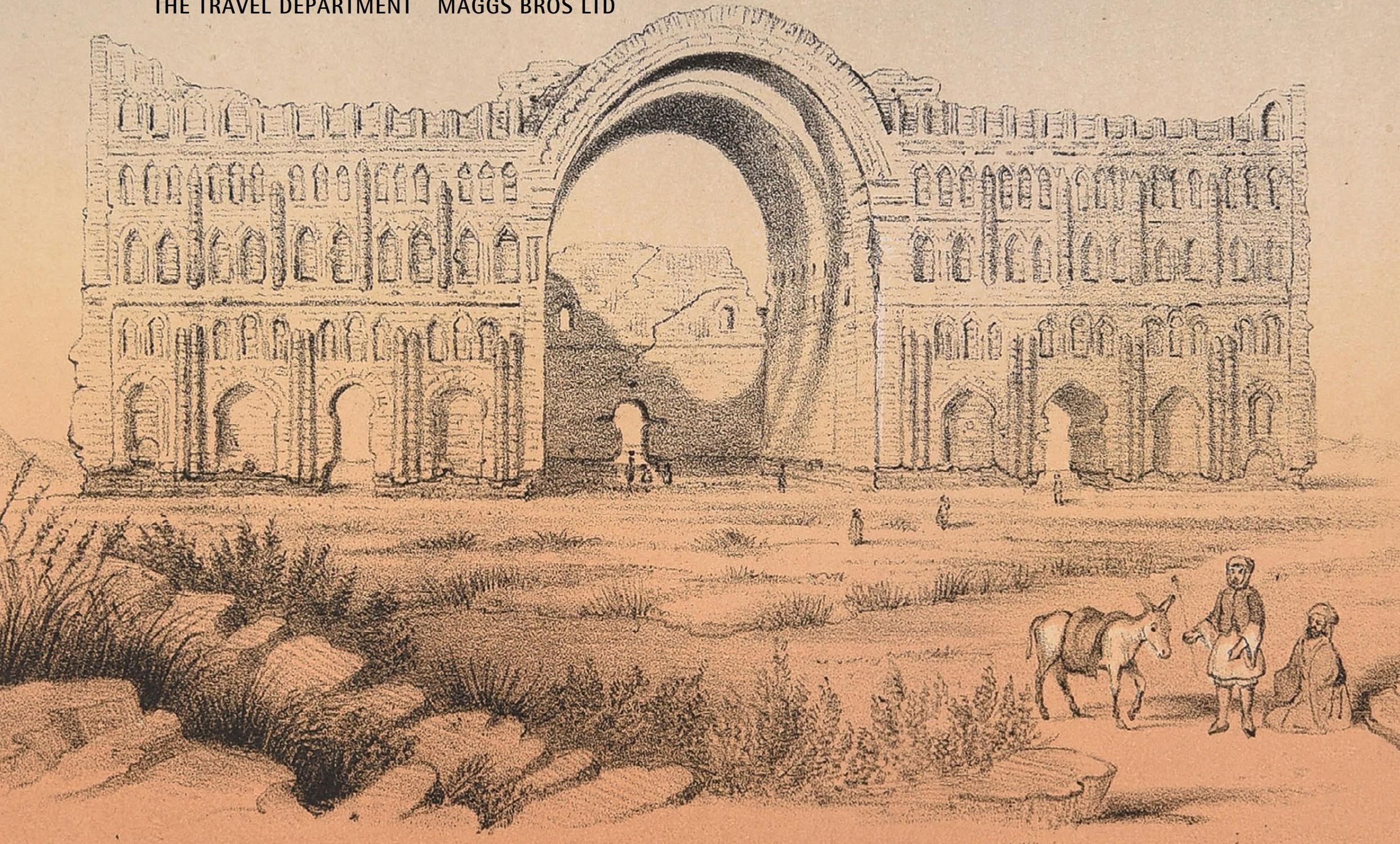


EGYPT & THE MIDDLE EAST

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Above: item 2, OLIVIER; *Voyage dans L'Empire Othoman*

Cover: item 6, STERN; *Dawnings of Light in the East*

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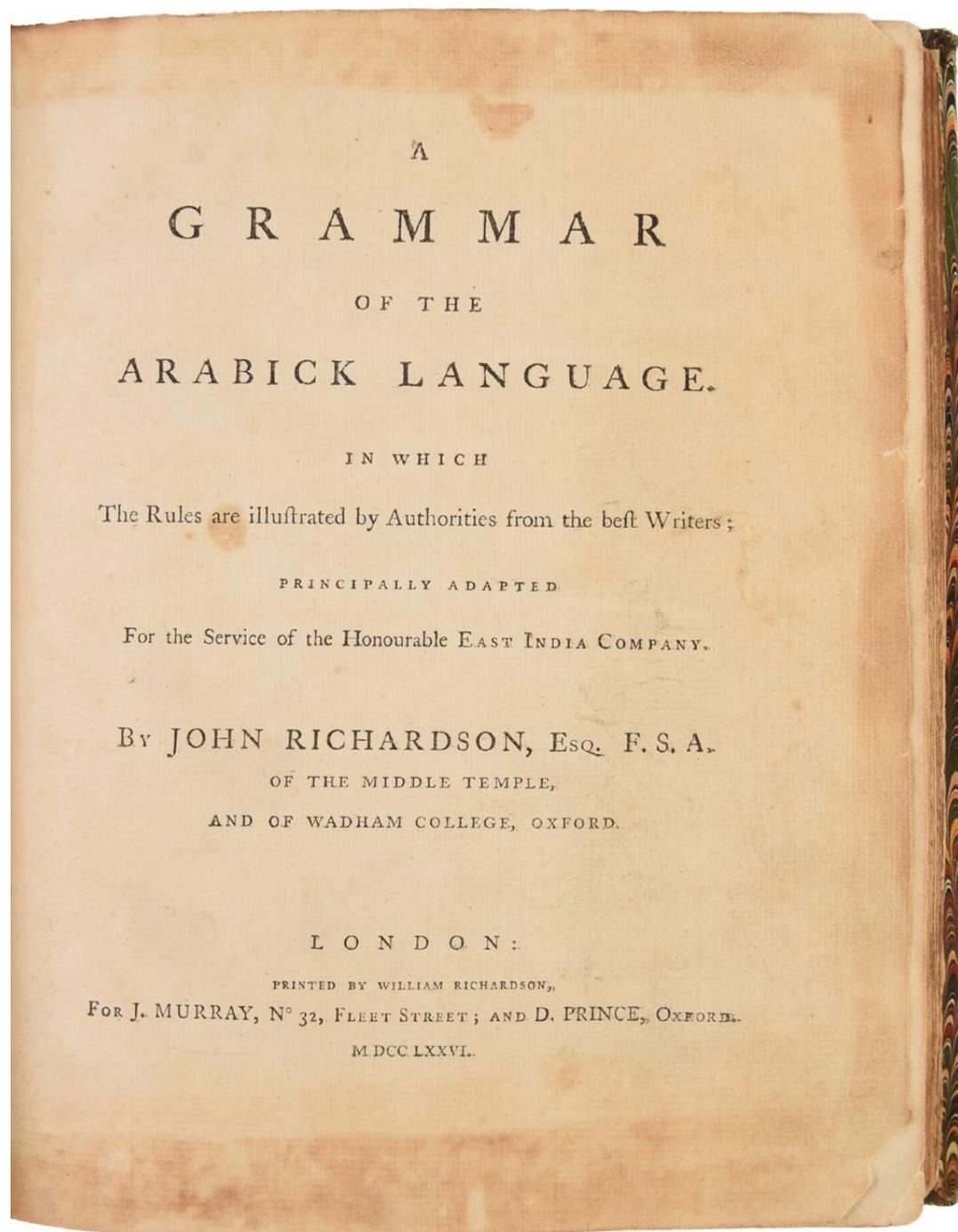
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“For Gentlemen Going to India”

I RICHARDSON (John). *A Grammar of the Arabick Language* in which the Rules are illustrated by Authorities from the best Writers; principally adapted for the Service of the Honourable East India Company.

First edition. 4to (229 by 180mm). Modern calf-backed marbled boards, red leather spine label, new endpapers but with the original rear flyleaf preserved, binding very slightly rubbed at the edges. Title-page browned at the edges by the old turns-ins, some ink blotting in a few places in the text, occasional minor spotting but otherwise fine. xii, 211, [1]pp. London, by William Richardson, for J. Murray ... and D, Price, 1776. £5,000

An important Arabic grammar designed for practical use by the employees of the East India Company. Richardson aimed to make his work both instructive *and* entertaining as a change from the “turgid linguistic studies of the old orientalists.” As such, the grammar includes a short history of the language as well as practical examples from works such as the *Arabian Nights*. The present copy shows signs of being used by a contemporary student and has numerous annotations (predominantly in Arabic) throughout the printed text.

John Richardson (1740/1–1795) primarily practised law but in conjunction with William Jones also studied Arabic and Persian and worked tirelessly on an English/Persian/Arabic dictionary that was eventually published in 1777 and 1780 (and advertised as forthcoming here). The present *Grammar* was specifically designed for use by the East India Company and is dedicated to the directors of the Company with Richardson noting that up to this point the Arabic language had been thought to be “so difficult, that few of your servants have had courage to begin it, and fewer perseverance to proceed” (iii–iv).

Richardson’s larger dictionary is advertised at the end of the preface here, noting that it is being prepared “under the patronage of the honourable East India Company, and the sanction of the University of Oxford” and will be printed “immediately” at the Clarendon Press (in Oxford) in two folio volumes. The price for subscribers is “Seven Guineas Bound.” The *ODNB* notes that despite the East India Company taking 150 sets there were few other subscribers and Richardson “got little reward for the huge effort he had expended on it.”

The long preface before the main text explains the history of the language and the various dialects and stresses the intellectual supremacy of the East in the “eight, ninth, and succeeding centuries when the European world was clouded with barbarity and ignorance.” (iii). Richardson continues by stressing the power and beauty of the language and notes:

“In every stile of composition, therefore, the books in this language [Arabic] are numerous, and many of them of high intrinsick worth: their books however and their language remain still but imperfectly known in Europe; nor can we ever

الليلة الثانية والستون بعد المائة من حكايات ألف
ليلة وليلة *

فلما كانت الليلة القابلة قالت دينا زاد لاختها شهرزاد يا
اختاه ان كنتي غير نايمة فاتهي لنا الحديث قالت لها
حبا وكرامة تبلغني ايها الملك العظيم الشان ان المزين
قال واما اخي الخامس فانه كان مقطوع الاذان فكان
رجلا فقيرا وكان يسال الناس ليلا ويغتنم به نهارا وكان
والدنا شيخا كبيرا طاعنا في السن فاعتدل ومات وخلف
لنا سبعماية درهم فاقسمنا كل واحد مائة درهم فاما اخي
الخامس فانه اخذ الدراهم واختار ولم يدري ما يفعل بها
وبينما هو يتفكر في تلك الدراهم ان وقع في خاطره
ان يشتري بها زجاجا من كل نوع ويبيعه وينتفع به فاشترى
الزجاج وجعله في طبق كبير وتعد في موضع يبيع فيه
والي جانبه حايط فسد ظهره عليه وتعد يفكر فقال في

Line 2. *انتي* and *اتهي* are vulgarisms; they ought grammatically to be
انت and *اتم*. The same may be observed with respect to *اعلي* first line,
p. 202, and *اخفلي* l. 4, p. 208. *امروتي* l. 8, p. 204, should be *مروتي*.

Line 3. *حبا وكرامة* is an Arabick idiom, which literally implies *with love
and generosity*, &c. and is equivalent to *with all my heart, with the greatest pleasure,*
&c. in English.

The hundred and sixty-second night of the tales of A thousand
and one nights *.

When the following night arrived, Dinazade said to Sheberszade,
O sister! if you are not asleep, finish to us the story: she replied to her
with great pleasure, It is related to me, O king of exalted dignity!
that the barber spoke thus: As to my fifth brother, he was
crop-ear'd, and was a poor man, who begged in the evening,
and subsisted on that by day. Our father was an old man,
greatly advanced in years, when he fell sick and died, leaving to us
700 dirhems †, which we divided, each 100 dirhems: as to my
fifth brother, when he received the dirhems, he was amazed, and
did not know what he should do with them; but whilst he was me-
ditating upon the money, it came into his mind to buy with it glass of
every kind, and to retail, and gain by it: he purchased therefore
glass, and put it into a large basket, and seated himself in a place
in which he might sell it: and by his side was a wall, and
he leant his back against it, and sat meditating and saying to

Line 3, &c. *قد*, *فانه*, *واما* and various other expletive Particles, cannot
always be literally translated without giving too great an awkwardness to the version
—they imply *but, nevertheless, verily, certainly, indeed*, &c. The same may be ob-
served with regard to *و*, *ب*, &c.

* Literally, The sixty-second night after one hundred, of the tales of a thousand
nights and a night.

† A Dirhem is a small silver coin; from 20 to 25 of which have, at different
times, passed for a Dinar, in value nearly equal to nine shillings.

E e e

hope, perhaps, for much advancement in this branch of learning, till the formidable
fancied difficulties of the study are removed; till curiosity is stimulated by a hope of
success; till attention is fixed by a conviction of its utility" (vii).

The *Grammar* begins with the most basic steps ("The Arabians, in common
with many of the Eastern nations, write from the right hand to the left ...") but

continues with sections on the alphabet, pronunciation, sentence construction
and ending with longer passages of text which are provided in Arabic with the
translation facing in English. In line with Richardson's attempt to make the book
entertaining these samples of text are taken, for example, from the *Arabian Nights*.
Richardson notes that these extracts are designed to supply the reader (and student)

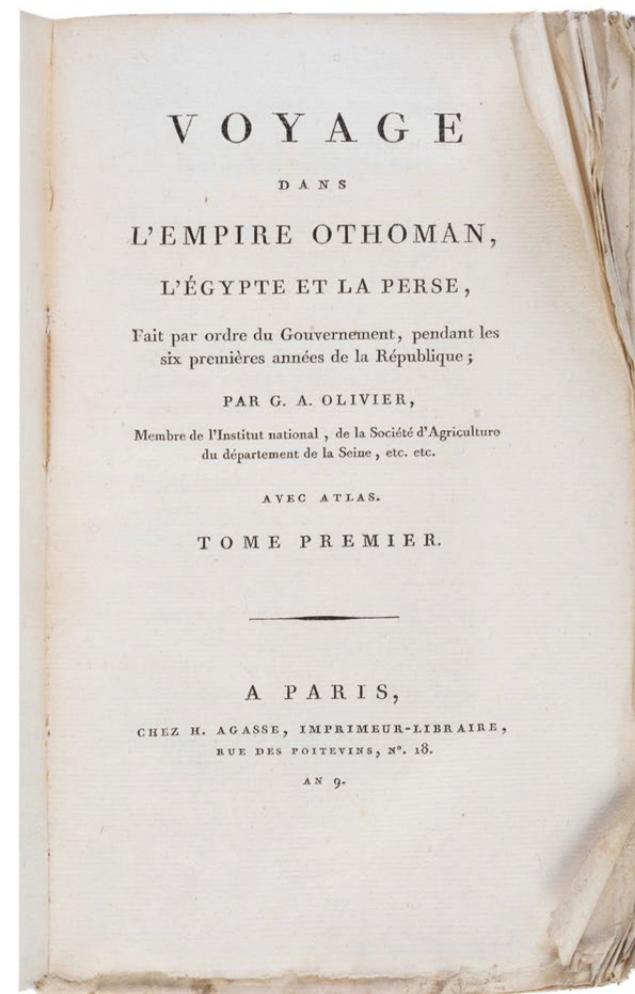
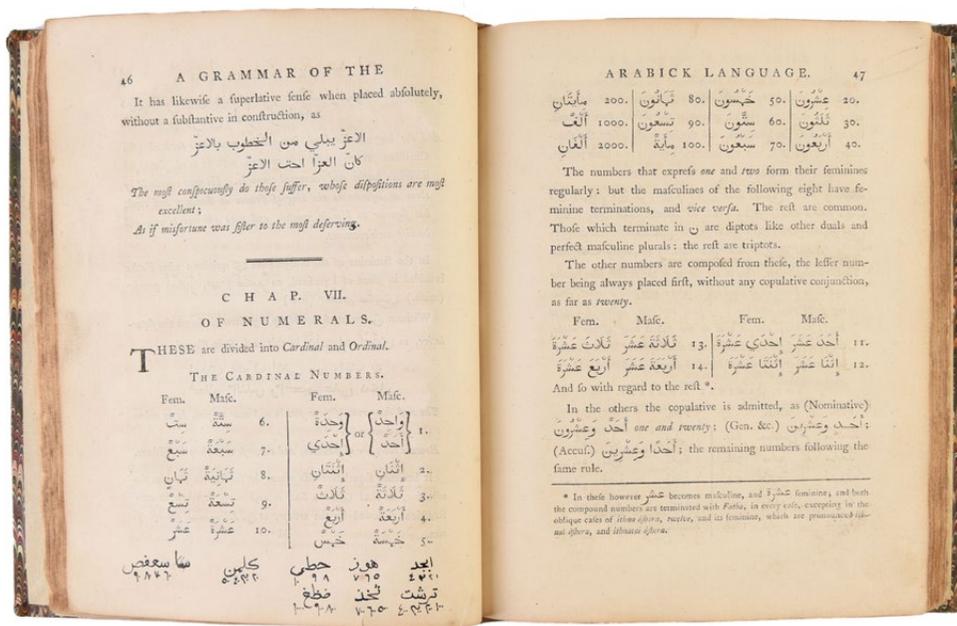
with “a little library” to further their study when they might not have easy access to books (p.199).

The rise and importance of the East India Company and the large number of English travellers to the subcontinent in this period made the acquiring of the language vital for business, trading and diplomatic correspondence. **It is notable that nearly a decade later the publisher John Murray was still advertising this book (alongside four other books by Richardson and two by William Jones) as essential for “Gentlemen going to India ... recommended by the Hon. the Court of Directors to their Governors, Councils, and other Servants abroad” (Morning Chronicle, November 11th, 1785).**

The present copy has clearly been used by what appears to be an early student. There are numerous marks and brackets in pencil throughout the earlier sections of the book as well as two long notes in English. **In addition there are numerous (approx 12) sections annotated in ink in Arabic and English in what is usually a Western hand.** These annotations are not entirely obvious at first as the dark black ink has been thickly applied and closely resembles the font of the printed text.

The printer of this work was William Richardson the nephew and eventual successor in his printing firm of the English novelist and printer, Samuel Richardson. John Nichols in his *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century* notes that the printer William Bowyer lent his Arabic types to William as early as 1766. Geoffrey Roper in his “Arabic Printing and Publishing in England before 1820” states that it was the types of Joseph Jackson (1733-92) that were used for printing the present work (*Bulletin (British Society for Middle Eastern Studies)* 1985, vol 12, no 1, p.12-32).

Scarce, auction records list 6 copies, the one appearing twice at Sotheby’s in 1983 being the same copy.



Untrimmed in the Original Wrappers

2 OLIVIER (G.A.) Voyage dans L'Empire Othoman, L'Egypte et la Perse, Fait par ordre du Gouvernement, pendant les six premières années de la République ...

First edition. 6 vols text, 3 vols atlas. 50 maps & plates (many folding). 8vo text, small folio atlas. Untrimmed in contemporary plain wrappers, a little creased, wrappers of second & third volume of atlas split & a little ragged. Paris, 1801-1807. **£5,000**

An excellent, unsophisticated copy of Olivier's work.

Despatched by the French government in 1792 to Persia, Olivier's narrative provides an extraordinary wealth and breadth of information on Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Asia Minor and of course Persia. Delayed for some time at Constantinople,





he was not able to set out from Egypt for Persia until 1795 when further funds and instructions had been forthcoming. His return journey was marred by an attack by Kurdish tribesmen, however he was able to join the Caravan at Aleppo and journeyed back to Constantinople once more.

“This is an important work both for its scope and the amount of information it provides, particularly on the Aegean Islands ... Some of the fine natural plates are by P. J. Redouté. The genre plates are after Horace Vernet” (Blackmer).

Atabey, 887; *Blackmer*, 1220; *Gay*, 100.

Unrecorded Calcutta Edition of the Tutinama

3 [NAKSHABI (Ziya’ al-Din).] *The Tooteenameh. Or Tales of a Parrot.* Translation from the Original Written in the Persian Language.

8vo. Indian half leather and marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine; extremities lightly rubbed, boards a little scuffed, some (defunct) worming throughout, mostly marginal but in a few cases affecting the text. A good copy overall. Bookseller’s ticket and twentieth-century bookplate to front pastedown. [2], 77, [1]pp. Calcutta, 1825. **£1,250**

A seemingly unrecorded English-language edition of Nakhshabi’s Persian version of the *Tutinama*, a collection of folk tales originating from a twelfth-century Sanskrit anthology, the *Suka-saptati*.

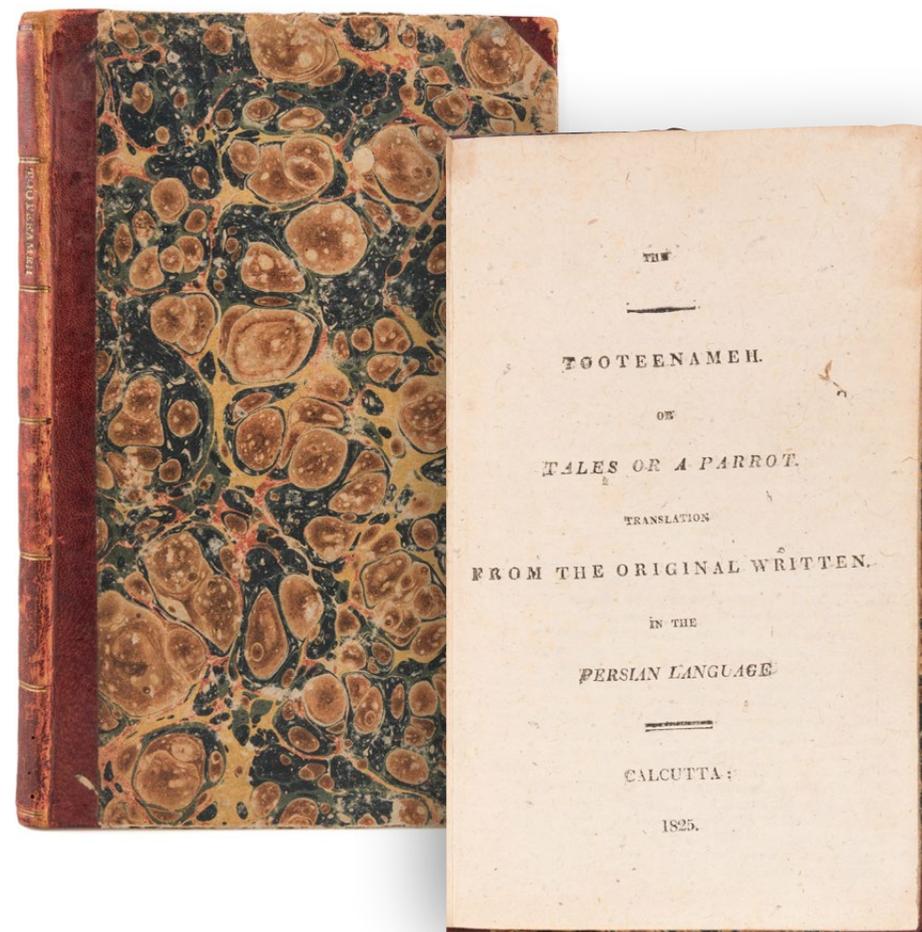
Nakhshabi (d.751 AH/1350 CE), a Sufi mystic, physician and author, wrote the second of two well-known classical Persian translations, following the effort

of Mohammad Tagri (titled *Jawaher al-asmar*, c.1213–18). His was a clearer, more accessible version of the tales, in which a parrot attempts to deter a woman (Khojasta) from committing adultery. In addition to supplementing the text with stories from other folk cycles, he modified the ending, with Khojasta’s confession leading not to reconciliation with her husband, but murder by his hand.

The present text is based on Mohammad Qaderi’s eighteenth-century abridgement, “which contained only 35 stories and was the basis of Gladwin’s English translation in 1801” (Mohammad Karimi Zanjani Asl, 2012). Having no preface, notes, or named translator, it does not have the appearance of a scholarly edition, or an examination text, so is most likely a popular edition for casual reading. The first Calcutta edition was published in 1792, in two parts, with parallel Persian and English texts.

Unrecorded, with no copies in LibraryHub or OCLC. We have located two slightly earlier Calcutta English-language editions (1812 and 1817) with similar titles and pagination, but neither strike an exact match with our edition.

Mohammad Karimi Zanjani Asl, “NAKSHABI, ZIA’-AL-DIN” in *Encyclopaedia Iranica*, January 1, 2000 (Updated: April 19, 2012).





ANCIENT EGYPT.



Objects of Antiquity,
forming part of the Extensive & rich collections

from

ANCIENT EGYPT,

brought to England by, & now in the possession of

J. Sams.



This view showing the Greek Inscriptions, in the usual character, on an ancient Lamp, brought from Egypt by the Proprietor. It is judged to be of the early period of Christianity, Egypt having finally become a Roman province.



This is an object of great rarity. The other rather similar, but with different inscriptions, are known. One is in the collection of the King of Holland... the other in our Museum.



S O M D O M,

Executed for, & under the immediate Inspection

of the

PROPRIETOR,



MDCCCXXXIX.

(Inscriptions on, apparently, the upper part of an ancient door-way, in the collection. It is of wood, supposed to be the ycamore of the bible.)*



“The extreme antiquity of these objects renders them of peculiar interest.”

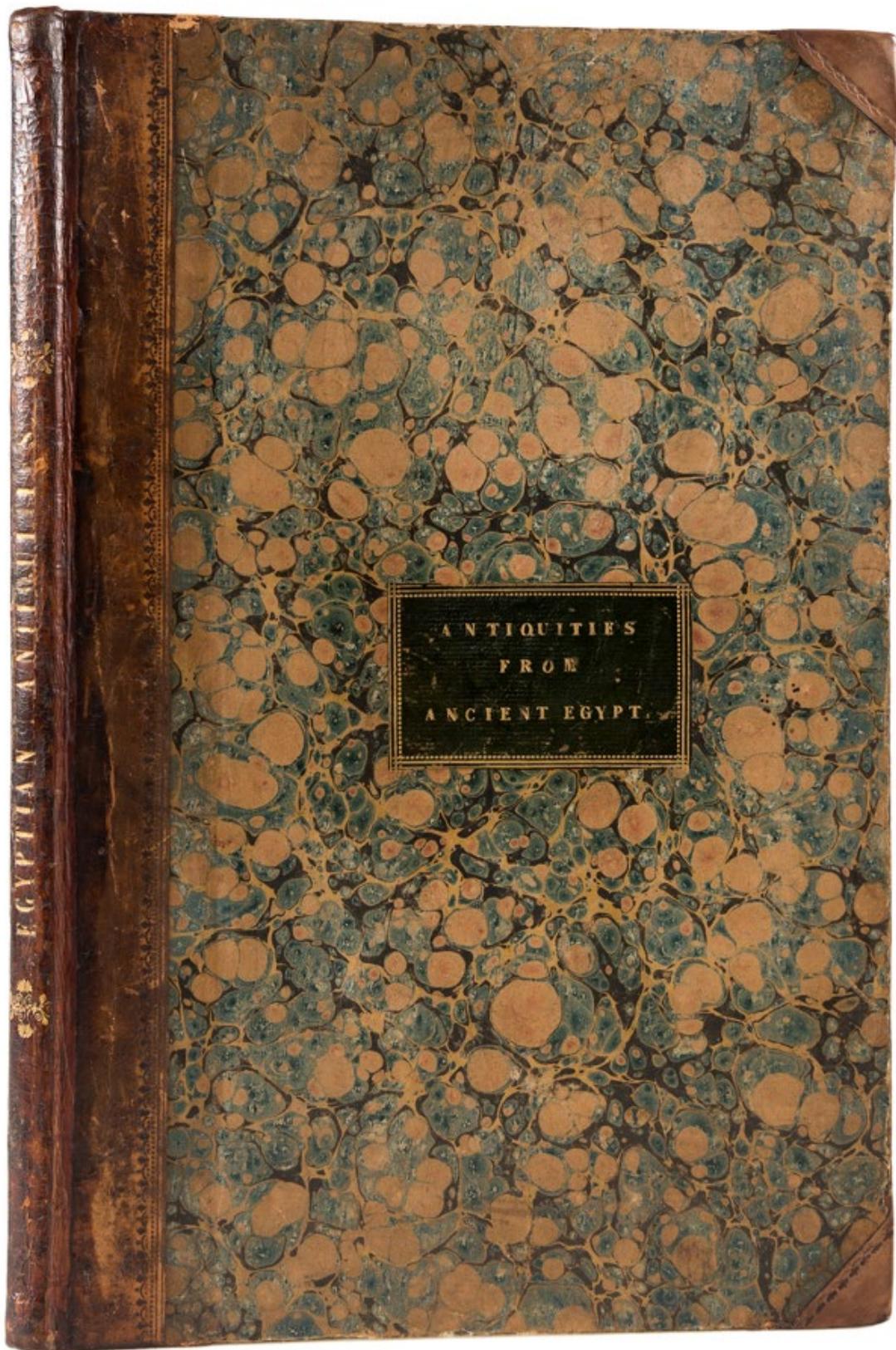
4 SAMS (Joseph). Ancient Egypt. Objects of Antiquity, forming part of the extensive and rich collection from Ancient Egypt, brought to England by, & now in the possession of J. Sams.

Sole edition. Lithograph title-page & 33 lithograph mainly hand-coloured plates. Small folio. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards, rebaked, spine gilt, black morocco label to upper board. London, Executed for, & under the immediate Inspection of the Proprietor, 1839. £15,000

After a successful early career as a Darlington bookseller, Joseph Sams (1784–1860) set out in search of antiquities. Travelling to Egypt and Palestine from 1826 to 1828, he amassed a valuable collection of Egyptian papyri, mummies and sarcophagi. A devout Quaker, he is purported to have visited every identifiable location mentioned in the New Testament.

This profitable expedition enabled him on his return to establish himself as a dealer of antiquities as well as books and manuscripts, and extend his business to include a London premises, at 56 Great Queen Street, Lincoln’s Inn. This clearly paid off, as in 1834 the British Museum received a parliamentary grant to purchase many of the items in his collection for £2,500.

The remaining antiquities were exhibited in London, having been augmented with acquisitions made from the collections of Henry Salt, and Charles Bogaert. In



Ancient Egyptian Stele, brought to England by Dr. Saunier in the possession of J. Saunier. 1828.



Ancient Egyptian Tablet of wood containing the Royal name of AMENPHIS III, or the MEMNON of the Greeks. The original is beautiful, & finely coloured. The sandstone is judged to be a kind of the King himself. The body of the Lion is supposed to designate great strength & courage. — Former part of the above Egyptian collection of J. Saunier. 1821.



Plaque of wood.

1839 the following fine catalogue of hand-coloured lithographic plates was issued to advertise the sale. The British Museum turned down this second collection, and instead it was purchased by Joseph Mayer, who exhibited it along with his other antiquities at Great Colquitt Street, Liverpool. In 1867, Mayer presented his formidable collection to the Liverpool Museum, at which time it was valued at £80,000. Devastatingly, many of these items were destroyed by enemy action in 1941. **This publication therefore provides the only record for some of these lost artefacts.**

Alongside the 33 titled lithographic plates, there is a letterpress advertisement pasted to the verso of the front flyleaf, stating that the plates were issued over a considerable period of time, accounting for the repetitious title information at the foot of each plate. It also states that "The extreme antiquity of these objects renders them of *peculiar interest*. Many of them go back, undoubtedly, to the time of Moses and the *Israelites*, and even considerably *anterior* to that period."

Rare: 8 copies only on OCLC, no copy at BL. *Lawson & Uphill, Who's Who in Egyptology* (London, 1995).



EGYPT & THE MIDDLE EAST

A SINGLE LECTURE
ON
EGYPT

WILL BE GIVEN BY
MR. BUCKINGHAM,
THE ORIENTAL TRAVELER.

In the Senate Chamber of the Court House, in Zanesville,
This evening, April 22d, 1840.

Reduced price of Tickets,
FOR THIS EVENING ONLY.

Tickets of 50 cents to admit a Lady and Gentleman--Tickets of \$1.00 to admit a Family of six persons--and Tickets of 2 cents to admit two young persons under 15 years of age, if coming with their parents or guardians. Tickets may be had at Lippitt's Book Store, also at Maginnis' Drug Store--and at the door of the Lecture Room.

Copies of a sketch of Mr. Buckingham's Life and Travels, and a defence of his Lectures on

PALESTINE,

Price 12 1-2 cents each, may be had at the same places; and these are strongly recommended for perusal to those who desire the fullest information on the subject.

This will be positively the last Lecture which Mr. BUCKINGHAM'S engagements will admit of his

Delivering in Zanesville,

As he commences at Columbus on Thursday evening by appointment.
Zanesville, April 22d, 1840.

U. P. Deane, Pr--Quarta Odis, Zanesville.

Rare Broadside Advertising a Lecture by James Silk Buckingham

5 BUCKINGHAM (James Silk). A Single Lecture on Egypt Will be Given by Mr. Buckingham, the Oriental Traveler. In the Senate Chamber of the Court House in Zanesville, This evening, April 22d, 1840.

Letterpress broadside measuring 410 by 300mm. Old folds, some loss along creases, a little toned and soiled. Zanesville, U.P. Bennett, Pr. - Gazette Office, 1840. £1,500

A rare survival from James Silk Buckingham's four-year tour of North America.

"Buckingham spent much of his early life as a sailor in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and between 1813 and 1818 travelled extensively in Egypt, Palestine, and Persia. In October 1818 he established at Calcutta a newspaper called the Calcutta Journal. His forthright criticisms of the East India Company and the Bengal government led to his expulsion from India and the suppression of the paper by the acting governor-general, John Adam, in April 1823" (ODNB).

On his return to England, he published two accounts of his travels, *Travels among the Arab Tribes inhabiting the Countries East of Syria and Palestine* (1825) and *Travels in Assyria, Media and Persia* (1829) and settled into life as a politician, representing the borough of Sheffield from 1832 to 1837. It was on his retirement in October of that year that he embarked on a lecture of America.

Not on OCLC; not in AAS.

Gorgeous Lithographs of Ottoman Iraq

6 STERN (H. A.). Dawnings of Light in the East.

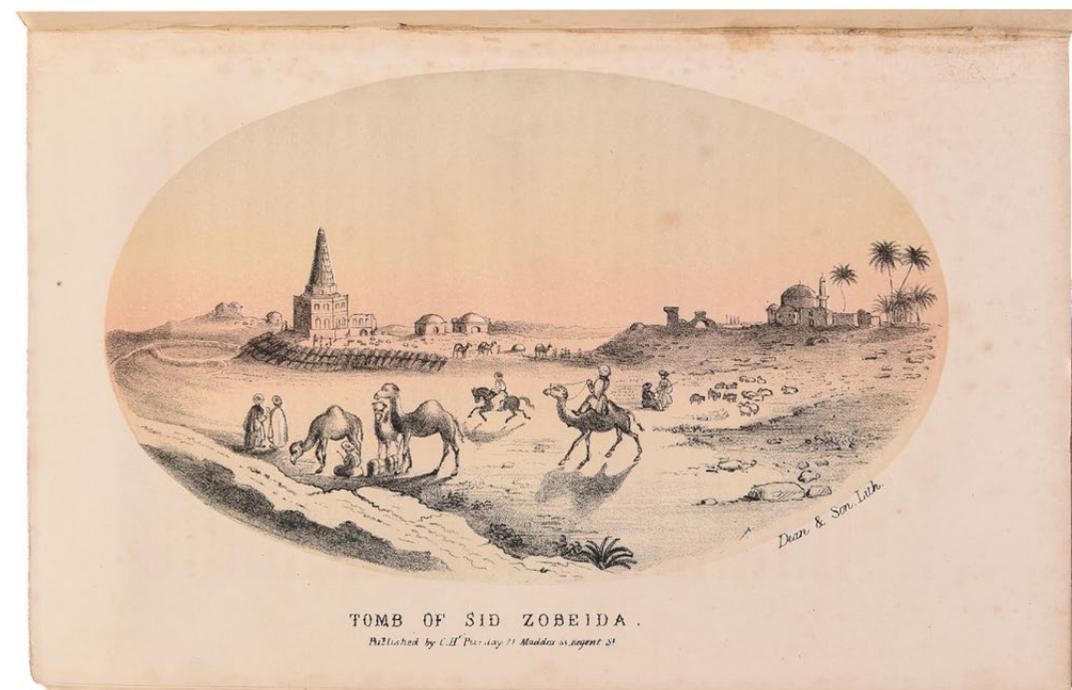
First edition. Lithograph frontispiece, 9 further lithograph plates, folding plate of cuneiform inscriptions and a folding map. 8vo. Original rose cloth, covers decorated in blind, spine lettered in gilt; spine and extremities sunned, light wear to head and foot of spine, hinges split but holding firmly, otherwise near very good. Very faint trace of pencil ownership inscription to title-page, light spotting to a few of the plates, rest of interior clean and fresh. xi, [1], 278, [6ads]pp. London, Charles Purday, 1854. £2,250

A valuable account of missionary work and travel in Persia and Ottoman Iraq.

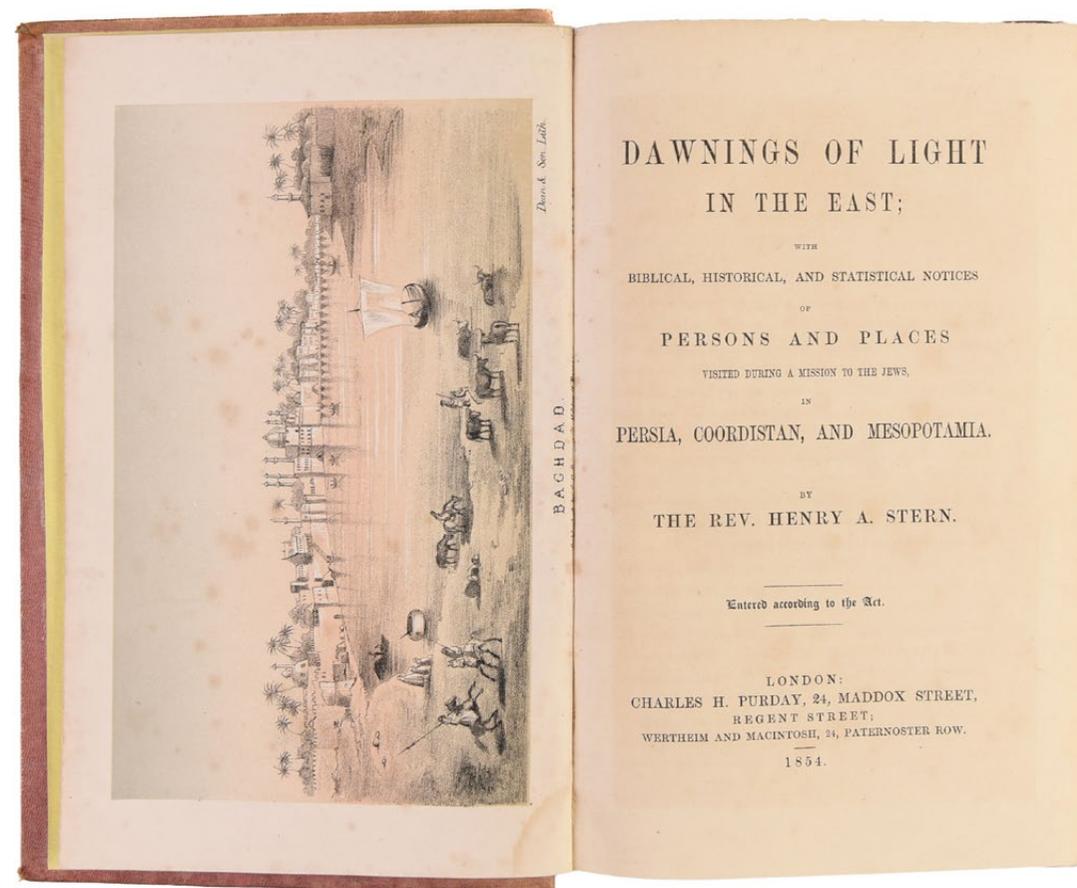
Henry Aaron Stern (1820-1885) joined the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews as a young man and was appointed missionary to the Jewish communities of Asia Minor in 1844. The book recounts his wide experience in the Middle East, with several chapters documenting his arduous journey from Damascus to Baghdad. One fascinating chapter records a cruise in the Persian Gulf in 1848, during which Stern landed at Bahrain and entered into a discussion on religion with Sheikh Muhammad bin Khalifa Al Khalifa (d.1890).

The attractive lithographs were based on sketches by Stern's wife, made on the spot as they visited Baghdad, Hillah and Babylon in January 1852. Her sketch of the 'English Encampment at Gararah' (possibly Al Qurnah), where Stern was based, is bound in to face p.vi with another plate deployed as the frontispiece.

Ghani, 353; Diba, p.366; Wilson, p.216. Not in Atabey or Blackmer.



TOMB OF SID ZOBEDA.
Published by C.H. Purday 24 Maddox Street St





A Famous Account of the Holy Cities

7 BURTON (Richard, F.). *Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to El-Medinah and Meccah.*

First edition. 3 volumes, each with a frontispiece in colour, other plates, and a number of maps and plans (some folding). 8vo. A very good copy in blue publisher's cloth, spines lettered in gilt; spines a little darkened, light wear to extremities, a few tiny tears to joints, one longer tear to rear joint of vol.I, some hinges split but all holding firmly. xiv, 388; iv, 426; x, 448pp. London, Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1855–56. £8,500

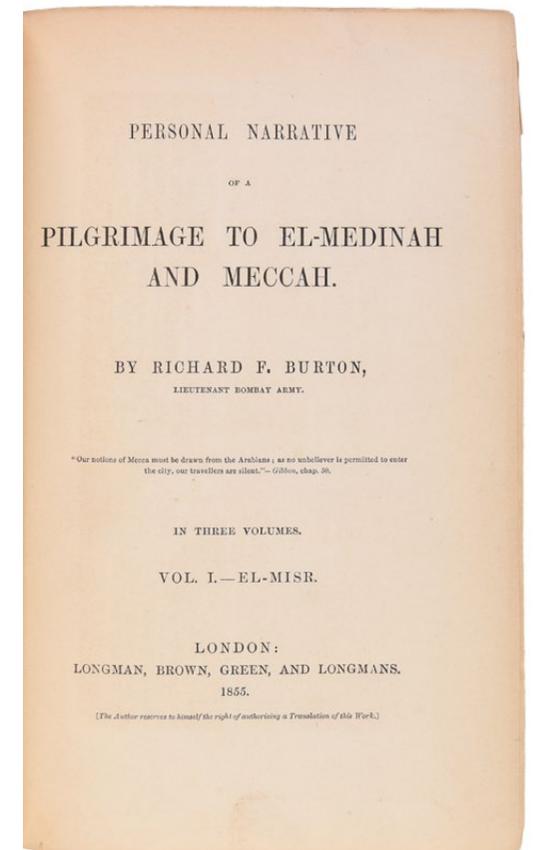
A handsome copy of what is perhaps the most well-known and admired of Burton's many travel books. **He was the first European to visit Medina for thirty-five years and produced an account of Mecca remarkable for its detail and colour.**

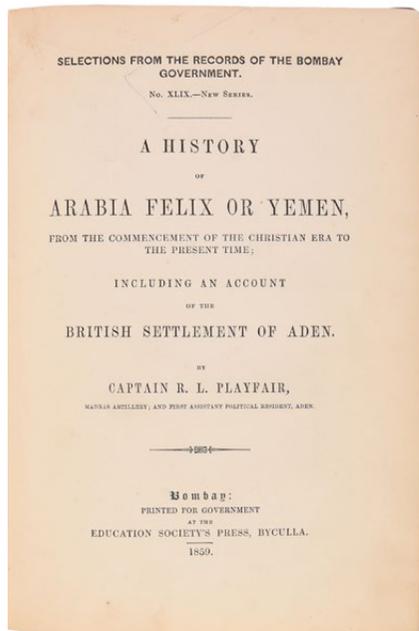
The author's original plan as laid before the Royal Geographical Society had been to explore the interior of Arabia. However, this characteristically ambitious project was thwarted by the East India Company's refusal to allow Burton the three years leave he needed. The year he was given in lieu "to enable him to pursue his Arabic studies" afforded him **the opportunity to travel in disguise initially as a Persian and subsequently as a Pathan to Medina and to Mecca, thereby becoming the first Englishman to enter the Holy City under the guise of a Muslim pilgrim.**

"The actual pilgrimage began with a journey on camel-back from Cairo to Suez. Then followed twelve days in a pilgrim ship on the Red Sea from Suez to Yambu, the port of El-Medinah. So far the only risk was from detection by his companions... The journey from Yambu to El-Medinah, thence to Meccah, and finally to the sea again at Jeddah, occupied altogether from 17 July to 23 September, including some days spent in rest, and many more in devotional exercises. From Jeddah Burton returned to Egypt in a British steamer, intending to start afresh for the interior of Arabia via Muwaylah. But this second project was frustrated by ill-health, which kept him in Egypt until his period of furlough was exhausted. The manuscript ... was sent home from India, and seen through the press by a friend in England. It is deservedly the most popular of Burton's books, having passed through four editions. **As a story of bold adventure, and as lifting a veil from the unknown, its interest will never fade**" (DNB, 1901 edition).

Burton's *Pilgrimage* is also an excellent source of information on earlier European travellers to the Holy Cities. His chapters on Mecca make numerous references to the earlier nineteenth-century writings of Domingo Badia y Lebich and "the accurate Burckhardt" (Vol III, p.149), while the appendices of the second volume reach even further back to the accounts of Ludovico di Varthema (1503), Joseph Pitts (1680) and Giovanni Finati (1814).

Penzer, p.43–50; Macro, 640.





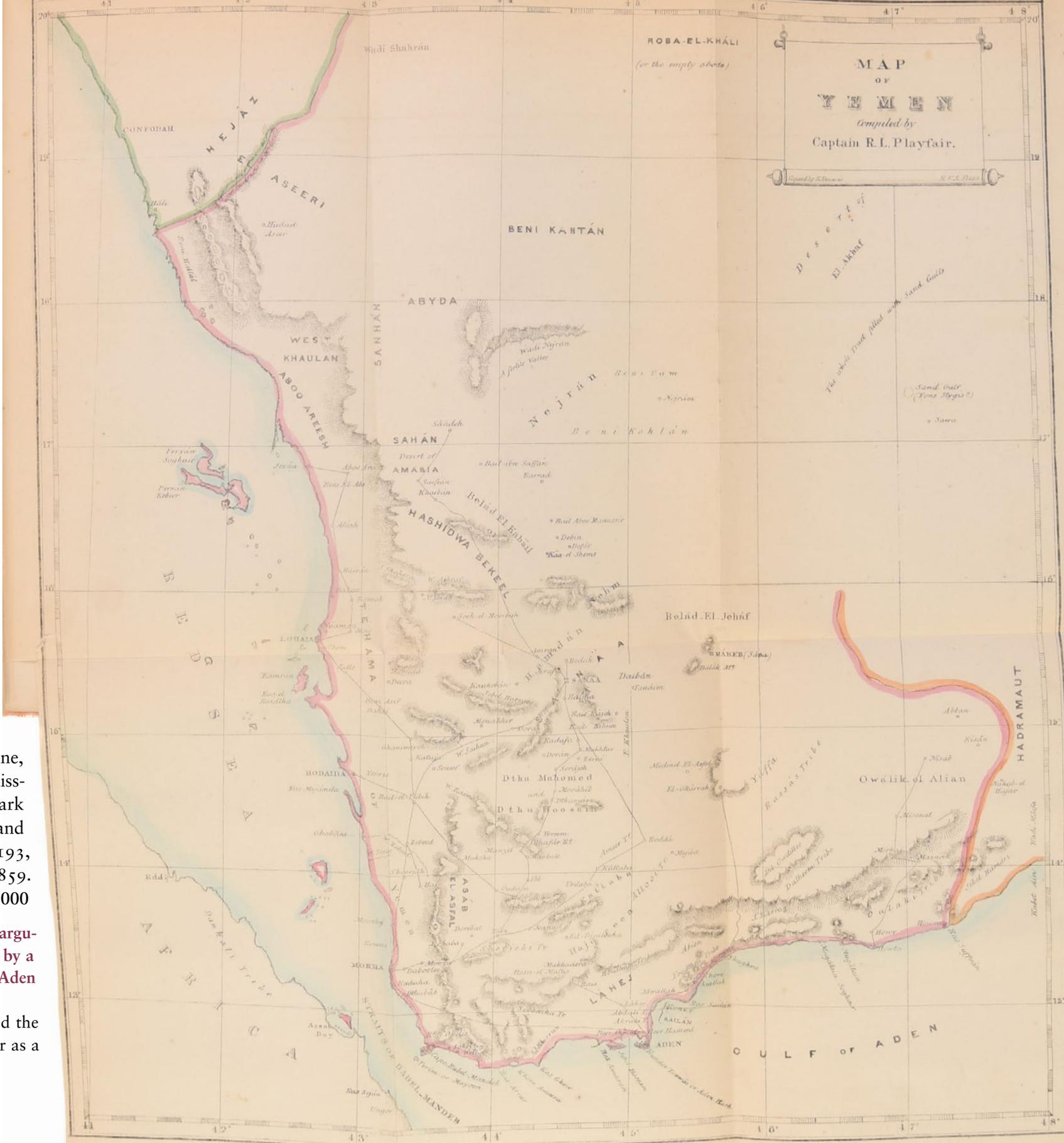
*Important History of Yemen,
Printed In Bombay*

8 PLAYFAIR (Captain Robert Lambert). *A History of Arabia Felix or Yemen, from the Commencement of the Christian Era to the Present Time: including an Account of the British Settlement of Aden.*

First edition. Folding map, outlined in original colour. Royal 8vo. Original plum cloth with original spine and cover labels; professionally rebacked, retaining most of the original spine, extremities a little sunned, spine labels mostly missing, otherwise near very good. One light pen mark to title-page, rest of interior exceptionally clean and fresh, with a lovely example of the map. [xii], 193, [1errata]pp. Bombay, Education Society's Press, 1859. £5,000

An uncommon and desirable work on Yemen. **It is arguably the first serious attempt at a history of Yemen by a British author, and one of the earliest accounts of Aden under British occupation.**

Robert Lambert Playfair (1828–1899) joined the Madras Army in 1846 but spent much of his career as a



diplomat, fulfilling various posts in the Middle East and Africa. He wrote the present *History* during a stint as assistant Political Agent at Aden (1854–62), making good use of his linguistic skills to access Arabic works and question local authorities. He then examined earlier official British sources, most of which were previously unpublished, in the “Records of the East India House” (p.v).

The work begins with an overview of the Yemeni provinces, before providing a detailed chronological history from 30 BC to the mid nineteenth century, including the Abyssinian conquest, Portuguese presence in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and the British at Aden. While much of the earlier history is drawn from more extensive texts, such as Caussin de Perceval’s *Essai sur l’Histoire des Arabes* (Paris, 1847), the chapters on the British occupation importantly draw on first-hand experience. A supplementary chapter provides a brief overview of Richard Burton’s trip to the Somali coast in 1855.

Macro, Arabian Peninsula, 1820; Macro, Yemen, 655.

*“All was strange to me and doubly romantic”
— An Anglo-Irishwoman’s Unpublished Diary
of Travel in Egypt and Palestine*

9 [ANON.] Manuscript diary of an Anglo-Irish aristocrat’s travels in Egypt and Palestine.

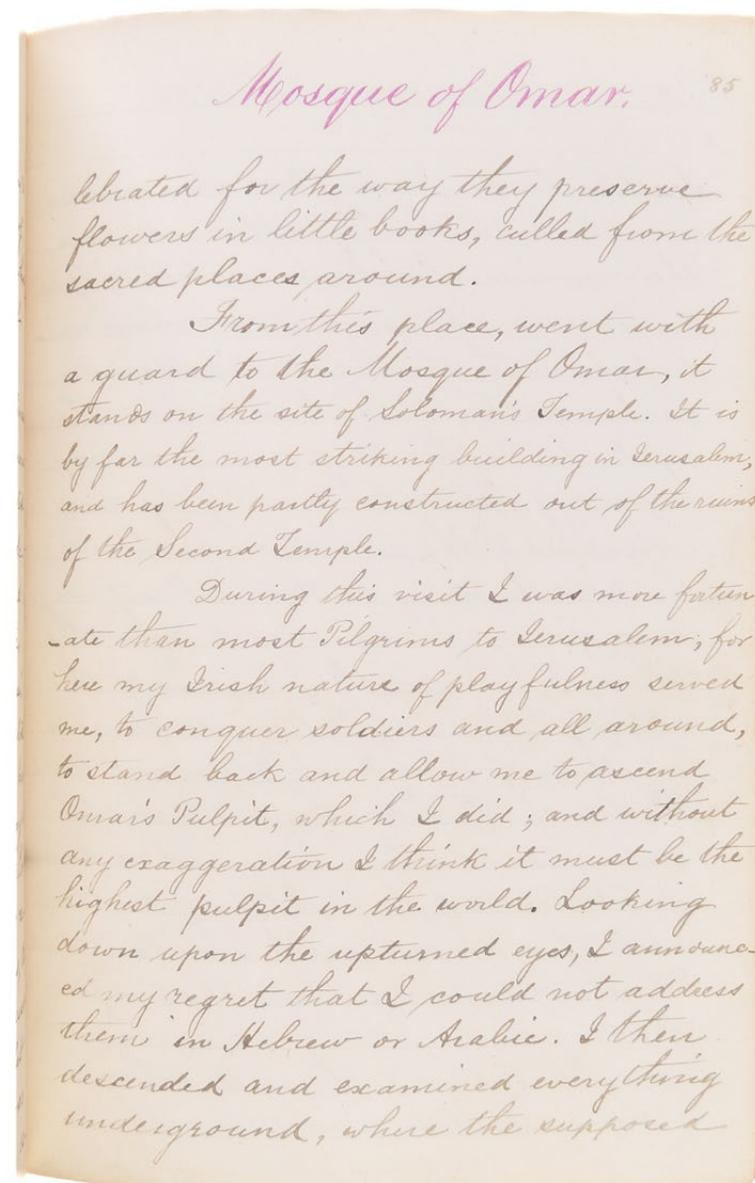
Manuscript in ink. 8vo. Contemporary full navy roan, a.e.g.; spine worn with large section missing, binding shaken, otherwise good. A few crossed out and corrected words, most likely in a different hand. [1], 142pp. Various places, including Turin, Alexandria, Cairo, Jaffa and Jerusalem, 12th of February to 23rd of April, 1871. £1,500

An absorbing unpublished manuscript (probably autograph) diary, kept by an aristocratic Anglo-Irishwoman on her tour of Egypt and Palestine in the Spring of 1871. She does not reveal her identity but appears to herald from a wealthy protestant Anglo-Irish family, and was on her first trip to any part of the Islamic world. Her diary is remarkably candid and outspoken, often moving from social commentary to disclosure of intimate feelings, and even sometimes shifting from prose to poetry mid-paragraph. As her only consistent travel companions were a “Miss H.” and a maid, **it provides a valuable insight into how Western women experienced travel in North Africa and the Ottoman Middle East outside of more organised group trips** (which were only in their infancy at the time).

The three travellers set off from London on the 12 of February 1871 and arrived in Egypt via Paris and several Italian stop-offs. A sense of melancholy imbues many of the early entries, pointing to some kind of heartbreak or loss, such as when her first view of the Mediterranean at night was “enough to speak of a

hidden help and strength for stricken hearts like mine; who and what am I but a broken reed” (p.10). That fog of sadness however lifts upon a rugged landing at Alexandria on the 22nd, to which she took an instant liking. Over the following days she visited Pompey’s Pillar and Cleopatra’s Needles (prior to their removal to London and New York), before moving on to Cairo.

Her account of Cairo, though interrupted by a historical sketch and reflection on the reign of Muhammad Ali, contains several interesting passages, none more so than those describing her visit to the Presbyterian Mission. There she listened to the Reverend Gulian Lansing address the congregation in Arabic, and enjoyed a private audience with the mission’s female converts in the company of Sarah Lansing. It is in those interactions that her admiration for the Arab people is made clear: “**Here**



is the dream of childhood, and girlhood, realised, namely, to breathe among Arabs; from whence this passion came, I know not” (p.19). The remainder of her time in Egypt featured a near-obligatory visit to the Pyramids — during which she fainted and was carried back to her carriage by helpful Copts with “midnight eyes” (p.35) — and trips to Heliopolis and the Suez Canal.

On March 11, she departed Port Said aboard a French steamer bound for Jaffa. From that bustling port city, she began her tour of Palestine, crossing Ramla, the Plain of Sharon and the Hebron Mountains on the way to Jerusalem. After setting up at the Mediterranean Hotel she visited several important sites, including the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Western Wall and the Mosque of Omar, “by far the most striking building in Jerusalem” (p.85). She then undertook a ride to Bethlehem, resulting in a severe chest cold, which she put down to swapping the “boiling sun” (p.76) for the chill of a convent dining hall.

Due to the severity of her illness it was decided she and her companions should return to Jaffa and prepare for the journey home. On the 24 of March they departed, **but not without the peril of nearly drowning whilst trying to reach their steamer in a small Arab bark.** That episode is the only part recorded in two voices, as the diarist, feeling it “egotistical to talk of my petty dangers” (p.101), also includes Miss H.’s account of the ordeal. The scene described — of the small boat prey to churning waves — is very dramatic and indicative of the dangers travellers faced before commercial tours offered a less haphazard experience. **It also shows the lengths certain dragomans and guides went to protect their tourists,** with Miss H. recalling how the diarist’s “most faithful and devoted Chief” held onto “her tightly in his arms, as the waves dashed over her every moment” (p.102).

Once safely aboard their steamer they enjoyed a “fine passage” (p.99) to Port Said and were fairly untroubled on the return leg, making stops at Cairo, Naples, Pompeii, Rome, Florence and Paris. Though less eventful, **those entries still hold value for the diarist’s thoughts and impressions which are always recorded with a freedom (both emotional and stylistic) rarely encountered in the diaries and journals of upper class Victorian women.** Her authorial liberty is particularly in evidence around morbid subjects, such as when she responds to the melancholy cast of a pregnant woman at Pompeii in a mesh of verse and prose: “My heart beating like a muffled drum, as I stood before the petrified mould, containing two lives in death’s dark fold” (p.116).

It is also present in her reflections on the link between mental and physical wellbeing, in which she analyses her natural exuberance and its effects on her body. These passages, arguably more than any others, show how travel gave aristocratic women space to exert themselves and encounter physical experiences outside their domestic everyday. It is clear the diarist largely enjoyed those episodes but worried about the toll of her excess energy: “my spirits appear too much for the body” (p.107). Toward the end of the diary she states “I cannot taste rest on earth” (p.131), striking a sombre note and perhaps suggesting further peregrinations.



Cabinet Card by the Most Famous Photographer of late Qajar Iran

10 SEVRUGUIN (Antoine). Large cabinet card showing an aristocratic Qajar youth and a eunuch.

Large albumen cabinet card, image measuring 99 by 143mm. Small pinhole to top of card, chip to bottom right corner, unclear ink inscription to verso, otherwise very good. Studio information of Sevruguin printed in gold to verso. Tehran, n.d. but [c.1900]. £500*

A rare cabinet card from the studio of Antoine Sevruguin (c.1838–1933), showing an aristocratic young man standing beside a eunuch who was most likely his servant. Like so many of his group portraits it speaks of power and class in Qajar society at the turn of the century.

Though Sevruguin was a Russian subject, he spent the best part of his life in Iran. Born in the Russian Embassy in Tehran, he later settled in the city, establishing a photographic studio on 'Ala-al-Dawla (now Ferdowsi) Street. Of Armenian and Georgian origin, he mixed East and West in his identity and art — a number of academics have argued that his images push beyond an Orientalist visual system that typically reduced the country to a set of pre-existing stereotypes. “Living at a time when orientalist fervour was at its height and Europeans were using photographic images to construct and confirm their notions of the Orient, Sevruguin used his camera to construct counter-representations. ... Sevruguin does not over-simplify Iran; he complicates it” (Navab, 114).

In 1908, around 5,000 of Sevruguin's 7,000 glass-plate negatives were destroyed in riots following the bombardment of the Majlis. The remaining plates were later confiscated by Reza Shah Pahlavi, who found the images at odds with his vision of a modernized Persia. Though Sevruguin doubtlessly produced tens of thousands of prints, those from the lost plates are scarce and even studio portraits (and other ephemeral cartes-de-visite), such as this, are rare outside of Iran.

Navab, Aphrodite Désirée, “To Be or Not to Be an Orientalist?: The Ambivalent Art of Antoin Sevruguin” in *Iranian Studies*, Vol. 35, No. 1/3 (Winter-Summer, 2002), pp.113-144.

Deterring German Influence in the Gulf

11 DUNN (Archibald). British Interests in the Persian Gulf.

Offprint from the *Proceedings of the Central Asian Society*. 8vo. Publisher's red printed wrappers. 36pp. London, Central Asian Society, 1907. £650

A very good copy of Dunn's lecture on the Persian Gulf, foreshadowing events in the Eastern Theatre in the looming First World War.

Dunn was an active correspondent on affairs of the Middle East and one of the first members of the International Congress of Orientalists. As noted in the introduction, the lecture was of added interest given that the fifth Qajar shah, Muzaffar-ud-Din (1853-1907), passed away the night prior.

After perfunctory introductory comments about a nefarious Russia, Dunn then states “meanwhile, another danger to British Interests, as I think, has arisen in Turkey.” He believed that the Turkish Sultan, Abdul Hamid, was under the influence of the German Kaiser.

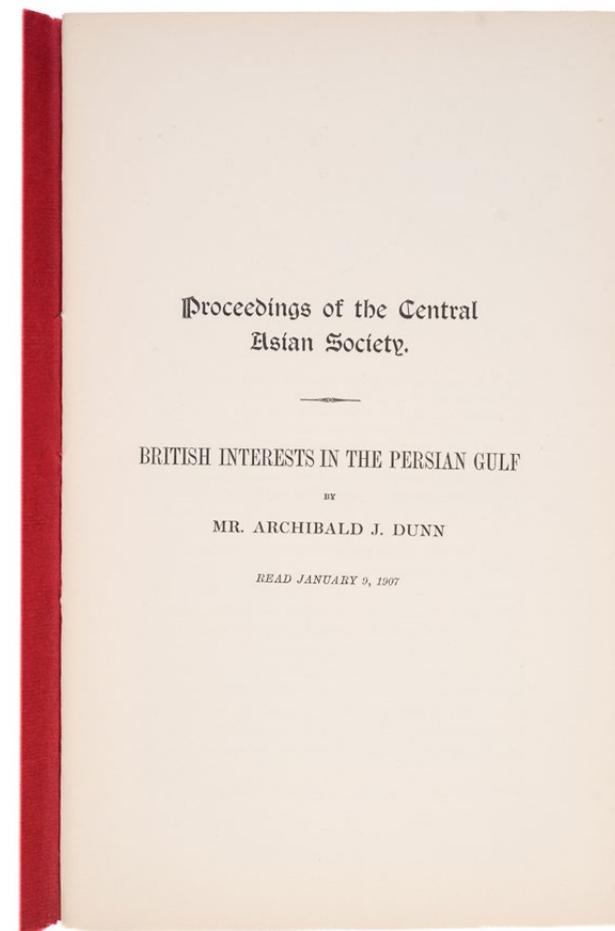
“[Germany's] policy consists in the construction of the strategical railways, which will confer upon him a vested interest in the districts traversed by them. As is well known, the Sultan has granted Germany a concession for the construction of the Baghdad Railway from the shores of the Sea of Marmora to the Persian Gulf.” Germany had mooted that its preferred port was the then British-controlled

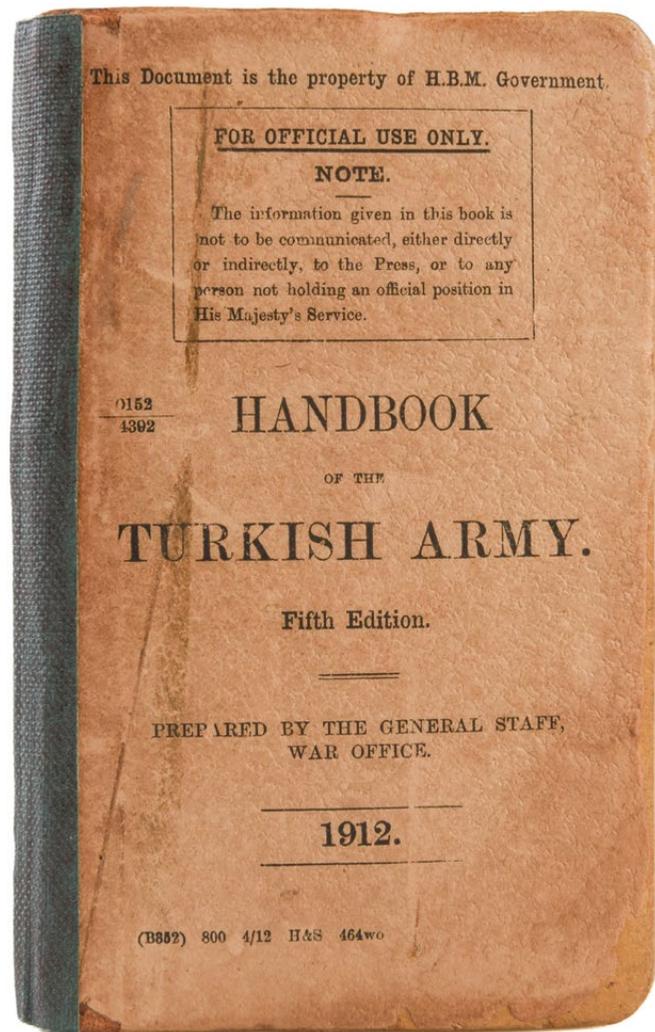
Kuwait. Dunn disliked the German strategy intensely, writing that “[Britain's] preponderance in, not to say our mastery of, the Persian Gulf has been so complete and indisputable, that it comes with a shock to us to hear that any other nation seeks to dispute it with us.”

Having reiterated British claims to authority in the region, noting assistance provided to Muscat and the Sultan's encouragement for the annexation of Bahrain, he demonstrates that Britain is the largest exporter to, and importer from, the Persian Gulf. **He proposes that Arab tribes be supported against Ottoman Turkey and that India be persuaded to involve herself in the region so as to help protect British interests against both Germany and Russia.**

The Berlin-Baghdad Railway — more properly Hamburg to Basra — travelled through modern-day Turkey, Syria, and Iraq. A line linking Baghdad to the Persian Gulf, was never completed.

Scarce: OCLC locates copies at Harvard, Wisconsin Madison, and BL, with one in Belgium and another in Vietnam.



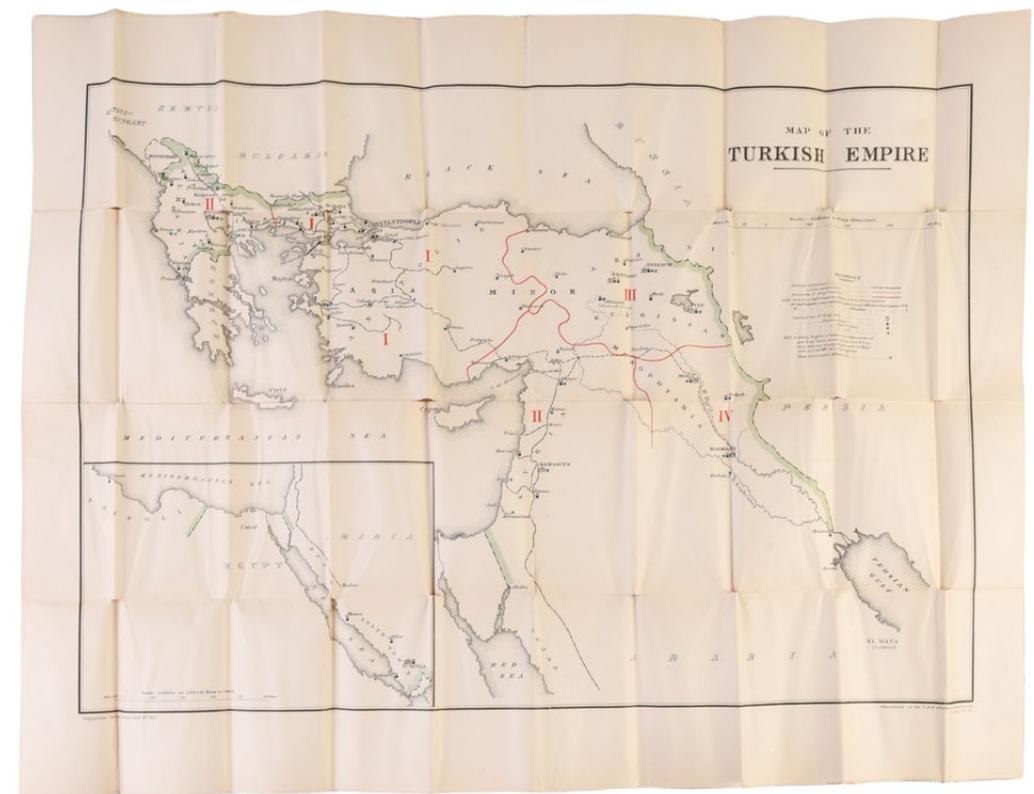
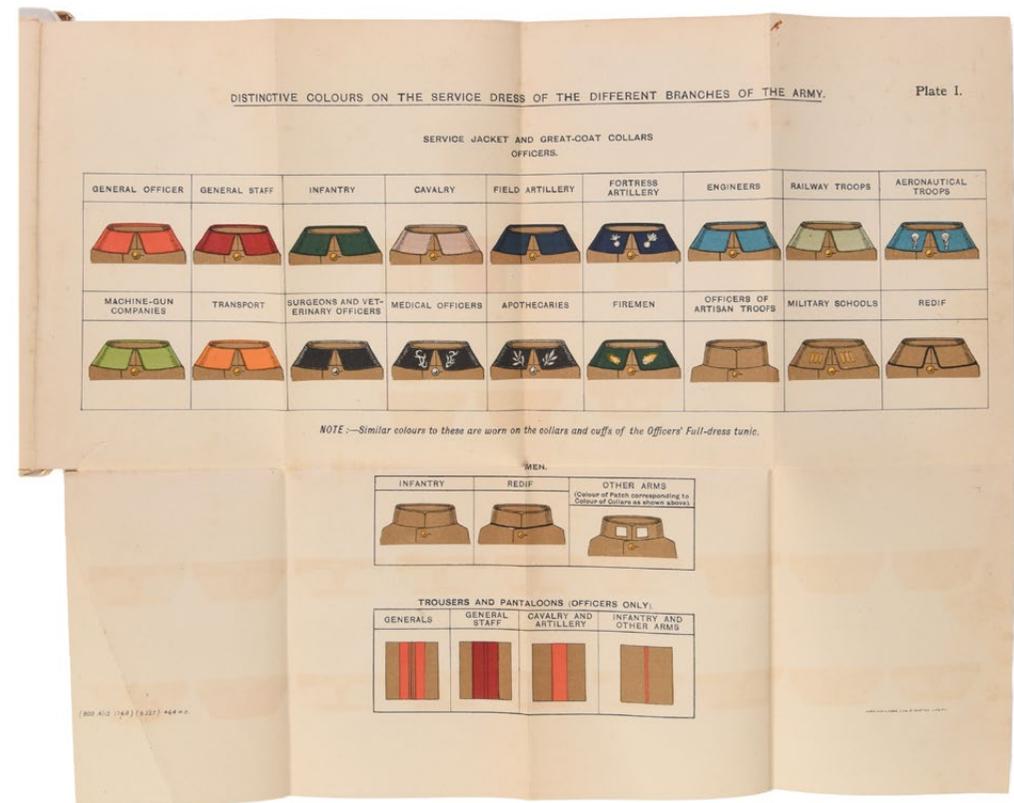


For Official Use Only

12 GENERAL STAFF. Handbook of the Turkish Army.

Fifth edition. Six black & white photographic plates, two folding chromolithograph plates, a folding table & a large folding colour map of the Turkish Empire (with inset of North Africa, Red Sea and Hejaz) in pocket at rear. Small 8vo. Later quarter teal cloth over original printed boards, light wear to extremities (especially corners of front cover), a few dents and bruises to the boards, hinges repaired, otherwise very good. Some light foxing to endpapers and chromolithograph plates, page 15/16 reinserted, rest of interior clean and fresh. The map has small separations at several old folds, but the larger tears have been professionally repaired. 158pp. [London], War Office, 1912. £5,000

EGYPT & THE MIDDLE EAST



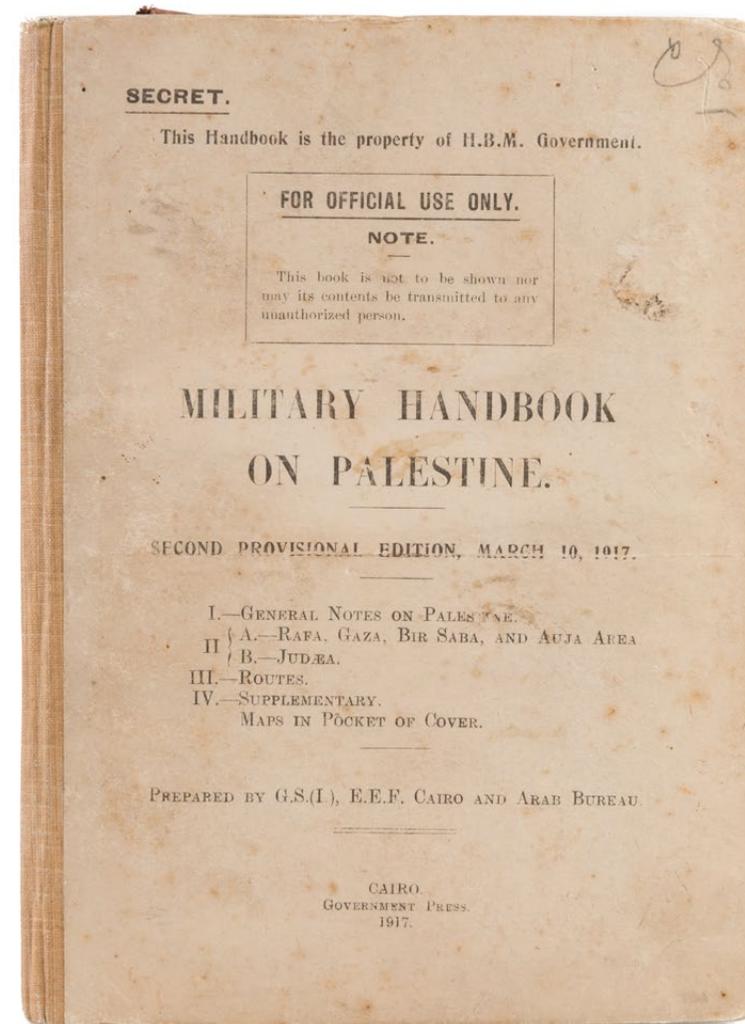
A rare intelligence handbook on the Turkish Army, published after the reforms of the Young Turks movement and two years before the start of the First World War. This edition is significant as it formed the basis of the Cairo editions, compiled in the Military Intelligence Department and used by officials serving in the Middle Eastern Theatre.

The handbook is remarkably comprehensive, covering the administration, units, defences and education of the army, which had undergone important modernisations since the turn of the century. The appendices include a glossary of Turkish military terms and the order of battle in peacetime. The latter details all of the divisions in the four 'Ordus' (Army Inspections) of the Empire — with headquarters in Constantinople (Istanbul), Salonica, Erzinjan and Baghdad — and those in Tripoli, Yemen and the Hejaz.

As this edition was the last published before the war, it was used as the foundation for the aforementioned Cairo editions, of which there were eight, published between January 1915 and February 1916. Philip Graves (the half-brother of Robert) was the principal authority on the handbook and was therefore responsible for updating the information to reflect the changes since 1912 (and those during the conflict). T.E. Lawrence is said to have played a smaller but not inconsiderable role — contributing intelligence and seeing the book through the press. The process of printing such official works could be arduous, as they were continuously updated and amended, hence the numerous editions.

Rare. LibraryHub locates just one copy, at Oxford (no copies in the British Library or IOR). OCLC adds just two more, at the Australian War Museum and the University of Queensland. Rarer still in commerce, with no copies in auction records.

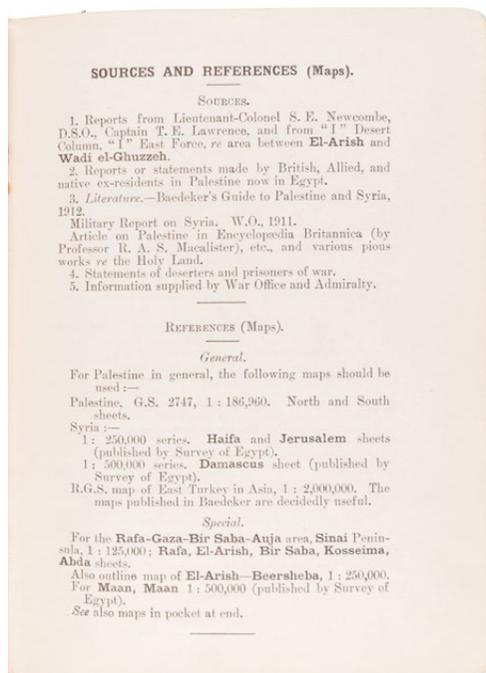
See: Robyn Van-Dyk, *Handbook of the Turkish Army*, 2006, (accessed 10 August 2020), <https://www.awm.gov.au/articles/blog/handbook-of-the-turkish-army>.



“Secret” — Acknowledging T.E. Lawrence as a Source

13 [LAWRENCE (T.E.)], E.E.F. AND ARAB BUREAU. **Military Handbook on Palestine.**

Second Provisional edition, March 10, 1917. One of 250 copies. Prepared by G. S. (I), E.E.F., Cairo and Arab Bureau. Illustrated with eleven maps and plans (three folding) in the text. Two folding maps (the large general map of Palestine separated at some folds and with one closed tear, but clean and complete) in pocket at rear. 8vo. Original cream printed boards, yellow linen spine, rounded corners, blue endpapers; boards a little stained and spotted, edges slightly browned. A very good copy of an innately fragile publication. viii, 222, [2]pp. Cairo, Government Press, 1917. £12,500



One of the very rare secret intelligence handbooks and reports put together by the Arab Bureau, Egyptian Expeditionary Force, and associated military agencies. The present book appears to be the only Arab Bureau military handbook to acknowledge Lawrence's contribution: under Sources and References there is mention of "Reports from Lieutenant-Colonel S.E. Newcombe, D.S.O., Captain T.E. Lawrence ...". The title page (reproduced on the binding) includes the notes "SECRET. This Handbook is the property of H.B.M. Government. FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY. NOTE. This book is not to be shown nor may its contents be transmitted to any unauthorized person."

The *Handbook* concerns only the "area between the Turco-Egyptian boundary and the line from Jaffa to the River Jordan." It's divided into four sections: I. General Notes on Palestine. II (a). Rafa, Gaza, Bir Saba, and Auja Area. II (b). Judea. III. Routes. IV. Supplementary.

This and other similar reports (including *Military Report on the Sinai Peninsula* and *Handbook of the Turkish Army*) were frequently reprinted according to the latest intelligence: one of the reasons for their rarity is the regulation demanding that officers return their copy of the old edition in exchange for a new one. An idea of the speed with which new information was processed by the Arab Bureau can be seen in the folding coloured map "El-Arish to Beersheba" which is a "Reprint with corrections 22nd 1917." That map was first printed just 16 days' earlier.

It was printed at a vital time in the war. Just prior to publication, T.E. Lawrence and Faisal formulated the strategy to attack the railway from Syria. The campaign commenced on 3 January 1917 when Lawrence took part in the attack on an Ottoman outpost in the Hejaz.

Extremely rare. No copies of the second provisional edition in OCLC or LibraryHub. All editions are rare: OCLC locates two copies of the first provisional edition (90pp., with one loose folding map), at the National Library of Australia and the Australian War Memorial. LibraryHub locates a copy of the third provisional edition (June 30, 1917) at Oxford, OCLC adds four further copies at the National Library of Israel, the Huntington Library, the US Army War College and the Australian War Memorial (according to OCLC, at least one of these is lacking the loose maps). *Not in O'Brien; Flavell, 19.*

Extremely Rare Martial Pamphlet, Issued at the Start of the Iraqi Revolt

14 [BRITISH INDIAN ARMY] 17TH INDIAN DIVISION. Notes on Warfare Against Arabs in Mesopotamia.

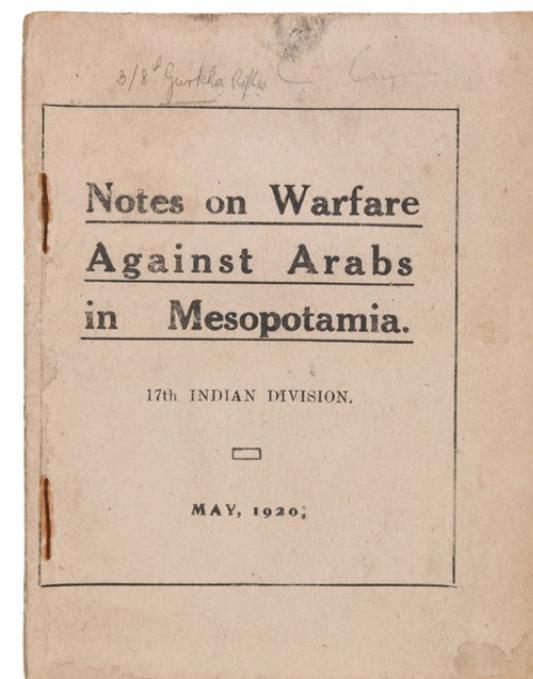
First edition. Two diagrams in text. 12mo. Original printed wrappers, stapled; wrappers dusty, closed tears to spine, staples rusty, otherwise near very good (especially for such a fragile publication). Some pages poorly printed with a few passages difficult to read. Pencil note to front wrapper reads '3/8th Gurkha Rifles, C Coy'. 16pp. N.p. [but likely India], May, 1920. £750

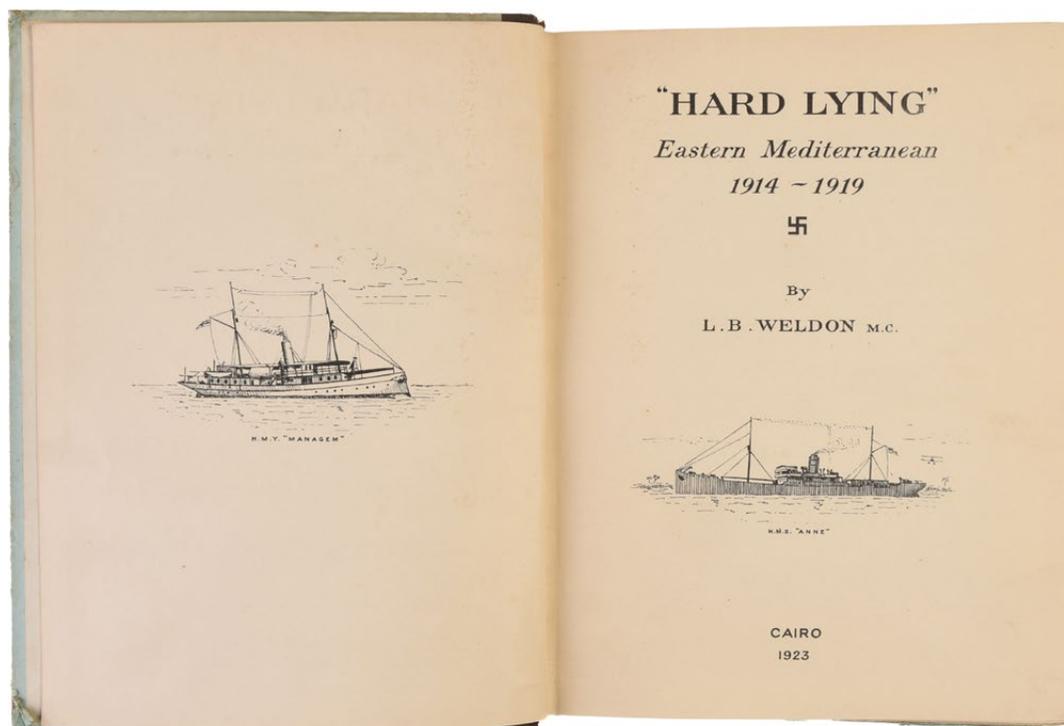
A rare surviving example of this tactical pamphlet, issued for British Indian troops preparing for hostilities on the eve of the Iraqi Revolt.

The pamphlet was prepared by the 17th Indian Division which had been in Iraq since 1917, serving in the Mesopotamian Campaign of the First World War. The publication date of May 1920 strongly suggests it was issued in response to the onset of the Iraqi Revolt, which began with mass meetings and demonstrations in Baghdad that month. Though the armed revolt did not break out until June, the pamphlet was clearly written in expectation of conflict: "The following notes ... are circulated for the guidance of troops who may at any time be employed in such fighting during the next few years" (p.1).

The content covers the qualities and tactics of Arab combatants, and provides a digest of essential tactics and formations to adopt in opposition. A number of the short chapters give examples from past conflicts, relying on actions at Butaniyah (near Nasiriyah) and Sahilan in 1916. The ruthlessness and brutality of the occupying British Army is evidenced in the short section titled "Give Savage Enemy No Respite."

Extremely rare. No copies in OCLC and just one in LibraryHub, at Oxford University. It is unusual for even the most ephemeral official publications to not feature in the India Office Records (British Library), further indicating the rarity of this pamphlet.





An Unrecorded Edition

15 WELDON (L.B.). "Hard Lying" Eastern Mediterranean 1914-1919.

First edition. Frontispiece and title-page vignette. Mimeographed text. 4to. Original cloth-backed printed boards, extremities worn, corners rubbed through with minor loss to head and tail of spine. Binding sound. Loosely inserted "With the author's compliments slip". [8], 200pp. Cairo, [n.p.], 1923. £2,000

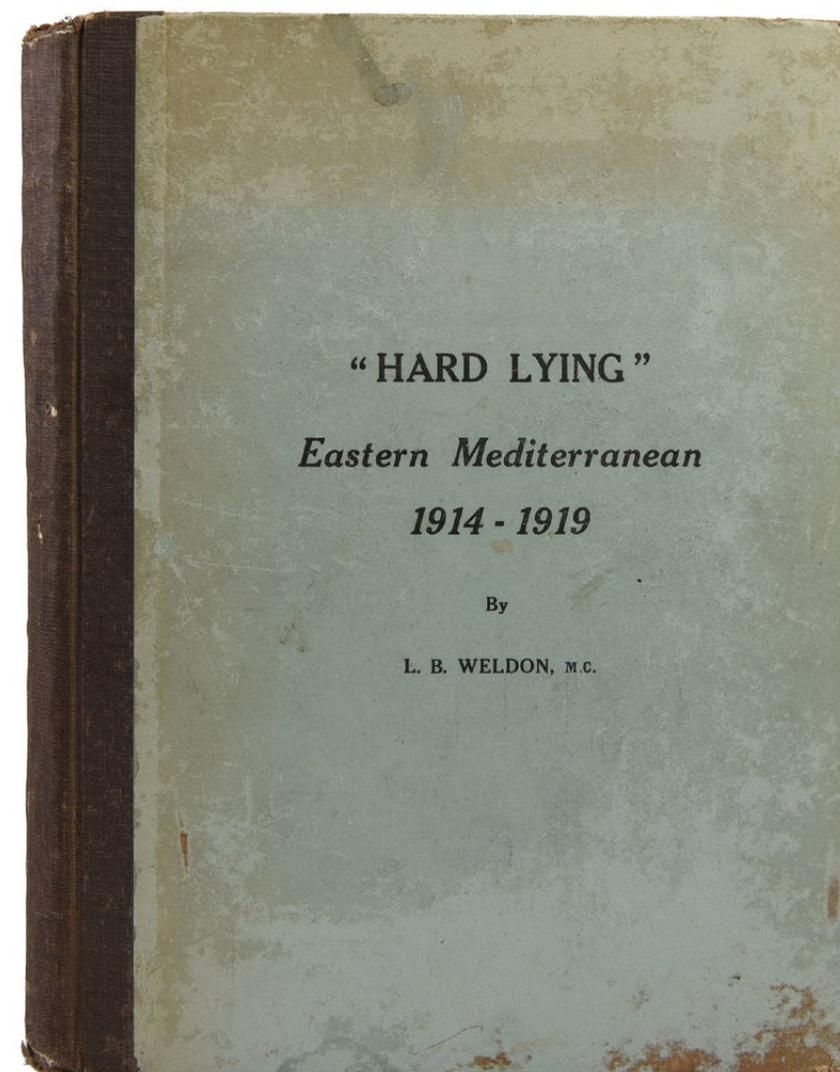
Seemingly unrecorded, this Cairo printing of Captain Lewen Francis Barrington Weldon's (1875-1958) account precedes the first London edition by two years. A second London edition appeared in 1926.

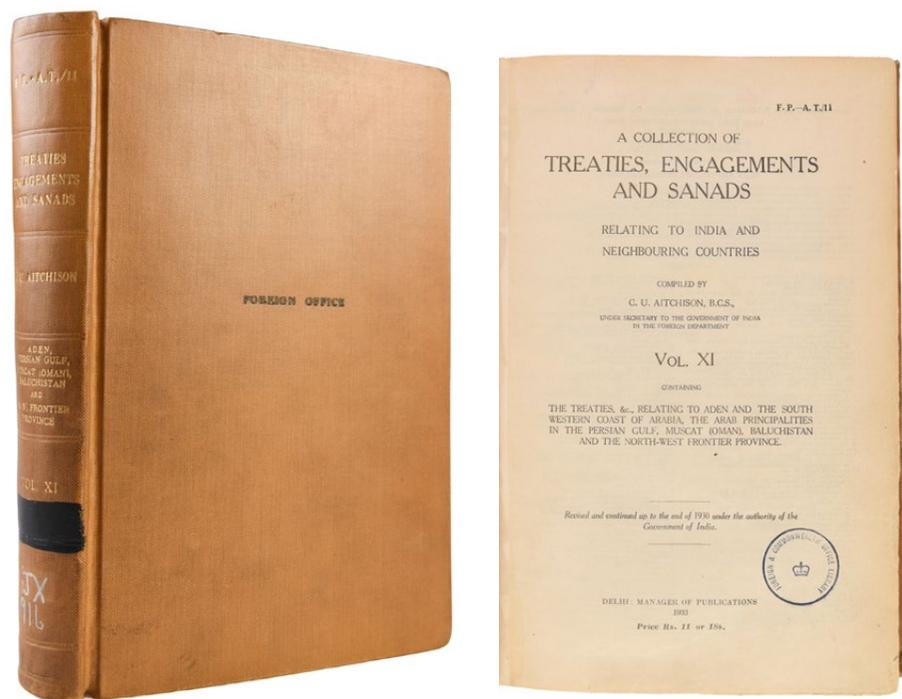
This is a lightly edited transcript of Weldon's journal through five years of war. In 1915, he commanded HMS *Anne*, a converted container ship (the *Aenne Rickmers*) seized in Port Said the year prior and drafted into service during the Dardanelles campaign. It accompanied two French piloted Nieuports to assess the damage of the allied bombardment of Smyrna. Other chapters include accounts of his time at Malta, Cyprus, and Egypt. **However, of real interest is his account of supporting war efforts in the Hejaz:**

"On January 11th we received an order to get our 'planes on board and to proceed to the Red Sea ... At last we were ordered to proceed to Sherm Hanab on the Arabian coast, south of Wejj. We sailed, and a couple of days later ... proceeded

to Dhaba on the Arabian Coast, when we made a flight along the coast to try and locate Turkish troops." After which, their "next duty was to reconnoitre the position of the Turkish trenches [at Wejj] which we did without incident; and there we all lay to await the arrival of Feisal's army." There was some delay of the latter and so "the ships decided to do the job for themselves. Accordingly, all available men were collected ... and with the help of about 400 Arabs, landed and stormed the town." Having captured the town and taken thirty prisoners, Weldon notes that "in the evening up came Feisal, Lawrence, and about 6,000 Arabs. Of course they were too late to do any fighting, but [the army, not Lawrence or Feisal] were in heaps of time to loot."

Exceedingly rare, not on OCLC.



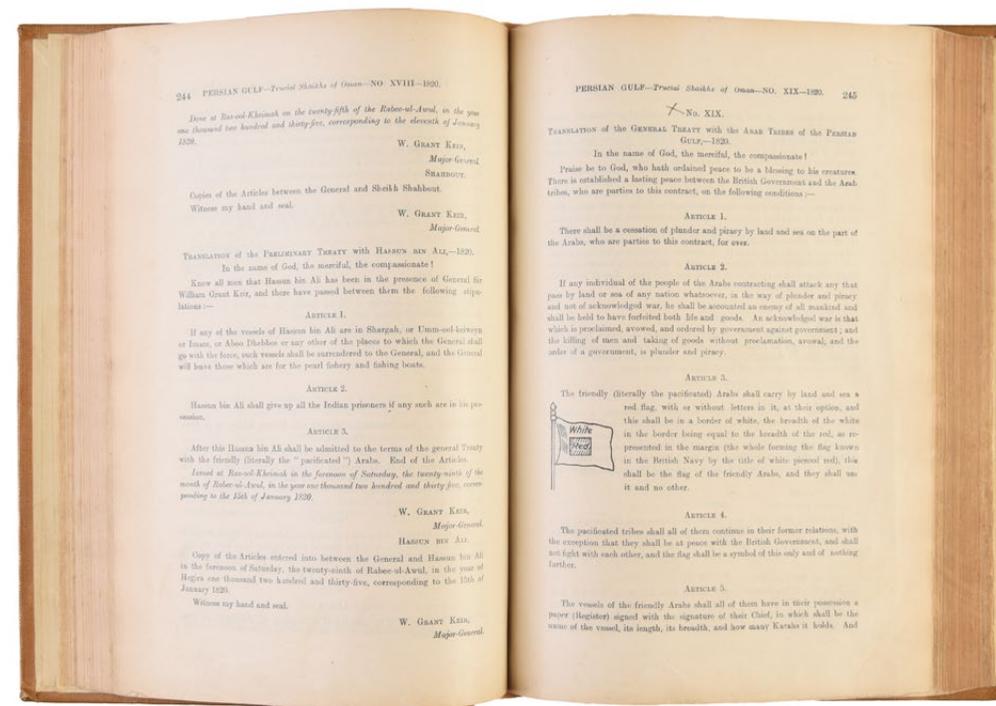


Important Compilation of Treaties Agreed between Britain and the Gulf States

16 [PERSIAN GULF] AITCHISON (C.U.) A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads Relating to India, Arabia and Neighbouring Countries. Vol. XI Containing the Treaties, &c. Relating to Aden and the South Western Coast of Arabia, the Arab Principalities in the Persian Gulf, Muscat (Oman), Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province.

Fifth edition, revised and continued up to the end of 1930. One of 675 copies. Sketch map (p.74) and flag illustration (p.245) in the text. Large 8vo. Contemporary ochre buckram, spine lettered in gilt; "FOREIGN OFFICE" in black lettering to covers, black band and ms. shelfmark to spine, corners slightly bruised, hinges reinforced, otherwise near very good. Several short annotations in pencil and ink, a few small marginal tears and areas of loss to opening leaves, rest of interior in good condition. Withdrawn from the Foreign Office Library, with bookplate to front pastedown and stamps to title-page and first page of contents. [2], xxxi, [1], 633, [1], [2], lxxxvi pp. Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1933. £4.750

An uncommon official compilation of treaties and agreements between Britain and the countries and states of the Arabian Peninsula and Persian Gulf. Issued in a



limited run of 675 copies, it is a valuable source on the political history of, inter alia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

Charles Umpherston Aitchison (1832-1896) was a civil servant in the Government of India when he began compiling his comprehensive set of treaties, eventually published in a series of eleven volumes between 1862 and 1892. The present volume is the most prized, primarily for its remarkable wealth of information on the Gulf. Stretching from the end of the eighteenth century to 1930, it covers a period in which Britain was the dominant colonial power there, entering into agreements with every State along the Arabian coast, from Muscat in the South to Kuwait in the North. In compiling every treaty and engagement, it records how that presence was cultivated, maintained and, at times, enforced.

Several of the treaties are of great historical importance, such as the 'General Treaty with the Arab Tribes of the Persian Gulf, 1820', which saw the rulers of the Trucial Coast (now United Arab Emirates) agree to the complete suppression of piracy. This was a significant moment, not for its move against piracy (the prevalence of which has been strongly challenged by revisionist histories) but more for the cementing of diplomatic ties between the Arab rulers and British India.

Though not a secret or confidential publication, the book would have kept a limited, mainly official, readership. This copy was held in the Foreign Office Library and features several short annotations to the contents and some specific treaties, often indicating where they appear in other sources.

Cf. Macro, 18.

Confidential — Not for Publication

17 AS-SA'ID (General Nuri). Arab Independence and Unity. A note on the Arab Cause with particular reference to Palestine and suggestions for a permanent settlement to which are attached texts of all the relevant documents.

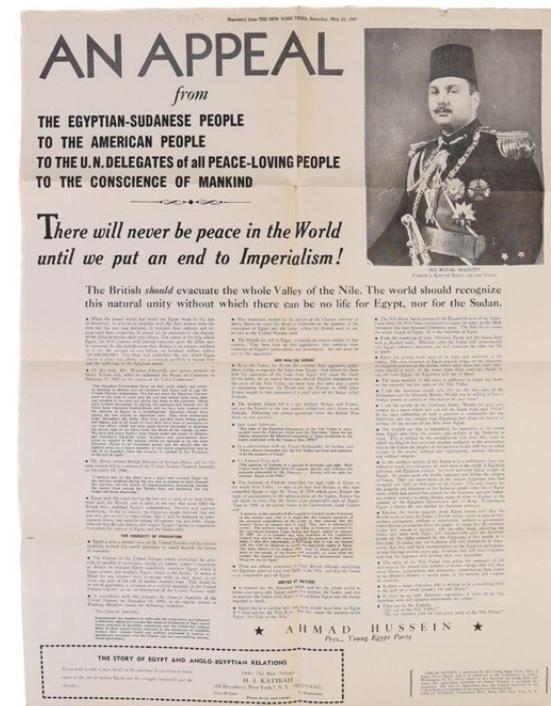
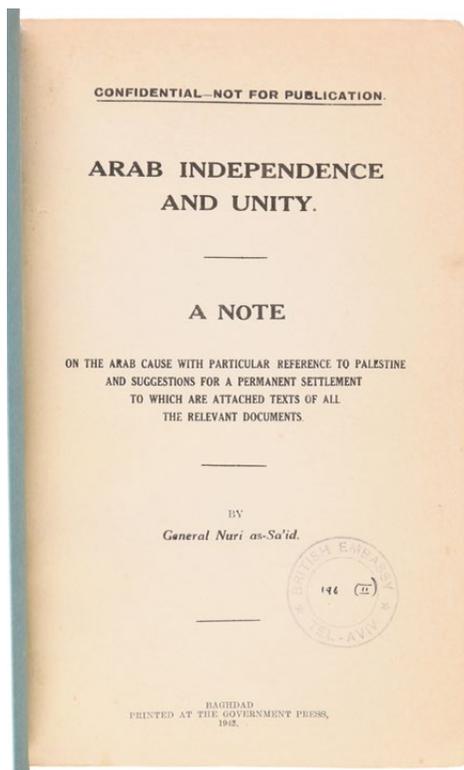
First edition. 8vo. Original blue printed upper wrapper, lower wrapper replaced with modern blue paper; upper wrapper professionally repaired, old staples replaced with string. Interior pages slightly bruised at corners, otherwise very clean and fresh. Stamp of the British Embassy, Tel-Aviv to title-page. A good copy overall. [4], ii, 88pp. Baghdad, printed at the Government Press, 1943. £1,750

A rare entreaty, in which Nuri Pasha al-Sa'id (1888–1958) calls for the unification of Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Trans-Jordan and the subsequent creation of an Arab League (involving Iraq). He argues that such changes would help resolve the violence in Palestine, fulfil the broken promises of British and French governments in WWI and eventually lead to peace in the Arab regions.

At the time of publication, Iraq was under British occupation and the government was facing increasing pressure from the population for its pro-British stance, with Nuri — as Prime Minister — particularly under fire. In the present 'note' he outlines his vision for the future of Iraq and the historical region of Syria after the end of the British and French Mandates.

It was almost certainly directed at British officials and focuses primarily on the situation in Palestine. Nuri was clearly concerned by what he saw as growing English and American identification with Zionism and the potentially explosive reaction across the Middle East to the postulated Jewish army in Palestine. Among other things, he advocates the integration of the Palestinian Arabs into a unified Arab State as a means of providing them with greater security; a development that, he argues, would diffuse some of the anxieties and enmities that fuelled the Arab revolt of 1936–39.

Rare in commerce, with a single copy in auction records (Sotheby's, 1999). We have handled just one other example, bound in original blue cloth with a separately printed, loosely inserted appendix.



There will Never be Peace until we put an End to Imperialism!

18 HUSSEIN (Ahmad). An Appeal from the Egyptian-Sudanese People to the American People, to the U.N. Delegates of all Peace-Loving People, to the Conscience of Mankind ...

Illustrated broadside measuring 560 by 450mm. Old folds, a little edgewear, but very good. New York, Young Egypt Party, 1947. £375

As the president of the Young Egypt Party, Ahmed Hussein (1911–82) argues for the unification of Egypt and the Sudan. Egypt had long sought this political goal while the Sudan remained under British control.

Hussein states boldly: "The British should evacuate the whole Valley of the Nile. The world should recognize this natural unity without which there can be no life for Egypt, nor for the Sudan." Hussein accuses Britain of aggressive colonialism, cites Egypt's loyalty in fighting in the Second World War, its membership of the United Nations, and asks that America, and Americans, support its withdrawal.

Shortly after this episode, Egypt lost interest in the Sudan. Britain relinquished control of the territory and Sudan became a sovereign nation in 1956. The Young Egypt Party would subsequently be renamed the Egyptian Social Democratic Party, and later still the National Islamic Party.

The rare broadside is apparently reprinted from the *New York Times*. OCLC locates a single copy at Cornell.

Adam and Eve in Popular Print

19 [CHROMOLITHOGRAPH.] Adam wa Hawwa [Adam and Eve].

Chromolithograph, measuring 562 by 405mm. A few closed tears along old folds, corners slightly creased, some light spotting to margins and verso, otherwise good. Cairo, 1370 AH [1950]. £650*

A bright and beautiful chromolithograph of Adam and Hawwa (Eve), frozen in their moment of temptation. It is a lovely example of how important figures and events from the Qur'an were represented in mid-century Arabic popular print.

We have seen other, very similar, versions of this image from various presses in North Africa. The imprint, though near-indecipherable, states it was published in Cairo and therefore may have been inspired by the heroic prints of the Fine Arts Press. The present print has bolder, more opaque colour than the Fine Arts Press version, and a decorative floral border.

We cannot locate any other examples in [LibraryHub](#) or [OCLC](#). This indicates an absence of copies in Western institutions, but does not account for institutional holdings in North Africa and the Middle East.

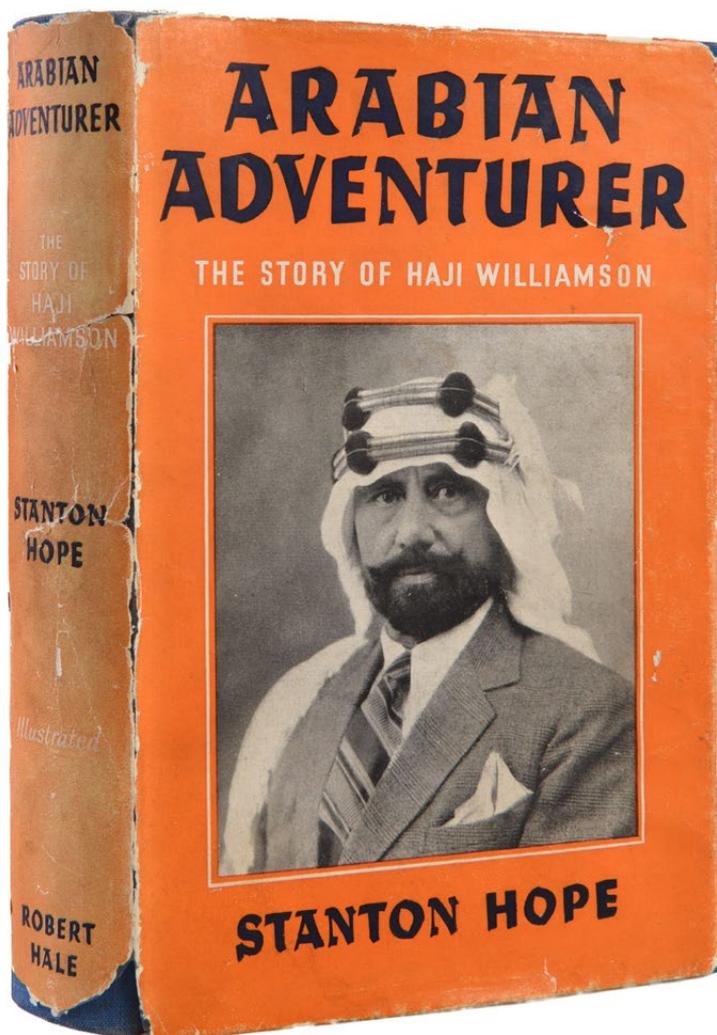
An Excellent Source on Iraq and the Persian Gulf

20 HOPE (Stanton). *Arabian Adventurer: the Story of Haji Williamson*.

First edition. 23 half-tone illustrations. 8vo. Original blue cloth, gilt lettering to spine; some light damp-staining to tops of boards, very minor wear to extremities, edges spotted (as usual), otherwise very good. In a worn dust-jacket, with amateur tape repairs, several closed tears and some areas of loss. Scattered foxing to opening leaves and pages facing plates. 335pp. London, Robert Hale, 1951. £950

A fascinating biography of Haji Abdullah Williamson, an Englishman who converted to Islam and eventually settled in Iraq, retiring to a small farm in Kut al Hajjaj, Basra. In covering his work as Inspector of Gulf Agencies for the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, it is an excellent resource on the Persian Gulf in the 1920s and 30s. As a journalist and writer of adventure stories, Stanton Hope was instantly drawn to the picaresque story of Williamson's life. Born in Bristol in 1872, William Richard Williamson escaped from his controlling father by way of a tea clipper at the age of thirteen. A remarkable string of voyages, schemes and serendipities followed, taking him from San Diego to the Caroline Islands, where the selling of rifles to rebel tribesmen landed him in a Manila jail. It was after his escape, via Hong King and Bombay, that he first stepped foot in Arabia, at Aden where he joined the constabulary.





During his time in Aden he converted to Islam and effectively severed ties with his confused British counterparts. A new life awaited him in Kuwait, and he took to it with gusto, assimilating to Arab culture and travelling more widely in the Gulf and southern Iraq. He soon set up as a horse and camel dealer, the first of several trades he acquired in the Middle East. His later role as dhow master gained him intimate knowledge of the Arabian littoral of the Gulf, which won him the aforementioned position with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. The chapters on those years include valuable descriptions of its principal towns and ports, including Doha (Qatar), Dubai, Ras Al Khaimah and Muscat.

Not in Macro.