Accipitraria II*, just 100 copies were printed.

William Brodrick (1814–1888) was educated at Harrow and University College, Oxford, "although he was wont to say à propos of his lifelong love for natural history, that 'all he learned at Harrow was how to catch birds'" (obituary in *The Zoologist*). His uncle was the celebrated ornithologist Prideaux John Selby. "It is as a writer on falconry, and an admirable draughtsman and painter of birds of prey, that Mr Brodrick was and will be widely known . . . in 1865 [he] produced a

charming series of folio plates, entitled *Falconers' Favourites*, in which he gave life-sized coloured figures of a famous tiercel 'Comet', from Lundy, and 'Hurricane', the best Dutch passage falcon he ever possessed, with other portraits of a goshawk and sparrowhawk, hobby, and merlin" (*ibid.*).

An online search accounts for 14 copies among institutional libraries; just seven having gone through auction since 1982. Provenance: spine stamped at foot with gilt initial L surmounted by a baron's coronet; possibly Hugh Cecil Lowther, fifth earl of Lonsdale (1857–1944), noted sportsman. For falconry, see item 15.

Folio (587 × 412 mm). Late 19th-century dark green half morocco, spine gilt lettered longitudinally, sides and corners trimmed with a gilt single fillet, swirled Nonpareil pattern sides and endpapers. With 6 hand-coloured tinted lithograph plates by and after Brodrick, printed by Hanhart. Binding professionally refurbished. An excellent copy, the plates fresh and clean. ♪ Harting 70; Nissen IVB 146; Schwerdt I, 82; Wood, p. 262. *The Zoologist, Third Series, Vol. XIII*, 1889.

£7,500

[160675]

**65**

**BUDDHISM.** *Saddharmasmrtyupasthanasutra* ("Sutra of Right Mindfulness"). Fascicle VII – "Chapter on Hell: Part Three". Huzhou: [c.1250]

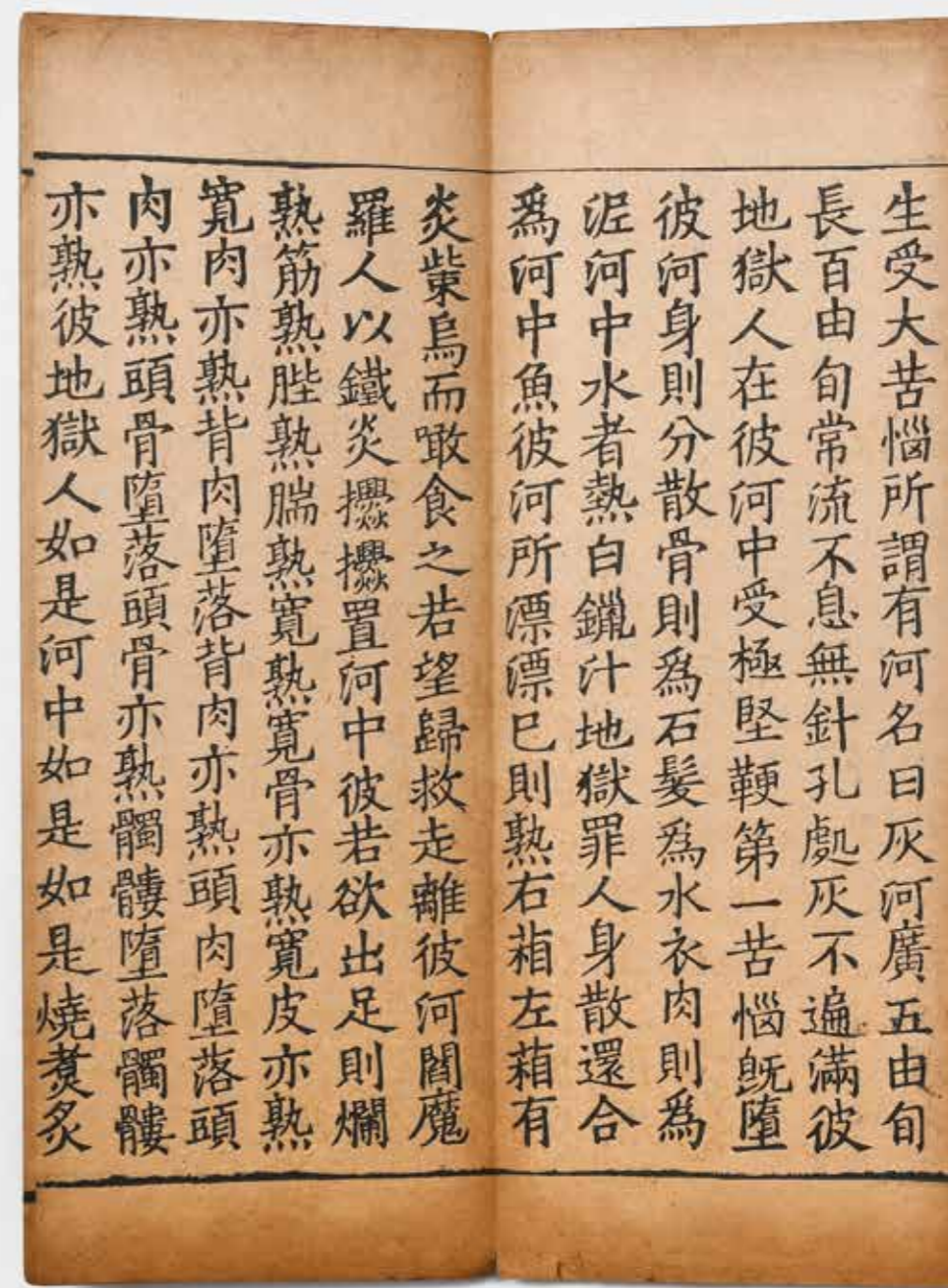
**A TREASURE OF EARLY CHINESE PRINTING**

A remarkable surviving fascicle from a famous early Chinese edition of the Buddhist canon, printed during the Song dynasty at the Yuanjie (later Zifu) temple in Huzhou. The respect given to Buddhists texts has ensured the institutional survival of a couple of near-complete Yuanjie sets, but any examples of Chinese printing of this age are exceptionally scarce in commerce. We have traced only three works on paper printed before 1300 in Western auctions since 1980.

Multiple characteristics suggest that this particular example is from the Yuanjie edition. Phonetic glosses at the end of the fascicle, the size of the printed area, and the number of pages, columns and characters per sheet, are consistent with other known examples. The first sheet also gives the name of the block carver as Shi Hong. A carver of the same name is known to have been active in the Huzhou region during the Southern Song period and was involved in other projects including editions of the *Shuijing zhu* (an ancient geographical treatise) and the *Lotus Sutra*.

Scholarly research has revealed that the carving of the blocks for the Yuanjie edition of the Buddhist canon commenced at some point between the 1110s and 1140s. Once carved, they were used to print copies until being burned by Mongol invaders in 1276. Subsequently, this edition was unknown in China until the bibliophile Yang Shoujing (1839–1915) brought an almost complete set back from Japan in the late 19th century.

Li and He write that surviving volumes from the Yuanjie edition "are already very rare in China". Near-complete copies are held at the National Library of China and Tokyo's Sanzean Zojo Temple. Scattered volumes are found in other institutions including the Gansu Provincial Library, the National Palace Museum in Taipei, and several other temples in Japan.



65

Provenance: Osaka Bookseller's Guild (Kotenkai), 119th Anniversary Auction, Osaka, 28–30 May 2021, lot 947; private collector in UK.

Slim quarto, concertina-style (305 × 115 mm). 17 xylographic sheets, each with 5 pages of 6 columns of 17 characters, joined sequentially with adhesive, near-contemporary semi-stiff brown paper wallet binding strengthened with bamboo rod, front cover with manuscript title in Chinese, single page from another sutra used as binder's waste on rear

cover verso. Wallet binding fragile with losses, rear cover detached and front cover just holding at head, worming and splits to first leaf with old paper repair along one fold, contents otherwise unaffected. A well-preserved example. ♪ Li Fuhua & He Mei, *Hanwen Fojiao dazangjing yanjiu* ("Research on the Chinese Buddhist Canon"), 2003.

£150,000

[159500]





66

**66**  
**BUDDHISM.** Daihannyaharamittakyo (“Great Sutra of the Perfection of Wisdom”). Volume 48. Nara: [c.1238]

**A BEAUTIFUL 13TH-CENTURY JAPANESE MANUSCRIPT**

A wonderfully preserved Japanese scroll exemplifying Buddhism’s spread through the ritualized copying of precious manuscripts. This example was produced at Nara’s famous Todai temple, with the stamp of Todai’s Hachiman Shrine appearing periodically on the verso. Though not marked as such, it was formerly owned by Colin Franklin (1923–2020), the distinguished British bibliographer and author of *Exploring Japanese Books and Scrolls* (1999).

Constructed in 728 during the maturation of Buddhism in Japan, the Todai temple remains one of the seven principal temples of the Huayan tradition. During the eighth century, when the city of Nara was the centre of Japanese governance and politics, “sutra transcription became a widespread Buddhist ritual . . . and was central to ritual activities at Todai” (Deal & Ruppert, p. 59). This transcription tradition continued in subsequent centuries; according to Tanaka Kaido’s *Nihon shakyo sohan* (1953), copies of volumes 11 to 100 of the present sutra were brushed by a calligrapher by the name of Sheng Zhen. At the end of the scroll, a manuscript note by a different hand dated to the fourth year of the Katei period (1238) has attested to the accuracy of the copy.

The Great Sutra of the Perfection of Wisdom (Sanskrit: Mahaprajnaparamita Sutra) is a 600-volume collection of 16 different sutras, including the Diamond Sutra, each

traditionally believed to represent teachings conveyed by the Buddha to a different assembly of followers. It expands on the idea that the path to finding one’s true self lies in detachment from the vanity of everything. The collection was first translated into Chinese by the Tang dynasty monk Xuanzang (602–664) and subsequently introduced into Japan.

Provenance: seal of “Iizuka Koan” to inner lid of box; Colin Franklin; thence to private collection, UK.

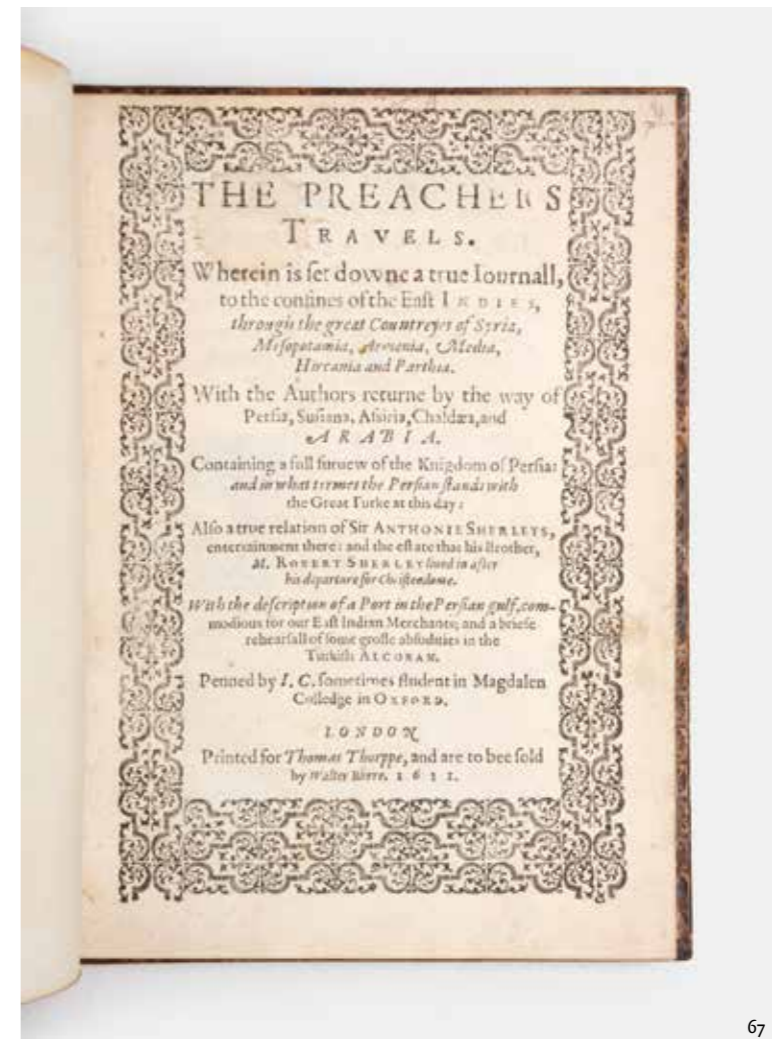
295 × 40 mm scroll made with dyed yellow mulberry paper, unrolling to approximately 10.5 metres in length with 17 black manuscript characters per column, bound in contemporary 200 × 40 mm black paper wrap-around with silk cord and manuscript title in gilt, recently replaced wooden rod with metal-capped ends. Housed in custom wooden box with manuscript lettering and title label on one end. Recent manuscript English-language label on box end. A well-preserved example with unobtrusive worming throughout, old paper repairs on verso. ♣ William E. Deal & Brian Ruppert, *A Cultural History of Japanese Buddhism*, 2015.

**£25,000** [160250]

**67**  
**CARTWRIGHT, John.** *The Preachers Travels.* London: printed [by William Stansby] for Thomas Thorppe, and are to bee [sic] sold by Walter Burre, 1611

**THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN VISITOR TO ALL FOUR KEY SITES OF ANTIQUITY IN THE NEAR EAST**

First edition. John Cartwright, identified on the title page as “sometimes student in Magdalen Colledge in Oxford”, is



67

invariably referred to as “The Preacher” after the title of this book; his name is often listed as being employed by the Levant Company in that capacity. Yet one of the oddest features of his fascinating travel tale is that Cartwright never once makes mention of preaching, either in any of the places to which he went or to any congregations. In fact he may well have been travelling solely to satisfy his desire for sight-seeing. If so, Cartwright’s travels offers evidence that the notion of travel simply out of personal interest, not tied to either commerce or diplomacy (or earlier, to pilgrimage), had been in occasional existence some time before it was firmly established in the 18th century.

Cartwright probably left England in April 1600, and travelled to Aleppo via Sicily, Zante (Xakinthos) and Crete. At Aleppo, where he was welcomed by the consul, Richard Colthurst, he met John Mildenhall, then in the employ of Richard Staper, a member of the newly formed English East India Company, who was in Aleppo, on his way there. Having stayed in Aleppo for some two months, the two Englishmen travelled together for part of the way, members of a caravan of some 1,000 people. “After separating from Mildenhall, Cartwright proceeded to Esfahan and continued to travel widely in the Middle East” (Howgego). The text also includes

a brief account of the experiences of Anthony Sherley, the famous English adventurer whose own account of Persia was not published until 1613. Cartwright appears to be the first Englishman to have been to all four key sites of antiquity in the Near East: Babylon, Nineveh, Persepolis, and Susa.

Small quarto (174 × 130 mm). Later polished tree calf, red morocco labels, raised bands, placed and dated in gilt at foot, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. Housed in a dark brown cloth flat-back box by the Chelsea Bindery. Title within typographical border, woodcut floriated initials and headpieces. Without blank leaf A4. Early 20th-century bookseller’s ticket of Myers & Co., recent collector’s bookplate of Howard Knohl. Front joint neatly repaired, small pale stain to title page, some unobtrusive marginalia, occasionally trimmed a little close, just shaving signature of K3, but the margins generally good, overall a very good copy. ♣ Bell C95; Howgego I, C58; Macro 686.

**£22,500** [128759]





68



68

68

**CHINESE TYPOGRAPHY.** Xian jie qian fo hao (“One Thousand Buddhas from the Bhadrakalpa Sutra”). [Likely Beijing: no stated publisher, 1774]

**WITH A FINE JAPANESE SCHOLARLY PROVENANCE**

First edition of this genuinely rare quintilingual reference, listing 1,000 buddhas found in the important Bhadrakalpa Sutra. Compiled by the personal Buddhist tutor to the Qianlong emperor – China’s Louis XIV – it exemplifies Buddhism’s spread in print through the multicultural Qing empire. Reflecting advances in woodblock printing, it employs Chinese, Manchu, Mongolian, Tibetan, and Sanskrit phoneticized in Tibetan. We have traced just three institutional copies.

The *Bhadrakalpa Sutra* is a key text in Mahayana Buddhism which lists the names, locations, and followers of slightly over 1,000 buddhas predicted to appear in the present eon. Without the sutra, the names of many would otherwise have been lost. The text was first translated into Chinese by Dharmaraska (c.233–310), one of the most significant scholarly influences on the growth of Buddhism in East Asia.

China’s Qing emperors presided over an ethnically heterogenous empire which continued to expand in the early 18th century with the conquest of Tibet in 1720. Buddhism enjoyed significant state support; for example, Qianlong (1735–1796) commissioned paintings depicting him in the form of a Buddhist in an advanced stage of enlightenment. The present compilation would have been an invaluable scholarly and devotional reference for practising and aspiring Buddhists from across the Qing domains, as well as those charged with producing religious commentaries. It begins with Kakusandha, an esteemed Buddha of antiquity, and lists four

names per page, with the five different languages arranged vertically. The compilation process was led by the senior court figure Changkya Rölpé Dorjé (1717–1786), Qianlong’s principal Buddhist advisor, who also oversaw the translation of the Tibetan Buddhist canon into Mongolian and Manchu.

Provenance: several ownership seals of Taijun Inokuchi (1922–2018), a leading Japanese scholar of Buddhism at Kyoto’s Ryukoku University, with his manuscript cataloguing notes on a sheet of personalized notepaper affixed to the lower flap of the folding case. In 1989, he published a preliminary catalogue of the famous manuscripts unearthed by Paul Pelliot at Dunhuang (now housed in the Bibliothèque nationale de France) which have revolutionized scholarly understanding of Buddhism. Volume I contains in-text numerical annotations in red pencil most likely by Inokuchi. This copy then passed to a private collector in the UK.

Copies can be found in the Library of Congress, Harvard, and the Austrian National Library.

2 volumes, quarto (270 × 200 mm). Original brown paper wrappers, recently renewed xianzhuang stitching, front covers with original quadrilingual xylographic title labels. Housed in 19th-century custom blue cloth folding case, bone toggles. Wrappers with some chips and nicks as well as a few small closed tears, one sometime repaired by pasting vol. II front wrapper to first blank at head, moderate foxing and browning internally. A very good and still very presentable copy in the like case.

£15,000

[159690]

69

**CONFUCIUS.** Confucius Sinarum Philosophus, sive Scientia Sinensis Latine Exposita. Paris: [Andreas Cramoisy] for Daniel Horthemels, 1687



69

**THE FIRST EUROPEAN TRANSLATION OF CONFUCIUS**

First edition of the influential first European translation of three of the four canonical books of Confucianism – the *Analects*, *Great Learning* and *Doctrine of the Mean*, complete with Philippe Couplet’s *Tabula Chronologica Sinicae Monarchiae*, listing Chinese kings from BCE 2952 to 1683 CE. The engraved portrait of Confucius was the first to be published in the West.

“The *Confucius Sinarum Philosophus* was widely reviewed in Europe and today is recognized as one of the most influential texts in the Jesuit transmission of Chinese culture to Europe” (*China on Paper*, p. 173). The book opens with a dedication to Louis XIV, followed by the “*Proemialis Declaratio*” (Introductory Exposition), a lengthy discussion of Confucianism. Following the “*Declaratio*” is a portrait of Confucius and a biography based on the *Kongzi shijia* found in Sima Qian. The translations of each of the three texts, together with excerpts from attendant commentaries, are separated into three books under the heading “*Scientiae Sinicae*”. The work ends with Couplet’s lengthy tables (with a separate title page) and a map, engraved by François de Louvemont (b. 1648), showing the 15 regions of the Chinese empire, 155 cities, and the location of Christian missions.

The present work was the leading influence on European understanding of Confucianism and Chinese philosophy until the translations completed in the 19th century by James Legge and others. “For more than two hundred years, Western intellectuals like Leibnitz and Voltaire read and meditated on the words of Confucius from this Latin version, which generated an abundant production of translations, commentaries, and essays in many Western languages . . . The *Sinarum Philosophus* represents the peak of Jesuit Sinology in the seventeenth century” (Meynard, pp. 1 and 18).

Folio (340 × 216 mm). Contemporary calf, red spine label to style, raised bands, compartments bordered by paired gilt fillets enclosing ornate frames and centre-pieces of foliate lozenges, marbled edges. Engraved portrait of Confucius and engraved map of China, both for Jean Nolin; engraved French royal arms on title page and at head of dedication, wood-engraved head- and tailpieces, tables in text. Binding expertly and judiciously restored, spine tooling extensively retouched, inner hinges consolidated, contents well-preserved with occasional foxing, faint staining, and toning, engravings pleasingly unshaved: a very good copy. ♪ *China on Paper* 17; Cordier (2nd edition), pp. 1389–93; Löwendahl 183; Lust 724. Thierry Meynard, *The Jesuit Reading of Confucius: The First Complete Translation of the Lunyu* (1687), 2015.

£20,000

[160986]





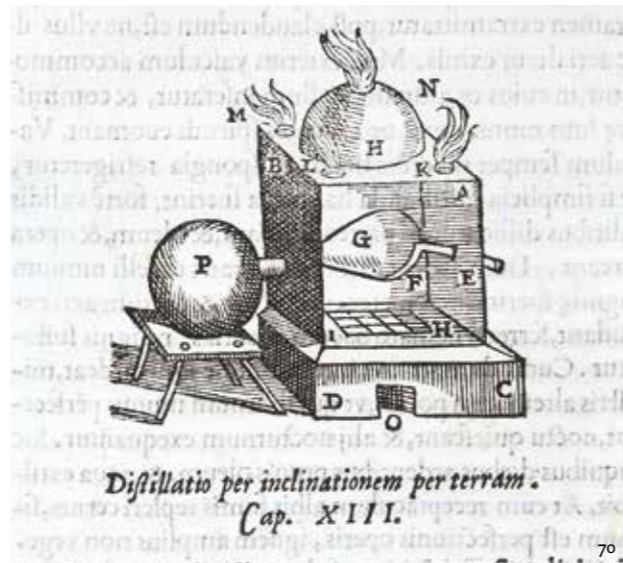
70

**70**  
**DELLA PORTA, Giovanni Battista.** *De distillatione.*  
Rome: Printing-press of the Reverend Apostolic Camera, 1608

**THE RENAISSANCE ART OF DISTILLATION**

First edition of this influential treatise on the art of distillation, the most comprehensive overview of the subject in the 16th century, beautifully illustrated with a series of fine woodcuts depicting contemporary chemical apparatus. This copy in contemporary vellum is complete with Lauri's portrait, the best-known likeness of the author.

With the present work, Della Porta expanded the section on distillation in book X of his most celebrated work, *Magia Naturalis* (1589). The art of distillation, as he explains in accordance with the alchemical tradition, consented to extract the essence from natural objects, in order to access and exploit their intrinsic virtues or faculties. In the first chapters, Della Porta presents a variety of distillation techniques using detailed illustrations of the required chemical equipment, such as furnaces, retorts, and condensers. A reference system of letters is used to describe the function of their different parts in text. At page 29 is one of the earliest representations of solar distillation equipment. The most curious illustrations depict vessels likened to animals based on their physical characteristics: a matrass is compared to an ostrich, and different flasks to a bird, a tortoise, a bear, and a pelican. The subsequent chapters are dedicated to the process of distilling specific substances, including scented waters extracted from flowers, essential oils from plants, resins, and woods (including "exotic plants" like cinnamon and cardamom). There are instructions on how to extract "aqua



70

vitae", an alcoholic substance used as a medicine, from wine, and essential oils from amber, glass, and scorpions. One of the leading figures of the early Scientific Revolution, the Neapolitan polymath Giambattista Della Porta (1535–1615) wrote on a multitude of subjects, ranging from alchemy and chemistry to meteorology, cryptography, astrology, optics, and magic. In 1560 he founded the *Academia Secretorum Naturae*, one of the first scientific societies in Europe; it was later dissolved by Pope Paul V on suspicion of occultism.

At the beginning of this work is Della Porta's most famous portrait, depicting the author surrounded by the objects of his numerous studies, as well as dedications to him in Hebrew, Greek, Chaldee, Persian, Illyrian, and Armenian. *De distillatione* was dedicated to the scientist Federigo Cesi, (1585–1630), founder of the prestigious *Accademia dei Lincei* in Rome; two years later, Cesi invited Della Porta to become a member. This work was reprinted the following year in Strasbourg; Ferguson notes that "the Roman edition is much the finer work" (p. 216), and "the portrait, as copied in the Strasbourg edition, is not only smaller but is inferior" (Duveen, p. 481).

This copy has a pertinent late 17th-century provenance, from the rich library of the Franciscan cloister of Santa Maria del Gesù in Montefortino, founded around 1630, with the Latin *ex libris* on the title page: "Pertinet ad Con[ven]tu[m] S. Mariae Jesu Montis Fortini". Montefortino corresponds to modern Artena, a small town in the Metropolitan City of Rome, not far from where the book was originally printed.

Small quarto (214 × 158 mm). Contemporary limp vellum, manuscript lettering and decoration to spine. Printer's device to title page, full-page engraved portrait by Lauri, numerous woodcut illustrations in the text; woodcut floriated initials, head- and tailpieces. Circular black ink stamp with initials "M.D.I.P. D.R.D.I.S" and "C.G." to title page (present in other works with the same Montefortino provenance, see note). Vellum a little soiled and creased, upper right corner of front cover worn, faint damp stain to upper margin of two initial gatherings and a few internal leaves, intermittent light marginal foxing, short closed tear to margin of N2, first two and final gatherings browned, otherwise generally bright; overall a crisp copy, beautifully preserved. ¶ Duveen, p. 481; Ferguson, pp. 215–6; Graesse V, p. 417; Krivatsy 9177; Norman 17256; USTC 4034341.

£12,500 [160931]



71

**71**  
**DESCARTES, René.** *Discours de la méthode pour bien conduire sa raison, & chercher la vérité dans les sciences.* Leiden: Jan Maire, 1637

**FROM THE LIBRARY OF THE LEADING CONNOISSEUR OF THE PERIOD**

First edition of Descartes's magnum opus; an attractive and superbly provenanced copy, from the library of distinguished 17th-century French bibliophile Louis Hesselin. Books from Hesselin's collection, which was celebrated by contemporaries for its particular focus on science, are extremely scarce in their distinctive armorial binding, and even more so on a text of this importance.

Louis Treslon-Cauchon (1602–1662), born into a noble family from Champagne, changed his name to Hesselin in 1626 to become the heir of his wealthy great uncle. To Louis XIII he was *conseiller du roi* and *maître de la chambre aux deniers* and, from 1655, *surintendant des plaisirs du roi*. He made a name for himself as an influential art patron and amateur collector; Bonnaffé describes him as "a man of excellent taste, a person of fashion, the obligatory organiser of all parties". "Both rich and extravagant, the young Hesselin began to amass a collection that became famous in his own time . . . As early as 1638 Jean-François Nicéron, the French mathematician who had a special interest in optics, extolled Hesselin's cabinet in an earlier residence as being 'the quintessence of all Parisian cabinets', and noted not only the excellent mirrors and an extraordinary mirror cabinet, but also the paintings, sculpture, and scientific books. In fact, very little is known about Hesselin's library except that he had his

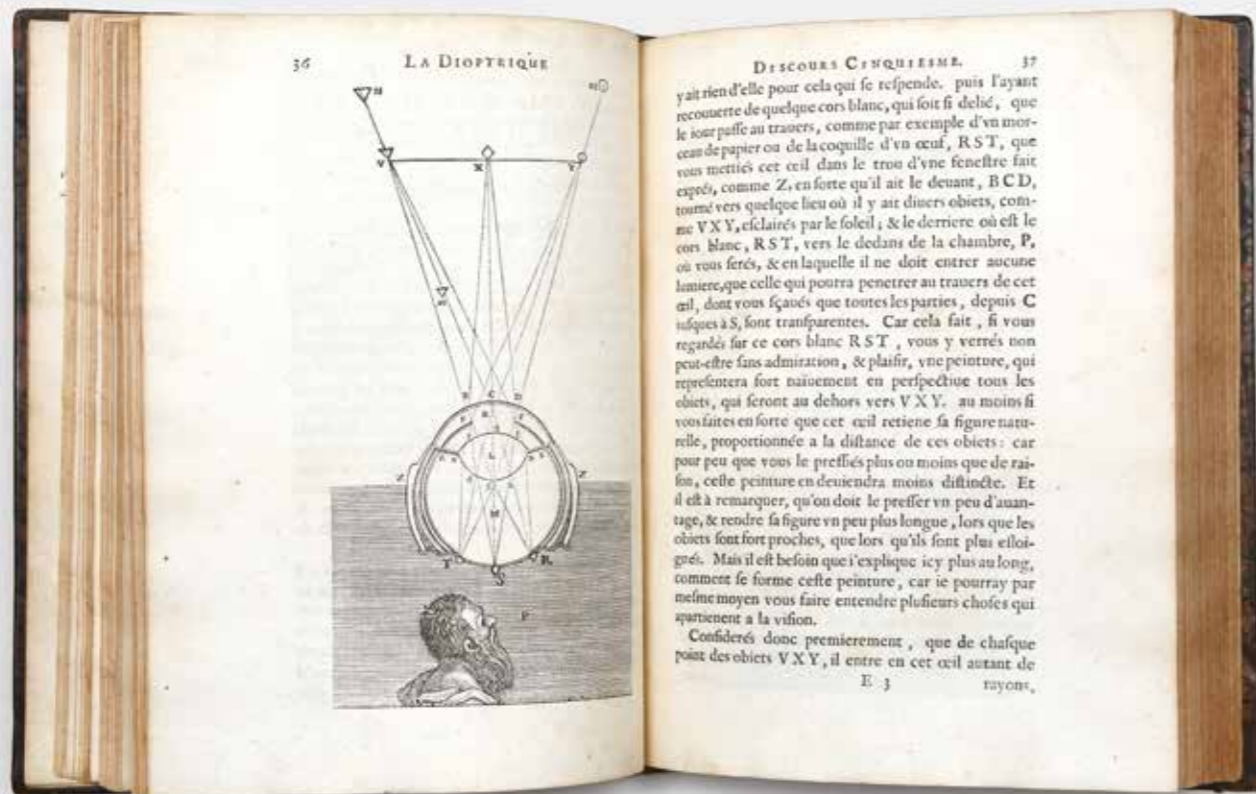
coat of arms stamped on the bindings of his books" (Leopold & Vincent, pp. 109–10). Bonnaffé adds that Hesselin's books "are rarely met with; they are usually bound in tortoiseshell calfskin with his coat of arms". Crèvecoeur describes the same style of binding, stamped with the quartered arms of Cauchon and Hesselin, and notes a possible contemporary attribution of this tooling to Labelle.

Hesselin's townhouse on the Île Saint-Louis, built by Le Vau and decorated by the best artists of the time, was a "veritable museum" of rarities (Bonnaffé). After Hesselin's untimely death the house passed through a number of hands, first to his cousin Henry Godet des Bordes, the sole legatee who died shortly after Hesselin, thence to the brother Antoine Godet, viscount of Soudé, and in 1669 to François Molé, Abbé de Sainte-Croix de Bordeaux, master of requests. It is not known at what point his library was dispersed, though a note on the front pastedown of this copy states that it was bought from the "bibliothèque de Mr Hesselin" in 1668.

Books from Hesselin's library rarely surface on the market. Auction records trace eight examples from the last 100 years bound in the characteristic armorial tortoiseshell calf.

Subsequent owners of this copy are recorded as follows: i) "achepté a Paris de la bibliotheque de Mr Hesselin [?] 1668", front pastedown; ii) "Ex libris Jacobi Borde Presbyt[er]i. Aurel[ianensis]. Canon[ici]. Magdun[ensis]. 1673", front pastedown, with corresponding "Ex Libris J Borde" on rear pastedown (possibly a relation of Hesselin's aforementioned cousin Henry Godet des Bordes); iii) "Ex Libris Petri Aniani Douberion[?]", title page, with corresponding annotation in same hand on front pastedown, cancelled in ink and largely illegible; iv) "Ex libris Johannis Bapt[ist]ae Amici Demeré presb[iter]i in Collegio Aurelianensi Rhet[oric]ae p[ro]fe





71

ssoris, an[no] 1792", the Jean-Baptiste Amy-Demeré appointed professor of rhetoric in 1785, front pastedown; v) leather book label of Eugène Paillet (1829–1901), one of the leading Parisian book collectors of the mid-19th century, his 1902 catalogue I, no. 60; vi) manuscript note on blank facing title page: "Le seul discours de la methode eut suffi pour immortaliser son auteur; c'est une mine riche et feconde; plus on y creuse de plus on y découvre de richesses . . . mais il n'est pas donné à tout le monde de pouvoir l'exploiter. 'Hoc opus, hic labor est'" ("The Discours de la méthode alone would have sufficed to immortalise its author: it is a rich and fruitful mine; the further one digs into it, the more one discovers its riches. But is not in everyone's gift to be able to exploit it. This work is hard work").

"It is no exaggeration to say that Descartes was the first of modern philosophers and one of the first of modern scientists . . . The revolution he caused can be most easily found in his reassertion of the principle (lost in the Middle Ages) that knowledge, if it is to have any value, must be intelligence and not erudition" (PMM). This work, one of the first European works of philosophy not to be written in Latin, also introduced modern exponential notation, an advanced theory of equations, and made further contributions to many other scientific fields including meteorology and optics.

Small quarto (205 × 155 mm). Contemporary armorial binding of polished tortoiseshell calf, spine lettered and elaborately tooled in gilt, compartments with double-rule borders and alternating griffin and fleur-de-lys cross motifs (both heraldic ornaments of the Hesselin family), geometric circle-and-lozenge roll at ends, raised bands, boards with double-rule border in gilt and arms of Louis Hesselin stamped

in gilt to centres, red sprinkled edges, red silk bookmark. Housed in a custom black morocco book-form box. Woodcut printer's device on title page, numerous woodcuts in text (including one full-page cut repeated seven times), initials. A series of early ownership annotations and signatures on front pastedown, title page and facing blank, and rear pastedown; gilt morocco book label on front pastedown; a few neat ink corrections, annotations in French (varying hands), and pencilled marginal markers; see note for provenance details. Spine ends and corners rubbed, raised bands a touch worn at sides, front joint partly split at ends but remaining firm and inner hinges fully intact, gilt bright and boards unmarked; remnants of red seal wax on second initial blank recto, some faint dampstain in upper and outer margins through to *La Dioptrique* and to a couple of leaves thereafter, heaviest in gathering c, else contents notably crisp with occasional spotting and foxing, expert paper restoration in outer margin of D4 where closed tear stabilized and infilled, a handful of marginal perforations, nicks, and closed tears, the majority due to paper flaws and none affecting text (c2, d2, O1, 2B1, 2C1, 2N3, 2R1), E4 slightly shaved at lower edge near gutter and G4 outer edge torn at lower corner. Overall a very handsome copy in a strictly contemporary binding, one of the nicest we have handled. ♪ Dibner 81; Grolier/Horblit 24; Guibert 1 ("très rare et très recherchée des bibliophiles"); Norman 621; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 129. On Hesselin's arms: Guigard, *Nouvel armorial du bibliophile*, pp. 259–60; Eugène Olivier, Georges Hermal, & R. de Roton, *Manuel de l'amateur de reliures armoriales françaises*, XVII, no. 1687. On Hesselin: Edmond Bonnaffé, *Dictionnaire des amateurs français au XVIIIe siècle*, 1884, pp. 139–41; R. de Crèvecœur, "Louis Hesselin: Amateur Parisien, Intendant des Plaisirs du Roi", *Mémoires de la Société de l'Histoire de Paris*, 1895, pp. 225–48; J. H. Leopold & Clare Vincent, "A Watch for Monsieur Hesselin", *Metropolitan Museum Journal*, vol. 28, 1993, pp. 103–19.

£250,000

[160996]

72

DIOPHANTUS. *Arithmeticon libri sex*. Paris: J. Drouart, 1621

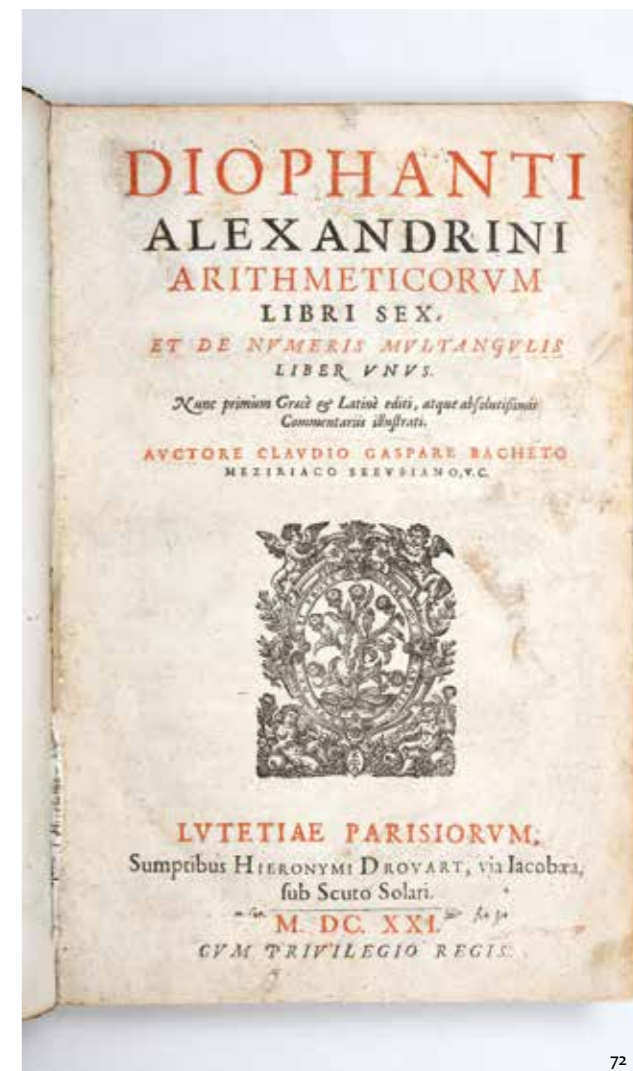
THE FOUNDATION OF LOGISTICAL ALGEBRA, KNOWN PREVIOUSLY ONLY TO THE ARABS AND BYZANTINES

Editio princeps of the Greek text, printed parallel with Xylander's Latin translation, and Bachet's commentary; the Macclesfield copy. Diophantus's *Arithmetica*, composed in the third century, was the first systematic treatise on algebra, the foundation of logistical algebra, and the first work to employ symbolic notation in algebraic equations.

Diophantus's text, although known to the Arabs and Byzantines, was virtually unknown in the West until its rediscovery by Bombelli. In 1575 a Latin translation by Xylander appeared in Basle. "Finally, in 1621 the Greek text was prepared for printing by Bachet de Méziriac, who added Xylander's Latin translation, which he was able to improve in many respects. Bachet studied the contents carefully, filled in the lacunae, ascertained and corrected the errors, generalized the solutions, and devised new problems. He, and especially Fermat . . . thus became the founders of modern number theory" (DSB). The edition was shared by Cramoisy and Drouart, and either name appears in the imprint. Fermat read this edition, "with notable consequences for the development of number theory" (Parkinson, p. 70). Newton owned a copy (Harrison 524).

"Although Diophantus knew elementary number theory and contributed new theorems to it, his *Arithmetica* is a collection of problems. In the algebraic treatment of the basic equations, Diophantus, by a sagacious choice of suitable auxiliary unknowns and frequently brilliant artifices, succeeded in reducing the degree of the equation (the unknowns reaching as high as the sixth power) and the number of unknowns (as many as ten) and thus in arriving at a solution. The *Arithmetica* is therefore essentially a logistical work, but with the difference that Diophantus' problems are purely numerical . . . In his solutions Diophantus showed himself a master in the field of indeterminate analysis, and apart from Pappus he was the only great mathematician during the decline of Hellenism" (DSB).

"In his mathematical presentation Diophantos uses stenographic abbreviations with special signs, often composed of the initial letters of the names of the concepts he wishes to designate; the unknown quantity, powers, and various operations therefore have fixed notations. This form of mathematical writing has been called syncopated algebra, and it must be considered an early step towards algebraic formalization and the creation of mathematical language. The *Arithmetica* deal with topics on algebraic equations and more particularly with the solution of certain problems in which it is required to find rational numbers satisfying prescribed conditions. More than 130 problems of this latter type, of considerable variety, are discussed, and Diophantos shows great ingenuity in devising elegant methods for their solution. He is particularly adept at selecting the unknowns in such a manner that the algebraic conditions become easily manageable" (Ore, p. 181).



72

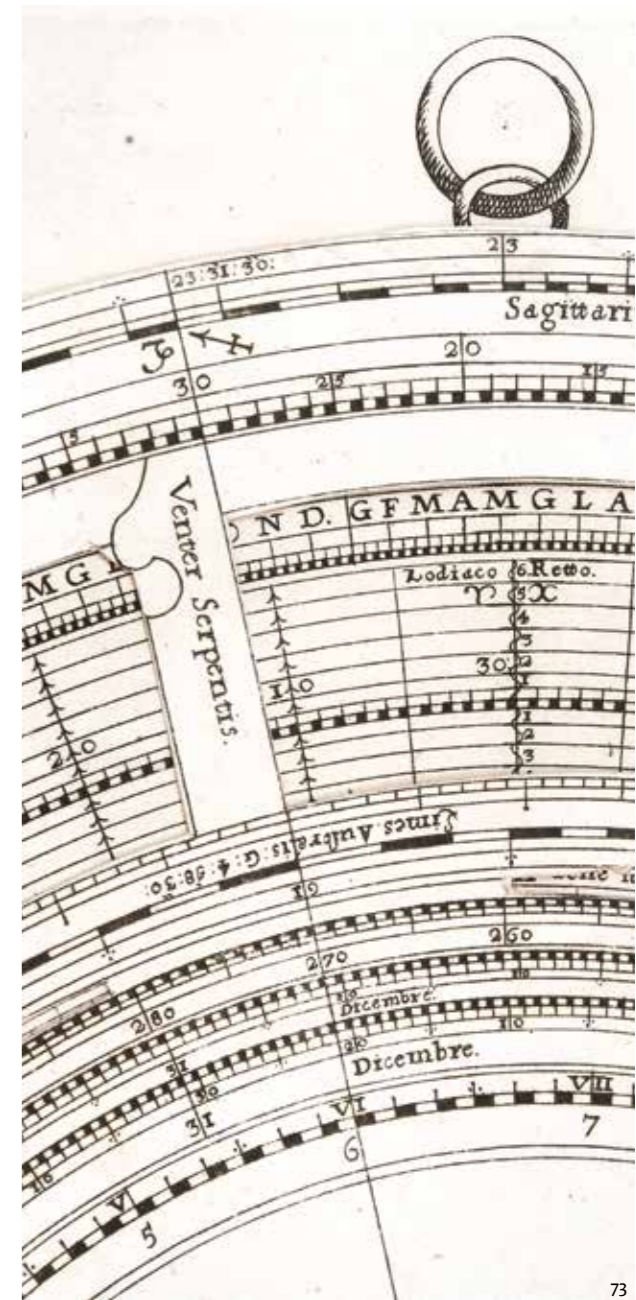
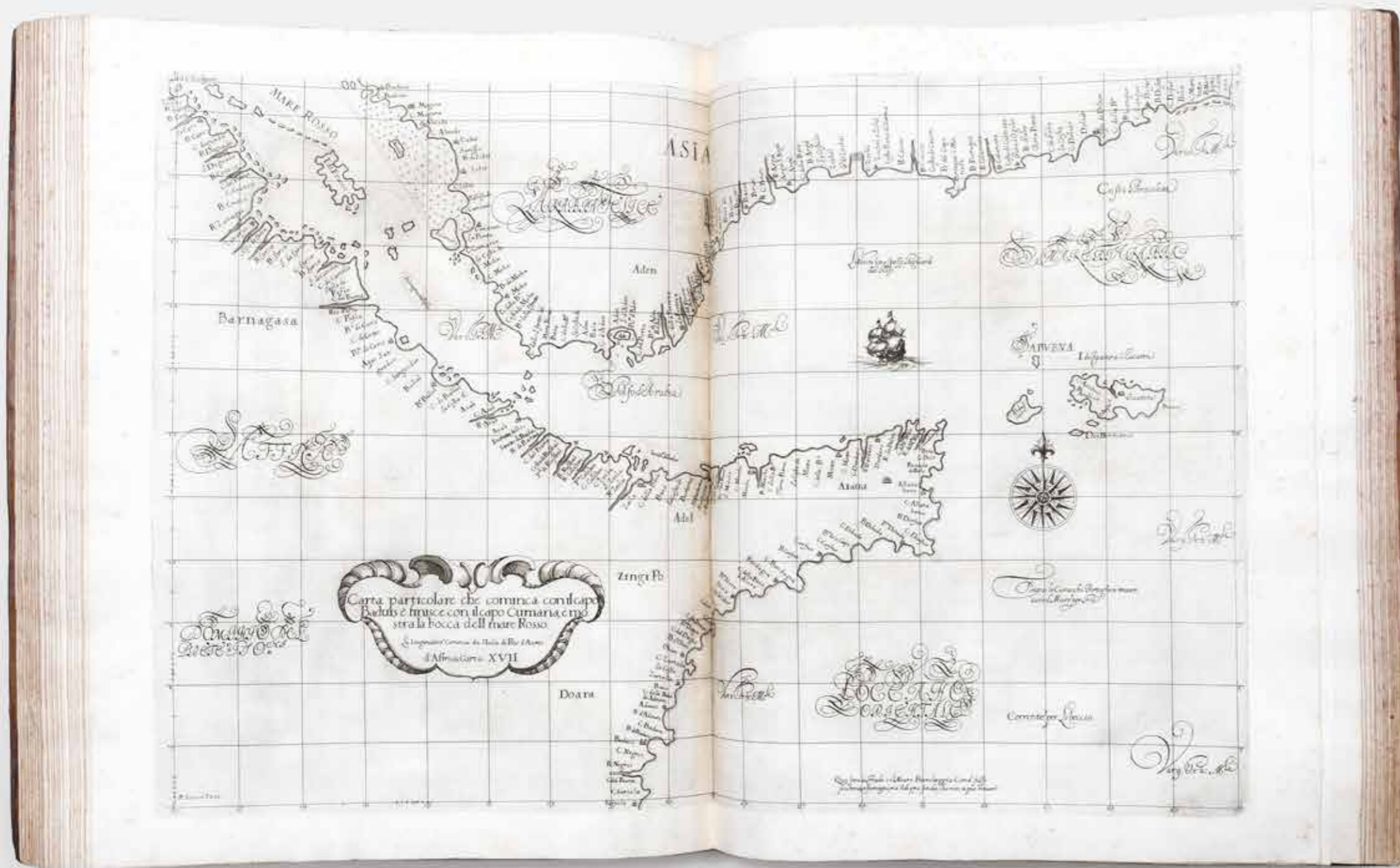
The Macclesfield library ranked as one of the finest country house libraries in Britain, with both the first and second Earls of Macclesfield acquiring books on a vast range of subjects. The books were still in a remarkably fresh state of preservation when the library was eventually dispersed in the early years of the 21st century in a series of celebrated sales at Sotheby's; this copy lot 637, and distinguished by the Macclesfield bookplate to front pastedown and blindstamp to initial leaves.

Folio (330 × 215 mm). Contemporary English calf, ruled in blind, 19th-century shelf labels at head and foot, vellum manuscript inner hinge supports. Title printed in red and black, with printer's thistle device. Early ownership notation of Richard Rawlinson to front free endpaper verso with price (12s). Spine repaired at foot. Front inner hinge a little tender, rear outer joint split at head, title leaf a little soiled, some minor marginal worming, slightly affecting text towards rear. A very good copy. ♪ Oystein Ore, *Number Theory and its History*, 1948; Claire Parkinson, *Breakthroughs: A Chronology of Great Achievements in Science*, 1985.

£20,000

[153269]





73

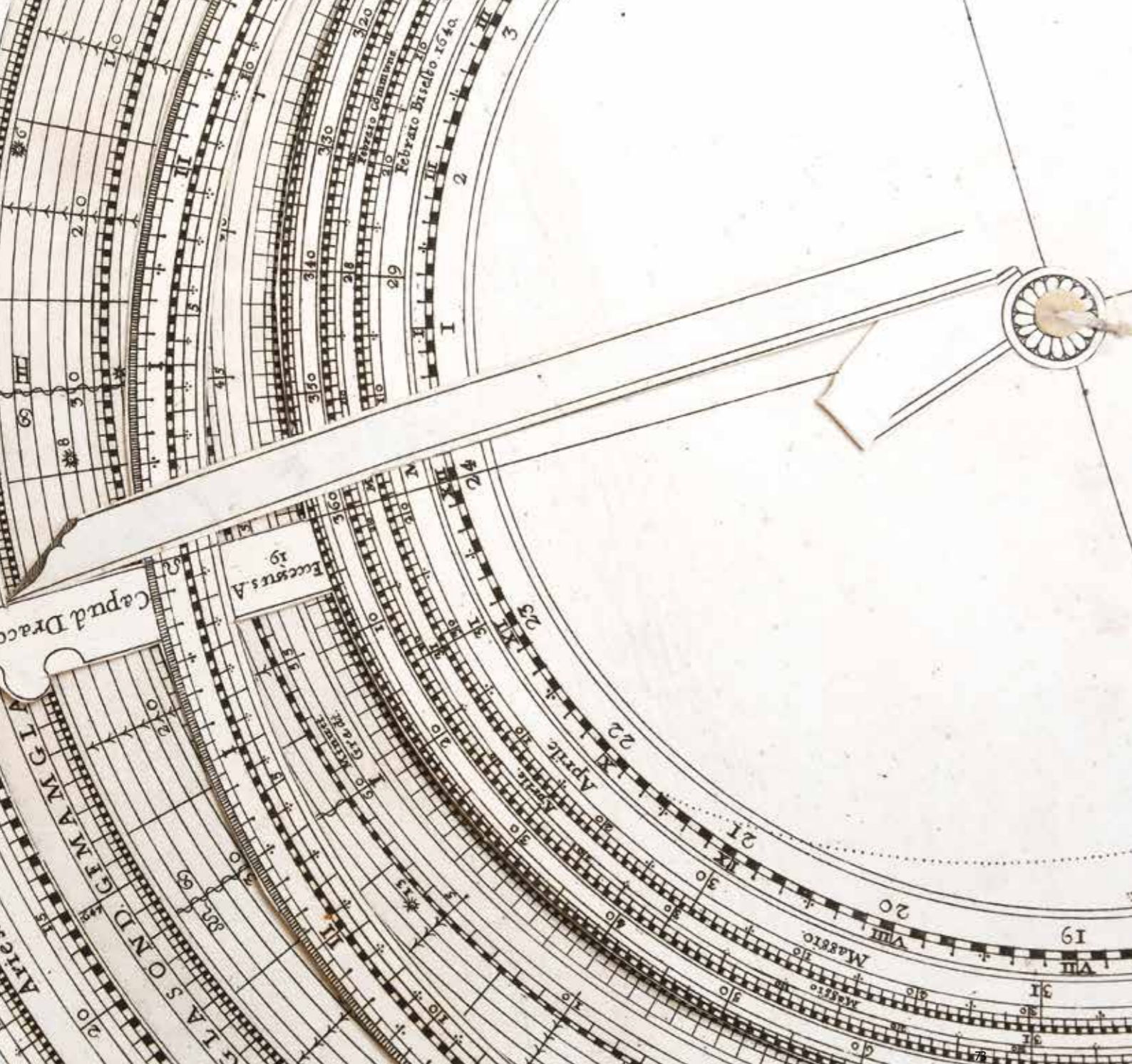
**DUDLEY, Robert.** Dell'arcano del Mare. Florence: Giuseppe Cocchini, 1661

**THE BEST EDITION OF THE FIRST SEA ATLAS OF THE WORLD**

This sea atlas, "arguably the most sumptuous ever produced" (Burden), first published in 1646 when its author, Robert Dudley, was 73, was not only the first sea atlas of the world but also the first to use Mercator's projection, the earliest to show magnetic deviation, the first to show currents and prevailing winds, the first to expound the advantages of "Great Circle Sailing" (the shortest distance between two points on

73



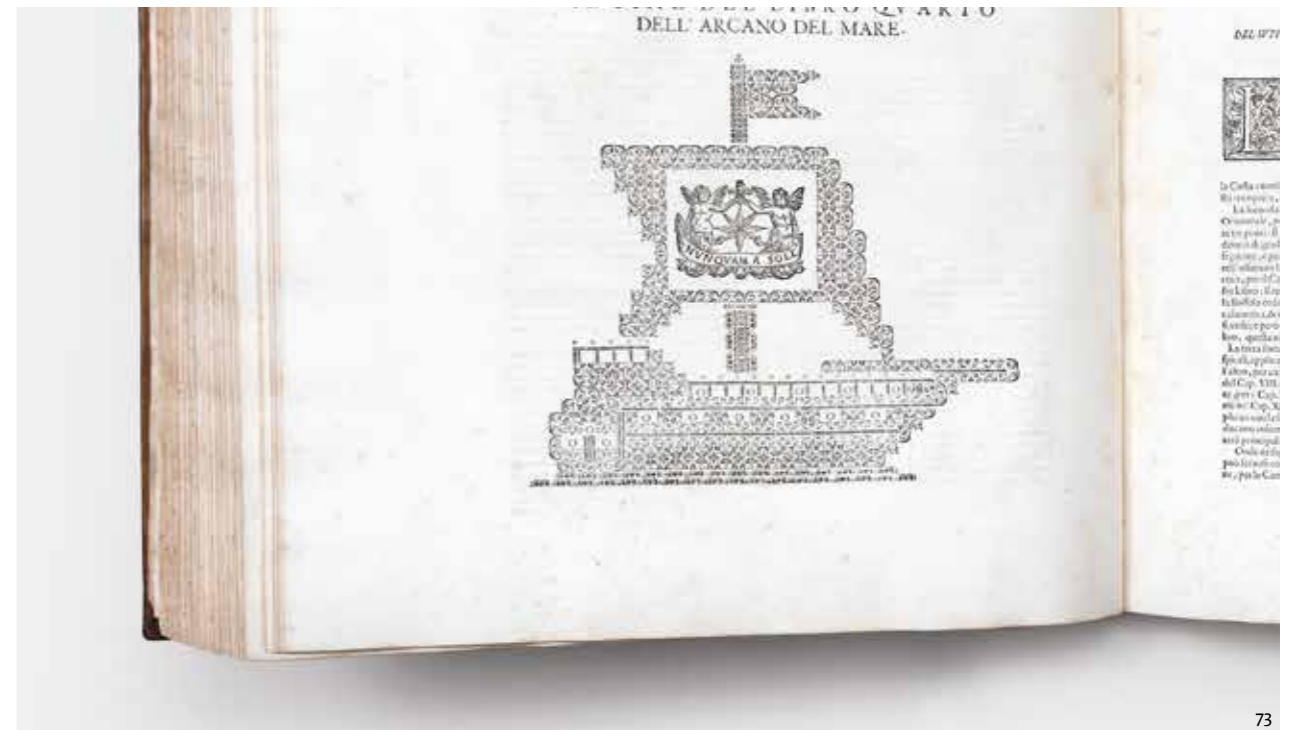


a globe), and “perhaps less importantly the first sea-atlas to be compiled by an Englishman, albeit abroad in Italy” (Wardington). The book is a superb marriage of Dudley’s navigational expertise and cartographic excellence, with beautifully engraved charts by Antonio Francesco Lucini.

Robert Dudley (1574–1649) was the illegitimate son of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, erstwhile favourite of Elizabeth I. His early career as explorer and navigator bears some comparison with Sir Walter Raleigh, whose path crossed his at various points. He left England in 1605, converted to Catholicism, and settled in Florence, where he styled himself

duke of Northumberland and earl of Warwick. He designed and built warships for the arsenal of Livorno and became a naval advisor to Ferdinand I, Grand Duke of Tuscany, of the Medici family.

“In the early 1640s he retired to the Villa di Castello and devoted himself to writing on naval matters, drawing on his experience to compose the encyclopaedic *Dell’arcano del mare* (1646–7), dedicated to Grand Duke Ferdinand II. The first of its six books dealt with methods of calculating longitude, including those of his own invention; the second contained charts and sailing directions. The third contained



much of the material in the earlier ‘Direttorio marittimo’, plus proposals for the creation of a navy; the fourth book, concerned with shipbuilding and fortifications, recalled his practical experience at Leghorn. Book five built on the work of the Portuguese navigator Pedro Nunez. The final book was an atlas of 127 maps, the first to employ Mercator’s projections” (ODNB).

The first edition of 1646–7 was assembled in three volumes of different formats, folio, small folio, and quarto; several charts had to be folded multiple times to fit, which made the book difficult to handle. The three volumes were often shelved apart and therefore easily separated and lost. This second edition was improved in several ways, published in two uniform folio volumes, with the charts supplied with sequence numbers in the cartouches for ease of use. It is rare in commerce, with only two complete sets recorded at auction in the last 20 years, none of them in such exceptionally bright and clean condition.

Provenance: Sir John Temple Leader (1879–1903), British politician and art connoisseur; Member of Parliament from 1835, Leader was interested in Italian history and archaeology. The book was originally in the library of his Italian residences, first at Villa Maiano, near Florence, and later at the Castello di Vincigliata, near Fiesole. Thence by descent to the British soldier and peer, Richard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, 3rd Baron Westbury (1903–1917), Leader’s grandnephew.

Folio. Six parts in two volumes (550 × 425 mm). Contemporary sheep, spines with raised bands, early ink lettering and blind tooling in compartments, covers elaborately panelled in blind with blind foliate corner- and centrepieces, red sprinkled edges. Two printed titles with engraved vignettes (mounted in vol. I), 362 engravings on 292 sheets (67 engravings with volvelles and 7 with string), and double-page plate of the author’s patent of nobility. Elaborate woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Some maps in vol. II numbered in pen in cartouche.

Bindings expertly and judiciously refurbished, traces of the removal of library stamps from the title pages, vol. II with plate 16 silked at gutter, and 20 cut out and mounted. An unusually clean and well-preserved set. J Phillips, *Atlases* 457, 458 (first edition) and 3428; Phillip D. Burden, “The Mapping of North America”, 1196. cf. Shirley, BL, M.DUD–1a–1e. See Lord Wardington, “Sir Robert Dudley and the *Arcano del Mare*”, *The Book Collector* 52, 2003, pp. 199–211.

£950,000

[162852]







74

**74**  
**DÜRER, Albrecht.** Ehrenpforte. Arc triomphal de l'empereur Maximilien I. (The Triumphal Arch of Maximilian I.) [Vienna: widow of Alberti for T. Mollo, 1799]

#### AN IMPERIAL TRIUMPHAL ARCH ON PAPER

One of the great giant woodcuts of the European Renaissance, printed from the original 16th-century blocks (now preserved at the Albertina Museum, Vienna) under the supervision of Adam Bartsch. The Hapsburg emperor Maximilian I had insufficient funds to hold a triumphal procession or erect an arch in stone, so he guaranteed his place in the imperial Roman tradition through the truly monumental scale of this triumphal arch on paper. The book could be disbound and re-assembled as a gigantic wall print measuring approximately 3.5 × 3 metres (11 × 9 feet).

The arch was originally conceived in miniature by the Tyrolean court painter and architect, Jörg Kolderer. Under the direction of the Emperor, Johannes Stabius provided the program of the whole arch and the five sheets of prose commentary at the foot. Dürer supervised the execution of the multi-block print and also contributed ornamental details. The 192 blocks of varying size were cut in the workshop of Hieronymus Andrea in Nuremberg. Although probably conceived in 1512, the project was not completed till August or September 1517, despite the date of 1515 on the base of the arch. A large part of the design was the work of Dürer's assistants, Springinklee and Traut.

This fourth impression of 1799 was printed from 174 surviving blocks with 18 etchings by Bartsch to replace the missing blocks. After the first of 1517, second and third editions had been published in 1526–28 and 1559.

Broadsheet (65 × 48 cm). Contemporary, probably original, pink cloth-backed marbled boards. With 50 numbered woodcuts on 43 sheets, the first 5 sheets comprising the legend by Stabius, the last sheet also containing 3 woodcut inscriptions numbered 51–53, the entire design made up from 174 original blocks and 18 etchings by Bartsch on 3 sheets. Without the 1799 double-page letterpress title and "avertissement" leaf at beginning and double-page letterpress "avis au relieur" at end. Provenance: from the library of the French sculptress Félicie de Fauveau (1801–1886), with a gift inscription in French at the foot of the first flyleaf, presenting the book to her in spring 1843; small paper label hand-lettered in Italian (a little worm) at upper inner corner of front board noting ownership of Contessa Crawford, wife of Fauveau's friend Alexander Lindsay, 25th Earl of Crawford (1812–1880). Some splitting of cloth at joints but holding firm, front free endpaper renewed and helping reinforce front inner hinge, a few trivial marks at corners, but an excellent copy, clean and fresh, with clear impressions printed on strong laid paper. ♣ Dodgson I, p. 311/130–136; Hollstein VII, Dürer 251; Meder Dürer 251, p. 215; Strauss Dürer Woodcuts 175.

£25,000

[147472]

**75**

**FOXE, John.** [Foxe's Book of Martyrs:] Actes and monuments of matters most speciall and memorable, happening in the Church, with an uniuersall historie of the same. London: Printed [by Humphrey Lownes] for the Company of Stationers, 1610



#### "OF IMMENSE, ALMOST UNQUESTIONED, AUTHORITY"

The masterpiece and monument of the English Reformation, an exhaustive and abundantly illustrated Protestant martyrology and anti-papist history of the church, of extraordinary influence for the following two centuries, "at once both the most important narrative source for the English Reformation and a work that helped to shape its later development" (ODNB).

The work was first published in Latin in 1559 and in English in 1563. It was frequently reprinted afterwards, with revisions by Foxe and by editors following his death in 1587. This edition of 1610 (the sixth overall) brought the text up the time of King James and included a retelling of the St Bartholomew's Day Massacre.

The decades around this 1610 publication saw the pinnacle of the book's influence. "In 1571 a decree of Convocation ordained that copies were to be placed in all cathedral churches and that the houses of archbishops, bishops, archdeacons and resident canons should all have copies for the use of servants and visitors . . . The lively style of the book, not to mention the gruesome illustrations, which first appeared in the English edition of 1563, was thus given an opportunity to influence – and prejudice – the minds of people in all classes of society, including those who could not otherwise have afforded it" (PMM). The frequent handling that

copies thereby endured accounts for the fact that they are often found defective, or in far shoddier state than here.

2 volumes bound in 3, folio (396 × 268 mm). 18th-century calf, new orange morocco labels to style, gilt rule to covers, marbled pastedowns, red speckled edges. Textually complete, with original folding plate "description of Windsor Castle", the other folding plate "Table of the X. first persecutions" supplied in skilful modern facsimile. Integral woodcut illustrations. Provenance: early book label to front pastedown of "Joannis Milner A. M. è Coll. Sti. Pet. Cantabr" and his signature to first title page, probably John Milner (died 1705) who attended Peterhouse, Cambridge in 1668, a minor canon and vicar; early ownership signatures to title pages and p. 1349 (the opening page of the third volume); 17th-/early 18th-century transcription of part of William Strode's (1602–1644) poem "Jacke-On-Both-Sides", with portrait of a clergyman, to second title page verso; 19th-century notes to front free endpaper of vol. I; 20th-century Swindon Public Library stamp to initial binder's blank of vols. I & III and title verso of vol. II; 20th-century signature of James Powell of Swindon to title pages and initial dedicatory leaf and p. 1349; early 20th-century note mounted to front pastedown of second and third volume. Spines, joints, and extremities expertly restored; occasional staining and browning, offsetting from original folding plate, a few mends, minor chips, or closed tears affecting a word or two in places, second title with marginal repairs glancing woodcut border; these minor flaws typical of these editions, the contents fresher than usual overall, without substantial text loss: a very good copy. ♣ ESTC S123056; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 86 (first edition).

£10,000

[157161]





**76**  
**GOYA Y LUCIENTES, Francisco José de.** Los Desastres de la Guerra. Madrid: Real Academia de Nobles Artes de San Fernando, 1863

**THE INHUMANE CONSEQUENCES OF WARFARE**

First edition, second state. Goya engraved these plates between 1810–15, but they were not published until 1863, 35 years after the artist's death. The combined print run of the first and second states was 500 copies.

Although it is unknown why he created these images, art historians view them as a visual protest against the violence of the 1808 Dos de Mayo Uprising, the Peninsular War of 1808–1814, and the setbacks to the liberal cause following the restoration of the Bourbon monarchy in 1814. Goya's original title was "Fatales consecuencias de la sangrienta guerra en España con Buonaparte, Y otros caprichos enfáticos" ("Fatal

Consequences of Spain's Bloody War with Bonaparte, and Other Emphatic Caprices").

There were errors in Goya's original titles for the images which were corrected progressively: pl. 9, "quieren" to "quieren"; pl. 32, "qué" with the added accent; pl. 33, "Qué" with the added accent; pl. 34, "nabaja" to "navaja"; pl. 35, "qué" with the added accent; pl. 36, letters "Tam' re engraved, in impressions before the alteration the letter "m" is written in pen over an erasure. The title was originally engraved "Tan poco"; pl. 39 the addition of two exclamation marks and "con" to "Con"; pl 47 with the added accent on "Así". Pl. 9 was the last to be corrected.

Oblong quarto. Contemporary grey boards with brown cloth spine. Housed in a custom black clamshell box, lettering to black label on spine in gilt. 80 original aquatints on heavy wove paper with J.G.O. and palmette watermark. Sheet sizes: 25.1 × 34.5 cm. Some minor marginal marks not affecting the images, otherwise a bright copy in excellent condition with large margins. ♣ Tomás Harris 1.b.

**£125,000** [161919]



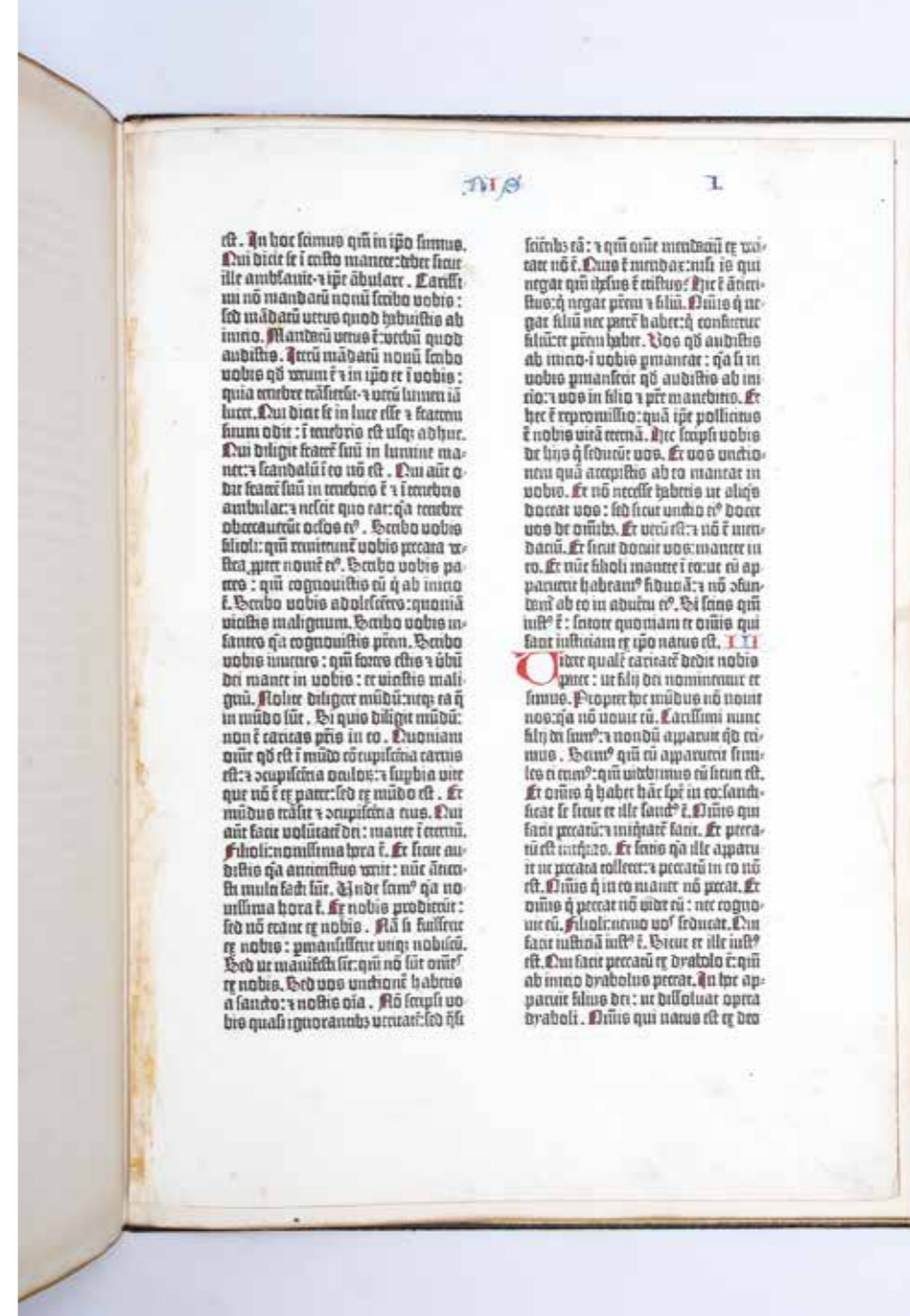
**77**  
**GUTENBERG, Johann – BIBLE; Latin.** Single leaf from the New Testament, 1 John 2:3–4:16. [Mainz: Printer of the 42-line Bible (Johann Gutenberg) and Johannes Fust, about 1455]

**THE INVENTION OF PRINTING – "GOD IS LOVE"**

A single paper leaf from the Gutenberg Bible, the first complete book printed with moveable type in Europe.

This "Noble Fragment" originates from an imperfect copy of the Gutenberg Bible, lacking 50 leaves, which was divided by Gabriel Wells, the New York book dealer, and dispersed as single leaves or larger fragments, and inserted into a morocco portfolio by leading American bookbinders Stikeman and Co.

This leaf contains part of the First Letter of John, being the end of Chapter 2 through the middle of Chapter 4, on the love of God's children for one another. In part, in the NIV



translation, "God is love. Whoever lives in love lives in God, and God in them" (1 John 4:16).

Gutenberg's invention was predated, as early as the 11th century, by various moveable type technologies for paper books in China and Korea, using either ceramic, wooden, or copper types. These were primarily confined to East Asia, though sporadic reports of these technologies carried by returning traders and missionaries may have inspired the invention in Europe, where the small Roman alphabet proved to be a major advantage in the widespread adoption of printing technology, a key driver of the European Renaissance.

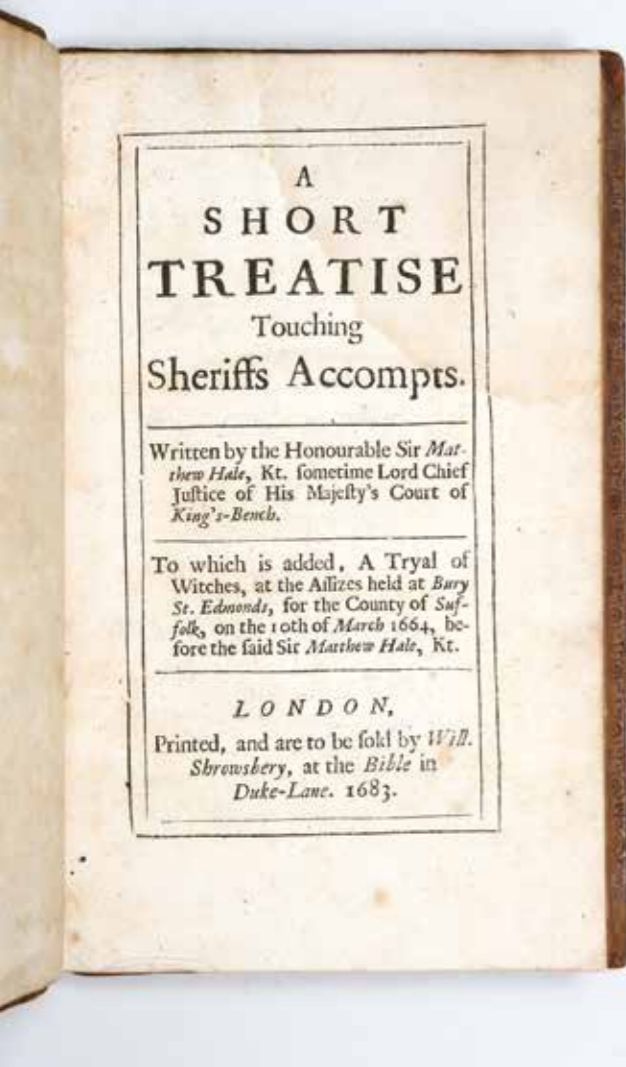
Provenance: Maria Elisabeth Augusta von Sulzbach (1721–1794), wife of Carl Theodore, Electoral Prince of the Palatinate, subsequently Electoral Prince of Bavaria; Mannheim, Hofbibliothek; Munich, Royal Library (their duplicate sale, 1832,

sold for 350 guilders); Robert Curzon, Baron Zouche (1810–1873, and by descent until sold); Sotheby's 9 November 1920, lot 70, to Joseph Sabin; sold by him to Gabriel Wells, who broke up the copy, dispersing it in single leaves and in larger fragments.

Single leaf (361 × 252 mm). Headlines in red and blue, initials at chapter openings alternately red and blue, red capital strokes. Housed in the original portfolio, royal folio (408 × 285 mm), early 20th-century black morocco by Stikeman and Co, spine and front cover lettered in gilt, covers panelled in blind, grey endpapers. With the original black card slipcase (lacking spine, edges broken, tape repairs). Binding spine a little rubbed, Gutenberg leaf with light browning in gutter, short slanted tear (2 cm) to outer edge neatly patched on recto not affecting text: overall, very good.

**£110,000** [162377]





78

78

**HALE, Matthew.** *A Short Treatise Touching Sheriffs Accompts.* To which is added, *A Tryal of Witches, at the assizes held at Bury St. Edmunds.* London: printed, and are to be sold by Will. Shrowsbery, 1683 and 1682

**THE LEGAL PRECEDENT FOR THE SALEM WITCH TRIALS**

First editions of both works, bound together as issued. *A Tryal of Witches* details “one of the most remarkable trials to occur in the history of criminal jurisprudence” (Bunn & Geis, p. ii). It was cited in the Salem Witch Trials as a precedent for the use of spectral evidence (dreams and visions) in legal proceedings.

The work relates the case of the significant Bury St Edmunds trial of 1662 (the title page erroneously stating 1664) in which two women, Amy Denny and Rose Cullender, were hanged for the crime of witchcraft. The trial was presided over by Matthew Hale, the most renowned judge of the time and the future Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales. The proceedings took place in an increasingly litigious England in which public interest in the technicalities of legal procedure was on the rise, the veracity

of witchcraft was no longer taken as fact, and the belief in spectral evidence was especially contentious. “In 1662, English opinion no longer was widely consensual regarding the reality of witchcraft” with parties falling not just on the sides of innocent or guilty, but placing judgement on the nature of the crime itself (ibid., p. xii). The trial of the two women was therefore part of a larger debate between those determined to prove the existence of witchcraft, those who believed but questioned the legal basis of the methods of its prosecution, and those sceptical of its existence at all. These conflicts were again played out in the witch trials of Salem in 1692 to 1693, leading this work to be cited in the court as a precedent, with the same sorry consequences. This anonymous account of Hale’s judgement therefore became much more than a report of the details of the case, but a key work in setting long-running legal precedent in both England and the American colonies.

The dramatic trial at Bury also included legal experiments as a method of incrimination. These were based on the popular belief that the victim of witchcraft reacted to the presence and touch of the witch “in a manner that no other person could cause” (Darr, p. 160). These experiments were carried out in place of a spoken testimony, as the bewitched persons in this case were several young children, all of whom “fell into fits that made them insensate and numb, their fists tightly clenched” (ibid., p. 160), only opening when touched by one of the accused women. Among those present were sceptics: “one ‘ingenious person’ from the crowd suspected fabrication and argued that ‘there might be a great fallacy in this experiment’ as the children might counterfeit their reactions and lead the court to a wrongful conviction” (ibid.). Hale duly modified the experiment, and consequently obtained a different result – the child opened her fist without having been touched. Using such experiments in legal proceedings and Hale’s willingness to respond to criticism of his method both indicate the ripe legal environment in which the trial occurred and the mid-17th-century shift in the emphasis of witchcraft theory from “its scriptural and theological basis to the search for factual proofs” (ibid., p. 161).

The first edition of the *Tryal* was issued both separately and together with the first edition of Hale’s *Short Treatise Touching Sheriffs Accompts* (a rather less consequential work on the finances of sheriffs), as here; it appears that the *Short Treatise* was not issued separately.

2 works in 1 volume as issued, octavo (178 × 108 mm). Contemporary calf, spine tooled in gilt in compartments with raised bands, spine label renewed, board edges and turn-ins tooled in blind. Second work with its own title page and register. Joints and extremities neatly restored. Occasional contemporary annotations correcting text. Gentle rubbing to edges, a couple of marks to calf, toning to endpapers, occasional faint tidemarks. A very good copy. ♣ ESTC R14358. ESTC R14358. Orna Alyagon Darr, “Experiments in the Courtroom: Social Dynamics and Spectacles of Proof in Early Modern English Witch Trials” in *Law & Social Inquiry*, vol. 39, no. 1, Winter 2014; Ivan Bunn & Gilbert Geis, *A Trial of Witches: A Seventeenth Century Witchcraft Prosecution*, 2005.

£15,000

[152974]

79

**HAWKE, Michael.** *The Right of Dominion, and Property of Liberty, whether Natural, Civil, or Religious.* London: printed by T.C. and are to be sold by John Perry, and by Tho. Bruster, 1655

**MASSIVELY LEARNED, ECLECTIC AND AVOWEDLY HOBBSIAN**

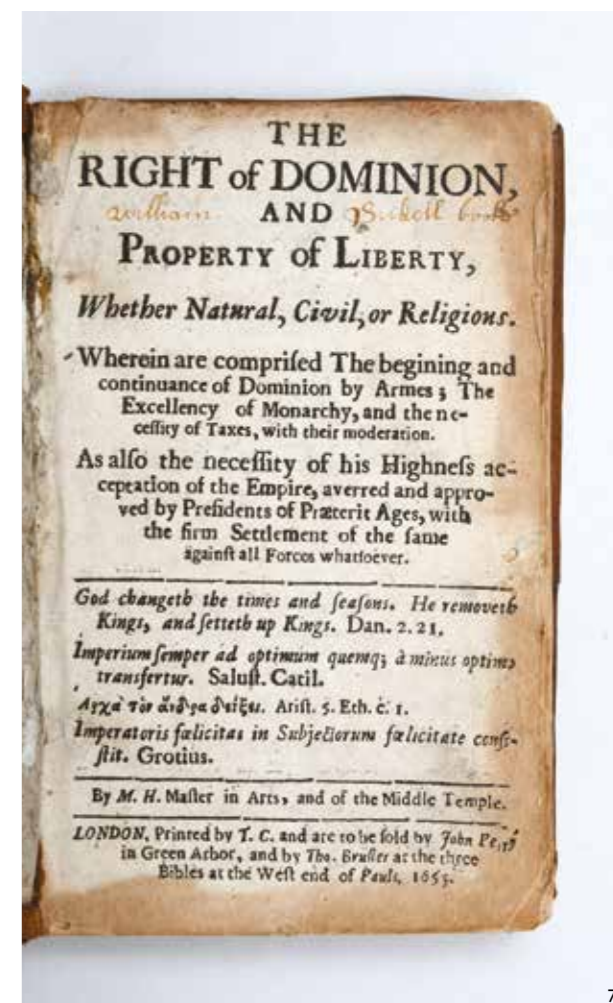
First edition of this rare and important work of political philosophy, an English inheritor to Grotius and the *De cure ac belli et ac paci* (first published in English the previous year, 1654), and a more immediate successor to Hobbes’s *Leviathan* and *De Cive* (both published in English in 1651).

The dedication to Oliver Cromwell (“Magno, Magne Britannie Principi &c. Protectori, Patri Patriae, & semper Augusto”) is signed “MICH. HAWK”. He is given on the title page as “M. H. Master in Arts, and of the Middle Temple”. Little is known of Hawke and it is not clear where he obtained his Master of Arts (apparently not Oxford or Cambridge) nor does his name appear in the Register of Admissions to the Middle Temple. He published two other works: *The Grounds of the Lawes of England* (1657), also dedicated to Cromwell, and *Killing is Murder, and no Murder* (1657), a justification of regicide.

In his “massively learned, eclectic and avowedly Hobbesian” treatise (Armitage, p. 195), Hawke was arguing for legitimate despotism, citing “Hobbes in favour of very un-Hobbesian position, in support of Grotius that there is an obligatory law of nature in the state of nature and it should be kept. True natural liberty, argues Hawke, can only be found by living in accordance of the state” (Parkin, p. 144). “Hawke’s providentialist imperialism may be one of the strangest progeny of *Leviathan*, but it was unique only in the Hobbesian means by which it appropriated familiar classical and religious languages. Once used in opposition to the Protector, these languages were now the guarantors of Cromwell’s imperial identity” (Armitage, p. 196).

The book is uncommon institutionally and rare in commerce: we have traced eight copies in the United Kingdom, held by the British Library, Bodleian (two copies, the second lacking leaves C4–5), National Library of Scotland, Manchester Central Library, Merton College (listed 3 times though all with the same shelfmark), Society of Antiquaries, with copies listed at the Congregational Library and Dr Williams Library (which share a building), being the same copy; copies in North America are held by Yale, Columbia, Michigan, Huntington, and Union Theological Seminary. Rare Book Hub and ABPC locate no copies at auction.

Provenance: ink ownership inscriptions in a secretary hand of Thomas Sudell and William Sudell to both terminal free endpapers, both title pages, errata leaf and some drop-head titles, dated 1678–9 and 1682, one with a cost (“praetium 1s”): “William Sudell booke” (first title), “Tho: Sudell Booke 1682” (second title), “TSudell owes [sic] this Booke Anno Dni 1678/9” (errata), “Hic codex est meus testis est Deus / si quis me querit nomen hic erit TSudell Ano. Dni 1678/9” (p. 6), “Tho. Sudell 1678” (p. 117), “Thomas Sudell Booke Anno Dni 1679” and “TSudell Booke 1682” (first terminal endpaper), “Thomas Sudell Booke Anno Dom 1679 / Pretium 1s / Rich. Bilbey” (second terminal endpaper). William and Thomas



79

Sudell were probably members of the merchant family of Preston, Lancashire (see Alumni Cantabrigienses): a Thomas Sudell was admitted pensioner at Trinity College, Cambridge on 2 May 1656 and a William Sudell, son of Nicholas, draper of Preston, was admitted pensioner (age 17) to St John’s College, Cambridge on 17 Mar. 1670–1; B.A. 1674/5, MA 1678; ordained deacon (Ely) 23 Sept. 1679.

Small octavo (146 × 95 mm). Contemporary sheep, spine ruled in blind, single fillet borders and initials “TS” (Thomas Suddell, see note) in blind, no pastedowns or front free endpapers with two terminal endpapers. Variant duplicate title-page with conjugate errata leaf bound after the dedication, not called for by ESTC and not present in the British Library copy, terminal blank O4 excised leaving stub. Split at foot of rear joint but holding firm, browning from turn-ins, paper flaw at the head of leaf L8 (pp. 147–8) with loss of the top two lines and slight loss to the third line of text, and a small hole M1 affecting one word on recto and two on verso. A very good copy. ♣ ESTC R202383. David Armitage, *Greater Britain, 1516–1776: Essays in Atlantic History*, 2004; Jon Parkin, *Taming the Leviathan*, 2010.

£6,500

[157997]



**HENRY VII, King of England and Lord of Ireland.**

Document signed (initialled “HR” at head), appointing John Mewtas as investigator of ecclesiastical corruption in the Midlands. Calais: 16 November 1492

**ROOTING OUT FRAUD IN THE RELIGIOUS HOUSES**

Writing from Calais and styling himself “king of fraunce and of England and lord of Ireland”, Henry shows a characteristically keen concern with money. Henry had been in Calais since October, besieging Boulogne and on 3 November at Étaples obtaining peace with the French king Charles VIII on reasonable terms – a generous annual payment in compensation for his expenses in the Breton war, a French promise to expel Perkin Warbeck and his supporters, and French pensions for eight of his councillors. But financial matters in England were still preoccupying Henry.

The king lays charges of fraud and what we would call creative accounting against “diverse abbeyes priouris collegies parish churches chapelles Gildes and Chauntries Within our counties of Warwick Northampton and Worcester . . . diverse of the said landes rentes and Ten[emen]tes bee put in feoffment for the Use and behove of the said places and the ministres of the same BY COLOURABLE WAYES OF AMORTISEMENT Without oure sp[ec]ial auctorite or licence therupon obtaigned in defraude and abusion of Us . . . “

Because “We ne Wol ner may suffre to bee soo Usurpantly touched”, Henry authorises John Meautis [Mewtas], “our Secretary for the frenshe tong”, and John Wylde and Benet Medley, clerks of the signet, to investigate the matter and seize lands in the king’s name. “For theeffectuel execucion of the premisses as for the faithful s[er]vices doon Unto Us by our s[er]vantes beforenamed in our great Voiage into the parties of fraunce”, Henry informs the sheriffs, escheators, bailiffs, constables, and other officers to whom the letter is generally addressed that he has granted £20 a year to Mewtis, Wylde, and Medley out of the receipts of their work.

John Mewtas, a native of Normandy, had come to England with Henry in 1484. He served as French secretary to both Henry VII and Henry VIII between 1491 and 1522. His grandson Sir Peter Mewtas (d. 1562) was one of the English dignitaries greeting Anne of Cleves at Calais in 1540; he served as an emissary to Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Elizabeth I.

The king’s gift to his loyal French secretary cannily combined a personal reward for Mewtas’s services on campaign with a relentless drive to maximize royal income.

Oblong folio, 1 pp. Vellum leaf, initialled at head “HR”, greater part of Royal Signet seal, two small holes. Mounted on a red velvet ground, glazed, and framed.

£22,500

[116939]



80

81

**JAPANESE MANUSCRIPT CULTURE.**

Daihannyaharamittakyo (“Great Sutra of the Perfection of Wisdom”). Volume XL. Japan: [Nara period, c.760]

**AN EXTRAORDINARY ARTEFACT OF JAPANESE BUDDHISM’S FORMATIVE PERIOD**

A scarce and outstandingly preserved volume, with a pleasing provenance, from an early Japanese manuscript of one of the core texts of Mahayana Buddhism. Ritualized copying of sutras was key to both Buddhist devotional practice and the religion’s spread across East Asia. This example was brushed by a skilled scribe midway through the Nara period (710–784) in a style evoking sixth-century Chinese calligraphic traditions.

The Great Sutra of the Perfection of Wisdom (Sanskrit: Mahaprajnaparamita sutra) is a 600-volume collection of 16 different sutras, including the Diamond Sutra, each

traditionally believed to represent teachings conveyed by the Buddha to a different assembly of followers. The sutra expands on the idea that the path to finding one’s true self lies in detachment from the vanity of everything. The collection was first translated into Chinese by the Tang dynasty monk Xuanzang (602–664) and subsequently introduced into Japan.

From modest beginnings, by the Nara period Buddhism in Japan enjoyed significant state support, with high levels of royal and aristocratic sponsorship. “Sutra transcription became a widespread Buddhist ritual . . . and was central to ritual activities at Todaiji [a temple in the capital] and the provincial temples” (Deal & Ruppert, p. 59): research suggests that government-backed scriptoria transcribed almost 100,000 scrolls, an indication of their karmic value. In 712, a copy – known as the “Wado Sutra” – of the Great Sutra of the Perfection of Wisdom in Chinese was commissioned by the imperial minister Lord Nagaya as a memorial to Emperor Monmu (683–707),



81

with the text brushed in columns of 17 characters in a calligraphic style of China’s Sui dynasty (581–618). The present example is from a copy of the Wado manuscript, the paper suggesting a dating of around 760.

The oldest extant complete Japanese manuscript can be dated back to 686, and thus Nara manuscripts are culturally significant. Most famous in the Western auction context are the “hyakumanto” manuscripts housed in wooden pagodas, with five of these traced in sales in the past three and a half decades. Except for hyakumanto, the last traceable copy of a Nara manuscript in a Western auction is a volume from a 730 transcription of the Great Sutra of the Perfection of Wisdom auctioned at Christie’s in 1988. Within Japan, the care bestowed on manuscripts by Buddhist temples throughout history has ensured that many examples survive in institutions including the Kyoto National Museum and the Nara National Museum.

Provenance: The Isseido Booksellers, Japan; Colin Franklin (1923–2020), the distinguished British bibliographer and author of *Exploring Japanese books and scrolls* (1999); private collection, UK.

Slim octavo (235 × 90 mm). Japanese manuscript scroll on hemp and papyrifera paper, 17 Chinese characters per column, sometime relined and converted into concertina with orange paper covers. Housed in recent custom blue cloth folding case with manuscript title label. Occasional worming pre- and post-dating conversion to concertina, characters only slightly affected, couple of faint tidemarks, old repairs on verso with orange paper. An excellent example. ♪ William E. Deal & Brian Ruppert, *A Cultural History of Japanese Buddhism*, 2015.

£35,000

[159685]





82



82

**82**  
**JAPANESE PRINTING.** Bonmokyō koshakuki  
 (“Commentary on the Brahma’s Net Sutra”). Kan ge  
 matsu (“Final Part”). Nara: Saidai Temple, [c.1315]

**THE EFFERVESCENCE OF JAPANESE BUDDHISM  
 DURING THE KAMAKURA PERIOD**

An extraordinary survival, from the Hawley library, of East  
 Asia’s transnational history, bringing together a foundational

Chinese sutra and a leading Korean exegesis in a Japanese  
 context. This is an example of the printing undertaken at the  
 famous Saidai Temple in Nara at the close of Japan’s Kamakura  
 period (1183–1333). During the late 12th and early 13th  
 centuries, the temple printed a number of now exceptionally  
 rare religious texts. “It was in the Kamakura period that  
 Buddhism in Japan came into full flower” (Kazuo & Dobbinst).

Composed in China around 420, the Brahma’s Net  
 Sutra (Brahmajāla Sutra) is based on Mahayana and Hinayana  
 Buddhist teachings and incorporates important Chinese moral  
 and ethical ideas such as filial piety. The present commentary  
 composed by the Korean monk Taehyon in the eighth century  
 remains “the most thorough and balanced exegesis ever  
 written on the text” (Muller, p. xxxvii) and exemplifies the  
 leading role played by Koreans in the flourishing of East Asian  
 Buddhism in the second half of the first millennium CE.

The Saidai Temple was founded in 765 in Nara, the centre  
 of Japanese Buddhist culture, and was one of the city’s seven  
 leading temples. In the 13th century, it was established as the  
 headquarters of the Shingon Risshu sect founded by the monk  
 Eison (1201–1290). Under Eison’s stewardship, the temple  
 printed xylographic editions of sutras often distinctively  
 bound as concertinas rather than in the more traditional scroll  
 format. Printing continued after his death until at least 1318.

Provenance: “Horei bunko” ownership seal of the book  
 collector Frank Hawley (1906–1961) at the conclusion of the text.  
 One of the leading Western collectors of Japanese books in the  
 20th century, Hawley began to disperse his library, some 10,000  
 books, following the Second World War. Tenri Central Library  
 holds 431 items related to Japanese paper (washi), while the  
 University of Hawaii holds 936 of Hawley’s books on Ryukyu. We  
 acquired this copy from a private collector in the UK.

Slim quarto, concertina-style (292 × 94 mm). 40 xylographic sheets,  
 joined sequentially with adhesive as issued, original orange paper covers,  
 front cover with black manuscript title. Housed in custom folding case  
 with manuscript title labels. Red and black manuscript reading marks in  
 text. Covers worn and wormed with manuscript title heavily affected, old  
 tidemarks and worming to contents, neat paper repairs to verso, text well-  
 preserved. A very good example. ♪ Osumi Kazuo & Jamest C. Dobbinst,  
 “Buddhism in the Kamakura Period”, available online; A. Charles Muller,  
 ed., *Exposition of the Sutra of Brahma’s Net*, 2011.

£45,000

[160293]

**83**  
**JUDAICA – ISAACS, Albert Augustus (ed.)** The  
 Everlasting Nation. An International Monthly Journal of  
 History, Biography, Prophecy, Literature, Exegesis, and  
 Passing Events Relating to the Jewish People. London:  
 Abraham J. Lev & Co.; John Snow & Co., 1889–90

First and only editions of the first two years of Reverend  
 Isaac’s periodical for the Jewish people, gathering issues from  
 May 1889 to December 1890. This rare publication includes  
 the complete story of “The Star of Peace” by “Ben Abram,”  
 in which the adventures of Isaac Da Costa in Jamaica and in  
 England were those of Isaacs’s own father.

We were unable to trace another copy in commerce, and  
 only six in institutions; Library Hub locates three copies only  
 (Edinburgh, UCL, BL) and WorldCat adds a further three  
 (Harvard, Hebrew Union College, National Library of Israel).



83

The Everlasting Nation was published between 1889 and 1892  
 and comprised four volumes in total. “There is no periodical  
 in existence which professes to start from the stand-point,  
 and to comprehend a like variety of topics, as those which are  
 enumerated in the Programme of ‘The Everlasting Nation’.  
 The magazines which are connected with existing missionary  
 work, are necessarily of a missionary character . . . But here our  
 attitude is that of the Hebrew-Christian” (introduction).

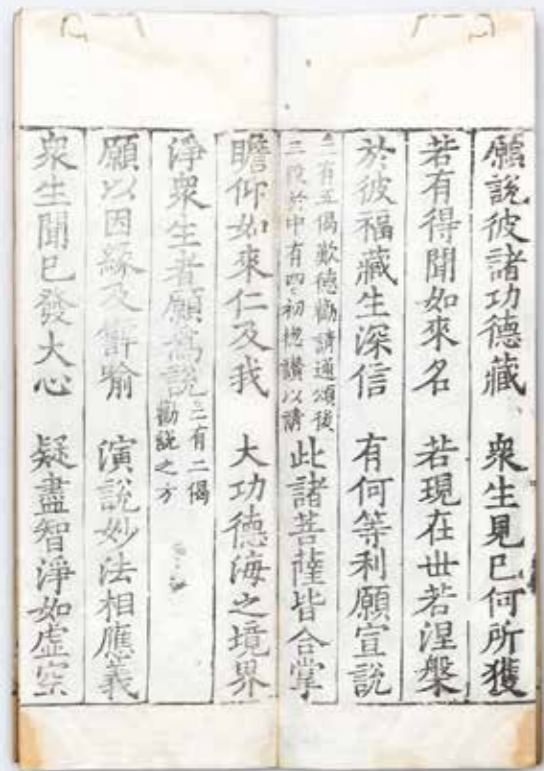
Albert Augustus Isaacs (1826–1903) was a 19th-century  
 historian and anthropologist, specializing in the history of  
 the Middle-Eastern Jewish and Arabic people. His travels  
 familiarized him with Palestine, and he wrote, among others,  
*The Dead Sea* (1857) and *A Pictorial Tour in the Holy Land* (1858)  
 which is illustrated with the many photographs he took  
 himself. Born and baptised into the Church of England in  
 Jamaica, Isaacs was of Jewish parentage and “throughout his  
 long life, [he] identified himself with every movement for the  
 welfare of his brethren according to the flesh. In 1866, he was  
 appointed by Lord Berners, vicar of Christ Church, Leicester,  
 in his old diocese of Peterborough, where for more than 25  
 years he laboured in season and out of season, carrying on his  
 ministry on staunch Protestant and evangelical lines, and being  
 surrounded by a large band of fellow-workers, who heartily  
 appreciated his teaching and work. Mr. Isaacs was known as ‘the  
 Jew of Leicester’, and continued his great interest in all efforts  
 for the conversion of his brethren to Christianity” (Bernstein).

2 volumes, octavo. Original dark blue cloth, spine and front boards  
 lettered in gilt, decorations to boards blocked in black and blind, dark  
 brown coated endpapers. Housed together in a custom dark blue cloth  
 slipcase. 1 plate, occasional in-text illustrations, decorative initials.  
 Slight wear to corners, spines sunned, rubbed, the bindings otherwise  
 sound, inner hinges repaired, front hinge of vol. 2 tender between title  
 and index, internally fresh. A very good set. ♪ Rev. A. Bernstein, *Some  
 Jewish Witnesses For Christ*, 1909, pp. 281–8.

£3,000

[146767]





84

84

**KOREAN PRINTING.** Dafanguangfo Huayanjing shu (“Commentary on the Flower Garland Sutra”). Fascicle LXXX. Korea: Liangzhe zhuanyunsi, [c.1087]

**KOREAN WOODBLOCK PRINTING OF THE 11TH CENTURY**

An exceptionally rare and well-preserved 11th-century testament to the vital role of print in spreading Buddhist thought throughout East Asia. This fascicle, from a major Chinese-language critical edition of the *Flower Garland Sutra* (Huayan Buddhism’s foundational text), was printed in Korea from blocks engraved in Hangzhou, China. Collections of different fascicles are found institutionally in East Asia; this is the only example traced in commerce in the West.

By the dawn of the second millennium, East Asia had an advanced printing culture. Between 1011 and 1087, Korea’s Goryeo dynasty (918–1392) organized the printing and dissemination of the *Tripitaka Koreana*, an expanded canon of Buddhist texts. To supplement this core body of Buddhist textual learning, the leading Korean monk Uich’on (1055–1101) travelled across East Asia between 1073 and 1090 to amass the latest commentaries and interpretations of the canon. In 1085–6, he was based in Hangzhou and studied with Jingyuan, the monk who had succeeded in “putting Huayan teachings on the Song Buddhist map as a discretely organized institutional tradition” (Stevenson, p. 365). With him, he

brought a copy of a critical commentary on the *Flower Garland Sutra* which had been written by the Chinese monk Chengguan (738–839) but later suppressed by China’s Tang dynasty. In Hangzhou, Uich’on commissioned the Liangzhe zhuanyunsi (Zhejiang Tax Transport Bureau) to engrave woodblocks for a new 120-fascicle edition of the Chengguan commentary embellished with Jingyuan’s exegesis. These blocks, approximately 1,500 in total, were delivered to Korea in 1087 by the Chinese merchant Xu Jian.

The clarity of the printing suggests this is an early impression on distinctive Korean mulberry paper (*Broussonetia papyrifera*). Surviving volumes from this 120-volume edition are found printed on both Chinese and Korean paper, suggesting that, in addition to copies printed in Korea, some were printed in China before Xu Jian’s departure to furnish Chinese Buddhists with access to the forgotten Chengguan commentary.

Throughout the rest of the Goryeo dynasty, Huayan remained a leading Buddhist school in Korea, and in succeeding centuries it would merge with other sects to form a new syncretic tradition. In 1372, a frontispiece illustration was engraved in Korea for a new printing from the 11th-century blocks. In 1424, the blocks were transferred to Japan’s Shokokuji Buddhist temple, where they were destroyed by fire.

According to the catalogue of the Archives of Buddhist Culture at Dongguk University, 43 fascicles are held at Keimyung University, while the National Library of China holds 6 printed in Hangzhou. Collections of one or two fascicles on Chinese and Korean paper appear in different institutions in Korea, China, and Japan. The catalogue records just one copy of the present fascicle.

Provenance: Christie’s New York, Japanese and Korean Art, 18 April 2018, lot 129; private collection, UK.

Slim quarto, concertina-style (315 × 110 mm). 24 woodblock-printed sheets, each with 20 columns, joined sequentially with adhesive as issued, bound within early, perhaps contemporary, indigo-dyed paper covers, manuscript title in gilt. Housed in custom folding card case with purple ties and manuscript title label. Covers and contents with a few old stains, text with tidemarks and a little worming in margins. A well-preserved copy. ♪ Daniel B. Stevenson, “Buddhist Ritual in the Song”, in John Lagerwey & Pierre Marsone, eds., *Modern Chinese Religion*, Volume I, 2014, pp. 328–450.

£100,000

[159674]

85

**LENIN, Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov (ed.)** Complete runs of *Vpered* (Forward) and *Proletarii* (Proletarians). Geneva: [The Russian Social Democratic Labour Party], 1905

**EDITED BY LENIN DURING HIS EXILE IN GENEVA**

Complete runs of two of the earliest revolutionary Bolshevik émigré newspapers: *Vpered*, the first Bolshevik newspaper, and *Proletarii*, its immediate successor.

Journalism was a key part of Lenin’s revolutionary activities. “For Lenin, being a professional revolutionary was more or less synonymous with being, like his mentor Karl Marx, a professional political analyst and commentator” (Read, p. 63).

*Vpered* was founded after the Mensheviks seized control of *Iskra* from Lenin in 1904; it was published in Geneva from



85

22 December 1904 (4 January 1905 New Style) to 5 (18) May 1905, and was critical to the formation of their new and distinct political identity. Lenin was joined on *Vpered*’s editorial board by Alexander Bogdanov, Anatoly Lunacharsky, and Mikhail Olminsky. Financial support was provided by the founder of socialist realism, Maxim Gorky, who also contributed articles to several issues. The final issue was printed just before Lenin’s departure from Geneva for the Third Congress in London on 25 April 1905. It should be distinguished from *Vpered!*, an earlier political journal founded by Pyotr Lavrov (first published in Zurich, 1873 and then in London, 1874–7), and from *Vpered*, the name of Bogdanov’s later faction, founded in 1909.

*Vpered*’s immediate successor, *Proletarii*, was published in Geneva from May to November 1905. During the Third Congress Lenin moved to “establish a Leninist grip on key Party institutions. Existing papers – *Iskra* and *Vpered* – were declared disbanded and a new paper, *Proletarii*, set up as the official Party newspaper under Lenin’s editorship. An all-Leninist Central Committee was elected composed of Lenin, Bogdanov, Krasin, Postalovsky and Rykov. Lenin even wrote to the International Socialist Bureau in Brussels in June

demanding it recognise *Proletarii* as the only official newspaper and de-recognise *Iskra*” (ibid., p. 78).

Provenance: the Bund Archives, one of the most important Jewish collections specializing in the history of socialist and labour movements. Not only does it contain the official records of the Jewish Labour Bund, it also includes important documents relating to the history of the revolutionary movement in Tsarist Russia. It was transferred to Berlin in 1919, smuggled into France in 1933, and moved to the US in 1951.

Together two newspaper runs, comprising 44 tabloid-format issues (18 issues of *Vpered*, 26 issues of *Proletarii*), contents printed in triple column, bound in one volume, folio (445 × 295 mm). Early 20th-century black half cloth, paper labels to head of spine and front cover, marbled paper-covered sides. Housed in a black cloth flat-back box by the Chelsea Bindery. Diagrams in text. Library stamps of “Archiv Bunda” on front free endpaper and first leaf of *Vpered* no. 1. Extremities and labels worn, cloth a little spotted, some issues evenly browned with light creasing to margins, a few small nicks at fore edges and a few margins trimmed in the binding process. Overall in very good condition. ♪ Christopher Read, *Lenin: A Revolutionary Life*, 2005.

£67,500

[118242]

85



92





86

86

**LOCKE, John.** Epistola de Tolerantia. Gouda: Justus of Hoeve, 1689

**CHURCH VERSUS STATE**

Rare first edition of Locke's first separately published work, his Letter on Toleration, in which he distinguishes exactly the business of civil government from that of religion.

"In winter 1685-6 Locke interrupted his labours on the Essay to write another, shorter work. Louis XIV had revoked the edict of Nantes in October, removing the last remnants of toleration for the French protestants. The Epistola de tolerantia was written after Locke returned from Cleves about the beginning of November. It was addressed to Limborch, who kept the manuscript and subsequently arranged for it to be printed. The Latin text was published anonymously at Gouda in April 1689, two months after Locke had returned to England.

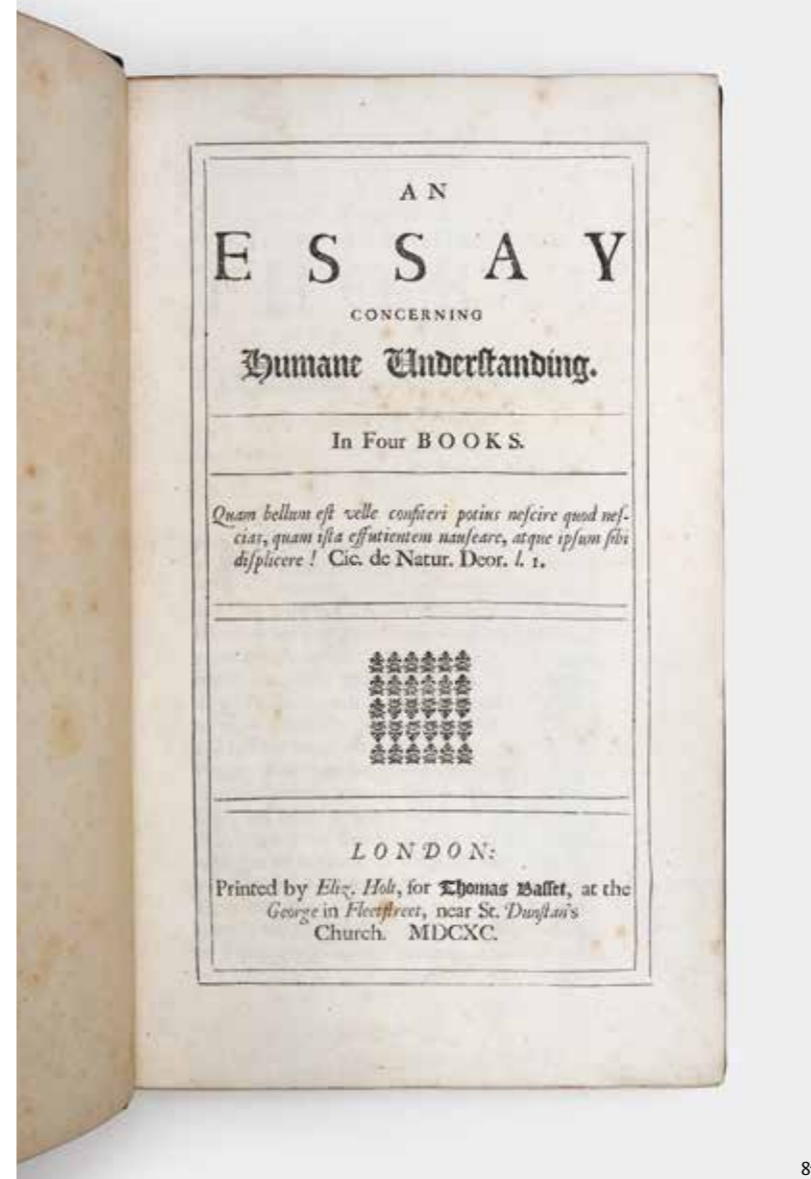
The Epistola develops further the theory of toleration already put forward in the Essay Concerning Toleration of 1667

[written in 1667, but not published until 1876]. Locke advocated the complete separation of church and state: states exist only to preserve their members' civil goods; churches are purely voluntary societies which are allowed to exercise discipline over their members, but which anyone can leave at any time without incurring any civil disabilities. Complete toleration should be given to every religious body whose doctrines are neither incompatible with civil society nor require their adherents to give allegiance to a foreign prince" (ODNB).

Duodecimo (130 x 75 mm). Recent full vellum to style by James Brockman, manuscript lettering to spine. Housed in a black quarter morocco solander box. Printer's ornament on title-page. Short horizontal split to head of title-page repaired. A very good copy. ¶ Attig 41; Christophersen, pp. 13-15; Harrison & Laslett 294f; Yolton 1. WorldCat and Yolton together locate only 24 copies worldwide.

£125,000

[158889]



87

87

**LOCKE, John.** An Essay concerning Humane Understanding. In Four Books. London: by Eliz. Holt, for Thomas Basset, 1690

**ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF EMPIRICISM IN MODERN PHILOSOPHY**

First edition, first issue, with the Holt imprint, here a superior copy handsomely bound by Francis Bedford (1799-1883), "the leading English bookbinder of his time" (ODNB). Locke worked for nearly two decades on his investigation of "the certainty and the adequacy of human knowledge" (PMM), and the resulting landmark work influenced many Enlightenment philosophers.

Locke argued that all our knowledge comes from experience and through our senses, rather than innate ideas. The mind is at birth a clean sheet, a tabula rasa; since only material things can affect our sense, we can know nothing but matter, and must accept a materialistic philosophy. Locke

concluded that "though knowledge must necessarily fall short of complete comprehension, it can at least be 'sufficient'; enough to convince us that we are not at the mercy of pure chance, and can to some extent control our own destiny" (ibid.).

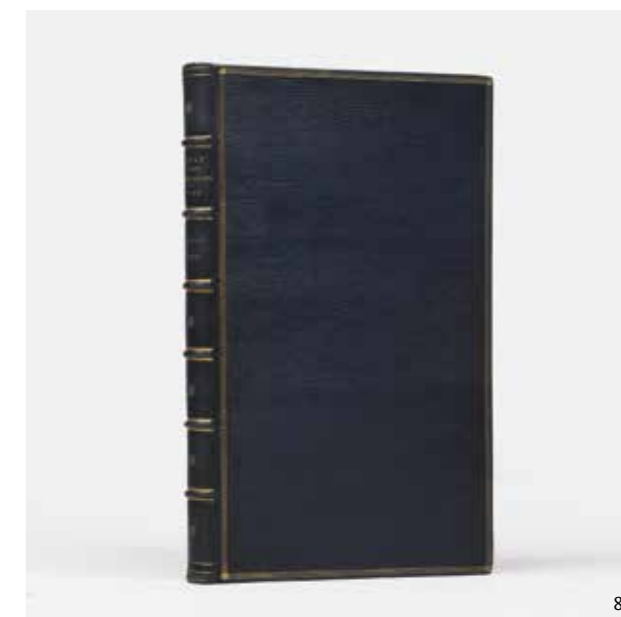
The significance of Locke's Essay was immediately recognized; it quickly ran to several editions and was popularized on the continent through French translations. "Few books in the literature of philosophy have so widely represented the spirit of the age and country in which they appeared, or have so influenced opinion afterwards. The art of education, political thought, theology and philosophy, especially in Britain, France and America, long bore the stamp of the Essay, or of reaction against it" (Fraser in Grolier One Hundred). Voltaire and Diderot accepted Locke with little question, Hume and Kant continued the investigation, and Bishop Berkeley rejected it with his own immaterialism.

The edition was reissued with a cancel title with an Edward Mory imprint.

Folio (325 x 194 mm). 19th-century blue straight-grain morocco by Francis Bedford, spine lettered in gilt in second and third compartments, floral tool in other compartments, beaded gilt roll and rule to spine bands, triple gilt rule to turn-ins, marbled endpapers, edges gilt. Housed in a custom cloth slipcase. Contemporary correction in ink as usual for this issue: "certainly" on the last page of the "Epistle Dedicatory" corrected to "extremely", and the word "some" inserted before "Discovery" on the first page of the "Epistle to the Reader", possibly in Locke's hand. Bookplate of artist and designer George Abraham Crawley (1864-1926) to front pastedown, finely engraved by the bookplate specialist G. W. Eve, and of 20th-century Maryland collector Charles MacGarvey to the front free endpaper. Tiny burn / paper flaw holes to C2, D1, S4, 2A2, and 2I2 with some loss to individual letters but not affecting legibility, very skilful paper repairs by Bedford to S3, 2H4, and 2T3 (none affecting text), some minor spotting to title page else a very clean copy, elegantly bound and decently margined. ¶ Attig 228; ESTC R22993; Garrison-Morton 4967; Grolier English 36; Grolier One Hundred 72; Hook & Norman 1380; Pforzheimer 599 (similarly bound by Bedford); Printing and the Mind of Man 164; Wing L-2738; Yolton 61A.

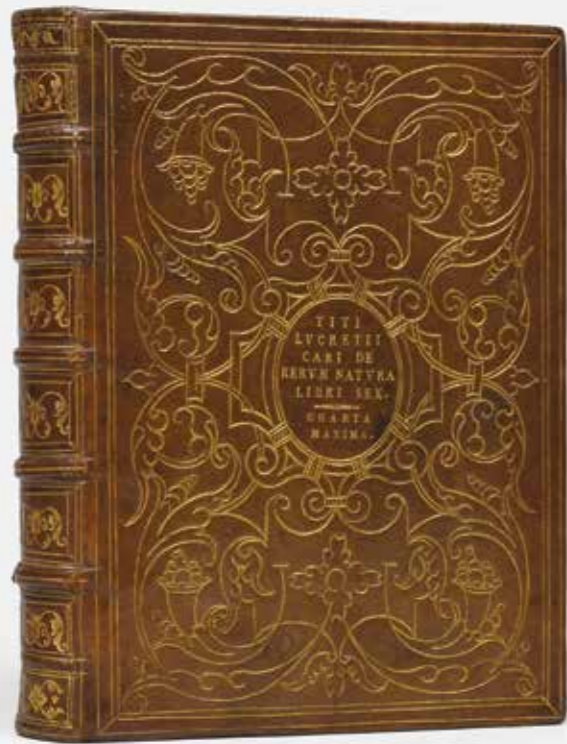
£57,500

[161666]



87





88

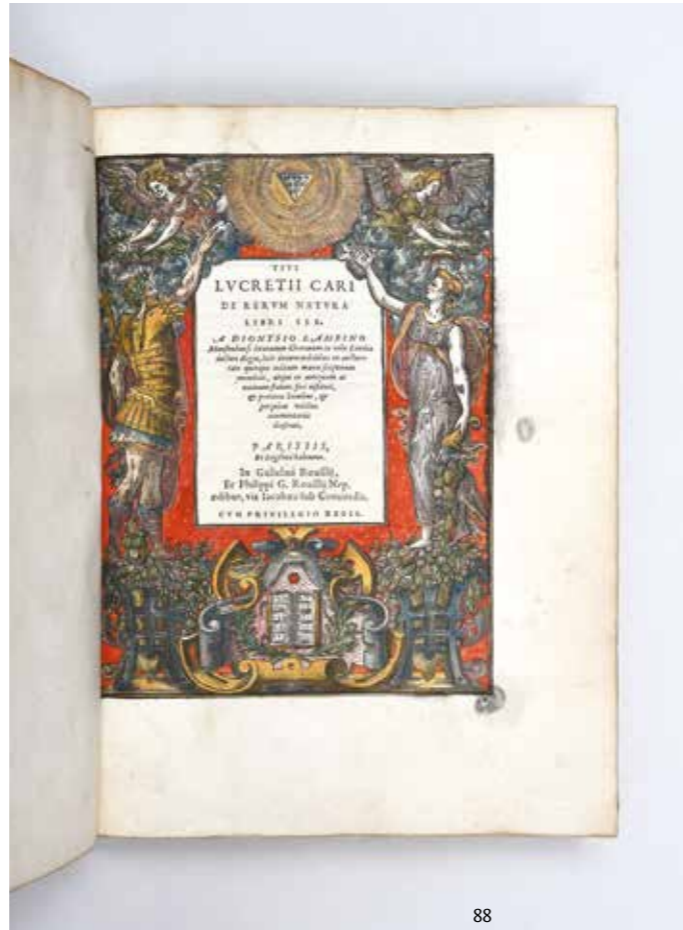
**88**  
**LUCRETIVS CARUS, Titus.** *De rerum natura libri sex.*  
 Paris: for Guillaume Rouillé, Lyon, and his nephew Philippe  
 Gautier Rouillé, Paris, 1563

**THE ONLY KNOWN LARGE PAPER COPY, WITH  
 CONTEMPORARY COLOUR, IN A REMARKABLE  
 PARISIAN BINDING**

First Lambin edition, large paper copy, 3 cm larger in both  
 dimensions than copies on regular paper and uniquely,  
 according to Brunet, with contemporary colouring, in a  
 splendid Parisian gold-tooled morocco binding of the period.

Brunet writes of “cette première édition estimée du Lucrèce  
 de Lambin” and describes at length this unique copy, on large  
 paper, with contemporary colouring: “Un exemplaire de l’édition  
 de 1563, en Grand Papier (avec les capitales du commencement  
 de chaque livre enluminées), et relié en maroquin olive à  
 compartiments, a été vendu 15 liv. chez M. Dent, qui, selon le  
 Repertorium bibliogr., 246, l’avait payé 40 liv. Jusque-là on ne  
 connaissait point le Grand Papier de cette édition estimée”.

The French classical scholar and philologist Denys Lambin  
 (1516–1572) was one of the greatest critical editors of his time;  
 his “editorial work expresses a deep sympathy for his subject  
 and the prefaces and notes are a monument of erudition and  
 fine vigorous Latinity” (PMM). The edition was likely initiated by



88

Guillaume Rouillé, the prodigious merchant-publisher of Lyon,  
 and published in short-term partnership with his nephew in  
 Paris, as a means of getting him established there.

This is the edition of Lucretius cited in *Printing and the Mind  
 of Man*, where it is described as “one of the grandest and most  
 moving poems in the Latin language”. “Of very few languages  
 can it be said that the first surviving major poem in it is an  
 exposition of a philosophical system of considerable subtlety,  
 but first or last, Lucretius’s ‘On the Nature of Things’ would have  
 been a unique contribution to any literature. In it the atomic  
 theory, the most vivid and tender depictions of nature, and a  
 sense of the beauty and rhythm of words which triumphs over  
 the early unsophisticated form of the Latin Hexameter, all those  
 combine in the most astonishing way to produce one of the  
 grandest and most moving poems in the Latin language.” More  
 recently, Lucretius’s poem was the subject of *The Swerve: How the  
 World Became Modern*, a 2011 book by Stephen Greenblatt, which  
 was winner of the 2012 Pulitzer Prize for General Non-Fiction and  
 2011 National Book Award for Nonfiction.

The pattern of gold-tooling on this sumptuous binding was  
 popular in Paris in the 1560s and 70s and several binders used  
 variations on it, such as the binders who worked for Francis II  
 and Charles IX, and for Thomas Mahieu and others. As styles  
 are easy to copy and similar designs were often embellished  
 with tools belonging to totally separate binders, attribution  
 to a specific binder or atelier is impossible in this case. For

example, one of the tools is closely similar to a tool used by  
 Wotton’s Binder III, but it is not identical and so this binding  
 cannot be attributed to that workshop. Henry Davis Gift II, 14,  
 illustrates a copy of Pausanias, 1551, bound by Thomas Mahieu  
 with similar but again not identical tooling. Nevertheless, the  
 binding exhibits the characteristic craftsmanship of the most  
 accomplished Parisian binders of the period.

Provenance: John Dent (1760–1826), his sale, London  
 1827, lot 694 (“This is one of the most beautiful books in Mr.  
 Dent’s Library”); Bibliothèque Henri Béraldi (1849–1931),  
 Paris, 1934, Première partie, no. 20; Maurice Burrus (1882–  
 1959), with his bookplate; Thierry de Maigret Vente aux  
 Enchères, Drouot 27 Nov. 2013, lot 86.

Quarto (252 × 185 mm). Contemporary olive-green morocco over  
 pasteboard, tooled in gold with fillets, gouges and lines, spine with  
 five gilt-ruled raised bands and six compartments with gilt fleurons  
 and leaf sprays, blue and yellow headbands, board edges with two-line  
 gilt rule and hatched sections, turn-ins unruled, white endpapers,  
 edges gilt and gaufered; title lettering in gold within central oval on  
 upper cover added at a later date. Housed in a custom olive morocco  
 fleece-lined folding case. Title within large woodcut historiated  
 border, woodcut headpieces and initials, all with fine contemporary  
 hand-colouring heightened with gold. Discreet small repair to front  
 joint at head, two spots to title page, else internally fresh and clean, a  
 fine copy. ♪ Adams L1659; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 87.

£65,000

[159872]

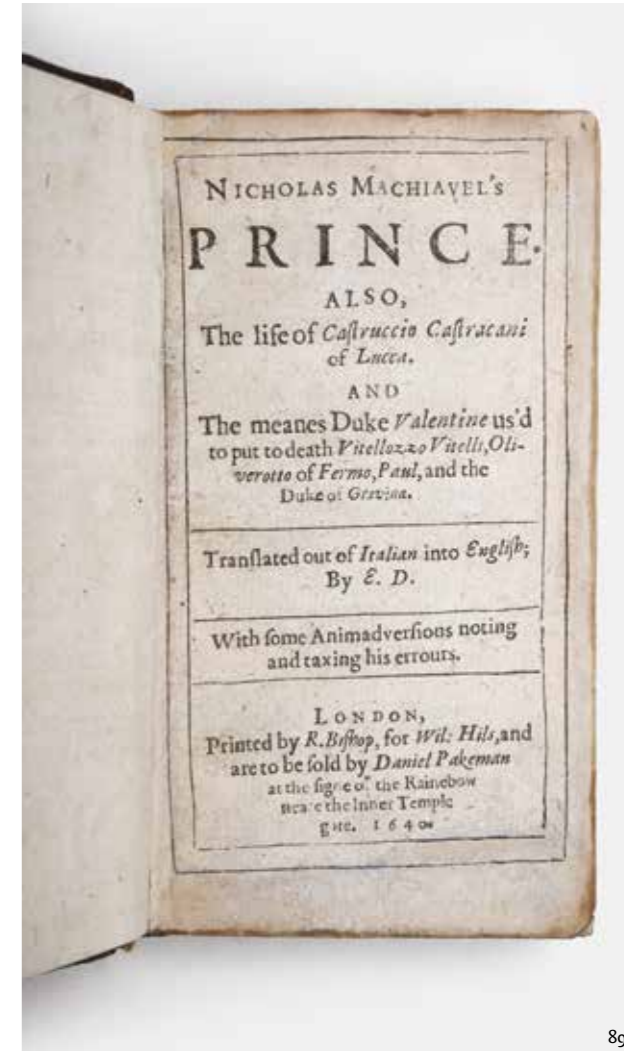
**89**  
**MACHIAVELLI, Niccolò.** *Nicholas Machiavel’s Prince.*  
 London: R. Bishop for William Hils, to be sold by Daniel  
 Pakeman, 1640

**“IT IS BETTER TO BE FEARED THAN LOVED”**

First edition in English of the defining and best-known manual  
 for leadership, an influence on generations of rulers, the  
 classical expression of the moral justification that the end  
 justifies the means, and a refutation of centuries of Christian  
 mirror-for-prince books which emphasized the primacy of  
 truth, religion, and morality.

Composed in Italian, *The Prince* was first distributed  
 in manuscript in 1513 and first published in Rome in 1532.  
*The Prince* appears to have been banned from publication in  
 England during the Elizabethan period, though translations  
 circulated in manuscript. It was so controversial that it had  
 to wait for over a century, and was the last of Machiavelli’s  
 great works to be published in English. Even then, Dacres  
 found it politic to frame the book with moral reservations or  
 “animadversions”, though he did not allow them to seep into  
 his text as did later translators Nevile and Farnsworth; he also  
 resisted more than they did the temptation to improve on  
 Machiavelli’s style by rhetorical embellishments.

“Hitherto political speculation had tended to be a  
 rhetorical exercise based on the implicit assumption of  
 Church or Empire. Machiavelli founded the science of modern  
 politics on the study of mankind . . . Politics was a science to  
 be divorced entirely from ethics, and nothing must stand in  
 the way of its machinery. Many of the remedies he proposed  
 for the rescue of Italy were eventually applied. His concept of  
 the qualities demanded from a ruler and the absolute need of



89

a national militia came to fruition in the monarchies of the  
 seventeenth century and their national armies” (PMM).

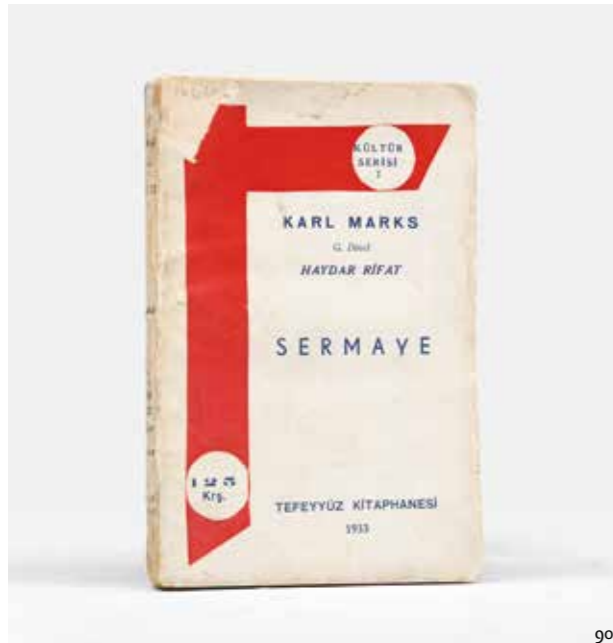
Machiavelli viewed *The Prince* as an objective description  
 of political reality. Because he viewed human nature as venal,  
 grasping, and thoroughly self-serving, he suggested that ruthless  
 cunning is appropriate to the conduct of government. Though  
 admired for its incisive brilliance, the book also has been widely  
 condemned as cynical and amoral, and “Machiavellian” has come  
 to mean deceitful, unscrupulous, and manipulative.

Duodecimo (143 × 81 mm). Rebound to style in later sheep, neatly  
 rebacked and relined. Title laid down and discreetly remargined with  
 some loss to border supplied in skilful pen facsimile, small rust hole  
 in margin of M12, minor peripheral paper flaw to N2 and O5 (the latter  
 glancing text), a couple of light stains to fore edge. A very good copy.  
 ♪ ESTC S111853; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 63 (first edition); STC 17168.

£75,000

[162250]





90

**90**  
**MARX, Karl; RIFAT, Haydar (trans.)** Sermaye. Istanbul: Sirketi Mürettibiye Matbaası, 1933

**FIRST EDITION IN TURKISH OF DAS KAPITAL**

First appearance in book form of Marx's *Das Kapital* in Turkish, being the first edition of Haydar Rifat's translation, and the first book-length translation (preceded only by Bohor Israel's summary translation in a 1912 journal).

The translation is of Gabriel Deville's abridgement of the first volume of *Das Kapital*, originally published in Paris in 1883. Internationally acclaimed, Deville's abridgement "did more to disseminate the arguments of Marx's revered but unread magnum opus than did any other publication before or since" (Stuart, p. 25). The translation was undertaken by Haydar Rifat (1877–1942), later known as Yorulmaz, one of the most prominent translators of the late Ottoman and early Republican periods. Particularly associated with the formation of the leftist discourse in Turkey, his 1910 translation of George Tournaire's *Le Socialisme* is held to be the first socialist book published in Turkish (see Konca, pp. 81, 86ff).

The translation was preceded only by a short summary of *Das Kapital* in Turkish by the socialist Bohor Israel in 1912, which was published as an article in the first and only issue of his journal *Ceride-i Felsefiye* (*Philosophical Newspaper*) under the title "İktisad-i İçtimaiye" (*Social Economics*). However, this was described by Israel himself as less a translation than a "summary of the summary" (Savran & Tonak, p. 2); this is therefore the first sustained translation (as opposed to a summary), and the first appearance of *Das Kapital* in Turkish in book form.

Rifat's translation came suprisingly late, long after the founding of the Turkish Communist Party in 1920. It immediately provoked controversy among Turkish socialist intellectuals, sparking a series of critiques regarding

accuracy of translation and conformity to Marxist orthodoxy. It prompted two rival translations in 1936 by Turkish Communists: a 32-page summary by Nevzat Cerrahlar under the pseudonym Kerim Sadi, drawn from Paul Lafargue's 1893 French abridgement, and a more substantial attempt by Suphi Nuri Ileri, based on Carlo Cafiero's 1879 Italian abridgement. Another Turkish abridgement by Hikmet Kivilcimli was serialized in 1937.

"The rather feverish activity of translating *Kapital* into Turkish, albeit in abridged form . . . ended abruptly in 1938. Turkey had been moving for some time away from the Soviet Union and towards Nazi Germany, a trend that would last until the final years of World War II. This culminated in a series of attacks on the Turkish Communist movement. In 1938, the one-party regime proceeded to ban certain Marxist works that had been published in preceding years. *Kapital* was among the list of prohibited works" (Savran & Tonak, p. 4).

No doubt due to the suppression of socialist literature in Turkey from 1938, the translation is rare – no institutional copies are located by WorldCat.

Small octavo. Original wrappers, printed in red and black. Housed in a red cloth flat-back box by the Chelsea Bindery. Spine backing and foot of rear joint reglued with minor loss to lettering, a couple of gatherings neatly reinserted, soiling and light wear to wrappers with chip at head of front cover and foot of rear cover, contents unopened from second gathering onwards. A good copy. ¶ See İrem Konca, "The Turkish Retranslations of Marx's *Das Kapital* as a Site of Intellectual and Ideological Struggle", in *Studies from a Retranslation Culture*, Şehnaz and Gürçağlar, 2019; Savran & Tonak, "Marx's Capital in Turkey", *Routledge Handbook of Marx's Capital: A Global History of Translation, Dissemination and Reception* (forthcoming); not in Draper, *The Marx-Engels Register*.

£4,500

[143060]

**91**

**MEDINA, Pedro de.** Regimiento de navegacion. Seville: Juan Canalla, 1552

**DIRECTIONS FOR SETTING SAIL TO AMERICA**

Very rare first edition of Medina's great navigational treatise, an appealing copy in contemporary vellum. Praised for its fine woodcuts, which are among the earliest to depict man's use of astrolabes, the *Regimiento* offers the essentials of seamanship in a practical format, and was intended for ship-born pilots; Francis Drake carried a copy during his circumnavigation. It is the natural successor to Medina's more theoretical *Arte de navegar* (1545).

At the time of publication Pedro de Medina (1493–1567) held the role of royal cosmographer, having previously served for a time as tutor to the ducal house of Medina Sidonia, where he had benefitted from access to the library's valuable repository of scientific works. The publication of his first book, *Libro de cosmografía* (1538), earned him a pilot's license, and his subsequent career was built upon refining the instruments, books, maps, and training relied upon by those voyaging to the New World. His works were as popular as they were innovative; a second edition of the *Regimiento* was printed in Seville by Simón Carpintero in 1563, and the *Arte* circulated in a number of editions and translations.



91

As often, the *Regimiento* is here bound without the two leaves of correspondence with senior cosmographer Alonso de Chaves. We can trace just four institutional copies of the first edition – at the New York Public Library (without the same leaves), Yale, National Library of Scotland, and Universitätsbibliothek Rostock. Four appear in auction records: Christie's 2007 (Streeter copy); Sotheby's 1985; Sotheby's 1951 (described as the "second edition" but dated 1 December 1552, totalling 44 leaves, the same copy appearing at Harmsworth also in 1951); Maggs 1928 (containing, "in facsimile, the two leaves which are usually missing at the beginning of the book, consisting of the text of Medina's letter to the cosmographer Chaves, and the reply").

Small quarto (214 × 155 mm). Contemporary limp vellum, ties, spine sometime hand-lettered at head. Housed in a black quarter morocco solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. 44 unpaginated leaves, collates [A], a–e<sup>s</sup> [–a1, –a2], f<sup>s</sup>; bound without the third and fourth leaves as often,

comprising the letter addressed to Alonso de Chaves and his reply. Printed in red and black. Woodcut title vignette of a ship; double-page map of the Atlantic Ocean with adjacent coasts of North and South America, Europe and Africa; 10 large diagrams (predominantly compasses, sundials, but also including the moon and a display of the goniometric instrument Jacob's staff at work); 6 smaller illustrations (demonstrating how to take astrolabe and cross-staff stellar observations for latitude determination); 6 sectional titles with borders or decorative motifs; smaller in-text illustrations; 12 pp. tables; initials. Small faded red stamp to title page verso (the initial "B" crossed with an unfurled banner, lettering illegible); early ownership signature to same ("Josep[?]"); the occasional early ink annotation and underlining to text (such as c5v and d8v, evidence of having been cropped in the binding process). A little skilful refurbishment to vellum, relined to style; a few small, discreet paper repairs, some faint patches of damp; the contents lightly browned, a couple of tiny wormholes not affecting text; overall a very good, well-preserved copy. ¶ BHA 154; *Bibliographia physico-mathematica hispanica* 1528; Picatoste no. 465; Wilkinson 12706.

£225,000

[139149]





92

**92**  
**MEIBOM, Marcus.** *De Fabrica triremium liber.*  
 Amsterdam: [Christoffel Cunradus,] 1671

**WARSHIPS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD**

First and only edition of this important early modern work of marine archaeology, drawn from classical and Biblical sources, and illustrated with a beautiful, etched frontispiece by de Hooghe.

Born in Tönningen, Schleswig-Holstein, around 1630, Meibom was a Danish philologist and polymath scholar probably best known for his work on music in antiquity. His *Antiquae musicae auctores septem* of 1652 printed seven Greek works together with his Latin translations of them, and it is known that he attempted concerts of reconstructed Greek music. Meibom was summoned to the court of Queen Christina; became a professor at the Sorø Academy at the time when Christian IV was attempting to turn it from a “knight academy” into a full university; was later chief of the customs office as Helsingør; and was made professor of history at the Athenaeum in Amsterdam in 1668.

In the present work he essays an accurate reconstruction of the construction and organization of the ancient trireme from a collation and analysis of contemporary sources. Dedicating the book to the kings, princes and Christian republics of the shores of the Mediterranean, he explains that triremes were the principal warships of the ancient world and assures his readers that he has “tried, by means of this book to re-launch them into the sea, not from ship-sheds where they, having been pulled on the shore, have stood until the present time, but brought forth from the much-venerated ancient monuments of letters.”

Quarto (201 × 142 mm). Contemporary vellum, title inked to the spine, marbled edges. Housed in a dark brown cloth flat-back box by the Chelsea Bindery. Superb folding etched frontispiece by Romeyn de Hooghe showing 5 separate sections of oared vessels, printer’s device to title page, diagrams to the text, extensive use of Hebrew and Greek types. Eighteenth-century ownership inscription of the classical

scholar Johann Christoph Wernsdorf to the first blank. Covers just a little rubbed and mildly sprung, first blank discreetly reinserted, light toning, a highly attractive copy. ♣ Landwehr, Romeyn de Hooghe, 13.

£8,500 [67473]

93

**PFINTZING, Melchior.** [Theuerdanck:] *Die geuerlicheiten und einsteils der geschichten des loblichen streytparen und hochberümbten helds und ritters herr Tewrdannckhs.* Nuremberg: Hans Schönsperger the Elder, [1517]

**ONE OF THE FINEST ILLUSTRATED BOOKS OF THE GERMAN RENAISSANCE**

A deluxe copy, printed on vellum for presentation by Emperor Maximilian, of the first edition of this privately printed chivalric poem celebrating the heroic deeds of Emperor Maximilian. *Theuerdanck* was conceived as a deluxe production and Maximilian himself was closely involved in all aspects of its creation, from its composition to its distribution after printing.

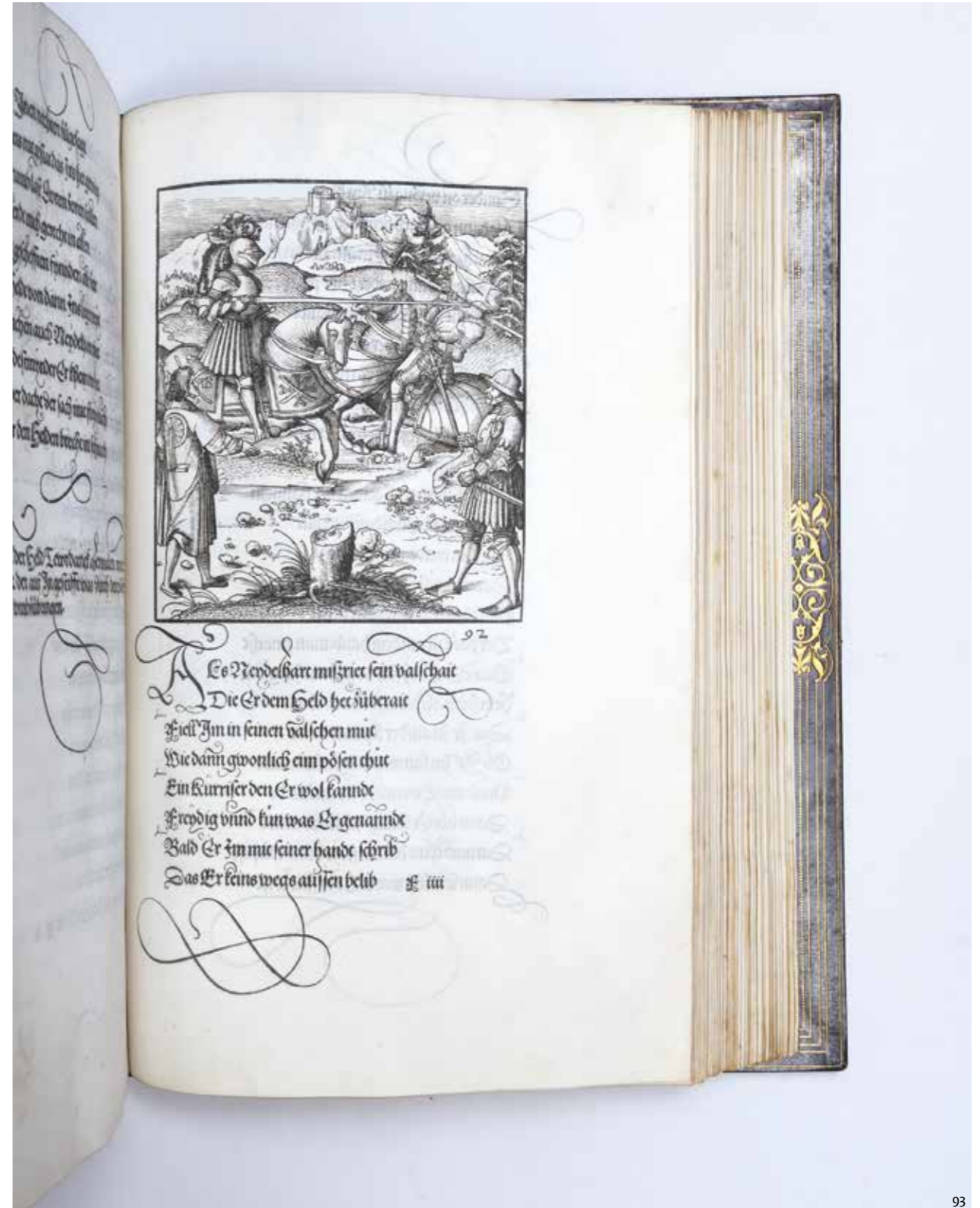
Maximilian had composed first drafts in 1505–8, portraying himself as *Theuerdanck* overcoming the difficulties of his journey to win his bride, Mary of Burgundy (Kunigin Ernreich in the poem). He turned over the completion and general editing of the work to Melchior Pfintzing, his private secretary.

Maximilian called Schönsperger from Augsburg to the imperial city of Nuremberg; it was the only work Schönsperger printed there. A remarkable series of woodcut illustrations – among the finest of the German Renaissance – were cut, commissioned from some of the greatest woodcut artists of the day, Schäufelein, Beck, and Burgkmair, and a calligraphic type was specially cast. The design of the type is traditionally attributed to Vinzenz Rockner, Maximilian’s court secretary, though it seems to derive from the writing books of Leonhard Wagner of Augsburg. It is one of the earliest Fraktur types, which was quickly adopted as a national typographic style which lasted for centuries.

No copies of the first edition were available for sale; the edition was intended uniquely for presentation by the emperor. Maximilian had time to distribute only a few copies before his death in 1519. “The whole stock of copies lay in six chests at Augsburg until March 1526, when the Archduke Ferdinand decided to distribute, through Max Treitzsauerwein, the contents of five of the chests to different German subjects as memorials of the late Emperor. The other chestful the archduke kept for himself” (Fairfax Murray).

About 40 copies of the first edition were printed on vellum; Van Praet records 31 copies, including some without the final quire, as here. It contained a key (*clavis*), identifying the characters by their true names. Provenance: Paul Harth (book label; sale Paris, 1985); A. W. Flühmann (monogram book label); J. R. Ritman (sold Sotheby’s, 6 December 2000, lot 68).

Royal folio (362 × 243 mm). Nineteenth-century purple cross-grain morocco gilt, spine gilt and lettered, wide gilt turn-ins, vellum doublures and endleaves, gilt edges; modern black morocco folding case. Printed on vellum, 281 leaves (of 290, without blank P5 and postliminary quire A8). Gothic (fraktur) type, flourished, xylographic title and 118 large woodcuts in the text by Jost de Negker and Heinrich Kupferworm after Leonhard Beck (77), Hans Burgkmair (13), Hans



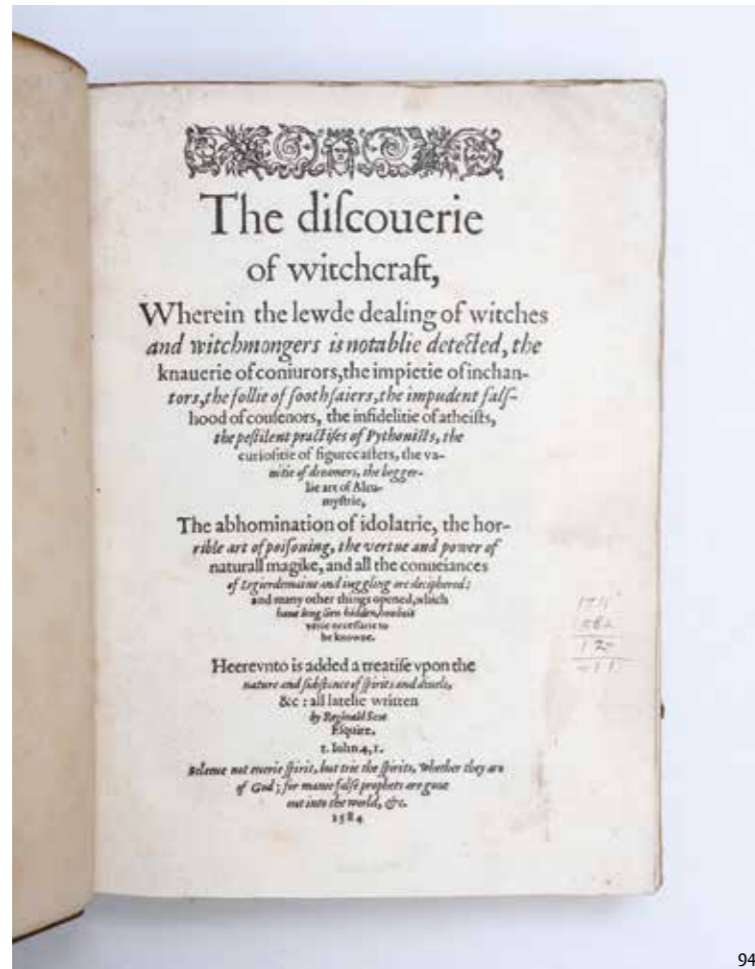
93

Schäufelein (20), and others. Printed correction slips on g6v, m1v, r3v, r5r, and v5r. Flourishes shaved on only three leaves (a2, v5 and y4,5),

light discolouration on v1–2, a superb copy. ♣ Adams P–962; Brunet V, 787; Fairfax Murray, German 329; USTC 633810; VD16 M1649.

£125,000 [162384]





94

**94**  
**SCOT, Reginald.** The discoverie of witchcraft. [London: William Brome,] 1584

**“THESE DIVELS . . . ARE ALL BASTARDS”**

First edition of one of the most important works on witchcraft in the English language, often found defective or internally made-up. This is a superior copy, being complete, clean, and unsophisticated. It also has appealing annotations and manicules by an early owner which demonstrate a close and knowledgeable reading of the text.

Scot’s work is radically sceptical: he denies that there were any witches in contemporary England and asserts that all those executed for witchcraft were innocent. He offers instead a socio-economic explanation for the origin of witch accusations in England, suggesting the claims were due to older women begging for alms and cursing their neighbours when they were turned away empty-handed. Any subsequent ailments that befell the uncharitable neighbour, he suggests, could then be used as evidence of witchcraft. This explanation, now a touchstone in academic discourse, is an early example of that given by Robin Briggs in his influential *Witches and Neighbours* (1996). Scot describes those who confessed to being witches as either deluded or the victims of torture, and he

dismisses as false much of the evidence for the existence of witchcraft given by earlier authorities.

Another of the arguments Scot uses to refute the claim that there was biblical sanction for the execution of witches is a close analysis of textual translations. He demonstrates that none of the terms often translated as “witch” held that meaning in the original languages, making this a significant text in the history of scholarly biblical criticism. The work was controversial and extensively attacked, most notably by James VI of Scotland in his *Daemonologie* (1597).

This copy has annotations to around 55 pages in two distinct inks. The first hand, using a paler ink, is evident on 28 pages and largely consists of ink trails and letter formations unrelated to the content. It is now clearly legible on only a couple of leaves, with several examples apparently sometime erased. The second hand, writing in both English and Latin using a darker ink, remains both legible and extensive. This hand is seemingly Elizabethan and uses common scribal abbreviations contemporary to the work’s publication such as superscript tildes. Although there is no corresponding ownership inscription, we can surmise from the annotations that the owner was university-educated, well-read in contemporary demonology, and familiar with London (identifying St Martins church on page 352 as being “in London”).

When writing in Latin, the annotator occasionally uses a script which is more continental in its formation than the English commentary, mimicking a style common for Latin manuscripts. The annotations include repeated comparisons to, and indeed claims of plagiarism from, Johannes Weyer’s *De praestigiis daemonum* (1563), a Dutch work printed in Latin (published within decades in French and German, but not English until 1991). Weyer’s work is often held alongside Scot’s as a comparable early rational analysis of witchcraft, and the owner clearly felt Scot’s work was derivative: “all this part almost verbatim out of Wier’s 5 book” (p. 45); “Wier sayeth this point and all that above” (p. 52); “Wier alledgeth it likewise” (p. 160); “Wier cap 18 tab 5 with the rest & more” (p. 246). Weyer, like Scot, questioned the basis of witchcraft accusations and especially the confessions extracted from those accused.

Four manicules are featured in the annotations, the first of which points to a passage on page 80 concerning love spells, with the lines relating to using your lover’s shoe as a toilet and being made to eat dung underlined: “the party bewitched must make a jakes [toilet] of the lover’s shoe. And to enforce a man, how proper so ever he be, to love an old hag, she giveth unto him to eat (among other meats) her own dung”. Alongside these the annotator has copied a leaf from the intricate ivy design of the decorated initial on page 180.

The final “Discourse on devils and spirits” suggests that Scot saw the idea of such supernatural beings as purely a metaphor for an individual’s internal leanings towards good or evil, and that Scot was neither a Trinitarian nor believed that the account of the fall in Genesis referred to a historical event. The annotator’s thoughts on the complications between religious reality and metaphor are evident here: Scot’s proposal on page 104 that miracles described in the Bible were “done in a vision, and not in veritie of action” is described by the annotator as “Absurd”, and next to the claim that contemporaneously experienced miracles were not real, the annotator has put an affirmation. The annotations also engage with Scot’s writing on the doctrine of transubstantiation. For example, on page 234 next to a section headed “A papistical charme” and “A charm said in the canon of the mass”, the annotator comments, “In others he belies the papists: this is most true . . . he brings not the life out of our communion where the minister sayeth ‘The body & preserve thy soule & body’”.

Provenance: from the library of George Granville Leveson-Gower, 1st Duke of Sutherland (1758–1833), once the wealthiest man in Britain; it has his gilt armorial stamp on the front pastedown and pencil note to the front free endpaper: “mentioned in Hallam History of Literature”. It



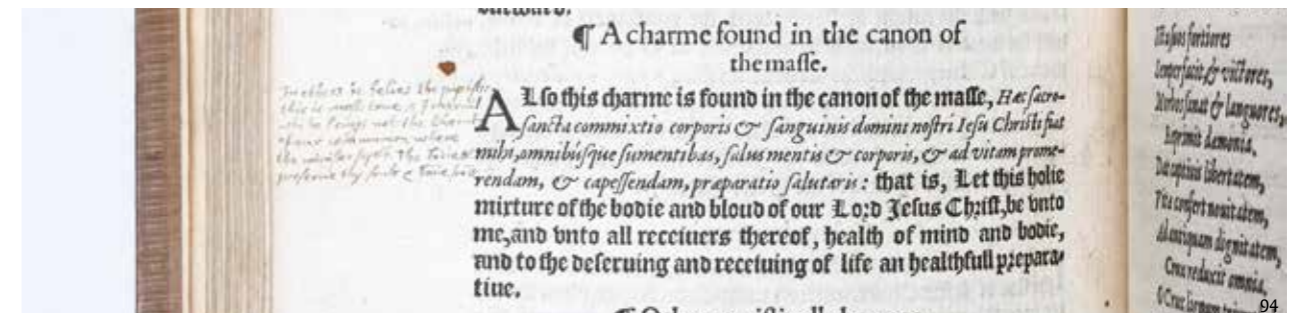
94

was sold in the Sotheby’s sale of his seat, Trentham Hall, 23 November 1906, lot 1501.

Small quarto (192 × 138 mm). Early 19th-century smooth calf blind-tooled in period style, gilt lettering on spine. Woodcut headpiece to title, large historiated initials to dedication and the first book, numerous other decorated initials and ornaments, 4 full-page woodcut illustrations, 7 tables, black-letter text throughout with rubrics and shoulder-notes in roman type. Extremities very slightly rubbed and scuffed, slight flaking to front joint, marginal tidemarks, small rust-hole in Dd1, generally clean, fresh, and firm, a very good copy of a book usually found in compromised condition, here handsomely bound. ♣ Bartlett 230; Graesse, p. 58; Norman 1915; STC 21864.

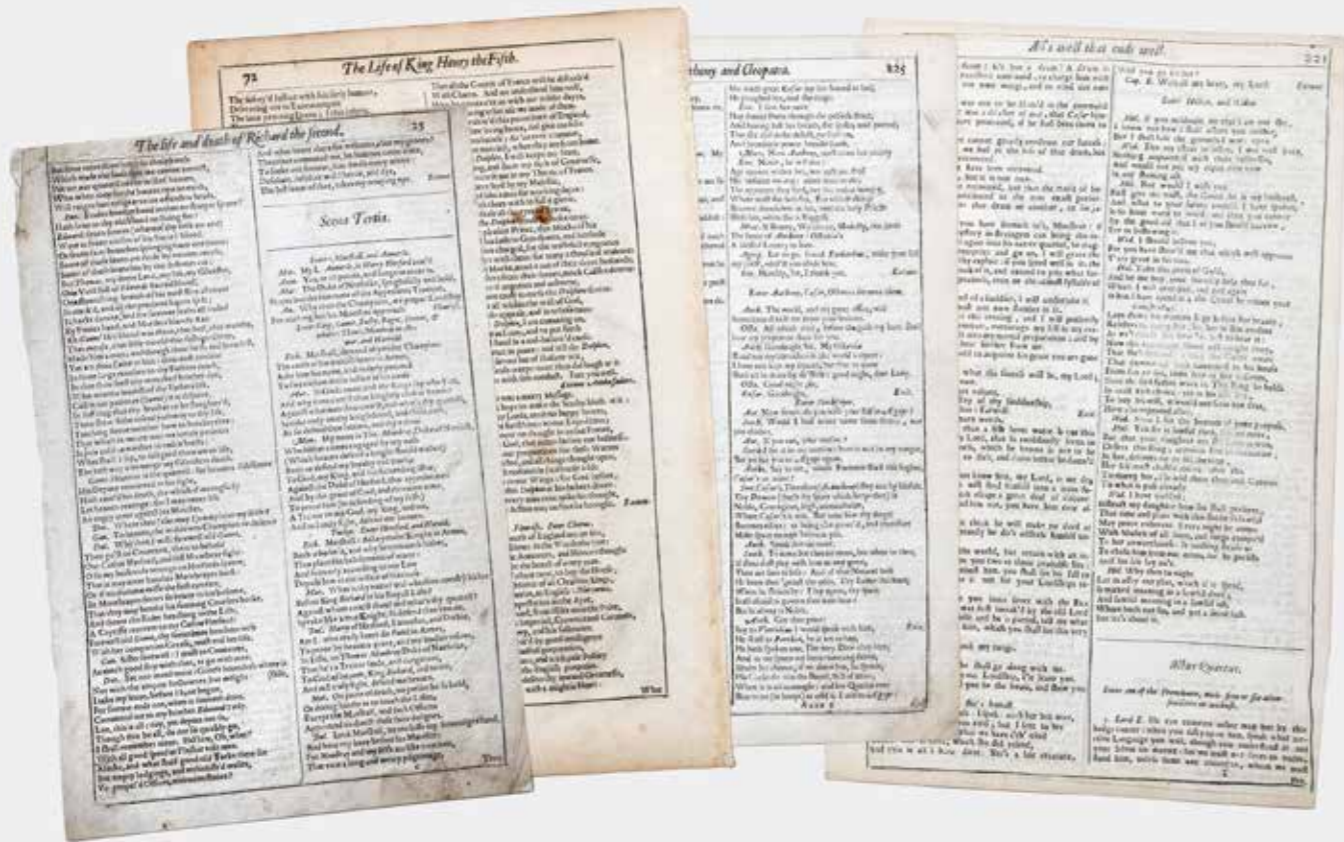
£125,000

[161682]



94





**95**  
**SHAKESPEARE, William.** A leaf from each of the Four Folios. [London: 1623, 1632, 1664 & 1685]

A relic of the greatest playwright in world literature: a leaf from each of the Four Folios, that is, the first four collected editions of Shakespeare's plays, the only such editions published in the 17th century. The First Folio is of inestimable importance in England's heritage, the sole source for 18 of Shakespeare's plays which would have otherwise been lost.

- Comprising:
- i) First Folio (1623). A leaf from *Richard II*: f. c1 (pp. 25–26 of the Histories). This leaf prints all but the first three lines of Act I Scene 2, and almost two thirds of Act I Scene 3. These scenes include the interview between John of Gaunt and the Duchess of Gloucester, and the important scene in which Henry Bolingbroke and Thomas Mowbray prepare to enter the lists against one another, only for the King to interrupt the single combat, and to banish both of them.
  - ii) Second Folio (1632). A leaf from *Henry V*: f. I4 (pp. 71–72 of the Histories). The leaf prints the latter part of Act I Scene 1. It begins with the lengthy explanation of Henry's claim to the throne of France given by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Ely, and then continues with the magnificent rebuke to the French ambassador (“We will in France (by Gods grace) play a set, Shall strike his fathers Crowne into the hazard . . . His lest will savour but of shallow wit, When thousands weepe more then did laugh at it”). The final 17 lines of this leaf are the beginning

- of the second Chorus: “Now all the Youth of England are on fire, And silken Dalliance in the Wardrobe lyes”.
- iii) Third Folio (1663–4). A leaf from *Antony and Cleopatra*: f. Aaa2 (pp. 825–826). This leaf prints part of Act II Scene 2, the whole of Act II Scenes 3 and 4, and a very large part of Act II Scene 5. The most notable lines in II 2 are those of Enobarbus, with his famous description of Cleopatra: “The Barge she sat in, like a burnisht Throne, Burnt on the water . . . Age cannot wither her, nor custom steal [sic] Her infinite variety: other women cloy The appetites they feed, but she makes more hungry Where most she satisfies”.
- iv) Fourth Folio (1685). A leaf from *All's Well That Ends Well*: f. T1 (p. 221–2). This leaf prints more than half of Act III Scene 6, all of Act III Scene 7 and Act IV Scene 1, plus about 40 lines of Act IV Scene 2.

Four folio leaves (respectively 300 × 201 mm; 331 × 220 mm; 310 × 212 mm; 331 × 211 mm), disbound, preserved in a specially-printed folder (dated 1979). First Folio leaf trimmed at head with loss to top rule (no text affected), one wormhole glancing a letter, a little soiled, tiny patch of repair to bottom fore corner; light soiling to others with very faint dampstaining to Second Folio leaf. Overall very good.

£12,500 [159755]



**96**  
**SHAKESPEARE, William.** [Othello.] Othllo. Istanbul: Kirk Anbar Matbaasi, 1293 [1876]

First edition in Ottoman Turkish, done by Hasan Bedreddin and Mehmet Rifat from the French translation of Jean-François Ducis, and performed 1867–77 in Gedikpasa Theatre in Istanbul, the first theatre in Turkey where plays were performed by Turkish actors rather than travelling troupes.

Shakespeare was becoming popular at this time, after the Armenians had brought a production of Shakespeare to Turkey in 1862. Güllü Agop's Turkish version of *Romeo and Juliet*, which was performed to great acclaim though never published, is thought to have been the first translation into Turkish. *Othello* was next to be translated and would have been of special interest to the Ottomans for its Moorish hero. Jonathan Bate observes the “consonance between the names of . . . ‘Othello’ and that of the general enemy ‘Ottoman’”. This would have been especially apparent if, as is likely, the original pronunciation . . . was *Otello* (“*Othello and the Other: Turning Turk*”, *Times Literary Supplement*, 19 Oct. 2001). *Othello* remains today “probably the most popular play with Turkish audiences. It has been adapted under various names – including ‘The Revenge of the Negro’ – and most famous Turkish actors have played it . . . *Othello* treats various themes that have special resonance for Turkish audiences: the theme of the ‘other’,

alienation, loneliness, the life of a soldier – even the problem of Cyprus” (Gönül Bakay, “Turkey and Shakespeare”). Kirk Anbar Matbaasi published a sequence of literary works by Bedreddin and Rifat from 1875, predominantly theatrical translations from French, each with running pagination and making up a serial publication entitled *Temasa* (Theatre).

Library Hub records only four institutional holdings (not necessarily complete) for *Temasa* worldwide (Koç University Istanbul, SOAS London, and two in Germany). This example constitutes a standalone offprint, certainly never bound, being loose quires uncut and untrimmed, and presumably intended for separate circulation prior to completion of the series. We have traced six copies thus in institutions worldwide (Istanbul, NYU Abu Dhabi, Columbia, Princeton, Wilmington, and the Library of Congress), each sharing the same running pagination.

Octavo, four loose gatherings, uncut and untrimmed. Paginated 123–174. Housed in a black cloth flat-back box by the Chelsea Bindery. Extremities lightly chipped and torn but generally a remarkable survival in very good condition. ♪ Gönül Bakay, *Turkey and Shakespeare*, openDemocracy, 16 December 2004, available online.

£5,750 [131742]





97

**97**  
**SHOBERL, Frederic (ed.)** *The World in Miniature*.  
 London: R. Ackermann, 1821–27

**BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED WITH HUNDREDS OF  
 HAND-COLOURED PLATES**

First edition of the entire 43-volume series, in an attractive contemporary binding, rarely found complete. Shoberl's work is "a valuable and dainty series of costume plates, and the publisher may well claim 'spirit, fidelity, and elegance of execution for his' numerous graphic illustrations" (Hardie, p. 114).

Frederic Shoberl (1775–1853) edited numerous works for Rudolph Ackermann, including several periodicals such as the English annual *Forget-Me-Not* and its juvenile version, as well as the *Repository of Arts*. By the 1820s Rudolph Ackermann had established himself as one of the premium publishers of colour plate books in Britain. "As a publisher he was both creative and efficient, bringing to the commercial production of colour plate books innovative techniques and an uncompromising attention to detail which ensured uniform high quality" (ibid.).

The illustrations in the present work, which was originally published in parts, aimed to "increase the store of knowledge concerning the various branches of the great family of Man, not only for adults, but also keeping in view the instruction and amusement of the juvenile student" (Abbey). It covered many areas which were largely unfamiliar to a Western audience at the time. The South Sea Islands volumes cover Tonga, Hawaii, the Marquesas, Easter Island, Tahiti, Fiji, New Zealand, the Marshall Islands, the Caroline Islands, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, and Pitcairn Island. In the volumes on Africa, Shoberl sought to explain the customs, religious practices, industry, and art of the region, with particular to the Moors. His account of Japan was an important introduction to the country for Western readers, who then had few first-hand English accounts to go by.

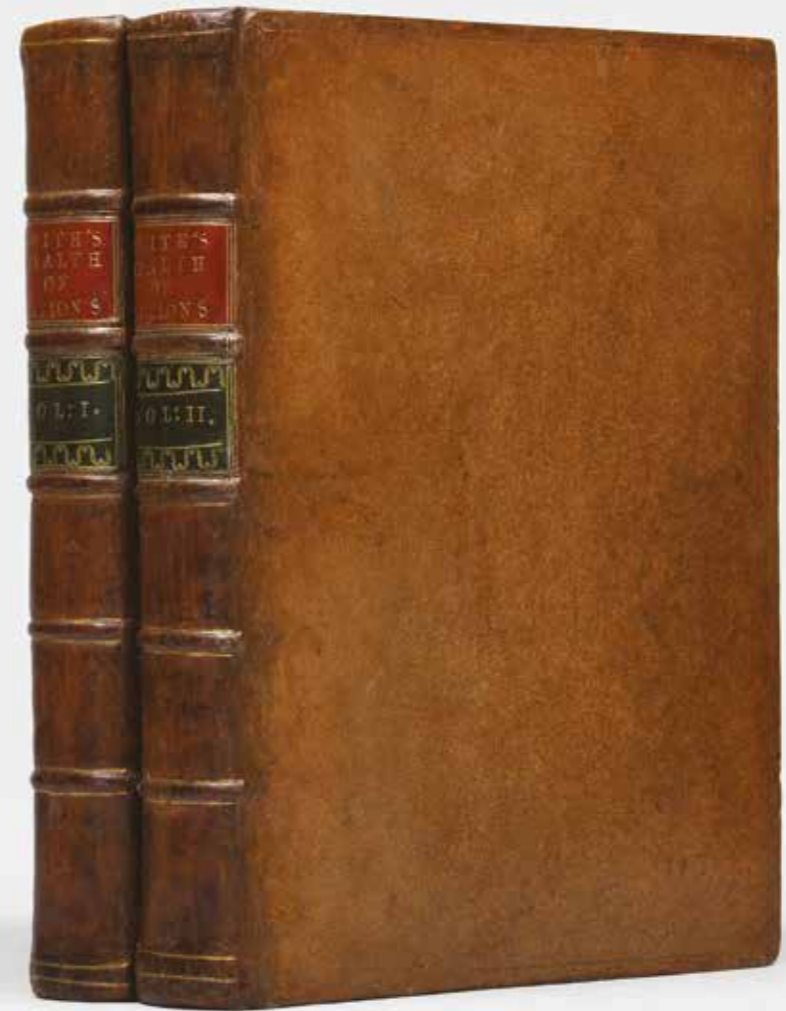
43 volumes, duodecimo (135 × 88 mm). Contemporary light brown calf, flat spines gilt in compartments, and gilt-lettered direct, covers ornamentally blocked in blind and decorated in gilt, marbled edges, pale brown endpapers, green silk ties. With 646 plates (line- and stipple-engravings, and aquatints), all but 4 hand-coloured, some folding, 2 coloured folding maps. Bookplates removed, minor rubbing, small area with worming on front cover of *Illyria* vol. 2, leather lifting at front turn-in of *Turkey* vol. 3, a few spines or joints with neat repairs, offsetting from plates, occasional slight spotting, overall very good. ♪ Abbey, *Travel* 6. Martin Hardie, *English Coloured Plates*, 1906.

£28,500

[156543]



97



98

**98**  
**SMITH, Adam.** *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*. London: printed for W. Strahan; and T. Cadell, 1776

**"THE FIRST AND GREATEST CLASSIC OF MODERN  
 ECONOMIC THOUGHT"**

First edition of the *Wealth of Nations*, one of an estimated 500 or 750 copies (Tribe); a particularly attractive copy in contemporary calf.

"Where the political aspects of human rights had taken two centuries to explore, Smith's achievement was to bring the study of economic aspects to the same point in a single work. *The Wealth of Nations* is not a system, but as a provisional analysis it is completely convincing" (PMM). It "had no rival in scope or depth when published and is still one of the few works in its field to have achieved classic status, meaning simply that it has sustained yet survived repeated reading, critical and adulatory,

long after the circumstances which prompted it have become the object of historical enquiry" (ODNB).

2 volumes, quarto (263 × 212 mm). Contemporary sprinkled calf, red and green morocco spine labels, raised bands and spine ends edged with gilt rules, blind rule border to board edges, edges sprinkled red. Housed in a custom brown cloth solander box. Bound without the half-title in vol. 2 (no half-title issued for vol. 1) and without terminal blank in vol. 1. Neat contemporary ownership initials on front free endpapers of each volume. Expert restoration at joints and extremities, and to a few small scuffs on boards; endpapers lightly foxed, else contents notably clean and fresh, with minimal marginal marks or soiling, a few gatherings still attached at fore edges (in vol. 1 3M–N, 3Q–R, 3S, and in vol. 2 3Y). Vol. 1: discreet paper repair to 3 cm tear in lower margin of A4, a couple of chips (to U4 affecting single digit of page numbers [pp. 151–2] and to 3N4 affecting catchword on p. 463), minor paper fault in lower margin of 3L3 (pp. 445–6). Vol. 2: tiny worm hole at foot of front pastedown gutter, with corresponding patch on rear free endpaper, chip to Kk4 obscuring page numbers (pp. 254–5). An excellent, crisp copy. ♪ Einaudi 5328; Goldsmiths' 11392; Grolier, *English* 57; Kress 7621; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 221; Rothschild 1897; Tribe 9; Vanderblue, p. 3.

£275,000

[157906]





SHOOTING A LEOPARD LA CHASSE AU LEOPARD

99

99

**WILLIAMSON, Thomas, & Samuel Howitt.** *Oriental Field Sports*. London: printed by William Bulmer and Co., for Edward Orme, 1807

**ONE OF THE FINEST SERIES OF SPORTING PLATES EVER PUBLISHED**

A superlative copy with pre-publication watermarks of the rare first edition of “the most beautiful book on Indian sport in existence” (Schwerdt) and justifiably described by the distinguished art historian Martin Hardie as “one of the finest series of sporting plates ever published”.

The vivacious Samuel Howitt was a self-taught artist who started life as a man of independent means; he was a keen sportsman, hunter, rider, and angler. He “turned professional when financial difficulties forced him to earn a living. He

drew on his enthusiasm and knowledge as a sportsman and produced sporting and natural history paintings, etchings, and illustrations” (ODNB). He was Thomas Rowlandson’s brother-in-law and his “early watercolour style has similarities to Rowlandson’s, but Howitt developed a more individual style as his career as a sporting artist progressed. He seems to have had an innate capacity for drawing animals, from commonplace hare and deer to exotic species that he studied in menageries. He was an animated draughtsman, and his drawings of hunts and sporting events have a fluidity and excitement fitting to the subject” (ibid.). The author, Captain Thomas Williamson, was a multi-faceted soldier who served for 20 years with the Bengal army. Peremptorily dismissed from the service after voicing his opinion on British military policy in a newspaper article, he was forced to become, in the words of one historian, a reluctant “hack polymath” (Edwards, p. 674). In the present work he describes his “pig-sticking adventures; shooting tigers

from machans [a platform erected in a tree] and elephant back, hunting buffalo, driving hogs, bears and wolves; and shooting peacocks and other game”, creating “a benchmark in capturing the sporting bibliophile’s imagination” (Czech).

The work was issued for subscribers in twenty monthly parts between June 1805 and January 1807. The publisher Edward Orme was, “after Rudolph Ackermann, the most important publisher of illustrated books during the short golden age of the coloured aquatint” (ODNB); and for this enterprise he employed the services of the finest London printer of the day, William Bulmer. While bridleing at the published price of twenty guineas – “a trifle in a Nabob’s pocket: but Nabobs are not numerous in England” – the reviewer in the *Monthly Review* commented that “much entertainment for the eye, and much information for the mind, will be found in this splendid volume”. He closes by observing that the plates, “handsomely framed” would “make an appropriate decoration of an apartment fitted up in the Asiatic style”; and thereby giving some indication of the destiny, even from an early date, of many copies of this superb book – to be broken by print dealers.

Provenance: engraved armorial bookplate of Henry C. B. Bowles (1831–1918) by Henry Salt, a noted heraldic engraver. Bowles, of independent means, was JP for Middlesex and last governor of the New River Company; his residence, Myddelton House, a handsome Regency villa near Enfield, is known today for its fine gardens.

Landscape folio (460 × 560 mm). Mid-19th-century red half morocco, spine with five raised bands, gilt-lettered direct in second and fourth compartments, others with gilt scrolling decoration enclosing a foliate lozenge surrounded by stars and circlets, sides and corners trimmed with blind wavy line and gilt anthemion rolls, original blue stencil-coloured part wrapper mounted on front cover, Turkish pattern marbled sides and endpapers, gilt edges. Complete with the additional hand-coloured title and 40 hand-coloured aquatint plates, all by Henri Merke, excepting 31, soft-ground etching with aquatint, by Viveres (Thomas Viveres), and 27 & 34, stipple engravings with aquatint, by J. Hamble; watermarks: J. Whatman 1804 (for the plates) and J. Whatman 1804 and E & P 1804 (for the text); with plate XXXI (“Hunting Jackalls”) in the first state. Professional repair to foot of front joint, first few leaves lightly creased, a number of leaves lightly cockled at head. An excellent copy, clean and bright and handsomely bound. ♣ *Abbey, Travel*, 427; *Czech*, p. 228; *Schwerdt II*, 297; *Tooley* (1954) 508. *The Monthly Review*, September to December, 1807; *Owain Edwards*, “Captain Thomas Williamson of India”, *Modern Asian Studies*, 14, 4, 980; *Martin Hardie*, *English Coloured Books*, 1906.

£17,500

[160632]

100

**WINTER, Georg Simon.** *Tractatio nova de re equaria: complectens partes tres*. Nuremberg: in Verlegung Johann Andreae und Wolfgang Endtern dess Jüngern Sel. Erben, 1672

**BY THE MASTER OF HORSE BREEDING**

First edition of this splendidly illustrated book on horse breeding, one of few such books to be published in four languages.

Winter (1634–after 1690) was a master of horse breeding at Ansbach, Guterstein, Offenhausen, and Marbach bei Munsingen. The plates, often quite graphic, depict a variety



100


of breeds and their couplings. Of particular interest are the illustrations of horse monsters, including horses with human feet, human heads, and with eight hooves. The text describes the organization and management of a stud-farm, discussing stable architecture, the physical and psychological characteristics of horses and their breeds. It is printed in four languages – Latin, German, Italian, and French – in parallel columns. Dedicated to the Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I, the work proved very popular, and was republished several times in the author’s lifetime.

Folio (337 × 203 mm). Recased and relined in contemporary vellum with new manuscript title label. Engraved title, and 39 plates, some conjoined (in other copies cut and bound separately), most bound folding. Vellum somewhat soiled with ringstain to front cover and very minor wear at extremities, neat repair to closed tear at foot of engraved title, contents lightly browned with a couple of trivial marginal repairs (not near text) to leaf Ir. A very good copy. ♣ *Nissen*, ZBI 4426; *Menessier de La Lance*, II, 649.

£4,500

[160296]



A black and white photograph of a woman with long, wavy hair, wearing a light-colored, long-sleeved robe with a tie belt. She is smiling and looking to her right while holding a large, dark book. The background is a bookshelf filled with various books. The text 'WHERE RARE BOOKS LIVE' is overlaid on the right side of the image in white capital letters on a dark green background.

**WHERE  
RARE  
BOOKS  
LIVE**

**MAYFAIR**  
43 DOVER STREET  
LONDON W1S 4FF

[www.peterharrington.co.uk](http://www.peterharrington.co.uk)

**CHELSEA**  
100 FULHAM ROAD  
LONDON SW3 6HS