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Front cover illustration from item 1 in the catalogue.

Design: Nigel Bents; Photography: Ruth Segarra.

PETER HARRINGTON
L O N D O N

**Books to be exhibited at the
Abu Dhabi International Book Fair 2018**

Section 1 The Arab and Islamic World: items 1–66
Section 2 Arabian and Persian language and literature: items 67–98
Section 3 Important Books from the Western World: items 99–126

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The Arab and Islamic World

1

AL-JAZULI (Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Sulayman ibn Abu Bakr al-Jazuli al-Simlali). *Dala'il al-Khayrat* (Guides to Goodness), with two illuminated depictions of the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. [North India, Kashmir: 19th century]

Arabic manuscript on paper, consisting of 68 folios and four fly-leaves, each with 13 lines of elegant black naskh script with important words highlighted in red ink, the text set in a white cloud reserved against gold ground, the text panel bounded by gold, blue and red rules, the margins with a gold band of scrolling vine leaves, catchwords, 6 gold and polychrome floral illuminated headpieces, the opening bifolio with a gold and polychrome floral illuminated carpet page, with headings in red ink and a frame of rosettes, a double-page gold and polychrome illustration with the right hand folio depicting a stylised view of the *haram al-sharif* and the *ka'ba* in Mecca and the right hand folio with the Mosque of the Prophet in Medina, both set on floral ground, set in a contemporaneous floral lacquer binding with floral doublures. Text panel 12.5 × 7cm. Folio 17.2 × 11cm.

This Sunni prayerbook contains the prayers and litanies dedicated to the Prophet Muhammad used for daily recitation, and the fine execution of the calligraphy and illumination indicate that it was probably commissioned by

a wealthy and high-ranking patron as a token of authority instead of an item for everyday use.

PROVENANCE: formerly in the collection of Captain R. G. Southey (d. 1976).

£7,500

[124658]

Highly detailed and copiously illustrated survey of the Bakuvian oil industry

2

(AZERBAIJAN.) *Obzor bakinskoi neftianoj promyshlennosti za dva goda natsionalizatsii. 1920–1922* (A survey of the oil industry in Baku, 1920–2, the first two years of nationalisation). Petrograd: State Trust Petropechat 15th Press, 1922





Folio (332 × 228 mm). Recent dark reddish brown half morocco, marbled boards, title gilt direct to the spine, original grey card wrappers bound in. 20 plates, 4 of them in colour, 20 full-page graphs and tables, folding map. Wrappers soiled and rubbed, considerable skilful marginal restoration to both, no loss of text, some marginal soiling of the text-block front and back, variable browning throughout.

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION, 3,000 copies only; uncommon, just seven locations on OCLC. With the collapse of the Russian Empire Azerbaijan had an independent existence as the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic for two years, 1918–20, before the Soviet Union invaded, driven by the need for the region's oil. The Soviets established Azneft as the state agency controlling all aspects of the industry in Azerbaijan. This is the first publication recording its activities. In presentation is it very similar to the pre-Revolutionary business publications of the Nobel family as opposed to the propaganda of later Soviet productions: densely packed with information, it is an economical and technological account rather than an ideological celebration.

From the library of the Russian émigré economist Pavel [Paul] Apostol, author, with Alexander Michelson, of *La Lutte pour le pétrole et la Russie* (Paris, 1922), with his ink-stamp to the title page.

£7,500

[124000]

3

Baha' al-Din Muhammad al-'Amili. *Tashrih al-falak* (The Anatomy of Celestial Spheres). [Safavid Iran: Late 17th/early 18th century CE]

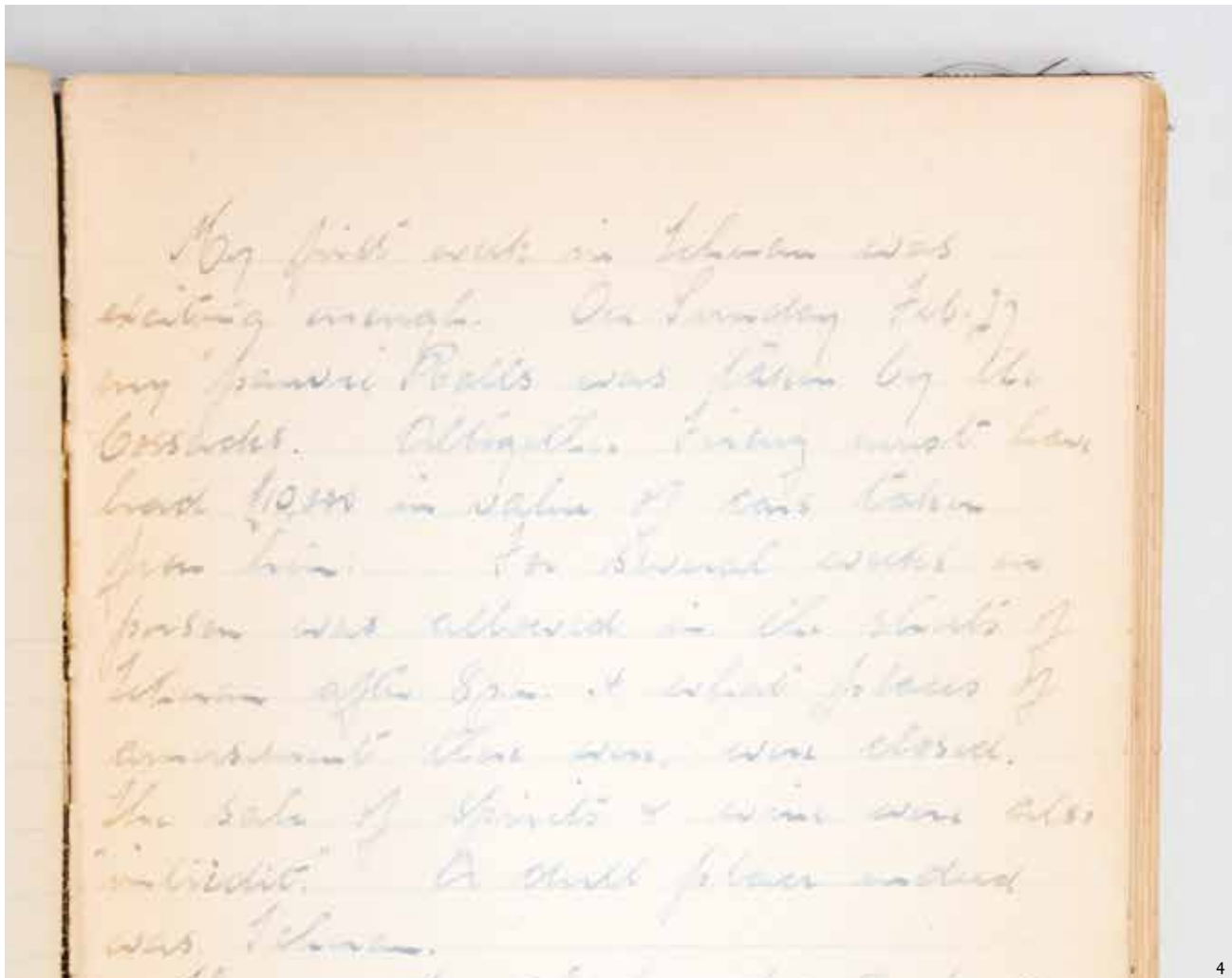
Arabic manuscript on paper, 22 folios plus two fly leaves each with 9 lines of black naskh script, numerous diagrams, dated AH 1020 and AH 1025, two ownership stamps, two later added folios at the end of the manuscript with additional commentary and a diagram, seven large diagrams including one with a series of three orbits represented rendered in gold, blue and red pigments, the text with four chapters, the first chapter with ten definitions, set inside a soft leather binding. Folio 19.5 × 11.5cm.

This work on the structure of celestial spheres focusses on the Sun, the Earth and the other known planets of our solar system. Baha al-din was the first scholar in the Islamic world to develop the idea that the Earth rotated on its axis. He developed this theory independently of Copernicus and western influence. Instead Baha al-din aimed to address inconsistencies within Ptolemaic astronomy no longer congruent with the advances which had been made in the field in the Islamic world.

Baha al-Din Muhammad al-'Amili was born in February 1547 CE near Baalbek in Ottoman-controlled Lebanon. He moved with his family at an early age to the Safavid Empire – initially to Isfahan and later to the capital at Qazvin. His father was appointed by the ruler, Shah Tahmasp I (r. 1524–1576), to the position of Sheikh al-Islam which was the highest ranking position in the religious establishment. Baha al-din Muhammad al-'Amili travelled extensively throughout the Middle East, reportedly visiting Egypt and going on pilgrimage to Mecca. He passed away in Isfahan in 1621 CE and was buried in the holy city of Mashhad.

£12,500

[124651]



4
BAKER, George E. "How He Went to Teheran; How He Started to Return" [caption title]. [4 November 1920 – 20 November 1921]

Small plain black cloth-bound diary of lined paper, with 105 pages of entries in ink, written on rectos only, approximately 14,000 words. Baker's signature and caption title appear on the front free endpaper, surrounded by several small drawings of people in native dress, the side-wheel paddle steamer he took up the Tigris river, the cars used in his travels, a sketch of Firouz's house, etc. Some chipping and wear to spine ends of cloth, rear board wrinkled from exposure to moisture. Text clean and legible.

THE MANUSCRIPT DIARY OF GEORGE BAKER, BRITISH AGENT FOR PRINCE FIROUZ NOSRAT-ED-DOWLEH III, chronicling their travels from France to Port Said, Aden, Bombay, through Iraq and Iran, and their arrival in Tehran just as the Persian coup d'état took place in February 1921. Baker's journal is rich in detail, describing the towns, people, and events at a volatile moment in Anglo-Persian relations, as he escorts Firouz back to Tehran. His entries offer

fascinating details with regard to travel during that time, important descriptions of the cities and towns they stay in, his impressions of indigenous people and their customs, their perilous journey by car from Baghdad over the Iranian mountains to Tehran, and the chaos they found there which resulted in Firouz's arrest. Firouz remains a controversial figure in Persian politics and in relations with the British. Many rumours exist as to his part in the coup of 1921, and Baker's journal provides some previously missing facts and insights regarding his return to Tehran.

Prince Firouz Nosrat-ed-Dowleh III (1889–1937) was the eldest son of Prince Abdol Hossein Farmanfarma and Princess Ezzat-Dowleh, of the ruling Iranian Qajar dynasty. Educated in Europe, Firouz was Minister of Foreign Affairs under Ahmad Shah Qajar. According to his brother, Prince Manouchehr Farmanfarmaian's book, *Blood and Oil: Memoirs of a Persian Prince* (NY: 1997): "When he was thirty-five, Nosrat-Doleh became minister of foreign affairs under the last Qajar monarch, Ahmad Shah. It was in this capacity that he authored, along with his best friend, Sar-



4



5

em-Dowleh, then minister of finance, and Vosugh-Doleh, prime minister, the infamous Anglo-Persian Agreement of 1919. Although it obtained for Persia a much-needed loan of 2 million pounds, it gave in exchange complete control of Persia's army (what there was of it) and treasury (which was empty) to Great Britain. The agreement was never ratified, but the British were so taken with Nosrat-Doleh that at one point they tapped him as their candidate to take over the throne. When the throne passed instead to General Reza Pahlavi after the military coup, Nosrat-Doleh nimbly transferred his allegiances, and in 1927 he was back in the political saddle as Reza Shah's minister of finance." In 1930, however, the prince was arrested for bribery, and again in 1937 as a political prisoner. His final imprisonment saw him placed under house arrest and ultimately murdered.

£11,000

[123275]

5

BENT, Theodore & Mabel. *Southern Arabia. Soudan and Socotra.* London: Smith, Elder & Co., 1900

Octavo. Original red cloth, title gilt to spine, gilt device to front board, edges untrimmed, dark blue coated endpapers. Photogravure portrait frontispiece, 25 plates from photographs and paintings, 6 coloured maps, 5 of them folding. Pale scattered mottling to cloth, spine slightly faded, with mild fraying to headcaps, tips lightly bumped and worn, edges spotted, inner hinges sometime repaired, the title page and preface leaf sometime stuck together in gutter as a result, now separated but with pale staining to title and a few words in preface partially obscured, half-title a little foxed, remains a very good copy.

FIRST EDITION, BRITISH COLONIAL GOVERNOR AND ARABIST HAROLD MACMICHAEL'S COPY, with his bookplate and ownership inscription, also with the bookplate of botanist Norman Douglas Simpson (1890–1974): a rich dual association for this key account of Arabian and Sudanese exploration. Sir Harold Alfred MacMichael (1882–1969) entered the Egypt and Sudan civil service in 1905 and spent most of the next three decades in the region, serving as civil secretary of Khartoum province, governor of Tanganyika, and eventually high commissioner to Palestine (1938–1944). His several books, notably *The Tribes of Central and Northern Kordofan* (1912), "continue to be cited as classics" (ODNB). Cambridge-educated Simpson was in Egypt and Sudan throughout the 1920s, working for the Cotton Research Board at Giza and on irrigation projects across Egypt and Sudan while also collecting numerous plant specimens for Kew.

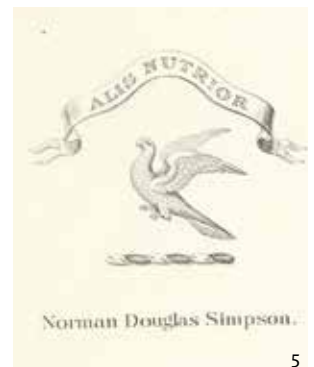
Macro 524.

£1,750

[120223]



5



5



6

6

BUCKINGHAM, James Silk. [Cover title] *Fragments relating to Travels in Mesopotamia, and the Trial for Libel, Buckingham versus Bankes*. London: various publishers, 1826–7

3 works in one volume, octavo (209 × 130 mm). Original green linen, printed paper labels to spine and front board. 27 leaves of chapter headings with wood-engraved vignettes. Spine and board-edges sunned, label rubbed, superficial, partial splitting along joints, sometime repaired at the head of the spine, occasional light foxing. Very good.

This small collection was assembled by Middle Eastern traveller Buckingham following his successful 1826 libel action against his erstwhile travelling companion William John Bankes. It is extremely uncommon, with no copies located in institutions and only one similar volume (inscribed to Nicholas Robinson, Lord Mayor of Liverpool, 1828–9) traced in commerce. Buckingham had the texts bound up for private distribution among influential individuals, while his feud with the East India Company over the forcible closure in 1823 of his *Calcutta Journal* remained unresolved.

The first text consists of the preliminary matter, vignette chapter headings and appendix from the octavo edition of his *Travels in Mesopotamia* (1827), though with various small changes to the pagination and so forth, indicating that the types had been at least partially reset. The second text, “Opinions of Reviewers on the Travels in Mesopotamia, by J. S. Buckingham”, is otherwise traced only in an 1870 edition of the catalogue of the Library of the Norfolk and Norwich Literary Institution. The third is the *Verbatim Re-*

port of the Action for Libel in the Case of Buckingham versus Bankes ... (London: Cheese, Gordon, and Co., 1826), the only one of these texts which appears to have been publicly printed.

Buckingham (1786–1855) spent much of his early life as a merchant sailor. Between 1813 and 1814 he travelled in Egypt, meeting Muhammad Ali Pasha, who despatched him to Bombay to develop trade with India. There, he accepted a commission from the Imam of Muscat, but was forced to return to Egypt by the East India Company. From Cairo he travelled overland to India, where in 1818 he established his *Calcutta Journal*. Its anti-HEIC slant resulted in his permanent expulsion five years later. His journey through the Middle East furnished materials for a series of travel narratives that he published partly to fund legal battles in defence of his character. The first of these was *Travels in Palestine* (1821). Bankes, his partner on that leg of his travels, claimed that Buckingham had plagiarised part of it from his notebook. On 25 October 1826 Buckingham was finally awarded £400 for libel, though he tendentiously claimed in the Appendix to his *Travels in Mesopotamia* (reprinted here) that his Indian assets were confiscated because of the damage done to his reputation by Bankes, rather than by his own conduct as editor of the *Calcutta Journal*. After many years he gained an East India Company pension of £200 a year.

An intriguing document from the career of a traveller who “spent far longer in the Arab world than most other occasional visitors” (Hamilton, *The Arcadian Library*, p. 96).

Howgego II B69; for *Travels in Mesopotamia*, see *Arcadian Library* 11106; Atabey 163 for the first octavo edition (1827); Blackmer 233; Burrell 128; Weber 146.

£2,500

[120554]

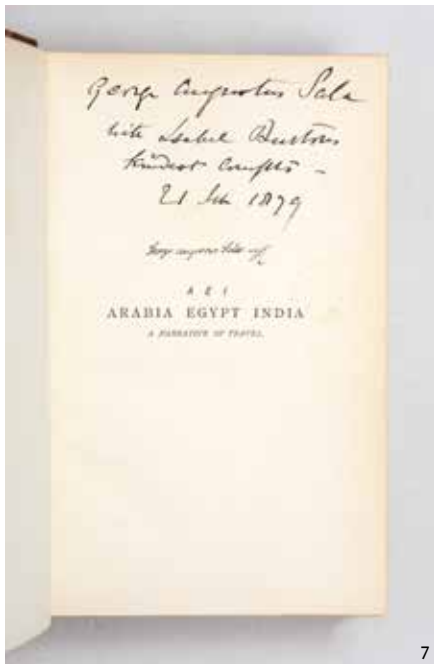
Inscribed to George Augustus Sala

7

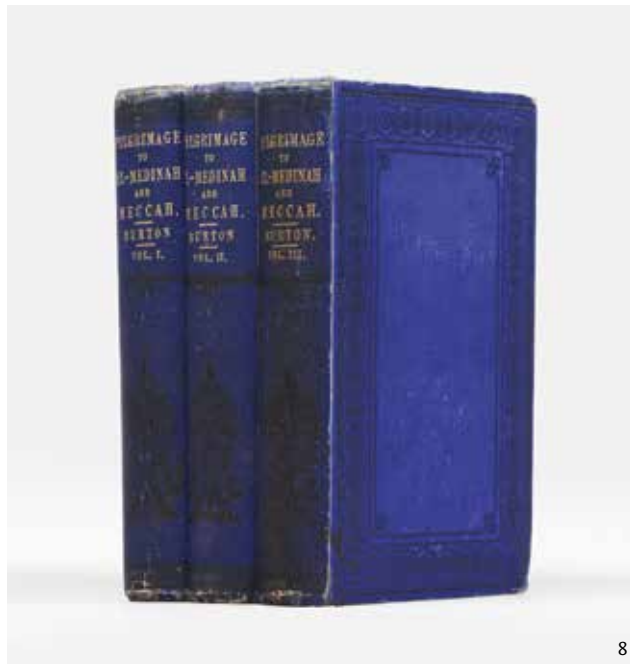
BURTON, Isabel. *A E I. Arabia Egypt India. A Narrative of Travel*. London & Belfast: William Mullan and Son, 1879

Octavo (211 × 135 mm). Contemporary tan half calf, raised bands to spine forming compartments gilt-tooled with arabesques, green morocco label, comb-marbled sides, edges and endpapers. Colour map frontispiece with tissue guard, additional folding colour map, 12 wood-engraved plates. Joints restored, extremities sympathetically refurbished, mild superficial craquelure to spine, small spot to prelims, short nick to top edge of initial blank, contents otherwise clean. A very good copy.

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY of this “notable travel account” (ODNB), inscribed in a secretarial hand to “George Augustus Sala, with Isabel Burton’s kindest comple[men]ts – 21 Jun 1879” on the half-title, with Sala’s ownership inscription directly below. Sala (1828–1895) was one of the leading literary figures in England during the second



7



8

half of the 19th century, and a long-time friend of Isabel's husband Richard, whom he knew through membership of various semi-official clubs, including the Savage Club, which met at a Fleet Street hotel, and the Cannibal Club, "a coterie of intelligent bon viveurs which [also] included Richard Monckton Milnes, Algernon Swinburne and others" (Black, *George Augustus Sala and the Nineteenth-Century Periodical Press*, p. 9).

In December 1875 Richard Burton was granted six months' leave from his post as consul at Trieste, and he and Isabel decided to travel to India, where he had begun his adventuring career as a soldier in the Bombay infantry. From Trieste they sailed by way of Port Said and Jeddah to Bombay, proceeding thence to Hyderabad before making a brief tour of Sind and returning to England via Goa and Suez. In addition to an itinerary, chapters cover the Jeddah massacre of 1858, the history of Hyderabad, Francis Xavier and the Goa Inquisition, and more. Richard Burton also described the journey in his own work *Sindh Revisited* (1877), which lacked illustrations and focused more on military matters.

£1,500

[119933]

"A most remarkable work of the highest value"

8

BURTON, Richard F. *Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to El-Medinah and Meccah.* London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1855–6

3 volumes, octavo. Original dark blue cloth, title gilt to spines, spine decoration and panelling to the boards in black, terracotta

surface-paper endpapers with advertisements to the pastedowns. 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 of which 3 folding. Rubbed overall, spines darkened and rolled, headcaps and joints expertly restored, a few small marks to sides, light wear to bumped tips, and occasionally to board-edges, scattered mild spotting, pale foxing to a few plates, generally restricted to the margins only, pale tide-mark to upper outer corner of vol. 2 frontispiece, vol. 2 sigs. Z7–8 roughly opened along fore edge, the text unaffected, vols. 3 sigs. H4–5 loose at foot, held by upper cords. A very good copy.

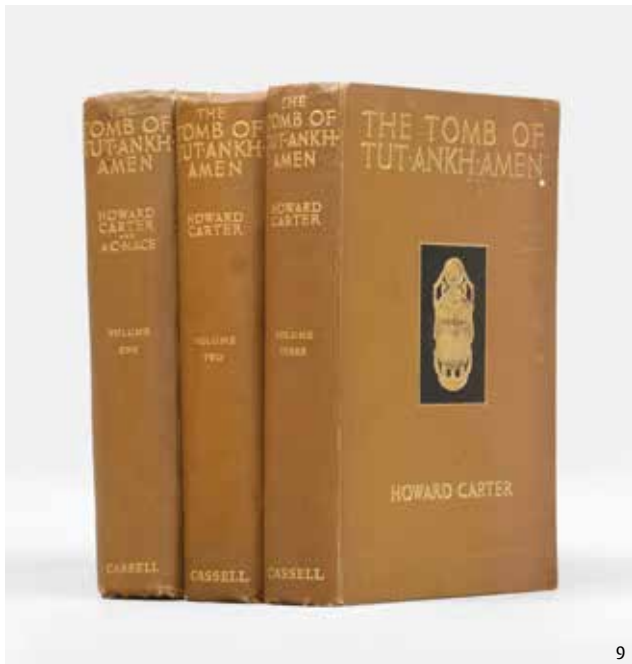
FIRST EDITION. Burton's book surpassed all preceding Western accounts of the holy cities, made him famous and became a classic of travel literature, described by T. E. Lawrence as "a most remarkable work of the highest value".

PROVENANCE: contemporary ownership inscription of noted Anglo-Indian judge and educationalist Herbert M. Birdwood, dated Bombay 1859, to the front free endpaper of volume 1, with his later inscription presenting the book to one Edward J. Webb, Ahmedabad, 31 October 1861. Birdwood (1837–1909) arrived in Bombay in 1859 after completing his education in England. One of his early postings was as an assistant collector in Ahmedabad. Between 1892 and 1897 he was judicial and political member of the executive council of the governor of Bombay, during which time he served briefly as acting governor of the presidency in the brief interval between the departure of Lord Harris and arrival of Lord Sandhurst.

Abbey Travel 368; Gay 3634; Howgego IV B95; Ibrahim-Hilmy I p. 111; Penzer, pp. 49–50.

£8,750

[119481]



9

9
CARTER, Howard, & A. C. Mace. *The Tomb of Tutankhamen.* London: Cassell and Company, Ltd, 1923–33
 3 volumes, large octavo. Original brown diagonally-ribbed cloth, titles gilt to spines and enclosing gilt scarab device on black ground to front covers, pictorial endpapers. Photographic frontispiece to each volume, 186 similar plates (many double-sided, and numbered accordingly). Slightly rubbed, corners bumped, spines crumpled head and tail, volume I slightly cocked, one plate loose with slight creasing and soiling at the edges, and bruise to the fore-edge of the text-block with consequent creasing, but overall a very good set.

FIRST EDITION of Carter’s own account of the most spectacular archaeological discovery of the 20th century, the first volume co-written by his principal assistant. “In the summer of 1922 Carter persuaded Carnarvon to allow him to conduct one more campaign in the valley. Starting work earlier than usual Howard Carter opened up the stairway to the tomb of Tutankhamen on 4 November 1922. Carnarvon hurried to Luxor and the tomb was entered on 26 November. The discovery astounded the world: a royal tomb, mostly undisturbed, full of spectacular objects. Carter recruited a team of expert assistants to help him in the clearance of the tomb, and the conservation and recording of its remarkable contents. On 16 February 1923 the blocking to the burial chamber was removed, to reveal the unplundered body and funerary equipment of the dead king. Unhappily, the death of Lord Carnarvon on 5 April seriously affected the subsequent progress of Carter’s work. In spite of considerable and repeated bureaucratic interference, not easily managed by the short-tempered



excavator, work on the clearance of the tomb proceeded slowly, but was not completed until 1932. Carter handled the technical processes of clearance, conservation, and recording with exemplary skill and care” (ODNB).

£2,500

[123350]

10
CHURCHILL, Charles Henry. *Mount Lebanon. A Ten Year’s Residence from 1842 to 1852 describing the Manners, Customs, and Religion of its Inhabitants with a Full & Correct Account of the Druse Religion and containing Historical Records of the Mountain Tribes from Personal Intercourse with their Chiefs and other Authentic Sources.* London: Saunders and Otley, 1853

3 volumes, octavo. Unopened in the original purplish brown cloth, title gilt to the spines, elaborately panelled in blind on the sides, cream surface-paper endpapers. Lithographed portrait frontispiece and one single-tint lithographic view to each, original loose tissue-guards present throughout, folding engraved map to volume I, all half-titles present. Spines sunned to a uniform light tan, slight sunning at the board edges, heads and tails



of the spines crumpled with a couple of minor splits, but no loss, mild foxing front and back, short tear to the map stub, image unaffected, but in all ways an exceptional set.

FIRST EDITION. Churchill (1807–1867) was British consul at Damascus and author of a number of important regional studies. “This work is not an account of Churchill’s stay in the Lebanon but an amalgamation of information, some of which is based on a Maronite chronology. An important work, rare” (Blackmer).

Churchill was descended from Gen. Charles Churchill, brother of the first duke of Marlborough, through his natural son Charles. The present work was written with the intention of filling the need for a history of the country and “whilst a great deal of his material was taken from the *History of Emir Haidar*, one of his Shehab connections – Churchill’s Arabic would seem to have been very good – and whilst the quality of the book would not be highly rated by a scientific historian, it forms a fascinating and valuable source of information on the history of Lebanon and its people”.

Atabey 247 for a mixed set of second and third editions; Blackmer 353, Quaritch third edition.

£2,750

[120606]



11

(CORVINUS PRESS.) TILLERY, John. *A Diary of the Travels. With his fellow sufferers thro’ Syria and Egypt while prisoners with Gen. Bonaparte, 1799.* [London:] Corvinus Press, 1938

Octavo. Original white-cloth-backed buff paper boards hand-printed with pine-sprig and star motifs, spine lettered in gilt, dove vignette gilt to backstrip on front board, top edge gilt, others untrimmed, printed throughout on Silverflake paper. Mild toning to spine ends, top edges of both boards a little rubbed, upper outer corners slightly bumped, very mild soiling to front pastedown. An excellent copy.

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION, LIMITED TO 40 COPIES FOR PERSONAL DISTRIBUTION by Viscount Carlow, founder of the Corvinus Press, as a Christmas gift, this copy inscribed on the presentation leaf “For Eileen, from Carlow, 1938”. The text was printed verbatim from the original manuscript, which is now in the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich. It is today inevitably uncommon, with three copies appearing at auction, the last in 1994, and 12 now confined to libraries.

“John Tillery, an American sailor, served on board [HMS] *Tigre* under Sir Sidney Smith ... Tillery and 18 shipmates were captured by the French at Acre on 21 March 1799. Initially they were well treated – Napoleon even sent them a bottle of Jew’s Brandy and a share of his provisions. Tillery was interrogated by Napoleon himself and asked to identify the body of a dead marine. However, after Napoleon’s failure at Acre, the prisoners were marched to Egypt and kept in appalling conditions ... The prisoners were released on 22 December and returned to England on board HMS *Theseus*”.

£1,250

[122044]



Oil drilling in pre-revolution Crimea

12

(CRIMEA: KERCH.) Collection of 100 original photographs of Kerch and the surrounding region, including oil drilling. *Kerch, Crimea: [c.1908]*

100 original silver or platinum print photographs (various sizes) mounted both sides of 24 heavy card stock album leaves (disbound, each measuring 240 × 320 mm); a few dated either “3/II.08” or “3/IX 08”. Housed in a custom-made black cloth solander box, gilt lettered red morocco label on front Occasional very slight abrasions otherwise in excellent condition.

A remarkable and highly unusual collection of superb photographs, extensively captioned in German, recording oil drilling in the Crimea by the firm established by Anton Raky (1868–1943) – a pioneer of rapid deep drilling – but also capturing the architecture, people and landscape of the Kerch

peninsula at the turn of the 20th century. Approximately 70 photographs are given over to views in and around Kerch.

The photographs concerning oil drilling are outstanding and rare. They include a fascinating sequence of photographs of the transportation of a boiler – to power the oil



rig – to “Tscherulek” (not identifiable but described as being 35 km from Kerch; possibly modern Chelyadinovo, north of Lake Tobechytske or Tobechnik). This area of the Crimea was thought to be a very promising oil field and did yield reasonable quantities.

The rarity and quality of these photographs is exceptional; they may well have been commissioned by Anton Raky personally, and have the hallmark of a professional photographer. They give a fascinating insight into trailblazing oil exploration in pre-revolutionary Russia and record a landscape that would soon be engulfed by the depredations of the 20th century.

£12,500

[120111]

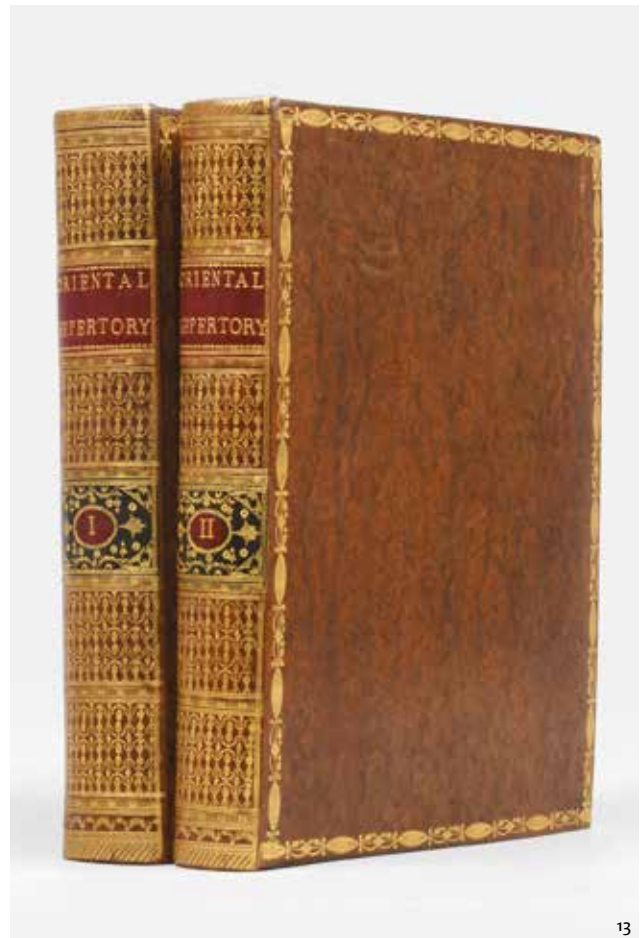
13

DALRYMPLE, [Alexander.] *Oriental Repertory*. London: printed by George Bigg; sold by P. Elmsly, and Mr. Chapman, 1791–[7]

2 volumes, folio (315 × 233 mm), in 8 parts. Recent mottled calf to style, smooth spines richly gilt in compartments, twin red and green morocco labels, decorative rolled borders gilt to covers, marbled endpapers. 22 engraved maps and plans, 13 of them folding, 7 engraved plates, 3 of them folding, 3 double-sided folding letterpress tables. Blind stamp of the James B. Ford Library, Explorers' Club, to title pages, vol. 1 sig. 6G2 and vol. 2 sig. 4H2. Lacking section titles, vol. 2 general title and index leaves as usual (possibly never issued, see below); title leaf of the *Plan of Publication* (the one-leaf prospectus found after the volume 1 title) bound to front of volume 2 as often: “Introduction to the first number of the *Oriental Repertory* Vol. II” bound after “Introduction to the third number ...” Vol. 1: small hole to lower outer corner of vol. 1 sig. 3N, the text unaffected; p. 375 slightly marked in fore margin, sig. 5Y2 very lightly spotted, tape-repair to lower outer corner verso of the second map of Colonel Upton's Route from Poona to Bengal, facing p. 498, just touching border, small hole to fore margin of the *Plan of Cannanore* facing p. 578, not affecting image. Vol. 2: pp. 61, 449 and 561 lightly marked, a few gatherings slightly browned. Otherwise a few trivial marks only. An excellent copy, internally very crisp and fresh indeed.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, LARGE PAPER COPY, from the stated print-run of 250 copies only, of this valuable compilation of researches into the history, culture, topography, commerce and natural history of India, Burma, CochinChina, and China, consisting mostly of reports, charts and translation produced by agents of the East India Company, including Dalrymple himself, nearly all previously unpublished. Copies of this bibliographically complex part-work are to be found at the expected institutions in various states of completeness, but in commerce we trace only two first-issue copies containing all text and plates (both lacking the volume II general title as here) and one such copy of the 1808 re-issue.

The first volume comprised four numbers published at irregular intervals between 1791 and 1793; the second of a further four, two issued in 1794, another in 1795, and the fourth in



13

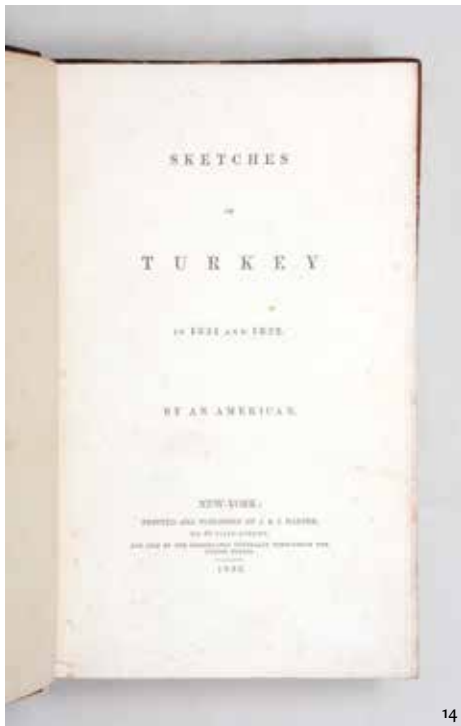
1797, when Dalrymple's stamina seems to have failed in the face increasing pressure of work from the Admiralty. A ninth part was mooted, to include the index for the second volume, but it was not issued until 1808, when the remaining sheets were bound up with new title pages. The British Library sets are both made up with volumes from the later issue.

Dalrymple explains in his introduction to the first number that 100 of the 250 copies printed were to be held by the East India Company against a contribution of £200, 50 were for presentation to contributors, and 100 for sale, before adding that “of the early number I shall print 500 copies, 250 being at my own charge” should demand exceed 100 copies, though his general introduction for the first volume as a whole, issued on completion of the constituent four numbers, explains that the HEIC only took 64 copies, leaving him short of funds. He appears never to have issued the promised index leaves for the second volume. In his general introduction to the first volume, Dalrymple qualifies his frustration with the “retrospective satisfaction of having ... preserved many papers, which would otherwise, probably for ever, have been lost to the world”.

Goldsmiths'–Kress 15633.1.

£19,500

[115902]



14

14

[DE KAY, James Ellsworth.] *Sketches of Turkey in 1831 and 1832*. By an American. New York: J. J. Harper, 1833

Octavo in half-sheets (227 × 140 mm). Later 19th-century red half calf, spine richly gilt in compartments, dotted roll gilt to raised bands, green morocco label, marbled sides, edges and endpapers. Wood-engravings to the text. Bound without the 4 pages of advertisements. Bookplate of Lancashire chemist and discriminating bibliophile Robert J. Hayhurst to the front pastedown. Spine sunned, extremities lightly rubbed, scattered light spotting, a small number of leaves roughly trimmed along the fore edge, the text never affected, occasional lightly pencilled underlining and marginalia. A very good copy.

FIRST EDITION. De Kay (1792–1851), best remembered for his achievements in zoology, travelled to Istanbul with his father-in-law Henry Eckford, a noted American shipbuilder engaged to rebuild the Ottoman fleet following the Battle of Navarino; De Kay himself was briefly considered for the newly created position of American consul in Constantinople. The visit also coincided with the sweeping military and administrative reforms of Sultan Mahmud II (r. 1808–39), which under his son and successor Abdülmejid I became known as the Tanzimat. De Kay's account, "a very interesting work full of historical and political sketches and including a special chapter on the first treaty between the Porte and the US" (Blackmer), also contains lively descriptions of the neighbourhoods of Istanbul, its Armenian, Greek and Jewish communities, and public health issues.

Atabey 334; Blackmer 465; Weber 210.

£1,500

[120939]



15

DRU, Léon & Saint-Just, & Louis-Georges Mulot. [Patch label on front cover:] *Matériels & Outils de Sondages pour les mines & les colonies (Materials and Survey Tools for Mines and Colonies)*. Paris: Paulin Arrault Ingr. E.C.P., successeur; Bureaux & Ateliers de Construction, [c.1890]

Folio (430 × 335 mm). Contemporary presentation binding of brown half morocco, gilt lettered spine, marbled sides, patch label to front board, marbled endpapers. 21 original albumen prints (largest 213 × 291 mm, smallest 150 × 212 mm, average in the range 160 × 215 mm) mounted on linen-hinged heavy card mounts, all fully captioned in manuscript, and each with the company wet-stamp for Léon Dru beneath. A few scrapes and light abrasions, corners through, some minor restoration to the spine, front free endpaper chipped at fore-edge, mounts lightly browned and with some marginal finger-soiling, some minor fading of a few of the prints themselves, but the great majority retain good tone and definition.



A handsomely presented and apparently unique album of 21 striking original albumen prints showing test rigs and drilling machinery, largely for use in artesian exploration, assembled for one of the leading French engineering concerns of the period, Mulot & Dru, described by a contemporary as “acknowledged in France to be masters of the art of boring” (Louis Simonin, *Underground Life or, Mines and Miners*, 1869, p. 79).

François Élie Roudaire (1836–1885) was a French army officer and geographer who worked extensively in North Africa, particularly at the Tunisian salt lakes, the French chotts (derived from the Arabic *shatt*, meaning broad canal, estuary or lake). Léon Dru (1837–1904) was a French engineer and entrepreneur who, in partnership with his brother Saint-Just and fellow engineer Louis-Georges Mulot (1792–1872), instigated the drilling of numerous artesian wells in and around Paris.

The successor to the firm was Paulin Arrault (1847–1901), who completed the drilling of the well at Butte-aux-Cailles. In 1890 Arrault published *Outils et procédés de Sond-*

ages, which has been described as “one of the most elaborate, complete and attractive catalogues of pre-1900 well drilling tools and equipment ... in fact a textbook of water well drilling that listed all tools and equipment designed and manufactured by the publishing company [Arrault’s Bureaux & Ateliers de Construction, whose name appears on the front of the present album]” (John Edward Brantly, *History of Oil Well Drilling*, 1971, p. 190). All three men, Léon Dru, Louis-Georges Mulot and Paulin Arrault, were awarded the Légion d’honneur.

A remarkable record of 19th-century engineering endeavour – perhaps assembled for presentation to a senior member of the firm of Mulot & Dru or their successor, Paulin Arrault – and compiled to celebrate the breadth and reach of their achievement.

£12,750

[123046]





16

A photographic pioneer

16

DU CAMP, Maxime. *Égypte, Nubie, Palestine et Syrie: dessins photographiques recueillis pendant les années 1849, 1850 et 1851, accompagnés d'un texte explicatif et précédés d'une introduction.* Paris: Gide et J. Baudry, 1852

Folio (447 × 315 mm). Recent half brown cloth, marbled boards, original spine, brown hard-grained morocco laid down, title gilt direct, low flat bands with dotted roll gilt, double fillet panels to the compartments, new endpapers, original marbled free endpapers retained. 125 mounted original salt-prints, letterpress captions to mounting leaves and tissue-guards, 3 small engravings to the introductory text, double-page engraved plan of Karnak, single-page plans of Medinet-Habu and the island of Philae. Soundly bound, presenting well on the shelf, front hinge slightly cracked towards the head at the first blank, some foxing throughout, varying from light to moderately heavy but the prints themselves fairly lightly touched when at all, remains very good.

EXTREMELY RARE FIRST EDITION complete, illustrated with 125 salt prints from wet paper negatives (Blanquart-Evrard process) mounted one to a page. Maxime Du Camp's monumental survey, *Égypte, Nubie, Palestine et*

Syrie, was the first of its kind, the first travel album to be completely illustrated with photographs of archaeological monuments.

A young man of independent means, Du Camp learnt the craft of photography from Le Gray in 1849 in preparation for his second journey to North Africa. By the time he came to Abu Simbel in March 1850 to explore the rock-cut temples built by Ramesses II (reigned 1292–1225 BCE), Du Camp was thoroughly at ease with the medium.

With official backing from the French Government, and travelling in the company of the novelist Gustave Flaubert, Du Camp returned with over 200 paper negatives of the antiquities of Egypt and the Near East, of which 125 were published in the present work. The illustrations were produced at the photographic printing works of Louis-Désiré Blanquart-Évrard at Lille and their distinctive cool neutral tones are due to the prints being chemically developed rather than merely printed-out in sunlight. Distinguished as it was, Du Camp's photographic career was short-lived. After the completion of his magisterial survey of the antiquities of the Near East, he abandoned photography entirely in favour of literary pursuits.

£300,000

[124632]



*Deluxe issue with an original watercolour of
an Arab dhow*

17

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

Quarto. Loose as issued in original cream-coloured pictorial wrappers, with the original blue and black silvered chemise and slip case. Vignette title page printed in green and black, 45 colour illustrations (some full-page, one double page) by Fouqueray, coloured map. Spine of chemise sunned, both chemise and slip-case only a little rubbed. A very good copy.

FIRST AND LIMITED EDITION, NUMBER 16 OF 20 "EXAMPLAIRES DE TÊTE" INCLUDING AN ORIGINAL WATERCOLOUR (in this case, of an Arab dhow, dated "Egypte 1921") signed by the artist; the total edition was limited to 450 copies. *Escales d'Asie* describes a sailing voyage round the coast of Arabia. Beginning in Suez, Farrère and Fouqueray – who had previously collaborated on *Jonques et sampans* (1945), about their journey to China – travelled down the Red Sea, to Aden, then Muscat and up the Gulf to Basra.

Dominique Charles Fouqueray (1869–1956) studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris and specialised 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. His watercolours – in which he employs a broad and subtle palette – are impressionistic but with a fine eye for detail; they date from between 1918 and 1922. Claude Farrère (1876–1957) was a prolific author of novels with an exotic setting. In 1905 he won the Prix Goncourt for *Les Civilisés* (*The Civilized*), set in French Indochina. The preface is by the French naval officer Auguste Thomazi (1873–1959), who wrote a number of naval histories.

£16,000

[124839]

"Intelligent and well-informed"

18

FLOYER, Ernest Ayscoghe. *Unexplored Baluchistan. A Survey, with Observations Astronomical, Geographical, Botanical, etc., of a Route through Mekran, Bashkurd, Persia, Kurdistan, and Turkey*. London: Griffith & Farran, 1882

Large octavo. Original moderate yellow-green cloth, gilt lettered spine, front cover decorated in red and black with the pattern of a traditional Balochi fabric, black surface-paper endpapers. Fine



Woodburytype frontispiece portrait of the author with his Balochi servant, 4 tinted lithograph plates, 6 wood-engraved plates, one wood engraving in the text, folding engraved coloured map at end (showing the author's route). W. H. Smith's Subscription Library label to front pastedown. Spine neatly repaired at extremities, some foxing to frontispiece and title, short closed-tear to map, a few informed marginal pencillings, general signs of handling yet a good, clean, sound copy.

FIRST EDITION of this attractively illustrated and important work on Baluchistan. Floyer (1852–1903), a member of the Government Indo-European Telegraph Staff in the Gulf, explored Baluchistan between January 1876 and May 1877: as far north as Bampur and as far west as Bandar Abbas before crossing Persia via Kirman and Isfahan to Baghdad. In January 1878 he was posted to Egypt and appointed inspector-general of Egyptian telegraphs. “His observations and surveys, published as *Unexplored Baluchistan* (1882), describe a journey from Jask to Bampur, a tour in the Gulf, and a journey from Jask to Kerman via Angohran. There are appendices on dialects of western Baluchistan and on plants collected. The volume met with praise from contemporary reviewers and established his reputation as an explorer. It was republished in a new edition as recently as 1980 ... His contribution lay in his intelligent and well-informed descriptions of Egypt and particularly of Baluchistan, then little known to Europeans” (ODNB). The title is well-represented institutionally but decidedly uncommon commercially.

Not in Atabey or Ghani; Howgego III F22; Wilson p. 72.

£2,500

[124415]

19

FRANCKLIN, William. *Observations made on a Tour from Bengal to Persia, in the Years 1786–7. With a Short Account of the Remains of the Celebrated Palace of Persepolis; and other Interesting Events.* London: T. Cadell, 1790

Octavo (229 × 140 mm). Uncut in original blue paper boards, rebounded to style at an early date. “Wm Francklin’s” added in a contemporary hand to title. Marked overall, extremities worn, fore-edge tears to sigs. K3 and N1, the first touching one letter,



the second more extensive but all text intact, short nick to fore edge of K5, sigs. N7–8 charred along bottom edges, small hole to U3 costing a couple of letters either side, the sense still clear, quire X slightly spotted. A very good copy.

FIRST LONDON EDITION of the fullest account of Persian customs then published, “an important book” (Ghani), containing “much valuable and interesting information” (Lowndes). Francklin (1763–1839), the son of classical scholar and dramatist Thomas Francklin, forged a considerable reputation as an oriental scholar. In 1786 he obtained leave to travel to Persia with the aim of “improving himself in the knowledge of the Persian language, as well as to gain information of the history and manners of the nation” (author’s preface), and spent eight months as the guest of a Persian family in Shiraz. Ghani notes that “Francklin’s book was read by Byron ... [and that it is] also important because of the retelling of comments the author had heard about Karim Khan Zand [who ruled Iran 1751–1779] ... [he also] saw a full cycle of Ta’zīe during his stay in Shiraz”. On the outward journey he also visited Muscat, where had an audience with Khalfan, the agent of the Imam of Muscat. The *Observations* was his first book, and was originally published at Calcutta in 1798; that edition is now practically unobtainable, with only the Brooke-Hitching copy traced in commerce.

Arcadian Library 11608; Burrell 271; Ghani p. 138; Howgego I E8; Lowndes III p. 833; Wilson p. 74.

£1,250

[118292]



SECOND EDITION, same year as the first. Appointed a writer to the Bombay presidency in 1730, Fraser spent some ten years at the company's trading posts at Mocha in the Yemen and at Cambay and Surat, in western India. He had a great aptitude for languages and "not only mastered the vernacular languages used around the Arabian Sea, but took lessons in literary ones as well, in Avestan from Parsis, Sanskrit from Brahmans, and Persian from learned Muslims. He made a large collection of manuscripts, coins, and miniatures" (ODNB). Around 1740 he returned to England and worked up some of his material into the present book. "It was the first book in English treating of the Persian ruler Nadir Shah, 'the scourge of God', who had invaded India in 1737–8. It is important not only for a first-hand account of contemporary events probably written by William Cockill, who had served in Persia, but also for historical texts and original documents translated from Persian by Fraser", and includes as an appendix a catalogue of some of Fraser's collection of manuscripts, now in the Bodleian.

ESTC T86075.

£1,000

[124635]

Two albums assembled from the observational sketch-books of a highly talented French orientalist painter

21

GIRARDOT, Alexandre Antoine. Two albums recording nearly 40 years of life in Islamic North Africa. Algeria: 1830–67



20

FRASER, James. The History of Nadir Shah, formerly called Thamas Kuli Khan, the Present Emperor of Persia. To which is prefix'd a Short History of the Moghol Emperors. At the End is insert'd a Catalogue of about Two Hundred Manuscripts in the Persic and other Oriental Languages. London: W. Strahan, for the Author; and sold by G. Strahan and J. Brotherton [& 8 others in London], 1742

Octavo (200 × 123 mm). Contemporary speckled calf, raised bands to unlettered spine, double fillet border to boards in gilt, edges sprinkled red. Engraved folding frontispiece portrait, folding map. Engraved head- and tailpieces, initials. Calf worn and marked with a single knock to top edge of front board and some loss to lower rear board, joints partly split but holding, endpapers lightly tanned from turn-ins, armorial bookplate to front pastedown partially removed, a tiny ink mark to margin of p. 77, rear free endpaper loose, else a clean, wide-margined copy.

21



Two oblong folio albums (360 × 280 mm). Dark green shagreen, concentric panelling in blind, AG monogram gilt to the centre of the front boards. Accompanied by a photographic portrait of the artist c.1860. Housed in two burgundy flat-back boxes by the Chelsea Bindery. A total of 420 pages with more than 1,000 mounted drawings of various sizes, most of which are captioned, monogrammed and dated between 1840 and 1867. The albums just a little rubbed, some light restoration to head and tail of spines, to joints and board edges, the contents clean and sound, overall very good indeed.

The Paris-born artist Alexandre Antoine Girardot (1815–c.1877) enrolled at the École des Beaux-Arts on 6 October 1836. A student of Blondel, he exhibited regularly at the Salon between 1841 and 1848, submitting views of North African subjects. It is very possible that Girardot may have made his initial trip to Algeria at the time of the French invasion in 1830. Girardot would have been just 16 years old at the time, so it is unlikely that he retained any youthful sketches, but here he confidently reconstructs an ear-

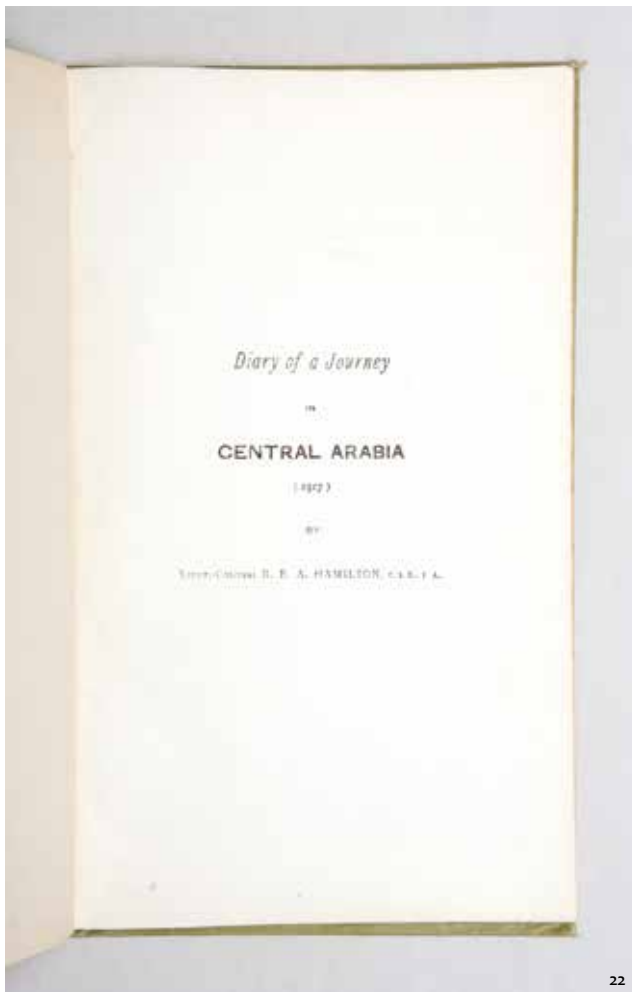
ly vision of the city to offer in contrast to its appearance in 1842, when the sketches were made. The inclusion of a rare portrait of Abdelkader, leader of the Algerian resistance, taken in 1852, and of Léon Roche, son of the mayor of Oran, interpreter to General Bugeaud, and “renegade” confidante to the emir, perhaps suggests a military or diplomatic context for Girardot’s presence in Algeria, a suggestion that is reinforced by his interior views of the English and Spanish consulates.

The albums are accompanied by a photographic portrait of the artist, depicting a well-dressed, solidly-built bourgeois gentleman. He is apparently missing his right arm. Examples of his oils are held in the collections of the Musée de l’Armée in Paris and the Musée Marey et des Beaux-Arts in Beaune.

A description of the artwork in these albums is available via our website or on request.

£95,000

[110595]



22

22

HAMILTON, R. E. A. *Diary of a Journey in Central Arabia (1917)*. [No place: for the Author, c. 1918]

Small folio, pp. [ii], 30 (paper watermarked "Original Cream Laid Kent"). Contemporary pale green buckram. Illustration in the text at p. 3 (small line drawing of an Arab well). Boards slightly bowed, a touch of wear to corners. A very good copy.

FIRST EDITION, privately printed and remarkably scarce: we have not been able to locate another copy in any institutional library, either in Britain and Ireland or internationally; only two copies have appeared at auction. The official version, which was printed for the British Government in May 1918, is of comparable scarcity: Copac cites only the copy in the India Office Records at the British Library.

Hamilton provides an important first-person account of private talks with Abdulaziz, giving a vital insight into his plans for the Al Saud just 13 years before the unification of Saudi Arabia. Hamilton's description of his route through north-western Najd is also of great value.

Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton (from 1934 Hamilton-Udny, 1871–1950), 11th Lord Belhaven and Stenton

(succeeded to the title 1920), was an Indian Army officer, before serving in Mesopotamia (1915–18) during the Great War, where he was mentioned in despatches. He is alluded to extensively by Philby in *The Heart of Arabia* (1922) and pictured in Arab garb, alongside Fahad of the Royal Bodyguard, photographed at Riyadh. Hamilton was Political Agent in Kuwait when he was chosen to be part of the British Mission to Riyadh, the capital of the Al Saud. It was his task to travel ahead of the other two officers, St John Philby and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cunliffe-Owen, and to engage Abdulaziz in preliminary discussions. Gertrude Bell refers to this "important mission" and that "their report had been received shortly before I left for Cairo" (see *Letters*, II p. 520). Hamilton was fully aware of his primary objective, "to discover a plan for his [Abdulaziz's] effective co-operation with us and the Shereef in the work of expelling the Turks from the Peninsula" (p. 19).

Hamilton builds a formidable picture of Abdulaziz and, importantly, of his ambitions for the creation of an "Empire of Arabia" controlled by the Al Saud. With some prescience, Hamilton stresses Abdulaziz's growing interest in the Ikhwan, a Wahhabi-revivalist movement which later spearheaded Al Saud expansion.

After three weeks and two days in Riyadh, Hamilton departed on 5 December with a pair of oryxes – gifts from Abdulaziz to George V. His account of the return journey is comparatively short, but not without interest, ending with his return to Kuwait, ill and exhausted, on 28 December.

£50,000

[124525]

23

HANSON, James, Captain. *Route of Lieutenant-General Sir Miles Nightingall, K.C.B. Overland from India*. In a series of letters. London: For T. Baker, 1820

Octavo (224 × 138 mm). Recent dark brown half morocco, matching marbled boards, black morocco label, single gilt rules framing the spine bands and to spine and corner edges, endleaves renewed, untrimmed. Folding map frontispiece of the route "across the desert from Kosseir to Khennah", 6 pages of musical notation at end ("Canzonetta. Arranged for two voices by Lady Torrens"), 2 pages in the text (pp. 106–07: "Arab Boat Songs on the Nile"). Lightly toned throughout, map bound in a little tightly and slightly offset onto title, but overall a very good, tall copy with the errata leaf.

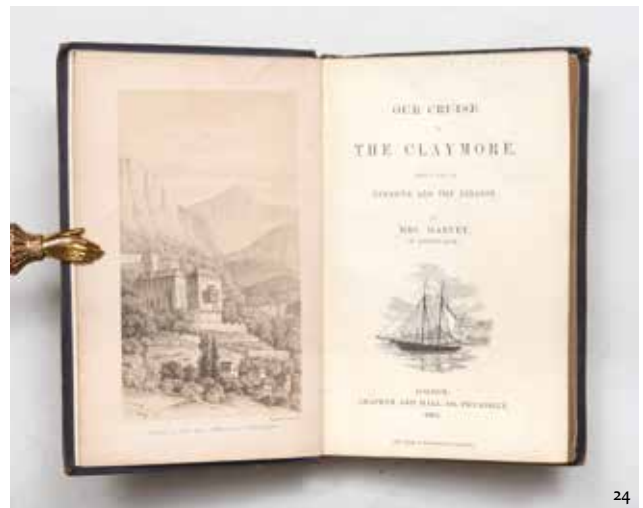
FIRST AND ONLY EDITION of this engaging and elusive account. Hanson – described on the title page as "Late Assistant Quarter-Master-General with the Field Army of the Madras Establishment" – acted as ADC to Sir Miles Nightingall, commander-in-chief of the Bombay Army, on his return home from India in 1819. The party sailed on the East Indiaman ship-sloop *Teignmouth* from Bombay to Suez via the Red Sea but were grounded on a sandbank in the Gulf of Aden. Having successfully re-floated they



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headed for Jeddah where they were welcomed by the Turkish governor, newly installed following the restoration of Ottoman rule in Egypt. Having taken advice from Henry Salt, consul-general in Egypt, they decided on an overland route across the desert that would take in the “most interesting and marvellous ruins” at Thebes. The map describes the route from Kosseir (modern day Quseir on the Red Sea) westwards inland to Kennah (Qena) on the Nile, just east of Dendera, passing ruined forts, “Hills having the appearance of Tombs” and “Sterile Desert – not a blade of Vegetation”. Hanson’s book is dedicated admirably to Lady Nightingall – Florentia Darell, daughter of Sir Lionel Darell, chairman of the East India Company – who underwent “fatigues, privations, and even dangers” with an admirable sangfroid and “characteristic cheerfulness”.

Decidedly uncommon – the 2-page subscribers’ list accounts for only 145 copies; Copac locates copies at seven British and Irish institutional libraries (Oxford, SOAS, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Cambridge, National Trust (Baddes-



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ley Clinton, Warwickshire), St Andrews); no further copies added by OCLC.

£1,500

[124141]

24

HARVEY, Annie Jane. *Our Cruise in the Claymore, with a Visit to Damascus and the Lebanon.* London: Chapman and Hall, 1861

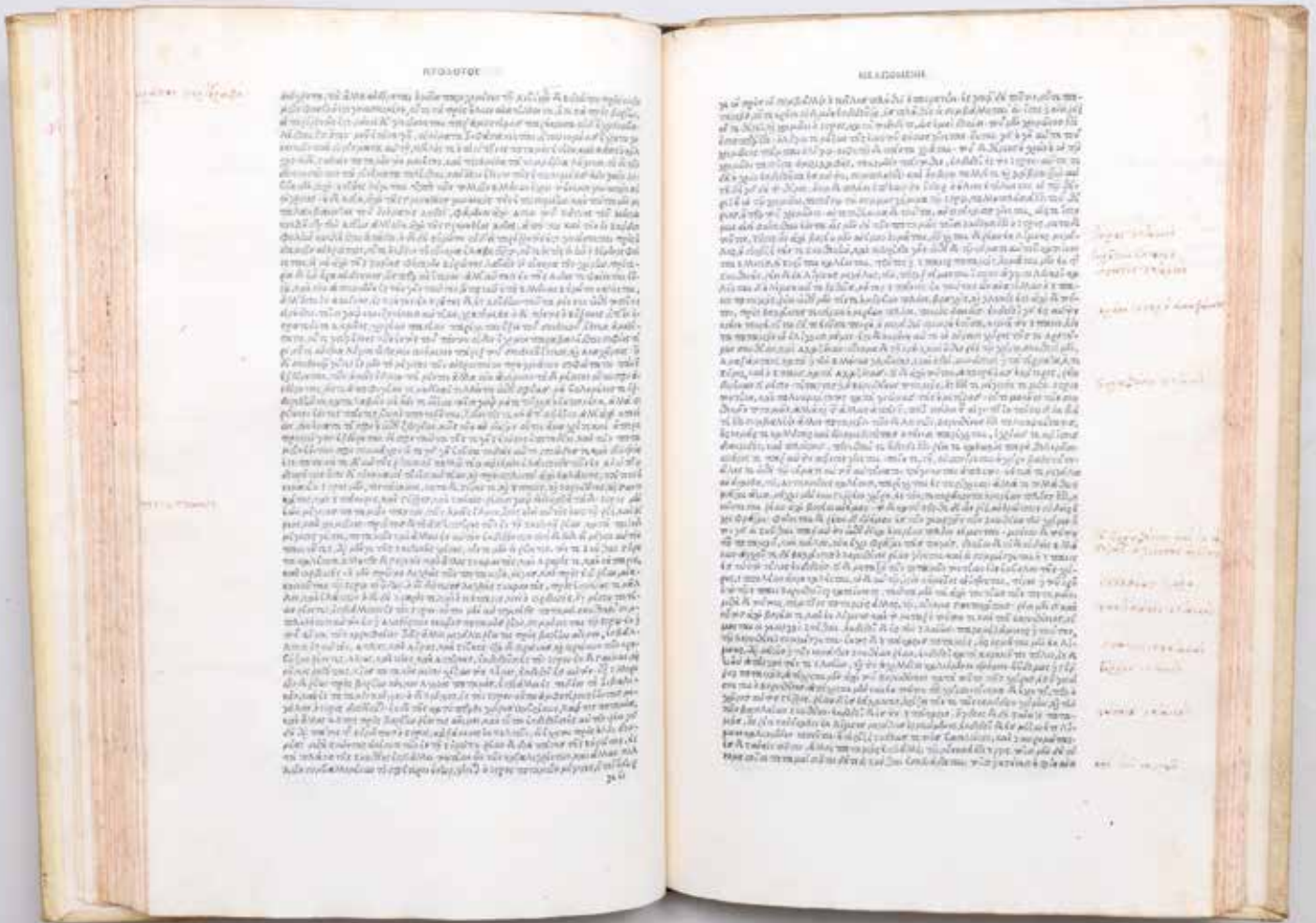
Octavo. Original dark blue zig-zag grained cloth, title gilt to the spine, elaborate panelling in blind to the boards, yellowish white surface-paper endpapers. Single-tint lithographic frontispiece and 7 other similar plates, engraved title-page vignette. Somewhat rubbed and soiled, some splitting and chipping head and tail of the spine, hinges cracked but holding, some pencilled annotations to the endpapers, plates browned as often, about very good.

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION. “An account of a cruise in 1860. Most of the work is concerned with Syria and Lebanon, but Mrs Harvey’s yacht also stopped at Santorini, to which she devotes an entire chapter, together with an illustration, as well as at Rhodes and Cyprus” (Blackmer). A fairly well-preserved and entirely honest copy of this uncommon account, enlivened by the excellent plates based on the author’s own sketches. Mrs Harvey is probably best known for her account of a visit to Constantinople and Circassia, *Turkish harems and Circassian homes*; she also wrote fiction under the pseudonym *Andrée Hope*.

Blackmer 790; Toy 969; not in Robinson, *Wayward Women*.

£500

[122903]



25

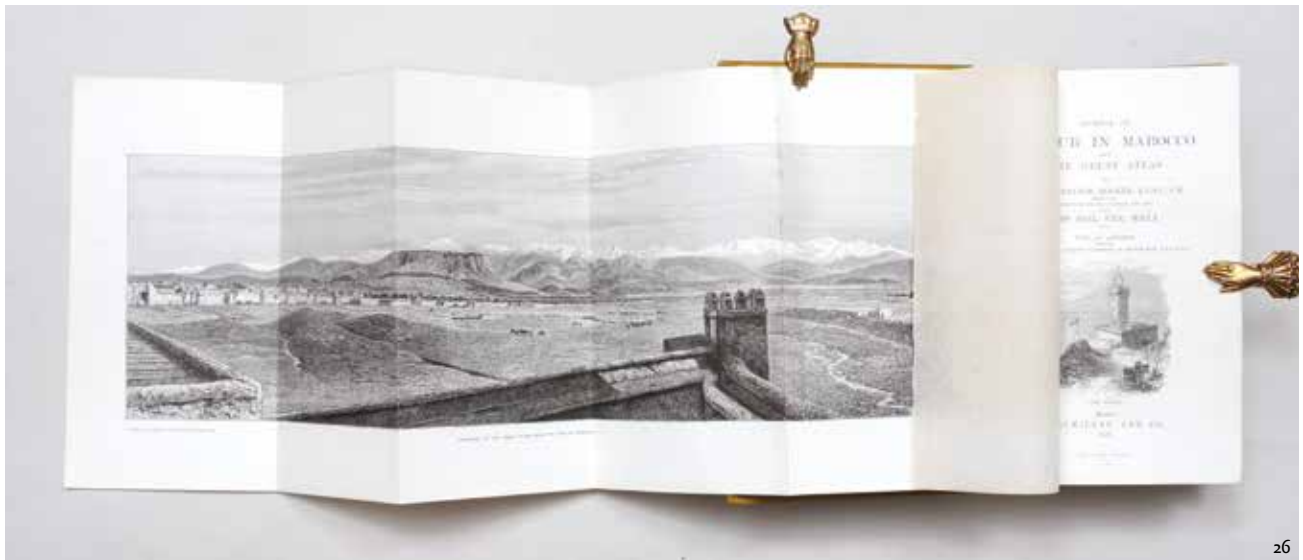
HERODOTUS. *Historiae*, in Greek. Venice: Aldus Manutius, September 1502

Folio (318 × 204 mm), 140 leaves, complete. 19th-century blind-stamped pigskin with Aldine device on sides, modern labels on spine, red speckled edges. Text in Greek and Latin, Aldine device on title and final leaf. Title and last leaf lightly soiled, tiny marginal wormhole in final 40 leaves, still an excellent copy, with early marginal annotations in Greek (some just trimmed), and with the later bookplates of Girolamo d'Adda (1815–1881) and Livio Ambrogio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS of Herodotus' history of the Persian Wars, one of the most important texts edited by the great scholar-printer-publisher himself. Herodotus had first been published in Lorenzo Valla's Latin translation. Aldus claims in the dedication that he corrected the text from multiple exemplars, one of the few instances where such a claim by him is justified and can be verified. He was the first to have access to the "Florentine" codices, where Valla had used the so-called Roman family of manuscripts for his translation. The printer's copy was discovered in Nuremberg by Brigitte

Mondrain in 1993 (*Scriptorium* 49 [1995], pp. 263–73). The Herodotus was designed to match the Aldine Thucydides of four months earlier: they share a paper stock, all types and the number of lines per page. "Certainly for the war itself his authority forms the basis of all modern histories; and, more





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than that, it is the stuff of legends. Herodotus is far more than a valuable source: always readable, his work has been quoted and translated ever since" (PMM).

Ahmanson–Murphy 50; Isaac 12782; Laurenziana 64; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 41; Renouard, Alde 35:8; Sansoviniana 67.

£35,000

[103246]

26

HOOKE, Joseph Dalton, & John Ball. *A Journal of a Tour in Marocco and the Great Atlas. With an Appendix including a Sketch of the Geology of Marocco, by George Maw.* London: Macmillan and Co., 1878

Octavo. Original diagonal-ribbed dark yellow cloth, spine lettered and decorated in gilt and black, decorative border to front board in black and rear board in blind, dark blue coated endpapers. Housed in a custom blue cloth slipcase. Folding panorama as frontispiece, folding geological cross-section, 6 plates, illustrations to the text, all wood-engraved, large folding map to rear. Very slightly rubbed, a few trivial marks to sides. An excellent copy.

FIRST EDITION, a crisp, fresh copy from the celebrated travel collection of Franklin Brooke-Hitching, with his pencilled initials to the initial blank. Hooker spent three months in Morocco in 1871, travelling with fellow naturalist John Ball, industrialist and amateur geologist John Maw, and a gardener from Kew named Crump. His "account of [Morocco's] botany and geology is one of the most important works that has been written on the country" (Playfair). Neate H109; Playfair 1275.

£1,250

[119306]



26



27

27

IBN AL-'AWWAM. [Arabic title:] *Kitab al-Filahah*. Libro de agricultura. Traducido al castellano y anotado por Don Josef Antonio Banqueri. Madrid: en la imprenta real, 1802

2 volumes, folio (307 × 200 mm) gathered and signed in fours. Contemporary tree sheep, spines gilt in compartments, red morocco labels (slightly amended with small onlays to read "Agricultura del moro"), marbled endpapers, red edges. Half-title to vol. II only, lacking in vol. I, text printed in two columns, in Spanish and Arabic. Joints rubbed, occasional spotting or light foxing, a few small stains, but generally crisp, a very good copy.

FIRST EDITION. Ibn al-'Awwam (in full, Abu Zakariya Yahya ibn Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn 'Al-'Awwam Al-Ishbili) was an Arab agriculturist who flourished at Seville in southern Spain in the later 12th century. His lengthy handbook is the most comprehensive treatment of the subject in medieval Arabic, and one of the most important medieval works on the subject in any language. He is the most renowned of all the Andalusí agronomists because his book was the first to be published and translated into a modern language. It was thus for a long time the only source of reference on medieval Andalusí agronomy. Moreover it is one of the few works of this genre that has come down to us more or less complete.

Ibn al-'Awwam appears to have been an aristocratic landowner, with personal practical experience of cultivation

and land management. He was well-read in the agricultural writings of his predecessors and cites information from as many as 112 authors, especially the *Geoponica* of Cassianus Bassus, the *Book of Nabataean Agriculture* attributed to Ibn Wahshiyya, and many Andalusian Arabic authors (the great majority to Ibn Bassal, Abu al-Khayr al-Ishbili or Ibn Hajjaj, all three of whom wrote books about agriculture in the later 11th century in southern Spain, copies of which have survived only partly and incompletely).

The work is divided into 34 chapters, the first 30 dealing with crops and the remaining four with livestock. A 35th chapter, on dogs, was apparently planned but no trace of it survives. The book describes the cultivation of 585 different plants, and gives cures for diseases of trees and vines, as well as diseases and injuries to horses and cattle.

The translator worked at the Royal Library in Madrid. In 1781 he sent a letter to his patron discussing this work, in which he stresses the importance of Ibn al-'Awwam as a source for learning about agricultural methods which could be applied in Spain. The introduction of Islamic methods of agriculture had a profound influence on Spanish cuisine, still detectable today.

PROVENANCE: Sir John Sinclair (1754–1835), Scottish politician and writer on agriculture (*Statistical Account of Scotland*) and finance (vol. 1 with his initialled note concerning the present work to front free endpaper and a note presenting the volume to him in Cadiz to verso of title). Later bookplate of the Royal Agricultural Society of England to front pastedown of vol. 2.

See *Arcadian Library*, p. 204.

£10,000

[94111]

An important work on medical diagnosis and treatment

28

IBN JAZLAH (Abu ali Yahya ibn Isa Ibn Jazla Al Baghdadi). *Taqwim al-abdan fi sihat al-insan fi tadbir al-a'm* (*Schedule of the Body*), signed by 'Ali ibn abi bakr al-katib al-hanafi. [Anatolia or Jazirah: AH 878/1473–74 CE]

Arabic manuscript on paper, consisting of 93 folios plus two fly-leaves, each with between 20 and 30 lines per page, written in black naskh script with important words and headings highlighted in red ink, set within red outlined tables, marginal index letters in red ink with later added pagination in black ink below, set in earlier tooled and gilded brown morocco binding, with a ogival central medallion, ropework spandrels and strapwork border, exceptionally decorated block-printed doublures with figures of angels set on floral ground. Folio 18.1 × 13.5cm. Ownership inscription from Safi al-din bin Muhammad al-gilani al-baghdadi who was a doctor in the holy city of Mecca.

This important medical text was composed during the golden age of Abbasid intellectual discovery. The intel-



lectual boom was in large part fuelled by interest in and the translating of classical Greek texts on areas as wide ranging as astronomy, philosophy and of course medicine. Much of the body of classical Greek knowledge was translated into Arabic by members of the oriental Christian communities who lived under Muslim rule. The author of this text comes directly from that mould, having been born a Nestorian Christian in Baghdad and later converting to Islam and rising to become the official physician of the Abbasid Caliph al-Muqtadi bi-Amr Allah (r. 1075–94 CE).

The text itself, which is dedicated to the Caliph al-Muqtadi bi-Amr Allah, is organised in a very practical way. It lists a series of some 352 illnesses separated into some 44 tables. The names and symptoms of a given illness are recorded on one page with the suggested courses of treatment listed on the facing folio. The practical nature of the text ensured that it became widely popular. This text was translated into Latin by the Jewish physician Faraj ibn Salem in Sicily in 1280 CE. The author Ibn Jazlah became known in the West under his Latinized name Buhahylyha Bingezla. This present copy shows that his knowledge had travelled from the Abbasid heartlands in Iraq to Egypt where it was still valued at the Mamluk court some three centuries later.

Another probably 15th-century copy of this work is in the collection of the Bodleian Library (Savage-Smith, Emily, *A New Catalogue of Arabic Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library*, University of Oxford, Vol. I: Medicine, Oxford, 2011, pp. 573–5,

no. 161.) For a slightly later copy of this same work with a detailed description in Arabic of the contents dated to 2 Muharram AH 994/24 December 1585 CE see Serikoff, Nikolai, *Arabic Medical Manuscripts of the Wellcome Library: A Descriptive Catalogue of the Haddad Collection*, Leiden 2005, pp. 123–131. Two further copies are in the Chester Beatty Library and two are also in the collection of the British Library.

A very closely related binding with block printed figural doublures is attributed by David James to Anatolia or Jazirah c.1250–1350 CE, (James, David. *The Master Scribes*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1992, no. 48 pp. 196–97). A binding with very closely related medallions on the front and back plates and doublures decorated in the same fashion that are however not figural, is in the collection of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris (Guesdon, Marie-Genevieve, & Vernay-Nouri, Annie. *L'art du livre arabe du manuscrit au livre d'artiste*, Bibliothèque nationale de France, 2001, no. 108, p. 148). The binding in the Bibliothèque nationale is catalogued as being original to a manuscript dated to 1153 CE.

PROVENANCE: Hagop Kevorkian Collection, sold Sotheby's 18 April 1983, lot 68; Mohamed Makiya Collection (1914–2015).

Arberry, A., *A Handlist of the Arabic Manuscripts*, Vol. VII, Dublin, 1964, p. 96; Baker, Colin (ed.), *Guide to the Arabic Manuscripts in the British Library*, London, 2001, pp. 360–1.

£32,500

[124655]



29

29

IBN TAGHRIBIRDI, Abu'l-Mahasin Yusuf. [Arabic title.] *Maured Allatafet, seu Rerum Aegyptiacarum annales.* Cambridge: J. Archdeacon for the University, and sold at the shops of B. White and Sons, London, J. & J. Merrill, Cambridge; J. Fletcher, and J. Cooke, Oxford, 1792

Quarto (222 × 176 mm). Rebound to style in half calf preserving the original early 19th century dark red morocco label, marbled sides, speckled edges, endleaves renewed. A very good, wide-margined copy, complete with the errata leaf.

FIRST EDITION of this noted history of Egypt from the Fatimid conquest to the mid-15th century. Ibn Taghribirdi (c. 1410–1470) was the son of a Mamluk amir and himself a close companion of a son of Sultan Jaqmaq (r. 1438–53). His work is generally critical of the Shi'ite Fatimids and apologetic with regard to the Sunni Mamluks; together with his predecessors al-Qalqashandi and al-Maqrizi he is considered one of the most important chroniclers of the Mamluk era. He is best remembered for a multi-volume chronicle entitled *al-Nujum al-Zahirah*, printed 1851–62, but the present text, *Mawrid al-Latafah* ("Source of Sweetness") was his first to be published. The Arabic text is accompanied by a Latin translation and extensive notes by Joseph Dacre Carlyle (1758–1804), who, during his residence at Cambridge, "profited from the instructions of a native of Baghdad, who passed in Britain under the name David Zamio. As a result, Carlyle became so proficient in oriental



30

languages that he was appointed professor of Arabic on the resignation of Dr Craven in 1795" (ODNB).

Gay 2073; Ibrahim-Hilmy II, p. 25; Schnurrer 184.

£1,250

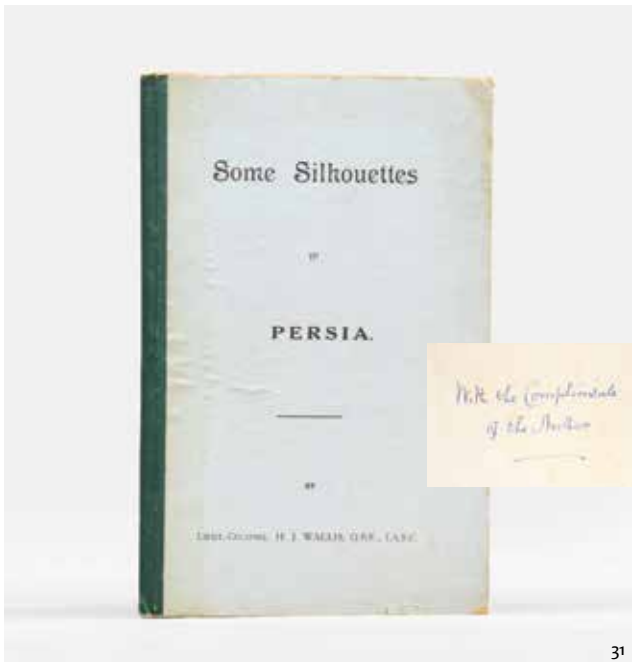
[116745]

30

IKBAL ALI SHAH, Sirdar. *Westward to Mecca. A Journey of Adventure through Afghanistan, Bolshevik Asia, Persia, Iraq & Hijaz, to the Cradle of Islam.* London: H. F. & G. Witherby, 1928

Octavo. Original moderate yellow-green cloth, title gilt to the spine, double panel in blind to the front board. Photogravure frontispiece, and 10 other similar plates. A little rubbed, corners bumped, spine sunned, top quarter of the front free endpaper excised, half-title correspondingly foxed, text-block lightly browned, but overall very good.

FIRST EDITION of this interesting and uncommon travelogue. Ikbali Shah was an Indian-Afghan author and diplomat who came to Britain as a young man to complete his education in Edinburgh, where he married the Scots author



31

Morag Murray. He travelled widely undertaking assignments from the British Foreign Office, and became the publicist of a number of Eastern statesmen, King Abdullah of Jordan, Atatürk and the Aga Khan, writing popular biographies of these last two. He was also an active promoter of Sufism as a potential bridge between East and West, writing extensively on the subject and teaching Sufi “classes”, an area in which he was succeeded and superseded by his son Idries Shah.

Macro 1272.

£850

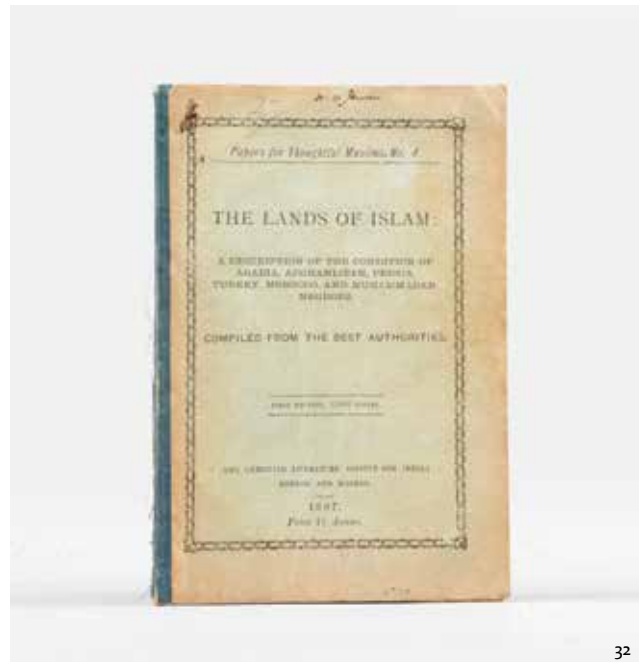
[122886]

31

(IRAN.) WALLIS, Henry Jocelyn Kennedy. *Some Silhouettes in Persia.* Lahore: Printed at the “Civil and Military Gazette” Press, 1926

Octavo, 57 pp. Original pale blue printed boards, green cloth spine. Light wear to extremities, minor cockling of paper on front board, slight bump to top fore-corner of letterpress. A very good copy.

FIRST AND SOLE EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed “With the Compliments of the Author” on the front free endpaper; pencilled ownership inscription of J. G. Watt on facing pastedown. Rare: not in Copac; OCLC cites only University of Texas at Austin. In 1921–22 Wallis was military attaché and then consul at Meshed (modern day Mashhad), in the north-eastern corner of Iran near the border with Turkmenistan, at a time when “Anglo-Soviet rivalries in eastern Iran ... gave a new dimension to the Great Game” (Pirouz Mojtahed-Zadeh, *Small Players in the Great Game: the settlement of Iran’s eastern borderlands and the creation of Afghanistan*, 2004, p. 117). The present work – originally published in the *Journal of the Indian Army Service Corps* – is an engaging se-



32

ries of reflections on Persian life, literature and manners, including pieces on the fourgon (the “four-wheeled, springless wagon ... a marvel of primitive engineering”), the sarai, the camel, the Persian garden, and, naturally in light of the Great Game, mentions of “the Bolsheviks”.

£650

[120280]

32

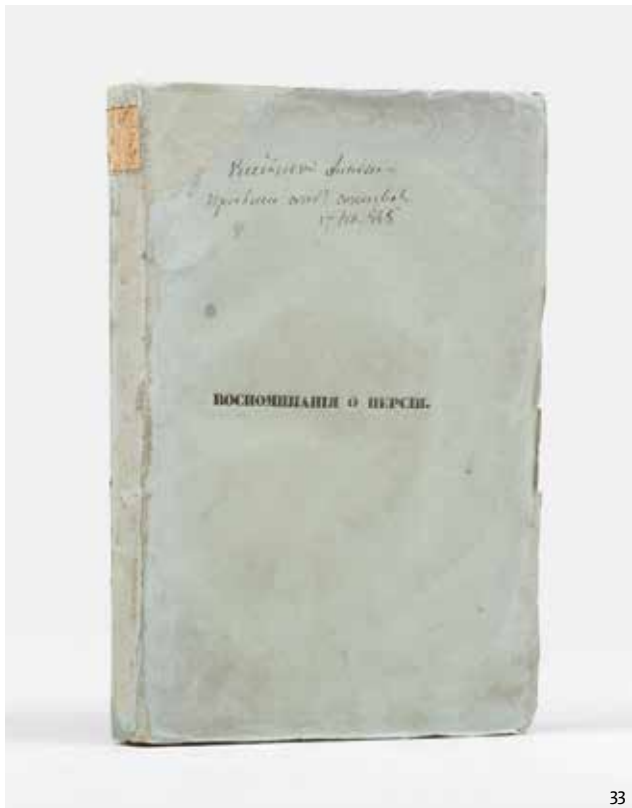
(ISLAM.) *The Lands of Islam. A Description of the Condition of Arabia, Afghanistan, Persia, Turkey, Morocco, and Muhammadan Negroes.* London & Madras: the Christian Literature Society for India, 1897

Small octavo. Original flexible green paper boards printed in black, green cloth backstrip. Wood-engraved frontispiece view of Mecca, similar illustrations to the text, including maps. Variably sunned overall, backstrip slightly frayed, small ink-stain and contemporary ownership inscription (W[illiam] Jensen) to slightly creased front board, a few small superficial chips to paper on rear, contents toned, the occasional faint stain. A very good copy.

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION, the fourth and final instalment in the publisher’s “Papers for Thoughtful Muslims” series. Rare: only the British Library copy in Britain and four in North America (of which one is bound up with the other three titles). The print-run is stated as 3,000 copies, but most of these would appear to have perished in the inhospitable conditions of the subcontinent. The compiler remains anonymous, but there are extensive quotations from Stanley Lane Poole on Turkey, Frederick Lugard on Africa, William Wilson Hunter on the “defective education” of Muslims, and William Muir on Islamic law.

£575

[120556]



33

33

KORF, Feodor Feodorovich. *Vospominaniya o Persii, 1834–1835* (Reminiscences of Persia). St Petersburg: Guttenberg, 1838

Octavo. Original pale blue printed wrappers. Wrappers rubbed, soiled and chipped, now restored at the spine, and small piece missing from the front panel in-filled, small ink-stamp removed from the title page, pale toning throughout, but overall very good.

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY, with the author's inscription in ink to the front panel of the wrappers; "To the Russian Academy, presented by the Author, 17 Nov. 1838"; uncommon, with just six locations world-wide. The book was never translated or republished in Russia.

The author, Russian writer and journalist Fyodor Korf (1803–1853), describes his service as Second Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Tehran 1834–5, under count Ivan Simonich (1794–1851), Russian plenipotentiary in Persia 1832–8. Korf went to Tabriz (north-western Iran), the residence of Mohammad Mirza Qajar (1808–1848), at the time heir to the throne, travelling via Georgiyevsk (modern-day Stavropol Krai in the North Caucasus), Yekaterinodar (Krasnodar), Vladikavkaz, Tiflis (Tbilisi), Erevan, and Nakhchivan. When Mohammad ascended to the throne as shah, Korf followed him to Teheran, after six months returning to Russia via Tabriz. Overall Korf was

not impressed by the country; "When I crossed the Persian border, nobody asked me for my passport, nobody cared who I was, where I came from or went and why, that is not fashionable here. I have to confess that this first, disorderly impression, when I got to know Persia, was not very favourable for the country. Disorder! Can there be anything worse than disorder?" (p. 78).

The book contains telling anecdotes of court life including an account of Korf's official audience with the shah, together with tales of his grandfather and predecessor Fathali Shah Qajar (1772–1834), his father, crown prince of Persia Abbas Mirza (1789–1833), and of Sir John Campbell (1799–1870) British Envoy to Persia 1830–5. Korf also recounts the details of court machinations attending the succession, the unsuccessful coup d'état by Ali Mirza Qajar, Fathali's son, and of the removal and execution of Mirza Abu'lg-Qasem Qa'em-Maqam Farahani, the prime minister, on the shah's direct orders in 1835. There are topographical notes on Tabriz and environs, Quazvin, Tiflis, Yerevan, and much on the sights of Teheran – the shah's palace, city bazaars, canals, caravanserais, the ruins of the house of Alexander Griboyedov, Russian ambassador to Persia who was murdered by the mob in Teheran in 1829 following the ratification of the punitive Treaty of Turkmenchay, concluding the Russo-Persian War of 1826–8 – together with observations on Russo-Persian trade, the Persian army, native medicine, the celebration of public holidays (Nowruz, Kurban Bayrami, Mourning of Muharram) and the epidemic of plague and cholera in Teheran and Tebriz.

£6,000

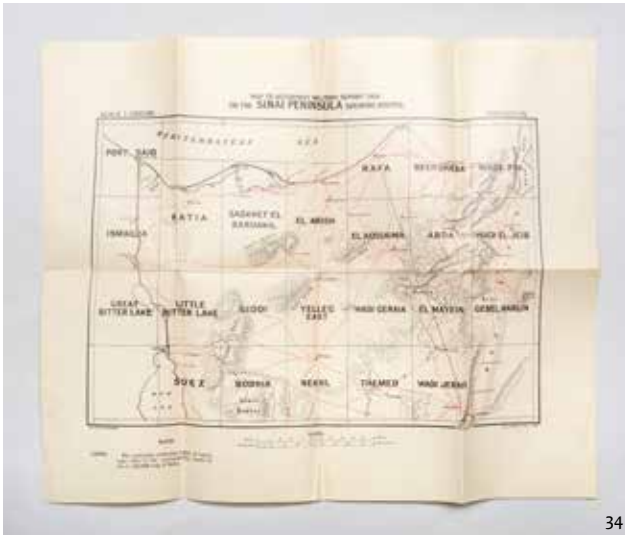
[121850]

34

[LAWRENCE, T. E.] *Military Report on the Sinai Peninsula. (With Notes on the Turkish Frontier Districts and the Wadi Araba.)* Route Reports, Report, &c. Prepared by the General Staff, War Office. London: Harrison & Sons, 1914

Large sextodecimo (190 × 124 mm). Original buff card wrappers, lettered in black to front. Housed in a terracotta quarter morocco solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. Folding 2-colour map to end-pocket. Spine chipped at extremities, wrappers spotted, "59" inscribed to front wrapper in blue pencil, contents clean: an excellent copy of a fragile publication.

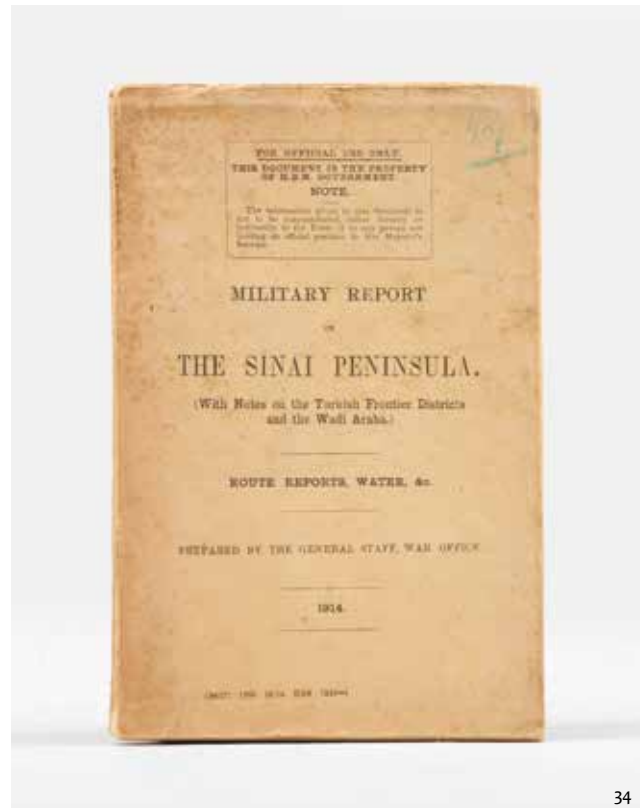
FIRST EDITION OF LAWRENCE'S FIRST SOLE-AUTHORED BOOK, ONE OF THE BLACK TULIPS IN HIS CANON, with no copies in auction records, two in British and Irish institutional libraries (Durham and the Ministry of Defence Library), and four in libraries world-wide (the Huntington and three libraries in Australia); the British Library has two copies of the map and another copy of a 1916 reprint. Marked "for official use only", a number in the



34

imprint slug suggests that 1,700 copies were printed, but judging from the rate of survival it is likely that the majority of run was never issued and subsequently pulped, probably because until 1916 the Egyptian Expeditionary Force was occupied with defending the Suez Canal from irregular Ottoman and German raids (and often simply the threat thereof). It was only with the appointment of Lieutenant-General Archibald Murray as EEF commander-in-chief that it was decided that “going on the offensive and seizing control of the Sinai Peninsula from the Ottoman Turks” would be the best strategy of securing the canal (“Sinai Campaign”, *New Zealand History*, online). A pencilled number to the front wrapper of this copy indicates that it was copy number 59.

From January to February 1914 Lawrence was with Leonard Woolley in the Negev, conducting a clandestine military survey under archaeological cover, the results of which were published as *The Wilderness of Zin*. After returning to England, and being refused enlistment into the army owing to his height, he joined the Geographical Section of the General Staff in London as a second lieutenant. When the Ottoman Empire entered the war at the end of October he expected to leave immediately for Egypt, but was first required to compile a road report on Sinai at the request of Lord Kitchener, even though he had never visited the peninsula’s southern reaches, and expressed his reservations in a characteristic letter to archaeologist E. T. Leeds: “I’m writing a report from the military point of view of a country I don’t know, and haven’t visited yet ... One of the minor terrors is, that later on I’m to ... guide myself over the country with it” (Wilson). The report took Lawrence a month to complete and contained details of wells, gradients, telephone lines, Turkish outposts and much other information. Although it contained only imperfect information on the recently constructed Ottoman road network, it was “the major resource for commanders and staff



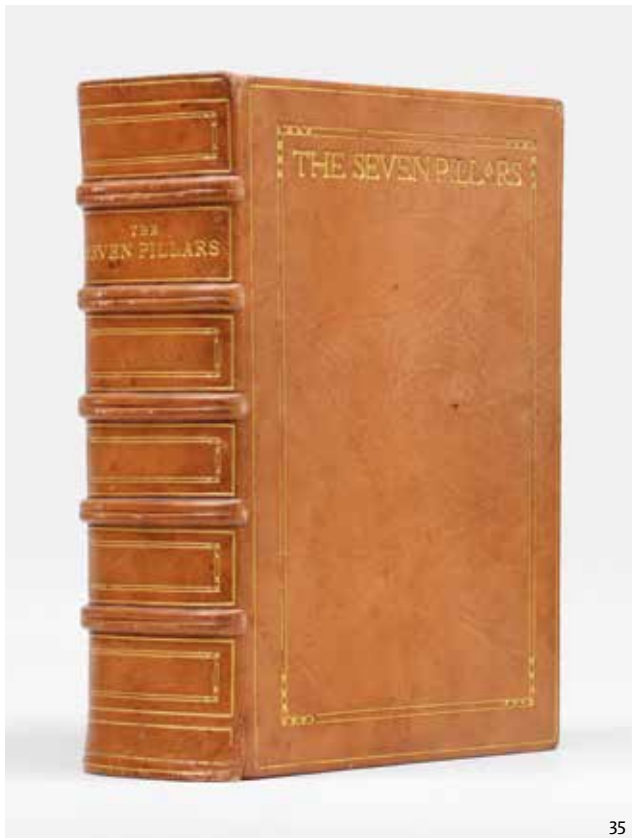
34

officers” in the EEF and was later recalled by intelligence officer Walter Gribbon as “the most comprehensive and up-to-date” British handbook on Sinai at that time (Goldstone, *Aaronsohn’s Maps: The Untold Story of the Man who might have created Peace in the Middle East*, p. 132). Lawrence finally travelled to Cairo in December, and at the age of 26 was the youngest member of Gilbert Clayton’s Department of Intelligence, the precursor to the Arab Bureau. After the capture of Akaba in 1917 Lawrence, as he had predicted, relied on his own report to make the 160-mile journey back to Suez.

O’Brien Aoo9; Wilson, T. E. *Lawrence* [catalogue for 1988–9 exhibition at the National Portrait Gallery], 83.

£14,750

[120371]



35

The Cranwell edition, one of 170 complete copies, with associated correspondence between Lawrence and his subscriber

35

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

Quarto (250 × 188 mm). Original tan morocco gilt, gilt-lettered and ruled, edges gilt, by Sangorski & Sutcliffe. Housed in a custom quarter green morocco box. 66 plates, including frontispiece portrait of Feisal by Augustus John, many in colour or tinted, 4 of them double-page, by Eric Kennington, William Roberts, Augustus John, William Nicholson, Paul Nash and others; 4 folding linen-backed coloured maps (that is, 2 maps duplicated, rather than the 3 maps mistakenly called for by O'Brien); 58 illustrations in text, one coloured, by Roberts, Nash, Kenning, Blair Hughes-Stanton, Gertrude Hermes and others; historiated initials by Edward Wadsworth printed in red and black. Provenance: Nancy Campbell, the original subscriber, her bookplate on flyleaf, together with correspondence from T. E. Lawrence, Manning Pike, and Pierce C. Joyce; Barbara Hutton (1912–1979) heiress to Frank Winfield Woolworth, ownership inscription on flyleaf: “Barbara Haugwitz-Reventlow 1941”.

ONE OF THE CRANWELL OR SUBSCRIBER'S EDITION OF 211 COPIES, THIS ONE OF 170 “COMPLETE COPIES”, INSCRIBED BY LAWRENCE ON P. XIX “Complete copy. I.XII.26 TES”, WITH HIS

Victory	p. 75	line
A camel ambulance	p. 91	line
The prophet's tomb	p. 92	line
A reluctant shepherd (p. 179)	p. 110	line
Suppliants	p. 115	line
Male and female (p. 499)	p. 119	line

Complete copy.
1:711-26 TES.

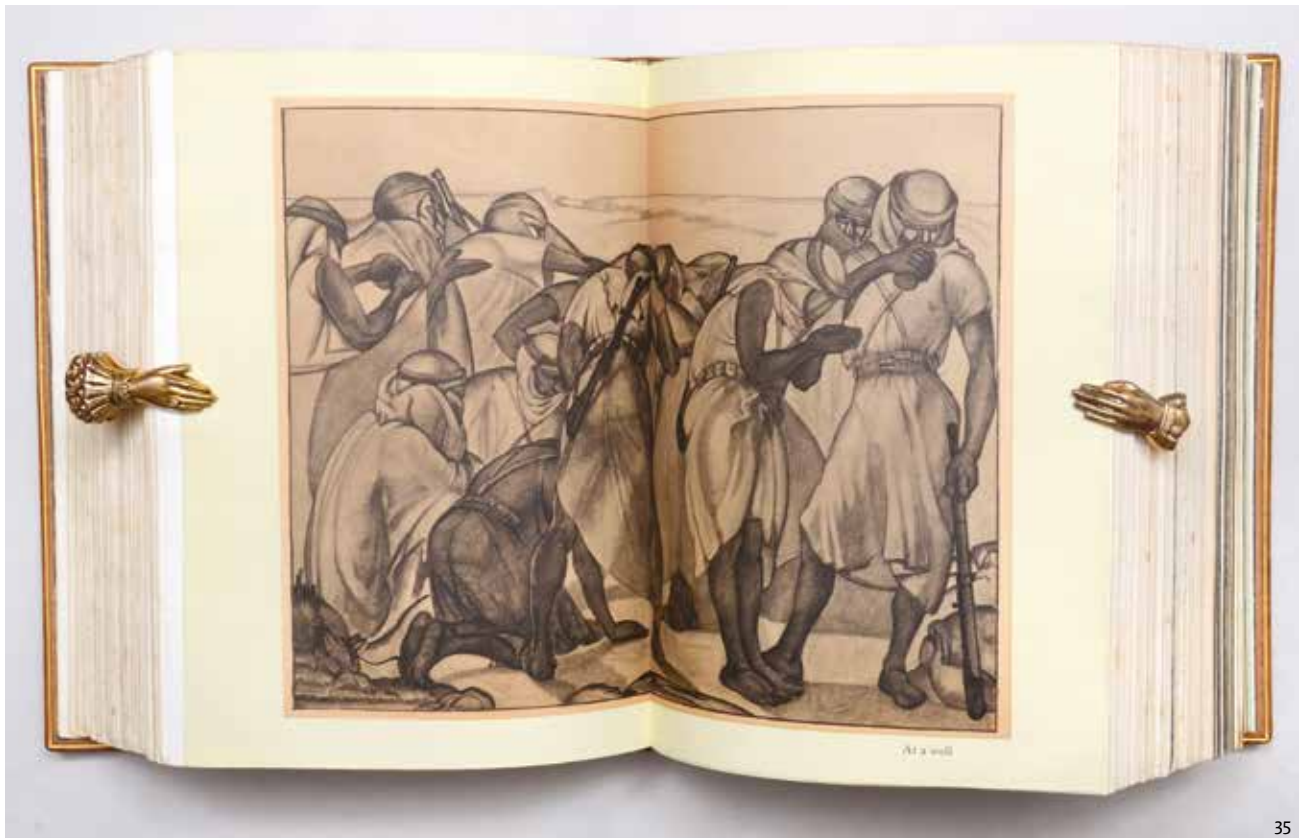
35

manuscript correction to the illustration list, a “K” identifying Kennington rather than Roberts as the artist responsible for “The gad-fly”; page XV mispaginated as VIII; and with neither the two Paul Nash illustrations called for on pages 92 and 208, nor the Blair Hughes-Stanton wood engraving illustrating the dedicatory poem, which is found in only five copies. However, it does include the “Prickly Pear” plate, not called for in the list of illustrations.

This handsome and beautifully preserved copy is accompanied by a clutch of related correspondence concerning Lawrence’s “big book” from the original subscriber, Mrs Colin Campbell. Nancy Leiter, daughter of the Chicago financier and philanthropist Levi Z. Leiter, had married Major Colin Powys Campbell, formerly Central Indian Horse, in 1904. Nancy’s elder sister Mary was married to Lord Curzon and her younger sister Daisy became Countess of Suffolk, making them three of the most prominent “Dollar Princesses” of the period.

a) **LAWRENCE, T. E.** Autograph letter signed (“Yours very truly, T. E. Shaw, used to be Lawrence”), dated Cranwell, Lincolnshire, England, 16 September 1926. Two pages, recto and verso of a single octavo leaf, with the original mailing envelope addressed in Lawrence’s hand. Lawrence is plainly trying to win a subscriber, but his tone is almost hostile and disparaging of his own book: “owing to a misunderstanding, I had to offer to accept two clients of Messrs Sotheran as subscribers for the limited edition of my reprinted war-book ... Sotherans in reply gave me your name and another. I have delayed to write until the date of publication was reasonably certain. ... It will not inconvenience me in the least (quite the contrary!) if you decide not to take your copy. The book costs thirty guineas: is very long, and rather dull”.

b) **JOYCE, Pierce C.** Two substantial autograph letters signed from Colonel Joyce, a friend of Mrs Campbell and her late husband, and a key player in the Arab Revolt. Joyce was a Boer War veteran, and was on staff at Cairo from 1907. “Joyce took command of the British base at Rabegh in December 1916 and would later command at Aqaba. From here he became the main logistical organiser of logistical arrangements for Lawrence’s expeditions into Syria and Palestine. Joyce was later appointed as head of the British Military Mission to the Northern Arab Army” (Murphy, *The Arab Re-*



35

volt 1916–18, p. 17). The first letter was written from Baghdad, 28 December 1925, 8 pages with original envelope: “A man just from England came in to see us yesterday & tells me he hears Lawrence is about to destroy all existing copies of his book & rewrite it again this year or next – worse than ever!” Joyce also tells Mrs Campbell about the forthcoming book, and how he wrote to Lawrence “and demanded a copy of his book as being his chief supporter in the Arabian gamble”.

Joyce figures prominently in *Seven Pillars* and there is a portrait of him by Dobson, which Joyce disliked, as he notes in the second letter dated Galway, 12 October 1927, 3 pages: “I should like to kill Frank Dobson for his Hogarthian drawing of myself & yet when I met him the other day the homicidal initiative was lacking! ... I love your enthusiasm over ‘The Seven Pillars,’ if you could only have seen nature’s setting to the pictures he paints in his beautiful English it would have been the ideal”.

c) **PIKE, Roy Manning, printer of the 1926 *Seven Pillars*.** Two letters, signed (“Manning Pike”), from London, the first a typed letter, 8 [August] 1927, one page, about shipping; the second, an autograph letter, 15 August 1927, one page, enclosing a second copy of *Some Notes on the Writing of the Seven Pillars of Wisdom* by T. E. Shaw (O’Brien Ao39, 200 copies), present here, and discussing the customs declaration for *Seven Pillars* at 30 guineas.

d) **CAMPBELL, Nancy.** Two manuscript drafts: the first a two-page letter, signed (“N. Campbell, Mrs. Colin Campbell”) to T. E. Lawrence (“Sir”), Campbell Ranch, Goleta, California, 30 October [1926], writing of her excitement at being a subscriber – “Thank you very much for allowing me to have the privilege of subscribing”; the second a three-page autograph letter signed (“N.C.”) to Messrs Manning Pike, on letterhead of the Drake Hotel, Chicago, undated, arranging shipping of her copy of *Seven Pillars*.

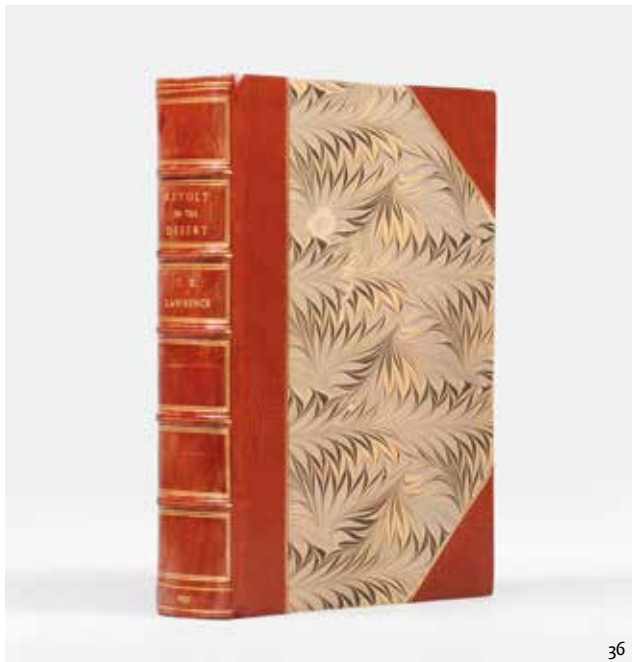
Clements, p. 49 (stating that “only about 100 copies were produced at 30 guineas each”); O’Brien Ao40.

£75,000

[92941]



35



36

36

LAWRENCE, T. E. *Revolt in the Desert*. London: Jonathan Cape, 1927

Quarto (255 × 195 mm). Later 20th-century brown half morocco with marbled paper-covered boards, gilt lettered direct to spine, spine gilt to compartments within raised bands, double gilt rules to covers, top edge gilt. Coloured portrait frontispiece, 10 coloured plates, 8 black and white plates, 1 folding map at the end. Spot of abrasion to head of spine, light rubbing to covers, marking to fore edge of text block, endpapers slightly cockled. A very good copy.

FIRST EDITION, LARGE PAPER ISSUE, number 230 out of an edition of 315. The costs for production of the 1926 *Seven Pillars of Wisdom* had ballooned to such an extent that Lawrence was contemplating selling either his library or some of his property to clear the debt. Eventually he settled on the publication of an abridgement, undertaken in 1926 by Lawrence himself with the help of some of his fellow servicemen, an earlier attempt by Edward Garnett having been set aside. Published in March 1927 in Great Britain and America, in both limited and general issues, three impressions were soon sold out and two more quickly added. The profits from this publication made the fortunes of the Cape publishing house.

O'Brien A101.

£1,500

[121780]

37

LAWRENCE, T. E. *Seven Pillars of Wisdom. A Triumph*. London: Jonathan Cape, 1935

Large octavo. Finely bound by the Chelsea Bindery in terracotta morocco, titles to spine gilt, Eric Kennington's crossed swords blocked



37

to front board gilt, twin rule to turn-ins, Cockerell endpapers, gilt edges. With 4 maps and 54 other illustrations. A fine copy.

FIRST TRADE EDITION, first impression, published by Cape immediately following Lawrence's death. It is O'Brien's so-called "Third English Edition", following the *Oxford Times* trial edition of 1922 (eight copies only), and the 1926 Cranwell edition (see item 35).

O'Brien A042.

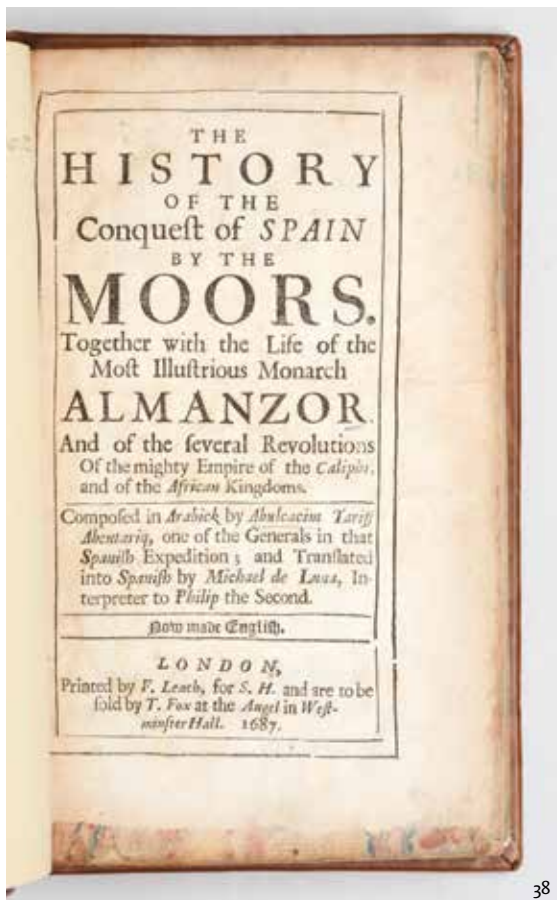
£1,375

[121337]

38

LUNA, Miguel de. *The History of the Conquest of Spain by the Moors. Together with the Life of the most Illustrious Monarch Almanzor. And of the Several Revolutions of the Mighting Empire of the Caliphs, and of the African Kingdoms. Composed in Arabick by Abulcacim Tariff Abentariq, one of the Generals in that Spanish Expedition. Now made English*. London: printed by F. Leach, for S. H. and are to be sold by T. Fox, 1687 Octavo (186 × 110 mm). Recent calf to style, raised bands within blind rules to spine, gilt-lettered red label, decorative panelling to boards in blind, marbled edges, matching endpapers. Bookplate of Wriothesley Russell (1680–1711), 2nd Duke of Bedford to title verso. Light browning, occasional mild spotting or soiling, original edge-marbling encroaching along foot of title, sigs. [A5–6] slightly loose at top cord, [A5] chipped at upper outer corner, the text unaffected. Very good.

FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH of the first part (all published) of Miguel de Luna's *Verdadera historia del rey Don Rodrigo* (1592–1600), itself purportedly translated from an Arabic source, but in fact an original composition.



38

Luna's account of the Arab conquest of Spain to the year 761 is now appreciated as an important, essentially literary document from the age of Cervantes, who knew the work. Luna (c.1545–1615) was a physician and court interpreter of Morisco descent. In attributing authorship to an Arab writer he was following what was already an established tradition in post-Reconquista Spain. His account is also notable for contrasting the cruelty of the Visigoths with the virtue and tolerance of their Arab successors.

This is the issue with S.H. in the imprint and the dedicatory epistle signed with initials M.T.; a variant imprint the same year had S.H. removed and the epistle signed Matt. Taubman, presumably the City poet and satirist (d.1690?). A second edition appeared in 1693, with fewer prelims. Scarce: nine copies of this imprint traced in UK libraries, nine worldwide (four copies in total traced for the variant).

Wing L3484A; Arcadian Library 9314 for the second edition (erroneously described on p. 267 as the third edition of the 1627 edition, which comprises extracts from the second part).

£1,500

[120934]

39

MADDEN, R. R. *The Mussulman*. In three volumes. London: Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, 1830



39

3 volumes, octavo. Uncut in original blue paper boards, drab paper backstrips, printed paper spine labels. Vol. I with loss of fabric at foot of spine, a little wear to spine of vol. III, labels dulled and a little chipped, remains of black sealing wax on pastedowns. A surprisingly good copy, sound, clean and crisp, with the two leaves of publisher's advertisements at the end of vol. II.

FIRST AND SOLE EDITION of this uncommon three-decker novel, decidedly elusive in commerce. Richard Robert Madden (1798–1886) was born and privately educated in Dublin and studied medicine in Paris, Naples, and St George's Hospital, London. "While in Italy he became acquainted with Lady Blessington and her circle, and acted as correspondent of the *Morning Herald*. Between 1824 and 1827 he travelled in the Levant, visiting Smyrna, Constantinople, Crete, Egypt, and Syria; he published an account of his travels in 1829" (ODNB). In the 1830s he was part of Lady Blessington's circle of "the most distinguished men of intellect" at Gore House, Kensington, and in 1855 published *The Literary Life and Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington*. Through her he came to know Byron, and *The Mussulman* – published just three years after Byron's death – is set against the backdrop of the War of Greek Independence (1821–32), penned while Madden was conducting a smart medical practice in Curzon Street, Mayfair.

PROVENANCE: contemporary label of the "Ladies' Book Society, Clitheroe" on front pastedown of vol. I, showing that the volumes were shared between 16 readers, headed by Lady Ribblesdale.

Not in Sadleir; Wolff 4368 (original boards with "pink muslin" spines).

£1,500

[124607]

MEINERTZHAGEN, Richard. *Birds of Arabia.* Edinburgh and London: Oliver and Boyd, 1954

Quarto. Original sand-coloured buckram, spine lettered in dark green, top edge brown. 19 colour plates by George Lodge, D. M. Reid-Henry and Miss Talbot Kelly, 9 plates from photographs, 53 text figures, 35 text maps, large folding map of Arabia (in a pocket at end). Pest wear to one corner, touch of foxing to edges of book block and internally. A very good copy.

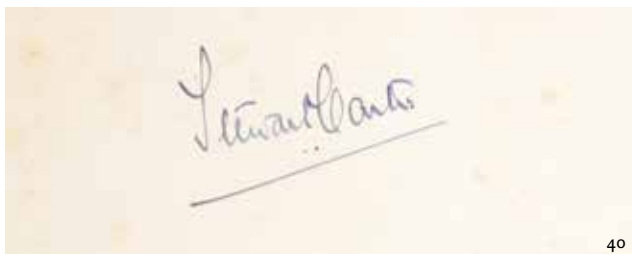
First edition, with an appealing provenance, being from the library of the Commandant of the Trucial Oman Scouts, his ownership inscription "Stewart Carter. Ras-el-Khaimah. May 1957" on the front free endpaper; with a loosely inserted note on embossed letterhead of the Regimental Headquarters, Trucial Oman Scouts: "Keep this until you get yours. We have two copies here. Stewart Carter. 27 April 58".

Colonel Stewart Carter is memorably described by the distinguished journalist John Osman: "one of the most fascinating of them [British officers serving in Arab countries], and one of the most romantic figures I have ever met, was the commander of the Trucial Oman Scouts. Colonel Stewart Carter. He entered into my field of acquaintanceship in 1960, before the United Arab Emirates had been born and when they were known as the Gulf Trucial States, all of them British protectorates ... Stewart Carter was ... a tall hawk-faced man wearing a Bedouin headdress, Colonel Carter frequently bore on his wrist a bird of prey which looked just like him. His Arab soldiers loved him, just as the men of the old Arab Legion had loved Glubb Pasha" (*Life, Love, Laughter, Liberty: Reflections on a Long and Full Existence*, 2015). This description is echoed by P. S. Allfree in *Warlords of Oman* (1967): "a ferociously-mustachioed, carnivorous-looking man called Stewart Carter ... his head and shoulders wrapped in a flaming red head-scarf".

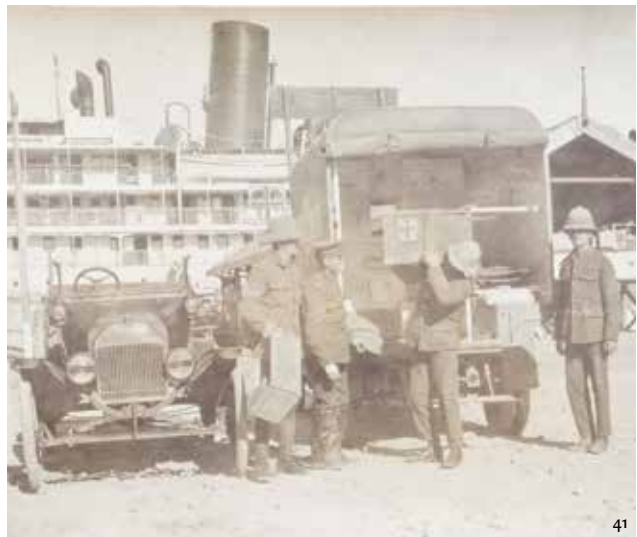
The Trucial Oman Scouts, were originally formed as the Trucial Oman Levies, an armed gendarmerie, in 1951. The Buraimi Incident, followed by the Jebel Akhdar Campaigns (1954–59) in Oman, led to its expansion into a fully equipped Bedouin brigade which was eventually absorbed into the Union Defence Force with the establishment of the United Arab Emirates in 1971.

£650

[122606]



40



41

Superb images of "Mespot" in the Great War

41

(MESOPOTAMIA; WORLD WAR I.) Album of original photographs taken by a British soldier serving in the Middle Eastern Theatre. [Iraq and Iran: 1916–17]

Landscape quarto (280 × 350 mm). Contemporary commercial photograph album of green morocco-grain cloth over bevelled boards, covers panelled in blind, front cover lettered in gilt ("Photographs"). 85 original photographs (85 × 140 mm mainly landscape format, with tissue guards), mounted by corner-tabs on heavy stock paper, leaves joined with linen strips at fore-edge (resembling the effect of a "pouch" binding). A few marks to back cover, minor creasing to a few images, some foxing to tissues, a few photographs removed at end of album, overall very good.

An engrossing album of superior quality original photographs taken by a British soldier during the campaign in Mesopotamia with many crisp and finely-detailed images of Basrah (Iraq) and Ahwaz (modern day Ahvaz, Iran), and including a fascinating group of the trenches at Kut; nearly all have holograph captions on versos.

The album opens in a workmanlike fashion with two views of a British corporal guarding the "Central Chlorine Station No. 10 Sanitary Section" at Supply Wharf, Basra, situated on the Shatt al-Arab. These are followed by some fine scenes of the bustling river traffic on Ashar Creek, featuring boats used by the local Marsh Arabs, such as the high-prowed



41

“bellam” (with distinctive curled stern ornamentation) and the larger “mahaila”. Before the Great War, the private residence of the sultan’s representative was built on the banks of Ashar Creek and it became “a fashionable district with characteristic Ottoman houses of timber and brick and overhanging cantilevered and enclosed balconies overlooking the boats plying the canal” (Reginald Hawker, *Traditional Architecture of the Arabian Gulf: Building on the Desert Tides*, 2008, p. 106). These buildings are captured in a series of prints that include a very lively Arab café with “bellams” sitting below on the water and the famous Whiteley’s Bridge over the Creek, a familiar sight to many British servicemen. Other views show the Customs House and Telegraph Office, “The Old Turkish Arsenal” and troops landing. There are a number of pictures of “types”, reflecting the Western reception of Middle Eastern culture: the Persian sweetmeat seller, the Arab barber and shoemaker, “an Arab tea stall”, knife sharpener, camel drivers and “Arab fowl sellers on the Tigris”.

It seems likely that the unidentified British soldier behind the lens was connected to the medical service, as there is an emphasis on hospitals, hospital ships and Red Cross vehicles and supplies.

A group of six photographs were taken in the trenches during the disastrous siege at Kut al-Amara (7 December 1915 – 29 April 1916). These are particularly striking and include a superb shot of a weary-looking British soldier manning a Vickers machine gun and periscope and a bugler at his post, with instrument safely stashed between sandbags. Following these are pictures of Turkish soldiers being questioned by British officers and captured Ottoman guns.

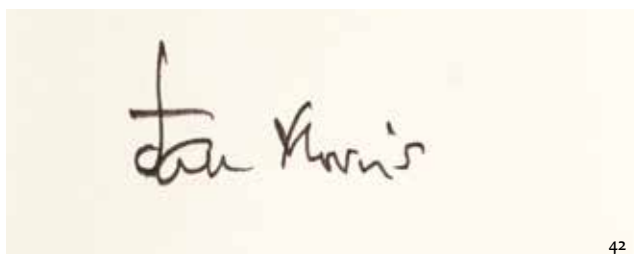
£2,000 [124678]

42

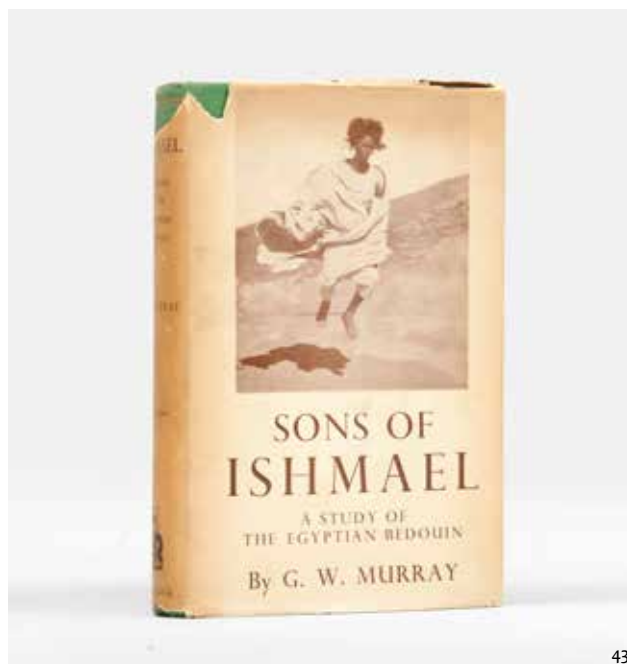
MORRIS, James. *Sultan in Oman.* London: Faber and Faber, [1957]

Octavo. Original orange cloth, spine lettered in white. With the dust jacket. Photographic frontispiece, map plate. Extremities a little rubbed, pale spots to edges of text block. An excellent copy in the slightly toned jacket, a little loss to ends of spine and flap joints.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION, SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR on the title page. James Morris (b.1926, now Jan Morris) was Arabian correspondent for *The Times* during the disturbances over the Eastern border of Saudi Arabia



42



43

and accompanied the Sultan of Oman to Buraimi for his confrontation with the Imam of Oman.

£850 [124344]

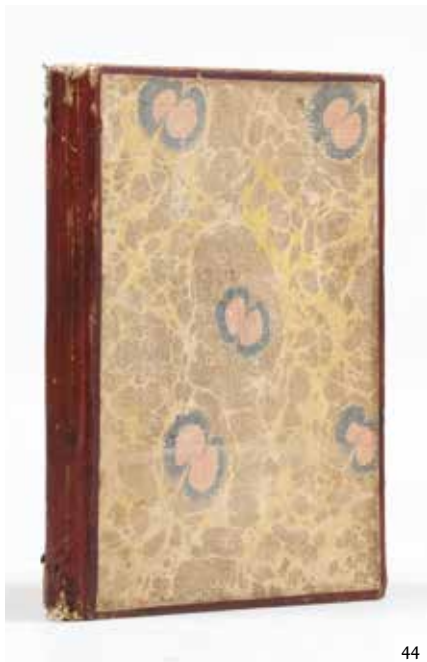
43

MURRAY, G. W. *Sons of Ishmael: a study of the Egyptian Bedouin.* London: George Routledge & Sons, Ltd., 1935

Octavo. Original green cloth, gilt lettered spine. With the dust jacket. Monochrome frontispiece, 31 plates from photographs, 11 illustrations in the text, 4 maps. Jacket spine toned and torn at head with loss, some nicks and chips. A very good copy.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION, of this important study, particularly uncommon in the dust jacket. “After a quarter of a century, handsomely measured, spent in the charting of the desert and the survey of mankind from Suakin to Baalbek, the time has come to pass on my experience” (Preface). George William Murray (1885–1966) “joined the Survey of Egypt in 1907 where he served as political officer for the northern Red Sea region during the First World War. He was appointed Director of Desert Surveys in 1932. An avid mountaineer, he worked for the Survey of Egypt for forty-five years drawing maps of Sinai and the Eastern and Western Deserts. His breadth of knowledge of the land and the people of the Eastern Desert is unsurpassed” (Sidebotham, Hense, Nouwens, *The Red Land: The Illustrated Archaeology of Egypt’s Eastern Desert*, 2008, p. 73).

£300 [124620]



44



44

The third book printed in Turkey, from the first press established under Muslim auspices

44
(MÜTEFERRIKA, Ibrahim, trans.) KRUSINSKI, Judas Thaddeus. [Title in Ottoman Turkish:] *Tarih-i seyyah der beyan-i zuhur-i Agvaniyan ve sebeb-i inhidam-i bina-i devlet-i Sahan-i Safeviyan* (A Traveller's Chronicle Concerning the Emergence of the Afghans and the Cause of the Collapse of the Safavid Dynasty). Istanbul: Dar al-Tiba'ah al-Ma'murah, 1142 ah (1729 ce)

Octavo (215 × 152 mm). Contemporary dark red quarter morocco, marbled sides, catch-title (*Tarih-i Agvan*) to bottom edge in black ink. Housed in a black quarter morocco solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. Four Ottoman ownership stamps to ff. 1 and 21, later (1189 AH) ownership inscription to f. 1 by "Ahmad", possibly the owner of the seal directly below; additional inscriptions to f. 66 and verso of final blank. Minor loss to head and foot of spine with short split to head of front joint, earlier leaves with very faint damp-staining to bottom edge and slight finger-marking to bottom corners, very occasional light spotting to margins as usual, minute worm hole to gutter ff. [7]-10 and 72-97, old repair to f. 97v. with no loss of text, neat double incision to fore edge f. 66, ink-smudge to f. [5] r. and margin of f. 39 to no loss, f. 95 misbound between ff. 93 and 94. Overall a nice, crisp copy. A scarce title in a pleasing contemporary binding, this copy bearing several distinct Ottoman ownership seals yet with little real sign of wear.

FIRST EDITION IN TURKISH (PRINTED WITH ARABIC TYPES) of this eyewitness account of the Afghan invasion of Persia in 1722 by Father Judasz Thaddeus Krusinski (1675-1756), First published in French as *Histoire de la dern-*

ière révolution de Perse in Paris, 1728. Krusinski, "the best known of the Polish Jesuits active in Iran" in the early 18th century, lived in Isfahan from 1707 to 1728 and again in the 1740s, serving as court translator, ambassador of French kings Louis XIV and XV, and intermediary between the Safavids and the Papacy (*Encyclopaedia Iranica*). The Afghan invasion saw the Safavid ruler Shah Sultan Husayn executed and the capital Isfahan sacked, precipitating the eventual downfall of the once-great empire in 1736 following a brief period of Safavid reconquest.

Originally composed in Latin, *Tarih-i seyyah* was translated into Turkish by the Ottoman diplomat Ibrahim Müteferrika and became only the third text to be printed on his new printing press, the first press established under Muslim auspices. Following a long struggle against conservative religious sentiment, Müteferrika was finally granted permission for his project by Sultan Ahmet III in 1729. The first book printed was *Kitab-i Lügat-i Vankulu*, an Arabic-Persian-Turkish dictionary based on the *Sihah* of al-Jawhari, with the second being *Katib Çelebi's Tühfet ül-kibar fı esfar il-bihar* (*Concerning Naval Expeditions*), followed by the present title in the same year. The press was discontinued in 1742, with the consequence that any such "Turkish incubula" are uncommon.

Burrell 165 for the first edition and 448 for the first in English; not in Blackmer or Atabey.

£12,500

[100191]



45

45

NIEBUHR, Carsten. Travels through Arabia, and other Countries in the East. Translated into English by Robert Heron. With Notes by the Translator. Edinburgh: for R. Morison and Son, G. Mudie, and T. Vernor, 1792

2 volumes, octavo in half-sheets (206 × 125 mm). Contemporary speckled half sheep, smooth spines gilt-ruled in compartments, red morocco labels, volume numbers gilt, marbled sides. Folding map frontispiece to each volume, respectively “Chart of the Persian Gulf” and “The Red Sea, or Arabic Gulph”, further folding map of Yemen, 10 copper-engraved plates of views and costumes, mostly in Egypt or Yemen. Contemporary engraved bookplate to front pastedowns; later bookseller’s ticket of Galloway and Porter, Cambridge, to vol. 1. Sides and extremities rubbed, small chip to head of vol. 1 front joint, superficial partial cracking to vol. 2 front joint, tips worn, pastedowns and free endpapers marked from adhesive used in original binding, offsetting to the latter from bookplates, a few trivial marks to text, maps lightly offset, pale marginal spotting to a few plates, closed tear to vol. 1 folding map of Yemen touching the cartouche, all lettering intact, short closed tear to bottom edge of vol. 2 sig. F1, tiny hole to S2 costing half a letter. A very good copy, complete with the half-titles and the errata leaf to the rear of vol. 1.

FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH of the two sole eyewitness accounts of the 1761–7 Danish expedition to Arabia, the first great scientific expedition to the Middle East, by its only survivor, the German-born surveyor Carsten Niebuhr (1733–1815). Complete copies such as this, with all plates, the half-titles and the errata leaf, are rare.

The first volume is an abridged translation of Niebuhr’s *Beschreibung von Arabien* (1772), a description of the original

expedition to Yemen. The second excerpts his *Reisebeschreibung von Arabien und andern umliegenden Ländern* (1774–8), and is almost entirely devoted to the peoples of Arabia and the Gulf, with a brief relation of his return journey from India via Muscat and the Gulf to Bushire, and thence overland to Europe.

The second volume is one of the most detailed English accounts of the Arabian Peninsula in the 18th century. In addition to chapters on the Hejaz, the Nejd, Yemen, and Oman, and general accounts of Arabian culture, religion, science, and natural history, there is much valuable information on today’s Gulf states, including a remarkable section on the “Principality of Seer” (pp. 123–4): a “sovereignty extend[ing] along the Persian Gulph” and encompassing “Dsjulfar” (Julfar, a former name for Ra’s al-Khaymah), and “Scharedsje” (Sharjah). The “Prince of Seer”, whose navy is “one of the most considerable in the Persian Gulf”, is evidently Shaykh Rashid bin Matar Al Qasimi (r. 1760–77), the second-recorded head of the Al Qasimi dynasty, the modern rulers of the emirates of Sharjah and Ra’s al-Khaymah. The territory of the Al Qasimi tribe is clearly delineated in the map frontispiece of the first volume, which also accurately situates the “Beni Ass” – the Bani Yas, antecedents of the ruling family of Abu Dhabi – in their ancestral homeland around the Liwa oasis. There are similar sections on Kuwait (pp. 127–8) and Bahrain (pp. 152–3), making this a singularly important account of the Gulf in this still-obscure period.

Howgego I N24; Macro 1700; Atabey 873 and Burrell 569 for the first edition of the *Beschreibung* in French; not in Blackmer or Weber.

£3,750

[119986]



46

46

OCKLEY, Simon. *The History of the Saracens.* London: for R. Knaplock, J. Sprint, R. Smith, B. Lintot, and J. Round, [vol. 2:] for Bernard Lintot, 1718

2 volumes, octavo (190 × 115 mm). Contemporary panelled tan calf, raised bands to spines, brown morocco labels to second compartments, volume numbers gilt direct to third, edges sprinkled red. 2 leaves of tables. Vol. 2 pp. lxxii-lxxv mispaginated lxxxii-xcv as issued. Rubbed, inner hinges superficially split, but firm, vol. 1 with short split to head of rear joint, sig. D4 clumsily opened along bottom edge, the text unaffected, mild browning to a few leaves in Introduction of vol. 2, otherwise a few trivial spots or marks. A very good copy, with Lintot's 8-page catalogue to rear of vol. 2, not called for in ESTC.

FIRST COMPLETE EDITION of "the first attempt to write a continuous history of the Arabs in English" (Blackmer), an influence on Edward Gibbon noted for its "extensive use of Muslim sources" (*Arcadian Library*, p. 239), most of which were previously unpublished. The first volume is essentially the second edition of *The Conquest of Syria, Persia, and Aegypt by the Saracens* (1708), which dealt with Islamic history under the first three caliphs (632–56 CE); the second volume, a continuation up to the reign of the great Umayyad caliph 'Abd al-Malik (d. 705), is published for the first time. For the first volume Ockley had used a manuscript in the Bodleian Library which he incorrectly attributed to early Muslim historian al-Waqidi; for the second he also consulted manuscripts of Tabari and Ibn Khallikan and others, as well as published works including Barthélémy's d'Herbelot's *Bibliothèque orientale* (1697). "Ockley's two volumes

marked an important stage in the development of Arabic and Islamic studies" (ODNB).

Arcadian Library p. 239 & 12574; Wilson p. 161; Blackmer 1216 for the first edition of vol. 1; Ibrahim-Hilmy II p. 78 and Macro 1711 for the 1757 collected edition; not in Burrell.

£1,500

[119955]

Important map of Oman from the collection of the distinguished British Arabist Samuel Barrett Miles

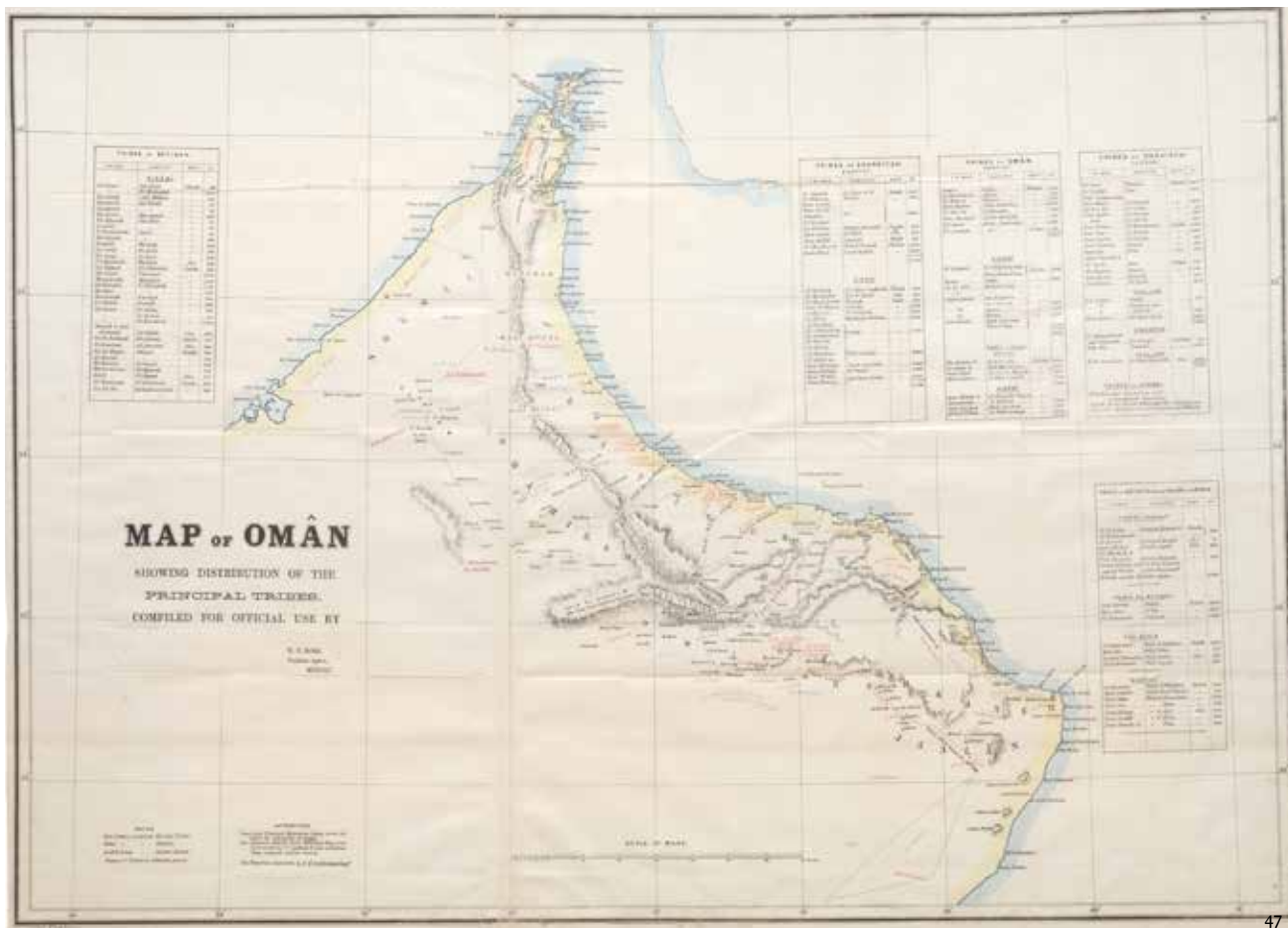
47

(OMAN.) *The Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society.* From January 1868 to December 1873, (on its amalgamation with the B.B.R. Asiatic Society). Edited by the Secretary. Volume XIX. Bombay: Printed at the Education Society's Press, Byculla, 1874

Octavo (207 × 122 mm). Contemporary half skiver, dark green pebble-grain cloth sides, red and green twin labels (*Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society / Vol. XIX*). 5 maps and charts, both the large hand-coloured folding map of Oman and genealogical table extracted and framed and glazed back-to-back. Spine slightly cocked and joints partially split but sound, bindings rubbed at extremities, scattered foxing, one folding map torn (without loss) and detached, old tape repairs to one leaf (pp. 185/6) where split at edge of letterpress; map of Oman torn (with minor loss) in blank margin at top edge, short closed-tear; peripheral foxing to genealogical table, both creased where folded, otherwise in excellent condition.

Rare, important, and imposing map of Oman, measuring 620 × 885 mm, hand-coloured in outline and entitled "Map of Omân showing Distribution of the Principal Tribes. Compiled for Official Use by E. C. Ross, Political Agent, Muscat", showing the entire peninsula from Abu Dhabi ("Abu Thebi") and Dubai ("Debay") to Ra's Jibsh. From the library of Samuel Barrett Miles (1838–1914), political agent in the Gulf region (1872–1886) and, in his day, the leading Western authority on Oman. The map was compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Ross, British Political Agent at Muscat, and is based on a chart by Constable and Stiffe (1857–60), together with interior detail from Welsted and Whitelock's map (1835–37), with corrections of spelling and "some additions from original native sources." The "Hinawi" tribes are shown on the map in red letters and the "Ghafiri" tribes in blue, together with known routes. The map was published to accompany Article VIII (pp. 187–198) in the present volume: "Memorandum on the Tribal Divisions in the Principality of 'Omân, with a Map showing the General Distribution of the Tribes, and a Table showing the Genealogy of the Ruling Dynasty of Muscat, by Lieut.-Colonel E. C. Ross, Political Agent at Muscat".

Miles was educated at Harrow and entered the East India Company's military service in 1857 as an ensign in the 7th Bombay Native Infantry. His first contact with Arabia came with a regimental posting to Aden in 1866. The following



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year he was appointed cantonment magistrate and assistant resident, and after returning to India he transferred to the Political Service. In October 1872 Miles was appointed Political Agent and Consul at Muscat, a position he held on and off until 1887. During this time he undertook several important expeditions into the Omani interior. In 1874 he made sailing trips to al-Ashkarah, Qalhat and Sur, and the following year became the first European in decades to visit al-Buraymi, subsequently visiting Jabal Akhdar, Ra's Fartak and Qishn. In 1884 he became the first European to traverse the Wadi al-Ta'iyin. In 1885 he made one last significant journey, up the Wadi Sama'il to Izki, Nizwah and Dank, before returning to India in 1887, his time in Muscat having been interspersed with postings as Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, Consul-General in Baghdad, Political Agent and Consul in Zanzibar, and Political Resident in the Gulf. He retired to England in 1893 and a collection of his writings, *The Countries and Tribes of the Persian Gulf*, was published posthumously in 1919. Reviewing the work, Sir Thomas Holdich, the leading military surveyor of his day, praised Miles's "unrivalled knowledge of the Arab" (*Geographical Journal*, LV, 4, April 1920, p. 316). More recently he has been described as "an astute observer of all he saw ...

able to gather together a considerable mass of information about the people, their industries and agriculture, architecture and social conditions" (Brian Marshall, "European Travellers in Oman and Southeast Arabia 1792-1950" in *New Arabian Studies* 2, 1994, p. 32).

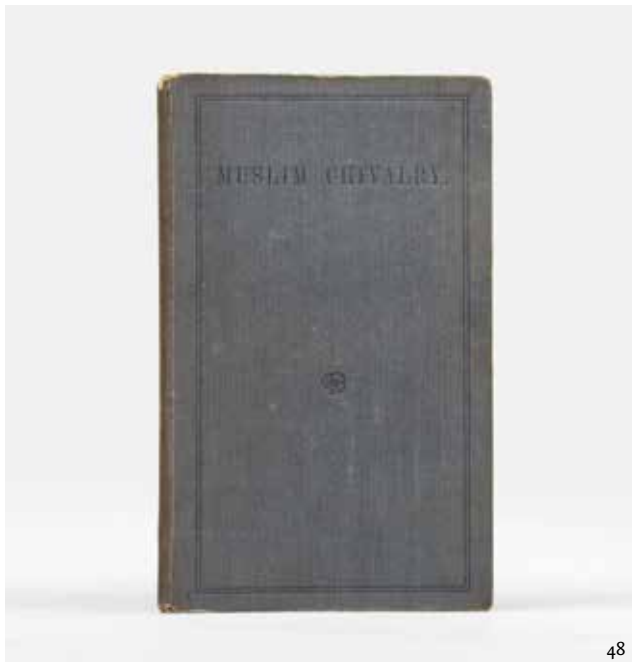
The large genealogical table, measuring 480 × 690 mm, is entitled "Genealogical Table of Descendants of the Imâm Ahmed Âl-Bû-Sa'îdî" and was published to accompany Article VII (pp. 167-186): "Journal of an Excursion made by Capt. S. B. Miles, Bombay Staff Corps, in company with Mons[ignor] Munzinger, from Howr, returning to Aden through the Fudhli Country, giving a General description of the Country and of the several Arab Tribes occupying it, as also a Report upon the Geography of the District, by Mons. Munzinger".

PROVENANCE: Colonel Samuel Barrett Miles (1838-1914), Political Agent in the Gulf region (1872-1886); donated to Bath Public Library in 1920 by Mrs Miles; later de-accessioned with Bath Public Library label, accession numbers, and blind stamps to title, letterpress and maps.

Not in Potter, *Arabia and the Gulf: Five Centuries in Maps*.

£65,000

[124841]



48

48

PARKINSON, Yehya-en-Nasr. *Muslim Chivalry*. Rangoon: British Burma Press, 1909

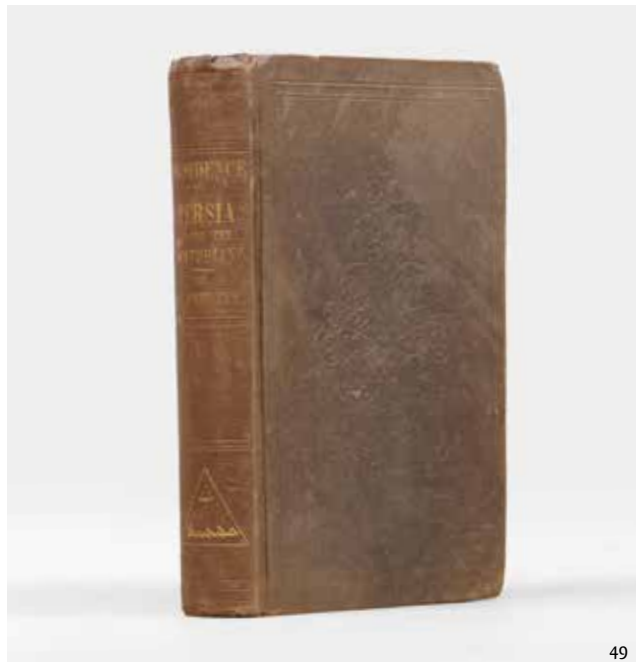
Octavo. Original dark grey-green sand-grained cloth, lettered in black on front board. Some wear to extremities of spine, other light shelf wear, a few old pale marks to back cover, ownership inscription on front free endpaper (top corner of same leaf torn away, apparently removing the name of another owner), paste-burn toning to endpapers.

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION, extremely uncommon: Copac cites the British Library copy only; OCLC adds Northwestern, Chicago and Cleveland Public Libraries. *Muslim Chivalry* gathers together prose and poems previously published in various journals, the articles having “all been re-written” (Preface).

John Parkinson (1874–1918) was a Scottish Muslim poet, essayist and critic. He adopted the name Yehya-en-Nasr after privately converting to Islam c.1901 after a correspondence with Abdullah Quilliam of Liverpool (Quilliam was a convert to Islam who founded England’s first mosque).

Parkinson maintained contact with Quilliam’s Liverpool Muslim Institute between 1901 and 1908 which helped to establish his literary reputation by publishing his early work, after which he developed connections with literary and learned Muslim circles in British India (in Lahore, Calcutta, and Rangoon), as well others closer to home. He was a regular contributor of poetry and prose to a number of journals.

Parkinson worked for nearly all of his adult life as a wool-spinner at the Busby Spinning Company with a two-year sojourn in Burma as a deputy editor of a Rangoon



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newspaper in 1908–10. He became Vice-President of the British Muslim Society (later renamed the Muslim Society of Great Britain), which was run from Woking and headed by Lord Headley.

While he achieved some fame within local and some international Muslim literary circles, Parkinson has been largely forgotten until a revival of interest in his work among historians; his poems were recently republished in an anthology of poems by Muslim converts during the late Victorian and Edwardian periods, *The Convert’s Passion* (2009).

£750

[118377]

The “Apostle of Persia”

49

PERKINS, Justin. *A Residence of Eight Years in Persia, among the Nestorian Christians; with notices of the Muhammedans*. Andover, MA: Allen, Morrill, & Wardwell [& 5 others, in New York, Boston, New Haven, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati], 1843

Octavo. Original drab grey-brown morocco-grain cloth, spine gilt lettered and with gilt Syriac motif, large ornamental blind stamp on both covers, yellow coated endpapers. Fine lithograph portrait frontispiece of Mohammad Shah Qajar (king of Persia), 23 hand-coloured lithograph plates (one of a mission building, the remainder portraits), 2 plain lithograph views, 1 plain lithograph portrait, large folding map (printed on thin paper). Binding a little mottled, short nick at head of spine, small area of wear at top edge of back cover, closed-tears, across to map, a few gatherings a little proud. A very good copy in the original cloth.



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FIRST EDITION of this significant work, illustrated with hand-coloured lithographs based on the author's own characterful, if stilted, sketches, which reflect an interesting receptiveness to Muslim and Persian culture (the originals are held at Columbia University Libraries). Perkins's travels took him from his base at Urmia up to Trebizond (Trabzon) on the Black Sea and across to Tabriz. In 1835, Perkins (1805–1869) and his wife Charlotte Bass (1808–1897) became the first American missionaries in Qajar Iran, when they established a mission in Urmia, in western Azerbaijan, remaining there for more than two decades. *The Dictionary of American Biography* suggests that “Perkins was especially acceptable to the Persians on account of his uniformly polished and courtly manners”.

Wilson, *A Bibliography of Persia*, p. 169; see also Adam H. Becker, *Revival and Awakening: American Evangelical Missionaries in Iran and the Origins of Assyrian Nationalism*, 2015, Chapter 2.

£1,500

[119507]



50

50

PHILBY, Harry St John Bridger. *A Pilgrim in Arabia.* London: The Golden Cockerel Press: 1943

Tall octavo. Original red niger morocco by Sangorski and Sutcliffe, raised bands to spine, lettered in gilt, gilt edge roll, single rule to turn-ins in gilt. Portrait frontispiece after a drawing by Elizabeth Montgomery, 3 plates with 8 photographs by the author reproduced in collotype. Spine faded, slight dark mottling to covers, slight surface worm damage to lower corner of front turn-in, light foxing to front and rear of text block, very occasionally to text, otherwise an excellent copy.

FIRST AND SIGNED LIMITED EDITION, number 29 of 30 copies specially bound in full niger morocco and containing a supplement with the author's photographs reproduced in collotype, from a total of 350 copies signed by the author. In addition to a picture of the author in Arab dress, two of these photographs feature King Ibn Sa'ud and his family. This is a classic account of the Hajj in 1931 and of visits to Medina, Riyadh, and Persia by the veteran British Arabist: “few would quarrel with the inscription on his tombstone: ‘Greatest of Arabian explorers’” (ODNB).

Macro 1795.

£3,750

[123519]

Printed by Christopher Sandford and Owen Rutter at the Golden Cockerel Press, Rolls Passage, London, E.C.4, in Perpetua type on Arnold's mould-made paper, and finished on the 3rd day of March, 1943. The Edition is limited to 350 numbered copies. Nos. 1-30 are bound in full Niger and contain a short photographic supplement. Nos. 31-350 are bound in ¼ Niger.

No. 29

Harry St John Philby

50



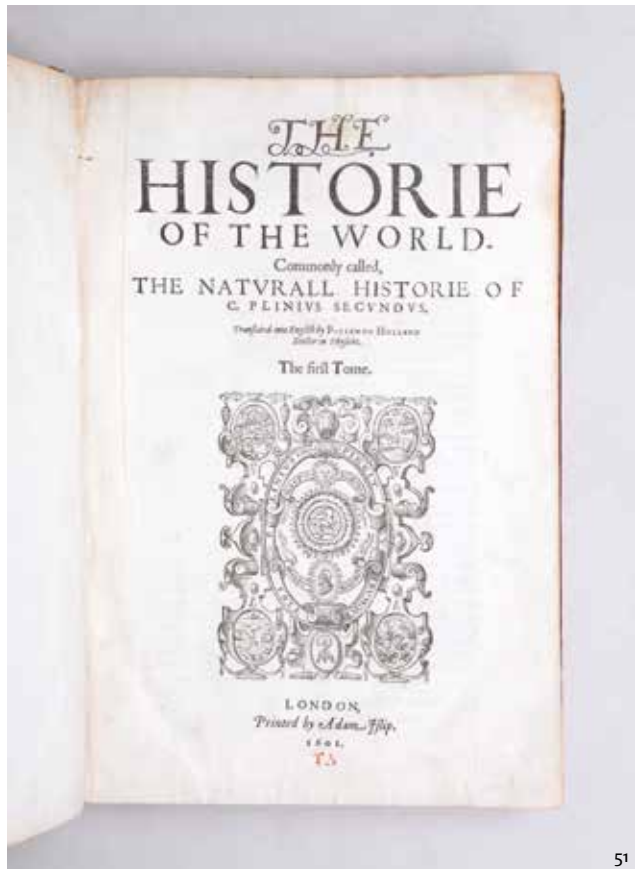
51

By far the most detailed account of the coast of the UAE that has come down to us from the classical era

51

PLINIUS SECUNDUS, Gaius; Philemon Holland (trans.) *The Historie of the World. Commonly called, the Naturall Historie.* London: printed by Adam Islip, 1601 2 volumes, folio (318 × 210 mm). Contemporary red morocco, spines richly gilt, black morocco labels, sides with gilt-ruled border and frame with gilt-stamped floral motifs at outer corners, gilt edges. Housed in a burgundy flat back cloth box by the Chelsea Bindery. Titles with woodcut allegorical device, woodcut head- and tailpieces, decorative initials, last leaf with errata on recto and colophon on verso. Bookplates of the notable book collector John Dunn Gardner (1811–1903; known as John Townshend until 1843 and sometimes styled “Earl of Leicester”); the monogram bookplate of “DHP”; bookplate of the lawyer, banker and bibliophile Robert S. Pirie (1934–2015), acquired by him from Seven Gables book shop. Front joints cracking at ends and with old superficial repairs, first headcap chipped, a few abrasions and small stains on covers, minor marginal soiling with an occasional marginal spot, light dampstain in fore-margins of vol. 2 slightly affecting text, lacking first blank leaf in each volume, remains a most attractive copy in contemporary red morocco.

FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH, FIRST ISSUE, with the Islip imprint. Of this translation, Lowndes says “a work of immense labour, and what few men of his time could have executed in a superior manner to Dr Holland”. “This encyclopaedia of ancient knowledge about the natural world had already had a great indirect influence in England, as elsewhere in Europe, but had not been translated into English before,



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and would not be again for 250 years. Indeed, after four centuries, Holland is still the only translator of this work to attempt to evoke its literary richness and beauty” (ODNB).

The work was used as a source by Shakespeare for *Othello* and *King Lear*. “The importance of Pliny lay not so much that he was an inexhaustible source for monsters, eclipses, and the stranger habits of all created things, but that in the pages of Philemon Holland’s translation Shakespeare found that emphasis on Nature which he employed and re-interpreted in the tragedy” (Evans, *The Language of Shakespeare’s Plays*).

Pliny gives us by far the most detailed account of the coast of the United Arab Emirates that has come down to us from the classical era. Chapter 32 of Book 6, beginning near the Qatar peninsula, proceeds to describe the Emirates islands, tribes, and coast right up to the Musandam peninsula, before continuing on south along the coast of Oman. As such, it is a mine of invaluable information on the UAE in the late pre-Islamic era. Pliny “completed his ‘Natural History’ in 77 CE and, to judge from his account of the peoples and places of south-eastern Arabia ... , the area of the UAE was full of settlements, tribes, and physical features, the names of which he recorded for posterity” (Ghareeb/Al Abed 54).

Pforzheimer 496; STC 20029.

£17,500

[108327]



Arabic astrology taken west

52

PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius. *Quadripartitum*, translated by Plato Tiburtinus. [with] *Centiloquium*, translated by Johannes Hispalensis. Venice: Erhard Ratdolt, 15 January 1484

Quarto (231 × 161 mm). Dark brown morocco by Brugalla, 1952, tooled in gilt and blind, gilt turn-ins, gilt edges, slipcase. Collation: a–g8 h12 (ar blank, arv astrological diagram, azr text, h12r colophon, h12v blank). 68 leaves. 42 lines, double column. Types: 4:76G; 6:56(75)G. Woodcut diagram on arv and a8v, incipit printed in red, woodcut initials, a few partly coloured or outlined in red, chapter headings of leaves a2r–b3r and f6v–end rubricated, the *Centiloquium* numbered and with occasional annotations. Provenance: several early marginal manuscript annotations and underlining in the text in red ink (from f6v until the end); Johannes Albini, medical student “Acrorenopolitani” (scored, faded early manuscript inscription on ar1r); Johannes Pesthius (faded manuscript inscription below); the Spanish collector Gabriel Molina (bookplate on pastedown); sold, Sotheby’s 17 November 1988, lot 131 to Quaritch. Occasional light finger soiling, wire on the press bed in f7v affecting a few letters, slipcase spine lightly rubbed, very good.

FIRST EDITION IN LATIN. Ptolemy’s treatise on astrology, the *Tetrabiblos*, was the most popular astrological work of antiquity and also enjoyed great influence in the Islamic world and the medieval Latin West. The translation was made from Arabic to Latin in 1138 by Plato of Tivoli, the 12th-century Italian mathematician, astronomer and translator who lived in Barcelona from 1116 to 1138. It has a commentary by Ali ibn Ridwan ibn Ali ibn Ja’far al-Misri

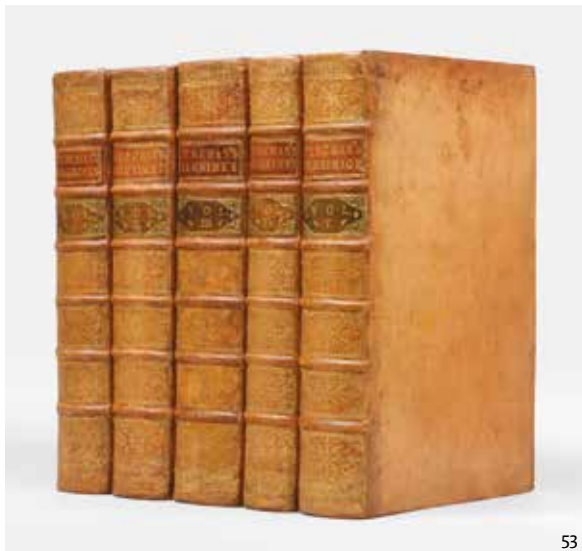
(c.988–c.1061; known in the West as Haly, or Haly Abenrudian). The work is divided into four books: the first is a defence of astrology and technical concepts, the second deals with the influences on earth (including astrological geography and weather prediction), and the third and fourth discuss the influences on individuals. The present copy confirms to the second copy mentioned in BMC, with the impression of two headings from a law book printed in red on the lower half on verso of the last page.

The *Centiloquium*, a collection of one hundred aphorisms about astrology and astrological rules, has a commentary by Ahmad ibn Yusuf al-Misri (835–912; known in the West as Hametus, though often confounded with Haly), and many scholars believe that he was in fact its true author. The *Centiloquium* contains substantial differences in focus from the *Tetrabiblos*: for example, it is very concerned with “Interrogations”, the asking of astrological questions about forthcoming plans and events, which is not treated at all in the earlier work. It was translated from Arabic to Latin by John of Seville.

The elegant layout of this first Latin edition is characteristic of the work of Erhard Ratdolt (1442–1528), who printed a number of important works at Venice based on Arabic materials, including the first edition of Euclid’s *Elements* (1482), where he solved the problem of printing geometric diagrams, the *Poeticon astronomicon*, also from 1482, Haly Abenragel (1485), and Alchabitius (1503). He was active as a printer in Venice from 1476 to 1486, and afterwards in his native Augsburg.

H *13543; GW M36411; BMC V 288; BSB-Ink P-862; Klebs 814.1; Polain (B) 3284; Redgrave 40; Essling 313; Sander 5980; Proctor 4394; Goff P-1088.

£47,500 [119247]



“A world of the world’s rarities, are by a world of eyewitnesses-authors, related to the world”

53

PURCHAS, Samuel. *Purchas his Pilgrimes.* In five bookes ... [Together with:] *Purchas his Pilgrimage.* London: William Stansby for Henrie Fetherstone, 1625–6

Together 5 volumes (the supplemental *Pilgrimage* comprising the fifth volume), folio (330 × 207 mm). Uniformly bound in mid-18th-century calf, rebacked with the original decorative gilt spines laid down, tawny and olive-green morocco twin labels, blind roll tool border on sides, marbled edges and endpapers. Engraved additional title to vol. I (second issue, dated 1625; usually absent), 88 engraved maps (7 double-page or folding: the Virginia map in volume IV in Verner’s state 7, that of China in volume III loosely inserted and on a slightly smaller sheet; 81 half-page in the text), plus the additional double-hemisphere map tipped in at p. 65 in volume I (see Sabin, p. 118), numerous illustrations, mostly woodcut, but some engraved. Late 17th-century ownership inscriptions of “Rob. Williams his booke” on title pages of volumes II and III; engraved armorial bookplates of [Sir] Charles Tennant (1823–1906), industrialist, who amassed a notable library at his estate known as The Glen, in Peeblesshire, Scottish Borders. Bindings professionally refurbished, a few light abrasions and shallow scratches, occasional light browning, a few marginal tears, some light offsetting of engraving onto letterpress, a few natural flaws and rust-holes, and the following minor defects: volume 1: H1 lower fore-corner torn away without loss of text, closed-tear in 2C4, old splash marks on 4Q2 (recto and verso); volume 2: old repaired tear at inner corner of 4Y just touching edge of map of Barbaria and Egypt, paper flaw at upper fore-corner of 6F2, paper flaw at fore-edge of 6H frayed with very minor loss to map of “Terra Sancta” on verso, map of Germany (6L3 verso) just shaved to neat line along outer edge, closed-tear in 6Y along lower platemark of map of Europe (but with no loss), small hole in 8P3; volume 4: repaired closed-tear at lower margin of 5V6, paper flaw at lower fore-corner of 6C3 and lower edge of 7D6, printing flaw at edge of map of England (8B2 verso), faint



dampstaining and a small stain on double-page map of China. A very good set, with the blank leaf R4 in volume 1 (frequently wanting).

FIRST EDITION of *Purchas his Pilgrimes*, with the engraved title-page (often lacking) dated 1625, the map of Virginia in vol. IV in the 10th state according to Burden, with the whole engraved area present (often trimmed with loss). With the fourth edition of the *Pilgrimage*, issued concurrently as a supplement, in the usual issue with the first quire reset, the title beginning *Purchas* (the other setting has *Purchase*), and the added dedication to King Charles. The fourth edition of the *Pilgrimage* is usually considered the best; first published in 1613, it gives Purchas’s account of the various religions encountered throughout the world. Together, this is the desired state of the complete set of Purchas’s important collection of travel and exploration narratives from ancient times up to and including the recent accounts of Virginia by John Smith. This is a lovely set in 18th-century calf.

“The *Pilgrimes* (as it is usually known) was the culmination of almost twenty years’ collecting oral and written accounts of travels in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas. It was based in part on Hakluyt’s remaining manuscripts, which Purchas had acquired about 1620. (Their subsequent history is unknown.) The result was a four-volume folio that took more than three years to print; at the time of its publication it was the largest book ever seen through the English press. The *Pilgrimes* combined editing with editorializing to comprise the bulkiest anti-Catholic tract of the age and the last great English work of geographical editing for almost a century. Its four volumes traversed the world from the ancient Near East to the latest English colonies. The first volume comprised the travels of ancient kings, patriarchs, apostles, and others; comparative histories of languages, religion, church government, and ‘letters’; cir-



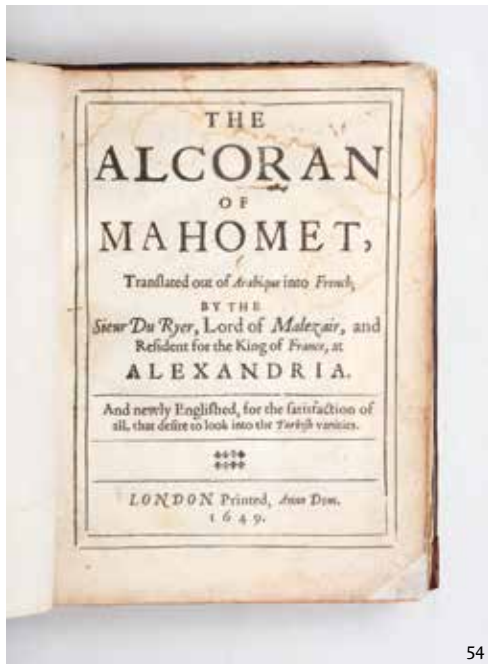
cumnavigations of the globe; and English voyages to Africa, Persia, India, and Asia. The second volume extended the collection of travel narratives to encompass Africa and the Near East, while the third covered China, Russia, 'Tartary', Iceland, Greenland, the north-west passage, and the Arctic. Purchas's coverage of European exploration and settlement in the Americas began at the end of the third volume, but made up the bulk of the fourth, which treated South and North America, and ended with English settlements in Bermuda, Virginia, New England, and Newfoundland. Purchas edited oral accounts and manuscripts (many from Hakluyt's papers), translated texts in classical and foreign languages, and reprinted previously published works. His only original contributions came in the form of various editorials scattered through the volumes on, among other things, Solomon's voyage to Ophir, Pope Alexander's bulls of donation of 1493, the 'iniquitie' of papal power, the history of Europe, and 'Virginia's Verger', an ideological justification for English settlement in Virginia in the wake of the Powhatan uprising of 1622. Since the nineteenth century Purchas's editorial methods have always been contrasted unfavourably with Hakluyt's, though his influence

(and the European dissemination of his works) were arguably much greater. Unlike Hakluyt, Purchas attempted to construct an argument upon geographical and historical evidence that was cosmopolitan, pan-European, global, and transhistorical. The militantly theological purpose of his works may partly account for the contempt and neglect into which he largely fell in the centuries after John Locke even-handedly advised in 1703 that for 'books of travel ... the collections made by our countrymen, Hakluyt and Purchas, are very good'" (ODNB).

"Today, *Pilgrimage* remains an indispensable resource for geographers, anthropologists, and historians alike, providing, among other things, prime sources for the early history of the Jamestown colony, and perhaps the best defence ever composed to justify England's claims to North America" (James William Kelly in Speake ed., *Literature of Travel and Exploration*, p. 985).

Alden & Landis 625/173; Borba de Moraes II, pp. 692–3; Church 401A; Hill 1403; Sabin 66682–6; STC 20509 & 20508.5.

£125,000 [120132]



54

54

(QUR'AN; English.) The Alcoran of Mahomet. Translated out of Arabique into French; by the Sieur Du Ryer, Lord of Malezair, and Resident for the King of France, at Alexandria. And newly Englished, for the Satisfaction of all, that desire to look into the Turkish Vanities. London: [no publisher,] 1649

Quarto (180 × 137 mm). Contemporary blind-ruled sheep, rebacked and recormered, richly gilt spine, edges sprinkled red, endpapers renewed. Woodcut headpieces and initial figures. Board edges rubbed, restored craquelure to leather around extremities, rear board slightly marked, strictly contemporary underlining and occasional marginalia in brown ink throughout, title page damp-stained, outer corners repaired, occasional pale damping to margins, extending in sigs. H3-7, X3-6, Y3-6 and penultimate blank, small chip to top edge of sig. A2, G5 repaired at foot, small spill-burn to sig. R5 costing a couple of the letters, the sense remaining clear, restorer's ticket to rear pastedown, remains a good copy.

FIRST EDITION OF THE QUR'AN IN ENGLISH, this quarto preceding an octavo edition of the same year. A good, complete copy of this landmark of Arabic studies in England, notably retaining the "needfull caveat or admonition for them who desire to know what use may be made of, or if there be danger in reading the Alcoran" bound in at the rear, signed Alexander Ross (c. 1590-1654), who was chaplain to King Charles I and is usually assumed to have been responsible for the translation as a whole, which was based on the first edition in French, published in 1647. The work was intended for royal dedication but was not ready by the time of Charles's execution in January 1649. On 19 March parliament issued a warrant to seize all copies of the book

and Ross was summoned before a parliamentary committee, though the translation was eventually published several weeks later, with a prefatory address entitled "The Translator to the Christian Reader" together with Ross's caveat; the main text also includes a 13-page "Life of Mahomet". Ross's caveat, which compares Islam to other historical heresies from the Old Testament and classical antiquity, demonstrates an "interest in comparative religion [which] reflects a new, albeit highly sceptical engagement with Islamic doctrine" (Birchwood, *Staging Islam in England: Drama and Culture, 1640-1685*, p. 67). Although the English translation was made directly from the French without reference to Arabic, it proved highly influential in continental Europe, and was the basis for further versions in Dutch, German, and Russian (Leaman, ed., *The Qur'an: An Encyclopaedia*, p. 667). This copy is adorned with a late-17th- or early-18th-century sketch of a figure labelled "Mahomet" to the terminal blank in red pencil.

Wing K747.

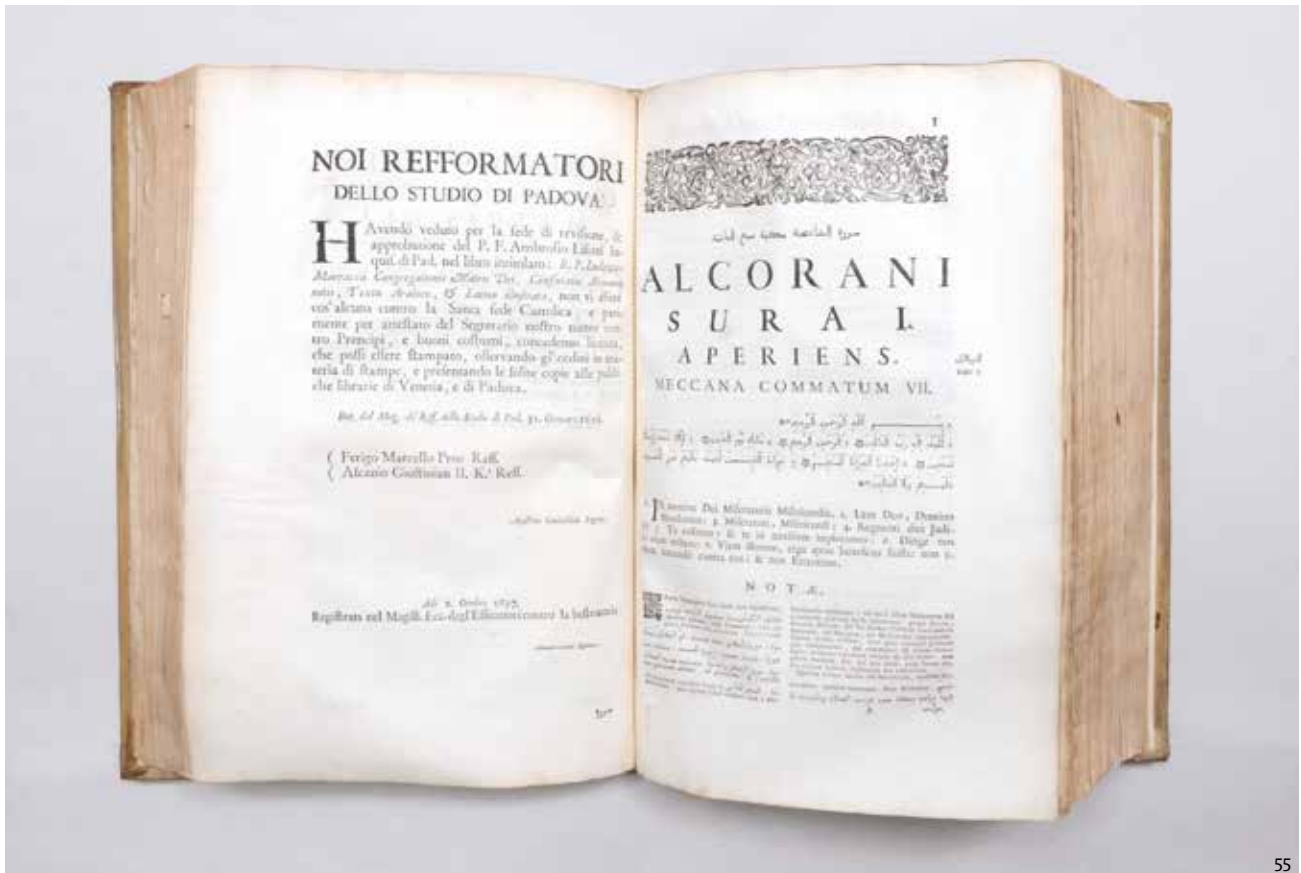
£4,500

[119956]

55

(QUR'AN; Arabic & Latin.) Alcorani textus universus. Ex correctioribus Arabum exemplaribus summa fide, atque pulcherrimis characteribus descriptus, aademque fide, ac pari diligentia ex Arabico idiomate in Latinum translatus; Apposititis unicuique capiti notis, atque refutatione: His omnibus praemissus est Prodomus Totum priorem Tomum imples, In quo contenta indicantur pagina sequenti. Padua: Typographia Seminarii, 1698

2 volumes in one, folio in sixes (346 × 225 mm). Contemporary vellum, sometime rebacked and relined, raised bands, compartments lettered in gilt, sides decoratively panel-stamped in blind, red sprinkled edges. Woodcut head- and tailpieces, figurative initials. Complete with all sectional title pages and the 2 leaves of errata to the rear. Book label ("HB") and detailed pencilled collation to front pastedown. Vellum faintly soiled, short superficial splits to head of front joint and foot of rear, old thumb-tags to fore edge of section-titles in the *Prodromus* and to title of the *Refutatio Alcorani*, minute hole intermittently appearing in fore margins (probably from the papermaker's mould), the text never affected, sporadic pale foxing to margins, the occasional minor spot or mark. *Prodromus*: title and sig. A1 browned and marginally restored, contemporary inked marginalia to pp. 38-9, small hole to Pars tertia sig. A2 costing one word on the recto. *Refutatio Alcorani*: old pencilled marginalia to pp. 7, 84 & 87, contemporary inked marginalia to pp. 22, 83, and 352, sigs. A3-B1 dampstained, pale tide-mark occasionally appearing in upper outer corners, spreading in final few leaves, closed tear to lower outer corner of sig. 2D3, the text spared. A very good copy, tall, crisp and imposing, with deep impressions of the Arabic types, and of the appealing woodcuts.



FIRST EDITION of Marracci's Qur'an, "the greatest pre-modern European work of Qur'anic scholarship" (Burman). The second volume, "Refutatio Alcorani", comprises the second obtainable edition of the original Arabic, a Latin translation considered "by far and away the best translation of the Qur'an to date" (Hamilton), and an analysis and refutation of each *surah*, and is preceded by the second edition of Marracci's extensive prefatory work, the *Prodromus ad Refutationem Alcorani*, which was first published in 1691 and includes a life of Muhammad.

The first Arabic edition of the Qur'an was printed in Venice c.1530 and survives in a single copy: it is thought the entire print-run was ordered to be destroyed. In 1694 the second Arabic edition was published by Abraham Hinckelmann, a Lutheran pastor in Hamburg, though it lacked a translation or any form of commentary beyond the introduction. Marracci's efforts were intended to compete with such Lutheran interpretations and formed "part of a vast war effort ... with the aim of restoring the intellectual and theological glory of the Church of Rome and the memory of the Vatican as Europe's foremost centre of Oriental studies" (Elmarsafy, *The Enlightenment Qur'an*, online).

"Marracci, an Italian priest of the order of the Chierici regolari della Madre di Dio who was also professor of Arabic at La Sapienza as well as confessor to Pope Innocent XI,

divided the text of the Qur'an into manageable sections which he presented to his readers first in carefully vocalized Arabic, and then in his new Latin translation, followed by a series of *notae* that address lexical, grammatical and interpretive [sic] problems. Like most other Latin Qur'an translators, Marracci often includes material drawn directly from Muslim commentators ... but his careful notes generally also supply far more explanatory material ... By virtue of its extensive notes on the text throughout, Marracci's enormous edition provided his European readers with the Qur'an accompanied ... by much of its traditional Sunni interpretation" (Burman).

A cache of manuscripts unearthed in the library of Marracci's order in 2012 has since verified his claim to have translated the Qur'an four times before committing it to print. The result was a landmark of Arabic scholarship which finally ended the dominance of Robert of Ketton's 12th-century Latin translation. It was translated into German in 1703 and formed the basis of George Sale's influential English edition of 1734.

Burrell 660; Hamilton, *Arcadian Library*, pp. 236–7 refers; Schnurrer 377; see further, Burman, "European Qur'an Translations, 1500–1700", in *Christian Muslim Relations, A Bibliographical History*, eds. Thomas and Chesworth, vol. 6, p. 30 et seq.)

£10,500

[115141]



56

56
(QUR'AN.) [Mughal-era illuminated manuscript Qur'an.] [India: early 18th century]

Arabic manuscript on tan-coloured polished paper, consisting of 463 folios as numbered and 8 fly-leaves, each with 9 lines of large black naskh script set inside gold rules, Persian interlinear translation in red nasta'liq script, gold and polychrome verse roundels, text panel set inside gold and blue rules, sura headings written in gold thuluth script outlined in black, gold and polychrome marginal medallion rub' markers, gold and polychrome illuminated cusped palmette-shaped nisf markers in the margins, catchwords, extensive commentaries written in the margin contained within a gold ruled cartouche, the opening, middle (f. 216b–217) and final bifolios with gold and polychrome illuminated carpet pages, the text in white cloud reserved against gold ground, each of the three carpet pages with unique geometric and floral designs, the end of the Qur'an followed by a text on divination or fal, seven sura headings at the end set on blue ground with scrolling floral vine, in an associated elegant binding, the plates with a stamped and gilded floral lattice set inside gilded and tooled scrolling floral borders, the doublures with tooled and coloured openwork medallions containing arabesque designs on a ground of maroon leather, the outer border with scrolling floral vine.

Text panel: 22.5 × 12.5cm. Folio: 35.5 × 22.1cm. Housed in a custom red quarter morocco and black cloth folding case.

£65,000

[124659]

57
(QUR'AN.) Ottoman-era manuscript Qur'an, signed Mehmet. Istanbul: AH 1207/1792 CE

Arabic manuscript on paper, 200 leaves plus 4 fly-leaves, each folio with 15 lines of neat black naskh, text panels outlined in gold, black and red, catchwords, gold roundel verse markers, gold and polychrome marginal juz' medallions, sura headings in white naskh within gold and polychrome illuminated panels, opening bifolio with gold and polychrome illumination surrounding 7 lines of text in clouds reserved against gold around, colophon signed and dated (One folio loose, area of worm holing to margins). Contemporary morocco with flap decorated with gold stamped medallions, silver-sprinkled paper doublures, in red morocco slip case, accompanied by a short description dated August 1878. Folio: 164 × 105 mm. 26 leaves.

£28,500

[124650]



57



57

Lithographed eastern Arabic-Indic Qur'an

58

(QUR'AN.) [Printed Qur'an.] Qur'an majid mutarjam bi al-tarajim al-thalath. In Arabic with interlinear translation in Urdu and Persian, with marginal commentary. Delhi: Matba' al-Mujtaba'i, 1289 [1873]

Lithographed edition with the Arabic text heightened with a coloured wash. Paper repair to the margin of the first two and last leaves, Islamic envelope style binding late 19th-century green binder's cloth. Slightly worn.

The Qur'an accompanied by the interlineary Persian translation entitled *Fath al-Rahman* by Wala Allah Dihlawi and the interlineary Urdu translation of Rafi' al-Din Dihlawi and, on the margin, by 'Abd al-Qadir's urdu translation and notes entitled "Mudihi Qur'an", by the Persian notes belonging to the *Fath al-Rahman* and by Urdu notes from some other source on the *asbab al-nuzul*. Preceded by an Urdu preface relating to the signs indicating the pauses, the merits of reading the Qur'an and the etiquette connected therewith.

It was only in the 19th century that Islamic book production in the Near East and South Asia moved from manuscript workshops into printing houses. The Muslim adaptation of letterpress printing and lithography to commercial book production is considered an important factor for the emergence of modern Middle Eastern nation states in the 20th century. Specialists of the history of printing in Arabic script in the Middle East and South Asia tend to focus on how printing changed the intellectual and political discourse in Islamic societies through facilitating the access to books in general and

the emergence of newspapers and magazines in particular. Very few Qur'ans that were lithographed in the Near East or South Asia are nowadays preserved in collections in Europe and North America. Many 19th-century presses used machine-made wove paper so that their books were easily damaged by wear and tear and therefore cheaper to replace than to preserve. Copac records just two copies in Oxford and the British Library.

PROVENANCE: From the library of the Rev. Lewis Bevan Jones (1880–1960), Methodist missionary, author of *The People of Mosque: An introduction to the Study of Islam with Special Reference to India*, 1932. In *The People of the Mosque*, Bevan Jones offered "not only an introduction to Islam but a guide as to how the Christian should relate to the Muslim, his aim was to interpret Islam to Christian readers" (*A Theological Appreciation of the Reverend Lewis Bevan Jones (1880–1960)*, p. 241).

£2,500

[124654]



58



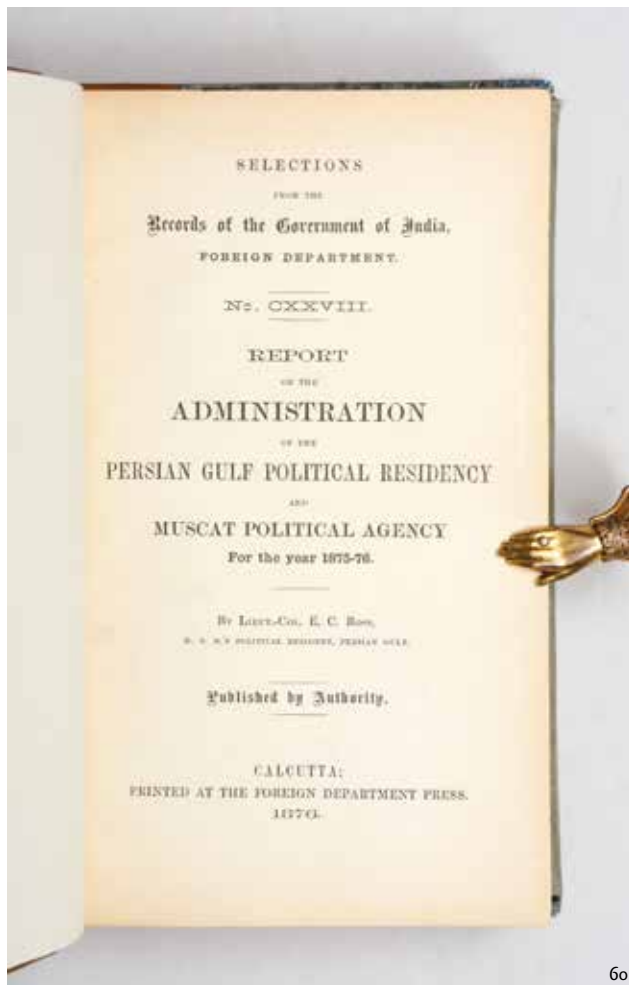
59
(RAF; MIDDLE EAST.) Personal album of service with the Royal Air Force [c.1951-3]

Landscape quarto, contemporary pictorially embossed leather, cord-tied album containing approximately 200 photographs, mostly 90 × 75mm.

Attractive personal photograph album of service at RAF Mafraq, Jordan. (Some photographs show celebration parades for the coronation of Elizabeth II; Mafraq was handed over to the Jordanians in 1957). Photographs depict Jerash, Mafraj, Habbaniya Suez, Amman, Basra, Jerusalem, Ur, Petra, Baghdad, Falluja and elsewhere. The album belonged to one Air Commander Hughes.

£850 [120590]

60
ROSS, Edward Charles, Samuel Barrett Miles, & others. Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for the Year 1875-76[-82]. Published by Authority. [Series title at head:] Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Foreign Department. No. CXXVIII[-CXC]. Calcutta: Foreign Department Press [or] Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, 1876-82 7 parts in 2 volumes, octavo in half-sheets (236 × 142 mm). Mid-20th-century tan calf-backed marbled boards to style, raised bands to spines, gilt fillets either side, black morocco labels, edges sprinkled red. Numerous tables to the text, 9 folding genealogical, meteorological or statistical tables of which 2 integral to the letterpress and 2 in vol. 1 end-pocket, 2 folding maps in end-pockets, "Sketch Map of a Portion of Fars shewing the Course of the principal Rivers and Route from Bushire to Lar, Chiefly taken from an original map Drawn by Hajji Mirza Seyyed Hassan, Chief Physician to Prince Owais Mirza, Governor of Behbahan" (vol. 1) and "Sketch Map of Fars, Persia, 1876" (vol. 2), this last in 2 parts as issued and together measuring 100 × 135 cm. Blind stamp of the library of the Secretary of State for India to the title and p. i of the Report for 1879-80; ink-stamp of Govt. of



India Library, Foreign Office to title and pages 1 and 216 of Report for 1880-1, title additionally annotated "Rec[eived]d October 21 1880". Tips bumped, light browning, a small number of nicks or closed tears to page-edges, very occasional light finger-soiling and other marks, folding maps and the 3 genealogical tables reinforced verso with japanese tissue along folds (repairing some light chipping in the table "Khalfan bin Mohammed bin Abdullah el Wakeel Ab Boo Saidi", the "Sketch Map" with minor perforations at intersections of folds, Report for 1875-6 pp. i-ii loose at head and held by bottom cord, Report for 1879-80 lightly chipped and sometime reinforced along fore edge, long closed tear to sig. P3 of the Report for 1880-1. Very good condition overall.

FIRST EDITIONS OF THESE SEVEN CONSECUTIVE INSTALLMENTS of the official annual report compiled by the British political resident in the Gulf and the political agent at Muscat, all extremely rare, and together constituting an indispensable source for this formative period in the emergence of the Gulf states.

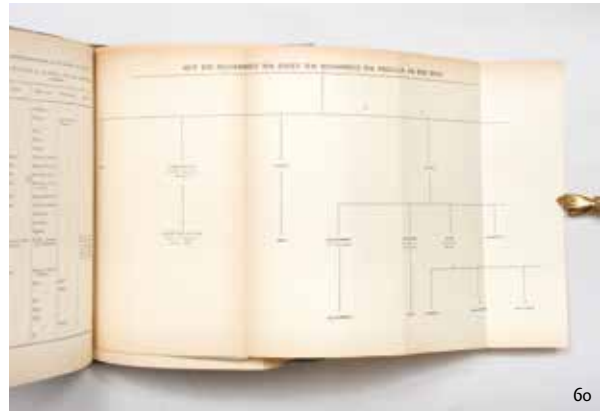
The first report is for the year 1875/6, a short time after the British concluded its final anti-slavery treaty with the Gulf shaykhs in 1873, also the year in which the British transferred supervision of the residency at Bushire from the government of Bombay to the government of India at Cal



60



60



60

cutta. During this period (excluding furloughs) the resident and agent were respectively E. C. Ross (1836–1913, in post 1872–91) and S. B. Miles (1838–1914). Both were former officers in the Indian Army who entered the political service and became leading authorities on Arabia and Gulf. Their administrative reports provide forensic digests of local politics and events in the Trucial States, Bahrain, the Nejd, Qatar, Oman, the Persian coast, Bassidore (Basaidu), and inland Persia, as well as anti-slavery and policing operations in each area. In these, Ross, Miles and their fellow officers show themselves to be well-informed observers fully conversant with the names of local tribes and settlements, and the intricacies of tribal politics. Ross in particular proves an assiduous chronicler of a new era of cooperation between the Gulf shaykhdoms, namely the Qawasim of Sharjah and Ra's al-Khaymah, the Al Bu 'Ali of Umm al-Quwain and 'Ajman, the Al Bu Falasah of Dubai, and the Bani Ya's of Abu Dhabi: the four tribal groupings are recorded signing an important agreement of cooperation in 1879, essentially an extradition treaty, the implications of which become clear in the reports for the following years.

The authors' political digests are accompanied by trade reports including exhaustive tables recording tonnage, value and types of goods passing through the region's main ports, which illustrate the growing importance of the Gulf as a hub of global trade for an astonishing variety of commodities, from dates and pearls to saltpetre. The administrative and trade reports are interspersed with important monographs (by various officers) including regional and topical studies, which furnish an unprecedentedly rich array of information on the physical and human geography of Arabia, the Gulf, and Persia in this pivotal era. Notable among these are:

- i) Ross's "Memorandum on the Governments and Districts of Fars for 1875–6" (report for 1875/6, Part II, pp. 6–27)
- ii) "Medical Topography of Muscat by Surgeon A. S. G. Jayakar" (1876/7, Part V, pp. 96–109)
- iii) "Notes on the Pearl Fisheries of the Persian Gulf, prepared by Captain E. L. Durand, 1st Assistant Political Resident, Persian Gulf" (1877/8, Part II, Appendix A., pp. 27–41)

- iv) "Description of the Bahrain Islands by Captain E. L. Durand, First Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf" (1878/9, Part I, Appendix B, pp. 15–18)
- v) "Memorandum on the Topography, etc., of Khuzistan or Persian Arabia, by P. J. C. Robertson, Esq., Assistant Political Agent, Busrah" (1878/9, Part I, Appendix C, pp. 19–26)
- vi) Miles's "Memorandum on Geography of 'Oman" (1878/9, Part III, pp. 117–19)
- vii) Ross's "Memoir on Nejd" (1879/80, Part II, pp. 36–61), a history of the Nejd from the time of Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Wahhab to the author's present, and a key source for the emergence of the House of Sa'ud and its relations with the shaykhdoms of the Gulf.
- viii) Miles's, "Note on the Tribes of 'Oman" (1880/1, Part II, Appendix A, pp. 19–34)
- ix) "Notes on Sea-fishing in the Persian Gulf by Lieutenant I. MacIvor, Assistant Political Resident, Persian Gulf; with list of Fish found in the Persian Gulf and 'Oman Waters" (1880/1, Part III Appendix A, pp. 44–67)

Despite the importance of these investigations, copies of the Report would likely have been distributed only to officials in the Indian political service; in Ross's introductions he originally requests "a few", later ten, copies for personal reference.

Such copies of these early iterations as managed to survive repeated use in difficult conditions are confined to a handful of institutions, where they are mainly found only in fragmentary runs. We trace one set of reports at auction, comprising three much later volumes (1902–3–4). Oxford has a run of reports from its first year, 1873/4, to 1907/8, but no other library has a copy of each report found here: Leiden and the British Library have broken runs (respectively 1873/4, 1880/1–1887/8, 1889/90, 1897/8, and 1874/5, 1876/7, 1879/80, 1886/7, 1918); Utrecht has a small set of three consecutive iterations (1876/7–1878/9); the LSE has a set of three undated issues; Berkeley, the Bibliothèque nationale de France, Kings College London, and SOAS each have a copy of a single issue (respectively 1876/7, 1892/3, 1880/1, and 1893/4).

£225,000

[121174]



“That myth and history might be one”

61

SCHLIEMANN, Heinrich. Five large original photographs of excavations at Troy, Mycenae, and Samothrace. [Turkey and Greece: c.1879]

Five original silver albumen prints: Troy (all landscape format: 170 × 232 mm), Mycenae (portrait format: 228 × 170 mm), Samothrace (landscape format: 170 × 228 mm), each with holograph captions by Schliemann and mounted on thick card stock leaves (243 × 328 mm). Very mild toning, periphery of mounts showing light signs of handling and occasional minor staining but the prints themselves remarkably well preserved.

Fascinating, unpublished and extremely scarce archive from Schliemann’s pioneering excavations at Troy and Mycenae, and another of Samothrace, where work was conducted by Schliemann’s compatriot Alexander Conze (1831–1914). The three views taken at Troy (1871–3) show the massive outer walls of King Priam’s city on the left and the Roman construction on the right. Two show mine-carts in use on the system of narrow gauge rails set up by Schliemann to facilitate the removal of debris and all include members of the excavation team in situ and acting as staffage to give a sense of scale. One of these is lettered

on the image with a holograph key below, while two are marked in the negative “Tro. 567” and “Tro. 636”. The captions to all of the images give informed technical information, such as “eastern fortress wall”, “Troy: the great wall of the 6th (Mycenae) layer”, “Samothrace: western border of the holy district” (i.e. The Sanctuary of the Gods). These appear not to be in Schliemann’s hand but are clearly by someone closely associated with the excavations at Troy, Mycenae, and Samothrace. The images may be retained photographs from Schliemann’s private collection; the group photograph taken at Mycenae is signed in the negative “Priv. 211” – presumably meaning “Privatgelände” or “Private”, accompanied by a catalogue number.

The fine image captured at Mycenae (1874–6) is a group portrait set against the backdrop of the entrance to the Treasury of Atreus, also known as the Tomb of Agamemnon, one of Schliemann’s most sensational finds. The central figure may be Schliemann, albeit without the moustache that he customarily sported. The print is marked in the negative “Priv. 211”.

The view at Samothrace shows the Sanctuary of the Gods and was taken by a member of Alexander Conze’s team in 1873–6, most probably the Austrian painter and photographer Wilhelm Burger (1844–1920), who, before joining

Conze, had worked extensively in the Far East – Thailand, China, and Japan.

Heinrich Schliemann (1822–1890) remains one of the most remarkable and controversial figures of 19th-century archaeology. His identification of Hisarlik in north-west Anatolia (modern Turkey) as the site of Homeric Troy is still considered today “the greatest of all archaeological finds” (*Printing and the Mind of Man* 362). Original photographic material relating to Schliemann’s work – or that of Conze – is rare and we have not traced anything at auction. This small group of compelling prints may represent the only such archive in private hands. As exemplars from the dawn of archaeological photography they possess genuine immediacy.

£25,000

[121338]

62

STANHOPE, Lady Hester. *Memoirs, as related by herself in Conversations with her Physician; comprising her Opinions and Anecdotes of some of the most Remarkable Persons of her Time. [And:] Travels; forming the Completion of her Memoirs. Narrated by her Physician.* London: Henry Colburn, 1845–6

2 works in 6 volumes, large duodecimo. Original red cloth, spines lettered in gilt and decorated in blind, blind panels to covers, yellow surface-paper endpapers, edges untrimmed. Lithographic frontispiece to each volume, hand-coloured in vol. 1 as issued, folding plan, wood-engravings to the text. Cloth variably darkened overall, a few additional marks, spines rolled, extremities lightly rubbed, wear to tips in some volumes, light fraying to spine-ends of *Memoirs* vols. 2 and 3, a short repaired nick to foot of the latter touching publisher’s imprint, a small number of gatherings slightly proud, *Memoirs* vol. 3 sig. K torn along fore edge to no loss of text. A very good set.

FIRST EDITIONS of the chief authorities for the life of the most extraordinary woman traveller of the 19th century, rare in the original cloth. A niece of British Prime Minister William Pitt, Lady Stanhope (1776–1839) left England in 1810 with Charles Meryon, a young doctor she had engaged as her physician, travelling via Malta to Constantinople and thence to Egypt, where she was received with honours and pageantry by Muhammad ‘Ali Pasha, before making a tour of the Holy Land and Lebanon and entering Palmyra at the head of a cavalcade of Bedouin and having herself crowned as Queen of the Desert: “No one really knew quite who Lady Hester was (was she perhaps the daughter of the king of England?) but everyone knew that she was a great personage and must be treated as such” (ODNB). In 1813 she moved into a former convent in the foothills of Sidon, Lebanon, and eventually Dar Jun, a remote spot high in the Lebanese mountains, becoming increasingly hermetic and developing an obsession with the occult, though for a time

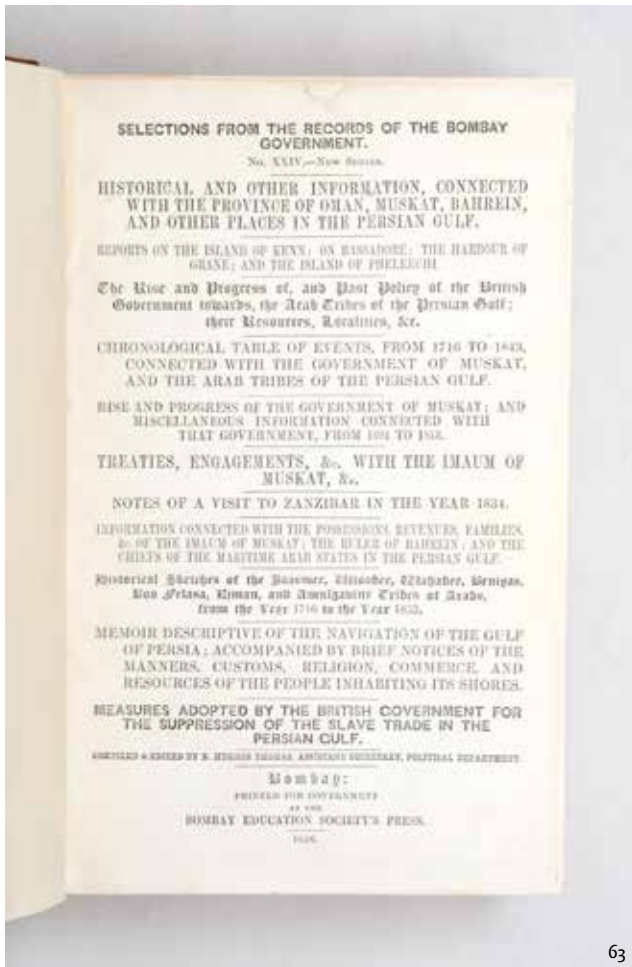


maintaining interest in the world outside and giving sanctuary to refugees during the civil strife which convulsed Lebanon in the 1820s and during Ibrahim Pasha’s siege of Acre in 1831–2. Meryon had returned to England in 1817 but visited again in 1819, 1830 and 1837, receiving instructions on this last occasion to return to London once more to petition for the reinstatement of her pension, which had been rescinded owing to unpaid debts. As her health failed and she became increasingly unstable mentally, “her native servants and European attendants left one by one ... [and] when there was no one left to clean up her squalor and care for her, she walled herself up in Dar Jun and died, alone” (Robinson). There was not another account of Stanhope’s life for 60 years, and Meryon’s was never superseded as the sole eyewitness account of her remarkable career: “Despite their diffuseness the *Memoirs* make excellent reading ... Meryon describes with utmost minuteness her complicated oriental environment, her tyranny, and her interminable conversations ... with an almost Boswellian power of self-effacement” (DNB, cited after Blackmer).

Arcadian Library 8517 and pp. 100–1; Blackmer 1117; Robinson, *Wayward Women*, pp. 57–8.

£6,000

[119289]



63

63

THOMAS, R. Hughes (ed.) Historical and other Information connected with the Province of Oman, Muskat, Bahrein and other Places in the Persian Gulf. [Series title: Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government, No. XXIV – New Series.] Bombay: Printed for the Government at the Bombay Education Society's Press, 1856

Large octavo in half-sheets (240 × 157 mm). Mid-20th-century tan calf-backed marbled boards to style, raised bands to spine, gilt fillets either side, black morocco labels, fore and bottom edges sprinkled red. Folding letterpress census table, red flag of the Friendly Arabs, p. 76, finished in original hand-colour, and 6 folding lithographic maps, comprising: 1) "Map of Maritime Arabia with the Opposite Coasts of Africa and Persia reduced from an Original Map by T. Dickinson, Chief Engineer, lithographed in the Chief Engineer's Office by Huskeljee E, and Kumroondeen E., Bombay 1st March 1856" (very large area map, 580 × 922 mm, coastline outlined in blue) 2) "Sketch of Rasool Khymah [Ra's al-Khaymah]", with original hand-colour; 3) "Plan of Bassadore Roads by H. H. Hewett, Midshipman"; 4) "Trigonometrical Plan of the Harbour of Grane or Koweit"; 5) "Sketch of the Island of Kenn"; 6) "Reduced Copy of the Chart of the Gulf of Persia". Old

ownership ink-stamp to title verso and p. 687. Board-edges lightly bumped and rubbed, short closed tear to top edge of title page repaired verso, title and pp. xxv-xviii reinforced with tissue-paper along fore edge, very mild chipping to fore edge of final few leaves; maps 1), 4) and 6) all lined-backed and stub-mounted, the latter browned and with some light cracking along folds, now stabilised; 2) and 3) expertly remounted on original stubs, the former with short closed tear to stub professionally repaired verso. Remains a very good copy indeed.

FIRST EDITION of this remarkable compilation of reports on the Gulf, submitted to the Government of Bombay between 1818 and 1854. Intended as a reference work for British officers, this book was on publication the most extensive account of the region then available, and remains an indispensable source for the history, peoples and topography of Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, and, in particular, what are now the United Arab Emirates: "Anyone working on the nineteenth-century history of Eastern Arabia and the Gulf comes across frequent references to it ... It served as a basic source for Lorimer in his *Gazetteer of the Persian Gulf, Oman and Central Arabia*. It contains, however, a great deal more information that Lorimer omitted, presumably for reasons of space. [For example,] the history of Abu Dhabi which Lorimer dealt with in just over four pages here receives thirty-four" (Robin Bidwell in his introduction to the 1985 reprint).

The papers, 22 in total, were written during a formative period in Gulf history. In the beginning of the 19th century, ships belonging to the Qawasim tribe, the modern rulers of Sharjah, began to disrupt British communications with India. When a British ship was captured in 1818 less than 70 miles from Bombay an expedition was launched, leading to the seizure of Ra's al-Khaymah and other Qawasim strongholds. In 1830 the British and the shaykhs of the modern-day UAE concluded a "General Treaty of Peace", though the British realised that they would have to maintain a permanent presence in the region, and that "to act as policemen both topographical and background knowledge have always been required: the papers printed in [Thomas's] volume were designed to provide this for the men on the spot and for their masters in Bombay" (ibid.)



63

Many of the reports stem from the first hydrographical survey of the Gulf, conducted by the Bombay Marine between 1819 and 1829. These include the 100-page “Memoir Descriptive of the Navigation of the Gulf of Persia; with Brief Notices of the ... People Inhabiting its Shores and Islands” by Captain George Barnes Brucks, commander of the survey, together with several in-depth surveys by other officers including a description of Kuwait Harbour and Failaka Island.

The most prolific contributor is Arnold Burrowes Kemball (1820–1908), an officer in the Bombay Artillery who was appointed assistant political resident in the Gulf in 1842, and remained in the region until his retirement in 1878. His reports include “Memoranda on the Resources, Localities, and Relations of the Tribes inhabiting the Arabian Shores of the Persian Gulf” (pp. 91–120) and a remarkable 125-page “Chronological Table of Events” (pp. 121–246), which comprises detailed historical timelines, from the early 18th century to the author’s own day, for all the region’s main powers, namely, the Qawasim; the Bani ‘Ut-bah (the tribal federation including the modern-day ruling families of Kuwait and Bahrain); the Bani Ya’s federation (whose most prominent family, Al Nahyan, are the modern rulers of Abu Dhabi); the Al Falasi (ancestors of Dubai’s ruling Al Maktoum dynasty); the Sultans of Muscat; and the Wahhabis. Kemball’s piece is expanded by individual “Historical Sketches” for each of these groups, with additional accounts of the tribes of ‘Ajman and Umm al-Quwain, two smaller emirates of the UAE. Several of these are by Francis Warden, Chief Secretary, Bombay, with continuations by Kemball and other military officers.

Containing as it does information of the greatest political and strategic importance, this book was intended for highly limited and selective distribution. Robin Bidwell remarked: “Although the print run is not known, it must have been very small or much of it must have been lost. In the seventeen years that I have been responsible for the library of the Middle East Centre at Cambridge, I have never known a copy offered for sale despite an assiduous watch on antiquarian booksellers and their catalogues”. We can trace just one complete copy at auction, the Burrell copy; Copac locates eight copies (Aberdeen, British Library, Exeter, King’s College, London Library, LSE, Oxford and SOAS; OCLC adds the Danish National Library, Georgetown, Hamburg, Minnesota, and Princeton. Of all these, only six definitely identify the presence of the large map. A full list of contents is available on request.

£87,500

[121104]



64

64

WILDE, William Robert Wills. *Narrative of a Voyage to Madeira, Teneriffe, and along the Shores of the Mediterranean, including a Visit to Algiers, Egypt, Palestine, Tyre, Rhodes, Telmessus, Cyprus, and Greece, with Observations on the Present State and Prospects of Egypt and Palestine.* Dublin: William Curry and Company, 1852

Octavo. Original purple cloth, title gilt to the spine together with a block of a statue of a pharaoh, concentric panels in blind to the boards, brilliant yellow surface-paper endpapers. Engraved plan of Jerusalem with outline colour, similar chart of the coast of Tyre, numerous wood-engraved illustrations to the text. Just a little rubbed, spine sunned, mild bubbling on the front board, corners knocked, front hinge just started, light browning, a very good copy indeed.

The account of a cruise undertaken by Oscar Wilde’s father as medical assistant to Glasgow magnate Robert Meiklam, described on the title page as the second edition “enlarged and revised”, but this a one-volume edition following a two-volume second edition of 1844; the first was published in 1840. A superior travelogue, the book includes Wilde’s “notes on the climate, natural history, topography and state of medicine in the places that he visited”. Tobler describes him as “an accurate and well-informed observer”. Copac records only the Glasgow University, and OCLC adds four – Northwestern, Harvard, College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and the American University in Cairo.

Blackmer 1795; Hilmy II, p. 329; Ioannou, *Cyprus and the Levant from the Syria via Ioannou Foundation*, II, p. 557; Tobler p. 161, noting this edition; not in Atabey or Toy.

£750

[122917]



65

65

YAZICIOGLU MEHMET. *Kitab al-Muhammadiyah*. Istanbul: Mehmet Riza Efendi Tash Destgah, 1298 AH/1880–1 CE

Quarto (275 × 200 mm), pp. 7, 4, 478. Contemporary Turkish goatskin, rebacked at an early date with black roan, covers elaborately gilt with fillet borders enclosing strapwork roll with floral infill, an inner vermiculate roll linking floral cornerpieces, and a large doubled arabesque device in blind to centre, gilt-tooled fore-edge flap with English comb-marbled paper verso, pink endpapers. Lithographed throughout. Text in double column, framed, floral section headings; tughra of Sultan Abdul Hamid II and bookseller's advertisement printed in gilt (as issued) to opening page, pp. 2–3 (opening spread of main text) also printed in gilt with floral 'unwan; numerous vignettes to the text depicting relics and holy sites, including a series of large vignettes of the 8 gates of heaven (pp. 350–7), 8 full-page illustrations including 2 cosmographic diagrams and depictions of the Prophet's relics (2 illustrations, pp. 215 and 230), Hell (2 illustrations, pp. 280–1), the *liwa' al-hamd* (p. 275), and Judgement Day (p. 293). Purple ink stamp, "C. E. S. Palmer, H. B. M. Consul" to opening page (see below), together with a further ownership ink stamp in Ottoman, an effaced Ottoman inscription, and a partial reproduction of the tughra. Extremities slightly rubbed, a few superficial worm-tracks to boards, contents browned, occasional nicks and chips to page-edges, sporadic foxing and marking, a number of vignettes sometime coloured in by hand with a purple pencil, closed tear to upper outer corner of pp. 3/4 of the main text and an extensive closed tear to pp. 165/6, both partially repaired with all the text intact, old repair to terminal licence leaf. In good condition, complete with the terminal licence leaf.

Uncommon Istanbul imprint of this popular Turkish translation of the *Magharib al-Zaman* (*Sunsets of Time*), a devotional work on the Prophet, translated from the original Arabic by Ottoman Sufi poet Yazicioglu Mehmet (d. 1491; his name means "son of the scribe"). Mehmet, a native of the Gallipoli peninsula, was a follower of Haci Bayram-i Veli (1352–1430) and influenced by the writings of Andalusian mystic Ibn 'Arabi, whose *Fusus al-Hikam* he translated into Turkish. The *Muhammadiyah* covers Muhammad's bi-

ography, various aspects of Muslim devotion, and eschatological matters. Mehmet is notably preoccupied with the eschatological role of Jesus and of the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople in 1453.

From the library of British diplomat Charles Palmer, who as vice consul at Çanakkale during the build-up to the First World War filed numerous reports for Naval Intelligence on German and Ottoman mobilisation; when war began he was drafted into the Royal Navy and served on the staff of John de Robeck, commander of the Allied fleet in the Dardanelles.

£3,500

[122439]

66

ZENNARO, Silvio. *Coup d'œil sur les incendies de Constantinople*. Constantinople: de Castro, 1871

Octavo (196 × 133 mm), lithographic title + 29 pp. Original pink paper wrappers, printed in black. Mild denting to wrappers and text, wrappers slightly faded, a few tiny spots to spot, minuscule manuscript correction (probably the author's) to p. 17. A very good copy.

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY of this extremely rare pamphlet written in response to the 1870 Pera fire (the "Harik-i kabir"), inscribed by the author "A Mr. le Profr. Marzolo, hommage" on the front wrapper. This must be Francesco Marzolo (1818–1880), who taught medicine at the University of Padua, rather than his more famous brother, Paolo, who also taught languages, including Arabic and Turkish, although Zennaro may have been taught by him too.

The fire began on Feridiye Sokagi shortly after midday on 5 June and "took only six hours to destroy two thirds of the quarter, killing thousands and destroying countless buildings" (Boyar & Fleet, *A Social History of Ottoman Istanbul*, p. 78). In response the government proposed an extensive remodelling of the local area, though the plan was only partially implemented. Zennaro, an Italian physician evidently long-resident in the city, estimates that approximately 8,500 houses were destroyed (more recent accounts have suggested 3,000), with some 2,500 dead, and accuses certain parties of having a vested interest in maintaining inadequate fire safety, including merchants and architects. He also surveys the use of building materials, the layout of the city's streets, water provision, and emergency procedures, and recommends the safer storage of oil and gas, the use of stone instead of wood, the widening of streets, a reformed fire service, and a regulated professional body of municipal architects. A highly important document in the social history of the Ottoman capital, otherwise untraced in libraries and commerce.

£675

[120555]



67

Arabian and Persian language and literature

copy of this work, dated AH 958/18 July 1551 CE, is in the Chester Beatty Library (Arberry 1962, p. 146, no. 4451). See also Brockelmann: GAL, I. 295; suppl. I. 516.

£7,500

[124657]

67

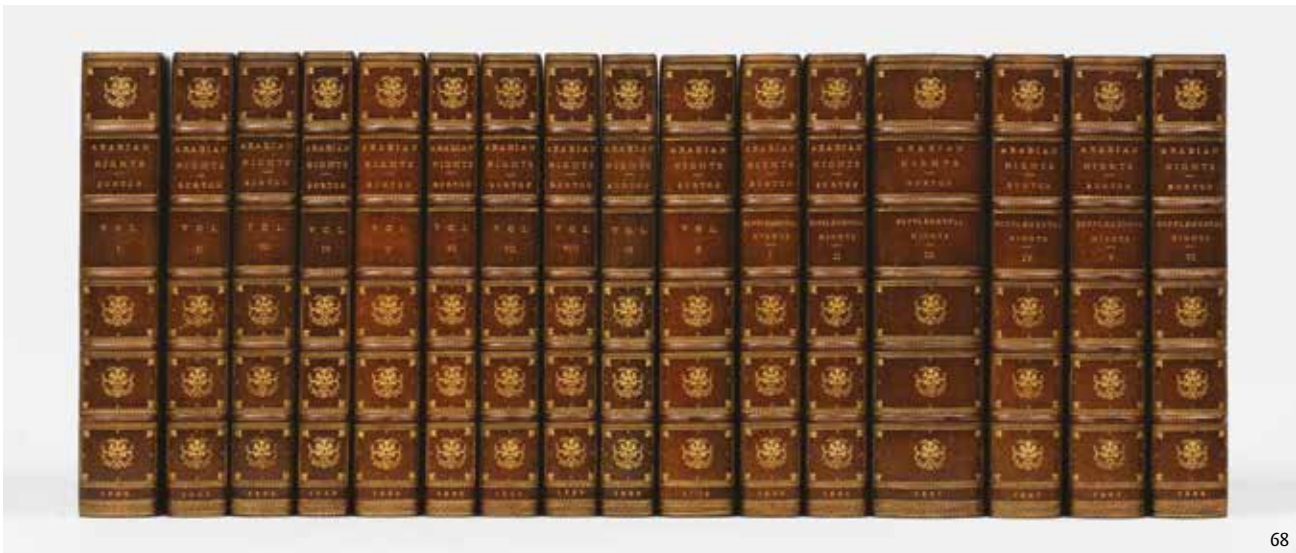
AL-QAZWINI (Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Rahman Khatib al-Dimashqi al-Qazwini). Talkhis-al-miftah. A summary of the section on rhetoric in al-Sakkaki's Miftah al-ulum, on rhetoric, copied by Sharaf al-Samarqandi. [Jazira Western Persia or Anatolia: AH 733 or 738/1332–3 or 1337–8 CE]

Arabic manuscript on paper, 70 leaves, plus 4 fly-leaves, 12 lines to the page, written in naskh script in black ink, keywords in red, copious marginal notes and ownership seal impressions on the first fly-leaves, in later dark grey leather binding, with flap. 15 by 11.5 cm.

This is probably the earliest recorded copy of al-Qazwini's Talkhis al-miftah as it was written during the end of his lifetime. Seven copies of this work are recorded, the earliest dated AH 1022/1613–14 CE and now in the British Library (P. Stocks and C. Baker (ed.), 2001, p. 295, K.3). Another



67



68

68

BURTON, Richard F. *A Plain and Literal Translation of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, Now entitled the Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night with introduction, explanatory notes on the manners and customs of Moslem men and a terminal essay upon the history of the Nights. Benares [London]: Printed by the Kamashastra Society for Private Subscribers only, 1885–8* 16 volumes, octavo (244 × 150 mm). Near-contemporary green crushed half morocco by Stikeman, green marbled paper sides, titles and decorations gilt to spines in compartments, marbled endpapers, top edges gilt, red silk page marker laid-in. Title pages printed in red and black. Extra-illustrated with frontispieces and 90 plates, all with captioned tissue-guards. Binder's stamps to front free endpaper versos. Spines uniformly toned; an excellent set.

FIRST EDITION, THE AUTHENTIC BENARES EDITION, issued in a limited subscription of 1,000 copies. The book was not in fact published in Benares, and the Kamashashtra Society was a cover for Burton and his friend Foster Fitzgerald Arbuthnot. Richard Burton's celebrated translation "has become the pre-eminent English translation of the Middle Eastern classic. It is the keystone of Burton's literary reputation" (ODNB). Though the edition was not illustrated, this set is extra-illustrated with plates commissioned by the publishers of the several reprints of the Benares edition that appeared in the succeeding decades.

Casada 74; Penzer pp. 114–16.

£12,500

[120211]

69

DE LA CROIX, François Pétis. *Histoire de la sultane de Perse et des visirs. Contes turcs. Composez en langue turque par Chéc Zadé, et traduits en François. Paris: widow of Claude Barbin, 1707*

Duodecimo in fours and eights (159 × 92 mm). Contemporary sprinkled calf, spine gilt in compartments. Gilt bookplate of French physician and bibliophile Tibulle Desbarreaux-Bernard (1798–1880) to the front free endpaper; contemporary ownership inscription ("Simon Chirury") and later ink-stamp ("E. T. Simon, D. T.") to title page. Binding expertly refurbished, mild craquelure to spine now stabilised, a few faint scores to rear board, paste-downs abraded in places, revealing lining made from a contemporary manuscript to the rear, upper-outer corners of text-block faintly creased, small tear to G1 costing a few letters either side,



69



the sense unimpaired, spill-burn to I6, short closed tear to fore edge Dd2, a few other light marks. A very good copy.

FIRST EDITION of this important collection of oriental tales now known as the *Forty Viziers*, published three years after Galland's first edition of the *Thousand and One Nights*, and following its characteristic frame-narrative structure. Notably rare: one copy traced at auction, one in British institutions (SOAS), and six worldwide; bibliographers including Chauvin and Macdonald claimed never to have seen a copy. A second edition with an Amsterdam imprint appeared later the same year and is similarly rare. An English translation was published by Tonson the year after.

The frame-narrative echoes the Biblical story of Potiphar's Wife, concerning a young prince who refuses the advances of his stepmother, who then denounces him to the sultan. The prince is put on trial, by means of alternate tales told by the sultana and the forty viziers. De la Croix (1653–1713), dragoman to Louis XIV, attributes the Turkish original to one Chéc Zadé, tutor to Ottoman ruler Murad II (r.1421–51), but it is now thought that that the tales date back to an Arabic original no longer extant, possibly written in Egypt for the Turkic ruler al-Ikshid (r.935–46), and that two writers were involved in its production: “an Ahmed-i Misri [Ahmed the Egyptian] who translated the work from Arabic and presented it to Murad II (r.1421–51), and a Sheykh Zade who took up the text later, presenting it to both Murad II and Mehmed II (r.1451–81)” (Burrill, “Sheykh-Zade”,

in *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, 2nd ed.) The work was to leave an influential trail, and European authors to have read it include Hans Christian Andersen, who used it as a source for *The Emperor's New Clothes*.

Chauvin VIII p. 19 refers; Macdonald, “A Bibliographical and Literary Study of the First Appearance of the ‘Arabian Nights’ in Europe”, in *The Library Quarterly*, vol. 2, no. 4 (October 1932).

£3,000

[120875]

70

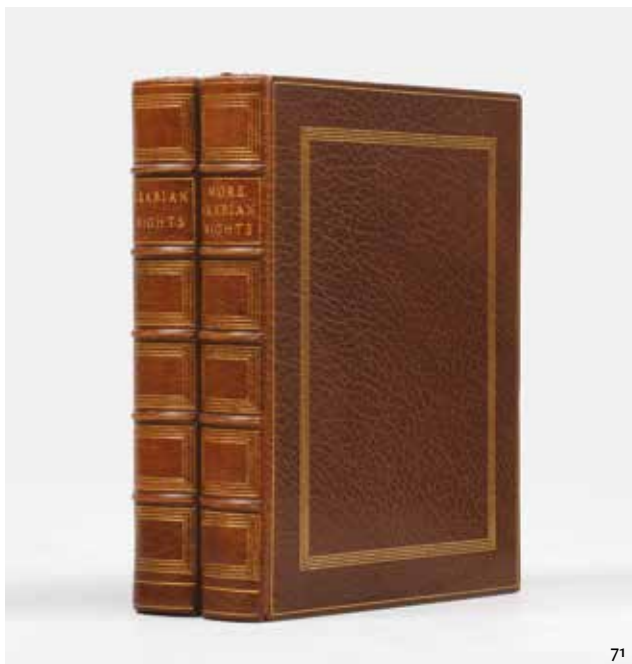
(DETMOLD, Edward.) *The Arabian Nights. Tales from the Thousand and One Nights*. London: Hodder and Stoughton, [1924]

Quarto. Finely bound by the Chelsea Bindery in full dark blue morocco, titles and decoration to spine gilt, single rule to boards gilt, inner dentelles gilt, marbled endpapers, top edge gilt. With 12 colour illustrations. A fine copy.

SIGNED LIMITED EDITION, number 99 of 100 copies signed by the artist. This is one of the finest of all illustrated editions of the *Arabian Nights*. “On the strength of *The Arabian Nights*, Detmold could have become one of the greatest illustrators of fantasy and fairy stories ... but it was not long before he retired completely from public life” (Richard Dalby, *The Golden Age of Children's Book Illustration*, p. 98).

£2,750

[30661]



71

71
DIXON, E. (ed.) *Fairy Tales from the Arabian Nights; [together with] More tales from the Arabian Nights.* Illustrated by J. D. Batten. London: J. M. Dent & Co.; G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1893 & 1895

2 volumes, quarto (250 × 202 mm). Publisher's brown crushed morocco, spines lettered in gilt in compartments, frames in gilt to covers, wide gilt turn-ins, brown marbled endpapers, top edges gilt, others untrimmed, brown silk page markers. Housed in publisher's marbled paper slipcases. Vignette half-titles. Title pages printed in red and brown. Frontispieces and 8 full page plates, with 32 smaller illustrations in the text, each with an accompanying plate printed on india paper, all with tissue-guards. Spines uniformly lightly faded; an excellent, bright set.

FIRST EDITIONS, LIMITED LARGE PAPER ISSUES, number 140 of 160 copies of the earlier volume, number 124 of 125 copies of the later volume, described in a contemporary review as "an attractive and handsome gift or prize book" (*The Literary World*, 1893, p. 431). The text in this edition is taken from Galland's 1821 translation and adapted for children. The illustrator, John Dickson Batten (1860–1932), was well-known for his contributions to various fairy tale books, including a series by the Australian folklorist Joseph Jacobs.

£1,875 [120985]

72
(DULAC, Edmund.) HOUSMAN, Laurence. *Stories from the Arabian Nights.* London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1907



72

Quarto. Original full vellum, titles and decorations to spine and front board in gilt with blue highlights, dark green endpapers, top edge gilt, others untrimmed, silk ties renewed. Colour frontispiece and 49 other plates tipped-in on dark green paper, all with captioned tissue-guards. The occasional minor blemish, spine ever so slightly darkened, an excellent copy.

SIGNED LIMITED EDITION, number 286 of 350 copies signed by the artist. It was this book that first announced Dulac's status as a popular artist. "Susan Lambert noted that, compared to Rackham, Dulac 'made greater use of the breakthrough in four-colour printing, conceiving and modelling his pictures in colour rather than adding colours to a linear design'" (ODNB). A particularly bright copy.

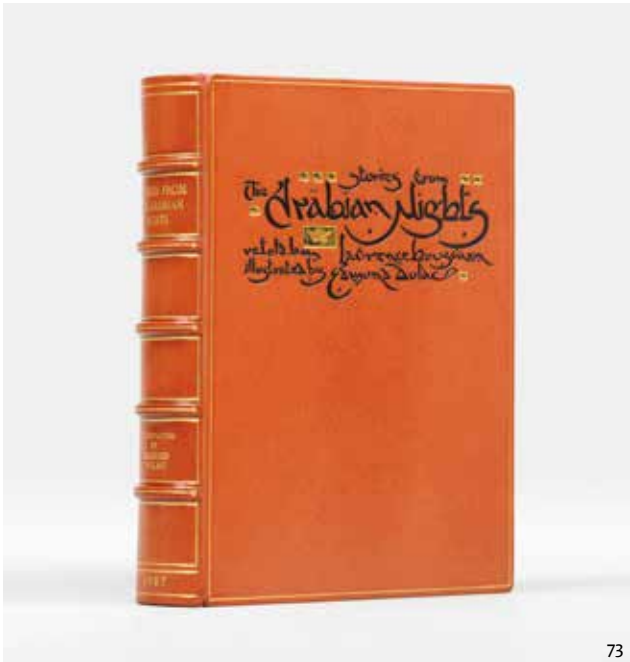
£3,250 [120141]

73
(DULAC, Edmund.) HOUSMAN, Laurence. *Stories from the Arabian Nights.* London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1907

Quarto. Finely bound by the Chelsea Bindery in terracotta morocco, titles to spine gilt, raised bands, titles to front board gilt, twin rule to turn-ins gilt, dark green endpapers, all edges gilt. With 50 colour illustrations by Dulac, mounted and with captioned tissue guards. A fine copy.

FIRST DULAC EDITION, with the plates bound in at the back. At this time Dulac's work rivalled Rackham's in popularity and was largely confined to deluxe editions. Among the popular stories included in this edition is *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves*.

£2,250 [111583]



73

74

(DULAC, Edmund.) HOUSMAN, Laurence. Princess Badoura. A Tale From the Arabian Nights. London: Herbert Jenkins Limited, [1913]

Quarto. Finely bound by the Chelsea Bindery in full dark blue morocco; title and box design to spine gilt, single rule to boards gilt, decorative title to front board gilt, marbled endpapers, inner dentelles gilt, all edges gilt. With 10 mounted colour plates, captioned tissues. A fine copy.



74



75

FIRST LARGE PAPER DULAC EDITION. "Nothing more purely beautiful has ever come even from Dulac's fairy brush than the picture of Badoura in the arms of Camaralzaman against a background so exquisite as to make one hold one's breath" (review in *The Outlook*, 15 Nov. 1913, supplement XIII, quoted in Hughey).

Hughey 31a.

£1,350

[30868]

75

(DULAC, Edmund.) Sindbad the Sailor and Other Stories From the Arabian Nights. London: Hodder and Stoughton, [1914]

Quarto. Finely bound by the Chelsea Bindery in terracotta morocco, titles to spine gilt, raised bands, pictorial block to front board gilt, inner dentelles gilt, dark green endpapers, gilt edges. With 23 mounted colour plates by Edmund Dulac. Contemporary inscription to half-title, some minor foxing to a few leaves, an excellent copy.

FIRST DULAC EDITION. "The exotic stories he illustrated struck a new chord in Dulac. They allowed him to enlarge his skill at caricature, and at the same time to sharpen his miniaturist's technique and to develop his lyrical sense of tone and composition. The sources he turned to were Japanese prints, which he had studied in his youth, with their flat colour and assymetry, and the high detail and colour of Indian and Persian miniatures" (ODNB). These influences are very clear in this sumptuous gift book; one of the other stories collected here being *Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp*.

£2,000

[111191]



76

ERPENIUS, Thomas. [Arabic title] *Kitab al-Jarrumiyah wa-Mi'at al-'amil*. Grammatica arabica dicta Gjarumia, et libellus centum regentium, cum versione latina, & commentariis. Leiden: Erpenius, 1617; [bound after:] **FABRICIUS, Johann.** *Specimen arabicum ...* Rostock: Hallervord, 1637

2 works in one volume, quarto (179 × 133 mm). 18th-century French cat's-paw calf, expertly rebaked to style, two-line blind frames to sides, red edges, marbled endpapers, bound green silk page-marker; the *Kitab al-Jarrumiyah* reading back to front. 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. A1–4, 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.

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 Dip-

py” in a contemporary hand (the name ineffectually struck out), the title of the *Kitab* 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 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* is closely trimmed, suggesting that the marginalia predate the 18th-century binding, and are likely to be Dippy’s or an Arabist peer’s.

The second-bound text, the *Kitab al-Jarrumiyah*, is the first Arabic grammar published in the Netherlands. The work of great orientalist Thomas Erpenius (1584–1624), the 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 first-bound text is considered “the pioneering account of classical Arabic metrics” (Loop, *Johann Heinrich Hottinger, Arabic and Islamic Studies in the Seventeenth Century*, 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").

Schnurrer 53 & 70.

£9,750

[118772]

77

FAIRUZABADI. *Al-Qamus al-Muhit* (The Expansive Ocean). [Mughal India: AH 1066/1656 CE]

Arabic manuscript on paper consisting of 840 folios each with 25 lines of elegant black *naskh* text with important terms highlighted in red, the text inside gold and polychrome ruled panels, the opening folio with the text reserved in white cloud on gold ground, the margins with gold scrolling floral vine some of which are outlined in black, a large illuminated gold and polychrome headpiece, a further two pages with headings, one of which with a large gold and polychrome illuminated headpiece, the colophon signed and dated, in a stamped russet leather binding. Folio 30.5 × 18 cm. Text panel 19.5 × 9.8 cm.

Abu Tahir Majid al-Din Muhammad Ibn Ya'qub Ibn Muhammad Ibn Ibrahim al-Shirizi al-Fairuzabadi, known simply as Fairuzabadi (1329–1414 CE), was born in Fars Province in Western Iran. He travelled extensively through the Islamic world – studying in Shiraz, Wasit, Baghdad and Damascus. He subsequently resided in Jerusalem for a decade before travelling further to Anatolia and to Egypt and finally settled in Mecca in 1368. He later made a trip to Delhi and on his return was received by the legendary ruler Timur upon his return to Iran. He ended his days in Yemen. This monumental work devoted to the Arabic language was a result of Fairuzabadi's careful study of earlier dictionaries including Ibn Sida's *al-Mukham* and al-Saghani's *al-'Ubab*. He compiled these works together and then removed lesser-used definitions and grammatical uses of phrase and developed a concise system of notation which allowed him to shrink the text into the current manageable format. The comprehensive nature of this dictionary, combined with its concise format and relative ease of use, made Fairuzabadi's dictionary the reference work of choice for scholars of the Arabic language.

For further information on the author see Al-Zereky, *Al-A'lam Biographic Dictionary*, Beirut, 2007, vol. 7, p. 46.

£13,500

[124652]



78



78

78

FIRDAWSI, Abu-l-Qasim Mansur. *Shahnama* (The Book of Kings), copied by Abi Muhammad Zaman. Shiraz, Central Iran: dated 4 Jumada al-Awla AH 1058 / 29 March 1648 CE

Persian manuscript on paper, consisting of 607 folios and two fly-leaves, each with 25 lines of elegant black *nasta'liq* text divided into four columns with headings in red ink set inside gold ruled cartouches, the text panel bounded by gold, blue and red rules, catchwords, the opening folio with a gold and polychrome illuminated headpiece surrounded by bands of strapwork, the opening of the text following the introduction with a further illuminated headpiece, 23 opaque pigment heightened with gold illustrations including 17 half page illustrations, 4 full page and a double page composition, the colophon signed and dated with some losses to the text, set in an associated maroon leather binding with stamped and tooled floral medallions, the doublures with lacquered stamped floral medallions.

The style of the paintings is reminiscent of the Isfahan school of painting which flourished under such remarkable artists as Mu'in Mussavvir during the first half of the 17th century. This manuscript according to the colophon was copied in Shiraz which had been an important site of production for impressive illustrated manuscripts since the beginning of the Turkman era. The broad faces of the figures, the pointed fine moustaches and the fine eyebrows are very closely related to those found in a *Shahnama* manuscript dated to the equivalent of 1650 CE which is in the John Rylands Library, (inv. Ryl Pers 909; Robinson, B. W. *Persian Paintings in the John Rylands Library: A descriptive catalogue*, Sotheby Parke Bernet, London, 1980, p. 330). This Shirazi *Shahnama* however, lacks the distinctive large oblong Isfahani turbans and the accentuated ringlets of hair that frame either side of the face. This suggests that although certain Isfahan-school influences have been incorporated into the style of the paintings of this manuscript, that it still retains some of its own particular Shiraz-style roots. This manuscript was most probably commissioned by a wealthy patron in Shiraz and is such a

rare example of mid-17th century Shirazi manuscript production of refined taste.

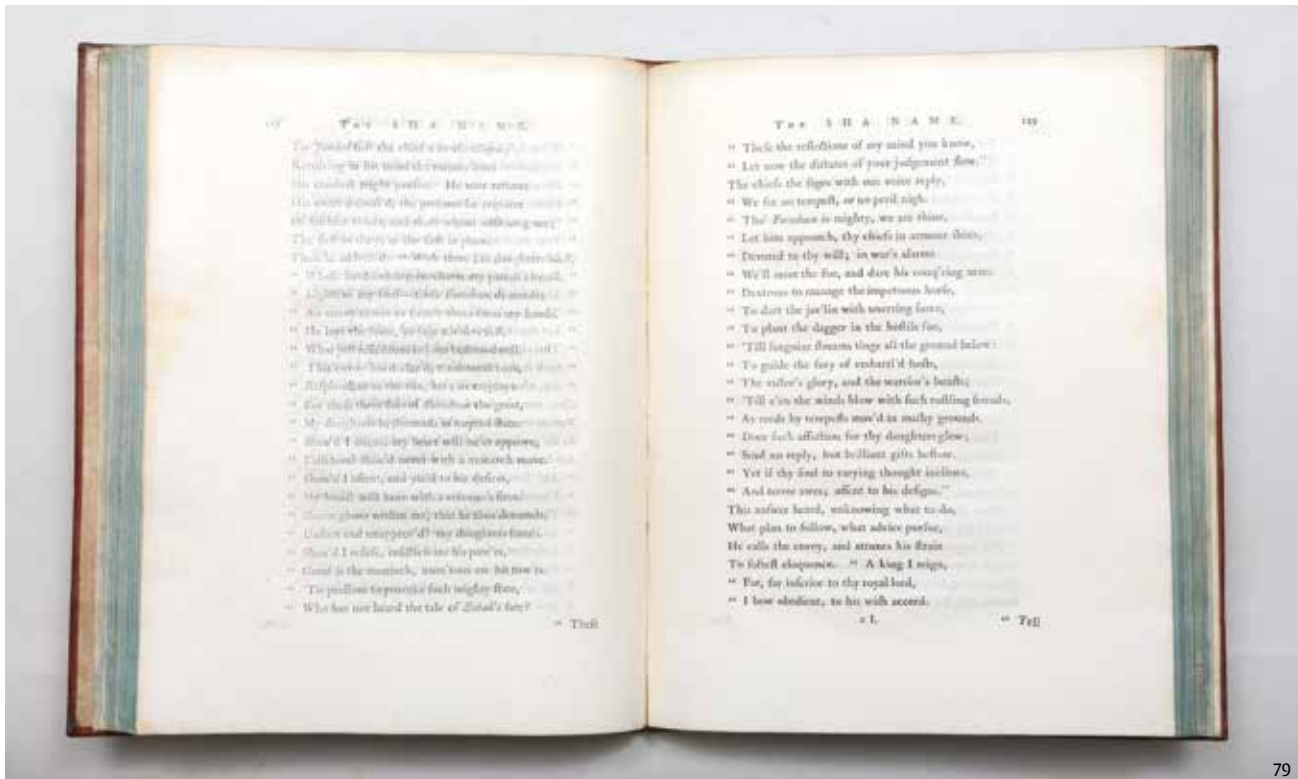
List of illustrations:

- i) Siyamak fights the black Div (f. 9b)
- ii) Jamshid falls in love with the daughter of the king of Zabolistan (f. 15a)
- iii) Garshasp restores his father Eret to the throne (f. 45a)
- iv) Garshasp slays his father's foe in battle (f. 51a)
- v) Feridun defeats Zahak's army in battle (f. 51b)
- vi) Feridun captures Zahak and imprisons him in chains under mount Damavand (f. 57b)
- vii) Paying homage to the enthroned Feridun (f. 71b)
- viii) Manuchehr kills his uncle Salm in battle (f. 79b)
- ix) Rostam lifts afrasiyab by the belt from his saddle (f. 109b)
- x) Rostam slays a dragon (f. 115b)
- xi) Rostam realises that he has killed his son Sohrab (f. 138a)
- xii) Guruy executes Siyavush (f. 166b)
- xiii) The armies of Turan and Iran face each other (f. 208a)
- xiv) Rostam rescues Bizhan from the pit (f. 241b)
- xv) Bizhan kills Human (f. 289b)
- xvi) Kay-Khusrau kills Shida (f. 309b)
- xvii) Isfandiyar kills the Dragon (f. 364a)
- xviii) Isfandiyar kills the sorceress (f. 365a)
- xix) Rostam shoots Isfandiyar in the eyes with a double-pointed arrow (f. 387a)
- xx) Anushirvan enthroned (f. 503b)
- xxi) Anushirvan divides his kingdom into four parts (f. 504a)
- xxii) The victorious Anushirvan holds court on his return to Iran from China (f. 514b)
- xxiii) Anushirvan is advised by Buzurjmihir (f. 515a)

£65,000

[124779]





79

FIRDAWSI, Abu-l-Qasim Mansur. *The Poems.* Translated by Joseph Champion. Volume I [all published]. Calcutta: printed by John Hay, 1785

Large quarto in half-sheets (301 × 240 mm). Original “native” red-dish-orange goatskin, rope-twist and dog-tooth rolls gilt to spine forming compartments, bird tool to head and foot, green morocco label to second, floral lozenge to third, volume number within urn-capped wreath to fourth, all gilt, single fillet and dog-tooth frames to boards, edges blue-green. Housed in a custom red quarter morocco solander box and matching chemise. Howell and Stewart 19th-century English bookseller’s ticket to front pastedown. Spine-ends expertly restored, mild rubbing to board-edges, light marking and a few scuffs to boards, contemporary calligraphic ink inscription (“Samson”?) to slightly bowed front board, tips slightly bumped, pastedowns and endpapers browned in margins from adhesive used in binding, paper stock variable, a few gatherings sized, sigs. 2G1–2 and 3O1 on thinner stock, 2G1 and 3O1 repaired at early date in fore margins, extensive closed tear to 3O2, sometime skilfully repaired to no loss of text, worm-tracks to gutter of sigs. 2R1–2X2 and top margin of 4H1–4I1, stabilised with Japanese tissue paper and the text never affected, occasional mild soiling along top margins, a few other light marks, short nick to bottom edge of sig. P2, very small hole to fore edge of 4L1; these flaws generally minor. An excellent copy.

FIRST EDITION of “the first substantial translation of [Firdawsi’s] epic” (*Encyclopaedia Iranica*), a wide-margined copy in the splendid original binding. (Champion’s own

copy is known to be in an almost identical binding with only slight variations to the tooling on the spine and covers.)

The *Shahnama* (see also previous item), completed in 1010 CE, is considered the greatest poem in the Persian literary canon. It became known to English audiences through the essays of Sir William Jones, the dedicatee of this translation, who had translated a few brief excerpts into Latin. Champion (c.1750–1813) entered the employ of the East India Company after studying at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He modelled his version of the *Shahnama* on Pope’s *Homer*, as he followed Jones in believing Firdawsi to be as foundational to eastern literature as was Homer to that of the west, and his work as a whole “shows a deep understanding of the Persian literary and historical tradition” (*Encyclopaedia Iranica*). His translation was published only seven years after Halhed’s *Grammar of the Bengal Language* (Hoogly, 1778), the first book printed in northern India, and “may very well have been the earliest work printed by John Hay in Calcutta” (Shaw). It attracted considerable attention on first publication, and continues to be discussed. A London edition appeared in 1788.

The Calcutta imprint is notably rare: the subscribers’ list records 105 copies only, and this is the only copy traced in auction records, with six more located in UK institutions, and 11 in libraries world-wide (one at the American University of Iraq, the rest in the US).

Shaw, *Printing in Calcutta to 1800*, p. 41; Wilson p. 71 for the 1788 London edition.

£9,500

[122154]

The basis for almost all modern German studies
on Hafiz

80

(HAFIZ, Shams al-Din Muhammad.) ROSENZWEIG-SCHWANNAU, Vincenz, Ritter von. Der Diwan des Grossen Lyrischen Dichters Hafiz im Persischen Original herausgegeben, ins Deutsche Metrisch Übersetzt und mit Anmerkungen versehen. Vienna: K. K. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, 1858–64

3 volumes, octavo (226 × 137 mm). Contemporary black straight-grained skiver, marbled boards, title gilt to the spines, low flat bands with floral roll, gilt, floral device to the compartments, edges lightly sprinkled sanguine, marbled endpapers, linen hinges. Attractive chromolithographic illuminated “half-title” to each, Persian and German texts printed on facing pages. A little rubbed, particularly at the extremities, light browning to text-blocks, a very good set.

FIRST EDITION of this important translation. “The name of Hafez is closely associated with that of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe in German literature. This is directly attributable to the status Goethe accords Hafez in his *West-östlicher Divan*, first published in 1819. It is because of Goethe’s work that since the early 19th century the *Divan* of Hafez has been an important source within the framework of ‘international literature’ ... The first complete German translation was made by the Austrian orientalist and diplomat, Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall (1774–1856). This translation, which is still regarded as one of the most important works in German, began to appear in 1812 ... Hammer’s translation was highly influential on Goethe’s understanding of Hafez. Its effects were such that all of the German translations of Hafez made in the second half of the 19th century were indebted to Goethe’s *West-östlicher Divan* ... Between 1854 and 1858, Herman Brockhaus (1806–77), then professor of Indo-Iranian languages at Leipzig, published the first complete translation of Hafez since that of Hammer ... Following in the footsteps of Brockhaus, another orientalist diplomat, Vincenz von Rosenzweig (1791–1865), published a further complete translation of Hafez (Vienna, 1858–64). Rosenzweig presented translations and originals on facing pages, and included explanatory notes at the end of his translation. This version is notable for its study of Persian poetical meter in general and that of Hafez in particular. It has become the basis for almost all modern German studies on Hafez” (*Encyclopaedia Iranica*, “Translations of Hafez in German”).

Vincenz Edler Rosenzweig von Schwannau (1791–1865) was an Austrian diplomat and Orientalist, professor at the Orientalische Akademie in Vienna. He had studied at the K.k. Akademie für Orientalische Sprachen before travelling to Istanbul as a “sprachknabe” (“language boy”) and then transferring to Wallachia. The Arcadian Library holds



80

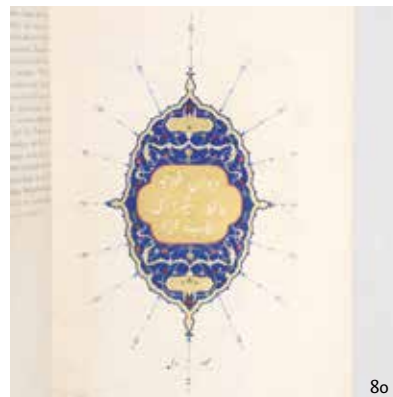
a copy of his translation (1824) of the 13th-century “Mantle Poem” (a reference to the Prophet’s outer garment), the *Qasidat al-burda* by Sharaf al-Din al-Busiri.

PROVENANCE: with the pencilled ownership inscription of Cambridge Persianist Hubert Darke to the front free endpaper verso of volume I, a scatter of scholarly annotations early in the same volume in the hand of an earlier English orientalist. Darke taught at Cambridge’s Faculty of Oriental Studies from 1961 to 1982, his “particular interests were Early New Persian and Persian prosody. His major research achievement during this time was the definitive edition and translation of the *Siar al-moluk* ... a manual of government by the celebrated Saljuq vizier Nezam-al-Molk (1018–1098). From 1970 until 1993 (more than a decade after his early retirement from his lectureship) he held the position of Editorial Secretary of the Cambridge History of Iran in which capacity he outlived or outlasted numerous other members of the distinguished editorial board and secured the continuity essential to this monumental project” (*Encyclopaedia Iranica*).

Arcadian Library p. 320.

£1,500

[124573]



80



81

HAFIZ, Shams al-Din Muhammad. *The Divan, Written in the Fourteenth Century. Translated for the First Time Out of the Persian Into English Prose ...* By Lieut.-Col. H. Wilberforce Clarke. Calcutta: Government of India Central Printing Office, 1891

2 volumes, quarto. Original white cloth, spines lettered in gilt, single rule to covers with black and red Persian and English type. Title page in red and black. Former owner's book ticket to pastedowns and library blindstamp to front free endpaper. Residue of stickers to spines, light soiling to covers, some wear to extremities, light marking to edges, some light foxing. A very good set.

FIRST COMPLETE EDITION IN ENGLISH. Clarke, one of the finest orientalisks of the time, published this critical translation at his own expense, in a handsome original binding. It is a bold translation of Hafiz, the 14th-century Sufi poet whose work is considered to represent "the zenith of Persian lyric poetry" (*Encyclopaedia Iranica*).

"Translations of Hafez in English", *Encyclopaedia Iranica* Vol. XI, Fasc. 5, pp. 498–500.

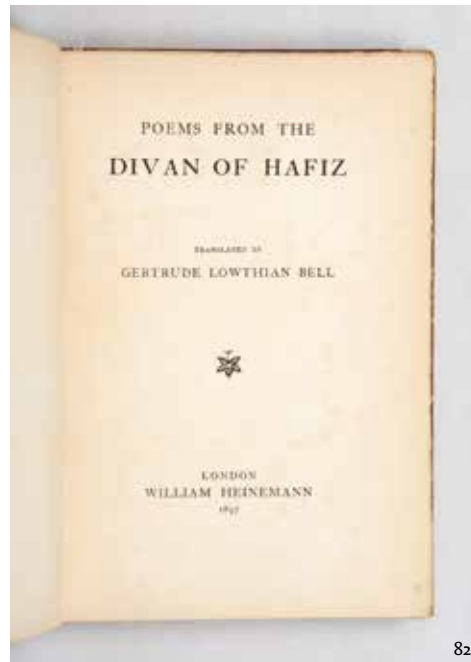
£2,000

[122111]

82

HAFIZ, Shams al-Din Muhammad. *Poems from the Divan, translated by Gertrude Lowthian Bell.* London: William Heinemann, 1897

Octavo. Original olive-green buckram, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, fore and bottom edges untrimmed. Housed in a custom green quarter morocco solander box. Complete with the 16 pages of publisher's advertisements to rear. Emery Walker-designed bookplate of P. H. Hood, English photographer, active



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1890–1910, to front pastedown. Variably sunned to tan overall, extremities lightly rubbed, superficial wear to tips and along fore edge of front board, contents toned, front free endpaper browned from bookplate, rear inner hinge partially cracked, but firm. A very good copy.

FIRST EDITION, PUBLISHER'S PRESENTATION COPY, with their blind stamp, of Bell's second published work, and the first to appear under her own name; her celebrated translation of Hafiz, the 14th-century Sufi poet. In 1892 Bell (1868–1926) set out on what proved to be a formative journey to Tehran, where her uncle Sir Frank Lascelles was British minister. "Her translation received a favourable critical reception on its publication and was long regarded as the best free-verse translation into English" (*ODNB*). The first edition is surprisingly uncommon on the market. It was not reprinted in Bell's lifetime, a second edition appearing only in 1928.

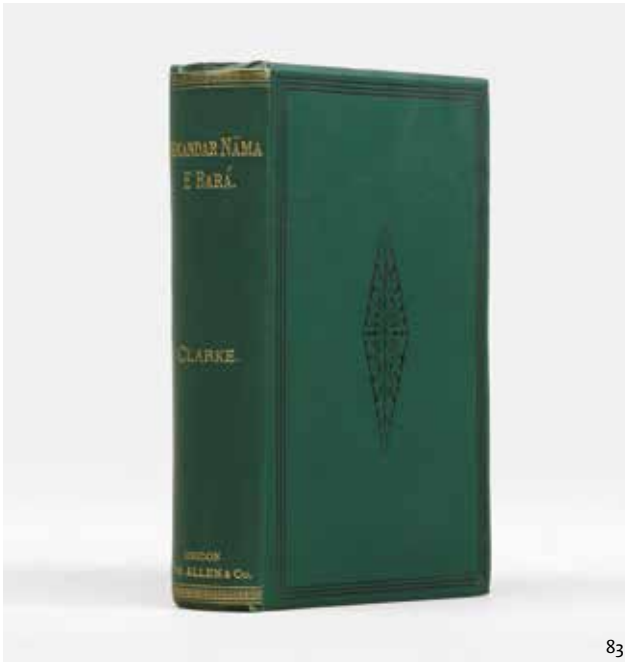
£975

[122133]

83

NIZAMI GANJAVI. *Sikandar Nama, e Bará. Or, Book of Alexander the Great, written A.D. 1200, translated for the first time out of the Persian into Prose, with Critical and Explanatory Remarks, with an Introductory Preface, and with a Life of the Author, collected from Various Persian Sources, by H. Wilberforce Clarke.* London: W. H. Allen & Co., 1881

Large octavo. Original green pebble-grain cloth over lightly bevelled boards, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, three-line frames to covers enclosing central foliate diamond device in black, black coated endpapers. Headcaps and corners very lightly rubbed, mild foxing to free endpapers, title page, and terminal



83

leaf, these flaws minor: a fine copy, entirely unopened, in the bright and fresh original cloth.

FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH, an exceptional copy, of this verse epic on the life of Alexander the Great by the great Azerbaijan-born poet Nizami Ganjavi, the final work in his great cycle of five narrative poems, the *Panj Ganj* (“five jewels”), for which he is remembered as the “greatest romantic epic poet in Persian literature” (*Ency. Brit.*) Nizami Ganjavi (1141–1209) was born in Ganja in what is now Azerbaijan. The *Sikandar Nama*, probably written for the ruler of Shirvan, in fact comprises two separate texts, the *Sharaf Nama*, which is the subject of Clarke’s translation and recounts Alexander’s life and conquests, and the *Iqbal Nama*, essentially a didactic treatise in which Alexander, having conquered the world, holds debates with Greek and Indian philosophers at his court. The *Sharaf Nama* elaborates the principal episodes of the Alexander legend as known to Muslim tradition: “the birth of Alexander, his succession to the Macedonian throne, his war against the Negroes who had invaded Egypt, the war with the Persians, ending with the defeat and death of Dara and Alexander’s marriage to Dara’s daughter, [and] his pilgrimage to Mecca. Nizami then dwells at some length on Alexander’s stay in the Caucasus and his visit to Queen Nushaba of Barda and her court of Amazons [in modern-day Azerbaijan] ... Alexander then goes to India and China. During his absence the Rus ... invade the Caucasus and capture Barda (as they in fact did some two centuries before Nizami’s time) and take Nushaba prisoner. Alexander’s wars with the Rus, which are depicted at considerable length, end with his victory and his magnanimous treatment of the defeated army. The *Sharaf Nama* concludes with the account of Alex-

ander’s unsuccessful search for the water of immortal life” (*Ency. Iran.*)

The first edition of the *Sikandar Nama* in the original Persian was published at Calcutta in 1812 and is extremely rare. Clarke (1840–1905) was a British military engineer and accomplished orientalist, who is also remembered for a critical edition of the *Divan* of Hafiz (1891). His translation of the *Sikandar Nama* is a faithful rendering of the original and contains copious extracts from Indian commentators.

£1,250

[119939]

84

NÖLDEKE, Theodor. Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Poesie der Alten Araber. Hannover: Carl Rümpfer, 1864

Octavo (240 × 155 mm). Early-20th-century blue cloth, gilt-lettered red morocco label and gilt fleur-de-lys to spine, marbled endpapers, top edge red. Frequent Arabic types. Shelf-mark label to spine, ink stamp of the Institut Catholique de Toulouse to the title page and p. 39. Extremities lightly rubbed, spine darkened, faint soiling to covers, marginal browning, the occasional spot or mark. A very good copy.

FIRST EDITION of this foundational study of early Arabic poetry, from the collection of Louis Desnoyers (1874–1928), noted professor of oriental languages at the Institut Catholique de Toulouse, with his ink-stamp to the title page. Nöldeke worked almost entirely from unpublished manuscripts holdings in the libraries of Berlin, Gotha, and Leiden. His account discusses the *Mu’allaqat*, the *Lamiyat al-’Arab* of al-Shanfarah, Ibn Qutaybah’s *Tabaqat al-Shu’ara’*, and works by lesser-known figures such as Arabian Jews and Mutammim ibn Nuwayrah, many of which are printed in the original Arabic. Nöldeke (1836–1930) was one of the greatest Semitists of the 19th century. He also wrote a highly influential study of the Qur’an, and numerous grammars. One of his main theses was that much early Arabic poetry was written at a later date.

£475

[121657]

P., E. R. C., & Jamil N. Moses. *A Guide to the Spoken Arabic of Mesopotamia.* Baghdad: Dar-es-Salaam Press, 1918

Duodecimo (120 × 81 mm). Original paper boards, red cloth backstrip, front board lettered in black. Rubbed and marked, fraying to backstrip, upper outer corners of boards extensively worn away, inner hinges sometime reinforced with paper, contents browned, final blank chipped.

An exceedingly rare survival. We trace no other copies in libraries, commerce or secondary sources.

The work comprises sections on vocabulary, conjugation of verbs, and useful phrases and sentences, all transliterated into Latin characters, evidently aimed at those with little prior knowledge of Arabic. Both the author, given only by his initials E.R.C.P., and the author of the preface, Jamil N. Moses, elude clear identification. The name of the latter, unless an Anglicization of Musa, contains a tantalizing suggestion of British reliance on Iraq's significant Jewish population in order to establish control in the wake of the Ottoman expulsion.

British forces entered Baghdad in March 1917. The final defeat of the Ottoman Forces was at the Battle of Sharqat, north of Baghdad, in October the following year. The British drafted in large numbers from the Indian Civil Service who were likely to have knowledge of the region and its languages. Another competing guide, *Mesopotamian Arabic*, by one Naoum Seresser (possibly an Iraqi Christian), was published the same year in Bombay.

There was an Arabic press named Dar al-Salaam active in Baghdad in the mid-19th century. Library records note many Arabic works with the same imprint between 1922 (i.e. after the suppression of the Iraqi revolt) to 1930 and occasionally thereafter.

£450

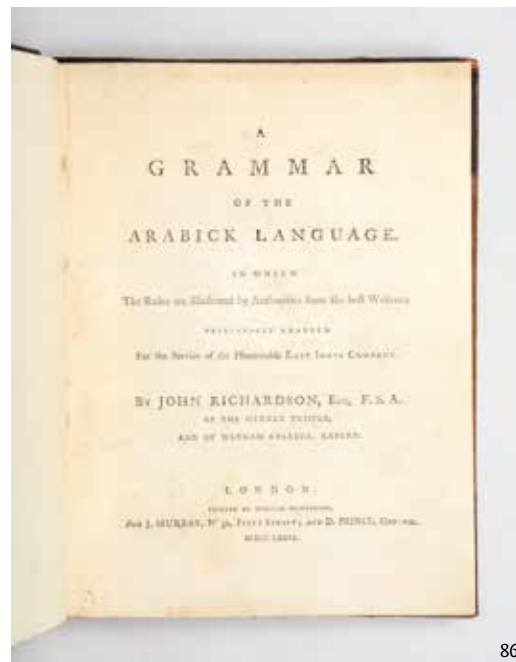
[120352]

86

RICHARDSON, John. *A Grammar of the Arabick Language.* London: Printed by William Richardson for J. Murray and D. Prince, Oxford, 1776

Quarto in twos (229 × 170 mm). Late-19th-century brown half morocco, reddish-brown pebble-grain cloth sides. Latin and Arabic types. Bookplate (dated 1937) of Harold Meeke (1922–2016), architectural historian, winner of the RIBA silver medal for his study *The Architect and his Profession in Byzantium*. Old pale staining to sides. A good copy, sound and clean.

FIRST EDITION. The Scottish Whig, lawyer, and orientalist Richardson (1740/1–1795) modelled his work on the Persian grammar of William Jones (1771), with whom he had collaborated on his Persian–Arabic–English dictionary (published 1777–80). Like the dictionary, it was aimed at the East India Company's servants and is dedicated to the Company's di-



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rectors. Richardson stressed, as Jones had done, that “what he was offering was a work in which ‘instruction’ and ‘entertainment’ would be mixed, and that it would therefore be very different from the turgid linguistic studies of the old orientalists. Richardson, like Jones, wished to be taken for a man of taste as well as of learning” (ODNB).

Arcadian Library 8875; Burrell 692; Lowndes 2088 (“a work of merit”); Schnurrer 115.

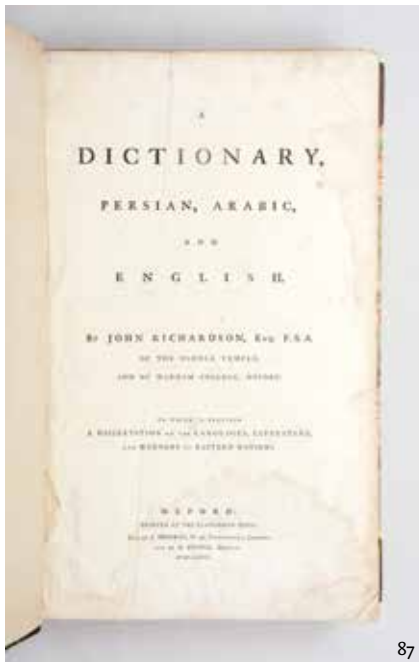
£750

[124613]

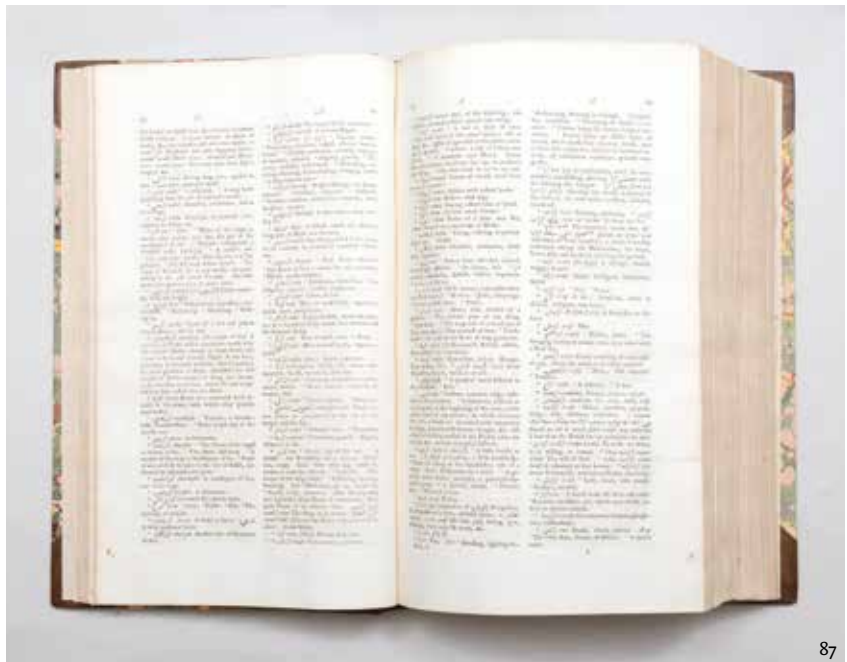
87

RICHARDSON, John. *A Dictionary, Persian, Arabic, and English. To which is prefixed a Dissertation on the Languages, Literature, and Manners of Eastern Nations.* Oxford: printed at the Clarendon Press, sold by J. Murray and Price, 1777–80

2 volumes, folio (425 × 247 mm). Recent marbled half calf to style, raised bands to spines, double rules gilt either side, red morocco label to second compartments, marbled paper sides. Text in double column. Contemporary ownership inscription of one James Graham to vol. 1 dedication leaf and vol. 2 title. Title-pages and dedication leaves damp-stained, that of vol. 1 with a short closed tear and small hole in the lower margin, the text spared, vol. 2 title with a very small worm-track in the top margin (continuing to sig. a2); pale tide-mark occasionally appearing in lower margins, extending to other edges in vol. 1 sigs. 11U and 12H and to upper-outer corner and fore margin of vol. 2 sigs. 10R to 13C2, sometimes touching text; vol. 1 sig 4R2 chipped at lower outer corner, old finger-soiling to 5F2 v. top edge (similar to vol. 2 7F2 r. fore edge), 6A1 r. soiled, short tear to bottom edge 6U1, small spill-burn to 952 r. obscuring one letter; vol. 2 sigs. 4S, 6Z and 8Q lightly spotted, closed tear to bottom edge of 6E1, sometime



87



87

partially repaired, touching about 4 lines of text with no effect on legibility, very minor nick to fore edge 11U1-X2, 13D2 chipped at upper outer corner, small worm-track to top margin 13D1-K2 (final leaf, soiled on blank verso), the text never affected; otherwise a few trivial marks. Overall a very good, tall copy.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, OF THE FIRST PERSIAN-ARABIC-ENGLISH DICTIONARY: “the first Persian dictionary to appear in England” (Hamilton). Rare, with three copies only traced at auction. Most of the limited print run is likely to have perished in the inhospitable conditions of the Indian subcontinent: the subscribers’ list records 345 copies, including 150 for the East India Company, with most of the remainder distributed to HEIC soldiers, functionaries and merchants resident in Madras or Bengal; the few remaining subscribers include British university libraries and a handful of private individuals.

In 1767 Edinburgh-born Richardson (1740/1-1795) travelled to London to pursue a career in law, though soon developed an interest in Arabic and Persian under the influence of William Jones, “who was already coming to be regarded as a prodigy of learning in Asian languages. With the growth of British territorial power in India [where Persian was the *lingua franca*] the potential market for a Persian dictionary had aroused the interest of London publishers and by 1770 Jones and Richardson were working on a new version of Franciscus Meninski’s *Thesaurus linguarum orientalium*, first published in 1680-87. Progress was very slow, and Jones withdrew to concentrate on his legal career, leaving the field to Richardson. Thanks to his ‘ingenuity and perseverance’ ... an abridged version of the original project eventually appeared in two volumes in 1777 and 1780 as *A Dictionary, Persian, Arabic and English*. Fundamentally revised

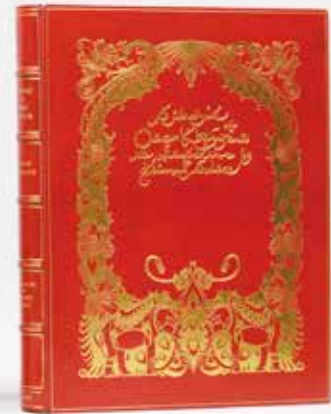
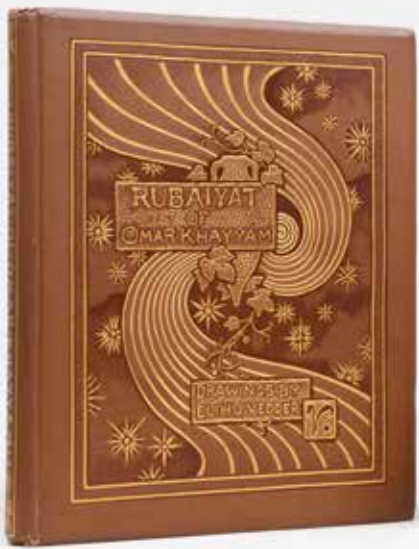
by others, notably by Charles Wilkins in 1806 and 1810, the dictionary was to have a long life” (ODNB).

Richardson’s “long, intellectually ambitious and highly polemical” prefatory essay (*ibid.*), praised by Boswell, criticises authors who seek to write the history of Eastern peoples without primary sources, and attempts to demonstrate the influence of Asiatic on European culture (one example being feudalism, which he suggests was transmitted to the Scandinavian Goths via Tartary). This innovative essay was published separately the same year, running to a second edition soon after. The first volume of the *Dictionary* itself sold more quickly than the second, so the publishers were left with an imbalance of sheets, and were required to reprint the first volume to make up complete sets for an 1800 reissue.

PROVENANCE: contemporary ownership inscription of James Graham in both volumes. One of the subscribers is John Graham, possibly the wealthy HEIC merchant, whose half-brother George (1730-1801) made his own fortune providing supplies for troops in Bengal, and had an illegitimate son names James, to whom he bequeathed his extensive estates which included Kinross House, though he (James) failed to fulfil the condition of marrying his cousin, so they passed instead to George’s brother Thomas, another nabob. Laid in are a clipping from the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 11 July 1799 and including an extract of general orders from the Siege of Seringatapam, and a folded leaf of calligraphic Persian manuscript dated 1212 AH (1797/8 CE). Hamilton, “The Learned Press: Oriental Language”, in Gadd, ed., *History of Oxford University Press*, vol. 1, p. 415; Lowndes (1853) p. 2088 (“excellent ... particularly for the Persian”); for the Graham family see Thorne, *The House of Commons 1790-1820*, p. 550.

£9,750

[118887]



88, 89, 90

88

(RUBÁIYÁT.) Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám the astronomer-poet of Persia rendered into English verse by Edward Fitzgerald with an accompaniment of drawings by Elihu Vedder. Boston: Houghton Mifflin and Company, 1884

Square folio. Original brown cloth over bevelled boards, gilt lettered spine and front cover, elaborate Art Nouveau design in gilt to front cover, top edge gilt, decorated pastedowns, dark slate-green coated endpapers. Frontispiece, decorative title page, colophon, dedication, divisional title, 48 plates illustrating the text, 3 pages of notes within decorative borders (a total of 56 plates complete). Slight rubbing to extremities, small bumps to spine ends, tiny abrasion to rear cover, faint mark to fore edge; an excellent, fine, bright copy.

FIRST EDITION, AND THE FIRST ILLUSTRATED EDITION, of FitzGerald's celebrated adaptation of the Rubáiyát. The reaction to Vedder's illustrated edition was sensational: it sold out in six days, making Vedder's name as a leading American illustrator, and an exhibition of the original drawings at the Arts Club, Boston, attracted over 2,000 visitors a day. The edition gave further impetus to the popularity of FitzGerald's work, which, though it had been "spectacularly unsuccessful" on first publication in 1859, had become the "most popular verse translation into English ever made" (Decker, p. xiv) by the nineties.

Elihu Vedder (1836–1923) was an American Symbolist artist who trained in New York, Paris, and Italy and became friends with authors such as Herman Melville and Walt Whitman. Strongly influenced by the Pre-Raphaelites, as well as the mysticism of William Blake and W. B. Yeats, Vedder became known for his allegorical paintings of women and was also commissioned to produce glassware and sculptures for Tiffany. "When Houghton Mifflin commissioned Elihu Vedder to illustrate *The Rubáiyát*, they employed an artist with a rich sense of classical in-

terpretation. Vedder spent 11 months in Rome fulfilling the commission, producing monochrome illustrations in a Greco-Roman style, which caused the London journal *Athenaeum* to describe Vedder as the latest follower of Michelangelo ... New editions and reprints continued into the 1920s" (Martin & Mason, *The Art of Omar Khayyam: Illustrating FitzGerald's Rubaiyat*, 2007).

£1,500

[120460]

89

(RUBÁIYÁT.) Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, translated by Justin Huntly McCarthy, M.P. London: David Nutt, 1889

Octavo (194 × 123 mm). Bound by Fazakerley of Liverpool in tan crushed morocco, raised bands, titles to spine gilt, floral decorations to compartments and boards in gilt and blue, all edges gilt. Mild offsetting from turn-ins. Otherwise a fine copy, attractively bound.

FIRST EDITION, SIGNED LIMITED ISSUE, number 45 of 60 copies printed on japon, signed by the publisher. Justin Huntly McCarthy (1859–1936) was the first president of the Omar Khayyám Club in London, founded in 1892. He studied Persian in order to read the work in the original language.

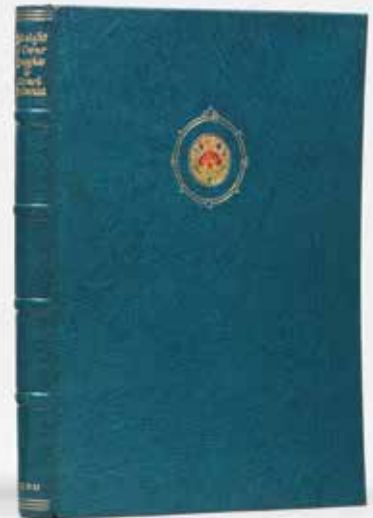
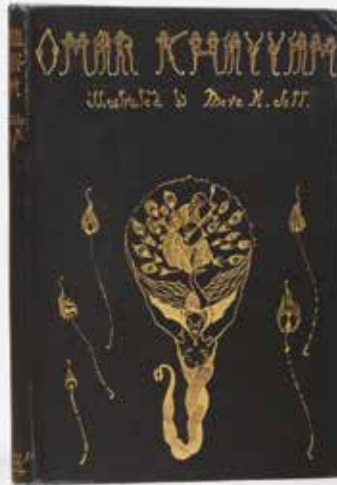
£1,250

[94750]

90

(RUBÁIYÁT.) The Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám. Rendered into English verse. With illustrations by Edmund Dulac. London: Hodder and Stoughton, [1909]

Large quarto. Finely bound by the Chelsea Bindery in full red morocco, titles and decoration to spine gilt, raised bands, single rule to boards gilt, inner dentelles gilt, dark blue endpapers, top edge gilt, others untrimmed. With 20 tipped in colour plates mounted with ornate gilt and tan borders, tissues. Small crease



91, 92, 93

to bottom right corner of one plate, occasional light foxing, an excellent copy in a fine binding.

SIGNED LIMITED EDITION, number 345 of 750 copies signed by the artist. Dulac's illustrations for the *Rubáiyát* helped confirm his position "as a direct challenger in the illustrated gift book market to the work of Arthur Rackham" (ODNB).

£3,500

[117674]

91

(RUBÁIYÁT.) The *Rubáiyát* of Omar Khayyám. Rendered into English verse. With illustrations by Edmund Dulac. London: Hodder and Stoughton, [1909]

Quarto (280 × 210 mm). Finely bound by the Chelsea Bindery in terracotta morocco, titles and decoration to spine, raised bands, single rule to boards, pictorial block to the front board taken from the original, twin rule to turn-ins, dark green endpapers, gilt edges. With 20 tipped in colour plates, tissue guards. Occasional spotting to pages, an excellent copy in a fine binding.

FIRST DULAC EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION.

£1,750

[89552]

92

(RUBÁIYÁT.) Omar Khayyám illustrated by Mera K. Sett. Cambridge: Galloway & Porter, 1914

Large octavo. Original black cloth, titles and decoration gilt to spine and front cover, top edge gilt. Illustrated title, 15 plates with text and illustration, 15 plates with illustration and captioned tissue guards. Slight rubbing to the ends and corners, endpapers toned but the rest sound and clean, an excellent copy.

FIRST SETT EDITION, one of 250 copies printed, of this scarce privately-printed *Rubáiyát* illustrated by Parsee artist Mera Ben Kavas Sett. In his lengthy foreword Sett stakes his claim that his *Rubáiyát* "is original in being the interpretation of a Persian (Parsee)", and also notes that "some

of the English publishers found the work 'too shocking' ... They were ready to bring out my *Omar* if I changed a few pictures at their dictate and tastes, but I would not so much as a single line or a dot. It seems the English (according to the publishers) would rather have the conventional fig-leaf than a cluster of roses. I stated my case to my generous father. With his usual kindness and generosity, he offered to stand the piper to the tune of a private publication". It made sufficient impression to receive the encomium of Rupert Brooke, who died early in 1915: "If Mr Sett has not been universally acclaimed as the greatest draughtsman and decorator living, the fault lies with his own exclusive and publicity shunning nature. His *Omar* will have the pride of place in my library".

£825

[121435]

93

(RUBÁIYÁT.) The *Rubáiyát* of Omar Khayyám. The first and fourth renderings in English verse. Illustrated by Willy Pogany. London: George G. Harrap & Co., 1930

Octavo. Original bluish green crushed morocco, raised bands, titles to spine gilt, Persian-style circular design to front board in gilt with red, orange, blue and green morocco floral pieces, top edge gilt, others untrimmed. Housed in the original card box with printed paper label to bottom edge. Engraved frontispiece, 12 tipped-in colour plates, black and white head- and tailpieces. An unusually bright copy in excellent condition.

SIGNED LIMITED EDITION, number 574 of 750 copies printed for the UK and signed by the artist, with an original etching opposite the title page, signed by him in pencil. A further 500 copies were printed for the US.

Peppin & Micklethwaite, p. 237.

£1,250

[99071]



94



94

94

RUMI (Jalal ad-Din Muhammad Rumi). *Matnawiye Ma'nawi (Spiritual Couplets)*. Kashmir: 1735–36

6 volumes (230 × 137 mm), Persian manuscript on paper. Contemporary brown morocco binding, decorated in gilt. Each folio with 15ll. of black nasta'liq script arranged in two columns between black-ruled gold double divisions, titles in red nasta'liq script in cartouches across two columns, text within black and gold rules, text on brown paper, margins of white paper with further black-ruled gold frame, with catchwords, opening folios with gold and polychrome illuminated heading, vol. VI with colophon dated and signed. Inserted loose leaf manuscript. Spines worn and cracked, pages separating from spine at the top, some worming, mostly marginal.

The most important work of Rumi, a six-volume poem regarded by some Sufis as the Persian-language Qur'an. It is considered by many to be one of the greatest works of mystical poetry. It contains approximately 27,000 lines of Persian poetry. Each volume is preceded with a short introduction, with later added owner's notes and seal impressions.

Latterly in the library of Giles Robertson (1919–1987), who was educated at the Leys School, Cambridge and New College, Oxford. After war service as a code breaker at Bletchley Park and in Military Government in Germany he was appointed lecturer in the Fine Art Department, University of Edinburgh in 1946 and where he became Watson Gordon Professor of Fine Art in 1972 and retired in 1981. He and his father were both noted collectors of works from the Persian and Indian schools.

£15,000

[124648]

95

SA'DI. *The Gulistan. Or, Flower-Garden, of Shaikh Sadi of Shiraz: translated into English, by James*

Ross, from the Persian Text of Gentius, as used in the East-India Company's Colleges: together with an Essay on Sadi's Life and Genius. London: printed for the author, published by J. M. Richardson, 1823

Octavo (210 × 129 mm). Contemporary green half calf, flat bands gilt to spine, black roan label to second compartment, remaining compartments blind-tooled with foliate arabesques, marbled sides, edges sprinkled red, dun endpapers. Contemporary ownership inscription ("J. Hills") to the front free endpaper and initial blank, occasional informed pencil annotations to the text. Spine faded, extremities, joints and sides lightly rubbed, the occasional faint marginal spot or finger-mark. A very good copy.

FIRST EDITION of this significant translation of Sa'di's *Gulistan*, "the single most influential work of prose in the Persian tradition" (*Ency. Iran.*) Completed in 1258 CE, the *Gulistan* is a collection of didactic tales and aphorisms which stands at the head of the Persian tradition of advice-to-princes literature. A selection, translated into English by orientalist Stephen Sullivan, was published in 1774; Francis Gladwin's edition, which appeared at Calcutta in 1806, was the first complete English translation but omitted Sa'di's homosexual allusions, restored by Ross in this, the second complete English version, made from the Persian and Latin edition of Georgius Gentius (1651).

Ross (1759–1831) is described in Edward Eastwick's 1880 translation as a "retired civilian"; it is likely he worked for the East India Company in an educational capacity. His dedication, to the chairmen and directors of the EIC, indicates that he intended this book to be the first in a series of English translations of Persian classics, to have included Sa'di's *Bustan*, an anthology, and the *Anwar-i Suhayli*, though none of these ever appeared.

£350

[119941]



96

96

SALMAN SAVAJI. *Firaq-nama* (The Book of Separation), copied by Yaqub Ibn Muhammad Darvish al-Hafiz al-Saraji Samarqand. [Timurid Samarqand, Central Asia: Rabi' al-Awal 835/November–December 1431 CE

On fine polished paper, 112 folios, 19 or fewer lines of *nasta'liq* in black ink, in one and two columns, gold rulings between verses and columns, framed in gold and blue, with catchwords in a wide outer margin. Illuminated headpiece in blue, white, gold and green. 16th-century brown morocco binding, corner pieces and central medallions, latterly painted gold, rebacked and rubbed at edges (224 × 134 mm). Slight staining on a few pages in outer margin, otherwise in very good condition.

This is an exquisitely illuminated Timurid copy of the *Firaq-nama*, a poem in long verse written to console Sultan Uvais, the Jalayrid ruler of Iraq (1356–74 CE) and Azerbaijan (1360–1374), for the loss of his beloved. The text itself offers a fascinating insight into courtly life and themes of love and devotion at the peak of the Jalayrid dynasty.

The colophon records that the manuscript was copied in Samarqand in 1431 by Yaqub b. Muhammad Darvish al-Hafiz al-Saraji, a previously unrecorded scribe. Samarqand was at that time governed by Ulugh Beg (d. 1449), the grandson of Timur. The author, the reputable panegyrist

Jamal al-Din Salman Savaji (d. 1376), who was primarily known for his skill in poetry of short form, was a eulogist of the Jalayrids, and first completed the *Firaq-nama* work in 1359–60 (J. Rypke, *History of Iranian Literature*, Dordrecht, 1968, pp. 261)

The illuminated heading displayed in the present manuscript, consisting of a lobed lapis cartouche set in a rectangular gold and red floral background under blue and polychrome arabesque scrolling, is characteristic of the superior craftsmanship for which artists employed by the Timurid prince Ulugh Beg were suitably renowned. The unusual style of the leaves in the lobes of the cartouche, as well as the uncommon use of red in the gold background, reflect the wide diversity of the artistic repertoire of the period, with artists from lands across the Timurid Empire, such as Anatolia, Western Iran, and Central Asia, working under the patronage of the Timurid court. The fine, regular *nasta'liq* hand, and the expense of producing the fine quality, thin, highly burnished cream paper further point to a commission by a wealthy member of society.

For another later example of a *Firaq-nama* dating to the last quarter of the 15th century, see B. Schmitz, *Islamic and Indian Manuscripts and Paintings in the Pierpont Morgan Library*, New York, 1997, cat. no. 4, pp. 27–28, figs. 43–44.

£17,500

[124646]



97

97

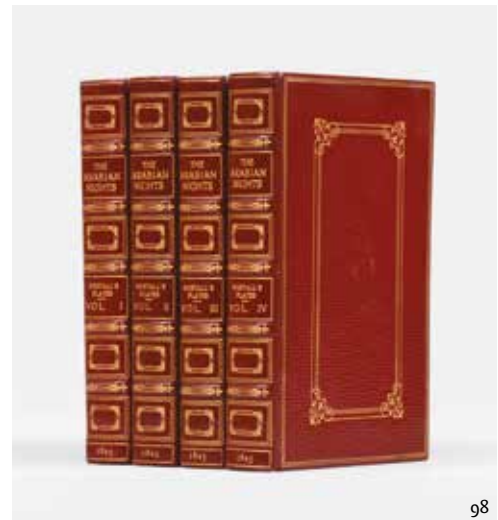
TIBRIZI, Abu Zakariya' Yahya [ibn 'Ali] al-Khatib al-. A Commentary on Ten Arabic Poems. Namely, the Seven Mu'allakat, and Poems by al-A'sha, an-Nabighah, and 'Abid ibn al-Abras. Calcutta: for the Asiatic Society of Bengal at the Baptist Mission Press, 1894

Quarto (315 × 250 mm). Contemporary red pebble-grain cloth, title gilt to the spine, edges untrimmed. British historian J. F. S. Parker's copy, with his ownership inscription dated St Anthony's College, Oxford, 1960 to the front free endpaper, and his University of York, Department of History ink-stamp to the title page verso. Mild wear to extremities, a few marks to boards, light browning throughout, a few minor splits and chips to the page edges, old Japanese tissue repair to bottom edge of 5 early leaves and final leaf, touching one line of text, still wholly legible, Arabic title and contents leaf misbound between pp. 96/97. A good copy.

FIRST EDITION, IN THE ORIGINAL ARABIC, of this authoritative commentary on the *Mu'allaqat* and three further Arabic poems from the pre-Islamic period; the poems themselves are printed in full, with interlinear commentary.

Al-Tibrizi (1030–1109), a native of Tabriz in Iran, “was a philologist, a great authority on poetry ... For a time he was a teacher in Egypt, then he moved to Baghdad where he taught at the Nizamiyya Academy until his death. According to a report given by Yaqut, he was addicted to wine and often drunk when teaching; apparently this did not impair his scholarly reputation ... He wrote several highly respected commentaries on ancient poetry, such as the *Mu'allaqat*” (*Encyclopaedia of Arabic Literature*, vol. 2, p. 440).

This copy is profusely annotated by a contemporary hand in both English and highly accomplished Arabic, providing variant readings and additions from a manuscript “F.”, apparently as an advanced scholarly exercise. These annotations have themselves been marked up in pencil referring to various secondary sources such as the *Lisan al-'Arab* and Wright's *Grammar of the Arabic Language*, and a pen-



98

cilled note on the final page 164 reads “Collation finished 13/3/95”. An intended supplement of critical notes appears to have never been published.

£1,250

[118904]

98

(WESTALL, Richard.) *The Arabian Nights*. Illustrated with engravings from designs. London: Printed for C. and J. Rivington; J. Brooker, 1825

4 volumes, octavo (168 × 108 mm). Later red crushed morocco by Bayntun of Bath, raised bands to spine, compartments lettered and ruled in gilt, double fillet gilt border to covers, inner gilt french fillet panel with floral cornerpieces, gilt floral roll to turn-ins, marbled endpapers, red silk page markers, all edges gilt. Engraved frontispieces with tissue guards, title vignettes, 4 engraved plates. A few pale marks to covers, pale foxing to prelims and to rear of text blocks. An excellent set, handsomely bound.

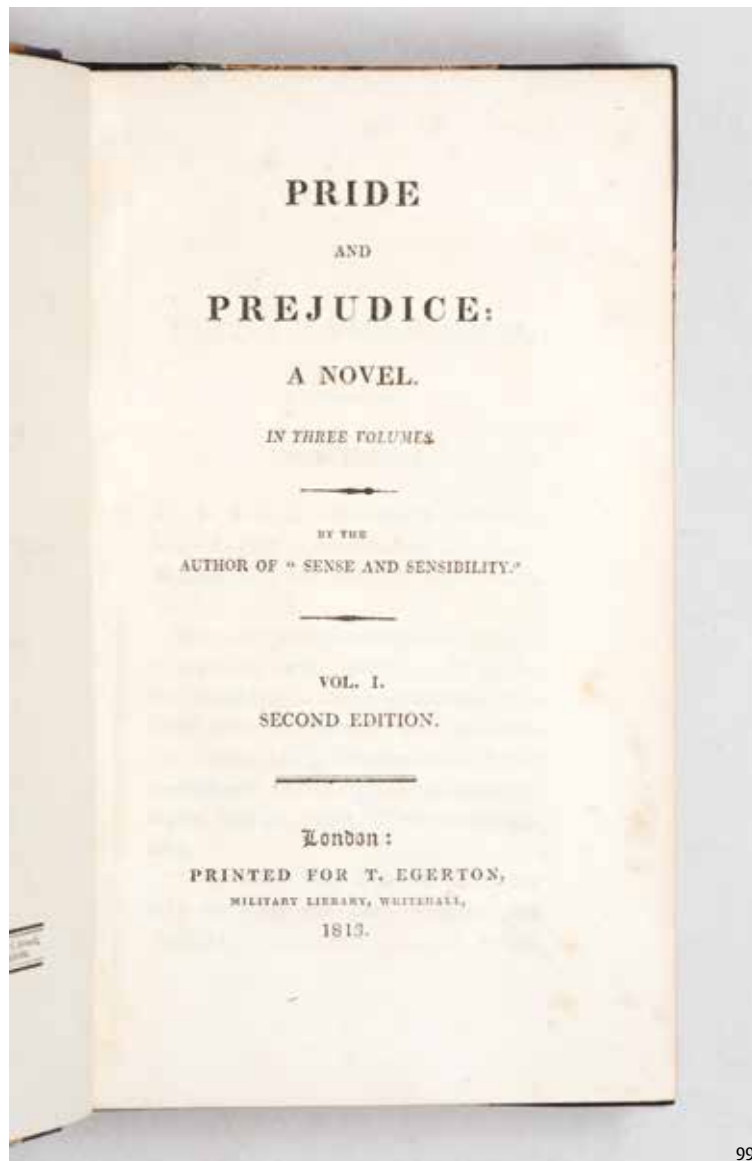
SECOND EDITION of the Westall-illustrated *Arabian Nights*, first published in 1819. Richard Westall (1765–1836) was a prolific book illustrator who “was a significant and innovative figure in the development of the English watercolour, his elegant and precise book illustrations set new standards in that field, and his portraits and historical and religious paintings have deservedly received more scholarly attention recently than hitherto” (ODNB).

£1,000

[124435]



98



Important Books from the Western World

99

[AUSTEN, Jane.] *Pride and Prejudice: A Novel.* In three volumes. By the author of "Sense and Sensibility." Second edition. London: for T. Egerton, 1813. 3 volumes, duodecimo (176 × 107 mm). Rebound to style in black straight-grain calf, spines lettered and ruled in gilt, decorations to spine stamped in blind, marbled paper sides, red speckled edges. With pale brown quarter morocco solander box. With half-titles. Ownership inscription to head of title page of vol. III. Faint scattered foxing to text, skilful repair to closed tear to fore edge of pp. 223–4 in vol. III. An excellent copy.

SECOND EDITION of Austen's second full-length novel. *Pride and Prejudice* was first published in January 1813, the second edition is believed to have been published in October. It was begun in August 1796, when Jane Austen was the same age as her heroine, and finished in August 1797. It was originally offered under the title "First Impressions" by her father to Thomas Cadell on 1 November 1797 as a novel in three volumes "about the length of Miss Burney's *Evelina*"; however Cadell declined without asking to see the manuscript. The work was revised in 1809–10 following the success of *Sense and Sensibility*, by which time the first choice of title had been used elsewhere. *Pride and Prejudice* became the runaway success of Austen's lifetime editions and remains the most popular of her books.

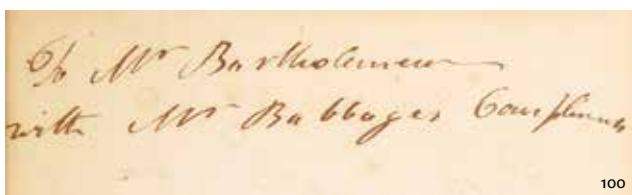
Gilson A4.

£10,000

[120274]



100



100

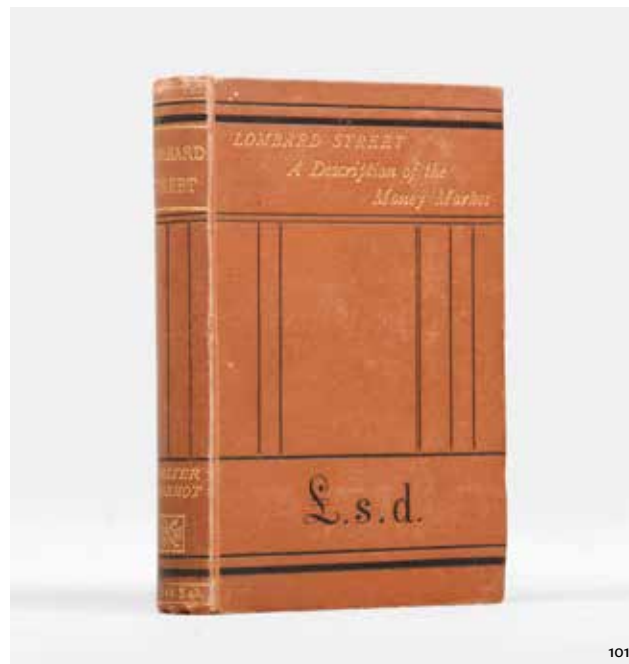
100

BABBAGE, Charles. *On the Economy of Machinery and Manufactures.* London: Charles Knight, 1832

Octavo (222 × 140 mm). Original purple cloth rebacked and printed paper label to style. Housed in a black cloth flat-back box by the Chelsea Bindery. Cloth a little mottled and rubbed, rebacked as noted and with wear to the corners and edges skilfully repaired, faint spotting to endpapers and blanks, title perhaps washed, else clean, bright and untrimmed.

FIRST EDITION, LARGE PAPER PRESENTATION COPY, INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR on the front blank, "To Mr. Bartholemew [sic] with Mr Babbages Compliments". This title was Babbage's most successful lifetime publication, selling 3,000 copies. Babbage proposed many scientific management techniques for the first time, including subdivided work, cost accounting and merit pay systems. He advocated the decimalization of currency, foresaw the role of tidal power as an energy source, and predicted the exhaustion of coal reserves. "Economy was a turning point in economic writing and firmly established Babbage as a leading authority of the industrial movement" (ODNB).

Large paper copies such as this one (measuring over 180 mm in height) were produced especially for presentation and are scarce. Yale has a large-paper copy inscribed "R.



101

Whitcombe from the author", but this is the only presentation copy that we know of in which Babbage signs his own name rather than using a generic salutation.

Einaudi 223; Goldsmiths 27346; Kress C3013; Mattioli 158; William I, 198.e.

£12,500

[74487]

101

BAGEHOT, Walter. *Lombard Street: A Description of the Money Market.* London: Henry S. King & Co., 1873

Octavo. Original brown cloth, spine and boards lettered and ruled in gilt and black, dark green endpapers. Ownership inscription to front free endpaper and to half title of C. J. Barclay, with occasional pencil underlining and marginalia; spine ends very lightly rubbed, inner hinges cracked but still very firm, sewing strained in places; a very good copy in unrestored condition.

FIRST EDITION, scarce in commerce. Described by J. M. Keynes as "an undying classic", *Lombard Street* analyses the operation of the British financial system, focusing on the economic role of the Bank of England. Bagehot's recommendation that the Bank alter gold reserves based on economic cycles was highly influential, and the book was considered authoritative into the 20th century. "The wonderful clearness of Bagehot's power of statement, his exact knowledge of the subject treated on, together with his firm grasp of economic theory, have caused this volume to exert an influence which few books on a subject naturally so dry have possessed" (*Palgrave I*, p. 81).

See Blaug, *Great Economists before Keynes*, pp. 5–7; Masui, p. 113.

£6,000

[123366]



Two of the most authoritative English military treatises of the Elizabethan era

102

BARRET, Robert. The theorike and practike of moderne warres, discoursed in dialogue wise. London: printed [by Richard Field] for William Ponsonby, 1598; [bound after:] **EDMONDES, Sir Clement.** Observations, upon the five first bookes of Caesars Commentaries, setting fourth the practise of the art military, in the time of the Roman Empire. London: printed by Peter Short, 1600

2 works bound in 1, folio (281 × 184 mm). Contemporary limp vellum, spine lettered in manuscript, lacks ties. Barret: woodcut vignette to title, full-page woodcut arms of dedicatee on title verso, woodcut diagrams in text, leaf O1 (a singleton) is a folded diagram, full-page woodcut arms of author on last leaf verso (Y6v). Edmondess: 6 engraved plates (4 double-page). With 19th-century ownership inscriptions ("Mr R. Thomas, from Mr. Wm. Owen his cousin, North Wales" and "R. G. Thomas 1842, from his mother") and later ownership inscriptions of Spencer John Skipper, a South Australian-born journalist, and his eldest son Herbert Stanley Skipper (1880–1962), solicitor and promoter of libraries, all to the front pastedown. Barret diagram on F6v just shaved at fore edge margin; Edmondess first plate just shaved at fore edges, third plate with small loss of border at foot; these minor flaws consequent to the folding plates being bound in and trimmed as double-page. Vellum a little short at foot and likely re-cased at an early date, front free endpaper supplied to style, small repair to fore edge of front cover, slight fraying to first two leaves of Edmondess, small dampstain at foot, lower third of folding leaf O1 in Barret skilfully reattached, a few minor marks and spill-burns, still a very good copy.

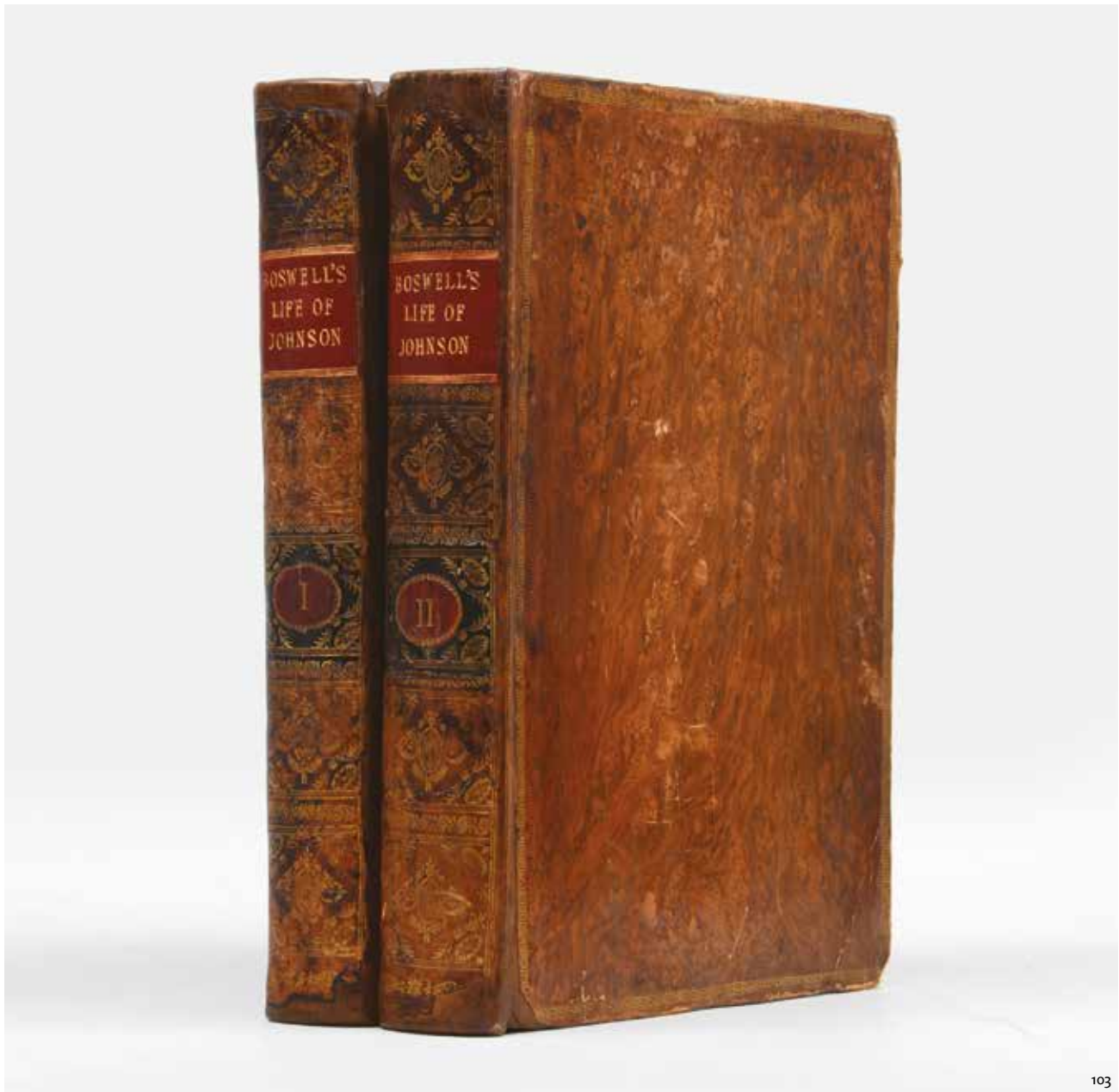
FIRST EDITIONS of two of the most authoritative of the military treatises issued in the period. At a time when England had largely been isolated from developments elsewhere, Barret derived his authority from "having spent the most part of my time in the profession of Armes, and that among forraine nations, as the French, the Dutch, the Italian, and Spaniard". His book, dedicated to Henry Herbert, earl of Pembroke, and his son William, later the co-dedicatee of the 1623 Shakespeare first folio, is finely printed by Shakespeare's Stratford schoolfellow Richard Field. The downfall of Shakespeare's Parolles in *All's Well that Ends Well* ("the gallant militarist ... that had the whole theoricke of warre in the knot of his scarfe, and the practise in the chape of his dagger" – IV, iii) may be an echo of the book's title.

Edmondess's work is a commentary on books 1–5 of Julius Caesar's *Gallic Wars*, together with an abridged translation of the books. "Edmondess explained that the work was directed at English soldiers and he supplemented his comments on Roman military practice with observations on contemporary campaigns, including those of the English forces in France and the war in Ireland, as well as the battle of Dreux of 1562 between the royal army and protestant forces in France. He also discussed the question of how to deal with an invasion of England, whether to oppose an invading army at the coast or to withdraw and offer battle later. His preference was to fortify the coast of Kent and oppose a landing. As well as military matters, he included an explanation of the causes of tides" (ODNB).

STC (also Luborsky & Ingram) 1500 & 7488.

£8,500

[121374]



103



103

Presentation copies, inscribed in both the *Life* and the *Principal Corrections*, to his friend who helped decipher Johnson's handwriting

103

BOSWELL, James. The *Life* of Samuel Johnson. [Together with:] The *Principal Corrections* and Additions to the first edition of Mr. Boswell's *Life* of Dr. Johnson. London: by Henry Baldwin, for Charles Dilly, 1791 & 1793

Together 2 works bound in 2 volumes, quarto (275 × 217 mm). Contemporary tree calf, neatly rebaced with original spines laid down, red morocco title labels renewed to style, oval red numbering pieces laid down on black morocco labels, richly gilt in compartments, sides bordered in gilt with Greek key roll, plain endpapers and edges. Engraved frontispiece portrait of Johnson, round robin and handwriting plates in vol. II. Second state of vol. I (with "give" spelt correctly on p. 135). Corners worn, some foxing, heaviest near the portrait, generally a very good set.

FIRST EDITIONS, PRESENTATION COPIES, both the *Life* of Johnson and *Principal Corrections* with individual autograph presentation inscriptions from the author to Andrew Lumisden (1720–1801), a friend of Boswell's who had assisted in preparing the *Life* by deciphering Johnson's manuscript notebook of his trip to France in October–November 1775. This assistance is acknowledged in print at the footnote on p. 511, vol. I: "My worthy and ingenious friend, Mr. Andrew Lumisdaine [sic], by his accurate acquaintance with France, enabled me to make out many proper names, which Dr. Johnson had written indistinctly, and sometimes spelt erroneously". The autograph inscriptions read, on the *Life*, "To Andrew Lumisden Esq: from his old and much obliged friend The Authour", and on the *Principal Corrections*, "To Andrew Lumisden Esq: from his obliged friend The Authour."

Andrew Lumisden was a fascinating character. Educated like Boswell for a respectable career in the law, Lumisden threw it all away in 1745 for the Jacobite cause. He served as the under-secretary and the first clerk of the treasury to the

Young Pretender throughout the campaign of 1745–6 and was present at Culloden. Adopting a variety of disguises after the battle, he managed to escape to Paris, where he entered the service of the Old Pretender. He and Boswell became acquainted in Rome in 1765.

Lumisden was still in Rome on 23 January 1766 to greet Charles Edward on his accession, but by now felt only a thinly veiled contempt for the Young Pretender and was dismissed from his service on 8 December 1768. From 1769 to 1773 Lumisden resided in Paris, where he gradually distanced himself from the Stuart cause. A member of the royal and antiquaries' societies of Edinburgh, Lumisden corresponded with Boswell, as well as Joseph Banks, Adam Smith, and David Hume. He received a full pardon from the British government in 1778, having done his personal cause some good by buying up a collection of rare books for the Prince of Wales, and in due course returned to Edinburgh.

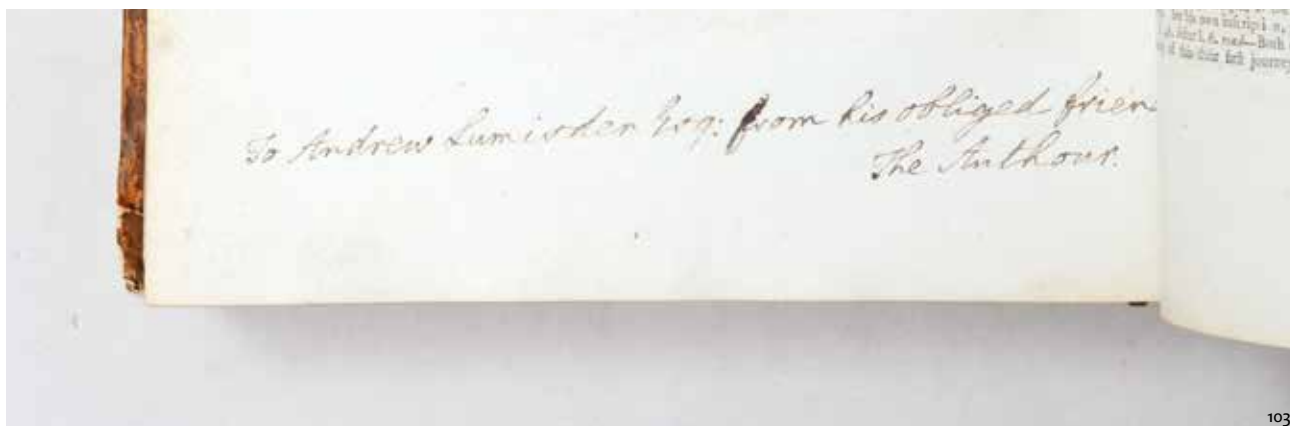
With the bookplates of Sir Thomas Andrew Lumisden Strange (1756–1841) and Thomas Lumisden Strange (1808–1884), respectively nephew and grandnephew of Andrew Lumisden; signed by Thomas Lumisden Strange in each volume and with a note on Boswell's *Life* copied by him from Samuel Parr.

Presentation copies of the *Life* are rare in commerce. The last copy at auction, that given to Boswell's executor Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo was inscribed only on a note tipped in before the title (Sotheby's, 13 December 2016, lot 45). Prior to that, the only other presentation copy sold at auction was that given to John Douglas, Bishop of Carlisle, who appears in a short episode in the work (Sotheby's NY, 1998). Pottle notes other presentation copies given to John Wilkes, Warren Hastings, Sir William Scott, and James Boswell the younger.

Pottle 79; Rothschild 463 & 466; Tinker 338.

£185,000

[119415]



103

CHAUCER, Geoffrey. The woorkes, newly printed, with divers addicions, whiche were never in printe before: With the siege and destruccion of the worthy citee of Thebes, compiled by Jhon Lidgate, Monke of Berie. As in the table more plainly dooeth appere. London: (colophon: Imprinted at London, by Jhon Kyngston, for Jhon Wight,) 1561

Folio (328 × 216 mm). Late-19th-century red morocco by Riviere, spine gilt lettered direct and decorated with blind tooled rules and scrolling floriate motifs, sides with concentric blind tooled ornamental panels and Tudor roses, all edges gilt, blind ruled turn-ins. Large woodcut of Chaucer's arms on title, broad woodcut border to divisional titles for *Canterbury Tales* and *Romaunt of the Rose* (both showing Henry VIII at the head), woodcut of the Knight heading the text of the *Canterbury Tales*, woodcut initials. Neat book label (dated 1899) of the Irish judge William O'Brien (1832–1899), whose discerning library is a microcosm of late 19th-century taste in book collecting, and included a handful of medieval manuscripts, incunabula, Aldine editions, three Shakespeare folios, 16th-century English books and handsome editions of English literature; subsequent labels of Milltown Park Library; title page and first leaf of Prologue with some restoration at margins, some leaves with repairs to closed-tears, very occasional light staining, repairs and marginal restoration to final leaf 3v8 (affecting a few letters), some leaves professionally washed.

FIRST STOW EDITION, the fifth edition overall of Chaucer's collected works, the first issue without the woodcuts in the Prologue.

This was the first publication of the historian John Stow (1524/5–1605), who had earlier worked on William Thynne's Chaucer edition of 1532. Now primarily remembered for his *Survey of London* (1598), Stow was an antiquary whose work rivalled and complemented that of his friend Camden. Derek Pearsall has shown how Stow's scholarly skills were slighted because of his humble origins and his trade as a tailor, held to be inappropriately lowly to introduce England's first poet. It was Thomas Speght who belittled Stow, yet he was happy to incorporate notes which Stow supplied him into his own 1598 edition. There were several editions of Chaucer during the 16th century and this one may well have been used by Shakespeare as a source-book for the story of *Troilus and Cressida*.

PROVENANCE: 16th-century ownership signature on title page of "H. Westfaling" (also initialed "H.W." on divisional title to *Canterbury Tales*), probably Herbert Westfaling (or Westphaling) – or possibly his son, also Herbert – of Mansell Gamage, Herefordshire, bishop of Hereford. Herbert Westfaling's family originated in Westphalia and he entered Christ Church in 1547 aged fifteen. Archbishop Parker mentioned him in 1570 as a possible bishop of Oxford and he was consecrated bishop of Hereford in January 1586, where he was known for his zeal in converting Roman Catholics, "and was regarded by the lords in coun-



cil as a fit and able person to be employed in conferences with Jesuits and other recusants ... His personal library contained works by leading reformers of his time, his will mentioning the works of Calvin in folio, which he donated to Christ Church, Oxford, and nine volumes by Wolfgang Musculus, which he bequeathed to Hereford Cathedral Library. Shortly before his death he donated £20 to the Bodleian Library for the purchase of new books" (ODNB). Westfaling was "known for his gravity" (ibid.) and Francis Godwin, who succeeded him as bishop of Hereford, commented that he had scarcely ever seen him laugh. There is some inked marginalia (presumably in his hand), largely noting particular – and perhaps unfamiliar – words used by Chaucer, but at the end of the appearance of the Doctor of Physic in the Prologue he remarks against the Doctor's fondness for gold, "Golde is loved of physicions"; and he has marked with a diminutive trefoil device in the margin at folio 101 (*The Parson's Tale*), and underlined the passage, concerning the fall of Eve and "the delite of the flesh".

STC 5076; Pforzheimer 176; Derek Pearsall in: Ian Gadd & Alexandra Gillespie, eds., *John Stow and the Making of the English Past* (The British Library, 2004); see also David Pearson, "The Libraries of English Bishops, 1600–40", *The Library*, sixth series, vol. 14, no. 3, pp. 221–57.

£35,000

[119693]



105

105

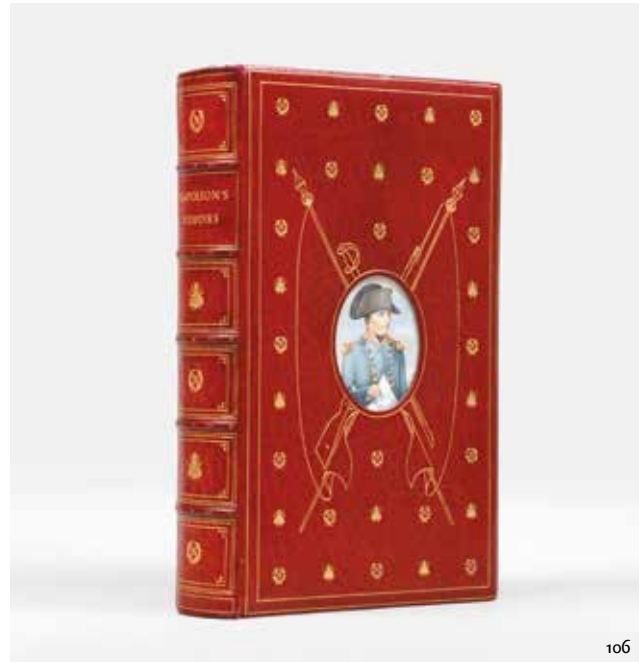
COLLODI, Carlo. *Le avventure di Pinocchio. Storia di un burattino.* Florence: Felice Paggi, 1883

Octavo. Original red cloth, titles to spine in gilt, to front cover in gilt and blind on gilt ground. Housed in a custom red morocco folding case. Frontispiece and 61 illustrations by Enrico Mazzanti. Contemporary ownership inscription (“Al suo piccolo amico. Ugo 14 Marzo ‘83 Pagano”) on title page. Recased, joints repaired, endpapers renewed, boards slightly rubbed, some professional restoration internally including repairs to marginal tears and in text on p. 65 and p. 419, some strengthening at gutter and reinserted leaves, illustration on p. 101 partially inked in, still an excellent copy.

FIRST EDITION in book form of this exceedingly scarce book. “One of the best known fantasies, and the most popular children’s book to come out of Italy ... The story was written for a Rome children’s magazine, the *Giornale dei bambini*, where the first instalment appeared on 7 July 1881. It was published as a book in 1883 under the title *Le Avventure di Pinocchio: Storia di un burattino* (History of a Puppet), and quickly became a best-seller ... Lorenzini’s publisher is said to have made a fortune out of it, but Lorenzini himself died too early [in 1890] to witness its international success ... Almost nothing else in children’s literature equals *Pinocchio* for wildness of invention” (Humphrey Carpenter and Mari Prichard: *The Oxford Companion to Children’s Literature*). The first printing was likely a small one, as it the book ran to no less than twelve reprints during the first year of publication. This is the Manney copy (Sotheby’s NY, 11 Oct 1991).

£45,000

[120798]



106

106

(COSWAY-STYLE BINDING.) NAPOLEON.

Napoleon’s Memoirs. Volume I: Corsica to Marengo. Volume II: Waterloo Campaign. Edited and translated by Somerset de Chair. London: The Golden Cockerel Press, 1945

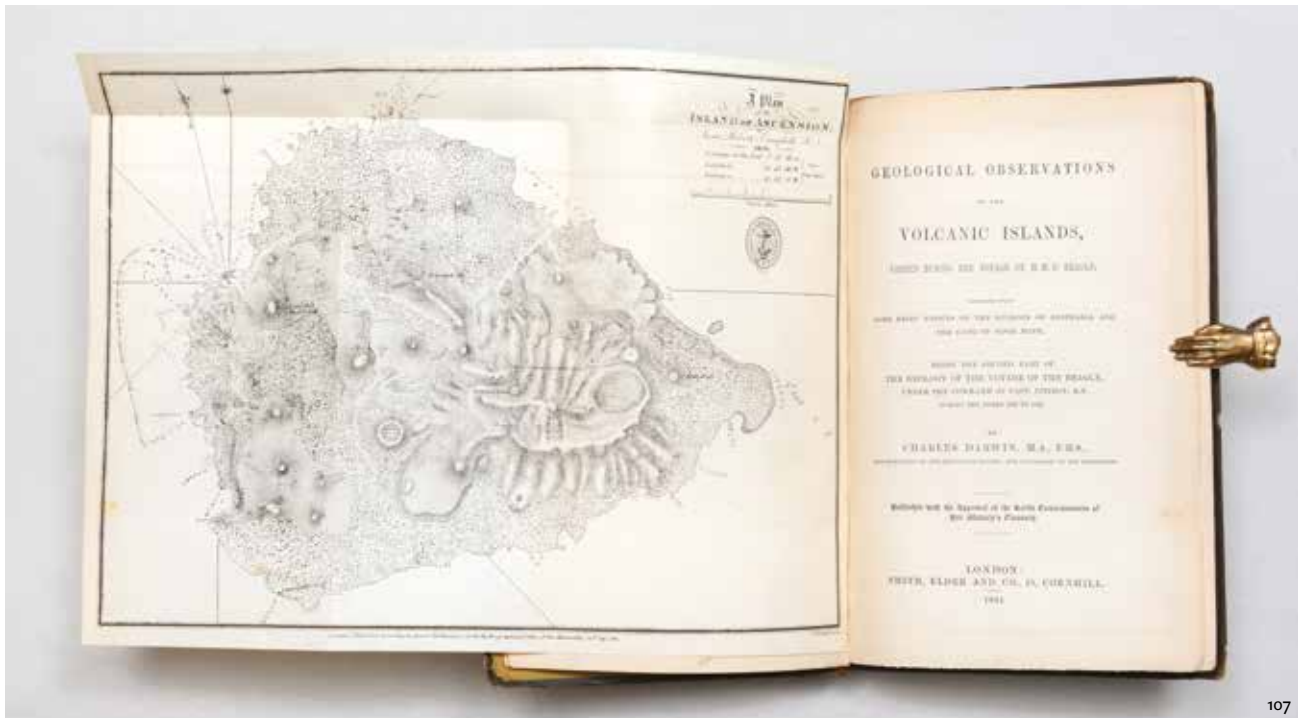
2 volumes bound as one, quarto (310 × 185 mm). Late-20th-century red full morocco Cosway-style binding by Bayntun-Riviere, with a miniature portrait of Napoleon (under glass and set into the front cover) surrounded by crossed banners, musket and sword, gilt panelled spine with motifs of the Napoleonic bee and monogram within a laurel wreath, two-line gilt border on sides, back cover with gilt stamp of the arms of the house of Bonaparte, front cover with overall pattern of Napoleonic bees and monogram within a laurel wreath, top edges gilt, untrimmed, richly gilt turn-ins, scarlet watered silk endleaves. Wood-engraved title page vignettes by John Buckland-Wright, collotype portrait frontispieces, map endpapers by Somerset de Chair bound in at the end. An excellent copy.

FIRST GOLDEN COCKEREL PRESS EDITION, number 61 of 500 numbered sets, beautifully printed in Perpetua types on Arnold mould-made paper. This superbly bound copy incorporates a fine miniature half-length portrait of Napoleon as First Consul, based on the famous full-length portrait by Jean-Baptiste Isabey.

Cockalorum 167.

£5,750

[119484]



107

DARWIN, Charles. *Geological Observations on the Volcanic Islands, visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle. Together with some brief notices on the geology of Australia and the Cape of Good Hope.* London: Smith, Elder and Co., 1844

Octavo. Original dark purple cloth rebacked with brown roan in the late 19th century, gilt titles to spine, ornamental blind-stamp to covers, mustard-coloured coated endpapers. Folding map of Ascension Island lithographed by J. Walker after Lieut. Robert Campbell RN and 14 woodcuts in the text. Slight wear to extremities of binding, a couple of pale marks to front board, a few leaves just nicked at fore edge. A very good copy, with the publisher's 24-page catalogue dated January 1845.

FIRST EDITION, the second of three “major geological works resulting from the voyage of the *Beagle*, and contains detailed geological descriptions of locations visited by Darwin ... it provides valuable insights into one of the most important scientific voyages ever made” (Cambridge edition 2011). These three works were issued as separate volumes – *Coral Reefs* (1842), *Volcanic Islands* (1844), and *South America* (1846). Darwin’s intention was always to treat the geology of the *Beagle* in a single volume, so in 1851 the three parts were issued together, from unsold sheets and with a new title page. Freeman states that *Volcanic Islands* was published in November 1844; he notes the presence of “inserted advertisements Jan. 1844 in some copies” but not

dated January 1845, as here. *Volcanic Islands* is decidedly uncommon in commerce, particularly in the original cloth. Freeman 272.

£22,500

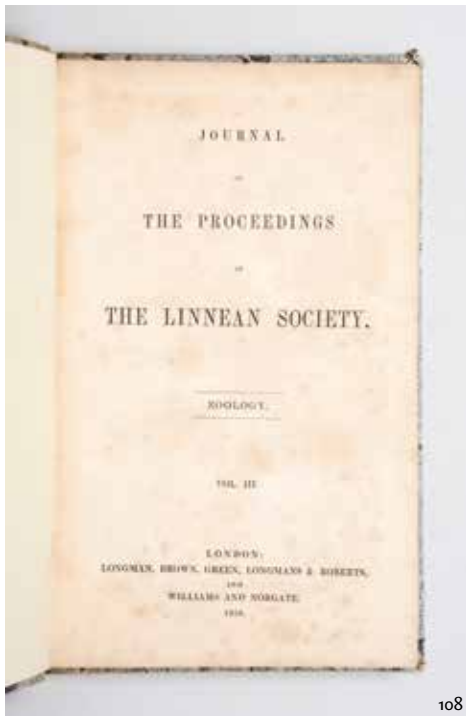
[120354]

108

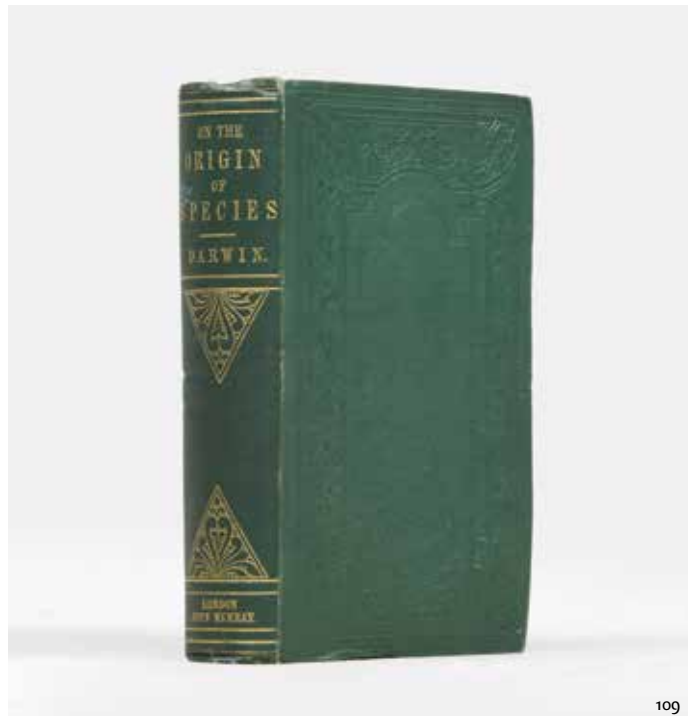
DARWIN, Charles, & Alfred Russel Wallace. *On the Tendency of Species to form Varieties; and on the Perpetuation of Varieties and Species by Natural Means of Selection. Communicated by Sir Charles Lyell, F.R.S., F.L.S., and J. D. Hooker, Esq., M.D., V.P.R.S., F.L.S., &c. Read July 1st, 1858.* In: *Journal of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society. Zoology.* Vol. III, No. 9, Sept. 1858. London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans & Roberts, and Williams and Norgate, 1858

Octavo, pp. iv, 198. Mid-20th-century marbled boards by Zaehnsdorf for C. Scribner’s Sons, New York, black morocco spine label. Light rubbing to boards, some foxing to title and chiefly marginal elsewhere, very good.

THE FIRST PUBLISHED STATEMENT OF THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION IN ITS ORIGINAL JOURNAL APPEARANCE. Following his return from his voyage aboard the *Beagle*, during which he had made the observations and gathered the specimens that would provide the data for his groundbreaking conclusions, Charles Darwin spent more than two decades formulating his theory. He was near completion of his great work *On the Origin of Species* when he was sent a manuscript on species change by the young naturalist Alfred Russel Wallace. It read much like an abstract



108



109

of the book he was still compiling. In a compromise that would give both of the scientists a measure of priority, it was agreed that Wallace's paper and some of Darwin's writings showing his own discovery of natural selection would be read at the same Linnean Society meeting, on 1 July 1858.

The journal combines two contributions by Darwin with one by Wallace. Following the introduction by Charles Lyell and Joseph Hooker is "Extract from an unpublished work on Species by C. Darwin, consisting of a portion of a Chapter entitled 'On the Variation of Organic Beings in a state of Nature; on the Natural Means of Selection; on the Comparison of Domestic Races and true Species'" (pp. 46–50). This is followed by "Abstract of a Letter from C. Darwin, Esq., to Prof. Asa Gray, Boston, U.S., dated Down, September 5th, 1857" (pp. 50–53). Finally comes Wallace's contribution, "On the Tendency of Varieties to depart indefinitely from the Original Type" (pp. 53–62).

This printing of the Darwin–Wallace paper is one of "five different forms in which the original edition can be found, but they are all from the same setting of type. Four of these are the results of the publishing customs of Linnean Society of London", in which the *Journal* was initially issued to the Fellows of the Society in three varieties of wrappers, depending on whether they subscribed to the zoological or botanical parts of the *Journal* alone, or both parts together. The fourth form was its publication in the annual volume of the *Journal* using reserved stock, and the fifth form was the authors' offprint (Freeman, p. 71). This copy is from

the annual volume of the *Journal*, bound without the index (pp. 199–204) at the end.

Freeman 346; Grolier/Horblit 23a (offprint issue); PMM 344a; Norman 591 (offprint issue).

£15,000

[124844]

109

DARWIN, Charles. *On the Origin of Species by means of natural selection, or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life.* Fifth thousand. London: John Murray, 1860

Octavo signed and sewn in twelves. Original diagonal-wave-grain green cloth, covers blocked in blind, gilt titles to spine, light brown endpapers, edges untrimmed. Housed in a green quarter morocco solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. Folding diagram to face p. 117. Murray's general list advertisements, dated January 1860. Two ownership signatures to front free endpaper, Edmonds & Remnant's binder's ticket to rear pastedown. Spine ends slightly bumped, single mark to spine with light cockling to centre, cover edges slightly bumped in places, front pastedown hinge starting to split at head and centre, occasional light foxing. Overall an excellent copy.

SECOND EDITION, the usual issue with 1860 on the title page (a very few copies only have 1859). "The misprint 'spepecies' is corrected and the whale-bear story diluted, an alteration which Darwin later regretted, although he never restored the full text" (Freeman).

Freeman 376.

£10,000

[123328]



110

110

ELIOT, George. *Middlemarch: a study of provincial life.* Edinburgh & London: William Blackwood and Sons, 1871–2

4 volumes, octavo. Original bright blue sand-grain cloth, front cover with three-line outer border and decorative three-sided frame in black, rustic lettering in gold; spines lettered in gold, decorative band in gold at top and tail of spine between black rules, rear cover with three-line border blocked in blind, brown coated endpapers. Expert restoration to joints. Spines gently rolled, lightly toned, slight wear to extremities, minor soiling and abrasions to boards, top edge dust toned; a very good set.

FIRST EDITION in book form of George Eliot's sixth and greatest novel. The book proved problematic in some ways, being slow in composition and growing too long for the traditional three-decker format. It was Lewes who suggested to Blackwood that, on the model of Victor Hugo's *Les Misérables*, it should be serialized in eight parts at two-monthly intervals, and published in book form in four volumes. Sadleir notes that *Middlemarch* is difficult to find in fine state, as many of the four-volume book issues in cloth went to libraries, *Middlemarch* being particularly popular (Sadleir, p. 378).

Parrish pp. 32–33; Sadleir 815; Wolff 2059a.

£17,500

[119483]

111

EUCLID. *Elementorum libri XV. Unà cum scholijs antiquis. A Federico Commandino Urbinate nuper in latinum converse, commentarijsque quibusdam illustrati.* Pesaro: [Camillo Franceschini,] 1572

Folio (299 × 209 mm). 18th-century Italian sprinkled calf, spine with double gilt rules either side of raised bands, red and black



111

morocco lettering-pieces, blue hand-coloured endpapers and edges. Housed in a brown flat-back cloth box by the Chelsea Bindery. Woodcut geometric diagrams in the text. A little skilful repair to spine ends, a few minor marks internally, but an excellent copy.

FIRST EDITION of the famous Latin translation of Euclid by the Italian humanist and mathematician, Federico Commandino (1509–1579). Born in Urbino, Commandino studied at Padua and at Ferrara, where he received his doctorate in medicine. He was hugely influential in providing Latin translations, making newly accessible the works of the ancient Greek mathematicians, notably Archimedes, Aristarchus of Samos, Pappus of Alexandria, and Hero of Alexandria. Euclid's *Elements* is the father of them all, being “the oldest science textbook, 2,000 years old and still in use” (Dibner); which “has exercised an influence upon the human mind greater than that of any other work except the Bible” (DSB).

Adams Eg84; Riccardi I 362; Thomas-Stanford 18.

£9,500

[52092]

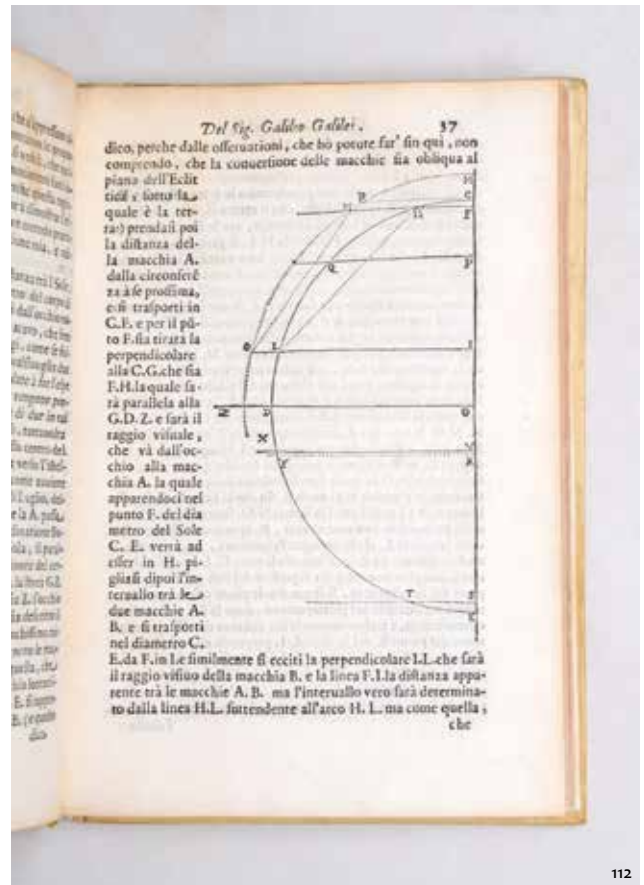


112

GALILEI, Galileo. *Istoria e dimostrazioni intorno alle macchie solari e loro accidenti comprese in tre lettere scritte all'Illustrissimo Signor Marco Velsari Linceo.* Rome: Giacomo Mascardi, 1613

Small quarto. 18th-century vellum over pasteboard, spine lettered in gilt panel, armorial bookplate of Nicolas Jean Baudelot de Rouvray, engraved by Corlet. Housed in a black quarter morocco solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. Woodcut device of the Lincei Academy on title, historiated initials, engraved full-page portrait of Galileo drawn by Francesco Villamena (1564–1624), 43 full-page engravings of sunspots and of Jovian satellites, several engraved tables and woodcut diagrams in text. With the early ownership inscription of the astronomer Samuel Kechel (1611–1668) at the foot of the title page. Title a little dust-soiled and with minor paper restoration at top edge, a very good copy.

FIRST EDITION, the so-called export issue, of Galileo's earliest published endorsement of the Copernican theory. The book is in the form of three letters to his fellow academician Marcus Welser of Augsburg. The book is illustrated with the famous series of sunspot observations made by Galileo in 1612 during the summer months. Galileo demonstrated that sunspots were not small satellites, as the traditional Aristotelian interpretation suggested. Based on telescopic observation of their motion, Galileo



leo concluded that the sun rotated on a fixed axis like the Earth and other planets, thus embracing and elaborating Copernicus's heliocentric model. Galileo's further discovery of the satellites of Jupiter is described and illustrated with five plates. The work also includes Galileo's first written account of the phases of Venus and Mercury as well as some considerations on the many puzzling mysteries surrounding Saturn.

There were two issues, the other with a supplement of Scheiner's three letters to Welser written in 1611. The two were issued at the same time. Scheiner was then teaching at Ingolstadt; the printer Mascardi was at liberty to publish his letters only in Italy, whereas north of the Alps his copyright would have been infringed.

The 17th-century provenance of this copy is interesting: Samuel Kechelius, or Samuel Carl Kechel ab Hollensteyn (1611–1668), was a mathematician and astronomer from Prague and worked as a private lecturer in Leiden. He became known for first observing the comet ("staert-ster") of 1664, which he described both to Christian Huygens and in a short tract.

BM STC It. 17th, 373; Cinti, 44; Carli and Favaro, 60; Riccardi, I, 509; Waller, 12046.

£37,500

[110141]



113

GILBERT, William. *De magnetibus, magneticisque corporibus, et de magno magnetis telluris; Physiologia nova, plurimum & argumentis, & experimentis demonstrata.* London: Peter Short, 1600

Folio (290 × 188 mm). Contemporary calf over wooden boards, metal furniture and clasps; rebaked, one catch missing, covers rubbed. Housed in a black cloth solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. Woodcut device (McKerrow 119) on title, large woodcut arms on verso, numerous text woodcuts, some full-page, large folding woodcut diagram (lightly browned), historiated woodcut capitals, head- and tailpieces. Provenance: Leiden, Royal Academy (“Acad. Lugd.” stamp on binding, and ink lettered at top and bottom edges, “Publica auctoritate vendidi W.G. Pluym” duplicate stamp on title); bookplate of Samuel Verplanck Hoffman (1866–1942), president of the New York Historical Society, member of the Grolier Club, whose important collection of astrolabes was acquired by the Smithsonian in 1959. Lightly browned at beginning and end, a good copy.

FIRST EDITION of “the first major English scientific treatise based on experimental methods of research. Gilbert was chiefly concerned with magnetism; but as a digression he discusses in his second book the attractive effect of amber (electrum), and thus may be regarded as the founder of electrical science. He coined the terms ‘electricity,’ ‘electric force’ and ‘electric attraction’” (PMM). In Book One Gilbert “introduced his new basic idea ... that the earth

is a gigantic lodestone and thus has magnetic properties” while in Book Two, his observations on the amber effect “introduced the vocabulary of electrics, and is the basis for Gilbert’s place in the history of electricity” (DSB).

Gilbert’s book “quickly became the standard work throughout Europe on electrical and magnetic phenomena. Europeans were making long voyages across oceans, and the magnetic compass was one of the few instruments that could save them from being hopelessly (and usually fatally) lost. But little was known about the lodestone (magnetic iron ore) or magnetized iron. Gilbert tested many folk tales. Does garlic destroy the magnetic effect of the compass needle? More importantly, he made the first clear distinction between magnetic and the amber effect (static electricity, as we call it). *De Magnete* is a comprehensive review of what was known about the nature of magnetism, and Gilbert added much knowledge through his own experiments. He likened the polarity of the magnet to the polarity of the Earth and built an entire magnetic philosophy on this analogy. In Gilbert’s animistic explanation, magnetism was the soul of the Earth and a perfectly spherical lodestone, when aligned with the Earth’s poles, would spin on its axis, just as the Earth spins on its axis in 24 hours. (In traditional cosmology the Earth was fixed and it was the sphere of the fixed stars, carrying the other heavens with it, that rotated in 24 hours.) Gilbert did not, however, express an opinion as to whether this rotating Earth was at the center of the universe or in orbit around the Sun. Since the Copernican cosmology needed a new physics to undergird it, Copernicans such as Johannes Kepler and Galileo were very interested in Gilbert’s magnetic researches. Galileo’s efforts to make a truly powerful armed lodestone for his patrons probably date from his reading of Gilbert’s book” (*Galileo Project*).

Dibner, *Heralds of Science* 54; Grolier/Horblit 41; Heilbron, pp. 169–179; Norman 905; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 107; STC 11883; Wellcome 2830.

£30,000

[41553]



113



114



115



115

114

GRAHAM, Benjamin, & David L. Dodd. *Security Analysis. Principles and Technique.* New York: Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1934

Octavo. Original black cloth, title to spine gilt. Slight lean, old ring mark to front cover and minor shelfwear, a very good copy.

FIRST EDITION of this rare and important work. Few published works of the 20th century have exerted the influence or had as devoted a following as *Security Analysis*. Prior to its publication, investors often relied on intuition or the character of a business owner to make their decisions. Writing in the wake of the Crash of 1929, Graham and Dodd designed “value-oriented investment”, a disciplined, realistic approach to constructing a solid financial portfolio. Popular when it was published, it continues to shape the strategies and the training of financiers. Copies of the first edition are known to appear both in black cloth binding, with “Whittlesey House-McGraw Hill” in gilt at the foot of the spine as with the present copy, and in burgundy cloth binding, with “McGraw-Hill Book Company” in gilt at the foot of the spine; no priority is assigned.

Dennistoun & Goodman 492.

£11,500

[122625]

Gray's Anatomy – “not only an important book of reference but virtually a household phrase”

115

GRAY, Henry. *Anatomy Descriptive and Surgical.* The drawings by H. V. Carter, M.D. lecturer on anatomy at Saint George's Hospital. The dissections jointly by the author and Dr. Carter. London: John W. Parker and Son, 1858

Royal octavo. Original brown bead-grain cloth neatly re-backed with original spine laid down, sides panelled in blind, terracotta surface-paper endpapers. 363 line-drawings in the text. A little rubbed, corners rounded, hinges repaired, endpapers a touch mottled, neat contemporary ownership inscription to the title page, light browning throughout, as usual, with some foxing

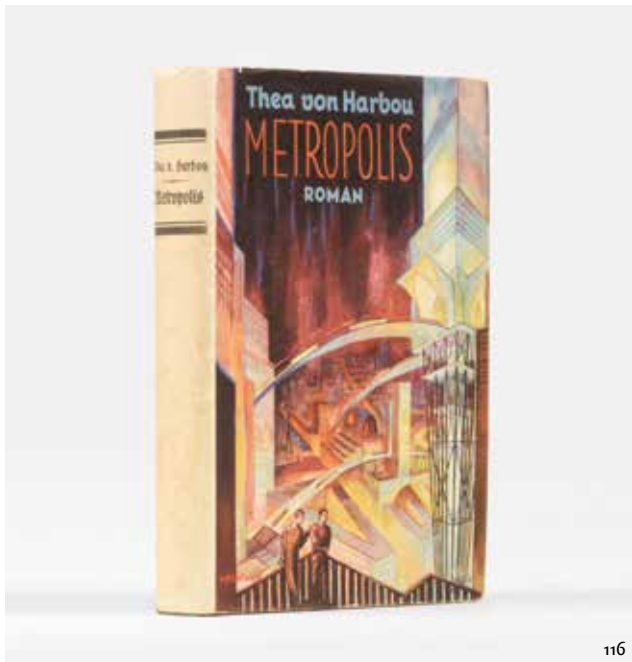
front and back and very occasionally to the text, tip of the corner torn from one leaf, no loss of text, remains a very good copy.

FIRST EDITION of the medical text which has been more widely used by successive generations of medical students and doctors than any other: “This lasting and monumental work, produced by a young man who dies young, must be compared to the *Fabrica* of Vesalius, who produced his great work before the age of thirty years” (*Heirs to Hippocrates*). “The success of the book was not due to an absence of rivals. There were already several texts on anatomy ... *Gray's Anatomy*, however, eclipsed all others, partly for its meticulous detail, partly for its emphasis on surgical anatomy, but most of all perhaps for the excellence of the illustrations, based on drawings by H. V. Carter, who assisted Gray with the dissections, and engraved by Messrs Butterworth and Heath with remarkable skill. The design of the book, and the skill with which the illustrations were interpolated in the text, could hardly have been improved” (ODNB). This is a point highlighted by Garrison in his appendix to Ludwig Choulant's *History and Bibliography of Anatomic Illustration*: “the drawings ... are of unusual merit and of great didactic value”. Gray (1826/7–1861) himself was “already working on the second edition when he caught smallpox from his nephew, developed the confluent form of the disease, and died at his residence, 8 Wilton Street, Belgrave Square, London, on 12 June 1861, aged thirty-four. It is a measure of Gray's single-minded devotion to anatomy and authorship that *Gray's Anatomy* continued to be not only an important book of reference but virtually a household phrase” (*ibid*). A practical handbook, rarely bound but frequently consulted, copies were most often used to pieces, with the result that examples in collectable condition are notably uncommon.

Garrison-Morton 418; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1914; Norman 939.

£12,500

[124157]



116

116

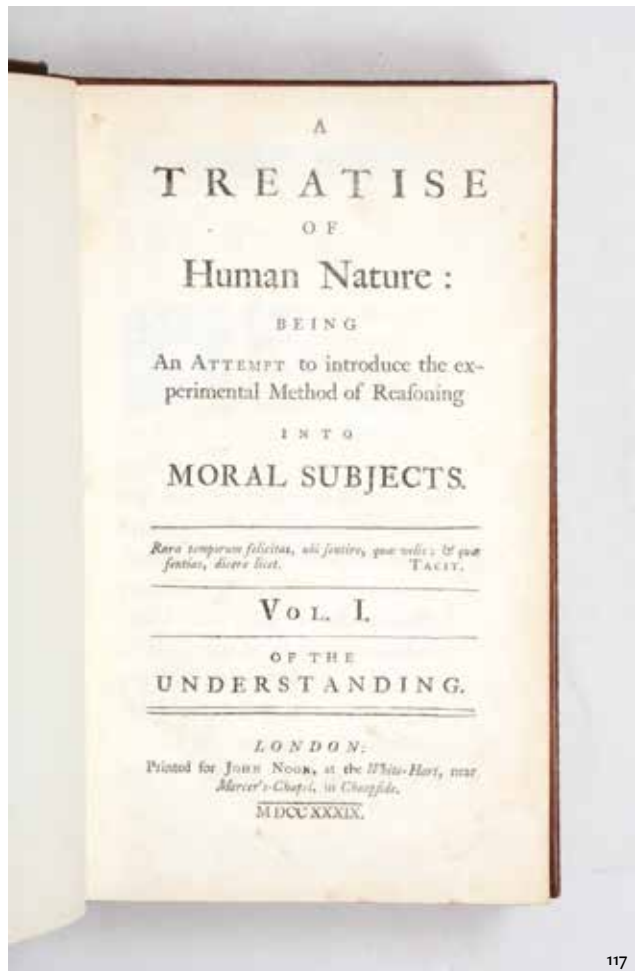
HARBOU, Thea von. *Metropolis*. Berlin: August Scherl, 1926

Octavo. Original green cloth, spine lettered in gilt on red ground, front board lettered and ruled in gilt, top edge yellow. With the dust jacket. Ownership ink stamp to rear pastedown. Spine slightly rolled and faded, boards a little rubbed and marked. A near-fine copy in the dust jacket with spotting to spine and rear panel.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION, THE SCARCE CLOTH ISSUE in an exceptional example of the rare dust jacket illustrated by Willy Reimann. Based on the original screenplay written by German director Fritz Lang and his wife Thea von Harbou in 1924, this novelization was published before the release of the film version on 10 January 1927. The film *Metropolis* is a classic both of German expressionism and of silent-era science fiction; it remains the most expensive silent film ever made, costing approximately 5 million Reichsmark. Influenced by the Soviet science fiction film *Aelita* by Yakov Protazanov (1924), which was an adaptation of a novel by Alexei Tolstoy, *Metropolis* advocates non-violent non-collaboration rather than the Marxist ideal of “class struggle” promoted by *Aelita*.

£8,750

[124278]



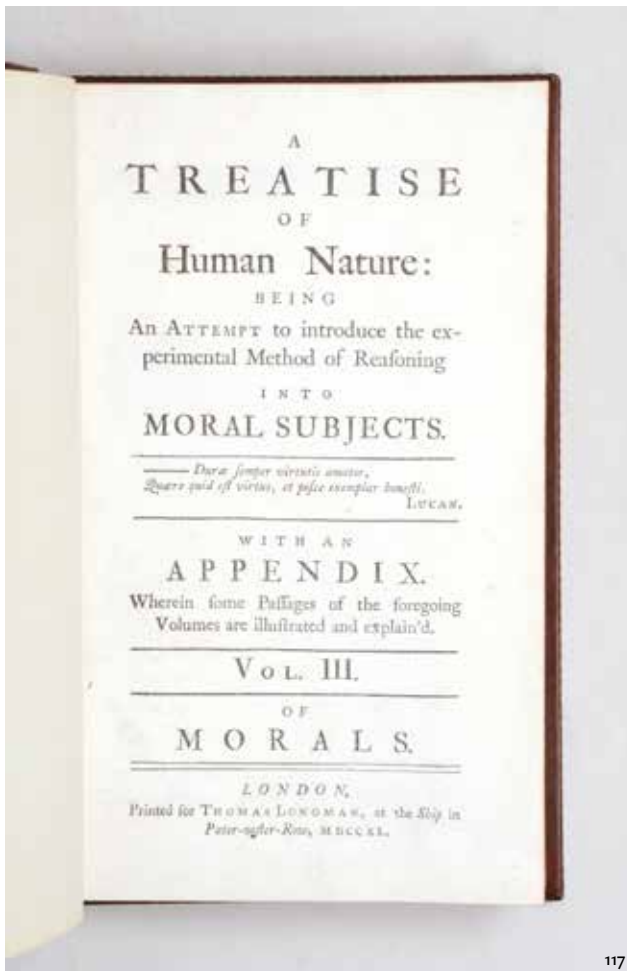
117

117

HUME, David. *A Treatise of Human Nature: Being An Attempt to introduce the experimental Method of Reasoning into MORAL SUBJECTS.* London: John Noon (vol. III Thomas Longman), 1739–40

3 volumes, octavo (195 × 122 mm). Rebound to style in modern speckled calf, red and green morocco labels to spines, red morocco roundels on green labels lettered in gilt, compartments ruled in gilt, raised bands tooled with rope-twist roll in gilt, boards double-ruled in black, red sprinkled edges. Housed in a brown flat-back box by the Chelsea Bindery. Engraved head- and tailpieces and initials. Contents to Books I and II additionally bound in to the front of volume 2. Corrections neatly made in pencil to contents of volume 1 following errata, 2 faint marginal pencil marks to volume 2. A fine set with very occasional spotting.

FIRST EDITION of Hume's first great work, rarely found thus, with two of five leaves which Chuo notes as often cancelled in the uncanceled state (A4 and F6 of volume 3). Hume composed the first two books before he was 25 during his three years in France. He returned to London with the finished manuscript by mid-September 1737, but he did not sign articles of agreement with a publisher,



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John Noon, for another twelve months, and the two volumes finally appeared, anonymously, at the end of January 1739. Already fearing that they would not be well received, Hume had meanwhile begun a third volume, *Of Morals*, in part a restatement of the arguments of these first two books, which was not published until 5 November 1740 by a different publisher, Thomas Longman. Hume treated the third volume as a discrete work in its own right in so far as he later “cast anew” its contents alone as *An Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals* (1751). As a result of this broken-backed publication history, the three volumes of the *Treatise* are rarely found together. “The book comes up for sale so seldom that one may doubt whether more than one or two hundred can be extant” (Keynes and Sraffa, in their introduction to *Hume’s Abstract*).

Chuo 30; Fieser A.1-3; Jessop, p. 13; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 194; William B. Todd (ed.), *Hume and the Enlightenment* (1974), pp. 190-1.

£125,000

[120809]



118

118

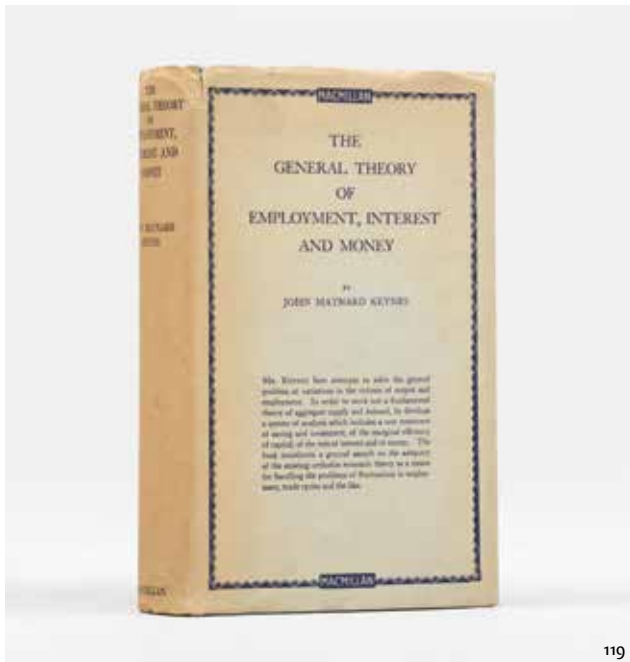
HUXLEY, Aldous. *Brave New World*. London: Chatto & Windus, 1932

Octavo. Original yellow cloth, titles to spine gilt on blue ground, top edge gilt, others untrimmed. Housed in a custom quarter yellow morocco and marbled paper covered solander box. Spine a little darkened, internally bright; an excellent copy.

FIRST EDITION, SIGNED LIMITED ISSUE, number 17 of 314 copies specially bound and signed by the author. A nice association copy: from the library of Oliver Brett, 3rd Viscount Esher (1881-1963), with his armorial bookplate to the front pastedown. Between 1928 and 1934 Brett financed the literary journal *Life and Letters*, to which Huxley was a contributor. Brett’s sister, Dorothy Eugénie Brett (1883-1977), was the model for Jenny, the deaf, continually sketching character in Huxley’s first book, *Crome Yellow* (1921). Dorothy Brett, who was partially deaf, associated with the Bloomsbury Group during her studies at the Slade School of Art and was a frequent member Lady Ottoline Morrell’s gatherings at Garsington Manor, which were also satirised by Huxley in the novel.

£5,750

[117329]



119

119

KEYNES, John Maynard. *The General Theory of Employment Interest and Money.* London: Macmillan and Co, Limited, 1936

Octavo. Original blue cloth, spine lettered and double ruled in gilt, ruling continued to boards in blind. With the dust jacket. Contemporary ownership inscription to front free endpaper dated September 1936. Illustrated bookmark laid in. A clean copy, spine ends gently rubbed and bruised, a few marks to text block edges, in the slightly nicked dust jacket, spine sunned and a few short tears to joints.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION, of this key work. Written in the aftermath of the great depression, Keynes' masterpiece is generally regarded as one of the most influential social science treatises of the century. It "subjected the definitions and theories of the classical school of economists to a penetrating scrutiny and found them seriously inadequate and inaccurate" (PMM), quickly and permanently changing the way the world looked at the economy and the role of government in society.

Moggridge A10.1; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 423.

£7,500

[120916]

120

LENIN, Nikolai, pseud. (i.e. Vladimir Ilich Ulyanov.) [In Cyrillic:] *Razvitie Kapitalizma V Rossii* (The Development of Capitalism in Russia). St Petersburg: A. Leifert, 1899

Octavo (215 × 145 mm). Contemporary quarter roan and pebbled cloth boards, spine ruled and direct lettered gilt. 3 plates (2 folding), complete with the errata leaf. Corners and board edges



120

worn, inner hinges neatly restored, tears to front free endpaper and final leaf of text professionally repaired; a very good copy.

FIRST EDITION of Lenin's most important and substantial work, his only genuine contribution to economics, in the original Russian language. "The *Development of Capitalism in Russia* is an example of Lenin's acute observation of all facets of the Russian economy. Its detailed documentation of the peculiarities of Russian capitalism – peculiarities stemming from the 'simultaneous existence of the most advanced forms of industry and semi-medieval forms of agriculture' – provides a concrete answer to the questions of how it was possible for the October revolution to succeed twenty years later and to what it owed its specific features" (Walicki).

"On the industrial side, Russia's late arrival entailed an active role for the Tsarist state in fostering industrialization and an influx of foreign capital to finance the development. This meant that Russia, although a newly industrializing country in the 1890s, had a larger proportion of its industrial labour force in large factories than older industrialized countries like Britain. Lenin saw these as predictable consequences of rapid capitalist growth which made any going back to pre-capitalist communal forms of village organization impossible. The growth of large factories also meant concentration of workers in a few places, facilitating their combination in trade union activities. These economic circumstances – the growth of commercial relations in the countryside and of concentration of the urban proletariat – dictated for Lenin, the political strategy of a socialist party which hoped to win power by mass organization. In this sense he can be said to have developed an economic framework for a Marxist political theory. The

Development of Capitalism in Russia is even to this day the only comprehensive economic history of a country from a Marxist perspective" (Meghnad Desai in *The New Palgrave*). IESS (1899a); see *The New Palgrave* 3, pp. 162–164 and Walicki, *A History of Russian Thought*, p. 440ff.

£5,750

[121610]

The editio princeps of Leonardo's Treatise – dedicated to the celebrated Queen Christina of Sweden

121

LEONARDO DA VINCI. Trattato della pittura ... Novamente dato in luce, con la vita dell'istesso autore, scritta da Rafaelle Du Fresne. Si sono giunti i tre libri della pittura, & il trattato dell statua di Leon Battista Alberti, con la vita del medesimo. Paris: Appresso Giacomo Langlois, 1651

Quarto (376 × 249 mm). Contemporary mottled calf professionally refurbished (joints and corners repaired, new label to style), decorative gilt spine, marbled edges. Additional engraved title by René Lochon (incorporating a portrait of Leonardo), portrait of Alberti, 73 plates (19 of which are after Nicolas Poussin) in the text (illustrative or diagrammatic), title vignettes, head- and tail-pieces and initials. Much of gilt rubbed from spine, divisional title to Alberti's "della Pittura" misbound before Alberti general title, old grease stain to engraved title, pale dampstain in gutter of first few gatherings, scattered marginal stains and signs of handling otherwise a very good copy, complete with the medial blank [R4].

EDITIO PRINCEPS of Leonardo's treatise on painting, also published in a French translation the same year, although that edition did not include the two treatises by Alberti. Brunet gives precedence to this edition in Italian, which is virtually doubled in size by the addition of Alberti's *Trattato della pittura* and *Trattato della statua*. Together these texts comprise the foundational practical treatise on Renaissance art.

The two editions were the first-ever publications of Leonardo's treatise. The French writer and theorist on art and architecture Fréart de Chambray initiated the project; the French translation is his work. The Italian edition was edited by Raphael Trichet Du Fresne, a numismatist, bibliophile, and curator for the duc d'Orleans.

The two editions bear many similarities. Both were published in the same year by the same press. The illustrations for both were the work of the artist Charles Errard, who was a friend of both editors. Errard aided Fréart with his French translation and Du Fresne in his explanation of the graphic parts of the Italian text. Errard based his illustrations on drawings that Poussin had intended as informal descriptive illustrations for the Leonardo text. Du Fresne parallels Fréart's dedication of the French translation to Poussin with a dedication of the two Alberti treatises to



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Errard. He also provides a more conventional dedication of the entire work to the queen of Sweden, the celebrated Christina, with a second dedication to Pierre Bourdelot, physician to the queen, and with whom Du Fresne had accompanied the queen to Rome. But the key difference is that Fréart based his French translation on a single source, the manuscript with the Poussin drawings, whereas Du Fresne's text was the result of a collation of several manuscript versions of the original.

PROVENANCE: ownership inscriptions of Heneage Finch on engraved and letterpress titles; almost certainly the diplomat and third earl of Winchilsea (1627/8–1689), in 1660 the first peer to be appointed to the embassy in Constantinople. "In 1657–8 he travelled extensively on the continent, acquiring a lifelong love of Italy and antiquities" (ODNB). It is most likely that he purchased this copy on that grand tour. With later ownership inscriptions (on the same pages) of another Finch.

Brunet V 1257–58; Fowler 180 (edition of 1733); Millard, *French Books*, 95.

£9,500

[120135]



122

122

[MALORY, Sir Thomas.] The most ancient and famous history of the renowned Prince Arthur King of Britaine. As also, all the Noble Acts, and Heroicke Deeds of his Valiant Knights of the Round Table. Newly refined and published for the delight, and profit of the Reader. London: by William Stansby, for Jacob Bloome, 1634

Quarto (183 × 131 mm). Contemporary or near contemporary calf, very expertly recased and rebacked preserving most of the original spine. Custom folding calf folding box. In three parts, each with separate title-page and woodcut frontispiece. Without the final blanks in parts I and II, as usual. Printed in black letter, with roman and italic prelims, headlines, rubrics and proper names. A little restoration to corners of binding, new endpapers, final four leaves repaired and partially restored (probably supplied from another copy), final leaf 2P4 with a few letters in pen facsimile, first frontispiece creased and reinforced at fore edge, ink inscriptions on title page, some worming (mostly to margins and not affecting text), sheets browned, slight loss to fore edge of A4 (second part), occasional inking over type, including at D2v (first part) where text is partly obscured by a spot of pale soiling, and some blacking out of text in a few places including at 2B1 and 2Fv (second part), leaf of manuscript notes ("In imitation of old Rhrime") tipped in at G2-G3 (first part), a very good copy with ample margins.

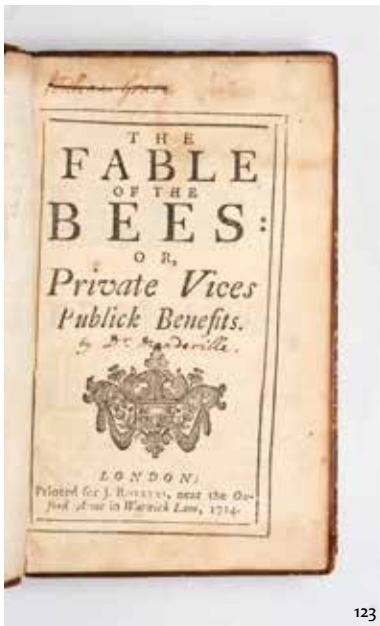
Sixth edition, the earliest practically obtainable. Malory's *Morte Darthur* (the familiar title was accidentally given by its first printer, William Caxton, who mistook the name of its last section for the name of the whole), though in part a translation, is so woven together from a wide variety of sources that it is effectively an original work. Malory called what he wrote *The Whole Book of King Arthur and his Noble Knights of the Round Table*. As his title implies, he intended to retell in English the entire Arthurian story from authoritative accounts, which for him meant primarily the three major cycles of French Arthurian prose romance, although he knew many other Arthurian stories (including late medieval English alliterative poems) and drew on them for incidents, allusions, and minor characters that give his story additional solidity.

Completed in prison by 1470, the *Morte Darthur* was first published by Caxton in 1485, reprinted by Wynken de Worde in 1498 and 1529, and by William Copland in 1557 and Thomas East in 1578. This sixth edition is the last of this early sequence and has the language modernized to Jacobean standards: that is, to Early Modern English.

Grolier W-P 532; STC 806; not in Pforzheimer.

£37,500

[114590]



123



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123

MANDEVILLE, Bernard de. *The Fable of the Bees: or, Private Vices, Publick Benefits.* London: printed for J. Roberts, 1714

Duodecimo (155 × 93 mm). 18th-century calf, rebaked to style, boards panelled in blind with floral corner pieces. Housed in a brown flat-back cloth box by the Chelsea Bindery. Engraved head-and tailpieces, initials. Armorial bookplate of William Graves to front pastedown, with their motto, "Aquila non captat muscas". Extremities worn, some cracks and marks to boards, endpapers browned from turn-ins, hinges cracked but firm, first two leaves a little chipped, a few small punctures to top edge of title leaf repaired with japan paper, contents browned and foxed with a spot of minor dampstain to the fore edge of gathering K, L4 slightly shorter at fore edge and a chip to L5, overall a very good copy.

RARE FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, of this "celebrated work, which through Adam Smith, had an immense influence on political economy" (Foxwell), and the first edition to contain the *Remarks*, with 18th-century marginalia reflecting its controversial reception.

The first issue has a fleuron on the title, leaf I3 mis-signed I2, and "rejoyning" instead of "rejoicing" on p. 36, line 26. The second issue corrects the error on page 36, has leaf B3 mis-signed B5 as well as I3 mis-signed I2 and is issued with a cancel title-page removing the fleuron and adding text in its place: "containing, Several Discourses, to demonstrate, That Human Frailties, during the degeneracy of mankind, may be turn'd to the Advantage of the civil society, and made to supply the Place of Moral Virtues". The alteration to the title was presumably intended to attract a wider readership, the shorter title being extended to explain the moral or philosophical merits of the work. The poem was originally published in 1705 as "The Grumbling Hive", but

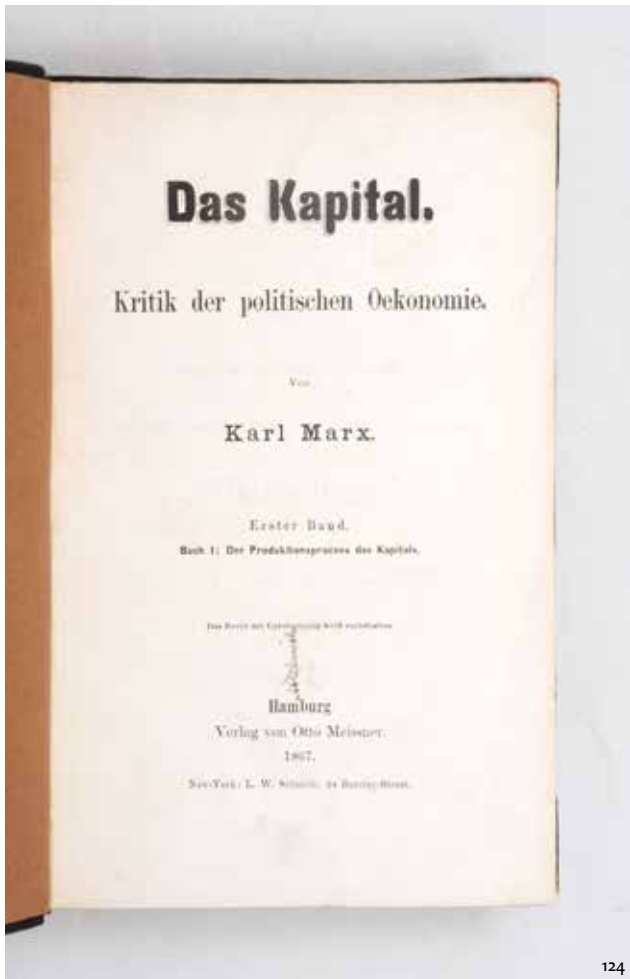
this is the first edition to contain the twenty "Remarks" which purported to annotate and explain various lines in the verse fable.

Highly controversial upon publication, *The Fable of the Bees* "exercised a powerful influence in shaping the intellectual agenda of economists and other social scientists later in the 18th century" (*New Palgrave* III, p. 298). This is evidenced by the ink annotations to the margins of this copy, which a pencil inscription to the front free endpaper verso identifies as those of James Hampton (c.1721–1778), translator of Polybius and Church of England clergyman. While a student at Oxford, "Hampton was equally distinguished for his scholarship and boisterousness. On one occasion he deliberately provoked a quarrel by kicking over a tea-table in the rooms of his old schoolfellow the poet William Collins" (ODNB). This spirited nature is conveyed in his marginalia, which vehemently argues with Mandeville's statements. Mandeville's use of the terms "vice" and "virtue" (p. 31) is greeted with the comment, "a vile definition because untrue"; to the author's assertion that "it was not any Heathen Religion or other Idolatrous Superstition, that first put Man upon crossing his Appetities [sic] and subduing his dearest Inclinations, but the skilful Management of wary Politicians" (p. 34), Hampton responds: "Any man who examines fairly will find this a damn'd lie". His closing statement on the *Fables* is that: "all within the circum bis [? e.g. surrounding] is impudence" (p. 40). In his will Hampton left his property to William Graves of the Inner Temple; in addition to Graves's bookplate, his ownership signature appears on the title page of this copy.

Goldsmiths' 5094; Kress 2914 (the second issue); Mattioli 2228; Sraffa 3722; not in Einaudi.

£19,750

[123378]



124

124

MARX, Karl. *Das Kapital. Kritik der politischen Oekonomie. Erster Band. Buch I: Der Produktionsprozess des Kapitals.* Hamburg: Otto Meissner, 1867

Octavo (215 × 135 mm). Contemporary diced half roan, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, black pebbled cloth boards, brown endpapers, marbled edges. Custom yellow and black marbled slipcase. Ownership inscription to title page. Corners lightly worn and bruised, some splitting to front joint, overall a bright, clean copy.

RARE FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST VOLUME OF DAS KAPITAL, the only one to appear in Marx's lifetime; one of 1,000 copies printed. Two further volumes were published from his manuscripts by Engels, in 1885 and 1894 respectively. The first volume of *Das Kapital* was published on 14 September 1867 in Hamburg, issued in printed wrappers.

"Marx himself modestly described *Das Kapital* as a continuation of his *Zur Kritik de politischen Oekonomie*, 1859. It was in fact the summation of his quarter of a century's economic studies, mostly in the Reading Room of the British Museum. The *Athenaeum* reviewer of the first English translation

(1887) later wrote: 'Under the guise of a critical analysis of capital, Karl Marx's work is principally a polemic against capitalists and the capitalist mode of production, and it is this polemical tone which is its chief charm'. The historical-polemical passages, with their formidable documentation from British official sources, have remained memorable; and, as Marx (a chronic furunculosis victim) wrote to Engels while the volume was still in the press, 'I hope the bourgeoisie will remember my carbuncles all the rest of their lives' ... "

"By an odd quirk of history the first foreign translation of *Das Kapital* to appear was the Russian, which Petersburgers found in their bookshops early in April 1872. Giving his imprimatur, the censor, one Skuratov, had written 'few people in Russia will read it, and still fewer will understand it'. He was wrong: the edition sold out quickly; and in 1880 Marx was writing to his friend F. A. Sorge that 'our success is still greater in Russia, where *Kapital* is read and appreciated more than anywhere else'" (PMM).

"The history of the twentieth century is Marx's legacy. Stalin, Mao, Che, Castro – the icons and monsters of the modern age have all presented themselves as his heirs. Whether he would recognise them as such is quite another matter ... Nevertheless, within one hundred years of his death half the world's population was ruled by governments that professed Marxism to be their guiding faith. His ideas have transformed the study of economics, history, geography, sociology and literature. Not since Jesus Christ has an obscure pauper inspired such global devotion – or been so calamitously misinterpreted" (Francis Wheen, in his introduction to *Karl Marx*, 1999).

Die Erstdrucke der Werke von Marx und Engels, p. 32; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 359; Rubel 633.

£100,000

[120703]

125

RAMELLI, Agostino. *Le diverse et artificiose machine.* Paris: the author, 1588

Folio (307 × 206 mm). Contemporary French mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments between raised bands, lettered in second compartment, sides ruled in blind. Housed in a burgundy flat-back cloth solander box. Text in French and Italian, in roman and italic types respectively. Engraved title within architectural frame, engraved portrait of the author on verso of title, title and portrait by Léonard Gaultier, 194 engravings, of which 174 full-page and 20 double-page (numbered to 195, numbers 148–9 a single double-page plate), three signed with the monogram "JG", text and engravings printed within borders of typographic floral ornaments, 4-line historiated and 2-line floriated initials, woodcut tailpieces and corner ornaments. Early 19th-century armorial bookplate of George Gostling. Some restoration to headcaps and joints, a few chips to board edges, a little occasional pale dampstaining and browning, pale stains on 2Fr-2, overall a very good copy.



125



126

FIRST EDITION of a fundamental book in the history both of technology and of book design, and “one of the most elegantly produced of all technological treatises” (Norman). The scientific import of Ramelli’s work resides in his demonstration of “the unlimited possibilities of machines. For example, the dozens of water-powered pumps and mills shown in his treatise clearly demonstrated that non-muscular power could be substituted for horse- or human-power in any mechanical task requiring continuous or repetitive application of force, and the portrayal of over twenty types of water pump ... destroyed the notion that there were necessary limits to the configuration or arrangement of a machine” (*op. cit.*) About half of the engravings depict hydraulic devices, the rest showing military machines as well as fountains, bridges, cranes, foundry equipment, etc., and a smattering of innovative devices such as the famous “reading wheel” or the bouquet with artificial singing birds. The influence of the illustrations was far-reaching and they were copied in a number of technical books during the next two centuries.

In his preface, Ramelli explains that the exceptional care lavished upon the design and printing of his treatise was due as much to his wish to foil a crudely pirated publication of some of his designs (probably in the c.1583 *Timon* of Ambroise Bachot, future *ingénieur du roi*), as to his desire to show gratitude to his patron Henri III. The work was reprinted only once, in 1620.

Adams R-52; Brunet IV:1095; Dibner, *Heralds* 173; Harvard/Mortimer French 452; Norman 1777; Riccardi I:341.

£20,000

[41729]

126

THUCYDIDES. *De bello Peloponnesiaco*, in Greek. Venice: Aldus Manutius, May 1502

Folio (290 × 198 mm). 18th-century red morocco, gilt border on covers, spine with gilt decorations and title, comb-marbled endpapers, red sprinkled edges. Housed in a red quarter morocco solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. 122 leaves, without blank A8 and terminal blank P4. Text in Greek and Latin. Large red initials in first chapters. Extremities lightly rubbed, few marks to rear cover, a little light soiling and staining internally, but generally very good, with a few marginal annotations in Greek, 18th-century engraved bookplate of an English collector, Michael Smith, to the front pastedown.

EDITIO PRINCEPS of the most important work in Greek historiography, edited by Aldus from a Cretan manuscript. As with his edition of Herodotus, the text had first appeared in print in the Latin translation of Lorenzo Valla. The recipient of Aldus’s dedicatory letter, Daniele Renier, was a Venetian senator, procurator of San Marco and collector of Hebrew, oriental and classical manuscripts. The printer mentions how Renier frequently comes to his shop to see what Greek or Latin text might be under production. “The standards and methods of Thucydides as a contemporary historian have never been bettered ... He uses [reported speeches] to make clear, what would have been intolerably dry in the extract, the personal and political motives of the protagonists on either side ... Thucydides has been valued as he hoped: statesmen as well as historians, men of affairs as well as scholars, have read and profited by him” (PMM).

Ahmanson-Murphy 57; Hoffman III, 747; Isaac 12777; Laurenziana 60; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 102; Renouard Alde, 33:4; Sansoviniana 60.

£35,000

[103257]

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