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Cover : 50. ZIEGLER, Jacob. Terrae Sanctae, ... Strasbourg, Wendelin Rihel, September 1536.

Inner covers : **20. GIRAULT DE PRANGEY, Joseph Philibert.** Monuments Arabes et Moresques de Cordoue, Seville et Grenade, dessinés et mesurés en 1832 et 1833. *Paris, Veith et Hauser, [1836-] 1839*. ABU DHABI 2023 Abu Dhabi International Book Fair May 22 - 28 Booth 8D36



8

سورة البقرة محية مايتان وست وثمانون أية

SURAIL VACCA.

MECCANA COMMATUM CCLXXXVI.

بِنَصْصَحْتُ اللَّهِ ٱلْرَحْبِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ مِنْ

I الم الله a دلك الحتاب لاريب ديه هدي المتقين ال و الذين بومنون بالغيب ويقيب و ٱلْمُلُوةُ وَمَبًّا رَزَقْنَاهُمْ يَنْقَقُونَ فِي 4 وَٱلَّذِينَ يَوْمُنُونَ مِمَّا أَذَرِلُ الْيَكُ وَمَا أُنزِلُ مِن قَبْلُكُ وَبَالْأَخِرَةِ هُمْ يُوتندون إلى و أوليك على هذي من ربهم وأوليك هم المغلجون إلى ٥ إنَّ الذين كفروا سواة عليهم اء نذرتهم أم لم تنذرهم لايومنون تي 7 ختم الله علم تلويهم وعل سبعهم وعلم ابطرهم غشارة ولهم عداب عظيم بي 8 ومن الناس من يتول أمنا بالله وبالبوم الآخر وماهم مومن و يُجَادِ عُـونُ ٱللَّهُ وَٱلَّذِينُ آمَنُوا وَمَا يَخْدُعُونُ إِلَّا انْفُسْعُمْ وَمَا يَشْعُرُونُ ٢٥ فِ تَلُوبِهِمْ مَزَضْ فَزَادُهُمْ ٱللَّـهُ مُرْضًا وَلَهُمْ عُدَابٌ أَلِيمٌ * سِمَا كُلُوا يَكْذِبُونَ \$1 1 وَإِنَّا تِيلُ لُهُمْ لَا تُفْسِدُوا فِ ٱلْأَضِ قَالُوا إِنَّهَا فحمان مصلحون في 12 ألا إنهم هم المفدون ولكن لايشتخرون في 13 وإذا تيل لهم أمنوا كما آس الناس قالوا أنوس حبا آس السفهاء ألا إنهم هم السفها، ولحب لا بعلبون 14 وإذا لفوا اللَّدِينَ آمَنُوا فَالْرا آمَنَّا وَإِنَّا خَلُوا إِلَى شَيَاطِنِعُمْ قَالُوا إِنَّا مُعَكَّمُ إِنَّبا نُحن مُسته رِوْن قِلْ 15 آلله يستهزئ بهم ويُعدُّهم في طُعْيَادِهم يعبهون تي 16 أُولِيك الدَّين المُتروا الطَّلالة بِالهدي فها ربحت تجاريعم وما كانوا مهندين في 17 مثلهم كمثل الذي المتوقد ذارًا فالما أضارت ما حوله دهب الله بنورهم ونركم في ظلبات لا يصرون في 18 صم بكم عمي فيم لا يرجعون في أو كمب س السباء فيه ظلمات ورعد ودرق يجعلون امابعهم في النابع من المواعق حدر الموت والله محمي ا بِالْحَافِرِينَ ٢٥ هِ حَالَ البَرْقَ يَعْطَفُ أَبْطَرْهُمْ كَامًا أَضَاءَلُهُمْ مُشْرًا فِيهِ وَاذَا أَظْلَم عليهم قاموا ولُو شا الله لدهب بسبعهم وأبطارهم إن الله على كل شي تدبر مـ 41 4 21

1. [ALCORAN & MARRACCI, Ludovico]. Alcorani Textus Universus ex correctioribus Arabum exemplaribus summa fide, atque pulcherrimis characteribus descriptus, eademque fide, ac pari diligentia ex Arabico idiomate in Latinum translatus ; appositis unicuique capiti notis, atque refutatione : His omnibus praemissus est Prodromus... Auctore Ludovico Marraccio. *Patavia, ex typographia Seminarii, 1698.* 2 volumes Folio (354 x 237 mm) de 2 unn.l., 45 pp., 2 unn.l., 46 pp., 1 unn.l, 81 pp., 1 unn.l, 94 pp., 5 unn.l., 126 pp., 10 unn.l. for the volume I (*Textus Universus*) ; 4 unn.l., 17 pp., 1 unn.l., 838 pp., 6 unn.l. for the volume II (*Refutatio*). Contemporary vellum over boards, raised band, manuscript title (*contemporary binding*). AED 100,000

FIRST EDITION OF THIS IMPORTANT TRANSLATION BY MARACCI AND THE FIRST BIOGRAPHY OF THE PROPHET PUBLISHED IN EUROPE.

In 1691 Ludovico Marracci, confessor of Innocent XI, after more than forty years of study of the Qur'an and the various Muslim commentators, published the first volume of this work, a Prodomus to an edition of the Qur'an, in which appeared the first biography of Mohammed in Europe according to Arabic sources and which Hinckelman praised in his Arabic edition of the Qur'an in 1694. In 1698 he completed his work with two other volumes of an annotated translation, the Arabic text and the refutation. This gigantic work Marracci was to propose to the missionaries in the land of Islam as a vade mecum, allowing them to refute point by point the possible objections of their Muslim adversaries. The work is presented under the double and singular aspect of a commented translation of the sacred text of Islam and of its total questioning, both for the whole doctrine, refuted in the preamble, and for the propositions refuted one after the other. This provision is probably due to the defense of Pope Alexander VIII, on the occasion of the republication by Bibliander of the Cluniac Corpus, to publish the Qu'ran either in the text or in translation. But, in fact, Marracci's undisputed merit will have been to have been the first to study and disseminate the Arabic sources of Islamic religious doctrine.

"The date of the 17th century does not occur by chance but is usually connected to the appearance at the end of it of the Latin translation and critical discussion of the Qur'ân by Ludovico Marracci (1612–1700). Marracci was a member of the order of the Clerks Regular of the Mother of God, a prominent figure in the Catholic Rome of his time, and even confessor to Pope Innocent XI, but at the same time he was a renowned scholar of Oriental languages and the author of many works. Amongst these works, his major accomplishment was his *Alcorani textus universus* which appeared in 1698 in Padua.

Ludovico Marracci is generally considered today as the first "modern" Western translator of the Qur'ân, the first one to make wide use of Islamic exegetical and other sources and the translator who produced the first faithful and correct translation from the Arabic. This is almost taken for granted in the works related to these

811 مريع التوجيد بلاية الرح الذ SURA CXIL UNIFICATIO. M E C C A N A يسم أو لرمن اربع مو والل في الله الشاري ، الله الشد يوم الرياد وي ولد يوم وي شفن الاختيا الشامو In Nomine Dei Miferatoris, Mifericordis. * Dir, Ell Deut wurs, a. Deus Scopieruss, p. Nan guass, & nan di guinas, e Er son fait illi par allas. NOTE -----هما زمان الدقي الدفعيم ومنطق بالواء متساعدة وال عراقة واعد عنان ووسه، عن با زميل الدرور عنه مستقدم من ومعنه الل ويعند الد المست. dent lagt i at me and fine ; and dige to an of the state of the state of the terms and the state of the state of the state terms and the state of the state of the state of the REFUTATIONES. سع المدوك والزن أن الم مع يكن لد وله الأتكن ال Rafora, in Alem. A A.in

topics which have been appearing over the last few years. Thus, in this line of thought, we find it stated that Marracci's translation was in fact the "best ever made translation into Latin." According to Bernard Lewis, in his essay on Islam and the West, "Marracci knew Arabic very well, and he consulted a wide range, impressive for that time, of Arabic sources." It is taken for granted that Marracci's translation "outclassed early efforts." Specialists in the field of Western translations and scholars of Muslim exegesis share the same high opinion. Bobzin stresses his high esteem for Marracci's translation in various works. Notwithstanding the work's vigorous polemical intent and contents, Bobzin praises "its undeniable philological merits" (Roberto Tottoli, New Light on the Translation of the Qur'an of Ludovico Marracci from His Manuscripts Recently Discovered at

the Order of the Mother of God in Rome, Brill, Islamic History and Civilization, 2015, vol. 113).

"Ludovico Marraccio (also known as Luiggi Marracci in Italian, 1612-1700) and published in Padova (Italy). The author was a monk of the Jesuite Order and, due to good education, had a good command of the Arabic language. The Pope appointed him as the professor of Arabic in the College of Wisdom - Sapienza University of Rome (in Italian, Sapienza means wisdom), for his proficiency in that language. He later declined the promotion of being appointed as Cardinal. His edition, preserved in various libraries, entitled as Alcorani Textus Universus (A complete text of the Qu'ran) and is published in 2 volumes. There are two main texts in these volumes : the first one is the Arabic original and the second one is the Latin translation. The edition also included a short outline of Muhammad's (peace upon him) life, with notes and 'refutations' of Islamic beliefs. Luiggi Maracci's introduction (Ad refutatione Alcorani) also compiled in a form of 'refutation' comparing the Qu'ran with the Christian doctrines. Nevertheless Marracci has acknowledged the importance of Islamic exegetics (tafsir) : in some parts of his explanations, he refers to 'Beidavius', nd Zamchalcerius (meaning 'Abd Allah al-Baydawi and Umar al-Zamalhshari, extremely popular in the Ottoman empire). There are also some links to 'Thalebiensis', meaning Abu Ishaq al-Thalabi... Marracci's edition gained much popularity mostly due to its Latin translation, widely used by European Orientalists.

This translation became an important source of other renditions: for instance the one by Georges Sale (first published in 1734) into English" (*Mykhaylo Yakubo, History of Printing of the Qu'ran in Europe : Editions, their Quality and Accuracy, 20165, pp. 51-76*).

"Ludovico Marracci's translation of the Holy Qu'ran (published 1698) is, in our view, one of the most elaborate translations of this text into European languages. The abundance of impressionistic and sketchy views on this translation which have been, by and large, evoked by Marracci's anti-Muslims sentiments and arguments, have overshadowed his painstaking linguistic achievement... By the year 1698, the date of publication of Marracci's translation, Muslim Turks were in control of all North Africa and a number of European countries. This seems to have evoked a number of translations of the Quran including the first German translation by Schweiggern (1623). Against this evolving background Marracci's translation came to pin down the exact wording of the Quran in Latin, a task which was not undertaken by the first Latin translation by Retensis and Dalmati published in 1543... Marracci's translation under the title Refutatio Alcorani is central to the study of the rise of a specific religious genre in European languages... The most striking aspect of Marracci's translation of the Quran is the fact that, contrary to the general belief, and quite unexpectedly, following the flamboyant title, Refutatio Alcorani, it is 'faithful to the original" (Omar A. Sheikh Al-Shabab, in : The Place of Marracci's Translation of the Holy Quran, King Saud Univ. Vol. 13, Lang. & Transl. pp. 57-74).

Very good copy, from the library of the Princes of Liechtenstein (bookplate)



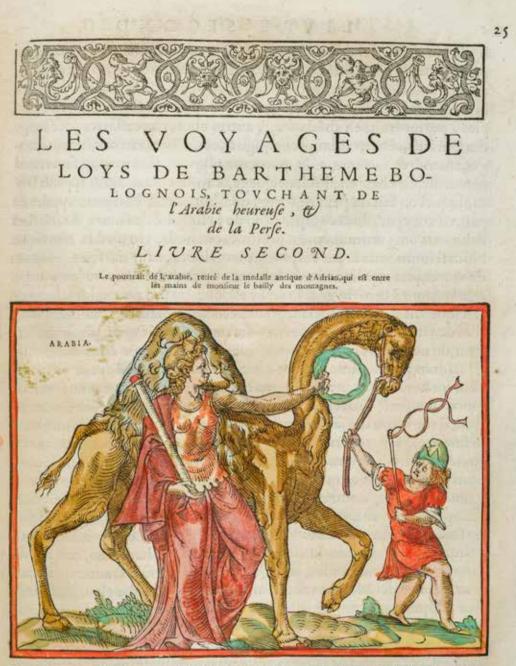
The first French edition of Varthema In contemporary colouring and contemporary gilt binding

2. AL-HASAN IBN MUHAMMAD AL-WAZZAN AL-FASI (C. 1494-C. 1554) OR AFRICANUS, Johannes. Description de l'Afrique, tierce partie du monde, contenant ses royaumes, regions, viles, cités, chateaux & forteresses: iles, fleuves, animaux, tant aquatiques, que terrestres: coutumes, loix, religion et facon de faire des habita[n]s, avec pourtraits de leurs habis: ensemble autres choses memorables, & singulieres nouveautés: escrite de nôtre tems par Jean Leon African, premierement en langue arabesque, puis en Toscane, & à present mise en françois. Plus, Cinq navigations au païs des Noirs, avec discours sur icelles. Lyon, Jean Temporal, (4 January and 20 June) 1556. Folio (341 x 218 mm.), two volumes in one, ff. [20], pp. 495 [recte 499], ff. [12]; [6], pp. 160, ff. [12], pp. 70 [recte 71], 307. - Two titles with illustrated woodcut border, one woodcut publisher's device, 36 woodcut illustrations (3 repeated), and 3 woodcut maps (1 double-page repeated), all in contemporary colouring, except for 1 small uncoloured diagram. Contemporary Parisian binding: brown calf, tooled to a panel design of multiple fillets in gilt and blind, both sides with gilt fleurons at outer angles and an oval centre piece with arabesque ornaments on gold ground, six raised bands on spine, compartments with small flower stamp gilt. Slightly rubbed, restored, housed in a quarter morocco Solander box.

AED 1,000,000

Adams, 1967, L-482 ; Baudrier, Bibliographie Lyonnaise IV, pp. 385-87 ; BM, STC, French, p. 216 ; Books published in France before 1601, FB 34264 ; Alden/Landis, European Americana, 1980, no. 556/25 ; Howgego, Encyclopedia of Exploration 1, 2003, A17 ; Sabin, Dictionary of Books Relating to America, no. 40044 ; Borba de Moraes, Bibliographia Brasiliana 1, 398 ; USTC 1136 ; Black, Crofton. "Leo Africanus's Descrittione dell'Africa and its Sixteenth-Century Translations." Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes 65 (2002), pp. 262-72 ; Masonen, Pekka. "Leo Africanus: The Man with Many Names." Al-Andalus-Magreb 8-9, fasc. 1 (2000-2001), pp. 115-43. Acc. Feb. 2019: Rauchenberger, Dietrich. Johannes Leo der Afrikaner. Wiesbaden 1999 ; Thomas, David, and John Chesword. Christian-Muslim Relations: A Bibliographical History. Vol. 6, Western Europe (1500-1600). Leiden 2014, pp. 439 ; Davis, Natalie Zemon. Trickster Travels: A Sixteenth-Century Muslim between Worlds. New York 2006.

FIRST EDITION IN FRENCH OF LEO AFRICANUS' DESCRIPTION OF AFRICA AND FIRST FRENCH EDITION OF LUDOVICO DE VARTHEMA'S VOYAGE, THE EARLIEST DESCRIPTION OF MECCA AND MEDINA MADE BY A NON-MUSLIM EUROPEAN. THE MOST IMPORTANT AND EARLIEST EUROPEAN BOOK TO DESCRIBE ARABIA AND INDIA. THIS COLLECTION OF VOYAGES WAS THE MOST AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE REGARDING THE GEOGRAPHICAL AND CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE OF NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST FOR SCHOLARS IN THE RENAISSANCE AND THE CENTURIES BEYOND. AN OUTSTANDING COPY WITH THE WOODCUTS IN CONTEMPORARY COLOURING.



De la situation de Gezan, &) de sa fertilité. Du peuple, nomé Baduin. De Aden, t des contumes gardées entre les marchans. Comme l'Auteur fut prisonnier, t mené deuant le Soldan de Rhada. De l'armée du susdit, t des guerres qu'il eut alencontre d'un autre Soldan.



PRES auoir difcouru les lieux, cités, loix, & coutumes des païs de l'Arabie deserte, selon la portée de mon petit esprit, & la commodité qui ma été donnée pour le voir, me femble maintenant étre bien à propos, de racôter par le mece que plus heureusemet nous auons experimenté par le pais de l'Ara

The learned traveler provided recent and first-hand information for a western European audience. Moreover, this edition is also the first illustrated collection of voyages printed in French. It combines descriptions of early travels in the Middle East such as Varthema's description of Arabia, in Africa, among which those of Leo Africanus number, along with the famous voyages to America by Amerigo Vespucci, and to Asia by Vasco da Gama.

The geographer 'Leo the African' was born as al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi (c. 1494-c. 1554) probably in Granada, but soon after the family moved to Fez (modern-day Morocco), where he studied law and theology at the University of al-Qarawiyyin. As a young man he began to travel widely in North Africa, Turkey, Arabia, and other countries, even crossing the Sahara and reaching as far as Timbuktu. In 1518, while returning from a journey to Egypt and Arabia, he was captured in the Mediterranean by Christian pirates and eventually handed over to the Pope Leo X. After being held in Castel Sant'Angelo for some time, he agreed to convert to Christianity. In 1520, al-Hasan ibn Muhammad was baptized and received the name Johannes Leo de Medicis after his noble patron, Pope Leo X (Giovanni de' Medici). It is presumed that he went back to North Africa around 1528. According to the contemporary orientalist Johann Albrecht Widmanstetter (in the preface of his edition of the New Testament in Syriac, Vienna 1555), Leo re-converted to Islam and lived in Tunis, but nothing is recorded about his later years.



According to Leo Africanus himself, he completed the description of Africa by 10 March 1526. According to our title page, he translated his own Arabic manuscript into Italian. It is still a matter of discussion among scholars, however, whether he actually composed his work directly in Italian (Masonen 2000-2001). In any case, the first edition was published in Italian.

It appeared in May 1550 in Venice as *Della descrittione dell'Africa et delle cose notabili che iui sono*, published by Giovanni Battista Ramusio within his collection of travels and discoveries, *Delle navigationi et viaggi*. The work was an immediate success: the Italian edition was reprinted in Venice five times between 1554 and 1613; the present French and a Latin translation both appeared in 1556, with many subsequent reprints.

The present, first French edition was translated by the Lyon publisher Jean Temporal. Leo's work comprises pp. 1-394 of the first volume and is the principal text of the book. Temporal added further translations of several other travel accounts from Ramusio's collection, mostly regarding Africa: such as the voyages of Alvise Cadamosto and Pedro de Sintra to the West African coast, a description of Sao Tomé, but also the letters of Amerigo Vespucci to Piero Soderini. The second volume covers various voyagers to Southeast Asia: Vasco da Gama who discovered the searoute around the Cape of Good Hope to India; Pedro Alvarez Cabral; Thomas Lopez; Giovanni da Empoli; and Andrea Corsali; as well as Ludovico Varthema; Francisco Alvarez' extensive description of Ethiopia (the legendary kingdom of Prester John); and, finally, Ramusio's treatise on the Nile.

EACH OF THE TWO VOLUMES CARRIES THE SAME DOUBLE-PAGE WOODCUT MAP PRECEDING THE TEXT, SHOWING THE ENTIRE CONTINENT OF AFRICA, INCLUDING ALSO THE MAJORITY OF THE ARABIAN PENINSULA. The map is oriented upside down, with the Cape of Good Hope on top and the Mediterranean at the bottom of the pages. Another full-page map – also oriented from south to north – shows the course of the Nile. It accompanies Ramusio's text on the Nile.

The illustration of the text includes personifications of countries and regions functioning as openings to their respective sections: Africa, Arabia, Egypt, Alexandria, and the Nile. Nineteen large (three-quarter-page) woodcuts depict various inhabitants in their respective costumes, warriors with their arms, a man riding a camel, another on horseback, dancing women, etc. Botanical illustrations include a date palm, banana plant, and coffee tree.

The colouring in our copy is identical to that of the copy in Munich Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, suggesting that a part of the edition was coloured on request of the publisher.

The work is very rare on the market and the present copy is exceptional with its illustration coloured by a contemporary hand. A fine binding and a continuous provenance from a French noble family add to the magnificence of the present copy.

Provenance:

1. Family Chardon des Roys, with 16th-century ownership inscription on first flyleaf and second title page: "*Chardon*", which probably refers to Benoît de Chardon (1539-1618). His son, Jean de Chardon, married Marie de Chalencon-Rochebaron in 1615, who brought the land and farm of de Roys that she inherited from her first husband. The family thus became Chardon des Roys, and a later hand added "*Ex libris*" and "*Des Roys*" to the name on the flyleaf.

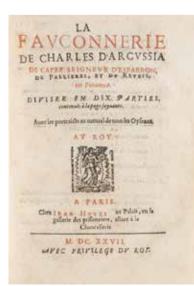
2. By descent to Jean de Saint-Genys (1860-1944), his engraved armorial bookplate *Bibliothèque de Chirat en Bourbonnois* with motto "*Sic itur ad astrá*" on pastedown.

3. Paris, collection Pierre Bergé (1930-2017), his bookplate. In 2007, Bergé acquired Villa Léon l'Africain in Tanger, named in honour of the voyager by the first owner (1912).

One of the earliest French treatise on falconry and hawking

3. ARCUSSIA, Charles d'. La Fauconnerie. Divisée en dix parties. Avec les portraicts au naturel de tous les oyseaux. [With:]- Lettres de Philoierax à Philofalco. Où sont contenus les maladies des oyseaux, & les remède pour les guérir. - La Fauconnerie du roi. Avec la conférence des fauconniers.- Discours de chasse. Où sont représentez les vouls faits en une assemblée de fauconniers. *Paris, Jean Houzi* [= *Houzé*], *1627 & 1626*. 4 parts in 1 volume 4to (221 x 162 mm), 5 un.l., pp. 7-8, 334 pp. (repeated pagination 327-328), 4 un.l.; 4 un.l., pp. [335]-406, pp. 399-409; 6 un.l., 48 pp.; 56 pp. Jansenist red morocco, raised bands, inner roll-stamp, gilt edges over marbling (*Chambolle-Duru*). AED 150,000

Thiébaud, 33; Souhart, 17-18; Schwerdt, I, 42-43 (incorrect collation with only 11 engravings in the text).



The most important edition published during the author's lifetime of one of the earliest French treatises on falconry and hawking, by Charles d'Arcussia (1554-1628), falconer to King Henri IV (and later to Louis XIII), who dedicates it to the king.

"Charles d'Arcussia, a Provençal nobleman, was descended from Neapolitan ancestors, two of whom had supplied hawks to the Holy Roman Emperors and had left a note-book on falconry matters which was still in the family four hundred years later. Charles had been brought up in the court of le Comte de Tende, Governor of Provence, who kept a hawking establishment on the grand scale. With these antecedents it is not surprising that falconry was his ruling passion, but he had the educated and orderly mind that allowed him to create this masterly treatise on falconry that was a best-seller in his day, running to eleven editions within forty-five years, and still valued by 19th Century English falconers." John Loft.

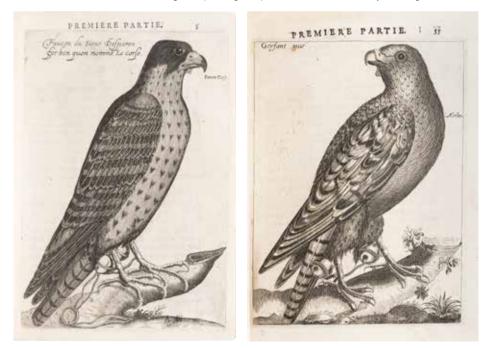
"The work is much esteemed on account of its originality and the amount of information it contains" (Harting), "the outcome of long practice and an astonishing amount of research work in every subject connected with [Arcussia's] favourite sport [hawking]" (Schwerdt). It consists of four parts.

«Nous considérons cette édition comme étant la meilleure ; c'est la première qui contienne tout ce qu'a écrit d'Arcussia et la dernière publiée de son vivant ; le papier est bien supérieur à celui des éditions suivantes et le tirage des gravures est incontestablement plus net. On la rencontre rarement complète ; le portrait, les armes et les 5 planches d'instruments manquent la plupart du temps» (Thiébaud).

The illustration consists of the coat of arms and the portrait of the author engraved by Biot, 14 ornithological engravings in the text (of which 10 full-page, 20 smaller, and 2 of anatomy), and 5 plates of instruments (of which one folding).

A good copy, well established by Chambolle-Duru. The coat of arms, the portrait and the instrument plates come from another copy and were inserted at the time of binding.

Provenance : Thorvald Lindquist (bookplate) - another unidentify bookplate.



4. ARGOTE DE MOLINA, Gonzalo. Libro, de la Monteria que mando escrivir el muy alto y muy poderoso Rey Don Alonso de Castilla, y de Leon, Ultimo deste nombre... *Sevilla, Andrea Pescioni, 1582.* Folio (279 x 181 mm) 6 nn.ll., 91 num. ll., 23 num. ll. (misnumbered 25) and 1 nn.l. with the printer's device. Green long grained morocco in the style of Bozerian, covers richly gilt, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt edges. AED 180,000

Schwerdt, I, p. 44 ; Souhart, 24 ; Harting, 242 ; Uhagon & Leguina, 11 ; Palau, I, 16167 ; Salvá, 2635 ; Heredia, I, 675 ; Maggs, Spanish Books (1927), n° 55 "very rare" ; Escudero (Sevilla), 726 ; JCB (3), I, 288 ; Alden, 582/4 (6 copies).

FIRST EDITION OF THE MOST PRECIOUS SPANISH HUNTING BOOK. THE FIRST PRINTED ILLUSTRATED SPANISH HUNTING BOOK.

"Salvá describes this as 'the most indispensable book for a hunting library and as, without doubt, the rarest, not only because copies are always being diligently searched for, but because it was not reprinted for the space of nearly three centuries... It is almost impossible to find a copy in a perfect condition'... This work contains numerous chapters in each of the three "books", on all forms of sport which were then known to the writers, and much interesting geographical information on the sporting districts of Leon and Castile in the fourteenth century" (Maggs).

"Harting describes this as one of the rarest of Spanish book on the chase; Souhart as 'livre fort rare. That it is held in high esteem is proved by Gutierrez de la Vega placing it at the head of all Spanish classics in his 'Bibliotheca Venatoria'... The work is the earliest Spanish treatise on the subject, and the edition is the first recorded' (Schwerdt).

The marvellous illustrations include 35 half-page wood cuts (some repeated) depicting the hunt of various animals (woolf, bear, deer, lion, tiger, elephant, and others). Three vignettes show hunting scenes in America. One woodcut is devoted to Bull fighting : this is one of the earliest illustrations showing this particular event.

The text printed in two columns and in round letters is richly ornamented with engraved borders and letters.

Fine, sympathetically washed copy; minute restoration in the margin of the title page and on last leaf, some occasional light worming

Note on the title page: "Bibliotheca episcopal de Cordoba"; stamp on title, repeated on last text leaf.

DISCVRSO





O es indigro defle lugar, hazer memoria de la Monteria de les Abeffruzes, que per razen de fu refadumbre, no fien

un agrics para el buelo, es fu Caça ygual a la de los animales. Crianfe en los Defiertos de Affrica, y la forma con que les caçan, es figuiendolos a Cauallo, y matandolos a Lançadas. Enel Peru ay gran cartidad de effas Aues, que Caçan en la Menteria, que llaman Chaco, fen pequeñas, y no de tan fina pluma come los de Beiueria, ni tan poblada.

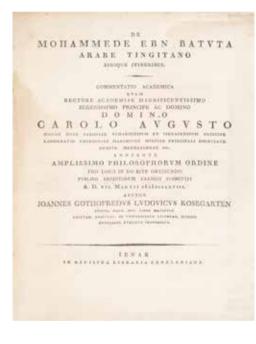
Dela Caça en Red de Liebres y Conejos. Capitulo. XZ. 1111.



5. BATTUTA, Ibn. De Mohammede Ebn Batuta Arabe Tingitani eiusque itineribus. Commentatio academica quam rectore Academiae magnificetissimo... Carolo Augusto... annvente amplissimo philosophorum ordine pro loco in eo rite obtinendo... Auctor Joannes Gothofredus Ludovicus Kosegarten. *Jena, officina Libraria Croekeriana, 7 mars 1818.* 4to (228 x 179 mm) 51 pp. Modern calf backed marbled boards, flat spine. AED 30,000

DSB, II, 516-517.

Editio princeps in the West of extracts of Ibn Battuta's Travels, edited by the German orientalist Johann Gottfried Ludwig Kosegarten (1792-1860), professor of Oriental languages at the University of Jena from 1817 to 1824, and later a professor at Greifswald.



remembered for Kosegarten is translations and editions of Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit poems, songs, and fables. A Muslim Traveller of the Fourteenth Century, Ibn Battuta (1304-1368/1369) visited most of the Old World, including Central Asia, Southeast Asia, China, and the Iberian Peninsula. After returning home from his travels in 1354, at the suggestion of the ruler of Morocco, Ibn Battuta dictated an account in Arabic of his journeys to Ibn Juzayy, a scholar whom he had previously met in Granada. The account is the only source for Ibn Battuta's adventures, and it is often simply referred to as The Travels (Rihla). Ibn Battuta's work was unknown outside the Muslim world until the

beginning of the 19th century, when the German traveller and explorer Ulrich Jasper Seetzen (1767-1811) acquired a collection of manuscripts in the Middle East, including a 94-page volume containing an abridged version of Ibn Juzayy's text.

The German orientalist Johann Kosegarten published three extracts of *The Travels* in 1818. A fourth portion was published the following year. French scholars were alerted to the initial publication by a lengthy review published in the *Journal de Savants* by the orientalist Silvestre de Sacy. Three copies of another abridged manuscript were acquired by the Swiss traveller Johann Burckhardt and bequeathed to the University of Cambridge. He gave a brief overview of their content in a book published posthumously in 1819.

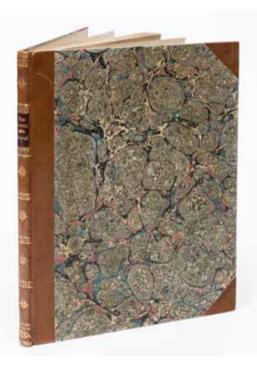
The Arabic text was translated into English by the orientalist Samuel Lee and published in London in 1829.

"Although exceptionally rich in personal data, the *Travels* was not meant to constitute a personal record in terms of the circumstances of the author's life or the proper sequence of his itinerary. Its purpose was to enlighten the reader about the remarkable and often marvellous things and event that could be observed in other countries and to deepen his understanding of human society and his respect for the divine handiwork in all its richness and variety. This purpose was uniquely achieved and has given the *Travels* its lasting greatness...

Ibn Battuta's work is a source of unmatched importance for fourteenth-century India (to which about one-fifth of it is devoted), and even more so for the Maldives, southern Russia, and especially Negro Africa. Ibn Battuta is often the only medieval author to give us information on these areas; and where there is additional material, the value of his observations remains undisputed"(DSB).

This dissertation by Kosegarten is divided into four large chapters including a general part on the *Travels*, followed by the extracts on the travels to Persia, to the Maldives, and to Africa. The original Arabic text is followed by Kosegarten's essay on each part.

Light waterstain throughout.



14

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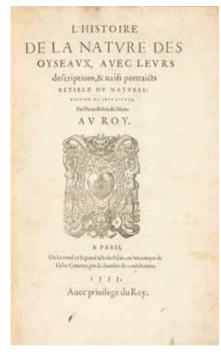
كم قدادت السفر الى بلاد السوبان فرسات مدينة حجالية وفي من لنسن البدن ونها انتم الكاكم كالبسرة سالرت منها فى اول عام الان وشعينها فى وقاد من التجار قسرنا خصة وعترى دوا وسلى بعدها الى الله بلدة التا استداد ولدين الحجم واف وزاي معادي ليدا قرة لا خير لهيا ومن الجدادية أن دونها ومساهدها مديدة من حجر الناج ويتاريا من حلين الجمال ولا خجر ديها الم ورما فيها معدن اللج التقر عادة في الزون The First French scientific work on ornithology With an important treatise on falconry

6. BELON, Pierre. L'Histoire de la nature des oyseaux, avec leurs descriptions, & naïfs portraicts retirez du naturel : escrite en sept livres... *Paris, Gilles Corrozet, 1555*. Folio (326 x 212 mm) 14 nn.ll., 381 pp. 18th century French marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red edges. AED 75,000

Mortimer, French, 50; Nissen, IVB, 86; Ronsil, 189; Zimmer, 52; Delaunay, La Zoologie au XVI^e siècle, pp. 267-268 (note); Thiébaud, 65-66; Souhart, 45; Renouard (Cavellat), 81 ; Brun, p. 119; Aug. Bernard, Geofroy Tory, p. 320; see DSB, pp. 595-596, & Daumas, Histoire de la science, p. 1172.

FIRST EDITION.

THE FIRST SCIENTIFIC FRENCH WORK ON ORNITHOLOGY.



The important work is divided into seven books, each headed by an individual title. The books treat the anatomy and physiology of birds, then in more detail birds of prey, aquatic birds (sea and river), chickens, crows and related specimens, and finally songbirds. CHAPTER TWO CONTAINS AN IMPORTANT TREATISE ON FALCONRY.

"Belon can be considered the originator of comparative anatomy. By the same token, he depicted a porpoise embryo and set forth the first notions of embryology. Belon enriched the biological sciences by new observations and contributed greatly to the progress of the natural sciences in the sixteenth century. His learning was not derived solely from books. He was one of the first explorer-naturalists; and between 1546 and 1550 he undertook long voyages through Greece, Asia, Judaea, Egypt, Arabia, and other foreign countries. Belon discarded

the bases of the comparative method and was not all afraid of drawing parallels between human and bird skeletons. He was the first to bring order into the world of feathered animals distinguishing between raptorial birds, field birds, etc." (DSB).

The fine 160 woodcuts are executed after the Parisian artist Pierre Goudet (or Gourdelle)(see number 32 of this catalogue), and other draughtsman that have remained unnamed.

Auguste Bernard attributes the portrait of Belon as well as seven engravings depicting birds to Geofroy Tory (see : *Geoffroy Tory Peintre et graveur, premier imprimeur royal*, Paris, 1865).

"One of the earliest works dealing entirely with birds. The subject is discussed from a variety of aspects. Book 1 (pp. 1-180) is of general nature and, among other things, presents a comparison between the skeletons of birds and men- probably (according to Newton's Dictionary of Birds) the first published account of this subject. Book 2 (pp. 81-148) discusses 'la nature des oyseaux vivant de rapine' ; 3, 'des oyseaux vivants de long des rivières, ayants le pied plat' ; 4, idem 'qui ont le pied plat' ; 5, 'des oyseaux de campagne, qui ont leurs nids sur terre' ; 6, 'des oyseaux qui habitent indifféremment' ; and 7, 'des oysillons, qui hantent les hayes, buschettes, & buissons'» (Zimmer).

Other than the scientific interest, Belon also describes the culinary virtues of poultry.

«Belon apprécie, pour chaque type, les qualitez et temperaments que leur consommation apporte au corps humain. S'appuyant sur le De alimentum facultatibus de Galien et sur la théorie des humeurs, il souligne par exemple combien les palmipèdes, toujours au contact de l'eau, ont une chair humide et excrémenteuse qui épaissit le sang et digère mal... Il détaille aussi les habitudes alimentaires et l'ordonnancement des repas selon les pays, les religions et les classes sociales» (Livres en bouche).

Fine, broad margined copy (binding slightly restored; some occasional slight foxing).

LIVER VEDELA NATVI DIS OTSEAVS, PAR R. BLLON CHAD-111

7. BERNOULLI, Jakob. Ars conjectandi, opus posthumum. Accedit Tractatus de seriebus infinitis, et Epistola Gallicè scripta De ludo pilæ reticularis. *Basel, Thurneysen brothers, 1713.* 4to (197 x 148 mm) 2 nn.ll., 35 pp., 306 pp., 2 tables and 1 folding plate. Contemporary calf-backed boards, flat spine. AED 110,000

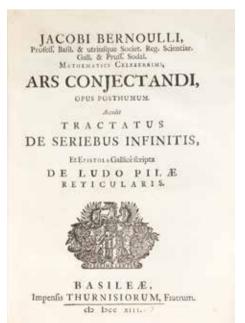
Dibner, 110; D.S.B., II, pp. 46-51; Evans, 8; Horblit, 12; Printing & the Mind of Man, 179.

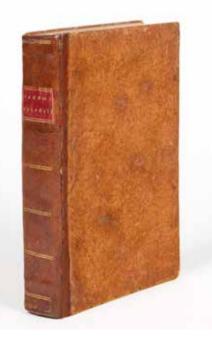
FIRST EDITION OF THE "ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE CALCULUS OF PROBABILITIES" (HORBLIT).

The Ars Conjectandi "was the first systematic attempt to place the theory of probability on a firm basis and is still the foundation of much modern practice in all fields where probability is concerned -insurance, statistics, and mathematical heredity tables" (PMM).

"Bernoulli's ideas on the theory of probability have contributed decisively to the further development of the field. They were incorporated in the second edition of Rémond de Montmort's Essai (1713) and were considered by Abraham de Moivre in his Doctrine of Chances (1718). Bernoulli greatly advanced algebra, the infinitesimal calculus, the calculus of variations, mechanics, the theory of series, and the theory of probability... Bernoulli was one of the most significant promoters of the formal methods of higher analysis" (DSB).

A fine copy in its original condition.





8. BRISSON, Mathurin Jacques. Ornithologie ou méthode contenant la division des oiseaux en ordres, sections, genres espèces et leurs variétés. A laquelle on a joint une description exacte de chaque espèce. Paris, Cl. Jean Baptiste Bauche, 1760. 6 volumes, 4to (259 x 200 mm), illustrated with 261 ornithological plates engraved after Martinet; contemporary mottled sheep, spines gilt with raised bands, marbled edges. AED 50,000

Nissen, 145: Anker, 69: Ronsil, 391: Zimmer, I, 94.

FIRST EDITION OF THE BEST ORNITHOLOGICAL MANUAL OF THE 18TH CENTURY DESCRIBING 1336 SPECIES IN LATIN AND FRENCH.

"Brisson did not use the binomial system and his systematical classification of the birds differed from that of Linnaeus, surpassing it and being less superficial. The description of the species are *careful"* (Anker).

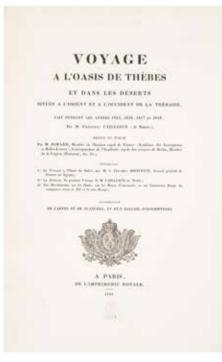
"One of the early systematic treatises on birds by a contemporary of Linné. Detailed descriptions are given in genera and species of a large number of birds. While the author is not consistently binominal and frequently uses a descriptive phrase in place of a specific name, many of his generic names are proposed in strict accordance with the modern canons of nomenclature" (Zimmer).

Very good copy, complete with its 261 plates, the 6 engraved frontispieces, and the supplement bound in at the end of the last volume.



9. CAILLIAUD, Frédéric. Voyage à l'oasis de Thèbes et dans les déserts situés à l'orient et à l'occident de la Thébaïde, fait pendant les années 1815, 1816, 1817, et 1818. Rédigé et publié par M. Jomard. Contenant: 1°. Le voyage à l'Oasis du Dakel, par M. le chevalier Drovetti. 2°. Le Journal du premier voyage de M. Cailliaud en Nubie. 3°. Des Recherches sur las oasis, sur les mines d'émeraude, et sur l'ancienne route du comemrce entre le Nil et la Mer Rouge. *Paris, imprimerie royale & imprimerie de L.Toinon, 1821 & 1862.* 2 parts in one volume, large folio (526 x 345 mm) one blank, XVII, 120 pp., 24 engraved and numbered plates (including 2 maps, 1 coloured plate, and 1 double page) for part I ; 2 unn.l., V, 27 pp., 21 engraved plates, numbered 25 to 45 (including 10 coloured, and 4 double-page) for part II. Red morocco backed boards bound to style, flat spine gilt, red speckled edges. AED 100,000

Blackmer, 269; Brunet, I, 1466; Quérard, II, 16.



FIRST EDITION OF THIS RARE BOOK EXTREMELY RARE TO FIND COMPLETE WITH THE SECOND PART, PUBLISHED 41 YEARS AFTER THE FIRST.

Frédéric Caillaud (1787-1869), explorer, took part in two expeditions to Egypt, the first of which took place between 1815 and 1819, and the next between 1819 and 1822.

Appointed official mineralogist to Mehmet Ali in 1816, the latter commissioned him to explore the deserts east and west of the Nile. He then travelled through Upper Egypt with Bernardino Drovetti (1776-1852), penetrated Nubia, and explored the monuments located towards the last cataracts of the Nile. He crossed a large part of the desert to reach the great Oasis and the city of Thebes where he stayed

for nine months before returning to France in 1819.

Returning to Egypt in September 1819, Cailliaud travelled from Fayun westwards to Siwa, where he carried out important research that formed the basis for the scientific discovery and exploration of the Siwa oasis. In 1820, Bernardino Drovetti arrived in Siwa with Mehmed Ali's expedition. Accompanied by two draughtsmen and protected by Egyptian troops, Drovetti was able to explore the oasis and have plans and views drawn. He thus managed to complete the image that Cailliaud had previously given of Siwa. The two explorers then sent their reports which Jomard had published.

The account of the *Voyage à l'oasis de Thèbes* was the first to be published; it was followed by the *Voyage à Méroe* (1823-1827), as well as the *Voyage à l'oasis de Syouah* (1823).

The *Voyage à l'oasis de Thèbes* is richly illustrated with 45 large plates, including 2 maps. The plates show views as well as relics and objects found during the archaeological excavations.

"Volume II was published over 40 years after volume I and is scarce. Jomard edited this work from Cailliaud's notes and journal. Volume II contains a description of the objects which Cailliaud brought back to Paris with him. He had been travelling in the Levant ; in May, 1815 he left Constantinople for Egypt where he was well received by Mehmet Ali and engaged by him to explore the desert ad to search for the emerald mines of Mt. Zabarah known to the ancient Egyptians. He found the mines, which had been exhausted by previous workings and were no longer commercially viable. During this expedition he explored the grand oasis of Kargeh and found temples mentioned neither by Poncet nor Browne. When he returned to Paris in 1819 his collection was acquired by the ministry of public instruction and entrusted to Jomard, who was keeper of the geographical collection in the Imperial Library and had been a member of the scientific commission which accompanied Napoleon's Egyptian expedition" (Blackmer).

Very nice copy.



TA BE DE ANTAR DE BRAND TERMA DAS ARABERE

Presentation Copy Bound in Contemporary red Morocco with the coat of arms of Charles III of Spain

10. CASIRI, Miguel. Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana Escurialensis sive librorum omnium mss. quo Arabice ab auctoribus magnam partem Arabo-Hispanis compositos bibliotheca Coenobii Escurialensis complectitur, recensio & explanatio. *Madrid, Antonio Perrez de Soto, 1760-1770.* 2 volumes, folio (356 x 231 mm and 348 x 234 mm) 7 unn.ll. (without the half-title), XXIV, 544 pp. for volume I; 4 unn.ll. (including half-title), 352 pp., 107 unn.ll. (index and errata). Printed in single and double columns in roman, italic, and arabic types. Contemporary red morocco, large dentelle on covers, central coat of arms of Spanish King Charles III, spine with raised bands, compartments richly gilt, black morocco lettering pieces, marbled pastdowns, gilt edges. AED 145,000

Palau, 47287; Guigard, I, 79.

BIBLIOTHECA ARABICO-HISPANA ESCURIALENSIS

Librorum omnium Mss. quos Arabicé ab auctoribus magnam partem Arabo-Hifpanis compotitos Bibliotheca Cœnobii Efcurialentiscomplectitur,

RECENSIO & EXPLANATIO Operà & fludio Michaelis Caliri Syro Maronita, Presbyteri, S. Theologine Doctoris, Regis à Bibliotheca, linguarumque Orientalium interpretatione:

CAROLI III. REGIS OPT. MAX. auctoritate atque aufpiciis edita.

TOMUS PRIOR.

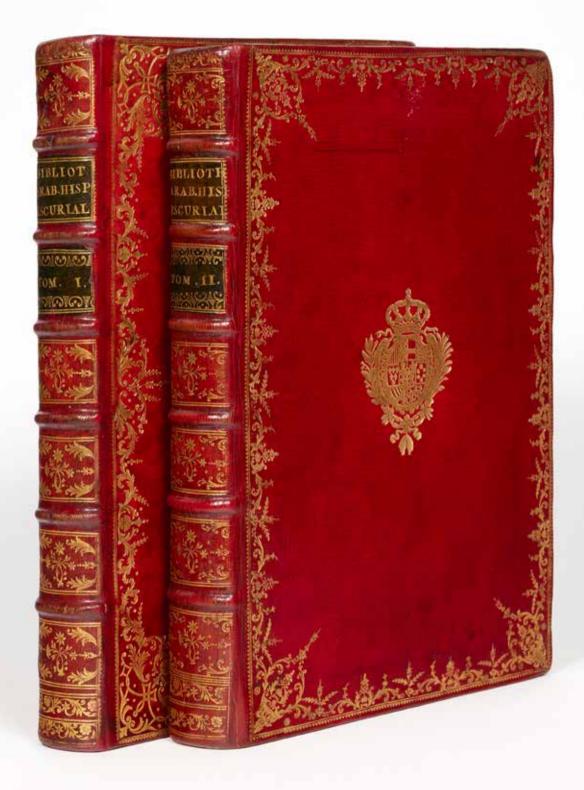


MATRITI Antonius Perez de Soto imprimebat ANNO M. DCC. LX.

FIRST EDITION OF THIS IMPORTANT CATALOGUE OF THE ARABIC MANUSCRIPTS IN THE ESCORIAL, INCLUDING NUMEROUS LONG EXTRACTS ILLUSTRATING THE ARABIC HISTORY OF SPAIN. A MAGNIFICENT COPY, BOUND FOR CHARLES III, THE DEDICATEE IN RICHLY GILT AND TOOLED RED MOROCCO AND PRINTED ON THICKER PAPER.

The book was printed at the expense of the king Charles III. A small number of copies were provided with such precious binding for distribution among the Royal household. The Arabic manuscript collection at the Royal Library in El Escorial, founded by king Philip II around 1565, includes incredibly valuable volumes, such as the autograph copy of the *Lubâb al-Muḥaṣṣal fi Uṣûl al-Dîn* (Principles of Theology) by Ibn Khaldûn in 752 A.H./1351 A.D., and a copy of *Kitâb al-*

Maqâmât (Book of Assemblies) by al-Ḥarîrî, transcribed during the life of its author in 483 A.H./1090 A.D., the original Arabic text of Ibn al Khatib's *Muqni'at al-Sâ'il 'an al-Marad al-Hâ'il*, a treatise from c. 1362 about the Black Death, MS Arabic 1785. In his treatise about the plague Ibn al-Khatib explores the idea of transmission of disease through contagion, centuries before Louis Pasteur conducted his experiments in Europe. and many other valuable titles.



The Royal Library of El Escorial owns one of the best collections of Arabic manuscripts in the world, having begun the acquisition of such works in 1571 through Juan Páez de Castro. As of that date, the books purchased formed a collection which also included works seized in various battles, such as the Battle of Lepanto. The collection was increased by the manuscripts that belonged to the Library of the Sultan of Morocco Muley Zaydan which were incorporated to the Library of Philip III of Spain. By coincidence, the complete library of the sultan, known as the Zaydani Library, has been transmitted to us to the present day. During the revolt of Ahmed ibn Abi Mahalli in 1612, Muley Zaydan commissioned a French privateer, Jehan Philippe de Castelane, to shift his household goods from Safi to Santa Cruz do Cabo, Agadir, for a sum of 3000 escudos after suffering a defeat at Marrakesh. After waiting 6 days, without being paid, Castelane sailed north for Marseille, with the cargo still aboard, hoping to sell the goods to recoup his losses. Some 4 ships from the fleet of Spanish Admiral Luis Fajardo intercepted the vessel near Mehdva and took it to Lisbon (then part of Spain) and convicted the crew of piracy. From Lisbon, the Zaydani library was then taken to Cadiz and inventoried. After Cadiz, the collection would continue on its journey, by order of Phillip III and taken to the home of council member Juan de Idiáquez in Madrid. Two years later in 1614 the collection was transmitted to El Escorial for permanent storage. In 1671, a fire engulfed El Escorial, burning a large portion of the manuscripts. Only approximately 2,000 (of about 4,000) were saved, and these are what remain of the Zaydani library today.

It is considered the most important collection of Arabic manuscripts in Spain and one of the most relevant in Europe. Interestingly, at the time of this seizure of Zaydan's manuscripts, written Arabic was largely prohibited in Spain, with the Spanish Inquisition behind the destruction of many Arabic works. During this period, officials would search the homes of Spanish Muslims to confiscate and destroy Arabic-language manuscripts. However, the wealthy and influential were somewhat exempt from these prohibitions and were able to save some Arabic manuscripts by sending them to the Escorial for study. Such was the case for the Zaydani collection. Idiaquez's nephew, Francisco Gurmendi along with Juan de Peralta requested that the collection be brought to the Escorial for this purpose. Peralta was also interested in the Escorial's acquisition of the collection since the addition would bolster the library's prominence. Others, such as Thomas Erpenius, also advocated for the study of the Arabic language to use as a tool in forcing Muslims to convert to Christianity. Even so, the saved manuscripts, including Zaydani library, were not made available to the public, and kept separate from the rest of the Escorial's collection.

Miguel Casiri (Mikhael Ghaziri, 1710-1791) was a learned Maronite and Orientalist from Lebanon. The name Al-Ghaziri is related to the village of Ghazir, in the Kisrawan district of Central Lebanon, from where his grandparents had emigrated to Tripoli where he was born in 1710. He studied in Rome at the Roman Maronite College, run by the Jesuits, where he arrived in 1721, and where he learnt Arabic, Syriac, Chaldean, philosophy and theology. He was ordained a priest in Rome, in the monastery of St. Peter and St. Marcellin on 29 September 1734. In 1736 he travelled to Lebanon, sent by Pope Clement XII, together with Joseph Assemani, as theologian of the apostolic legate at the provincial synod held on Mount Lebanon, in Louiaze, and as keeper of the seal of the diocese of Tripoli. In 1747, Felipe Ramírez, governor of Jaca, urged him to come to Spain as an interpreter of oriental languages for the Inquisition. Once in Jaca, he was slow to be given the job and also fell ill, so he moved to Saragossa and in 1748 contacted his former theology professor in Rome, the Jesuit priest Francisco de Rávago, confessor to King Ferdinand VI and director of the Royal Library in Madrid. The latter transferred him to Madrid to take up the post of advisor for oriental languages in the Royal Library. On 18 April 1748 he is appointed supernumerary scribe in the Royal Library of Madrid to be employed "in the translations that seem convenient of oriental books [...]", and in 1750 he is granted the post of scribe on his own account; in 1763 he is appointed librarian on his own account.

Juan de Santander, Blas de Nassarre, librarian of the kingdom, Juan de Iriarte and Father Rávago urged King Ferdinand VI to have Casiri study and catalogue the Arabic manuscripts in the Royal Library of El Escorial. The catalogue decribes 1851 Arabic manuscripts, with several excerpts of biography and history. The manuscripts are classified according to subjects. The work took the form of an annotated bibliography with excerpts, in Arabic, demonstrating the value of the manuscripts of particular importance, and translations of these excerpts into Latin. The second volume gives an account of a large collection of geographical and historical manuscripts, which contain valuable information regarding the wars between the Moors and the Christians in Spain. His work is linked to the Royal Library's objectives of publishing useful works: "Spanish Arabism [...] is driven by [...] the conviction [...] that in these manuscripts they were bound to find solutions to the problems of the time".

A very fine copy bound for presentation.

Some small stains to cover of volume I, some occasional slight marginal stain to volume II.

RIPLIOTHECA. ARABICOHISPANA

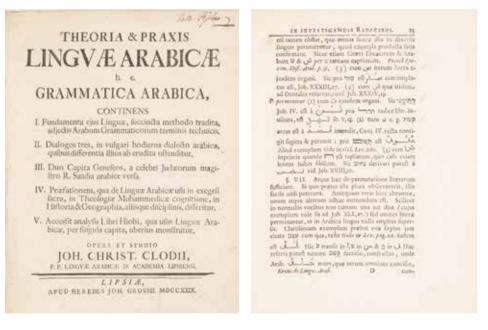
11. CLODIUS, Johann C. Theoria & praxis linguae arabicae h.e. Grammatica Arabica. *Leipzig, heirs of Johann Gross, 1729.* 4to (210 x 165 mm) 46pp., pp. [5]-230, 5 un.l. (index). Contemporary stiff vellum, flat spine with manuscript title (wear to foot of spine, small portion missing at lower hinge). AED 10,000

Schnurrer, Bibliotheca Arabica, 95.

First edition of this important Arabic grammar by Johannes Christian Clodius (1676-1745), professor of Arabic at Leipzig from 1724 onwards.

It is an enlarged version of his *Compendium grammaticae arabicae*, 1722, of which it features the first four elements: the basics of the language (with technical terms), three dialogues in the Arabic language of his time, two chapters of Genesis translated into Arabic by R. Saadia, and a discussion of the use of Arabic in theological exegesis. The fifth - a study of the book of Job - was added by the Arabist Johann Abraham Kromayer (1665-1733).

Provenance : Walter Fischer (signature on title) - some old pencil annotations on fly leaf and in the text.



Dante illustrated by Sandro Botticelli

12. DANTE ALIGHIERI. La Comedia, con la Vita di Dante e il Commento di Cristoforo Landino. *Florence, Nicolo di Lorenzo, 1481.* Folio (400 x 267 mm) 369 leaves (of 372 ; 3 blancs removed by the binder). Collation : ð⁸ **2ð6 a**¹⁰ b⁸ c-e¹⁰ f⁸ g10 h-i⁸ l10 m-n⁸ o-r¹⁰ s⁶ 2a-g¹⁰ 2h¹² 2l-m¹⁰ ²o⁶ A⁸ B-H¹⁰ I⁶ L¹². 18th century English blind stamped green morroco, gilt edges. AED 700,000

Goff, D-29; GW, 7966; Polain, 1223; IGI, 360; Sander, 2312; BMC VI, 628. Pellechet 4114. Cat.Martini 145. De Batines I, 36-40: «Prima ed. figurata, in buon car.romano tondo e su buona carta grave, per l'esecuzione tipografica bellissima... ediz. veramente magnifica». Mambelli 17-22: «stampata in bellissima veste con bellissimi car.tondi, assai ricercata».

FIRST EDITION OF THE *COMEDIA* WITH LANDINO'S COMMENTARY, FIRST ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF DANTE AND THE SECOND FLORENTINE ILLUSTRATED BOOK.

O DI CHEUSTOSHORO LANDINO PICE SOPRA LA COMBILA DI DANTHE ALI CHEUE POLTA PICALINTINO . 15/00/10

One of the most monumental illustrated printed books of the fifteenth century. Hind and most other authorities in alliance with Vasari's account, have agreed that the designs of the engravings derive from Botticelli. The engraver has been identified as Bacio Baldini.

The original plan was to provide headpiece illustrations for each of the 100 cantos, to be pulled within spaces provided in the typographic composition, but something interfered and only 19 of the 100 engravings were finally executed. The reasons for the failure of the plan are not certain. It is known that Botticelli left Florence in the spring of 1481 for a year in Roma. Van Praet's suggestion is also not to be neglected: the plan was abandoned, *"le burin du graveur n'ayant pu aller aussi vite*

que l'impression du texte...": for the necessary close coordination between the twin printing methods, especially given for the large edition run, would not have been easy to achieve. All or virtually all paper copies contain engraved illustrations, printed directly on the page, for Inferno cantos 1 and 2. At canto 3 the planned production system began to break down: a few copies have the correct engraving printed directly on the page; a large number have a faulty repetition of the plate for canto 2; many copies have only a blank space; and the relatively small number of "fully" illustrated copies, of which this is one, have the illustration pasted in.

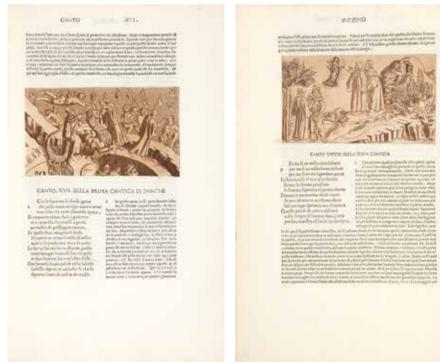
This copy is illustrated with 4 copper engravings (one repeated). The first two etchings (*Canto I* and *Canto II*) were printed in black at the same time as the text (the first, as usual, is a little short of the lower margin). The two other etchings (*Canto III*, f. c2v et *Canto XVII*, f. l8r) printed in brown ink, were pasted on some years after the text was printed. The etching of *Canto III* is identical to that of *Canto II*, but printed in a different ink (cf. Hind classification, *Form B, op. cit.*, p. 102). The etching of *Canto XVII* is in its second state, with the letters reversed in the bottom left-hand corner (Hind, (17, II), p. 115). As it contains more than three prints, this copy is also classified under *Form E* by Hind.

"The first Florentine edition of the Comedy appeared 30 August 1481. A product of the cultural circle surrounding Lorenzo (Il Magnifico) de' Medici (1449-1492), this edition was conceived as a polemical work. It was directed towards other Italian centers which had produced editions of the poem, especially those of Venice (1477) and Milan (1478). This monumental book represented the Florentine attempt to reclaim the great poet who, since the 14th century, had become a classic throughout Italy. Accordingly, the edition was to have been accompanied by a figurative commentary inspired by one of the most important Florentine artists of the time, Sandro Botticelli. Moreover, the text appeared together with a completely new commentary authored by the most authoritative literary critic then teaching in Florence, Cristoforo Landino." Cachey & Jordan, Rennaissance Dante in print.

A fine copy of one of the most important fifteenth century Italian book.

Paper restoration in the inner margin of 2c10 with some letters supplied in ink, marginal restoration not affecting text in the outer margin of a2; spine of the binding restored.

Provenance: contemporary manuscript annotations on e1v and 2a7 -- Sir Mark Masterman Sykes (1771-1823), 3rd Baronet, of Sledmere House, one of the founders of the Roxburgh Club in 1818 and the Lorenzo of Dibdin, with his autograph monogram and ink shelfmark on endleaf : "cat. v. 1. 2 195 mms [Mark Masterman Sykes] Sledmer" -- Sir John Hayford Thorold (1773-1831 ; with his boopkplates). It was lot 653 of the sale catalogue and mentionned in the Preface : "Dante, with 4 excessively rare Engravings from design by Sandro Botticelli" (Catalogue of an Important Portion of the extensive and valuable Library of the late Sir John Hayford Thorold, Baronet, removed from Syston Park, Lincolnshire, Londres, Sotheby's, 1884, p. IV) -- Private collection.



13. DU FOUILLOUX, Jacques. La Venerie et Fauconnerie, de Jacques Du Fouilloux, Jean de Franchières, & autres divers autheurs. *Paris, Abel L'Angelier, 1585.* 2 parts in 1 volume, 4to (223 x 167 mm) 8 un.ll., 125 num.ll., 1 blank leaf, 4 un.ll. for part I; 4 un.ll., 127 num.ll., 5 un.ll. for part II? Seventeenth century calf, spine gilt with raised bands. AED 80,000

Souhart, 151-152; Thiébaud, 300-303 ; Schwerdt I, 153; Nissen, ZBI, 1174.



Important edition, combining here for the first time the Vénerie (Fox Hunting) by Du Fouilloux, and the Fauconnerie (Falconry) by Franchières.

Il also contains the important text by Clamorgan on woolf hunting (*Chasse au loup*), the Hare Hunt (*Chasse du conil*) taken form the Maison rustique by Estienne and Liébault, together with remedies for dogs (*Les Remèdes pour les maladies des chiens*) translated by Carcano.

This edition became the model for all following editions of this highly successful book on hunting. It was edited and printed by Jean de Sansicquet, a noble man from the Poitou region in France, friend and godfather of Du Fouilloux.

«Il est plus que probable, d'après une explication donnée par le savant Benjamin Fillon que les lettres I.D.S. gentilhomme P. signifient Jean de Sansicquet, gentilhomme Poitevin, ami et parent de Du Fouilloux qui, se trouvant à Paris en 1585, aurait surveillé la réimpression de l'ouvrage du célèbre veneur» (Souhart).

The book is nicely illustrated with a large number of well executed wood cuts including one for the verso of the title page and 57 engravings foir part one, and 31 depicting birds for part two.

Fine copy, some old restoration to the binding. Signature Villars Chandière on the title.

The first important work on agronomy in French With an important section on falconry

14. ESTIENNE, Charles. L'Agriculture et Maison Rustique... En laquelle est contenu tout ce qui peut estre requis, pour bastir maison champestre, nourrir & medeciner bestial & volaille de toutes sortes, dresser jardins, tant potagers que parterres, gouverner mouches à miel, planter et enter toute sorte d'arbres fruictiers, entretenir les prez, viviers & estangs, labourer les terres à grains, façonner les vignes, planter bois de haute afustaye & taillis, bastir la Garenne, la Haironniere & le parc pour les bestes sauvages. Plus un bref recueil de la chasse & de la fauconnerie. *Paris, Jaques du Puis, 1564.* 4to (211 x 133 mm) 10 unn.ll., (including last blank), 155 num. ll., 13 unn.ll.(11 index, errata, and the last blank). 20th century red morocco, gilt fillets around sides, spine gilt, gilt edges, by Veuve Pouillet. AED 60,000

Thiébaud, 338; Souhart, 169; Schwerdt, I, 165 ("very rare") ; Jeanson, 211 ; Brunet II, 1074 ; LA 165.309 ; Mortimer, French, 214 note ; Simon, Bacchica, II, 224 & Gastronomica, 610 note ; Arents, 12 note ; Einaudi, 1790 note.

EXTREMELY RARE FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE OF THE FIRST MAJOR TREATISE ON AGRONOMY IN FRENCH.

This first issue has the errata leaf (the Jeanson copy that appeared in the famous 1987 sale was in second issue, with the corrected text and therefore without the errata leaf).

UAGRICVLTVRE ET MAISON RVSTI-QVE DE M. CHARLES REVIEWER DOCTAVE BH HEDACINE. En laquelle est contenu tout ce qui peut estre requir, peur ballie maifen champeller, noarrie & me-deciner beltial & volaille de toutes fortes, dreffer landins , tant potagers que parternes gounerner monfches à miel , planter & enter toute forte d'arbres fraicliers, entretenir les perz cuiniets & estangs Jabouret les terres à grains faponner les vognes, planter boit de baute fußaye Or taille duftir la Garenne, la Haironnoer & le parc pour les beilles fannages. Pino yn href rornell de la Chaffe & de la Fanconneris, A PARIS, Par Lagner du Puis, libraire iuré de l'onlorriné, à la Samaritaine, rue S. Jean de Latean. B. B. LTITL Auec printlege da Roy.

La Maison rustique is a treatise on agriculture, gastronomy, botany, gardening, and domestic medicine. A large part of the book is devoted to livestock, how to make butter and cheese, poultry (hens, geese, peacocks, pheasants, thrushes, quails, pigeons), kennels, horsebreeding, vegetable and ornamental gardens, medicinal plants, orchards, and beekeeping. There are also many recipes for preserved fruit, jams, and oils.

Estienne also devotes many chapters to the making of wines, beers, and liqueurs, to the cultivation of the vine; he gives advice on distillation, baking, pastry-making, verjuice and vinegar.

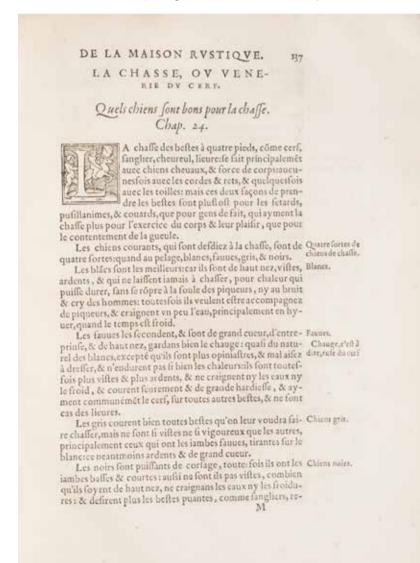
Finally, this work is of great importance in hunting literature, the end of the volume (leaves 136-155) being entirely devoted to venery, fox hunting, boar hunting and falconry.

The chapter on falconry opens with general consideration on the subject with a note printed in the margin indicating that this is actually a recently created sport ("Fauconnerie est un art recent"). The chapters continue with considerations on which birds of prey are useful for the sport, followed by a general description of vultures, buzzards, etc. The final portion gives details on bird hunting with the help of whistles.

This text was well received by the public and Souhart lists 109 editions of this book printed in five different languages: French, Italian, German, English and Latin.

Title page restored, joints rubbed.

Provenance : Kilian Fritsch (bookplate, his cat. 1993, n° 56).



15. EUCLIDE. Elementa [in Greek]. *Basel, Johannes Herwagen, 1533.* Folio (301 x 197 mm) 6 unn.ll., 268 pp., 115 pp. 18th century mottled calf (upper blank margin of title -- 2.7 cm -- renewed & title carefully backed at an early date), double gilt fillet round sides, spine richly gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. AED 100,000

Thomas-Stanford, 7; Norman, 730.



Editio princeps in Greek of Euclid's *Elements*. The first printing of Euclid was a latin translation after an Arabic manuscript in 1482, but the original Greek text had to wait 55 years to be published.

It also contains the first edition of Proclus's commentary on the first book of the *Elements*.

This edition was edited by Simon Grynaeus, a German protestant theologian and philologist. Grynaeus used two manuscripts: one sent by Lazarus Bayfius from Venice and the other supplied by John Claymond, president of Magdalen and later of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The *Elements* occupy 268 pages, followed by 115 pages containing the four books of the

commentary of Proclus on the first book of the *Elements*. This commentary "is of considerable value for the study of ancient Greek geometry because of the historical information which it contains, derived from the lost works of Eudemos... and Geminos." Sarton, I, p. 403.

"Because of his interest in the principles underlying mathematical thought and their relation to ultimate philosophical principles, Proclus' commentary is a notable -and also the earliestcontribution to the philosophy of mathematics. Its numerous references to the views of Euclid's predecessors and successors, many of them otherwise unknown to us, render it an invaluable source for the history of science." D.S.B.

Grynaeus dedicated this edition to Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham and the author of the first English arithmetic.

A fine crisp copy, title page reinforced at the time of binding with upper margin cropped not touching text.

Provenance: Earls of Macclesfield (bookplate, blind stamp on title, shelf numbers on fly leaf).

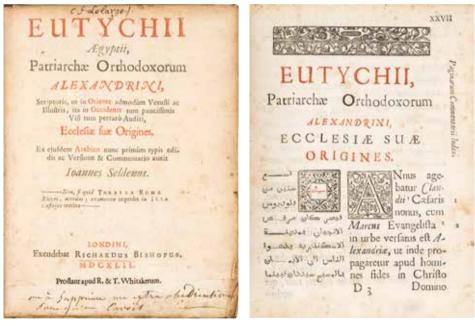
The First Complete Translation The introduction of Arabic type in England

16. EUTYCHIUS. Eutychii Aegyptii, Patriarchae Orthodoxorum Alexandrini, Scriptoris, ut in Oriente admodum Vetusti ac Illustris, ita in Occidente tum paucissimis Vsi tum perraro Auditi, Ecclesiae suae Origines. London, Richard Bishop for R. & T. Whitaker, 1642. 4to (189 x 144 mm) XXXVIII, 184 pp. Contemporary stiff vellum, flat spine. AED 35,000

Geoffrey Roper, Arabic Printing and Publishing in England before 1820; Gerald J. Toomer, John Selden. A Life in Scholarship, Oxford, OUP, 2009, p. 253 et 601.

FIRST EDITION OF THE COMPLETE TRANSLATION BY JOHN SELDEN. AN IMPORTANT WORK OF THE EARLY USE OF ARABIC PRINTING IN ENGLAND.

The issue with name of the booksellers Thomas & Richard Wittacker on the title page (there is another issu, omitting the names).



"Selden's service to the promotion of Arabic studies went beyond his own scholarship, his collection of books, and his patronage of others (especially Pococke). He was also responsible for the introduction of Arabic type into England. The circumstance surrounding this are far from clear; but on present evidence the first book published in England containing Arabic words printed with movable types is Selden's *Mare Clausum* (London, printed by William Stansby, 1635). The type used is an imitation of Erpenius' Arabic fount, but no examples of it are known in Holland or outside England, so it seems certain that (unlike Bedwell's type previously and the Oxford Arabic 1636-7) it was not imported from Holland. Therefore it must have been cut

and cast in England; although there is no evidence as to the typefounder, the most probable candidate is Arthur Nicolls, since it was his son and successor Nicholas Nicolls, who performed similar services later for Oxford. Although there is, again, no evidence it seems probable that the considerable expense of cutting punches, producing matrices, and casting types for a complete Arabic fount was undertaken, not by the printer or publisher, but by Selden who by 1635 was a wealthy man... The type was put to good use: it was also employed in Selden's later books, *De successionibus in bona defuncti* (1636), *De jure natural*... (1640), and *Eutychius* (1642). (Toomer, Eastern Wisome and Learning, p. 71)

«Parmi les domaines du droit abordés par John Selden, celui des institutions religieuses a particulièrement retenu son attention. S'il a traité, à la jonction de l'érudition et des problèmes de son temps, des sujets concernant surtout son pays, les textes et les institutions hébraïques ainsi que l'antiquité syrienne, un livre pourrait paraître marginal par rapport à ces grands domaines. En 1642, il publie à Londres un extrait du Nazm al-zawhar de Sa'id ibn Batrig (877-940), qui fut patriarche d'Alexandrie, et dont le nom a été latinisé en Eutychius. Si l'on excepte la tentative du maronite Jean Ibn Quriaqos-Sanduq, avant 1625, qui n'a pas abouti, Selden est le premier à éditer et traduire cet auteur. Après une préface, Selden publie en douze pages, sur deux colonnes, l'original arabe et sa traduction latine, accompagnée d'un long commentaire de cent quatre-vingt-quatre pages, présenté sous la forme de notes au texte principal. Il s'appuie sur un manuscrit de Robert Cotton et sur un autre qu'il possède. Gerald Toomer a fait remarquer l'intérêt profond et constant que Selden porta à Eutychius, cité dans nombre de ses ouvrages « (Frédéric Gabriel, L'ordo alexandrin. Sa'id ibn Batriq, Selden, et la hierarchie ecclesiale de l'Orient chrétien à l'ecclésiologie primitive, vol. III, p. 2011).

IMPORTANT PROVENANCES

Precious copy having belonged to Pierre-Daniel Huet (1630-1721), sub-preceptor of the Dauphin, bishop of Soisson and Avranche, literary scholar and member of the Académie française. It then passed into the hands of Charles-Ferdinand Lelarge (1691?-1769), professor at the Sorbonne and former superior of Saint-Nicolas.

Very good copy, small old restoration to lower margin (blank) of the title



One of the most important 16th century work on falconry Inspired by Arabic falconers The Huzard copy

17. FRANCHIÈRES, Jehan de. La Fauconnerie, recueillie des livres de M. Martino, Amolpin, Michelin & Amé Cassian. Avec une autre fauconnerie de Guillaume Tardif. Plus la vollerie de messire Artelouche d'Alagona. *Poitiers, par Enguilbert de Marnef, & Bouchetz frères, 1567.* 4to (214 x 154 mm) 6 un.ll., 160 pp. ; 1 un.l., 96 pp. ; 1 un.l., 37 pp. ; 64 pp. Nineteenth-century jansenist red morocco by Duru (dated 1844 in pencil), spine with raised bands, gilt inner dentelle, marbled and gilt edges, later slipcase. AED 145,000

Schwerdt, I, 184; Thiébaud, 428 ; Souhart, 194-195 ; Harting, 145 ; Mortimer, French, 237 ; Brun, 192 ; Adams, D-327.



FIRST EDITION BRINGING TOGETHER FOR THE FIRST TIME THESE FOUR IMPORTANT TEXTS ON FALCONRY.

The text by Franchières - previously published around 1531 (only two copies are known to have been offered for public sale: the Pichon and Lignerolles copies) - is followed by *La Fauconnerie* by Guillaume Tardif, then by *La Fauconnerie* by Arthelouche de Alagona. The work closes with the fourth text, entitled *Recueil de tous les oyseaux de proye qui servent à la vollerie & fauconnerie*, written by Guillaume Bouchet.

The privilege of this edition was shared between Enguilbert de Marnef and Bouchet. This copy came from Bouchet's press with a title ending with the word

"Cassia", and with 6 preliminary leaves, unlike Enguilbert de Marnef's edition which has only 4 (see details given by Mortimer).

The treatise by Jean de Franchières (born in the first quarter of the 15th century, died in 1488), composed according to the manuscripts and the teaching of three falconry masters - as indicated on the title of the original edition - was written in 1484 at the request of Jacques du Fou, grand veneur of France, seneschal of Poitou and lieutenant of Louis XI in Roussillon. The work was brought to light by the lord of Le Vigean, François du Fou, grandson of the seneschal (see Petit, Add., 38). It was from 1585 onwards that Franchières' collection was joined to Du Fouilloux's *Vénerie*, to the point of becoming, until 1634, the official supplement. "In Europe, and particularly in France, falconery, becoming one of the favourite pastimes of the nobility, perfected its methods from the ninth century onwards, at the same time as it developed its own language with the help, among other things, of the Latin and then French versions of the important collected works of Moamin and Ghatrif on falconry. Both of these books on falconry were first translated into Latin at the request of Emperor Frederic II by Theodore of Antioch. The works praise falconry as the appropriate activity for royalty during their times of leisure. These served as a basis for all later authors who drew on them or were inspired by them. The *Book of King Modus and Queen Ratio*, the *Book of King Dancus, Arcussia, Franchières, Tardif* and many other falconry authors will not be able to free themselves from the work of the two famous Arabic falconers; proof of this are, in all these French treatises, the numerous passages directly translated from the original Arabic text of these two Muslim falconers.

It is therefore not surprising to note the striking similarity between the Arabic expressions in the language of falconry and their equivalents in Old French, the latter having been inspired by the former in most cases. It is this similarity that we have attempted to highlight in these few gleanings, which cannot claim to be exhaustive, while maintaining the concern to clarify the meaning of several Arabic terms whose definitions, in our lexicographers' works, have often appeared to us to be insufficient, when they appear in them, and to fill in some gaps.

The style of the French language of falconry, in the consecrated expressions that we give in italics, could be accused of archaism if we forget that this language is unique, that it has not been rejuvenated and, consequently, that it remains the only means of expression of our modern falconers, in their undertaking to revive the noble deduction of birds. " (François Viré, in : Falconaria Arabica. Glanures Philologiques. Arabica, 1962/no.2, pp. 158ff.).

Ghatrif ibn Qudama, falconer to the Umayyad caliph of Damascus Abd al-Malik, elaborated with Adham al-Bahili the first treatise on falconry between 167h/ 783 and 169h/ 785. This treatise translated from Latin into Old French by Daniel Deloc of Cremona reproduces an Arabic text which is an umpteenth reworking of the 11th or 12th century original work of the 8th century and with borrowings from the later "*Kitab al-Masyid wa-l Matrid*". As for Moamin, whose spelling of the name has undergone multiple deformations due to the confusion of certain letters in the Gothic and Lombard scripts, rendering it unintelligible, it was not until the masterly thesis of François Viré, twenty years after the princeps edition of Tjerneld, that the famous Arab scholar and translator Hunain ibn Ishaq was recognised in this author. François Viré was able to establish that the "*Kitab al-Mutawakkili*" and the two manuscripts, fragmentary variants of the "*Kitan al-Sayd*" (Gotha) and a mukhtasar of "*al-Mansouri*" (Tunis, Zaytuna) are one and the same with the treatise of Moamin.

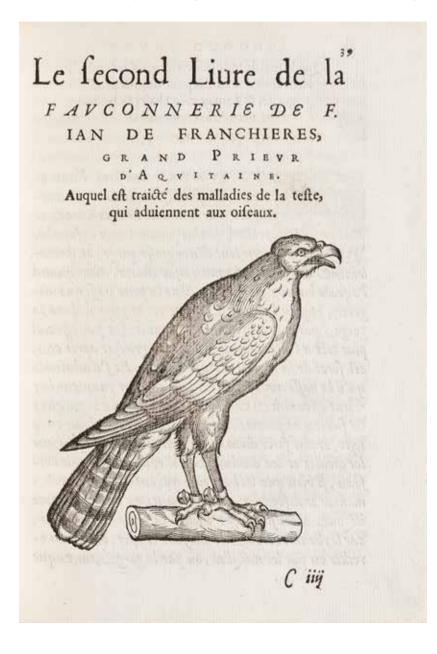
The woodcut illustration consists of 10 engravings for Franchières, 9 engravings for Tardif, none for Algona, and 10 for Bouchet. The woodcuts - repeated - show varieties of raptors (falcons, eagles, vultures, etc.).

This edition is rarely found complete and in good condition.

USTC locates only one copy of Bouchet's edition in institutional libraries (Cambridge, Houghton Library), as well as 3 copies of Marnef's edition (Cambridge, Houghton; Maryland, College Park; New Haven, Yale).

A very good copy.

Provenance : Huzard (rubber stamp on the verso of th title page, his sale II, lot 5005) - Castellanye Dandigny (book plate) - and another, unidentified bookplate.



18. FÜRER VON HAIMENDORF, Christoph. Itinerarium Aegypti, Arabiae, Palestinae, Syriae... *Nüremberg, Wagenmann, 1620.* 4to (190 x 145 mm) 8 nn.ll. including the portrait, 4 engraved folding plates, 118 pp., 57 nn.ll. 19th century polished calf, unidentified coat of arms on both covers *(Closs).* AED 20,000

Blackmer 640; Röhricht, Bibl. Palestinae, 741; Tobler, p.79.



First edition, first issue, with the title page dated $1620 \ {\rm of}$ this rare travel book describing the Middle East.

The illustrations include the author's portrait as well as his coat of arms, and views of Mount Sinaï and the monastery Ste. Catherine, a birdseye view of Jerusalem, and two views of the Holy Grave (exterior and interior). Blackmer indicates that the copy held by the British Library is extra illustrated with a view of Mount Calvarius but which is not part of this edition.

"Fürer von Haimendorf was one of the most well-known travellers of the 17th century. In his book, he describes his experiences from his tour in the Middle East which he visited between the years 1565 and 1566. The book is a

great source of information as far as the national, religious and social status of the Middle East at that time is concerned" (P. Tzoumerkas. Arabic Heritage via rare editions found in the patriarchal library of the Greek orthodox patriarchate of Alexandria and all Africa).

Binding slightly rubbed.



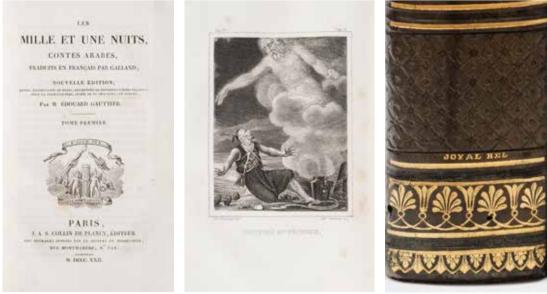
19. GAUTTIER, Édouard (éditeur). Les Mille et une nuits, contes arabes, traduits en français par Galland. Nouvelle édition, revue, accompagnée de notes, augmentée de plusieurs contes traduits pour la première fois, ornée de 21 gravures. *Paris, Firmin Didot for J.A.S. Collin de Plancy, 1822-1823.* 7 volumes 8vo (205 x 123 mm) XXXII, 404 pp., 3 engraved plates for volume I ; 2 unn.ll., 427 pp., 3 engraved plates for volume II ; 2 unn.ll., 468 pp., 3 engraved plates for volume III ; 2 unn.ll., 467 pp., 3 engraved plates for volume IV ; 2 unn.ll., 436 pp., 3 engraved plates for planches for volume V ; VII, 425 pp., 3 engraved plates for volume VI ; 2 unn.ll., 407 pp., 3 engraved plates for volume VII. Contemporary light green polished diced calf, flat spines gilt, title and lettering labels in black morocco, marbled edges *(signed Joyal)*. AED 7,000

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED EDITION PRINTED BY DIDOT OF THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.

Complete copy, with its 21 plates called for, engraved by Bacquoy, Delvaux, Derly, Fauchery, Godefroy, Koenig, Lecomte, Lejeune, Massard, Pfitzer, Rouargue and Ruhierre after drawings by Chasselat.

The last volume states that "all the tales that make up this seventh volume are newly translated. Most of them had never been published in any edition of the *Arabian Nights*. Several of these new tales, extracted in part from manuscripts which we owe to the kindness of the late respectable M. Langlès, appear for the first time in any European language".

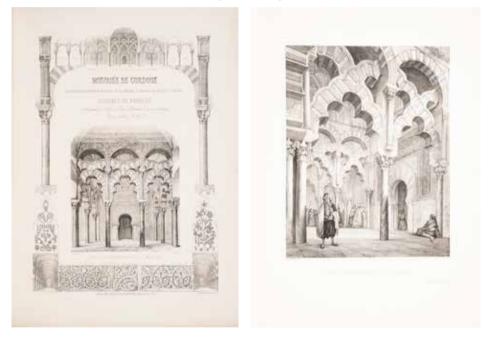
Exceptional copy, well preserved in its contemporary and signed binding. Volume III, quire printed in disorder and with one corner torn (not touching text), small scratch to cover of volume I.



20. GIRAULT DE PRANGEY, Joseph Philibert. Monuments Arabes et Moresques de Cordoue, Seville et Grenade, dessinés et mesurés en 1832 et 1833 [faux-titre]. Mosquée de Cordoue, vues générales, intérieurs, détails et plans dessinés et mesurés sur les lieux en 1833. *Paris, Veith et Hauser, [1836-] 1839.* 3 parts in 1 volume, large folio (564 x 413 mm) one half-title, one lithographed title, one page of text in a lithographed frame, 8 lithographed plates for the part I ; one lithographed title, one page of table (parties I et II) for the part II ; one lithographed title, 5 pages of text in a lithographed frame, 30 lithographed plates (the last one on a double page), 1 page of table for the part III. Blue cloth, flat spine *(contemporary binding).* AED 45,000

Palau, VI, 102630.

First edition of this important publication on Arabic antiquities in Spain, collected by Girault de Prangey (1804-1892).



"Joseph-Philibert Girault de Prangey was born in Langres, Haute-Marne, on 20 October 1804, into a wealthy family of the local aristocracy. He remained an only child after the death of his brothers and sisters at an early age. He studied drawing in Langres with his exact contemporary, the painter Jules Ziegler. He then continued his studies in Paris where he received lessons from François Edme Ricois and Jules Coignet. His interest in archaeology and ancient monuments was already apparent. In 1831, Girault de Prangey began the first of his many journeys, following the example of Coignet. This journey occupied him from 1831 to 1834: the family fortune allowed him to devote himself to drawing and archaeology. He began with Italy, visited Algeria, Spain, Sicily and finally Switzerland. He made numerous drawings of monuments and landscapes He devoted a particularly long stay to visiting Andalusia and Sicily. On his return to Langres, his interest in archaeology did not wane: he was one of the founding members of the Archaeological Society of Langres in 1836.

He decided to publish his drawings in Cordoba, Seville and Granada in the form of a collection of lithographs. The first part of the Arab and Moresque Monuments of Cordoba, Seville and Granada drawn and measured in 1832 and 1832 appeared in 1836. The publication of the three volumes continued until 1839: the Mosque of Cordoba (volume I), the Giralda and the Alcazar of Seville (volume II) and the Memories of Granada and the Alhambra (volume 3). During this trip, Girault de Prangey was particularly interested in the Arab architecture of Spain and Sicily» (Sylvie Aubenas, La redécouverte d'un précurseur : Joseph-Philibert Girault de Prangey (1804-1892), in : Le Caire dessiné et photographié au XIXe siècle, Publications de l'Institut national de l'histoire de l'art, 2013).

A very good copy, complete with the 44 required plates.

One of the oldest French albums of ornithological drawings used for the publication of Pierre Belon's Histoire de la nature des oiseaux preserved in a magnificent fanfare binding

21. GOURDELLE, Pierre. [Album of ornithological watercolours]. [Paris], approx. 1550-1560. Folio (420 x 280 mm) one single sheet bearing the painted coat of arms of a previous owner and 50 sheets with 60 original 16th century watercolours depicting European and Exotic specimens. Sixteenth century French calf, covers richly decorated in fanfare style in gilt and painted black, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt edges, preserved in a modern clam-shell box in green morocco.

AED 11,000,000

G.D. Hobson, les Reliures à la Fanfare, le problème de l'S fermé, 1970, p. 4, n° 13; Museum national d'histoire naturelle, catalogue général des manuscrits, p.267, mss 1914.

One of the earliest French albums of ornithological drawings preserved in a magnificent parisian fanfare decorated binding, called by hobson *"eaneare de type primitif"*. An exquisite monument of French Renaissance art and science.

The 60 drawings depict both French and international specimen of birds including birds used for hunting and falconry. One drawing depicts a Phoenix - frequently used mythological specimen, present in the French literature of the time.

The album had been closely examined for the exhibition organized at the Chateau Chantilly in 2003 where the Pierre Berès collection was presented to the public. It

appears that the drawings relate very closely to the woodcuts used for the highly important work by Pierre Belon (1518-1564), *L'Histoire de la Nature des oiseaux*, published in Paris in 1555. The curator of the exhibition established that theses drawings preceded the publication of the book, as the introduction states that Pierre Gourdelle was one of the contributors.

«Mais entre les autres, ne voulants celer les noms de ceux qui nous y ont le plus servy, avons usé de l'artifice de maître Pierre Goudet [sic!] Parisien, peintre vrayment ingenieux» (Pierre Belon, Histoire de la Nature des Oiseaux, Paris 1555, Epistre au lecteur, leaf aiiii/r)

The art of Gourdelle (or Gourdet) in his implication in the publishing of the work by Belon was also recognized by one of the great connoisseurs of Master drawings. In his *Abecedario*, Pierre-Jean Mariette declares that *«Pierre Gourdet a dessiné d'après le naturel presque tous les oiseaux qui se trouvaient dans le livre»* (*Abecedario*, éditions de Nobele, p. 324).

Active in the second half of the 16th century, Pierre Gourdelle, close to Clouet and the court, had married Suzanne Caron, daughter of Antoine Caron (1521-1599), the appointed court painter to Catherine de Medici and King Henry II of France. Gourdelle worked for Catherine de Medici and the Guise and Clèves families.

The date of the paper production corresponds precisely to the artistic activities of Gourdelle hence the attribution to the gifted painter. The album is composed of paper bearing the watermark described in Briquet under numbers 13170 and 13154 - a paperstock used before 1555. Each sheet has been carefully prepared and rubricated at the time. The fly leaves correspond to Briquet n° 8078 and were supplied by Nicolas Lebé and can be placed and dated at Nancy, 1566.

Only one other album of the same quality is recorded in institutional collections. It is housed in the library of the *Museum national d'histoire naturelle* in Paris and preserved in a similarly richly gilt and decorated binding. We could not trace any earlier French collection of ornithological drawings.

List of drawings : 1. Gallus / Coq 2. Cuculus / Coucou 3. Aquila Marina / Aigle de mer [eating a fish] 4. Accipiter / Esparvier 5. Subteo / Hobereau 6. Calidirs / Chevalier 7. Perdix / Perdis 8. Gallina Rustica / Gellinette de Boys 9. Torquata / Cane Petiere 10. Gallopavus / Poulle Dinde. With the following note : "The small Bustard shot



on Mr Banks estate in Dorsetshire 1781 - sent to Sr A. Lever - not supposed to have been in England but common in the South of France"

- 11. Otis / Ostarde
- 12. Sthio Africus / Autruche
- 13. Perdix / Perdris
- 14. Coturnix / Caille
- 15. Aluco / Hibou
- 16. Vespertilio / Chauve Souris
- 17. Asio / Moien Duc
- 18. Bubo / Hibou
- 19. Hematopus / Pie de Mer
- 20. Colurio Minot / Pie Grièsche
- 21. Molliceps / Jay
- 22. Picus Maximus / Picmart
- 23. Turtur / Tourterelle
- 24. Fasianus / Fesan
- 25. Psitacus / Perroquet
- 26. Cicognia / Cigogne
- 27. Anas Libica / Cane de la Guinée
- 28. Phalaris / Piète
- 29. Boscas / Cercelle
- 30. Boscas / Sarcelle
- 31. Anas / Canard
- 32. Anser / Oye
- 33. Colimbus / Plongeon
- 34. Colimbus Major / Plonjon
- 35. Pivoin Rouge Gorge Verdier [3 drawings]
- 36. Regulus / Roitelet Parus Minor / Petitte Mésange Apus / Martinet Pescheur [3 drawings]
- 37. Thrapupis / Tarin Linaria / Linotte Carduelis / Chardonneret Parus Major / Mézanange [4 drawings]
- / Mezanange [4 drawnigs]
- 38. Papegay Bréan [2 drawings]
- 39. Falco / Faucon
- 40. Buteo / Sacre
- 41. Graculus / Gioram (devouring a snake)
- 42. Stellaris / Autour
- 43. Vultur / Vautour
- 44. Milvus / Milan
- 45. Aquila / Aigle
- 46. Cencris / Crecerelle
- 47. Gallina Africana / Poulle de la Guinée
- 48. Pelicanus / Pelicus, Pelicam [3 drawings: mother and two chicks]
- 49. Phenix / Phenix
- 50. Pavus / Paon

This marvellous piece was certainly made to be part of a wunderkammer where

would have been gathered Artificialia (made by men) and Naturalia (made by God), what La Croix du Maine called "room of marvels".

Provenance : Unknown patron to order the drawings - Member of the Richouftz family (painted coat of arms at the beginning of the volume), German family allied to the Gueldre and Clèves, moved to France in the early 16th century and participated at the battle of Marignan. Eric de Richoufs was naturalised by Francis 1st - Possibly Thomas Ballard (auctioneer in London with a long note on the inner cover detailing the drawings and suggesting a provenance from "Groglieri" :: This came of the collection of M. Groglieri, a French nobleman who resided at Venice and was famous for having an exceeding fine library of books mostly bound in a very elegant rich manner and great number of them printed on a particular sort of fine paper which he procured to be made for his own uses. Said library was sold in France about fifty years ago & produced a large sum of money") - Unknown English owner (note on the drawing leaf 10 depicting a Turkey) - Thomas Snodgrass (XXth century book plate) - Bulletin Morgand, March 1909, nº 427 (with reproduction) - H.P. Kraus (New York Bookseller. Purchased by Pierre Berès in January 1949, with his coded price on lower cover - Pierre Berès (Pierre Berès, 80 ans de passion, sale IV, Le Cabinet des livres, 20 June 2006, lot 16) ; Private French collection.



22. [GRADUAL]. Gradual, Winter Part – Illuminated manuscript written on vellum. Upper or Middle Rhine, Latin Germany, ca. 1450. Elephant folio (584 x 414 mm); 350 (of 364 + last quire) leaves. Quires of 10 are usual. Collation: I-XX¹⁰, XXI⁸, [irregular between fol. 208-210], XXII¹⁰⁻¹⁺¹ [fol. 211 cancelled and new inserted], XXIII-XXV¹⁰, XXVI¹²⁻² [1 cancelled after fol. 256, -1 after fol. 259, in old foliation 260], XXVII⁸⁻¹ [-1 after fol. 262, in old foliation 263], XXVIII¹⁰, XXIX¹⁰⁻¹ [-1 after fol. 289], XXX¹⁰⁻¹ [-1 after fol. 295], XXXI¹⁰⁻¹ [-1 after fol. 303], XXXII⁸⁻¹ [-1 after fol. 312], XXXIII¹⁰⁻³ [-1 after fol. 314, -1 after fol. 319, -1 after fol. 321], XXXIV¹²⁻³ [-3 after fol. 328], XXXV-XXXVI¹⁰, [XXXVII missing]. Binding: a monumental, contemporary 15th-century binding in chamois leather over wooden boards sewn on 7 double thongs. Elaborately adorned metal corner- and centerpieces (underneath: red velvet), 2 clasp straps secured by metal fittings (matching) on edge of lower cover reaching to corresponding metal pins on upper cover, all intact (thongs front board expertly repaired). Pastedowns (old) and flyleaves (modern, but not recent) at each end. AED 1,500,000

A magnificent illuminated manuscript decorated with numerous initials alternately in red or blue, illuminated with c. 450 calligraphic initials surrounded by portraits, figures and playful animals (unicorns, deer, dogs, hares, saints, Virgin and Child, Christ child etc.), 95 large, filigree initials painted in colours with border decoration of pen- flourishes, of which 45 initials in gold with pen-flourishes in colours or painted foliate decoration, 1 leaf surrounded by four borders, with a large initial A painted in shaded blue on a gold field, filled with finely painted decoration of green vines with flowers in blue, purple, rose, and bright orange on a gold field and surrounded by four borders with half-length angels and seven medallions containing historiated scenes with Virgin and Child, angels playing music, Crucifixion, Christ as Man of Sorrows.

CONTENTS

As a missal contains the texts for Mass celebrated each day according to the order of the liturgical year, the chants with music notation sung by the priest or the choir are contained in supplementary choir books, often of large format. All chants, whether those of the Mass (usually in a Gradual) or those of the Divine Office (usually in an Antiphonary), are sung antiphonally. Thus it happens that all might be comprised in one general title of 'Antiphonary'.

Often these books are so large, that the texts have to be divided into two volumes, a Winter and a Summer Part, arranged in the order of the Liturgical year. The present manuscript is a so-called Gradual, a choir book that includes, in addition to graduals, all other liturgical chants for Mass, such as introits, tracts, sequences, offertories, communions, as well as the fixed texts of the 'Ordinary of Mass' or 'Kyriale'.



The name 'Gradual' comes from the most ancient and important psalm chant that was sung between the Epistle and the Gospel. This Gradual chant was part of the Proper of the Mass – that is, the texts for Mass that change according to the feast or season of the liturgical year. The other three Proper chants of the Mass, the Introit, Offertory, and Communion, were introduced later, and are usually verses from psalms or other Scripture texts. The fixed texts that do not vary, such as the *Kyrie*, the *Gloria*, *Credo*, *Agnus Dei*, etc., are known as the Ordinary of the Mass. Not all Graduals are the same. Monastic orders, for instance, with their own rite of Mass, have their own Gradual.

A Gradual opens with the *Temporale*, consisting of chants for the Masses for Advent, Christmas, Epiphany, Easter, Ascension, Pentecost, Trinity, Dedication of a Church. The present book is the Winter Part, beginning at Advent and ending before Easter. All texts listed below begin with a decorated initial.

ILLUMINATION

Finely painted initials introduce the texts for the major celebrations of the church calendar (feasts of Christ, the Virgin and the apostles) and numerous pen-flourish initials mark the beginning of the remaining readings, many are executed in gold, red and azure, filled in and surrounded with paint or elaborate pen-flourishes, extending over the border with curling lines. Most charming are the inhabited initials (cadels with human figures or animals) some 450 in number, continued almost to the end (until fol. 319v).

Throughout the book, the ornamental patterns and complex swirls show a high level of refinement, and all decoration is professionally executed. Even though three major levels of decoration can be identified (painted initials, pen-flourish initials and decorated cadels) and even though more than one hand may have been involved, small characteristic details return at all the levels throughout the book. These small unicorns, deer and dragons show that all decoration was executed in one and the same workshop.

The decoration of the first leaf is the finest and stands out with the large initial A (c. 180 x 250 mm), painted in shaded blue on a gold field, filled with finely painted decoration of green vines with flowers in blue, purple, yellow, purple and bright orange on gold and surrounded by four borders with half-length angels and seven medallions containing historiated scenes with Virgin and Child, Angels playing music, Crucifixion and Christ as Man of Sorrows. Elaborately ornamented with paint, gold and pen-flourishes are also the pages of the Ordinary of Mass (fols. 291r-318v), where more than 30 initials are highlighted with gold. The decoration of the pages containing the chants for the Vigil and feast of St Andrew (fols. 284- 286v) – when the beginning of the winter season is celebrated – is also remarkable. However, none of the finely decorated openings in this book offer specific indications of its use. Regrettably, the chants for St Benedictus Abbot (with an introit for Gertrude,

u er na tus é no bis afi arl, i mis cit no bis aili us G AL R mpe rum üper hu A naup n A erum e mis et noca to an la unir nomen e mis mag ni confilit an ge lus

fol. 258r) miss the opening leaf – which in itself may be an indication, as we may perhaps assume that what is missing were the most elaborate pages.

The pen-flourish decoration follows the style used in books made in the circles of the *Devotio Moderna*, the spiritual movement of the late 14th century that soon spread from Deventer over the Eastern Netherlands, over Westphalia and beyond. This would point us to a skilled workshop in the Middle Rhine region, south of Cologne, upstream to Mainz – and as far as Strasbourg and Freiburg – where many of the early printed books also were decorated with fine pen-flourishes.

The somewhat angular style, the palette that was used and the fashion of the cloths the figures are wearing, with pointed shoes and brimmed robes, the high hats refer to a date of origin c. 1450. The sweet style of the portraits, with their high foreheads and cheeks with red dashes points perhaps most likely to an origin in the Upper Rhine. We may also assume that early printed models such as the imagery of the earliest woodcuts and engravings by the Master of the Playing Cards may have offered examples (*Strasbourg 1400*, 2008, pp. 176-177). Whether or not several hands were involved is difficult to determine. As the playful animals, for instance, are also found in pen-flourishes as well as in figured initials and painted decoration, the decoration of this lavishly illustrated book is made into a harmonious entity.

EPILOGUE

Further research into the specific style of the pen-flourish initials, extending from the Middle Rhine region from Mainz southwards towards the Alsace, might perhaps provide an answer to the question of localizing the origin of this manuscript more precisely. It is most exciting that such a voluminous codex comes on the market with a complete unknown origin – forming a great challenge to the scholarly world. Be that as it may, this extraordinary, monumental Gradual that has not yet given up all its secrets, still presents us its lavishly illuminated opening page and numerous other decorated leaves. All illumination and decoration are of a high and sometimes charming quality and datable to the 1450s, presumably originating in the Upper to Middle Rhine region.

While origin and use of this 'so-called Oettingen-Wallerstein' Gradual still offer riddles, it was suggested that the book was part of the collection of the Prince of Oettingen-Wallerstein in Harburg (the part that was auctioned in 1933 as the famous 'Marcus Fugger sale', where it was Lot 1). That library had grown through the efforts of Count Ernst II of Oettingen-Wallerstein (1594-1670) who united various collections of books from his relatives and added, shortly after 1653, those of his brother in law, Marquart Fugger (including those of grandfather Marcus Fugger). To this was added in 1794 the complete collection of Franz Wilhelm von Oettingen-Baldern, who since 1745 had been attached to the Cologne Cathedral Chapter and became its treasurer. In 1801, as a result of politics and secularisation, the family received 5000 volumes of five monastic institutions: two Cistercian convents at

Kirchheim and Maihingen and three Benedictine monasteries of Mönchsdeggingen (Ries), Holy Cross (Donauwörth) and St. Mang (Füssen). Later impoverished, the family sold part of the collections. Many of the books are now at the University Library of Augsburg. This history and the various provenances also offer options for further research related to the present choir book – yet none of these early provenances, neither Oettingen-Wallenstein itself, have left notes or traces in the book that was once no. 1 of that sale.

PROVENANCE

1. Made in the middle of the 15th century, presumably in the Upper or Middle Rhine area (based on the decoration) for an unknown church.

2. Sold as lot no. 1 at the auction of Fürst Oettingen-Wallerstein collection (Harburg) at Karl & Faber, Munich, 6-7 November 1933, (possibly) as part of the Marcus Fugger 'Bibliophile Kostbarkeiten, II. Teil', lot 1, with plate XII.

3. Private collection.



23. GUILLAUME-REY, Alban Emmanuel. Voyage dans le Haouran et aux bords de la Mer Morte exécuté pendant les années 1857 et 1858. *Paris, Arthus Bertrand, [1861].* 8vo text (247 x 165 mm) 2 unn.l., XX, 306 pp., 1 unn.l. (catalogue), 1 map, ans one Atlas in Large folio (645 x 495 mm) de 2 unn.l. (title and table), 27 lithographed plates, sometimes coloured. Original printed wrappers. AED 30,000

Brunet IV, 1259; Röhricht p. 480, Creswell, p. 396; Tobler, p. 196

FIRST EDITION.



Emmanuel Guillaume-Rey (1837-1916), born in Chaumont and died in Chartres, was an eminent French archaeologist, topographer and Orientalist. Fluent in Arabic, he made his first trip to the Orient in Syria in 1857. Following this trip, he was admitted to the *Fondation de l'auvre des Écoles d'Orient* where he was a member of the board of directors from 1858 until his death in 1916.

Thanks to his scientific, topographical and historical research, he is considered today as the founder of the archaeology of the crusades.

Guillaume-Rey was responsible for the restoration of the Dome of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. He undertook extensive travels in Palestine, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon, and visited with his companions (Dr Delbet, Prince Lubomirski and Father Ratisbonne) practically all the villages of the Hawran district (nearly 350 towns and villages). This text provides a chronological account of the journey in this region south of Damascus. In his essay he also discusses French rule in Syria at the time of the Crusade. The plates of the atlas represent the views, plans, and archaeological sites visited.

The two maps, usually bound in the text volume, are here inserted on a single large sheet of the atlas which thus comprises 27 (and not 26 as announced on the index sheet).

A very good copy with full margins.

- 1. Colosse Phenicien & Monument de la Becqaa.
- 2. Maison du Haouran.
- 3. Moussemieh, Vue et plan.
- 4. Thermes de Chobba & Vue et plan de la cathédrale de Bosrah.
- 5. Kennaouat, église & Kennaout, Es-serai.
- 6. Plan de Kennaouat.
- 7. Temples des Seleucides. Vue et plan.
- 8. Temple périptère, vue et plan.
- 9. Temples d'Aatyl.
- 10. Plan de Bosrah.
- 11. Bosrah.
- 12. Chateau de Bosrah & Fragment du théâtre de Bosrah.
- 13. Coupe de Chateau de Bosrah.
- 14. Première inscription relevée a Bosrah.
- 15. Seconde inscription relevée a Bosrah.
- 16. Mosquee d?Oma-el-Kabab, a Bosrah, vue et plan.
- 17. Prise de la mosquee d'Omar-el-Katab.
- 18. Carte de Haouran & Esquisse de la Mer Morte, indiquant la partie de la rive orientale exploree par M. Rey.
- 19 & 20. Djerasch, vue panoramique.
- 21. Plan de Djerasch.
- 22- Hemicysle de Djerasch.
- 23. Djerash, propylees du grand temple & Djerasch, vue du grand temple.
- 24. Carte de la rive orientale de la Mer Morte.
- 25. Vue de la Mer Morte, rive Orientale & vue de Masada.
- 26. Plan de Masada.

27. Carte du Haouran / Esquisse de la Mer Morte indiquant la partie de la rive orientale explorée par Mr. E.G. Rey.



24. GUILLON, Marie-Nicolas-Silvestre. Nouveaux contes Arabes, ou Supplément aux Mille et une Nuits, suivies de mélanges de littérature orientale et de lettres. *Paris, Prault, 1788.* 12mo (162 x 94 mm) 3, 42 pp., 1 unn.l. (errata). Contemporary polished calf, triple gilt filet on covers, flat spine gilt, red edges (spine expertly restored). AED 5,000

Barbier, III, 527.

NOUVEAUX CONTES ARABES, SUPPLÉMENT AUX MILLE ET UNE NUITS, S.VIVIS de Mélanges de Lletirature acientale et de Lennis. TAR B. L'ABBE ***. Le propie Andre ese an propie sommer. Bi en la marce, Parei a Tegren Fillen, Gi, S PARIS. A. AT PRAULT, INFRIMEIR DO BOL. quasides Augmentes, & Cleanostalist. 1-12. Ann Appraitation of Priviligs do Rei.

FIRST EDITION OF THESE NEW ARABIAN TALES OR SUPPLEMENT TO THE ARABIAN NIGHTS PRINTED IN FRENCH AND ARABIC. IT IS GUILLON'S (1759-1847) FIRST PUBLICATION.

After having been educated at the Collège du Plessis and the Collège Louis le Grand, Guillon devoted himself to the study of eloquence, medicine, and science. In 1789 he was awarded the *agrégation de rhétorique* by the University and entered the orders the same year. He was chaplain to the Princess of Lamballe until her imprisonment in 1792, when he moved to Sceaux where he practised as a medical doctor. In 1801 he was appointed honorary canon and librarian of the archbishopric of Paris. He was appointed professor of sacred eloquence at the Faculty of Theology of the Sorbonne in 1822.

This work contains, besides Arabic tales, oriental anecdotes (*Le Marché conclu*, *Belle réponse de Schirin*; *Mot qui ne plaira point à tous les rois*, etc.), various essays (Baharam, Kosroès, Mohammed, nicknamed Péhelvan-Zaman), erotic fragments, spurious fragments, religious thoughts, war songs, victory songs, adages, and letters on a point of criticism relating to Arabic literature.

A fine copy of this rare edition.

Indian Tour 1888-1889 With photographs by Samuel Bourne & Lala Deen Dayal

25. [INDIA]. Indian Tour 1888-9. *1888-1889.* Large 4to oblong album (394 x 330 mm) with 54 large albumen prints (ca. 205 x 265 mm) of which 39 depict sites of India, mounted on strong boards. Contemporary 3/4 green morocco backed boards, captioned 'Indian Tour 1888-9' on front cover]. AED 30,000

A FINE ALBUM DOCUMENTING A JOURNEY FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA TO INDIA, WITH IMPRESSIVE PICTURES OF GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT AND THE SUEZ CANAL, GOLF OF ADEN, AND INDIA (39). IT INCLUDES TWO PANORAMIC VIEWS (EACH COMPOSED OF 2 IMAGES), ONE OF THE GULF OF ADEN, THE OTHER OF JAIPUR.

Artists include : Laurent, Agius, H. Arnoux, Samuel Bourne (1834-1912), or are attributed to Lala Deen Dayal (1844-1905).

Details:

Europe (5) : -Gibraltar. (Y. Laurent y Companhia) -Isola Point. Malta. (G. Agius). -Entrance of the Great Harbour. Malta. (G. Agius). -Street of St. Lucia. Malta. (G. Agius). -High Altar of St. John's Church. Malta. (G. Agius).

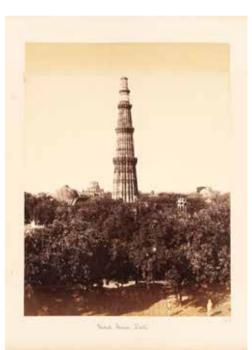
Egypte (5):

-Port Saïd. (Arnoux). -Suez Canal. -Ferry on the Canal. (Zangalli). -Station on the Canal. (H. Arnoux). -Moses Well. Suez. (Arnoux).

Yemen (4 pictures of 3 sites) : -Aden. (Panoramic view, 2 pictures). -[Water] Tanks at Aden. -Wood Market. Aden.

India (40 pictures of 39 sites) :
Street in Colombo.
Road near Colombo.
Native bazaar. Ceylon. (S. Owen).
-Kandy.
Buddhist Temple. Kandy.
Newera Elyia.
Hotel at Newara Elyia.
Hindoo Temple. Madura.
[Other view of Hindoo Temple. Madura].
-Darjeeling. (signed : Bourne, 1871).
Benares [Samuel Bourne].
Benares [Possibly Samuel Bourne, see https://www.brooklynmuseum.org/opencollection/objects/114604

-Building at Lucknow. [Attributed to Samuel Bourne].



⁻Lucknow. [Attributed to Samuel Bourne].

-The Same. [Atributed to Samuel Bourne]. -English Club. Lucknow. -Memorial Well & Garden. Cawnpore. -Taj Mahal. Agra. -Taj Mahal [from a different angle]. -Interior of the Taj [numbered 3413] -Pearl Mosque. Agra. -The Fort. Agra. -Tomb of Itmad doo Dowlah. Agra. -Jumma Musjid. Delhi. Numbered 1958, attributed to Lala Deen Dayal]. -Kutab Minar. Delhi. [Numbered 1983, attributed to Lala Deen Daval]. -Colonnade at the Kutab Minar. Demlhi [Signed Bourne, 1374]. -Main Street. Ulwur. [Attributed to Lala Deen Dayal]. -Jeypur. [2 sheet panorama. Signed in the negative: Manakh Chowk. Jeypur]. -Palace at Amber. Old Jeypur. -Courtyard of Palace. -Interior of Palace. [Numbered in the negative : 144]. -Aimere. [Attributed to Lala Deen Dayal]. -Aimere. [Numbered in the negative : 1716, attributed to Lala Deen Daval]. -Mosque at Aimere. [Numbered in the negative : 1727, attributed to Lala Deen Daval].

-"Two and a half days Temple". Aimere. [Numbered in the negative : 1722, attributed to Lala Deen Dayal].

-Mosque at Ahmedabad. [Numbered in the negative : 1170, attributed to Lala Deen Dayal].

-Bombay. From Malabar Hill.

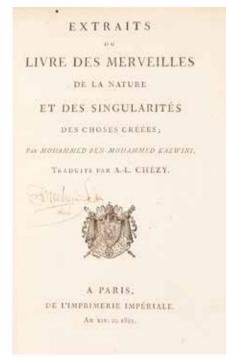
-Elephanta Caves. Bombay.

A very fine album, well preserved in its contemporary binding.



26. AL-QUAZWINI, Mohammed ben Mohammed. Extraits du livre des merveilles de la nature et des singularités des choses créées. Traduits par A[ntoine]-L[éonard] Chézy. *Paris, J.J. Marcel pour imprimerie impériale, An XIV.* = 1805. 8vo (197 x 124 mm) 148 pp. Contemporary calf, flat spine gilt, title and author's name on red morocco label, speckled edges. AED 20,000

Quérard, II, 188 ; DSB, XI, 230-233.



FIRST EDITION OF THE FRENCH TRANSLATION OF THE FAMOUS 'AJA'IB AL-MAKHLŪQĀT WA GHARĀ'IB AL-MAWJŪDĀT BY MOHAMED BEN MOHAMED AL-QUAZWINI (CA. 1203 -1283).

This is the work of the translator Antoine-Léonard Chézy (1775-1832), it is taken from Silvestre de Sacy's *Chrestomathie arabe*, with passages printed in Arabic characters.

Al-Quazwini (ca. 1203 -1283) was an Arabic man of letters, jurist, cosmographer and geographer. His work on the *Merveilles de la nature et des singularités des choses créées* is his main writing and concerns all earthly matters: mineral elements, plants, beasts and men, following a first one on celestial matters.

"For his treatise on cosmography al-Quazwini cited more than a hundred written and oral sources, including : Aristotle, Ptolemy, Dioscorides, Balinas, al-Jahiz, al-Razi, Ibn Sina, al-Biruni, Abu Hamid al-Gharnati, the Koran and the Hadith, the Torah" (DSB).

«Dans ce traité, al-Qazwînî a voulu rassembler, selon les règles et le goût de l'adab, les connaissances de ses prédécesseurs sur le cosmos, les rendre attrayantes et accessibles au plus grand nombre. Sa cosmogonie s'inscrit dans le souci d'encyclopédisme de l'époque et dans la volonté de préserver et de transmettre un patrimoine culturel menacé par les invasions destructrices des Mongols. En citant quelque cinquante auteurs, il nous a effectivement permis d'avoir connaissance de fragments de textes disparus depuis lors» (expositions.bnf).

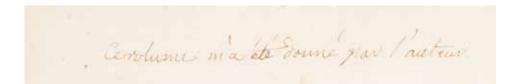
This work was a real bestseller and led to numerous translations. In translating his work, Sylvestre de Sacy (1758-1838), the undisputed master of oriental studies in Europe and holder of the Arabic chair at the Collège de France, was one of the main promoters of the riches of Arabic civilisation.

«Pour des générations de lecteurs, l'Orient commençait avec la *Chrestomathie arabe* de Silvestre de Sacy. Les pages choisies pour cette anthologie, composées à Bagdad, au Caire ou d'autres lieux du monde arabo-musulman, incitaient en effet à découvrir des aspects connus ou peu connus d'une civilisation fascinante et diverse» (puf.com).

Provenance : Autograph signature on the title of Jean Duchesne aîné, and handwritten mention on the title page: This volume was given to me by the author. Jean Duchene (1779-1855), was curator of the cabinet des estampes of the national library, and son of the naturalist Antoine-Nicolas Duchesne (1750-1818).

(124) الطهرمذكر بع ابطي وتظون وتظنان ... وجرف كل عن والتق Djewhari confirme d'ailleurs الأطولد من الريشية ج أغلقان que les mors , ilas en el sens , font au pluriel en diant : « Abon Obeida, parlant de la أَنْهُوْلِي m مُقْطَعُ وَ · plume dont on se sert pour empensier des flèches, emploier = le mot diadar, s'està-dire, ce que l'on prend da das de la » tige de la plume i on nomme décésan le ciré le plus court u de la plante, et fazan le côté le plus long, et on dis : estn penne ta fliche ante les harbes externes (dhohean), et gurde-* tei de l'empenner avec les harbes internes (bornan). Au singu-" lier on dis allahr et Jam, comme l'on dit an singulier alla, مال ابر عبيان ي ريش النهسام « . phanet shider » التلهار بالمر وموابا جمل من للهسر مميت الرمتة والتُظهران العاقب المعبر من الرمش والتطنان الجانب الطومل مناك رش مهمك تظهران ولا ترتبسه مطنان الراحد أنقر وتظن متك Malgré ces antorités, je crois pouvoir asurer فَتَد وَهُدًا إِنَّ que l'on dir musi dies le milore seur au ploriel et et et et eels ne remble prouvé, 1.° par la description du danne, donnée par l'aucar de s'hand (الدربي المعرف), où en In the state , s." pir crile de ganie, où Djewkari emploie la minur expression ; 3,° par un passage de la Vie de Tamerlan , d'Ahmert ben-Arabichah , qui n'a puint ést been concords per les resduceeurs, et où les mots jude et mon entropie per tra traductours, en où les mons <u>co</u>ble et ₂,24,6 en mo semblem pos étre susceptibles d'an anner ions. Ce prinige se trauer p. rs' g de l'idiation de Golini g r. I_s p. $gB\beta$ de celle de M. Manger, es p. $r2\beta$ de la traduc-tion de Vantes. Il y est quariant d'Atlantisch, qui avait épotie une nièce de Tamerlan, et qui érait traduc entre les mains du roltan d'Egypte, avoit d'abord en retroin pri-

sonnler, et ensuise étuis parvenu à un rang distingué auprés

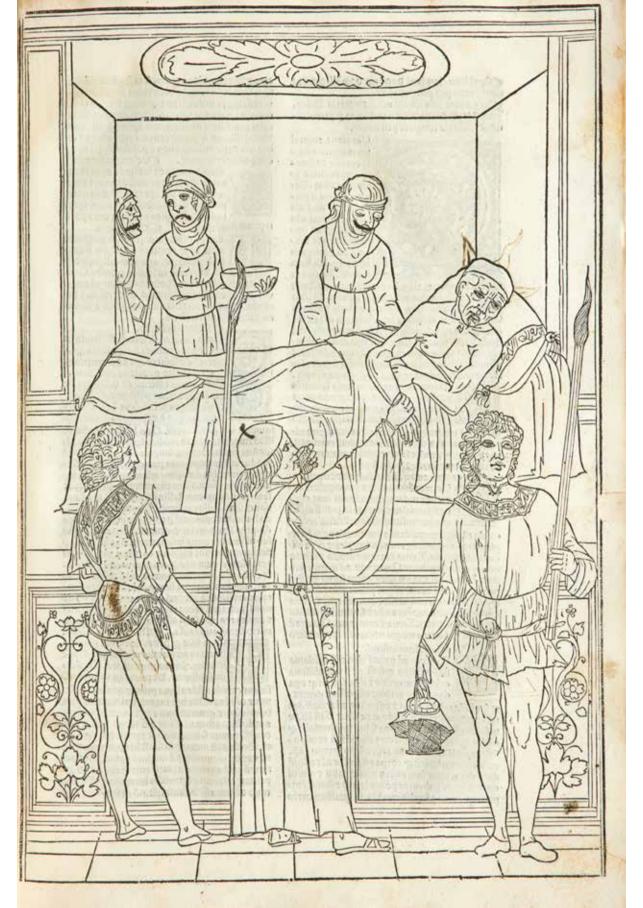


A superb sammelband gathering three important medical texts

27. KETHAM, Johannes de. Fasciculus Medicinae. Venice, Johannes & Gregorius de Gregoriis, 28 March 1500. Folio (312 x 213 mm) 34 unn.ll. Contemporary blindstamped pigskin, one (of 2 clasps). AED 500,000

Waller, 85; Klebs, 573,3; BMC, V, 351; cf. Garrison-Morton, 363 & One Hundred Famous Books in Medicine, 18.

Very rare incunable edition of the most beautiful illustrated medical book of the 15^{th} century. A wonderful sammelband in absolutely perfect and genuine condition of three important medical works that gives a very good idea of the medical knowledge during the italian renaissance.





From the library of convent Buxheim, with manuscript provenance dated 1503 on the flyleaf.

"The book includes sections on surgery, epidemiology, uroscopy, pregnancy and the diseases of women, herbal and other remedies... [The Fasciculus] was the first printed medical book to be illustrated with a series of realistic figures : these include a Zodiac man, bloodletting man, planet man, an urinoscopic consultation, a pregnant woman and notably a dissection scene which is one of the first and finest representations of this operation to appear in any book... Between 1491 and 1523 fourteen editions were published, but the influence of the book, particularly through its illustrations, long outlived them" (PMM).

These 10 woodcuts make the *Fasculus medicinae* by Johannes de Ketham the most beautiful

illustrated medical incunable. The opening image on the title page shows Petrus de Montagnana teaching a lesson, urine examination by the doctors, the urine wheel, the anatomical man, the zodiac man, woman (with uterus), the wound man, the visit of the sick, and the scene depicting a dissection.

"The name 'Ketham' is probably a corruption by the Italian printers of 'von Kircheim'. The work is a collection of medical texts the current among students and practioners, some of which had been in sue for centuries, others more recent. Among the most important is the Anothomia of Mondino, which is the first modern treatise on anatomy but which did not appear until the second edition of the Fasciculus medicinae. But the texts themselves, while not unimportant, pale alongside the illustrations which accompany the volume. Those appearing in the first edition were the first realistic illustrations to a medical book and are among the best woodcuts of the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. Among them are Zodiac Man, the Bloodletting Man, the Planet Man, The Female Figure with Uterus, the dissection scene, and, of special interest, the full-page woodcut showing Petrus de Montagnana teaching" (Heirs of Hippocrates).

WOODCUTS BY A PAINTER OF GENIUS

Hind notes : "The designs themselves contain larger figures than any of the Venetian illustrations hitherto described, and their style has a dignity worthy of Mantegna. They are almost near enough in character to justify an attribution of the design to the master himself, only there is lackin, perhaps, something of the rhythm which adds such distinction to the Triumph of Cesar' on which he was working at th period. This lack of rhythm, combined with a stability and classic sense inspired by Mantegna, suggests Mantegna's brother in-law, Gentile Bellini... Whoever the designer, IT CAN HARDLY BE DOUBTED THAT THESE WOODCUTS ARE THE INVENTION OF A PAINTER OF GENIUS" (Hind, A History of Woodcut, II, 494-496).

The illustration mark "the first evidence of the transition from medieval to modern anatomical illustrations" (Norman).

[Bound with:]

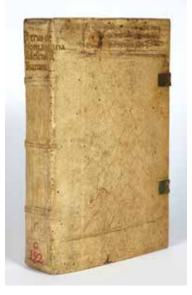
1. MANLIIS DE BOSCO, Johannes Jacobus de. Luminare maius. Venetiis, Bernardinus Stagninus, de Tridino, 1499. Folio, 75 num.l., and 1 blank.f. blanc. Klebs, 662.3; BMC, V, 368.

Fine edition of this classic work on pharmaceutics of the end of the XVth century that served as the basis of many other pharmaceutical publications in Europe until the 17th century. It contains more than 1000 recipes for the preparation of linctus, pills, ointments, etc. Its Italian author, born in Alexandria and died ca. 1490, relies heavily relies on classical Arabic physicians such as Mesue.

2. VALESCO DE TARANTA. Practica... que alias Philonum dicitur, una cum Joannis de Tornamira inroductorio. Venise, Impensis & cura Petri Liechtensteyn, 1502. Folio, 2 unn.l., 209 num.l. NLM, 4473.

Of Portuguese origin, Valesco de Taranta studied medicine and worked as a physician at Montpellier from 1382. His *Pratica*, he begun writing in 1418, is the fruit of a long practice. His work, written as a medical course and decribing methodologically all known diseases at the time, was well received and very successful.

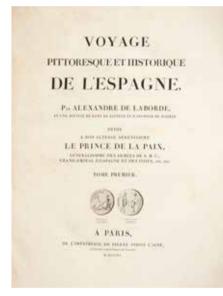
Very precious Sammelband with three important medical texts creating a very complete panoramic insight to the medical knowledge in the Renaissance. From the convent at Buxheim, manuscript ownership inscription dated 1503 on the fly leaf.





28. LABORDE, Alexandre de. Voyage pittoresque et historique de l'Espagne. *Paris, Pierre Didot, 1806-1820.* 2 parts in 4 volumes in-plano (570 x 426 mm) halftitle, XLVI, 72 pp., 1 unn.l. (index), 2 un.ll. (engraved title and engraved portrait), 88 engraved plates [numbered I-LXXXVIII] printed on 60 sheets for volume I/1 ; 2 unn.ll., pp. [73]-132, numbered plates LXXXIX-CLXXXIX printed on 76 sheets for volume I/2 ; 2 unn.ll., XLV, 6 pp., 90 engraved plates [numbered I-XC] printed on 80 sheets for volume II/1 ; 2 unn.ll., XCI [recte LXXXI, pagination omits pp. XXXV-XLIV but the quire is complete], 38 pp., 70 pp., 70 engraved plates [numbered I-LXX] printed on 56 sheets, 2 engraved double-page maps. Contemporary red morocco backed boards by Boullanger with his label *Boullanger fils, papetier*, spine gilt with raised bands. AED 100,000

Millard, French, 83; Brunet, III, 713; Quérard, IV, 344; Kat. Berlin, 2769 (wrong collation).



First edition of this magnificent book on Spain.

Published in 48 parts, this copy is complete with its engraved title and engraved portrait, 349 plates (pulled on 272 sheets), as well as the 2 double-page engraved maps. the collation of plates and engravings is identical to the one given by Millard, who does not mention the erroneous pagination in volume II/2. The digital copy belonging to the *Institut national de l'histoire de l'art* (France) bears the same peculiarity. All plates are trilingual in French, Spanish and English.

Archaeologist and politician, Alexandre de Laborde (1773-1842) was part of Louis Bonaparte's Embassy to Spain in 1800. He fell under the spell of Spain and returned a few years later at the head of a group of twenty artists (including Jacques Moulinier, Dutailly, François Ligier, Six, Vivant Denon, Bourgeois, Vauzelle, etc.) to produce this magnificent work, the drawings of which were entrusted to some thirty engravers.

The book is divided into the following sections : 'La España romana' (Cataluña, Valencia, Extremadura), 'La España árabe' (Andalucía, including Alhambra and the Palace in Grenada), 'España gótica y medieval' (Basque-Country, Aragón, Asturias, León), and 'La España moderna' (Navarra, Aragón, Castilla, especially Madrid).

The second part (volumes 3 and 4 of the present copy) is particularly important for the study of the Alhambra. It contains a multitude of details including architecture,

interior, objects, and inscriptions of the monumental building, followed by general details of other Spanish mosques.

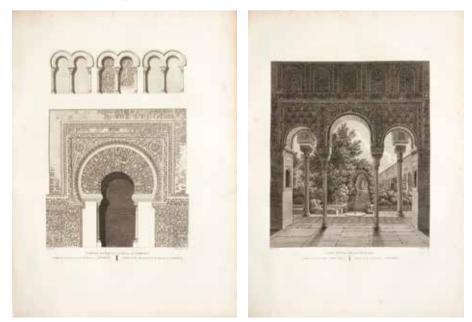
"Laborde chose Spain as his subject, not only because of his firsthand knowledge of the country, but because it was one of the least-known regions to that date, with a variety of monuments, and interesting history, rich natural resources, and a strong cultural inheritance.

Laborde published his work, which he privately prepared and financed by subscription, during the same years in which the government-sponsored *Description de l'Égypte*, also influenced by the earlier *Voyages pittoresques*, was brought out... Laborde began his studies accompanied by a 'troop' of draftsmen who travelled with him to all ancient cities throughout the Spanish peninsula. They sketched and measured Arab monument and buildings of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance and classified his collection methodically by province, period, style, and influence. The results, united in four volumes, are a monumental, comprehensive, encyclopedic report, in which are recorded many monuments that now have disappeared. The detailed records of architecture, antiquities, decorative arts and utensils, and Moorish inscriptions are of much archaeological value...

The *Voyage* established the literary reputation of its author, although it ruined his fortune. It was the most magnificent, extensive, and accurate work published on Spain to that date" (Millard).

Some occasional foxing, one text-leaf (tome II/1, p. 33) insufficiently inked with loss of text.

Provenance : Fernand Pouillon (his book plate and motto 'Artium Genio', sale of his collection in Paris, 12 June 1995).



29. LABORDE, Léon Emmanuel Simon Joseph, marquis de. Voyage de l'Arabie Pétrée. *Paris, imprimerie Jules Didot aîné for Giard, 1830.* Broadsheet (595 x 425 mm) 4 unnl. (half-title, title, preface, dedication), 87 pp., 1 un.l. plate index, 69 plates including the large folding maps and 1 coloured plate of natural history (most plates on india-proof. Contemporary red morocco backed boards, flat spine gilt.

AED 80,000

Blackmer, 929; Nissen, 2335; Tobler, p.150; Rohricht, 1731; not in Abbey.



FIRST EDITION OF THIS IMPORTANT WORK. ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT BOOKS PRODUCED ON THE ORIENT, CONTAINING THE EARLIEST PICTORIAL RECORD OF THE RUINS OF PETRA.

After being rediscovered by Johann Burckhardt in 1812, Petra was largely unknown before Laborde's publication. In 1828 Laborde made the journey to Petra with engineer Louis Maurice Adolphe Linant de Bellefonds dressed as Bedouins. They were the first to make detailed drawings of the area. Their work was the only graphic representation of Petra in the west before David Robert's work ten years later.

Laborde and the well-known Linant de Bellefonds, who at that time was

in service with Mehmet Ali as a hydraulic engineer, set out from Cairo in February 1828, where Laborde had established himself after his long journey in Asia Minor and Syria and made their way to Petra via Suez and Mt Sinai. Burckhardt, Irby and Mangles had explored Petra before Laborde, but Laborde was the first to be able to make plans, views and maps of this area.

The Nabataean kingdom, which was the outlet for caravans from the Arabian South or the Persian Gulf, occupied an important region for strategic links between Egypt on the one hand and Judea and Syria on the other. It was the center of an immense trade between Arabia and Syria, Egypt and Mesopotamia, the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.

This magnificent book is illustrated with an engraved title page with large lithographed vignette, 69 plates maps and plans, one hand coloured, after drawings by both Linant de Bellefonds and Laborde, many lithographed by Victor Adam.



A very fine and complete copy albeit some occasional foxing.

30. LAKEMACHER, Johann Gottfried. Elementa Arabicae in quibus omnia ad solidam huius linguae cognitionem necessaria paradigmata exhibentur. Accedunt textus aliquot Arabici et iustae analyseos exemplum. Cum praefatione Hermanni von der Hardt. *Helmstadt, Hermann Daniel Hamm, 1718.* 4to (197 x 168 mm) 4 unn. ll., 88 pp. Contemporary boards (worn). AED 20,000

First edition of this interesting Arabic language instruction manual. It is the first book published by Johann Gottfried Lakemacher (1695-1736).

The preface, written by Hermann von der Hardt (1660-1746), his professor of oriental languages at the University of Halmstad, ends with the praise of his disciple whose abilities in Arabic he praises.

Little is known about the biography of this German scholar, except that he was first a professor of ancient Greek and then a professor of Oriental languages at Halmstad.

This Arabic language instruction manual begins with a general overview of the Arabic script and its transcription according to the Golianus method, followed

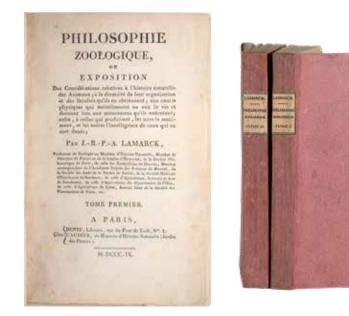


by the different use of prefixes, and other elements of grammar, including declinations and conjugations. The END OF THE BOOK (PP. 66 TO END) CONTAINS SOME SECTIONS OF THE QUR'AN, AS WELL AS THE ARABIC TRANSLATIONS OF THE BOOK OF GENESIS ACCORDING TO WALTON'S POLYGLOT BIBLE.

Of this rare edition Wordlcat locates 13 copies in European universities (11 in Germany, 1 in the UK, 1 in Spain) but no institutional copies in the USA.

31. LAMARCK, Jean-Baptiste. Philosophie Zoologique, ou exposition Des Considérations relatives à l'histoire naturelle des Animaux; à la diversité de leur organisation et des facultés qu'ils en obtiennent... *Paris, Dentu and for the author, 1809.* 2 volumes 8vo (207 x 130 mm) 2 un.l., XXV, 428 pp. for volume I; 2 un.l., 475 pp. Old pink wrappers. AED 40,000

P.M.M., 262; Garrison-Morton, 216; Sparrow, Milestones of Science, 121; Norman, 1268; cf. En Français dans le texte, 205.



FIRST EDITION OF LAMARCK'S MOST COMPLETE PRESENTATION OF HIS THEORY OF EVOLUTION.

"This work is considered the greatest exposition of his argument that evolution occurred by the inheritance of characteristics acquired by animals as a result of the use or disuse of organs in response to external stimul?" (Garrison-Morton).

"The 'Zoological Philosophy' of Lamarck is a classic in the literature of evolutionary theory... Taking the whole of organic life in one broad view he demonstrated the possibility of ranging all living forms in a single series, starting with the lowest and simplest and progressing to the highest and most complicated" (PMM).

"The best-known and most comprehensive presentation of Lamarck's evolutionary theory of species development" (Norman).

"The third part contains the most important additions to the earlier theories... For Lamarck one of the most important events in the evolutionary process was the development of the nervous system, particularly the brain, because, at that point animals began to form ideas and control their movements" (DSB).

Very good copy.

A landmark work on the Alhambra and the Mezquita of Córdoba, One of the earliest state-sponsored initiatives in the 18th century to preserve and restore an Islamic palaces

32. [LOZANO Y CASELA, Pablo]. Antiguedades Arabes de España [bound with] Antigüedades arabes de España parte segunda, que contiene los leteros arabigos que quedan en el palacio de la Alhambra de Granada, y algunos de la ciudad de Córdoba publicados por la Real Academia de San Fernando. *No place [Madrid], 1780-1787 & 1804.* The second work printed at the Imprenta real. Folio, two volumes bound in one. I: engraved title-page, 31 plates (14 folded), and [4] p. list of plates, all the plates relate to Granada except 5, which illustrate Cordoba; letterpress title-page, [26] p. of text and 29 leaves of plates. Contemporary half calf over boards, spine with lettering piece, tooled in gilt, rebacked preserving the original spine. AED 265,000

Almagro Gorbea, Antonio Las antigüedades árabes en la Real Acamia de San Fernando' in El Legado de Al-Ándalus. Las Antigüedades Árabes en los dibujos de la Academia, edited by Antonio Almagro Gorbea, (Granada, 2015), pp. 13-29. Rodríguez Ruiz, Delfín 'Las antiguedades árabes de España y José de Hermosilla: Historia, arquitectura e ilustración en el siglo XVIII' El Legado de Al-Ándalus o. cit. 93-105. First edition, extremely rare and lavishly illustrated Spanish work, the publication of the *Antigüedades Arabes* was a major cultural enterprise of the Spanish Monarchy in the 18^{th} century.

'Obra de tanta transcendencia' (Antonio Almagro Gorbea).

'Una obra de enorme repercusión internacional' (Delfín Rodríguez Ruiz).



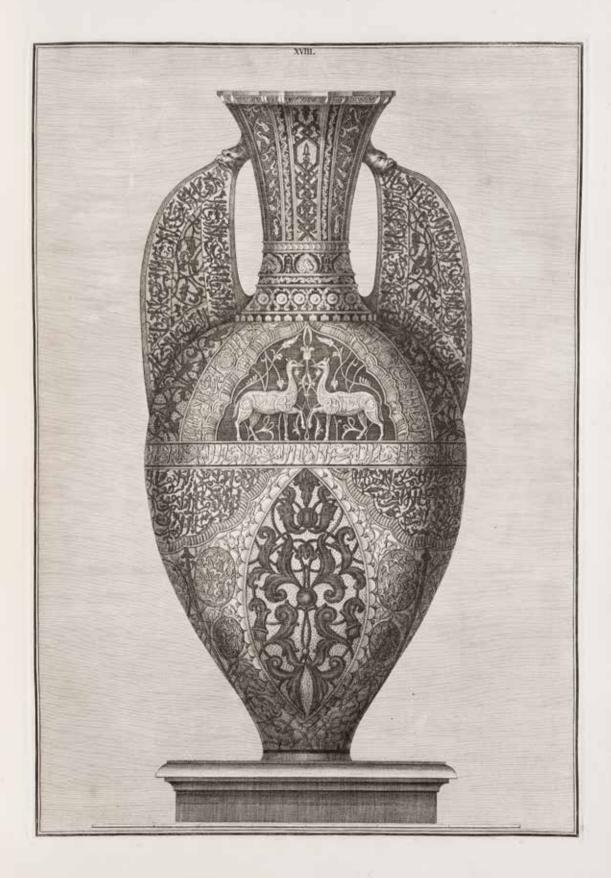
Historical background:

The Alhambra had been a royal palace since the conquest of Granada by the Catholic Kings in 1492, in the 18th century some of the new Bourbon kings stayed in the palace while visiting Granada. They entrusted the supervision of its preservation to the recently founded Real Academia de la Historia and the Real Academia de Fernando, both products of the Enlightenment. Since 1730 both Academies commissioned paintings illustrating the state of the Alhambra, its architecture, inscriptions, and decorative elements, so that they could monitor their conservation as well as their restoration. Although in December 1762 the Academy of San Fernando and the Real Academia

de la Historia had decided in principle to engrave the illustrations that they had commissioned, eventually they decided that these illustrations were unsatisfactory. In 1766 the Academia de San Fernando sent a team of three architects to draw detailed plans of the palace and the adjoining Palace of the Charles V and Carlos III gave his approval for their publication. The team was headed by José de Hermosilla accompanied by his young disciples Juan de Villanueva and Juan Pedro Arnal. Villanueva became one of the most outstanding Spanish architects of the second part of the 18th century. Among his numerous works is the building of what became the Prado Museum in Madrid.

The two volumes were published with a gap of some 20 years. As Brunet already noted it is extraordinarily rare to find them together (Brunet, I, 317). It is even rarer to find them bound together as in our copy.

Some plates signed by Manuel Salvador Carmona one of the foremost engravers of the period.



The work carried out by Hermosilla's team, as Almagro Gorbea has pointed out, represented a historical shift because architects moved from studying the traditional architecture of the classical world to that of the Moorish past in Spain although they could not avoid doing so with classical eyes. It was also one of the earliest state-sponsored initiatives in the 18th century to preserve and restore buildings of the medieval past and is of particular interest because it was an Islamic palace. They carried out the first archaeological study of the whole palatial structure carefully distinguishing the original Islamic parts from those added by the Christians. The drawings of the Alhambra by Hermosilla's team are of an outstanding quality and accuracy and are regarded as the first scientific representation of the palace. They were used as the blueprint for later representations for well over a century. The designs were not bettered, according to Almagro, until well into the 20th century. The drawings have the added historical value of containing detailed images of part of the Alhambra that had disappeared when it was blown up during the French occupation in 1812. From the Alhambra, Hermosilla's team moved to draw detailed plans of the Mezquita of Cordoba, a work that they finished in 1767 and which is also reproduced in the Antigüedades. Last but not least, the Antigüedades was a very early attempt by a state, following the ideals of the Enlightenment, to divulge the richness of its architectural inheritance.

The publication of the *Antigüedades Arabes* was a long process that took nearly 40 years from the completion of the drawings in 1766-1767 to the publication of the second and final volume in 1804. It was a process which also involved the participation of the two most important Spanish Arabists of the time, Miguel Casiri and Pablo Lozano y Casela who checked the exactitude of the transcriptions of the inscriptions which partly accounts for delay in publication. It is remarkable that despite its importance in the history of art and the declared aim of divulging the publication, only a very few copies were printed.

A very clean and wide margined copy overall, excellent condition.

Rare: according to OCLC in the United States we locate copies of both parts in Boston Athenaeum, Getty, Newark Public Library, and Library of Congress.



One of the most fascinating medieval works, not excluding masterpieces like the Canterbury Tales or the Divine Comedy (Higgins)

33. MANDEVILLE, Jean de. Questo sie el libro Iohanne de Mandauilla. *Milan, Pietro Martire Mantegatii ad impensa Giovanni da Legnano, 26 June 1502.* Small 4to, ff. [58] (a-g8, h2), with a large woodcut to title and woodcut initials throughout, text printed in double columns of 45 lines. Early 20th century full blue levant with spine lettered in gilt, all edges gilt, gilt dentelles. AED 200,000

Bennett, J. W., The Rediscovery of John Mandeville (New York, 1954) p. 381, no. 14 in Italian printed editions; Hazlitt, W. C., Bibliographical Collections and Notes on Early English Literature. IV th series (1893–1903) (London, 1903) vol. IV, p. 243; Leighton, J. & J., Catalogue of Early-Printed, and other Interesting Books, Manuscripts and Fine Bindings (London, November 1905) Pt V, no. 3288; Letts, M., Mandeville's Travels: Texts and translations2 vols. (London, 1953) pp. xxxvi–xxxvii; and Sander, M., Le Livre à Figures Italiens (1467–1530) (New York, 1941) 4176.

Second edition in Italian of Mandeville's Travels to include a pictorial illustration.

The origins of Mandeville's book of travels and the very identity of Sir John Mandeville are uncertain. The work was composed soon after the middle of the fourteenth century with the earliest known manuscript being a French version dated 1371 and it is generally accepted that it was originally written in French while the English, Latin and other texts were all derived from it. The author, purportedly intending the travels to act as a guide for pilgrims visiting Jerusalem, describes his supposed travels through Turkey, Great and Little Armenia, Tartary, Persia, Syria, Arabia, Upper and Lower Egypt, Libya, Ethiopia, Chaldaea, Amazonia and Lesser, Greater and Middle India but these are considered largely imaginary and the work is, in fact, 'a compilation drawn from practically every source then available' (Letts, p. xxvii). The author styles himself in the prologue as Jehan de Mandeville or John Maundevylle, a knight, born and bred in England, of the town of St. Aubin or St. Albans but there are strong grounds 'for the belief that his name is as fictitious as his travels' (Oxford DNB). While 'the author may have traveled everywhere he says he did, or nowhere, or somewhere in between', the work is variously 'brilliant, entertaining, unpredictable, disturbing, even baffling and boring in places' and 'one of the most fascinating medieval works, not excluding masterpieces like the Canterbury Tales or the Divine Comedy' (Higgins, I. M., ed., The Book of John Mandeville, with related texts (Indianapolis, 2011) p. ix).

The *Travels* of Sir John Mandeville 'first circulated in French, Anglo-French, and English, but was translated into many languages, from Danish to Gaelic to Latin. A "bestseller" in manuscript and print, Mandeville's *Book* reflects far more than

medieval ideas of what lay beyond Europe on the eve of the age of Discovery' (Bennett, p. x). "The success of the "Travels" was remarkable. Avowedly written for the unlearned, and combining interest of matter and a quaint simplicity of style, the book hit the popular taste, and in a marvel-loving age its most extravagant features probably had the greatest charm. No medieval work was more widely diffused in the vernacular' (*Oxford DNB*).

According to Cordier the first printed edition was the German version of Otto von Diemeringen, probably at Basel about 1475, but it is thought that there could have been an earlier edition in Dutch at least as early as 1470. The earliest edition of the French text is dated Lyons, 4 April 1480, the same year in which an edition in Italian was first published. This first Italian edition which is thought to be a translation from the French was printed in Milan by Petri de Cornero and was, as Letts notes, 'a readable version without illustrations or alphabets' but 'other, and fuller, editions appeared later'(Letts, pp. xxxvi–xxxvii). In Italy in particular the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus in 1492 fostered curiosity in unknown marvels and encouraged publication of Mandeville's *Travels*. Six editions were published before Columbus' return, a further six or seven appeared before the end of the century and, between 1504 and 1567, there were another ten editions(Bennet, pp. 235–36, 242).

An earlier 1492 Florence edition also contained an illustrated title page but it was significantly different from the one in this Milan edition. The 'large wood engraving' (Hazlitt) in this edition is divided by a river that runs through the middle of the woodcut, to the left there is a troop of cavalry while to the right a seated Roman emperor, protected by three soldiers, is faced by a kneeling figure attired in oriental apparel. The background consists of a fortified citadel facing towards the sea where several ships are depicted.

'A very rare edition, unknown to Brunet and Deschamps' (Leighton). USTC records four copies only: three in Italy, at the Biblioteca universitaria (Genoa), Biblioteca civica Angelo Mai (Bergamo) and Biblioteche della Fondazione Giorgio Cini (Venice); and, one in the United States, at the Chapel Hill Library, North Carolina University (incomplete, without the large woodcut).

One flyleaf detached, a touch of rubbing to extremities, old bibliographical clippings tipped on to pastedown and flyleaf, contents excellent with a mild and consistent age-tone and only a few minor instances of light soiling.

Provenance: Dr. Charles Lemuel Nichols (1851–1929), with his bookplate to pastedown. Nichols, of Worcester, Mass., was an eminent physician, founder of the Worcester Welfare Federation, president of the American Antiquarian Society, bibliographer and collector of early printed works. He is best known for his *Bibliography of Worcester* (1918) and *Isaiah Thomas, Printer, Writer and Collector* (1912).

Questo. Sie. El. Libro. De. Johanne De. ABandauilla.



34. MOHAMMED - BRY, Jean Théodore de & BRY, Jean Israël de. I. Acta Mechmeti I Saracenorum Principis. Natales, Vitam, Victorias, Imperium et Mortem eius ominosam complectentia... II. Vaticinia. Severi et Leonis in Oriente... regni Turcici sub Mechmete hoc III. praedicentia. *Frankfurt, Jean Théodore & Jean Israël de Bry, 1597.* 4to (195 x 148 mm) 4 nn.ll. (including engraved and illustated title page), 58 pp., 1 nn.l. (blank), pp. 59-96, 3 nn.ll. (table). 18th century German or Austrian calf, flat spine gilt, blue printed endpapers. AED 60,000

Atabey 331 (incomplete copy missing the 3 index leaves); Göllner 2286 ("Beachtung verdienen die Kupferstiche... von Johann Dietrich und Johann Israel"); Adams B-2978; not in Blackmer (citing only the German language edition, translated after this Latin edition published the same year) and not in the catalogue of the Koç Collection.



FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST ILLUSTRATED LIFE OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD.

Richly illustrated with a title within a large engraved frame and with 26 copper engravings in the text, the book is published by the famous two brothers de Bry, universally known for their edition of 'small' and 'large' voyages to America.

The illustration opens with the fine allegorical title depicting Muhammad and the Emperor Leo III, followed by 10 vignettes depicting different moments in the life of the Prophet. The second part of the book illustrated with another 16 vignettes, is entirely devoted to the prophecies on the decline of the ottoman empire.

This important biography as well as the illustrations have later been re-used in the 1664 of the *Chronica Turcica* by Wilhelm Serlin.

"The first section concerns Muhammad the Prophet, with 10 engravings which illustrate scenes from his life... The second part, which includes 16 emblematical engravings, records a prophecy of the fall of the Turkish empire" (Blackmer).

"It was not until the very end of the 16th century that the Prophet was first represented in the guise of an Ottoman sovereign. The first printed image of Muhammad in distinctly Ottoman dress is to be found in the I. Acta Mechmeti I. Saracenorum Principis published by Johann Theodor and Johann Israel de Bry in 1597 in Frankfurt... Muhammad is described as a historical figure given the name 'Mehmet I' and is depicted according to conventional representations of Turkish sultans, wearing a moustache and dressed in a lavish royal caftan and a large ottoman turban'' (Avinam Sheilem: Constructing the Image Muhammad in Europe, p. 107-108).

"The Acts were distinguished as the first printed Western book to illustrate the life of the Prophet Muhamad. The circumstances of the book's 1597 publication suggest that this innovative project was a Protestant initiative. The book was first dedicated to Frederick IV, Elector Palatine (1574-1610), a stern supporter of Calvinism and a leading figure in the union of German protestant princes... In the second half of the sixteenth century, publishing a book on the life Muhammad and Islamic religious laws carried a certain risk for the author as well as for the editor... In the case of the acts, the editor de Bry was not alone in acting with caution. The compiler of the text showed an even greater reserve: nowhere in the book does he reveal his



identity - probably for the same reason as Theodore de Bry. Nevertheless internal evidence suggests that the anonymous author was Jean-Jacques Boissard... The text of the title page suggests that the book consists of only two parts, a biography of the prophet, and a series of prophecies, attributed to the Byzantine emperor Leo VI, on the imminent downfall of the Ottoman Empire. The engraved title page alludes to both of the sections of the book: the left side features the figure of Muhammad; the right a Byzantine emperor in his official robes. However, an examination of the text reveals the works organization into five segments of unequal length: the first section includes a biography of Muhammad as well as a presentation of the basic principles of the Islamic religion. The following section provides brief information on the sequence of the Saracen rulers and the Tartar kings. This second section also summarizes the most important events related to their reigns up to the year 1300. Part three consists of a short summary of the religion and customs of the Armenians and the Georgians. The following chapter contains an abbreviated history of the Ottoman sultans from 1300 to 1595, most of which is reserved for the deeds of Suleiman the great and his grandson Murad III. The remaining half of the book discussed the aforementioned prophecies allegedly of Byzantine origins" (Ulrike Ilg, in : Religious Polemics and Visual Realism in a late 16th Century Biography of the Prophet Muhammad; de Gruyter).

Fine copy, complete with the blank leaf H2 and the index. Six leaves with a corner restored (2 touching the index).

Provenance: Joh. Piscator (signature at the bottom of the title pageen bas de la page de titre) - princely German or Austrian library with a crowned stamp on the verso bearing the initials 'FID.C' & 'F.I'.

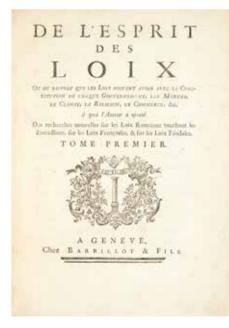
This copy might have belonged to Johannes Piscator (1546-1625), the German theologist and writer, author of several religious works; he is well known for his monumental translation of the Bible, published in the German town Herborn in 1604.

The true first edition

35. MONTESQUIEU, Charles de Secondat, Baron de. De l'esprit des loix. *Geneva, Barrillot [sic] & Fils, no date [1748].* 2 volumes, 4to (248 x 183 mm) 4 nn.ll., XXIV, 522 pp. for volume I; 2 nn.ll., XVI, 564 pp. for volume II. Late 18th century speckled sheep, flat spines gilt. AED 100,000

Tchemerzine-Scheler, IV, 929; PMM, 197; En français dans le texte, 138. – On the publishing history of De L'Esprit des lois, see : C. Volpilhac-Auger, G. Sabbagh and F. Weil, Un auteur en quête d'éditeurs ? Histoire éditoriale de l'œuvre de Montesquieu, Paris, 2011, pp. 24-146.

FIRST EDITION OF ONE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL WORKS OF MODERN POLITICAL SCIENCE.



"In many ways one of the most remarkable works of the 18th century, The Spirit of Law, owing in the main to the high plane of generalization on which it is written, defies easy classification and for that reason has never enjoyed a great popularity. So, too, its author puzzled his contemporaries, and very diverse opinions were passed on him and his work even by the philosophes, whose predecessor Montesquieu was... His theories underlay the thinking which led up to the American and French revolutions, and the United States Constitution in particular is a lasting tribute to the principles he advocated " (PMM).

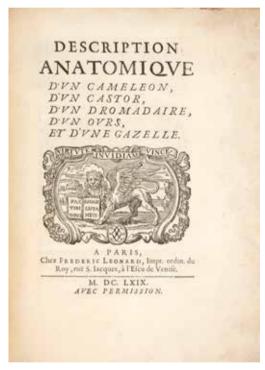
«Distinguant, selon les degrés de liberté qu'ils comportent, trois formes de gouvernement, la république (démocratie et aristocratie), la monarchie et le despotisme», Montesquieu se

livre à l'analyse de «la forme de chaque gouvernement pour découvrir les lois propres, c'est-àdire fondamentales, à chacun, et en déduire les lois positives que chacun de ces gouvernements doit adopter» cf. (Louis Desgraves, in : En français dans le texte). This copy contains all the cancels as described by Tchemerzine.

Some smaller stains, mostly in the margins and the occasional small tear; bindings slightly restored.

36. [PERRAULT, Claude]. Description anatomique d'un caméléon, d'un castor, d'un dromadaire, d'un ours, et d'une gazelle. *Paris, Frédéric Léonard, 1669.* 4to (267 x 200 mm) 120 pp., 5 large engraved folding plates. 18th century decorative boards, gilt lettering piece on front cover. AED 15,000

Nissen, ZBI, 3122; DSB, X, 519-520.



FIRST EDITION OF THE SECOND PUBLICATION OF THE "PARISIANS," A FAMOUS GROUP OF ANATOMISTS IN PARIS; THEIR PUBLICATIONS MARK THE BEGINNINGS OF MODERN COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

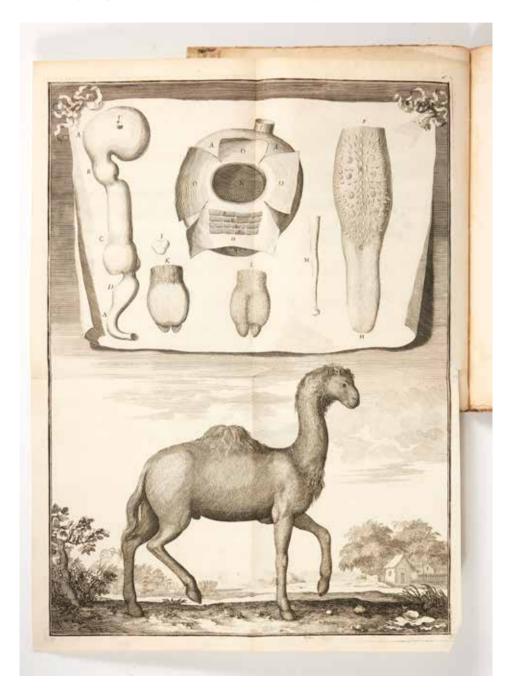
"The constitution of the French Academy of Science in 1666 established a school of morphology to which the modern development of comparative anatomy may be directly traced...The longevity of the early Parisian anatomists was remarkable ... Their leader was the veteran Claude Perrault...it was due mainly to his influence that a number of the early members of the French Academy, who are often conveniently referred to in the literature of the period as the 'Parisians', laid the foundations of

our modern knowledge of comparative anatomy."-Cole, A History of Comparative Anatomy, pp. 393-95 (& see pp. 393-425).

The leading members of the "Parisians" were, beside Perrault, Guichard Joseph Duverney, Jean Pecquet, Moyse Charas, and Philippe de la Hire.

"In June 1667 the Academy was invited to dissect a thresher shark and a lion which had died at the royal menagerie. The reports on these dissections were the first of a long series of anatomical descriptions, which ultimately included those of twentyfive species of mammals, seventeen birds, five reptiles, one amphibian, and one fish... "Although some of the discoveries on which the Parisians most prided themselves — including the nictitating membrane that Perrault first observed in a cassowary, the external lobation of the kidneys in the bear, and the castoreal glands of the beaver — had been observed earlier, no such detailed and exact descriptions and illustrations had been published before."–D.S.B., X, pp. 519-20.

A very large copy, entirely uncut and with deckle edges.



One of the greatest literary monuments of classical antiquity The earliest and "by far the most detailed account of the coast of the United Arab Emirates"

37. PLINY THE ELDER. Historia naturalis. Rome, Conradus Sweynheym & Arnoldus Pannartz, 7 May 1473. Folio (382 x 267 mm) 400 unn.ll. (first and last blank removed by the binder). Eighteenth century light brown calf, blind stamped ruled on covers, spine with raised bands, red morocco lettering piece, red edges. AED 1,000,000

BMC, IV, 17; Goff, P-789; GW, 34308; CIBN, P-460; ISTC, ip00789000; PMM, 5 (1469 edition).

The extremely rare and majestic edition of Pliny's famous encyclopedic work printed by the German proto-typographers of Italy Conrad Sweynheym and Arnold Pannartz. It is the fourth edition of Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*, edited by Niccolò Perotti, Archbishop of Siponto.

Aside from Gutenberg and his immediate associates, there are no figures more important in the early history of printing than Sweynheym, who had probably learned the craft of printing in the shop of Fust and Schoeffer in Mainz, and Pannartz, the earliest printers in Italy. First at the Abbey of Subiaco in 1464 and later in Rome from 1467, they produced an imposing catalogue of first editions of ancient authors, which for the first time systematically exploited the potential of the new technology as a means for disseminating humanistic texts to a large audience. Their press runs were normally only 275 copies, consequently, their books are now extremely rare on the market.

The *Natural History*, divided into 37 libri, or "books," was completed in 77 CE. In the preface, dedicated to Titus (who became emperor shortly before Pliny's death), Pliny justified the title and explained his purpose on utilitarian grounds as the study of "the nature of things, that is, life" ("Preface," 13). Disdaining high literary style and political mythology, Pliny adopted a plain style—but one with an unusually rich vocabulary—as best suited to his purpose. A novel feature of the Natural History is the care taken by Pliny in naming his sources, more than 100 of which are mentioned. Book I, in fact, is a summary of the remaining 36 books, listing the authors and sometimes the titles of the books (many of which are now lost) from which Pliny derived his material.

The *Natural History* properly begins with Book II, which is devoted to cosmology and astronomy. Here, as elsewhere, Pliny demonstrated the extent of his reading, especially of Greek texts. In Books III through VI, *On the physical and historical geography of the ancient world*, he gave much attention to major cities, some of which no longer exist and geography of the then known countries.

Pliny "gives us by far the most detailed account of the coast of the United Arab Emirates that

has come down to us. Chapter 32 of Book 6 (\int 149-152), beginning near the Qatar peninsula, proceeds to describe the Emirates islands, tribes, and coast right up to the Musandam peninsula, before continuing on south along the coast of Oman. As such, it is a mine of invaluable information on the UAE in the late pre-Islamic era" (UAE History, online).

Pliny "completed his Natural History' in 77 AD and, to judge from his account of the peoples and places of south-eastern Arabia [...], the area of the UAE was full of settlements, tribes, and physical features, the names of which he recorded for posterity" (Ghareeb/Al Abed 54).

Books VII through XI treat zoology, beginning with humans (VII), then mammals and reptiles (VIII), fishes and other marine animals (IX), birds (X), and insects (XI). Pliny derived most of the biological data from Aristotle, while his own contributions were concerned with legendary animals and unsupported folklore.

In Books XII through XIX, *On botany*, Pliny came closest to making a genuine contribution to science. Although he drew heavily upon Theophrastus, he reported some independent observations, particularly those made during his travels in Germany. Pliny is one of the chief sources of modern knowledge of Roman gardens, early botanical writings, and the introduction into Italy of new horticultural and agricultural species. Book XVIII, on agriculture, is especially important for agricultural techniques such as crop rotation, farm management, and the names of legumes and other crop plants. His description of an ox-driven grain harvester in Gaul, long regarded by scholars as imaginary, was confirmed by the discovery in southern Belgium in 1958 of a 2nd-century stone relief depicting such an implement. Moreover, by recording the Latin synonyms of Greek plant names, he made most of the plants mentioned in earlier Greek writings identifiable.

Books XX through XXXII focus on medicine and drugs. Like many Romans, Pliny criticized luxury on moral and medical grounds. His random comments on diet and on the commercial sources and prices of the ingredients of costly drugs provide valuable evidence relevant to contemporary Roman life. The subjects of Books XXXIII through XXXVII include minerals, precious stones, and metals, especially those used by Roman craftsmen. In describing their uses, he referred to famous artists and their creations and to Roman architectural styles, art and technology.

With the decline of the ancient world and the loss of the Greek texts on which Pliny had so heavily depended, the *Natural History* became a substitute for a general education. In the European Middle Ages many of the larger monastic libraries possessed copies of this work; these and many abridged versions ensured Pliny's place in European literature and his authority was unchallenged for many centuries.

Pliny was descended from a prosperous family, and he was enabled to complete his studies in Rome. At the age of 23, he began a military career by serving in Germany, rising to the rank of cavalry commander. He returned to Rome, where he possibly studied law. Until near the end of Nero's reign, when he became procurator in Spain,

C. PLYNII SECVNDI NATVRALIS HISTORIAE LIBER PRIMVS-DE HIS Q.VAE SINGVLIS LIBRIS CONTI NENTVR-INCIPIT FOELICITER.

C. Plynul Secundul Nouocomenfil Velpaliano fuo falutem.

Ibrof Naturalıf Hiftorte nouttú Camenif Quiritiú tuorum opuf natum apud me proxima foetura : licentiore Epifela narrare conftitui tibi Iacúdiffime Imperator. Sit.n.bec tui prefatio ueriffima:dum maxío confenefcit in patre.Nano; tu folebaf putare ež aligd meaf nugaf:ut oblicere moliar Catullú conterraneum meum: Agnofcif & boc caftrenfe uerbum. Ille enim ut fof: pmutatif prioribuf fyllabif duriufculum fe fecte: q uolebat exiftimari a uernaculif fuif. Simul ut bac mea petu/

lantia fiat : quod proxime non fieri questuf ef:in alia procaci epistola nostra: ut in quedam acta exeam. Scianto omnel: a exequo tecú uiuat Imperium. Triumphalif & Cenforia iuf: excaler Coful ac Tribunicie potestatif particepi: Et quod ul nobiliuf feast : dum illud patri pariter & Equestri ordini prestal Prefectul Pretorii ciul : omntag bec Respub. Et nobil quidem: qualif in Castrensi cotubernio? Nec quică mutaux in te fortune aplitudo in il mili ut prodeffe tantúdem poffefiut uellef. Itaqu cum ceterif in ueneratione tui pateant omnia illa nobif ad colendum te familiariuf audacia fola fup eft. Hác igit tibi imputabil. & in noftra culpa tibi ignofeel. perfricui facié nec tamen profect. Quando alta uta occurrifingenf: Et longiul ettá fubmouel ingenii falcibul. Fulgurat in nullo ung ueriuf dicta uif eloquentie: Tribunitie pote/ Ratif Facundia. Quanto tu ore patrif laudef tonal? Quanto Fratrif amal? Quantuf in Poetica el? O magna foecundital animi. Quéadmodú fratrem quoq immitareril: excogitafti. Sed bec quif poffic intrepiduf eftimare? fubituruf ingenii cui iudicium: plertim lacellitum? Neg.n. fimilif eft conditio publicantiú: se nominatim tibi dicantiú. Tú pollem dicere: quid ilta legil Imperator? Humil: uulgo leripta funt. Agricolarum. Opifica turbe. Denice Rudiorum ociofil. Quid te Iudicem facil? Cum hanc operam condiceré non eraf in boc albo. Maioré ce fciebam: gm ut descensurum buc putarem. Preterea eft quedam publica etiam eruditorum reiectio. Vittur illa &. M. Tuliul extra omné ingenii aleam politul. Et quod miremur: per aduocatú defenditur. Hec dochilimu oim Perfium legere nolo. Lelium Decimu uolo. Quod fi boc Lucilliuf qui primul condidit feili nafum: dicédum fibi putaute. Si Cicero mutuandú: prefertim cum de. Re. Pu. fcriberet: quanto nof caufatiuf ab aliquo Iudice defendimur? Sed becego mili nune patrocinta ademi nuncupatione. Quamplurimum refert: fortiatur aliquif Iudicem: an eligat. Multumer apparatuf interest apud inuitatum bospitem & oblatum. Cum apud Catonem illum ambituf boftem: & repulfif tanquam bonoribuf ineptif gaudente: Hagrantibuf Comituf pecunial deponerent Candidati: boc le facere : pro innocencia quod in rebul bumanif fummum effer: profitebantur. Inde illa nobi/ lif. M. Ciceronil fulpiratio. O te felicem. M. Porti a quo rem improbá petere nemo auder. Cum Tribunof appellarer. L. Scipio Aziaticuf : inter quol erat Gracebul : boc attefrabatur: uel inimico Iudici le probari poste. A deo fummum quilo: caule fue Iudicem facit : quencunce eligit: Vnde prouocatio appellatur. Te quidé in excellissimo bumani generil faltigio policum fúma eloquentia fumma erudicione predicú religiofe

1910

Pliny lived in semiretirement, studying and writing. Upon the accession in 69 CE of Vespasian, with whom Pliny had served in Germany, he returned to Rome and assumed various official positions. Pliny's last assignment was that of commander of the fleet in the Bay of Naples, where he was charged with the suppression of piracy. Learning of an unusual cloud formation—later found to have resulted from an eruption of Mount Vesuvius—Pliny went ashore to ascertain the cause and to reassure the terrified citizens. He was overcome by the fumes resulting from the volcanic activity and died on August 24, 79.

As "a purveyor of information both scientific and nonscientific, Pliny holds a place of exceptional importance in the tradition and diffusion of culture" (DSB).

"The Historia soon became a standard book of reference : abstracts and abridgements appeared by the third century. Bede owned a copy, Alcuin sent the early books to Charlemagne, and Dicuil, the Irish geographer, quotes him in the ninth century. It was the basis of Isidore's Etimologiae and such medieval encyclopaedias as the Speculum Majus of Vincent of Beauvais and the Catholicon of Balbus" (PMM).

Of this rare edition ISTC localises 24 institutional copies including 2 in the United-States (Harvard, Countway Library ; Loyola University, Cudahy Memorial Library).

We could trace no complete copy of this very rare edition on any auction record database over the past 100 years.

A very fine crisp copy with very large margins.

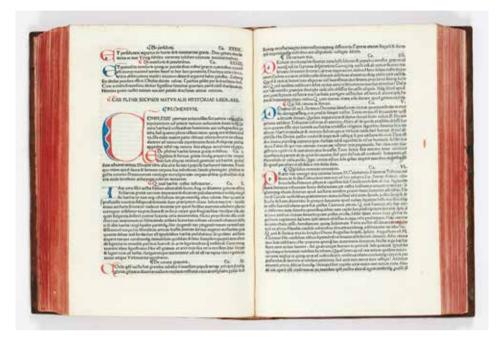
38. PLINY THE ELDER. Historia naturalis. *Venice, Reynaldus de Novimagio, 1483.* Folio (299 x 203 mm) 355 unn.ll. (without the first blank). Collation : aa^{8-1} bbb¹⁰ $a-s^{10}$ s- z^{10} &⁸ c^8 R⁸ A-H⁸ I¹⁰. Initials peinted in blue and red. 18th century calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red edges (some light expert restaurations). AED 145,000

Goff, P-794 ; HC, 13095* ; *Klebs, 786.9* ; *Polain (B), 3200* ; *IGI, 7886* ; *Proctor, 4445* ; *BMC, V, 257-258* ; *CIBN, P-465* ; *see also* : *PMM, 5 (for the 1469 edition)* ; *DSB, XI, 38-40* ; *Garrison-Morton, 89 (for the 1469 edition).*

FINELY PRINTED INCUNABULA EDITION OF PLINY'S WORK ON NATURAL HISTORY.

Remarkably printed, this edition was prepared by the printshop of Reynaldus de Novimagio (Rainald von Nimwegen), a typographer from Nijmegen (Netherlands) who worked in Venice from 1477 to 1496, and whose early work was done in collaboration with Theodorus de Reynsburch. This is the third Venetian edition of the *Historia Naturalis*.

Benefiting from an important manuscript translation and printed for the first time in Venice in 1469, the work of the Roman compiler Pliny (23-79), which remained unfinished, is much more than a natural history: it is a true encyclopaedia of ancient knowledge.



Divided into 37 books, the Historia covers the whole range of knowledge and ideas during the reigns of Nero and Vespasian: mathematics, physics, geography, astronomy, medicine, zoology, anthropology, physiology, philosophy, history, agriculture, mineralogy - not forgetting the arts and letters. The work had an enormous influence throughout late antiquity and the Middle Ages.

"The Historia soon became a standard book of reference : abstracts and abridgements appeared by the third century. Bede owned a copy, Alcuin sent the early books to Charlemagne, and Dicuil, the Irish geographer, quotes him in the ninth century. It was the basis of Isidore's Etimologiae and such medieval encyclopaedias as the Speculum Majus of Vincent of Beauvais and the Catholicon of Balbus" (PMM).

FINE, RUBRICATED COPY WITH THE INITIALS NICELY PAINTED IN RED AND BLUE WITH BROAD MARGINS.

Some occasional 16th century notes in brown ink to corners and margins of first leaves, followed by a signature of the same period at the end : *A. de Luys* (?) - old library marking on top margin of first leaf : *quatre vingt dix* (?).

Very light worming at beginning touching the occasional letter, as well as on inner margin of 3 quires.

39. RAIMONDI, Eugenio. La Caccie delle fiere amate, e disarmate, e degl'animali quadrupedi, volatili, ed acquatici. Opera nuova e curiosa. *Venise, Francesco Locatelli, 1785.* 8vo (195 x 125 mm) 393 pp., 2 un.l. (catalogue). Original publisher's grey boards, flat spine with manuscript spine label. AED 4,000

Schwerdt, II, 124.

Fifth edition of this classic hunting book. It is illustrated with 7 full-page engravings which appear here for the first time. The engravings show ball games (with a hunting scene in the background), hunting dogs, and different hunts (stag, falcon, boar, and birds, the latter with 2 engravings).

Divided into four books, devoted to the history of hunting, deer hunting, bird hunting, and fishing.

A very fine copy, well preserved in its contemporary temporary flexible boards, and entirely untrimmed.



40. RAMUSIO, Giovanni Battista. Primo [-terzo] volume delle navigationi et viaggi. *Venise, Giunta, 1563-1559-1565.* 3 Folio volumes (316 x 215 mm) de 4 unn.l. (title, dedication, notice to the readers, table of contributors), 34, 394 unn.l., 3 double-page woodcut maps for the volume I ; 3 unn.l. (title, notice to the readers, table of contributors), 28, 155 n.l., 1 unn.l.. (printer's mark) for the volume II ; 6 unn.l. (title, introduction), 453 n.l. (foliation errors), 7 plates (views and maps) including 6 à double-pages and one unfolded woodcut plate for the volume III. Contemporary limp vellum, flat spine with manuscript title. AED 250,000

Alden-Landis 563/22 & 565/58; Sabin, 67732; Burden, Mapping of North America, 34 & 35; Borba de Moraes, II, 698-699 (lists each volume individually); JCB, I, ,221-222 (first volume incomplete with only the map of Africa); Adams, R-136.



EXTREMELY RARE COMPLETE COLLECTION OF RAMUSIO'S WORK. THIS IS THE FIRST COMPLETE ACCOUNT OF THE IMPORTANT EXPEDITIONS OF THE 16TH CENTURY, INCLUDING THOSE OF CORTEZ ("RELATIONE D'ALCUNE COSE DELLA NUOVA SPAGNA, & DELLA GRAN CITTÀ DI TEMISTITAN MESSICO"), CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, VASCO DA GAMA, CORONADO, JACQUES CARTIER, LEON THE AFRICAN, CADAMOSTO ETC...

As is often the case, this copy is composed of different editions. Here the first volume is in the third edition, the second volume is in the first edition (not listed by Laden-Landis), and the third volume in the second edition.

The first volume is devoted almost entirely to Africa, with the first edition of the text

of Leo the African; the second to Asia and the third to America.

The third volume is illustrated with seven large woodcut maps by Giacomo Gastaldi. It is particularly noteworthy because these maps are of great importance for North America. The first, "Universale della Parte del Monde Nuovamente Ritrovata", gives the first cartographic indications of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado's journey. The following ones are mainly devoted to Brazil and Canada. There is the first map of Montreal and the first printed map of a settlement in North America entitled "La Terra de Hochelaga nella Nova Francia", the other map is devoted solely to New England and New France, entitled "La Nuova Francia", this is also the first time the name New France is used. The texts include accounts by Pierre Martyr, Oviedo, Cortes, Cabeça de Vaca, Guzman, Ulloa, Coronado, Fray Marcos di Niza, Xerez, Verrazano and Cartier.

Burden (25) note for the map of the new France attributed to Gastaldi and engraved by Matteo Pagano : "This is the first map devoted to New England and New France, the latter name being used here for the first time. It is largely drawn from the cartography of Verazzano, who skirted Cape Cod leaving this area confused. It is curious that it does not show the results of Cartier's second voyage even though he gives details of it within the book. The curious river network appears to be the result of Verrazzano's reference to the Hudson River, Cartier's voyage up the St. Lawrence, and an assumption that the two meet inland. Both appear just as inlets on the Gastaldi map. The Upper Bay of New York can be clearly identified with the region names *Angoulesme* to the east; the coast of Flora to the west is thought to represent the south of Long Island. *Port Real* is Newport Bay and *Port du Refuge* is Narragansett Bay. A number of islands are delineated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the most easily identified being *TERRA NOVA*, or Newfoundland. The map is adorned with scenes depicting natives and Europeans hunting, fishing and socializing".



A complete copy of all the required maps, especially the three inserted in the first volume which are often missing. In this copy the three maps (Africa, Asia, and Indochina) are wood-engraved - other copies are known in which they are engraved on copper (see the note given by Sabin).

"The three volumes form the most highly valued collection of voyages of the sixteenth century. It is composed of accounts of voyages which had already been published, translated from the French, Spanish, and Latin, and also of manuscript accounts which appear here for the first time... All authors are unanimous in their praise of Ramusio's choice published narratives... Based on Brunet's commentaries

French librarians and bookdealers believe that, in order to be absolutely complete, with the maximum text, the collection should be composed of the first volume of the third edition of 1563, the second volume of the 1583 edition, and the third volume of the 1565 edition" (Borba).

A very good copy in its first binding; some leaves slightly browned, small wormholes affecting very slightly the reading at the beginning and end of volumes II and III. Bindings slightly stained and with occasional small tears at foot.

41. REINAUD, Joseph Toussaint. Monumens arabes, persans et turcs, du cabinet de M. le duc de Blacas et d'autres cabinets; considérés et décrits d'après leurs rapports avec les croyances, les moeurs et l'histoire des nations musulmanes. *Paris, Dondey-Dupré, 1828.* 2 volumes 8vo (239 x 215 mm) 3 unn.ll., pp.III to XV, 400 pp. for volume I; 2 unn.ll., 488 pp., 10 engraved plates for volume II. Original printed wrappers, uncut. AED 6,000



FIRST EDITION OF THIS INTERESTING WORK DESCRIPTION THE DUKE BLACAS' COLLECTIONS OF ARABIC ART.

«Cet ouvrage n'est pas seulement fait pour les personnes vouées par état et par goût aux études orientales. Sous un titre trop modeste, il renferme le tableau méthodique et complet de la religion, des mœurs, des usages et de l'histoire des peuples musulmans» (Quérard).

A note on the verso of the half-titles indicates that some copies had been distributed under a different title : «Quelques exemplaires de cet ouvrage ont déjà été distribués sous le titre de Description des Monumens musulmans du Cabinet de M. le Duc de Blacas».

Duke Blacas (1771-1839), friend and protector of Champollion, is one of the founding fathers of the Egyptian section

in the Museum in Paris. In the present work, Reinaud describes the personal collection of antiquities of the rich benefactor.

Very good copy, well preserved in the original printed wrappers, entirely uncut.

42. SACRO BOSCO, Johannes de. Sphaera Mundi cu[m] tribus commentis nuper editis. [Commentaires de] Cicchi Esculani, Francisci Capuani, de Mandfredonia, Jacobi Fabri Stapulensis.

[Followed by :] **PEURBACH, Georg.** Theoricae novae planetarum. [Commentary by] Franciscus Capuanus. *Venice, Simon Bevilaqua, 1499.* Folio (299 x 201 mm) 150 ujnn.ll. Collation : $a-c^6 d^8$; $e-l^6$; $m-o^6$; $p-z\&^6 9^4$. 18^{th} century light brown sheep, spine gilt with raised bands, red edges. AED 145,000

Goff, J-419; BMC, V, 524; Sander, 6666; Essling, 263; CIBN, J-278.

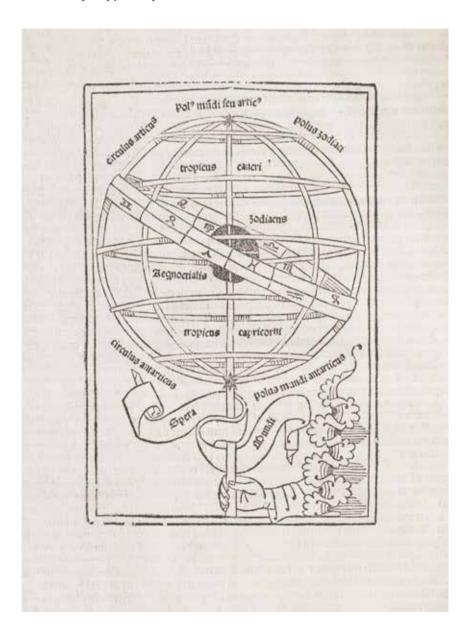
FIRST EDITION WITH ALL THE COMMENTARIES.

a Commen Saturi Ebtapoleufie

The appearance together of the Sacrobosco and Peurbach works illustrates the conscious effort at reshaping traditional astronomy during the 15th century. The Sphaera mundi had been the fundamental astronomic text of the Middle Ages and was usually accompanied by Gerard de Cremona's more detailed Theorica Planetarum. Peurbach's Theoricae novae planetarum, completed in 1454, was written to replace the old text of Gerard which contained manv aberrations and errors. The two texts - Sacrobosco and Peurbach - represented the standard school edition and common text by 1480's and 1490's. It is known that Copernicus read and annotated a copy of this edition while studying at the University of Padua from 1501-1503.

"Sacrobosco's fame rests firmly on his *De sphaera*, a small work based on Ptolemy and his Arabic commentators, published about 1220 and antedating the *De sphaera* of Grosseteste. It was quite generally adopted as the fundamental astronomy text, for often it was so clear that it needed little or no explanation... During the Middle Ages the *De sphaera* enjoyed great renown, and from the middle to the thirteenth century it was taught in all schools of Europe. In the sixteenth century it gained the attention of mathematicians, including Clavius. As late as the seventeenth century it was used as a basic astronomic text... After Manilius' *Astronomica*, *The Sphere* was the first printed book on astronomy (Ferrara 1472)" (DSB, XII, 61-62). The commentators are also notable. Cecco d'Ascoli, professor of astrology and rival of Dante, was burned at the stake in Florence in 1327. Faber Stapulensis was the leading spirit of French Pre-Reformation humanism. Peurbach's treatise is accompanied by the commentary of Francisco Capuano who was one of the most eminent Italian astronomers and mathematicians of his time. This copy has the rare last leaf which is blank except for the printed title to Peurbach's treatise. Some of the diagrams in the Peurbach appear here for the first time.

A fine and crisp copy, well preserved.



43. SIKE, Henricus. Evangelium Infantiae. Vel liber apocryphus de infantia servaoris. Ex manuscripto edidit, ac latina versione & notis illustravit. *Trier, Franciscus Halmam & Guillelmus vande Water, 1697.* 12mo (155 x 95 mm) 11 unn.ll., 161 pp., 3 unn.ll. (index), 93 pp., 1 unn.l. (blank). 18th century marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red edges. AED 15,000

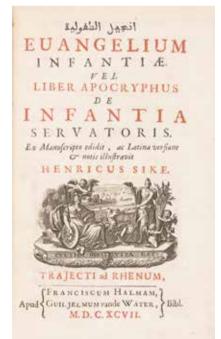
First edition of the apocryphal Arabic Gospel, accompanied by the Latin translation by Henry Sike (1669-1712).

This renowned orientalist from Bremen based his edition on a manuscript previously owned by Jacobus Golius, with extensive notes that include extracts from the Qur'an and other works.

The title, printed in red and black with some Arabic characters, is decorated with a small copperplate vignette. The Arabic text in the body of the book is always placed to the left of the Latin translation.

"Important first edition of the Syriac Infancy Gospel, translated by Henry Sike, Professor of Oriental Languages at Cambridge, in 1697. Also known as the Arabic Infancy Gospel, Evangelium Infantiae concerns the childhood of Jesus. This apocryphal piece, originating from Syriac sources of the 5th and 6th centuries, reveals some amusing claims: a magic diaper that heals people; sweat (of Jesus) that turns into balm, and cures leprosy; and an early encounter for Jesus with Judas Iscariot" (University of Otago, NZ)

Very good copy.



(15) وضعد زاكرا فيد سهولر في فاستنهن adeu Ials av Ilmal estance le اكثر العلام وادة ظهوره اذكم ترون فحما غريبا وعو يدريك الى همن هم فادا رادتميع فاحملوا دعما ومرا ولمانا وانطلقوا اليه والتلغره بها واسعدوا لد وافصرفوا ليلا وتالكم داد عظيرة والان قد ظهر لذا النجم Bas lagai lara al lack gate Magni nominis quidam apod nas fuit, qui in libro quo-

and spannam appart for part of the tors quedam, quou compositi, was demeanter, neo her nemerans: Futureum eft, ut in Paletlina nafetur puer è ceelo oriundus, cui fervier maxima mundi pan; fignaum autern apparitionis ejus hoc etri, quod vilair eftis Rellam peregrinam, que vos co, ubi manet, diriget: cani ergo cum videritis, accepto auro, myrrha & thure profecti illa ipfi otteree, ipfumqueadorate, deinderevertimini, ne vos calanitis gravis occupet. Name autem apparate nobis fiella ; venumes igitus ad profesendam illad, quod mbis preseptime eft. Que ex libello aliquo Zorosafter fallo adferipto, D que **44. SILVESTRE DE SACY, Antoine-Isaac.** Grammaire arabe à l'usage des élèves de l'Ecole spéciale des langues orientales vivantes. *Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1831.* 2 volumes, 8vo (231 x 147 mm) XX, 608 pp., 8 engraved plates and 11 tables for volume I; XII, 697 pp., et 2 tables for volume II. Publisher's blue boards, printed spine lables. AED 6,000

Not in Blackmer or Atabey (neither first, nor second edition).



Second edition of this very important Arabic grammar.

Antoine-Isaac Silvestre de Sacy (1758-1838), a French linguist and orientalist, discovered at an early age his preference for oriental languages. He was the first Frenchman to attempt to read the Rosetta stone and eventually made some progress in identifying proper names in the demotic inscriptions. From 1807 to 1809 he was the teacher of Jean-François Champollion, but their relationship would not endure for long as their political credos were opposed - Champollion being sympathetic for Napoleon while Silvestre de Sacy was a Royalist.

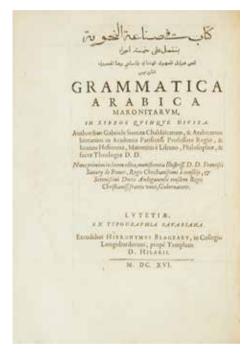
This second, enlarged edition, contains for the first time the *Traité de la prosodie et de la métrique des Arabes*.

Some occasional foxing, else fine.

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The dedication copy printed on large paper Bound for Jacques Auguste de Thou

45. SIONITA, Gabriel. Grammatica arabica Maronitarum in libros quinque divisa, authoribus Gabriele Sionita... et Johanne Hesronita. *Paris, ex typographia Savariana, excudebat Hieronymus Blageart, 1616.* 4to (279 x 199 mm) 4 unn.ll., 48 pp. Contemporary green morocco, gilt decor « à la Du Seuil » around sides, gilt arms of J.A. de Thou in the center, gilt edges. AED 245,000



FIRST AND ONLY EDITION OF THIS RARE ARABIC GRAMMAR PRINTED IN THE FIRST FRENCH ORIENTAL PRINTING SHOP. THE MAGNIFICENT DEDICATION COPY, RULED, PRINTED ON LARGE PAPER AND BOUND IN CONTEMPORARY GREEN MOROCCO FOR JACQUES-AUGUSTE DE THOU, WITH HIS ARMS AND HIS SECOND WIFE GASPARDE DE LA CHASTRE.

Gabriel Sionita (1577, Edhen-Lebanon-1648, Paris) was a learned Maronite, famous for his role in the publication of the 1645 Parisian polyglot edition of the Bible.

Although Sionita came to Rome at the age of seven, he always considered Arabic as his mother tongue. In Rome, he learnt Latin and Syriac, and acquired a slight

knowledge of Hebrew. He studied theology, but only went into the priesthood later, in Paris, aged 45.

In 1607, Savary de Brèves, one of the most important French orientalists of the 17th century, became French ambassador in Rome. He married Anne de Thou, the famous historian and bibliophile's niece in the same year. While in Rome, Savary had created to his own expenses, sets of Arabic, Syriac and Persian type fonts.

When Savary was recalled from Rome, he asked the Maronites scholars Gabiel Sionita and Victor Sciliac to come to Paris with him in order to assist in the publication of the polyglot under the auspices of Jacques Auguste de Thou, the royal librarian, and his friend Cardinal Duperron._

Thanks to the oriental type fonts he had realized in Rome, Savary established the first Oriental printing shop in France, the *Typographia Savariana*.

Both de Thou and Duperron died within four years, and serious financial difficulties arose. That is why only this first part, containing the rules for reading, of the *Grammatica Arabica* was published, although a much larger work was supposed to be published.

In 1619, the assembly of the French clergy granted 8,000 livres to support the undertaking of the Polyglot Bible; but through some malversation of funds, this money was never actually paid; at least, such is the accusation brought by Gabriel in his preface to the *Syriac Psalter*, which he published. The Maronites seem to have become involved in pecuniary embarrassments, which led to feuds with the leaders of the undertaking. In 1619, however, by royal diploma, Gabriel's stipend had been raised to 1,200 livres. The following year he received a doctorate, and two years later, the priesthood.

In 1626, as Gabriel held no classes owing to the lack of students, his stipend was curtailed. After some time, however, he was paid on the original offer; and in 1629, his salary was increased to 2,000 livres. In 1630, he recommenced work on the polyglot. He did not apply himself fully to the work and was even accused of carelessness in the work. He again found himself in difficulties.

In the quarrel which ensued, Richelieu supported the editor, Guy Michel Le Jay, against the Maronites. As it was feared that Sionita might leave the country, the cardinal had him imprisoned in Vincennes in 1640. He was released after three months, when he had signed an undertaking and given sureties that he would prepare the texts for the polyglot. He completed his great task some time before his death, at the age of 71.

Gabriel's work in the polyglot included revising and correcting almost all of the Syriac and Arabic texts. He translated the Arabic and Syriac texts into Latin, with the exceptions of the Book of Ruth. Together with John Hesronita and Victor Sciala, he also published a Latin translation of the Arabic Psalter in 1614.

Provenance : Jacques-Auguste de Thou (de Thou-La Châtre, OHR 217 fer 7)
de Bure (Catalogue 1836, lot 869) – Amboise Firmin-Didot (ex-libris, sale 1881, lot 127).



One of the earliest and most important scientific treatises on historical geography The first dated edition of the first printed Geography Highly important for its early description of Arabia and its tribes

46. STRABO. De Situ Orbis *Venice, Vindelinus de Spira, 1472.* Royal folio (401 x 280 mm). Roman and some Greek type. 51 lines. 218 leaves (of 219, final blank not present; 4 leaves and corners of last 4 leaves repaired; 2 leaves stained in margins). Contemporary, probably original binding of wooden boards with blind-stamped leather back, two clasps. AED 1,000,000

BMC V,161; Goff S-794; HC 15087*; Pr 4042.

FIRST VENETIAN EDITION OF STRABO'S *GEOGRAPHY*, THE FIRST UNIFIED TREATISE OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE PRINTED BY THE VENETIAN PROTO-TYPOGRAPHER VINDELINO DE SPIRA.

Second edition based on the first Latin edition by Sweynheym and Pannartz, published in 1469. The text was translated from Greek into Latin by Guarinus Veronensis and Gregorius Tiphernas.

Strabo's only surviving work, the *Geography* constituted the first attempt at a unified treatise of geographical knowledge. The work surveys the topography, history, and political characteristics of the principal regions of the Roman world. In bringing up to date the work of the first systematic geographer, Erastothenes (3rd century B.C.), whose writings are now lost, Strabo relied on other Greek sources but paid scant attention to recent Roman records. His treatise brought together philosophy, political theory, geology, mathematics, and history. Following Erastothenes, he presented the world as a single ocean-girt landmass on the northern half of a sphere, immobile within a revolving universe. He "devoted much attention to the forces that had formed the oikoumene [inhabited land]... Strabo suggested that some islands were torn from the mainland by earthquakes, while others (including Sicily) were thrown up by volcanic action. He gave examples of both local and widespread land subsidence and alluded to the uprising of seabeds with consequent flooding; he further described the silting of rivers that form alluvial plains and deltas" (*DSB*).

De situ orbis describes the inhabited world as Strabo knew it—the lands that are known today as Europe, the Near East, the Middle East, Turkey, the Caucasus, India, and North Africa. His descriptions of the Mediterranean regions, Asia Minor and Egypt are excellent, while those of Gaul, Britain and Greece are weaker.

« These are: the whole of Arabia Felix (which is bounded by the whole extent of the Arabian Gulf and by the Persian Gulf), and all the country occupied by the Tent-Dwellers and camel-herds and by the Sheikh-governed tribes (which reaches to the Euphrates and Syria). The soil is sandy and barren, producing a few palm-trees and a thorny tree and the tamarisk, and affording water by digging. Then come the peoples who live on the other side of the Arabian Gulf and as far as

ferinturam mutat. Si lonios Arabafq. Sed uerifimilius feribit Poffidonius paululum immutis: Sidonios atq: Erembos: quod poeta fie núc arabes uocauerit: quédamodum ab alus fuo tempore uocabantur. Dicit etiam has tres nationes continentur inter fe po fitas: quadam iuicem cognationem oftendere ex co o proximis nominibus appelletur barmenios feilicet Atabes:& erembos:& queadmodum exiftimandum eft unam gentem in tres effe diuifam:pro climatum diuerfitatibus:que femp magis magifq immu tinturilie & nominibus plutibus uti pro uno:nec funt audiendi: qui erenos feribunt. Id enim maxime ethiopibus concenit. Poeta etiam eos Arimos uocat quos poffidonius dicit elle accipiendos: non in loco ullo Syrig: uel cilicig: uel alius terre: led fyriam ipfam Nam arimei funtiqui in ea habitant & fortalle greci eos arimeos:uel arimos uocabāt. Nominum enim mutationes permulte funt:prefertim barbarorum: queadmodu Da riacem Darium. Pharzirim uero iplam paroelatim: Arargatam Athara: quam ctefias derceto uocauit. Arabum opulentie teffis eff Alexander: qui eam(ut fama eff)regiam efficere conflituerat: polta ex india rediiflet: sed omnia eius confilia morte sunt euerfa Atas unum ex iis: que ille moliebatur: erar fi fponte fuiffet receptus: fi minus:bellum expectatent. Nam cum eos uideret nec prius: nec posterius legatos milificat in fuper rioribus dictum eft:fe ad bellum comparabat.

popping at Lann

Ecimufleptimus totam çgyptum atqı libyeum continet.

Voniam in Arabia Peragranda finus eos complexi fumus:qui eam firingunt: ac peninfulam faciunt:perficum feilicet atqi Arabicu: Cum boc etiam çgypti pars quçdam luftrata eft: & çtbiopiş troglodytica feilicet & fequentia ufqi ad extrema terrç: quç cinnamomum fert:nunc reliqua iis gentibus continua: explicăda funt:quç circa nilum iacent. Poft bçe libyā: quç totius geographiç teliqua eft percurremus. fed prius Eratofthenis fententiç expo-

nende funt. Is enim dicit. nilum ab Arabico finu occidentem uerfus diffare. viiii millib? fradiorum eump circa boftia fimilem effenam littere refupine iacenti-fluens enim ut ille inquit a meroetad feptentrionem per duo millia fere & feptingenta Itadia: rurfum convertitur ad meridiem & byemalem occafum: per tria millia fere & feptingenta fta dia & quali contra mercem affurgens & mult? in libram egreffus: & flexum alium ad leptentrionem efficiens:per quinq millia & ccc. stadia defertur in magnum cataracté: paululum ad auroram conuerlus: per mille uero &.cc. in minorem cataractem: qui eff Syong proximus per.v.millia &.ccc.in mare. Influent in eum duo flumina e lacubus q/ buldam ab oriente delata: & meroem ingentem infulam conplectuntur: quorum altere dicitur Alfaborasiad orientale latus fluens. Alterum Alfapus quod nonnulli alfofabã uocant Aftapum uero effe alium dicunt : qui e lacubus quibuldam a meridie fluat: ater bune fere rect im nili corpus efficere: led ab effiuis hymbribus augeri. Supra Affabore & nili concurlum Itadiis leptingentis Mercem urbem effe: codem nomine quo infulã Item fupra meroem aliam infulam quam egyption exules habent: qui a Plammiticho defeuerunt: ii febrite id eft aduene nominantur & reginam habent: que regi meroes parer. Que uero intra mercem funt: fecus nilum ex utraq eius parte rubrum uerfus. Megabari & Blemmies habitant egyptiis finitimi: & ethiopibus parentes: lecus mare autem Troglodyte: quorum qui meroe proximi funt x.xi.ue dieru itinere a nilo diffat A finiltra nero curfus Nili babitant Nube magna libye gens: a meroe incipientes ulqu ad nili flexus nequaq ethiopibus parentes: fed per fefe in multa regna dilpertiti:egyp

ti pars: que fecus mare est ab ore pelufiaco ad Canopicum est stadia tria millia &.ccc. acqu bec funt que ab Eratost bene dicuntur. Sed ulterius dicendum est: & primo que ad geoptum pertinent: ut a notioribus ad sequentia procedamus. Nilus enim queda huio regiona & sequenti: & estiopie que supra est: comunia effecit cas irrigans dum crefcit:

Phins fin-

Alexies .

Napahara Blemanta Troffestati Vilite the Nile, namely, the Ethiopians and the Arabs, and the Egyptians who live next to them, and the Syrians, and the Cilicians (including the so-called "Trachiotae"), and finally the Pamphylians.»

The Middle East in 25 B.C., According To Strabo:

"A Roman flotilla converged on the island of Elephantine in the spring of the year 25 B.C. The rowers pulled in their oars as the prows of their galleys nosed up onto the beach. A landing party of legionaries swarmed over the side with drawn swords, waded ashore and secured a beachhead. When the rest of the legion landed, a fortified camp was quickly set up facing Syene (modern Aswan) on the east bank of the Nile. The Prefect of the Egyptian Province of the Roman Empire stepped gingerly along an improvised gangplank held in place by two files of his sailors. He was Aelius Gallus, a rising figure of the Imperial administration, and he had come by water all the way from Lower Egypt. His purpose, by order of the Emperor Augustus, was to locate the site of a permanent legionary encampment that would block the path of invading armies from the upper reaches of the Nile.

Since he intended to push on into lands unfamiliar to the Romans, the Prefect had brought with him a professional geographer to map the topography of the border area—the illustrious Strabo, Greek scientist and author of one of the world's great books. Even today, Strabo's Geography remains an important source of information about the Middle East of his time.

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Strabo proved his value to Aelius Gallus almost immediately. One feature of Elephantine was a deep well with mysterious, graduated markings up and down its interior. Later а group of Roman commanders escorted the Prefect to the well, which he examined silently for a few minutes. Then, obviously puzzled, he turned to his Greek friend and asked what it could mean. "Aelius Gallus," replied Strabo, "this is a device to indicate the highest, lowest and mean levels of the Nile. The river and the well communicate underground; hence they rise and fall together. By consulting this Nilometer, the people around Elephantine know when to irrigate and when to plant."

Such specialized knowledge was common to Strabo. Born in Pontus (modern Turkey), educated in the Greek and Roman schools, he inherited enough wealth to permit him to indulge his consuming pastime, hobby and vocation-travel. His connections helped. He knew influential politicians and administrators like Aelius Gallus. whom he calls "my friend and companion." He may have been introduced to the Emperor Augustus. Some scholars believe that he wrote his Geography for Queen Pythodoris of Pontus.

Strabo's audience explains his marked difference from Herodotus, the famous Greek historian of the fifth century



B.C. Where Herodotus writes for himself primarily, and looks for the anecdotal material that interests him, Strabo invariably has the viewpoint of his aristocratic readers in mind. His work has been interpreted as a handbook for rulers and diplomats, a manual from which they might learn about people and places elsewhere in the known world.

There are many dramatic highspots in the 17 volumes of the Geography. One is Strabo's description of Elephantine, Syene and the upper Nile. Even better is his account of what happened to Aelius Gallus after the Prefect was suddenly recalled to Alexandria and given the task of conquering Arabia Felix. Strabo wrote classical pages about the disastrous march of the Romans southward across Arabia.

His most arresting sentence touches the motives that enticed the Romans across the Red Sea to their doom. Aelius Gallus was, by order of the Emperor Augustus, in quest of the wealth of Arabia Felix—the spices and gems and precious metals of the lush kingdom at the southern end of the Arabian Peninsula. What kind of reception he would receive, the Prefect did not know when he set out, so he came prepared for anything. "He intended," says Strabo, "to make opulent friends, or to conquer opulent enemies."

Aelius Gallus did neither. His Greek friend, anxious to absolve him of the blame, attributes the fiasco to the treachery of a guide, "who exposed the Romans to danger by leading them where there was no road, or where the road was impracticable for

an army, or where they were compelled to make long detours over terrain destitute of food or water."

That, according to Strabo, was how the desert defeated Aelius Gallus. That was why he eventually returned to Egypt bedraggled and empty-handed. Strabo, incidentally, makes it perfectly clear that the famous Roman Prefect retreated, not from Marib, the capital city and site of the legendary dam, but from a lesser place named Marsiaba.

Added to the story of the military failure is a description of Arabia Felix that shows its fame to have been no myth. The land abounds in "cassia, cinnamon and nard." The houses are "sumptuous and of stone." The people usually take their meals in groups "entertained by musicians." The rulers are "servants of the people who are required to render frequent reports on their administration."

Strabo is obviously regretful not only that his Roman friend failed so catastrophically, but also that so splendid a province was not added to the Roman Empire.

When Aelius Gallus left Egypt for Rome, Strabo left for Syria. He traveled as far as the Cilician Mountains in the north, observing lands and cities, peoples and customs, and then to Tyre. There his interest was stirred at the spectacle of an island "joined to the continent by a mound of earth that Alexander raised when he was besieging the city." To the ancients, Tyre meant "Tyrian purple." Strabo paused to examine "the shellfish from which the dye is procured," and the factories that turned out "the fabrics that we all know with their brilliant purple hue."

No ancient traveler, if he could avoid it, would leave the Middle East without a tour of the Land of the Two Rivers. Strabo took passage on a coach headed east toward the river Euphrates.

He rode past the leveled site of Nineveh without being able to place it any more exactly than somewhere in Assyria. Nineveh would remain "lost" for another 1,900 years. Strabo explored Gaugamela, the scene of Alexander's crushing victory over Darius. He stopped for a longer look at Babylon, where "the roadway upon the walls will allow chariots with four horses to pass each other with ease." Saudi Aramco World, February 1963, volume 14, pages 14-16.

An extremely wide-margined copy. Large and small initials supplied in red. Contemporary lemmata in red ink and contemporary annotations in the margins throughout the whole volume.

A splendidly printed example from the first Venetian press, in a contemporary binding (the back cover of which has been replaced by a similar piece of wood at some time in the past.) Sold by H.P. Kraus, his catalogue 173, lot 56.

47. VARTHEMA, Lodovico di. Novum Itinerarium Aethiopiae : Aegipti : utriusque Arabiae : Persidis : Siriae : ac Indiae : intra et extra Gangem. *Milan, Giovanni Angelo Scinzenzeler for Giovanni Giacomo da Legnano and his brothers, 1511.* Small folio (285 x 198 mm) 8 unn.ll. (title, index and dedication), 62 num. ll. 19th century brown morocco by Chambolle-Duru, covers decorated and ruled in blind, spine with raised bands and gilt title, gilt turn-is, gilt edges. AED 1,500,000

Brunet, V, 1095; Cordier, Indosinica, I, col. 100.



FIRST EDITION IN LATIN OF THE EARLIEST DESCRIPTION OF MECCA AND MEDINA MADE BY A NON-MUSLIM EUROPEAN. THE MOST IMPORTANT AND EARLIEST EUROPEAN BOOK TO DESCRIBE ARABIA.

This book was published shortly after the true first edition in Italian in 1510. This Latin translation is given by the Cistersian monch Archangelo Madrignano.

Ludovico di Varthema or Barthema (ca. 1470-1517) was a Bolognese adventurer. Curiously, he is referred to on the title as a patrician and is also called a Milanese patrician, Lancinus Curtius, the author of a long poem in honour of the translator which is found at the end of the dedication.

Varthema had embarked in 1502 for Egypt, he learned fluent Arabic during his stay in Cairo. From Egypt, he sailed to Beirut and then travelled to Tripoli, Aleppo and Damascus, of which he gives a long and interesting description, where he managed to get himself enrolled, under the name of Yunus (Jonah), in the Mamluk garrison.

FROM DAMASCUS, VARTHEMA MADE THE JOURNEY TO MECCA AND MEDINA AS ONE OF THE MAMLUK ESCORTS OF A HAJJ PILGRIM CARAVAN (APRIL—JUNE 1503). HE REACHED THE TOMB OF THE PROPHET, SOMETHING NO 'INFIDEL' HAD EVER DONE BEFORE. He describes the sacred cities of Islam and the chief pilgrim sites and ceremonies with remarkable accuracy, almost all his details being confirmed by later writers.

While in Mecca, Varthema was confronted by a Muslim overseas merchant, who accused him of being a Christian spy. When Varthema protested that he was a Mamluk, the suspicions were allayed. The merchant explained to Varthema that nerves were on edge on account of the activities of the Portuguese, who had recently begun encroaching on the Indian Ocean and attacking Muslim shipping.

Hearing these stories, Varthema conceived of a ruse to get to India. Varthema presented himself as a master cannon founder, seeking to offer his services to the Muslim Sultan of Bijapur ("King of the Deccan"), to cast artillery to fight the Portuguese. Impressed by Varthema's resolution, the overseas Meccan merchant hid Varthema in his home, and the Mamluk escort returned to Syria without him.

With the Meccan merchant's assistance, Ludovico de Varthema embarked an Arab merchant vessel at Jeddah, a city-port around 80 km west to Mecca, destined for India. It sailed down the Red Sea and through the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to Aden. However, upon reaching Aden, he was arrested and imprisoned as a Christian

abunde mitture. Na har infalle meries confermer une José por a manie, sobre made universite reference possibles, dire de en mace pier autorité o conva alição de hecitos a las dopermentaris. El la gii fala, gii fala, interactivata de la convasitação de las de las de las de las manates teolas meses animegicanes. Sono consecuent industre pol fencarás indu-tarias dans de las de la 6. Income to control a contraining qui quadra unite aix not o control not problemer. Co giura sing quiri gloche qua laminatorea transfo quadra ado control to fina allectan. Appallas illico ad region stoces. In size aberes alo sub fina allectan. Appallas illico ad region stoces. In size aberes ado sub income for opposite allegar. Que or protein stocer standars region confederables. deoloalialije ekse ministran oznamen gosipian somezkania me ha manifian osnopia alalija til ozna obakrenio nanifjeri doge dobas di ta omaisnja gada dodo nožene astromatalizinskom oznatijeri doge klasi obrada kate ominiški id Diploma gada a prozegonja in indae idan vijezisti oper klaspimi manega sanavon milini stolas eraze produd ujezisti oper klaspimi nanega sanavon milini stolas eraze produd gaze udio diploma protosno podulani stelona strate indae idan diploma repeliri, gade negelion alderti Byzaretti antisto eraze indae olar diploma repeliri, gade negelion abassi podu a regerimpento obraz atad apoten rozati obi patrimi. Jini diblo izratifanome zerok latila ila sochu i dipermiti e rumaki insumiti i trobas aliquido docome ne deoloalatifig elus m cranamen quodpian ud boribas faperatifig eramels insumnis taudam aliquido deceam rea Rate mescorpi. Operi foprenat notavas impadira elt aufostis culteillori cole bratillorio Bernardini Cavanial holpani. Epi fabi ndi. S.R.E. Car diulis rogunaren facele e ra eta amplificati, que que que para na gi tarata bellineillaria. delé i modí uz mabar. FINIS.

spy. He was accused of being a crew member of some Portuguese ships that had been preying on Arab shipping nearby.

By his own account, Varthema gained his liberty after imprisonment both at Aden and Radaa because of a love affair with one of the sultanas of Yemen. The sultana kept him in her palace at Radaa for a while. Eventually, feigning a malady, Varthema secured the sultana's permission to leave Radaa to seek out a cure with a specialist in Aden. He subsequently took a tour through south-west Arabia (visiting San'a'), before finally returning to Aden again. Then Varthema managed to sailed to India where he arrived in Gujarat. He stayed in India for 2 years traveling all around the country: Ceylon, Bengal, Burma, Malaca, Sumatra, Moluccas, and upon his return to Europe he visited Borneo, Java, and Calicut. He arrived in Lisbon in 1507 after a 5 years voyage.

Varthema's voyage was the origin of at least three Portuguese voyages, that of Abreu, Francisco Serrano and Ferdinand Magellan, who, sailing to the Indies in 1512, reached the Moluccas, which led to the settlement of the Portuguese in these regions.

Well presented in European libraries USTC locates only one single institutional copy in the United States (New York Public Library).

A very fine washed copy, title page slightly toned, with remaining white spots.

48. VESALIUS, Andreas. De Humani Corporis Fabrica Libri septem... *Basel, Ioannes Oporinus, 1543.* Folio (399 x 261 mm) 6 un.ll. including engraved title page, 663 pp. (misnumbered 659) and 18 un.ll. (leaves 313 and 353-354 are on double page). 20th century gilt vellum, bound in style, covers gilt, flat spine.

AED 1,500,000

Garrison-Morton, 375; Cushing, 79-88; Heralds of Science, 122; Printing and the Mind of Man, 71; Horblit, 98; Grolier, Medicine, 18A; Norman, 2137; Heirs of Hippocrates, 281.



FIRST EDITION OF THIS EPOCHAL BOOK. THE FABRICA IS THE HEART OF ANY LIBRARY OF MEDICAL HISTORY (HEIRS OF HIPPOCRATES).

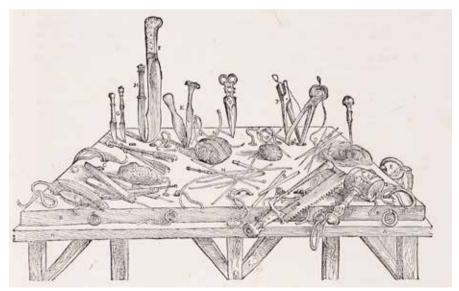
"With De humani corporis fabrica, published when he was only twenty-nine years old, Vesalius revolutionized not only the science of anatomy but how it was taught. Throughout this encyclopedic work on the structure and workings of the human body, Vesalius provided a fuller and more detailed description of human anatomy than any of his predecessors, correcting errors in the traditional anatomical teachings of Galen... The Fabrica also broke new ground in its unprecedented blending of scientific exposition, art and typography. Although earlier anatomical books, such as those

by Berengario da Carpi had contained some notable anatomical illustrations, they had never appeared in such number or been executed in such minute precision as in the Fabrica, and they had usually been introduced rather haphazardly with little or no relationship to the text... The book remains the masterpiece of Johannes Oporinus of Basel, one of the most widely learned and iconoclastic of the so-called 'scholar-printers', whose success with this book apparently caused Vesalius to entrust to Oporinus all of his alter publications... Although the illustrations have traditionally been attributed to an associate of Titian, Jan Stephan von Calcar who drew and possibly engraved the three woodcuts of skeletons in Vesalius first series of anatomical charts, *Tabulae anatomicae sex* (1538), there is no reliable basis for this attribution. Modern scholarship attributes the *Fabrica* woodcuts only to an unknown artist or artists in the school of Titian. Vesalius commissioned the illustrations and supervised their production" (Norman).

"It cannot be emphasized too often that this was an epochal book. The beautiful woodcuts, executed under the supervision of Vesalius by the artists Jan Stephan van Calcar, student of Titian, are famous for their beauty, accuracy and lavishness of detail and number. It was E. Jackschath of Tilsit who pointed out that the background scenes of the 'muscle men' illustrations are, when collected into a continuum, a dioramic replica of the Paduan countryside of the time of Vesalius... This first edition of the *Fabrica* is the heart of any library of medical history" (Heirs of Hippocrates).

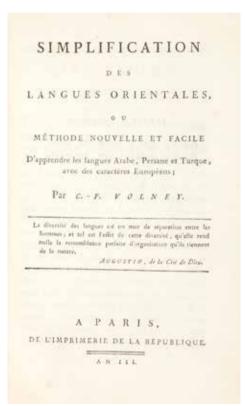
"Vesalius, born in Flanders but of German extraction, was the most commanding figure in European medicine after Galen and before Harvey.... The young Vesalius, with an iconoclastic zeal characteristic of the sixteenth-century, and a forcible style all his own, endeavoured to do all that Galen had done and to do it better. The result was "The Structure of the Human Body", published when he was twenty-nine; a complete anatomical and physiological study of every part of the human body, based on first-hand examination and his five years' experience as public prosector in the medical school at Padua... Galen was not merely improved upon: he was superseded; and the history of anatomy is divided into two periods, pre-Vesalian and post-Vesalian. The *Fabrica*, a handsomely printed folio, is remarkable for its series of magnificent plates, which set new technical standards of anatomical illustration, and indeed of book illustration in general... No other work of the sixteenth century equals it, though many share its spirit of anatomical enquiry. It was translated, reissued, copied and plagiarized over and over again and its illustrations were used or copied in other medical works until the end of the eighteenth century" (PMM).

Sympathetically washed, title with small restoration, portrait restored and with strengthened inner margin, quires 2C-2D, 2L-2M with tears and occasional loss of text with some letters restruck in black ink, last leaf (colophon), restored and with hole in white margin filled in.





49. VOLNEY, Constantin F. de Chassebeuf, comte de. Simplification des langues orientales, ou méthode nouvelle et facile d'apprendre les langues arabe, persane et turque avec des caractères européens. *Paris, imprimerie de la République, An III [1795].* 8vo (192 x 123 mm) 2 unn.ll., (half-title and title), 135 pp., 1 unn.l. (table), 3 letterpress tables (of which one is folding), 1 engraved plate. Contemporary-calfbacked boards, flat spine gilt, green morroco lettering piece. AED 10,000



FIRST EDITION OF THIS IMPORTANT GRAMMAR WHICH WAS NOT DESTINED FOR SCHOOLS BUT WRITTEN FOR TRAVELERS AND MERCHANTS.

Count Volney (1757-1820), philosopher, writer and orientalist, was one of the first French scientists to understand the importance of the study of the Arabic language. A friend of Cabanis, Holbach, Condorcet and Benjamin Franklin, Volney travelled to Egypt in 1782 where he stayed for a good 2 years in order to learn Arabic, before moving on to Syria and Israel.

«...ayant formé le projet de visiter l'Égypte et la Syrie, il comprend que son projet exige une préparation sérieuse et s'initie à l'arabe qu'il étudie pendant deux ans... Mon meilleur instrument, mon plus efficace passeport, fut de parler couramment la langue et

d'agir directement sur les esprits... Le voyageur qui ne peut converser est un sourd et muet' « (Jean Gaulmier, *Volney et la pédagogie de l'arabe*).

This important grammar was not destined for schools but written for "travellers and merchants". Much easier to use than the one written by Sylvestre de Sacy (Paris 1810) its application was simplified by using both written and spoken Arabic.

Fine copy, well preserved.

The first author of maps of the Holy Land associated with the Reformation

50. ZIEGLER, Jacob. Terrae Sanctae, quam Palestinam nominant Syriae, Arabiae, Aegypti & Schondiae doctissima descriptio... Holmiae plane regiae urbis calamitosissima clades ab eodem decripta. Terrae Sanctae altera descriptio. *Strasbourg, Wendelin Rihel, September 1536.* 4to (268 x 188 mm) CXLII num.ll., 14 nn.ll. (index), 2 nn.ll. (errata), 8 double page woodcut maps. Contemporary brown calf, gilt filet on covers, central gilt ornament on covers, spine gilt with raised bands, 17th century spine label (binding skillfully restored). AED 120,000

Alden-Landis 536/22; Sabin 106331; Adams Z-154; Röhricht p.183; VD16 Z-449; Gay 149; Harrisse, Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, n°170 & de Diesbach, Bibliothèque Jean Bonna, le XVIe siècle, 368 (for the 1532 edition).



FIRST EDITION UNDER THIS NEW TITLE WHICH HAD PREVIOSULY BEEN PUBLISHED IN 1532 IN STRASSBURG BY PETRUS OPILONUS, UNDER THE TITLE "SYRIA, AD PTOLOMAICI OPERIS RATIONEM...".

Seven of the maps depict Syria, Phoenicia, Samaria, Judaea, the Marmara region, Egypt and Palestine. The last one is a very important map of Scandinavia showing Finland here for the first time as a separate Peninsula.

"Perhaps the most important and scholarly sixteenth-century for the Holy Land was Jacob Ziegler (born ca. 1470, died in 1549). In 1532 he published his researches into biblical geography in his book Quae intus continentur. This appeared in a second edition in 1536, together

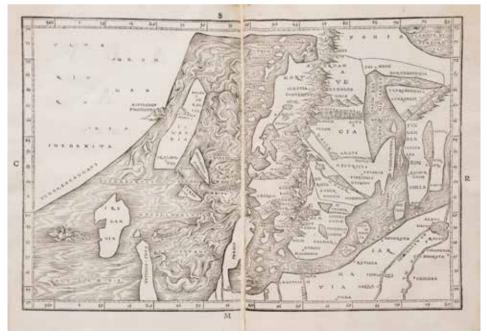
with Terrae Sanctae altera descriptio... which gives biblical references for Ziegler's place-names. Ziegler notes that for his sources he drew on the sacred history from Moses to the Maccabees, from Hieronymus, Strabo, Josephus, Pliny, Ptolemaeus and Antoninus. He also used the accounts of Burchard of Mt Zion, and Bernard von Breidenbach. Ziegler's maps took their form and orientation from Ptolemy's Quarta Asiae Tabula, and were orientated with north at the top. Degrees of latitude were printed on the left and right margins, and of longitude along the top and bottom, of the maps. Ziegler's text gives coordinates for many of the biblical place-names" (On Stone and Scroll : Essays in Honor of Graham Ivor Davies, p. 172).

"The first author of maps of the Holy Land associated with the Reformation was the geographer Jacob Ziegler, a fairly restless personality. His studies began with Celtis in Ingolstadt (from 1491) and Vienna (from 1504). After two decades of wandering, he lived from 1531 in the reformed Strasbourg. In 1532, an anthology of his work appeared with writings on the geography of the

Near East and northern Europe. This work was the only printed part of the great project of Ziegler's life: a never completed "new Ptolemy." The anthology included a series of seven maps showing the Holy Land and its parts. Their mathematical construction was based on Ptolemy, the topography on various classical and biblical sources. Distinctive features are the dogleg shape of the Dead Sea and rhumb lines indicating directions and distances from Palestine to cities in Europe and the Middle East. However, Ziegler broke with the Reformation and lived as a professor of Old Testament theology in Vienna (1541–43) and as a private scholar at the Episcopal court in Passau. Ziegler served as a source for some important wall maps during the next decades. The first was the Amplissima Terrae Sanctae descriptio ad vtrivsqve testamenti intelligentiam by Gerardus Mercator. In this 1537 wall map, the semi-Protestant Mercator accumulated Ziegler's separate maps into one general map, slightly revised based on other sources. The wall map Descriptio Palestinæ nova by Reformed preacher and theology professor Wolfgang Wissenburg of Basel, a pupil of Glareanus, appeared in Strasbourg in 1538. This work assembled the separate maps by Ziegler, probably with the author's knowledge and permission as a personal friend. An innovative element is the inclusion of many roads. Other distinctive features are the adjusted shape of the Dead Sea and the depiction of the Exodus in a broad band of successive camp scenes. The map's dedication to Thomas Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury and promoter of the new religious thinking in England, is an illustrative example of the close links between European reformers" (Peter Meurer, Cartography in the German Lands, 1450-1650, State Contexts and Renaissance Mapping, p. 1218).

This book is also important as being an early impression with an account of the New World, mentioning Cabot's and Peter Martyr's travels in the chapter on Greenland, or *Schondia*.

Provenance : Château Dampierre, collection of the Ducs de Luynes (book-plate). 2008.



Our Events in 2023 :

15th - 17th June BRUSSELS Mont des Arts - Écuries royales de Belgique

21th - 25th September PARIS Salon du Livre Rare - Grand Palais Éphémère

> 11th - 15th October LONDON Frieze Masters- Regent's Park

21th- 26th November PARIS Fine Arts - La Biennale - Grand Palais Éphémère

