

Catalogue 267

*"The Familiar Enchantment  
of the East"*

*PERSIA  
THE LEVANT  
ORIENTALIA*

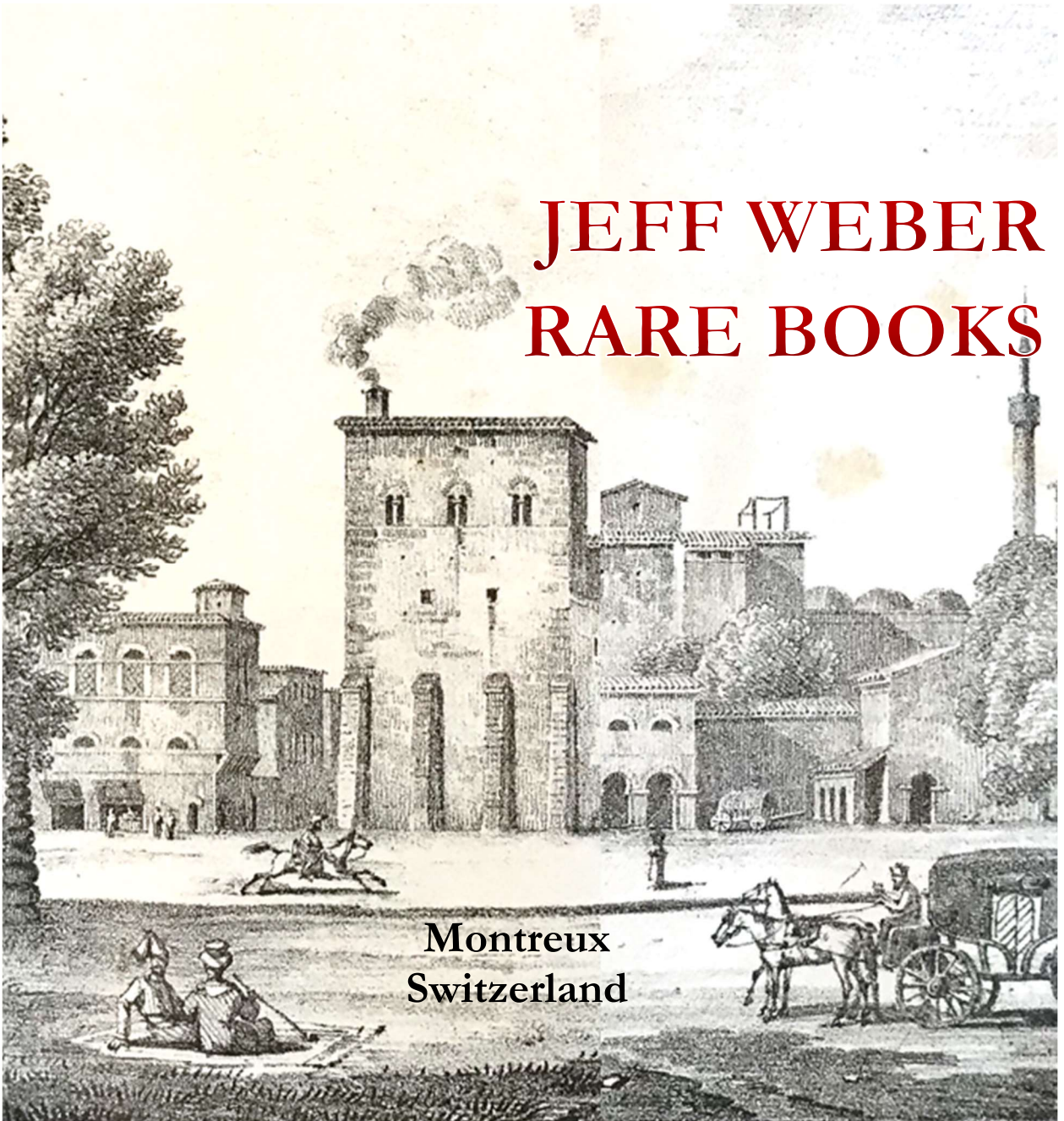
JEFF WEBER  
RARE BOOKS



Catalogue 267

*"The Familiar Enchantment  
of the East"*

**JEFF WEBER  
RARE BOOKS**



Montreux  
Switzerland





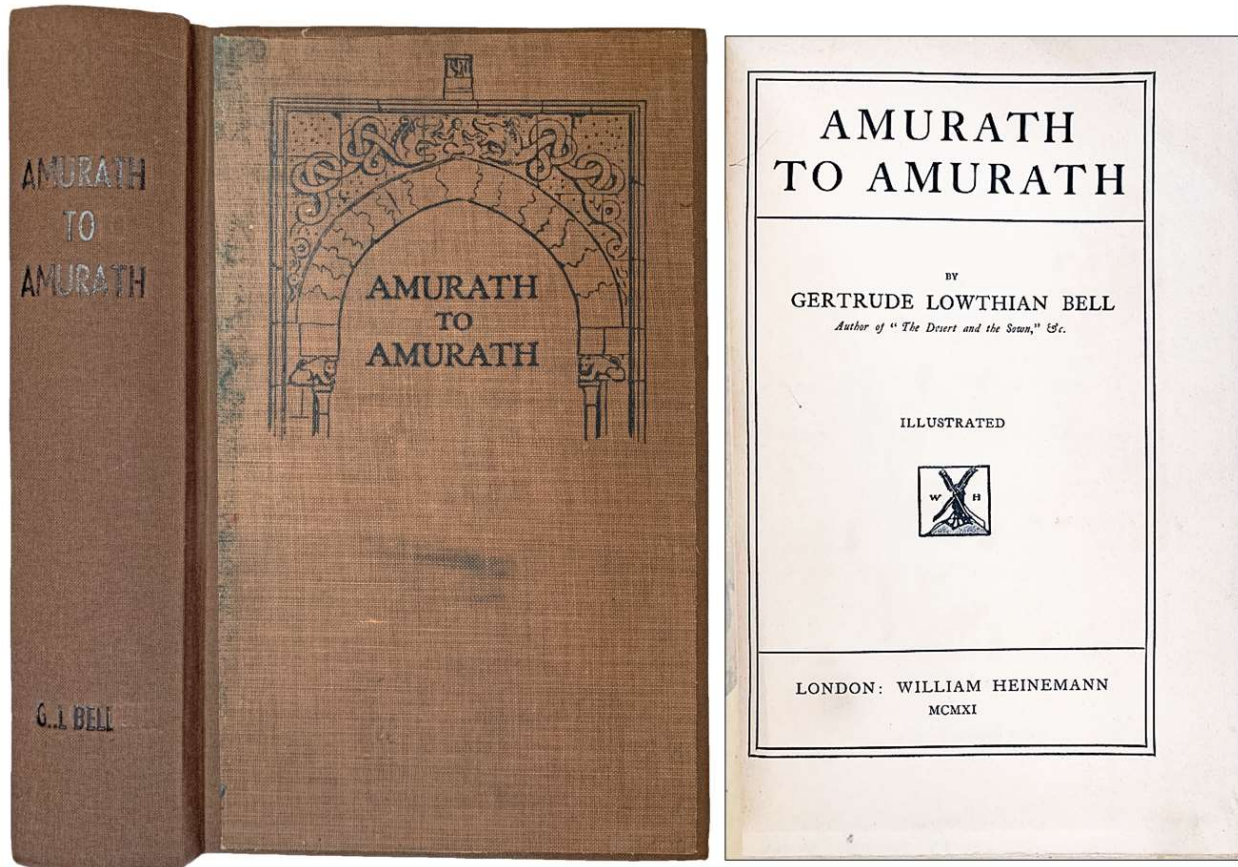
1. **BELL, Gertrude Lowthian** (1868-1926). *Amurath to Amurath*. London: William Heinemann, 1911. ¶ 8vo. xii, [1], 370 pp. Frontispiece with tissue guard, large color folding map "Miss Gertrude Bell's Route from Aleppo to Konia," 232 figures (most on coated plate stock, some are text figs.), index; folding map with cellophane taped repairs closing previous tears, title corner creased. Original mauve-brown, black-stamped, cloth mounted on front & back over modern brown cloth with black title, new endleaves. Small inventory stamp on title verso, minor rubber-stamp with related sticker residue on final leaf (i.e., an ex-library copy with minimal markings). A reasonable copy with its faults, still toward very good. MEE1106

\$ 200

First edition. Gertrude Bell was a pioneering woman engaged in archeological discovery in the regions of the Levant, of Syria, Turkey and modern day Iraq. This is her second book published and contains a detailed account of her investigations in Syria and Turkey.

▪ **TERMS & CONDITIONS FOR PURCHASING:** See rear of catalogue





"This is an exceedingly interesting book of travels, beginning at Aleppo, extending as far as Babylon, and ending at Konia in Asia Minor; and in its eighteen score pages and twelve score pictures the reader will find much to amuse and instruct. All those acquainted with Miss Lowthian Bell's work know it as that of a born traveller, aware, not only of the general interest, but also of the literary, historical, and antiquarian value of things. It is a book which has all the charm of the Orient in it, enhanced by the fact that the Semitic East has been the author's life-study.

"And of the value of the book there is hardly any doubt; it is the work of one going about with the eyes open, intent in finding out all that is possible concerning the people in whom she, in common with her fellow-countryman, is interested..." – T. G. Pinches, [Review], *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*.

☼ DNB. See also: Cohen, Getzel M.; Sharp Joukowsky, Martha (eds.). *Breaking Ground: Pioneering Women Archaeologists*. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 2006. Julia M. Asher-Greve, "Gertrude Bell, 1868-1926," pp. 142+.

JWRB COVER NOTE: "The Familiar Enchantment of the East" – quoted from Bell, *Amurath*, p. 6.

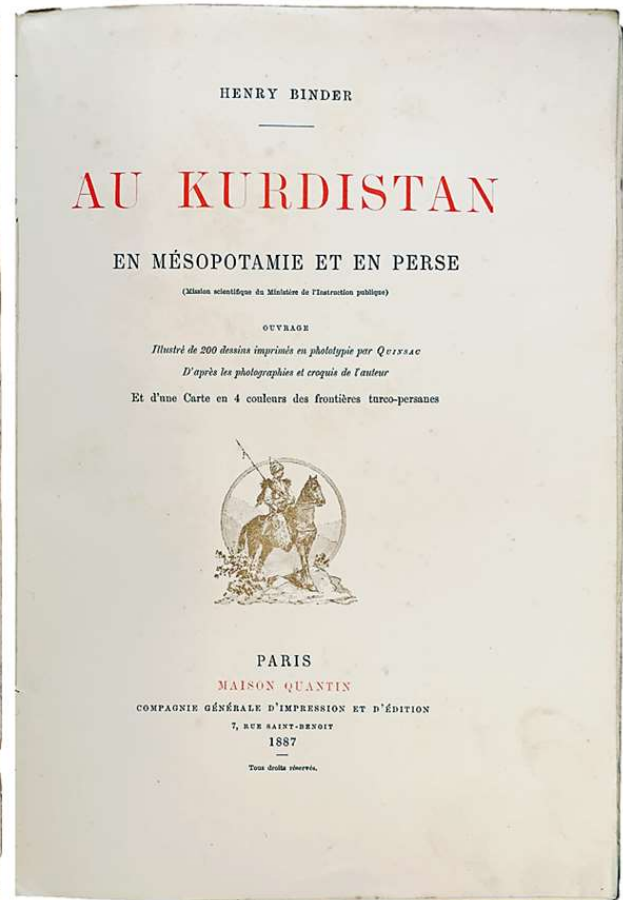
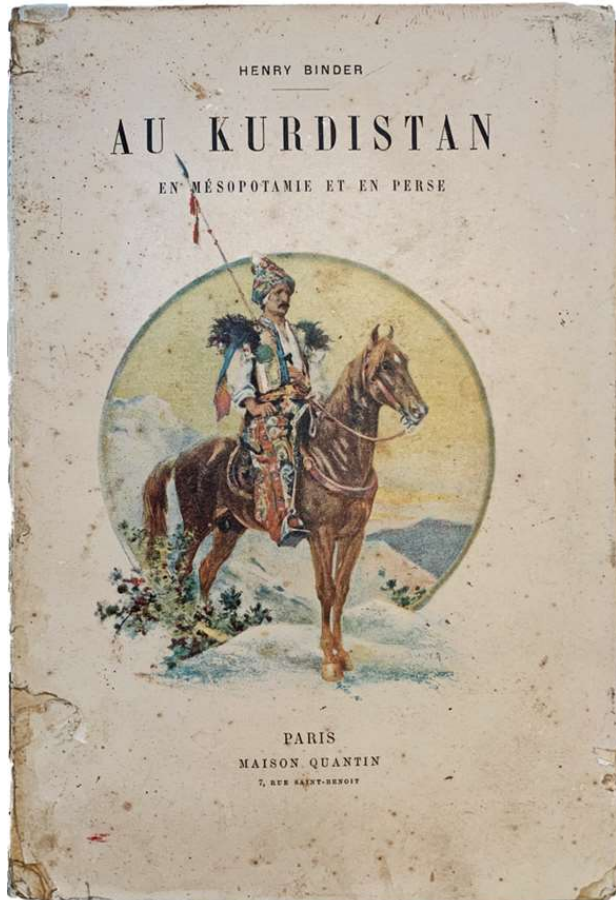




TYPES KURDES.

[2] BINDER



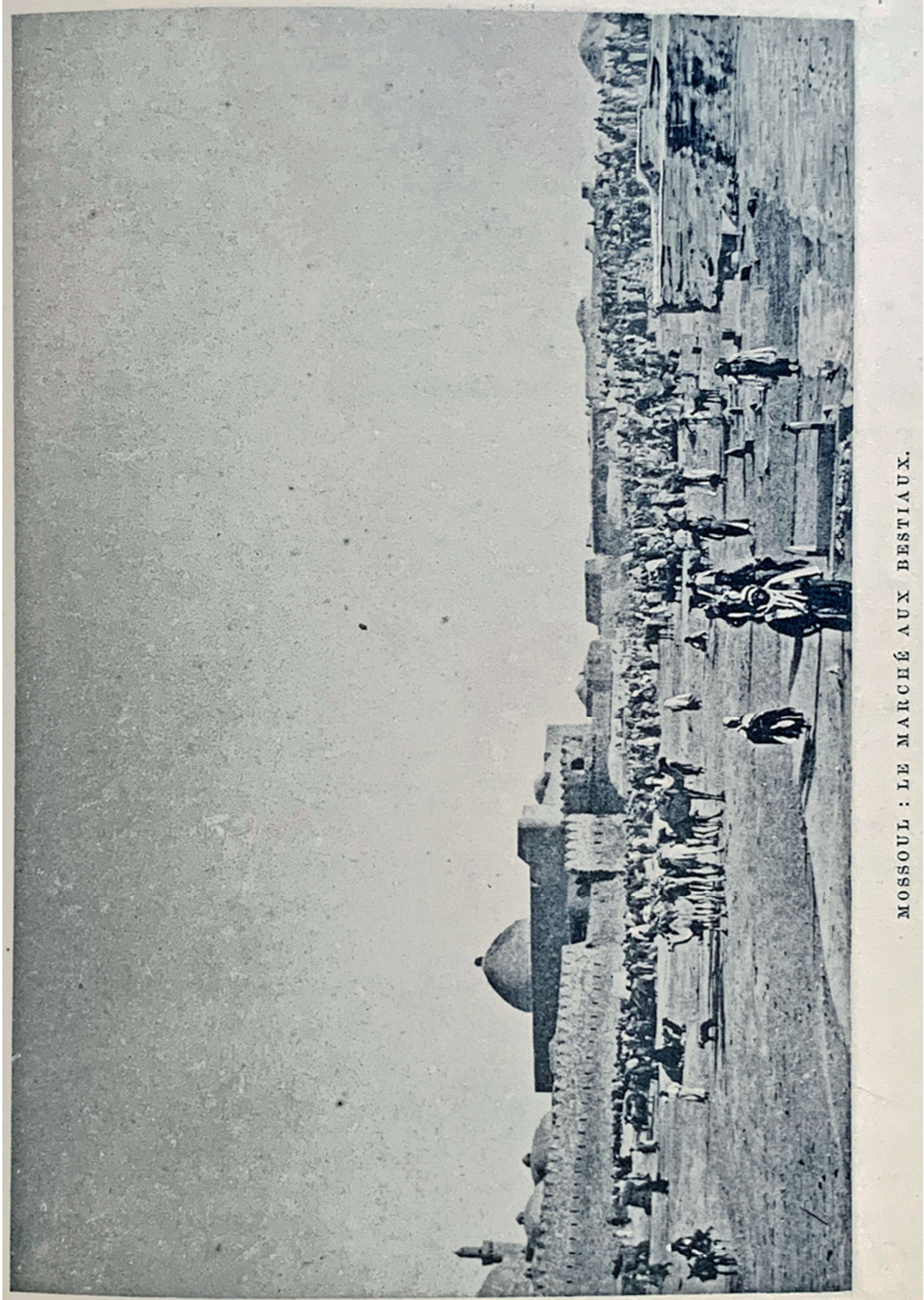


2. **BINDER, Henry** (b.1855). *Au Kurdistan en Mésopotamie et en Perse*. Paris: Maison Quantin, 1887. ¶ Tall 8vo. 453, [1] pp. Map (printed in 4-colors), portrait of the author, 200 phototype drawings by Quinsac after photographs and sketches by the author. Dedicated to Le Général F. Perrier. Large map of Kurdistan laid in. Original printed pictorial wrappers; some light edge wear. Very good. The rare folding map of Kurdistan (often missing) is present with this copy in excellent condition. Scarce.

\$ 750

“The journey of which M. Binder’s beautiful volume is the result, was suggested to him by the following passage in a work of M. Reclus: ‘Actuellement le bassin du Grand-Zab est une des régions de l’Asie antérieure où l’on ne se hasarde de qu’avec prudence, c’est le pays de montagnes où vivent les Kurdes les plus belliqueux, c’est là que se sont réfugiées les tribus nestoriennes, habituées au pillage, pour braver les pachas. Schulz, le premier Européen qui s’y Aventura, fut tué à Djoulamerg avec tous ses compagnons.’





MOSSOUL : LE MARCHÉ AUX BESTIAUX.

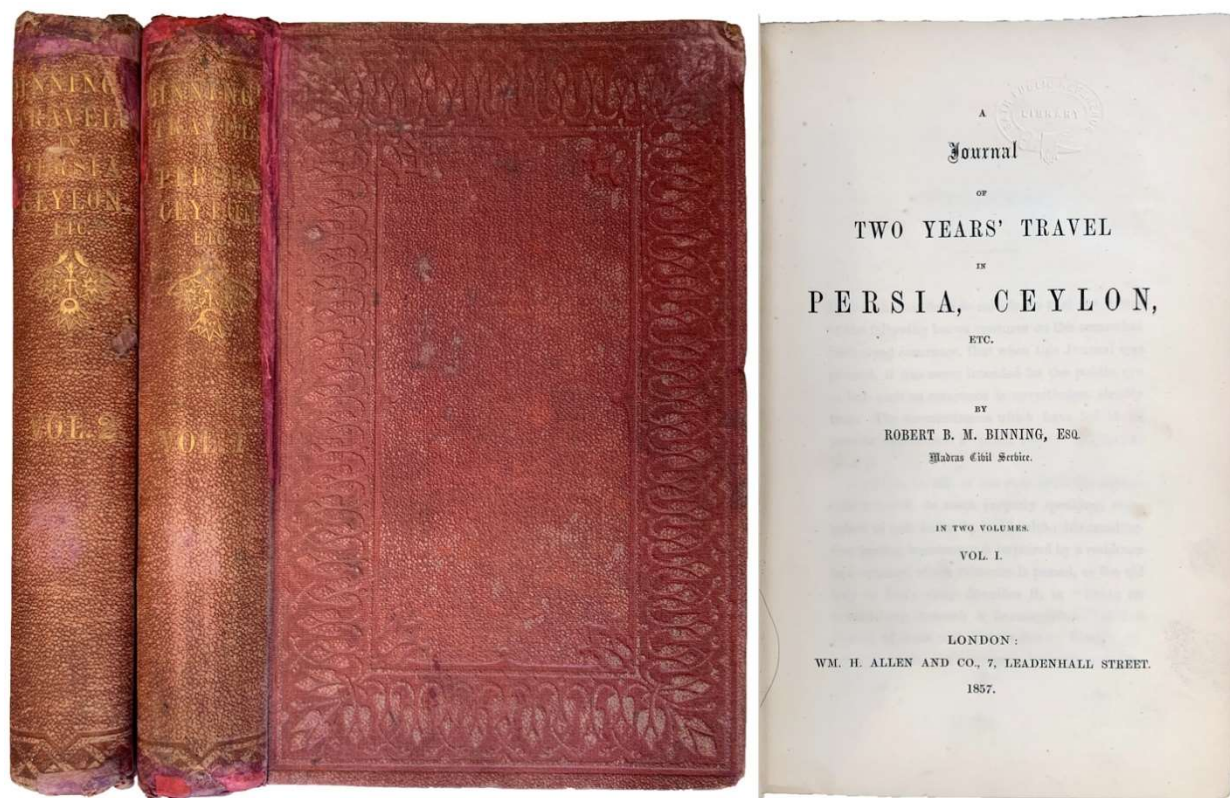


M. Binder, on making known his intention of following in the footsteps of Schulz to the Minister of Public Instruction, was charged with a geographical and archaeological mission, of which he subsequently made a report to the Minister, and the work we have before us is a development of that report. It gives the story of the travelers' adventures, and the results of the notes and observations taken on the road. We have followed with much interest the wanderings, often perilous enough, of M. Binder and his amiable *compagnon de voyage* – wanderings related with microscopic fullness. Fortunately they took with them a good camera, to which is due one of the most valuable features of the volumes, its beautiful phototypes of strange wild places assuredly never before submitted to the camera. The author and his friend had their full share of the usual traveler's troubles – rascally guides, interpreters who could not interpret, and baggage animals whose motto was that of Launcelot Gobbo's conscience – "Budge not." Much of their journeying was across desolate sandy plains and through wild mountain passes. They were often in danger of their lives, sometimes from the very guards provided by the Turkish Government to escort them." [pp. 525-526] – *The Westminster Review*, Volume 129, London, 1888.

The account leaves Tiflis, comes to Moussoul, to Nineveh and neighboring regions, etc. "On one occasion at least the party was in considerable danger from a number of ferocious Arabs, who attacked the *kellek* at night." The first leg of the journey ends at Bagdad, from which the group heads to Persia "thankful to be rid of the annoyances and worries caused them by the Turkish Government." A guide deserted them, but they sojourned on and arrived in Tehran entirely on their own. Their four month journey ends here. "The book is an important contribution to the study of the places and people visited, and the phototypes are simply invaluable."

See: Arash Khazeni, *Tribes and Empire on the Margins of Nineteenth-Century Iran*, University of Washington Press, 2009; Wadie Jwaideh, *The Kurdish National Movement: Its Origins and Developments*, Syracuse University Press, 2006.





*Copy Belonging to Colonel Samuel Barrett Miles*

3. **BINNING, Robert Blair Munro.** *A Journal of Two Years' Travel in Persia, Ceylon, etc.* London: Wm. H. Allen, 1857. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xii, 433, [1]; vii, [1], 437, [1] pp. Half-titles, each volume with errata included (in vol. II this is tipped-in). Original publisher's mauve-reddish embossed cloth, gilt spine titles; rubbed, joints frayed at head of spines with small loss, corners showing, mended with kozo. Blind-stamps to titles and a few leaves, from the library of Colonel Samuel Barrett Miles, with Bath Public Reference Library, presented by Mrs. Miles bequest bookplate. Good +.

\$ 975

First edition. Binning himself wrote that this text was never meant to be written for the public as these were his personal notes, or letters to himself. His health declined therefore he left the region. When Dr. Duncan Forbes, Professor of Oriental Languages in King's College, London, saw the diary, he declared that it should be published. The original letters were rearranged and edited for creating suitable



chapters and paragraphs, thus a book formed. The account starts in Madras, India, describes Buddhism, Galle, Ceylon, Colombo, Kandy, then he enters Persia and spends a great deal of attention to Shiraz. Vol. II opens with Jemsheed's history, Persepolis and its description, Isfahan, Qom, etc., adding a great deal on the people, religion, culture, wine, language, Persian women, cholera epidemic, and much more. The account is rich with detail.

Robert Blair Munro Binning (1814-1891), Member of the Madras Civil Service. "The third son of David Monro of Softlaw (who by deed of entail assumed the surname and arms of Binning), by his second wife Isabella Blair, Binning enjoyed a career as an administrator in the East India Company Service in Madras. He was an enthusiastic linguist in Arabic, Persian and Hindi, in the pursuance of which he collected historic manuscripts and other examples of the use of these languages, and published "A grammar, with a selection of dialogues and familiar phrases, and a short vocabulary in modern Arabic" edited by Fletcher Hayes, in 1849. He travelled in the Cape of Good Hope and in Syria, the Holy Land, Arabia and Egypt in 1845-1847, but had to quit his post for health reasons in 1850. For the next two years he travelled again, in Ceylon and Persia, which he described in his published "*Journal of two years' travel in Persia, Ceylon, etc.*", (2 volumes, London, 1857)."

"Robert Binning assembled a collection of about 140 Oriental manuscripts, which he presented to two Edinburgh institutions in 1877. Of these MSS, one is now among the Library's rarest and most valuable, the exquisitely illustrated MS Or 161, "Al-Asar al-Baqiyah 'an al-Qurun al-Khaliyah" (The chronology of ancient nations and their history) by Abu al-Raihan al-Biruni (AH 707, AD 1307). Another is a portfolio of 29 Indian miniature paintings of which one in particular, which portrays an elephant fight, has become well known. They are listed in "A descriptive catalogue of the Arabic and Persian manuscripts in Edinburgh University Library", by Mohammed Hukuk and others (1925)."

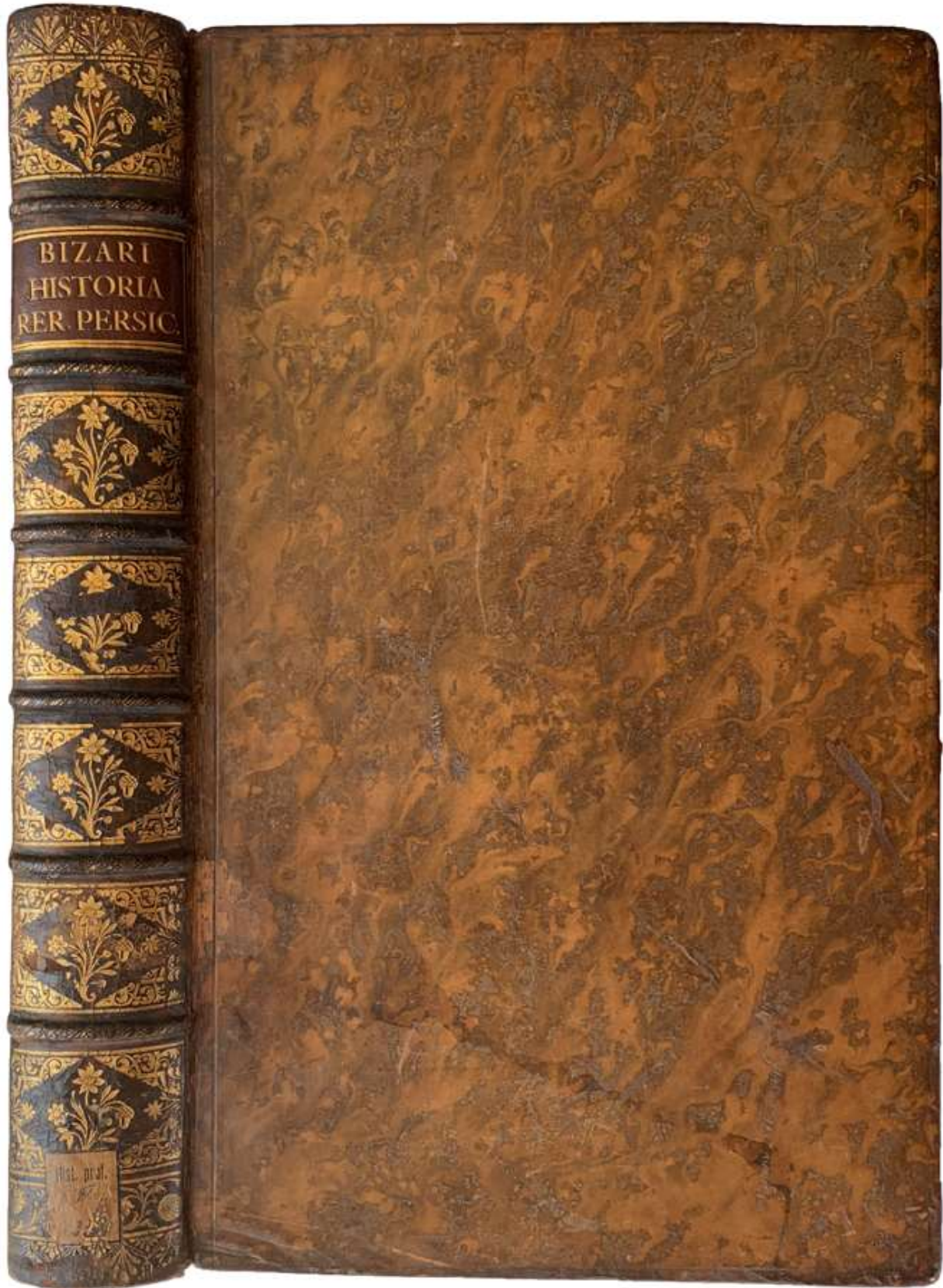
"Binning originally presented part of his collection to New College, Edinburgh where they were catalogued by Robert Bertram Serjeant in "A handlist of Arabic, Persian and Hindustani MSS of New College", Edinburgh (London: 1942). They were transferred to the Main Library, where they rejoined the other part of the collection, after the Library of New College, which had become the Faculty of Divinity in the University

in 1929, became part of Edinburgh University Library in 1962. He bequeathed to New College Library (where they are still held) a selection of language notebooks, the four-volume journal of his 1845-1847 travels in Africa and the Middle East, and a volume of original botanical watercolours of plants in Malacca from his library." – University of Edinburgh, Gallery of Benefactors.

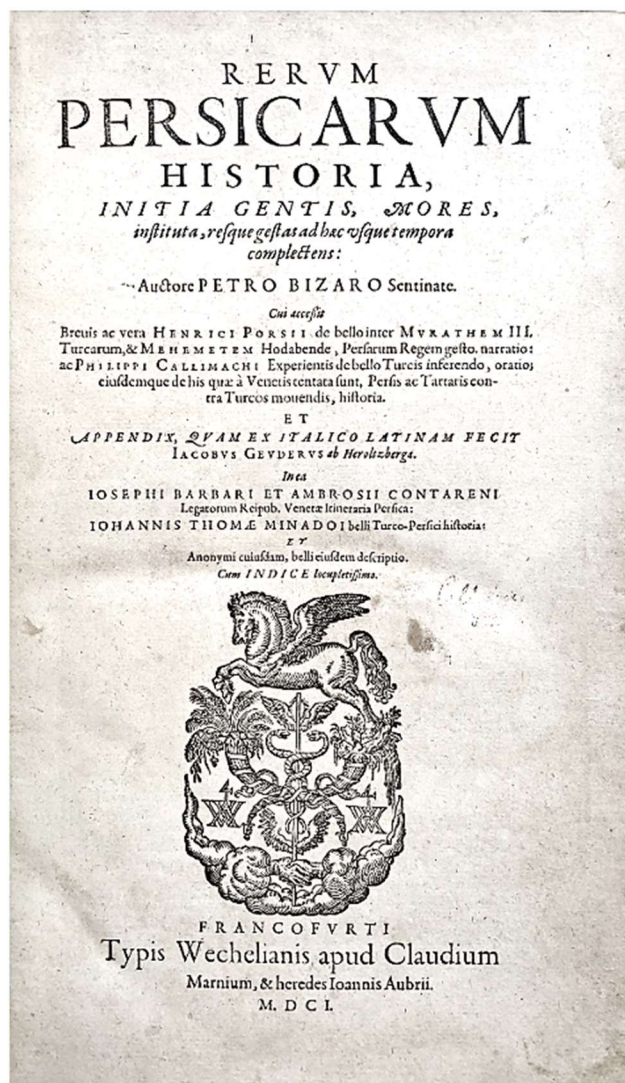
PROVENANCE: Colonel Samuel Barrett Miles (1838-1914), studied at Harrow, he served in the military in India, became Consul-General of Muscat and Baghdad, and became very familiar with Arabic-speaking countries (India, Persia, Arabia, and Mesopotamia), as demonstrated in his posthumously published work, *The Countries and Tribes of the Persian Gulf*, (London, 1919). 2 vols. He took notes during his extensive journeys and then his failing eyesight prevented him from making use of the notes. "His blindness was aggravated by serious internal troubles" and he was therefore unable to make use of them.

Wilson 22; Diba 166.





BIZARI



*Early and Important History of Persia*

4. **BIZARI [BIZZARI], Pietro (1525/30?-1586); Cleasias; Photius; Henricus Porsius, Philippus Challimachus, and Thoma Minadous.** *Rerum Persicarum Historia, Initia Gentis, Mores, instituta, resque gestas ad haec usque tempora complectens... Cui accessit Brevis ac vera Henrici Porsii de bello inter Murathem III. ..Philippi Callimachi Experientis de bello Turcis... Et Appendix... Jacobus Geuderus...In ea Josephii Barbari Et Ambrosii Contareni Legatorum Reipub. Venetae Itineraria Persica: Johannes Thomae Minado I belli Turco-Persici historia...* Frankfurt: Claude Marinus and heirs of Johan Aubry for Typis Wechel, 1601. ¶ Folio.):(4, A-3G<sup>6</sup>, 3H<sup>4</sup>, 3I-3K<sup>6</sup>, 3L<sup>4</sup>.  
 Pagination: [8], 644, [32] pp. Wechel's Pegasus device on title page and verso of

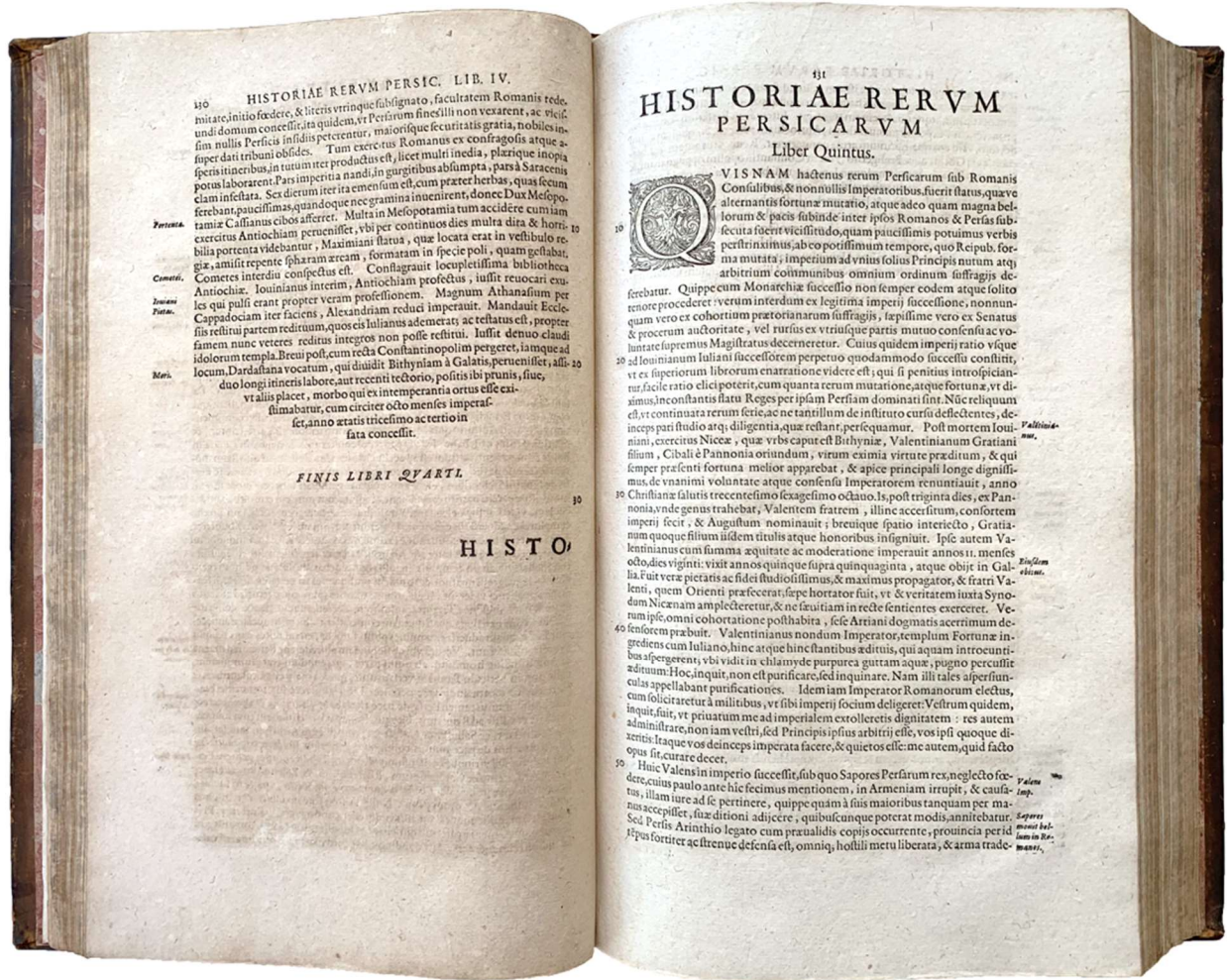


last printed leaf, head-piece, historiated and decorated initials. Contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments with floral and acorn design, raised bands, gilt title on dark red leather label, edges marbled in blue, marbled endpapers; small hole in lower compartment, some light wear, some light paper toning, a very pleasing copy.

\$ 2,250

Second expanded edition. “Pietro Bizzarri [Bizari], (born 1525/30?, died in or after 1586), historian and spy, was probably born in Sassoferrato Castello (Marche), Italy, the son of Antonio Bizzarri, a soldier who died in 1528. He must also have lived in Perugia, hence his common description as Perusinus. He was sent to Venice for an excellent education in classical letters. There in his eighteenth year (1542-3) he was converted to Protestantism, perhaps under the influence of Bernardino Ochino and the writings of Erasmus. Now devoted to evangelical reform, Bizzarri left Italy in the summer of 1545 for Germany, settling first in Nuremberg, and then in Wittenberg, where he sought his spiritual guide, Philip Melancthon, with whom he planned to study. However, Charles V’s victory at Muhlberg (1547) resulted in Bizzarri abandoning Germany, and after stopping briefly at several German universities he eventually crossed the channel to England, where he was resident from 1549... Bizzarri became associated with the court of Mary Stuart, and in the hope of acquiring the patronage of the Scottish queen as well he presented to her a Latin treatise, *De bello et pace*... Bizzarri began his lifelong career as an intelligencer, passing political and diplomatic information to Cecil. Although there is no clear evidence, it is possible that Bizzarri had been [employed] at the Scottish court as an agent, and that it was Cecil who encouraged him to settle in Venice to collect and transmit information at a time when no Venetian ambassador was resident in England... Bizzarri travelled widely in Germany, but by January 1578 he was established in Antwerp, where he frequented the circle of the printer Christopher Plantin... In 1583 appeared his Persian history, *Rerum Persicarum historia*, dedicated to August of Saxony, although two presentation copies were also sent to England: one for the queen and one for Walsingham...” [Oxford *DNB*].

The 1601 edition is an expanded version of the work. It begins with Bizzari’s treatise on the Persian people, their institutions, foreign policy, costumes, etc. It is followed by an excerpt from Photius’ summary of Clesias’ history of Persia (pp. 349-360); Henricus Porsius’ history of the war between Murad III and Mehemetem; an oration to Pope Innocent III by Philippus Callimachus (15th century) on the Turkish war and Venice (pp.371-399; 400-431); and other materials (p. 433+) which take the history of the Persian war to 1588.



In 1601, Barbaro's and Contarini's accounts were included in Pietro Bizzarri's *Rerum Persicarum Historia*, along with accounts by Bonacursius, Jacob Geuder von Heroldsberg, Giovanni Tommaso Minadoi, and Henricus Porsius; which was published in Frankfurt. Barbaro's account was also published in Turkish as "Anadolu'ya ve İran'a seyhat". Barbaro's account provided more information on Persia and its resources than that of Contarini. [See: *The Cambridge history of Iran*, William Bayne Fisher, Peter Jackson, Laurence Lockhart, New York: Cambridge University Press, 1986, p.378]. He showed skill in observing unfamiliar places and reporting on them. Much of Barbaro's information about the Kipchak Khanate, Persia, and Georgia is not found in any other sources. – *Biographie universelle, ancienne et moderne*, J Fr Michaud; Louis Gabriel Michaud, Paris, Michaud, 1811-28, p. 327.



Thomas Herbert, who wrote a history of travels to Persia between 1626-29 knew of Bizari's account from 1583, citing it just once. See his: *A Relation of Some Yeares Travaile, Begunne Anno 1626*. London: Printed by William Stansby, and Jacob Bloome, 1634.

☀ VD17 23:231248Y; BL (German) 17th. c. B1503; Graesse I, 433; Brunet I, 955.

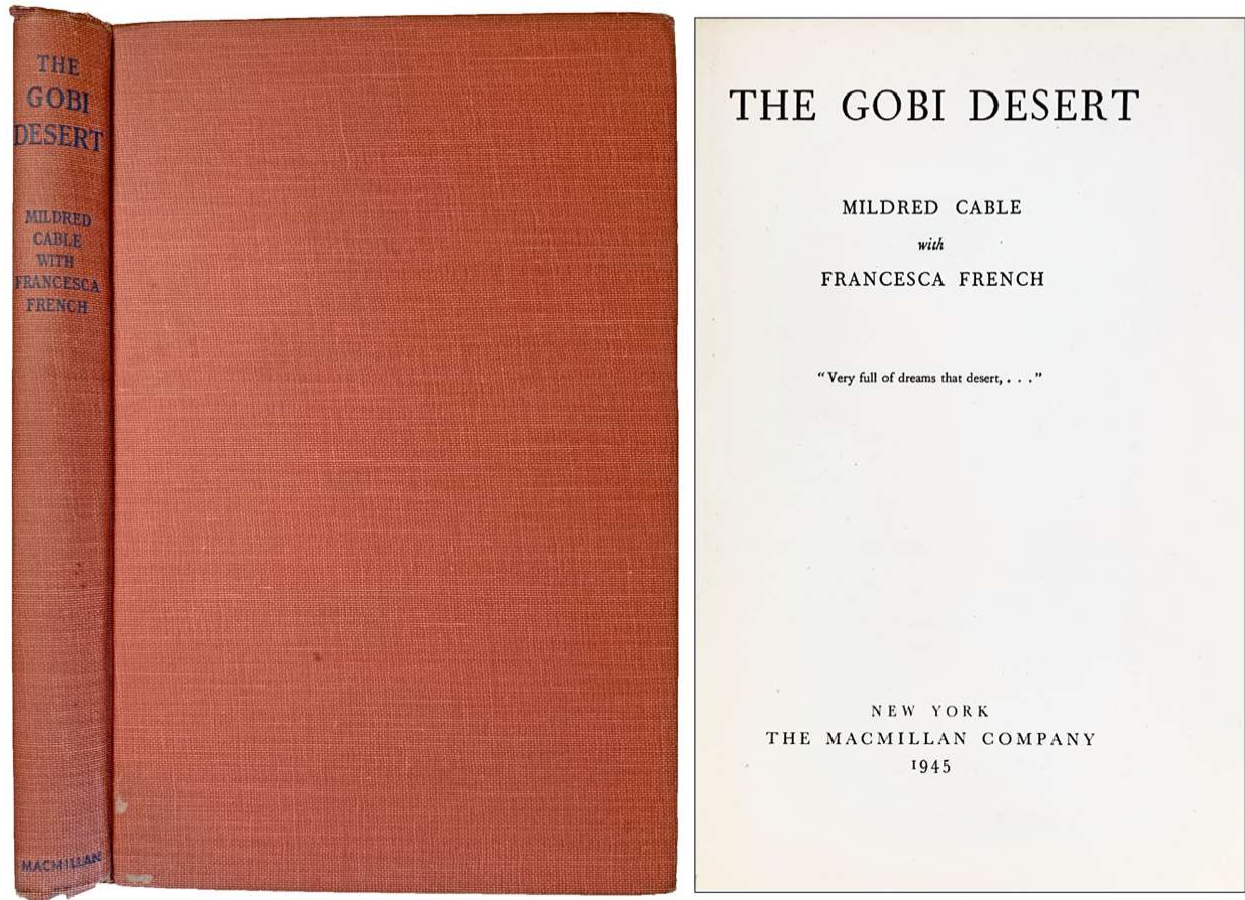


The Lake of the Crescent Moon

5. **CABLE, Alice Mildred** (1878-1952); **Francesca FRENCH** (1871-1960). *The Gobi Desert*. New York: Macmillan, 1945. ¶ 8vo. 303 pp. Color frontis., plates, maps. Original brick-red cloth; a bit of wear to extremities. Good.

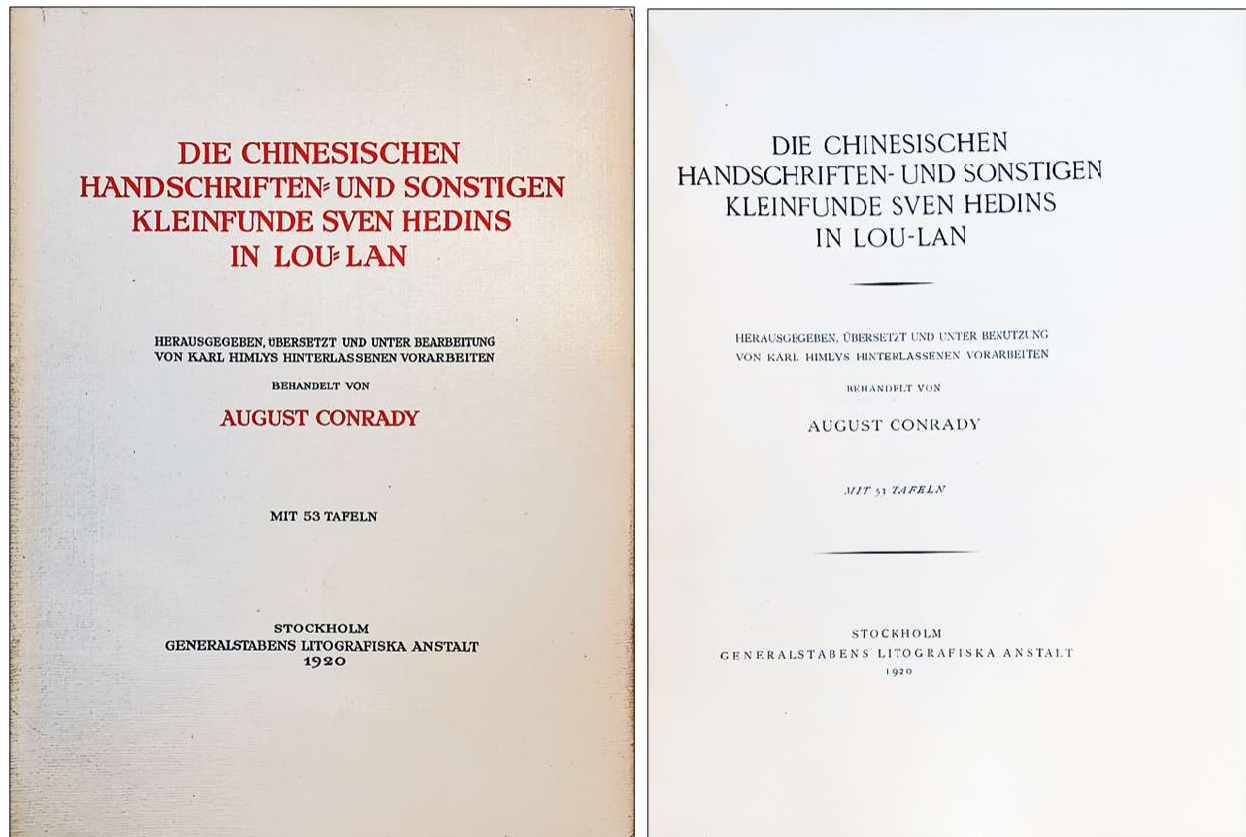
\$ 8

A reviewer said of Cable and French's book, *The Gobi Desert*, that "this may be the best of many good books about Central Asia and the old Silk Road through the deserts of Western China."



Mildred Cable and Francesca French wrote this remarkable travel account about their years of experiences, from 1923 to 1936, in the Gobi Desert. After serving twenty years as missionaries in the Shansi province, China, they became the first English women to cross the Gobi. They describe the Chinese Inns, monasteries, archaeological sites, and life a desert oasis.



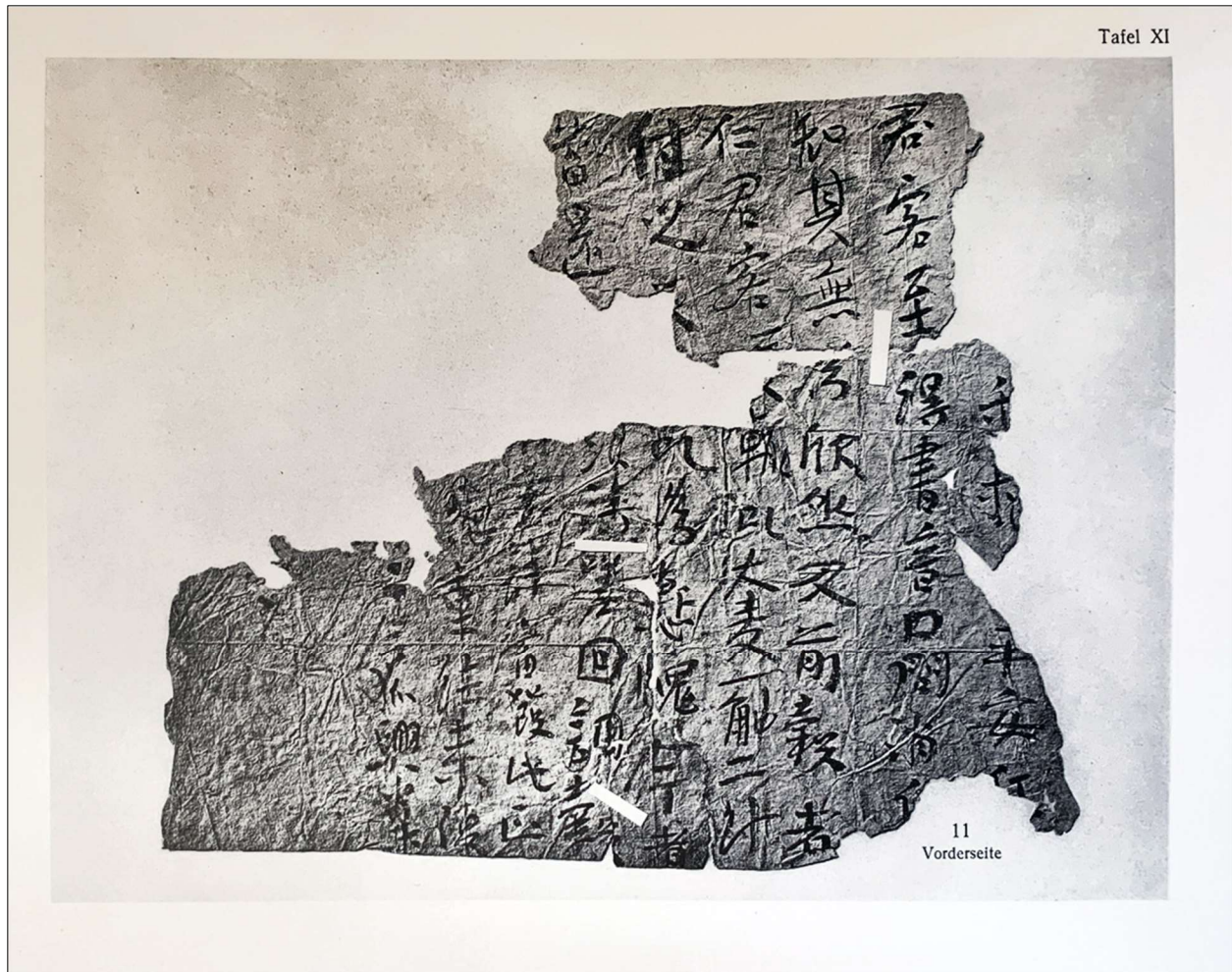


6. **CONRADY, August** (1864-1925). *Die Chinesischen Handschriften- und sonstigen Kleinfunde Sven Hedins in Lou-Lan*. Stockholm: Generalstabens Litografiska Anstalt, 1920. ¶ 4to. 32 x 24 cm (12.5 x 9.5 inches).

Illustrated with numerous photographs of Chinese manuscripts (53 plates). Original printed wrappers, lettered in red & black. Fine copy.

\$ 450

German Sinologist Carl Friedrich Georg Julius Himly [Karl Himly] (1836–1904), fluent in Chinese and interpreter in the Foreign Office, was originally commissioned to translate the ancient Chinese manuscripts found in Lou-Lan and examine what Hedin brought with him from his second excursion in 1899-1902. After his death, the Leipzig sinologist and professor of East Asian languages August Conrady took over this work.



Sven Anders Hedin (1865-1952), Swedish geographer, topographer, studied the ancient Chinese Manuscripts of the garrison town of Lou-Lan [Loulan], an important centre along the Silk Road. The approximately 150 3rd century manuscripts he discovered (in 1901) were buried in the ruins of Lou-Lan. They were written in the Kharosthi script on wood, paper, and silk.

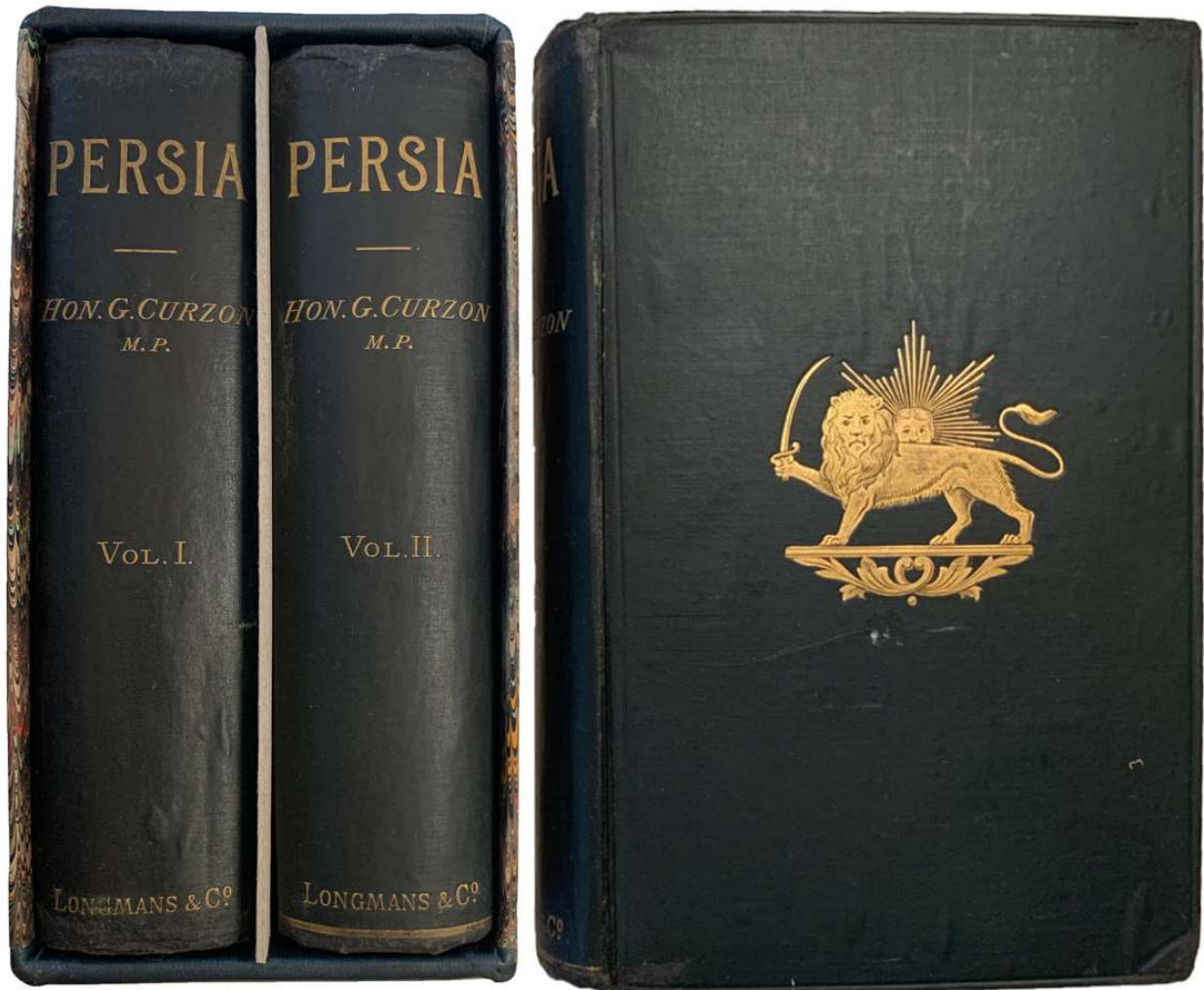
August Conrady was a sinologist, linguist, and taught at the University of Leipzig. He worked with Sven Hedin, translating the roughly 150 3rd century manuscripts Hedin had found in the ruins of Loulan in 1901.





[7] CURZON, *Persia and the Persian Question*





*The Most Comprehensive Assessment of Persia of Its Day*  
*The copy belonging to Watson Robertson Sperry, Consul General to Persia, 1893*

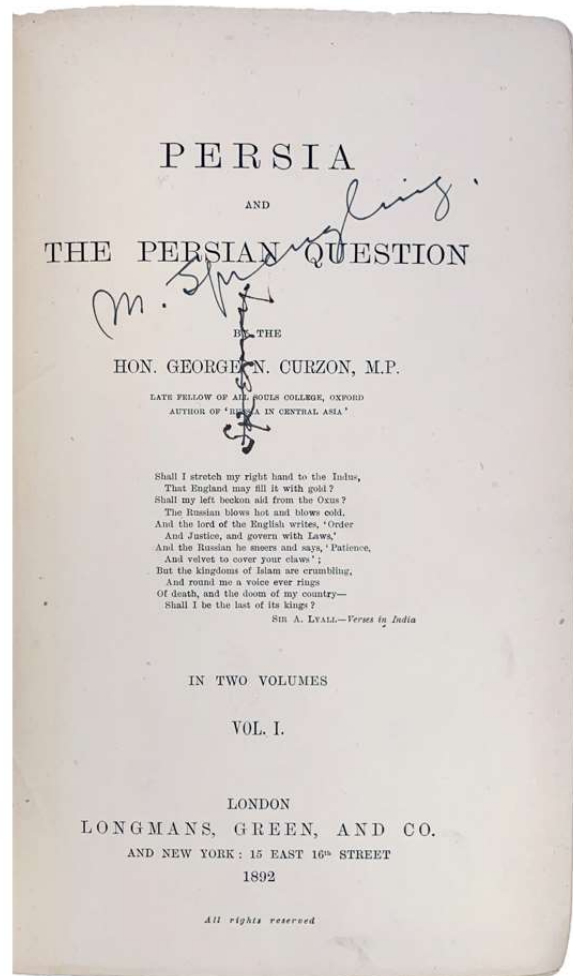
7. **CURZON, George N. (Nathaniel), 1st Marquess Curzon of Kedleston** (1859-1925). *Persia and the Persian Question*. London: Longman's, Green, and Co., 1892. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xxiv, 639, [1]; xii, 653, [1] pp. 43 plates, additional illustrations, 9 maps, and 1 folding map. Original black gilt-stamped cloth; neatly restored. Modern open-end sturdy box. Ownership signatures of Watson R. Sperry, 1892 (incl. title). Very good.

\$ 2,500

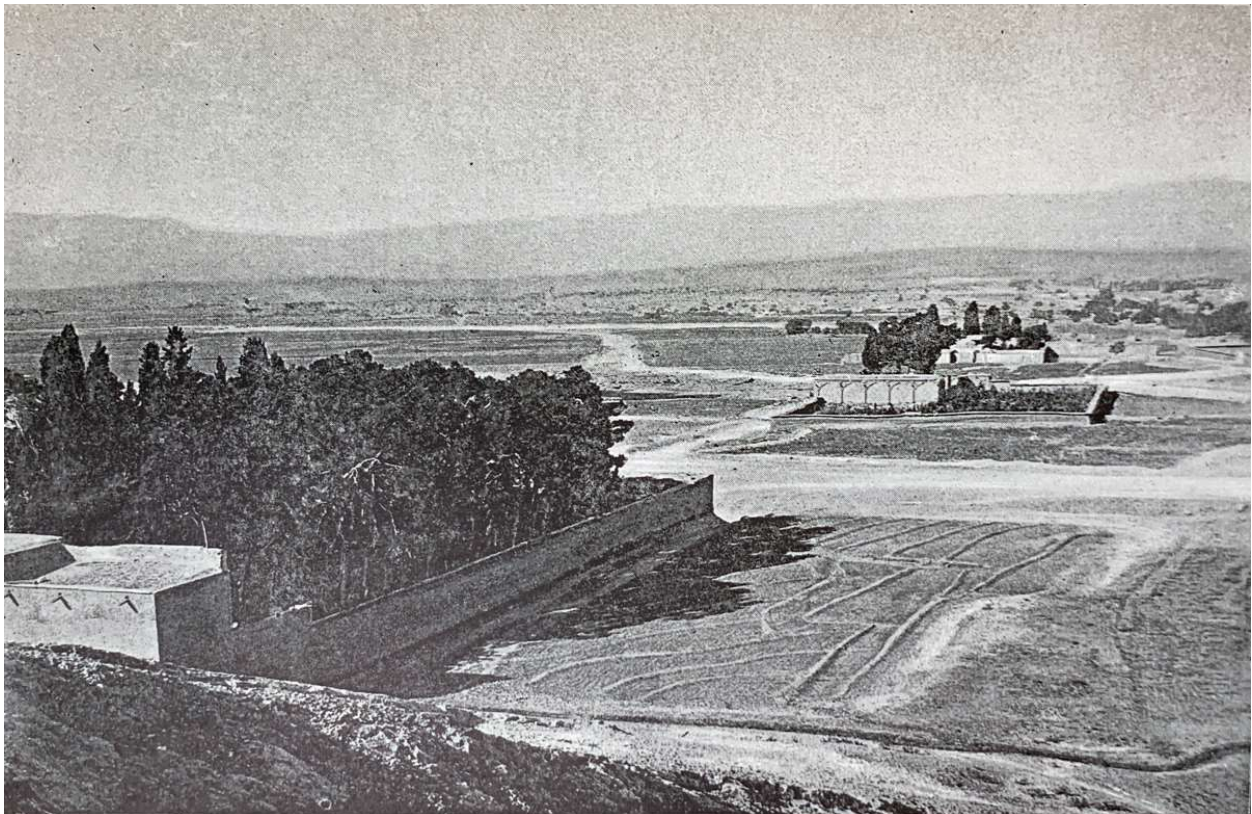
FIRST EDITION. This is the most comprehensive assessment of Persia of its day. Curzon was responsible for establishing the prevailing view of the British of their on-going, pre-oil, interest in Persia, as a boarder state to India of the British Empire.



Curzon "travelled around the world: Russia and Central Asia (1888–89), a long tour of Persia (September 1889 – January 1890), Siam, French Indochina and Korea (1892), and a daring foray into Afghanistan and the Pamirs (1894). He published several books describing central and eastern Asia and related policy issues. A bold and compulsive traveler, fascinated by oriental life and geography, he was awarded the Patron's Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society for his exploration of the source of the Amu Darya (Oxus). His journeys allowed him to study the problems of Asia and their implications for British India, whilst reinforcing his pride in his nation and her imperial mission." "Those five long, arduous journeys did much to color his thinking and provide material for a succession of books." [Wikip.]



"Curzon's interest in Britain's eastern colonies and dominions had first been aroused while he was a schoolboy at Eton. It was an interest that never left him and was reflected in his lifelong concern for Persia as an outer bastion in the defense of India. His travels had instilled in him a profound belief in the civilizing virtues of the British empire in the East. He regarded British India as "the noblest fabric yet reared by the genius of a conquering nation" (Curzon, *Persian Question I*, dedication) and believed that "without India the British empire could not exist" (I, p. 4). The defense of India thus came to dominate much of his thinking in the years ahead. For him Persia and the waters of the Persian Gulf, no less than Afghanistan and Tibet, were borderlands that had to be protected from the expansionist policies of czarist Russia.



*Panorama of Shiraz*



"Contrary to what has often been written, Curzon spent little more than a total of three months in Persia, entering the country in late September 1889 and leaving it before the end of January the following year. On his return to London he took lodgings in a London suburb and concentrated on writing his magnum opus, *Persia and the Persian Question*, which was, by dint of hard, concentrated work, ready for publication less than two years later. By any standard these two volumes, totaling some 1,300 pages, are a remarkable achievement, the more so as Curzon knew no Persian and spent only a short time in the country, of which he saw only a small section. To prepare himself, he first read, either in the original or in translation, virtually everything that had been written about Persia in the West. On the journey itself, while writing articles for *The Times*, he had assiduously collected information, with considerable help from Albert Houtum Schindler, a naturalized British subject, German by birth, who had first gone to Persia as an employee of the Indo-European Telegraph Company and was at the time of Curzon's visit adviser to the newly established Imperial Bank of Persia and recognized as the best-informed European in the country. He not only provided Curzon with a wealth of detailed information but also, as Curzon freely acknowledged, "personally revised nearly every page" of the manuscript (*Persian Question I*, p. xiii). The two profusely illustrated volumes embrace almost the whole of Persia, describing in fascinating and profound detail its history, antiquities, institutions, administration, finances, natural resources, commerce, and topography with a thoroughness no single writer has achieved before or since. As a critical account of Qajar Persia, the work is unsurpassed.

"Curzon never set foot in Persia again, but the impressions formed during his journey and recorded in his book never left him and were reflected in his policies as viceroy and foreign secretary. He believed that Russia had designs on Persia's northern provinces and the Persian Gulf and that the acquisition of Mašhad and Sīstān would open the doors to Herat and

Baluchistan on the threshold of India. With the defense of India in mind, he considered that “the preservation, so far as it is still possible, of the integrity of Persia must be registered as a cardinal precept of our Imperial creed” (Persian Question II, p. 605). To this end the British position in Persia had to be strengthened and every effort made to impress on “the native mind the prestige of a great and wealthy Power” (Persian Question II, p. 172). Although Curzon was dazzled by the glorious past of Persia, he was struck by the country’s decay and squalor. He also formed a low opinion of the Persian character: Persians might be “an amiable and polished race and have the manners of gentlemen . . . vivacious in temperament, intelligent in conversation, and acute in conduct,” yet they were “consummate hypocrites, very corrupt, and lamentably deficient in stability or courage” (Persian Question II, p. 632). They had therefore to be saved from themselves and from the Russians. It was a task for the British, for Persia was “a country that should excite the liveliest sympathies of Englishmen; with whose Government our own government should be upon terms of intimate alliance; and in the shaping for which of a future that shall be not unworthy of its splendid past the British nation have it in their power to take a highly honourable lead” (Persian Question II, p. 634). Here, in the final sentence of his book, lay the germ of Curzon’s ill-fated Anglo--Persian Agreement of 1919." [Denis Wright, (1993) for, *Encyclopaedia Iranica*].

PROVENANCE: Watson Robertson Sperry (1842–1926), was appointed Minister Resident/Consul General to Persia in 1893. He was a resident of Delaware, graduated from Yale University, a journalist, former publisher of the Wilmington Morning News. His appointment, though brief, as U.S. Minister to Persia was made by President Benjamin Harrison, and the new administration appointed a replacement, Alexander McDonald (serving as Minister Plenipotentiary, later Minister Resident, 1893–1897).



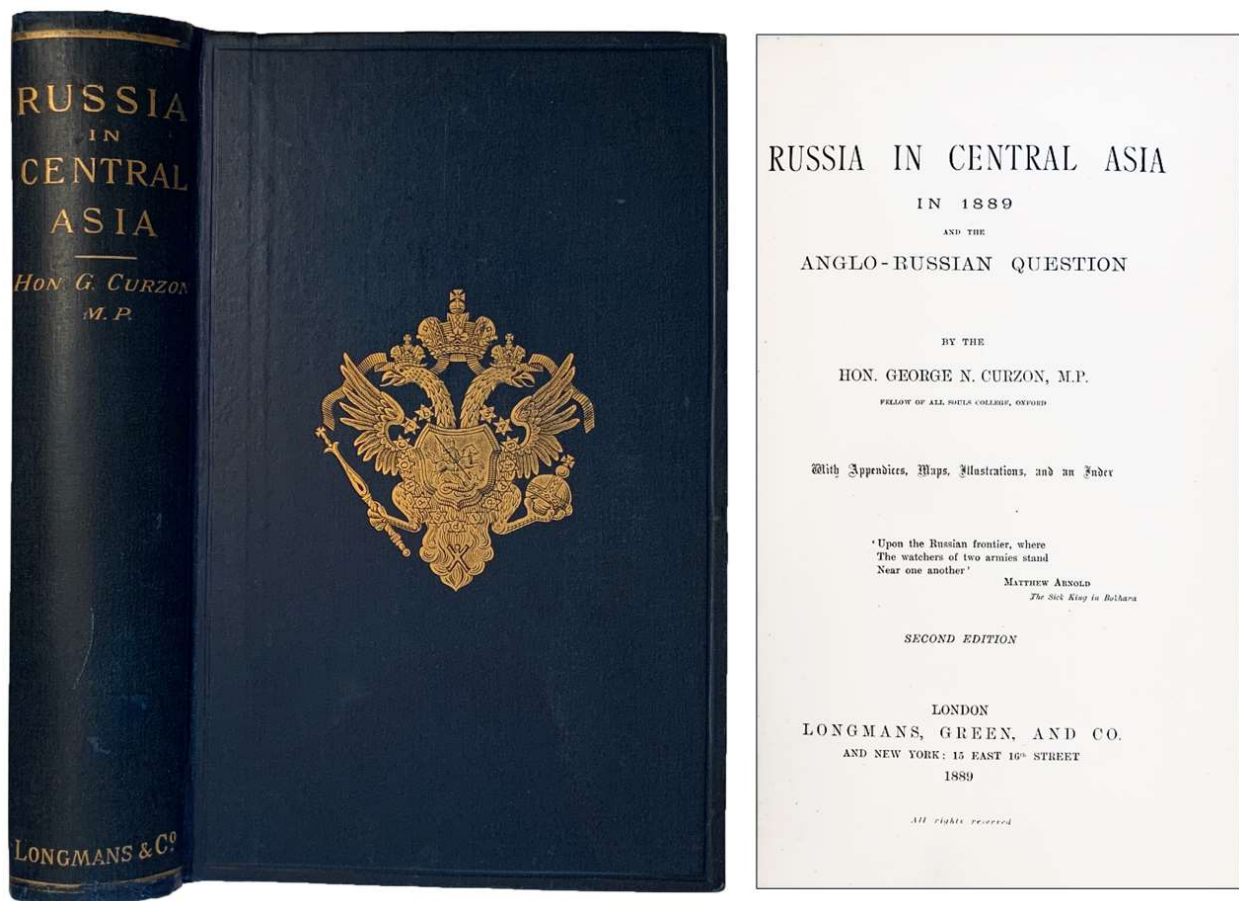


*The Turkoman Militia*

8. **CURZON, George Nathaniel, Lord** (1859-1925). *Russia in Central Asia in 1889 and the Anglo-Russian Question*. London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1889. ¶ 8vo. xxiii, [1], 477, [3], 24 pp. 16 plates (most from photographs), 2 folding color maps [*Russian Central Asia and the Transcaspian Railway* (p.1); *Skeleton map of railway communication between Europe and Central Asia* (p. 313)], 38 illustrations, bibliog., index, ads; mild off-setting to pp. 104-5. Original navy blue cloth stamped in blind and gilt with Russian double-headed eagle on front cover, spine lettering in gilt; new rear endpapers, front hinge reinforced, extremities showing light wear or rubbing. Ex-library rubber-stamp (title verso "43705", bookplates of Joseph M. Gleason and bookplate (unnamed) with the motto "Absit ut glorier nisi in cruce" ["May I glory in nothing but the cross"]); Jerrold G. Stanoff, Aptos. Very good.

\$ 250

Second edition. Lord Curzon's important study of the Russian descent into central Asia towards Afghanistan, and possibly India. The manuscript-basis ("less than a third") for this book originally appeared in a series of journal articles published by the Manchester Courier "and other leading English provincial newspapers (Nov. 1888-Jan. 1889). "These articles were descriptive of a journey which I had taken in the months of September and October 1888, along with the newly-constructed Transcaspian Railway, through certain of the Central Asian dominions of the Czar of Russia." (p. 1 Preface).

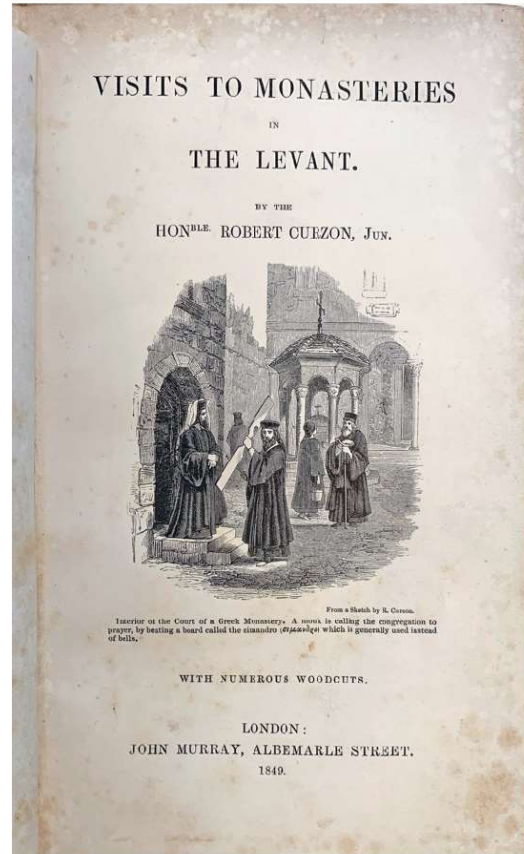
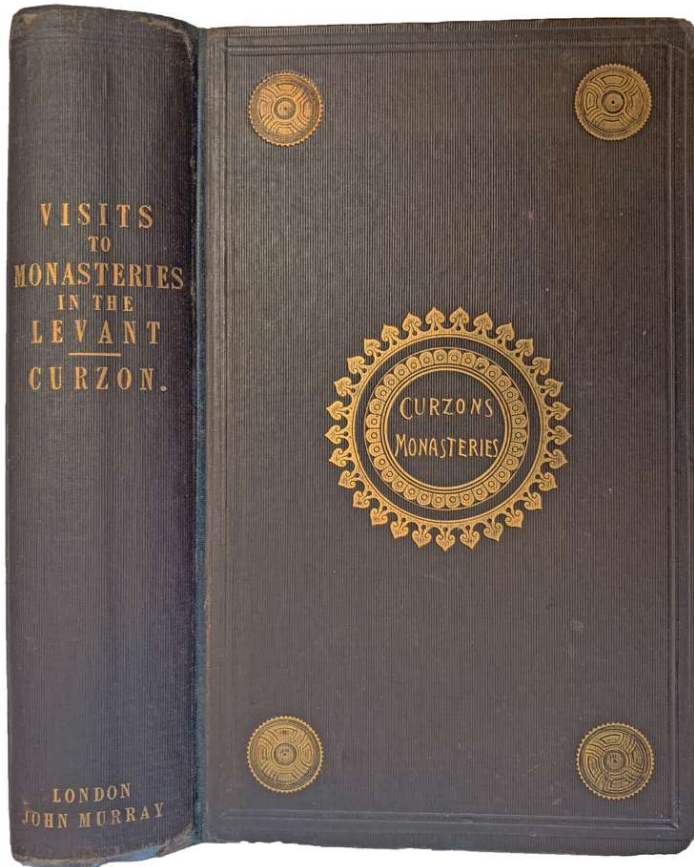


The text covers so very much in detail, including places & people: Afghanistan, General Mikhail Annenkoff (1835-1899), Bokhara, Battle of Geok Tepe, Herat, Kabul, Kandahar, Merv [Turkmenistan], Oxus [Amu Darya], Persia, Russian involvement in affairs, Samarkand, General Mikhail Skobelev (1843-1882), Amir



Timur or Tamerlane, Turkestan, Uzbeks, the Zerafshan [river, valley, mountains], etc. Curzon's text contains the best regional descriptions that I have encountered.

George Nathaniel Curzon (1859–1925) was a British politician, traveler, and writer who served as viceroy of India from 1899 to 1905 and foreign secretary from 1919 to 1924. As a young man he traveled extensively and wrote several travel books, or books that drew extensively on his travels. Presented here is his *Russia in Central Asia* in 1889, and the *Anglo-Russian Question*. Published in London in 1889, the book was intended as an update to the political situation in Central Asia up to that year. It is based on a series of articles Curzon originally wrote for the *Manchester Courier* and other regional English newspapers in the autumn–winter of 1888–89. The articles, in turn, were an account of a journey he undertook in September and October 1888 on the Trans-Caspian Railway, which Russia had newly constructed through its Central Asian imperial domain. The book comprises ten chapters. The three discuss Russia's perceived designs on British India; Curzon's journey via Saint Petersburg, Tiflis (present-day Tbilisi, Georgia), and Baku to the Caspian; and the origin of the idea of a Central Asian railroad. The following four chapters deal with the different phases of the railroad, from its start at Uzun-Ada (present-day Uzunada, Turkmenistan) on the eastern coast of the Caspian, via Merv and Bukhara, and on to Samarkand (in present-day Uzbekistan). The last three chapters discuss the extensions of the railroad to Tashkent and other destinations, as well as what Curzon called the “present aspect of the Central Asian problem.” He casts the situation in the region as rapidly changing, and the new railroad as a tipping point in the history of the nations it traverses. He also discusses the strategic implications of the railroad, particularly its possible impact on the balance of power between Russia and Great Britain. The book includes a number of appendices, and is illustrated with two maps and numerous photographs depicting people, monuments, and rail construction sites. [DNB].



9. **CURZON, Robert.** *Visits to Monasteries in the Levant.* London: John Murray, 1849. ¶ 8vo. xxxi, [1], 449, [1] pp. Frontispiece, title-page vignette, 15 woodcuts (1 folding). Original dark green blind and gilt-stamped publisher's cloth; neatly rebacked preserving original spine and original endleaves, extremities showing. Very good.

\$ 110

First edition of a classic travel account to Turkey and the Levant.

One illustration shows the interior of a Turkish library: there is a shelf, for earthenware pots and such, but not for books! The books are all kept within leather saddlebags and hung 2 or 3-fold on wooden pegs – as such 13 books can be counted in this image (2 are being held by those attending the library). Other illustrations depict a Bedouin Arab, a Kurd, a “negress waiting to be sold” at the bazaar, Mendicant Dervish, the Monasteries of



St. Barlaam, Simopetra and Meteroa, a Greek sailor, a Circassian lady, a Turkish lady “in the Yashmak or veil,” etc.



From a Drawing made on the spot by Viscount Eastnor.  
VIEW OF THE GREAT MONASTERY OF METEORA, FROM THE MONASTERY OF BARLAAM, WITH THE RIVER PENEUS IN THE DISTANCE.

“He first travelled in the Levant in 1833-34 after losing his seat as M.P. following the Reform Act of 1832. His troubled relations with his parents partly accounts for his time in the Middle East, which resumed in 1837 with a visit to Egypt, the Natron Lakes and the Libyan Desert, then on to Istanbul, Albania and Greece where he visited the monasteries of Mt. Athos. His time abroad continued with his appointment as Sir Stratford Canning’s private secretary at the Istanbul embassy in 1841. The following year he started out for Armenia where he helped resolve border disputes. Together with A.W. Kinglake and Eliot Warburton – with whom he is often compared – Curzon published an account of travel in the Middle East that can be said to have chimed with the early Victorian public mood.

As in the work of the other two writers, the voice of *Visits to Monasteries in the Levant* (1849) might be characterized as confident and proprietary in regard to the land and peoples it describes. What distinguishes Curzon's writing from theirs is a deeper knowledge of the region acquired through longer stays there. If his connection with Eastern monasteries as a collector of old manuscripts furnished the context for his first travel work, the period spent defining the boundaries between Ottoman Turkey and Persia resulted in his second work, *Armenia: A Year at Erzerum, and on the Frontiers of Russia, Turkey, and Persia* (1854)... [The present work] commends the disinterested exercise of power by Ibrahim in Curzon's classic account of the riot in the church of the Holy Sepulchre and of 'the gruesome night that followed ... in which hundreds of worshippers died in a stampede during the miracle of the holy fire.'" – Geoffrey P. Nash, *Travellers to the Middle East from Burckhardt to Thesiger*. ... Anthem Press, (2011), pages 31-2.

Robert Curzon, 14th Baron Zouche (1810-1873), was an English traveler, diplomat and author. He was responsible for acquiring several important Biblical manuscripts from Eastern Orthodox monasteries.

Sefik E. Atabey, *The Ottoman world: the Library of Sefik E. Atabey*, (2002), 301; Blackmer 436.





**Map**  
of the  
**PORTUGUESE TERRITORY OF**  
**GOA**  
showing also the principal places of  
**Sattari**

*The whole examined and revised under the immediate superintendence of Lieut. James Keating of Madras, in the year 1811.*  
*Corrected and divided into provinces by C. R. N. West.*

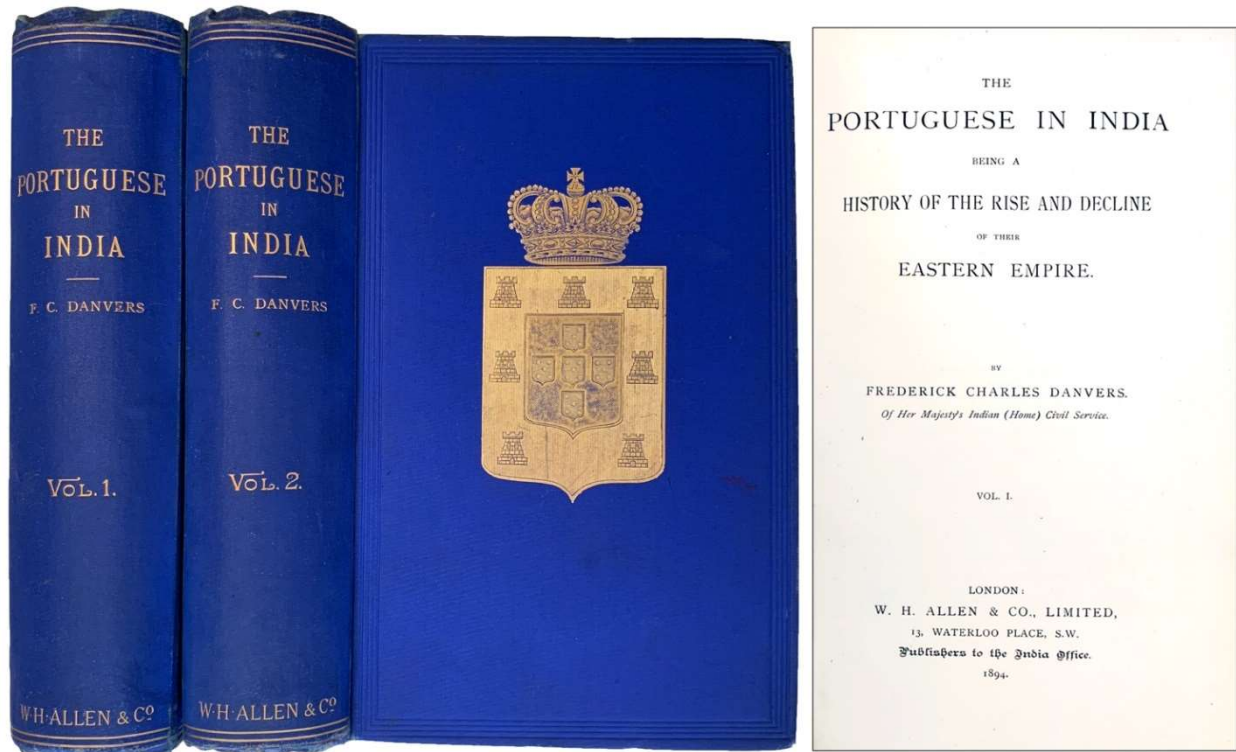
*Geographical Division of the six Provinces of the Eastern & Western Companies*

<i>The New are</i>	<i>The second are</i>	<i>These are small districts</i>
1. Island of Goa and the	1. Pindarie or Sattari	and distinguished the
adjacent Islands	2. Pindarie	Province of Sattari
Province of Sattari or	3. Sattari	who by another name
including the Island	4. Sattari	is Sattari
of Sattari	5. Sattari	
	6. Sattari	
	7. Sattari	
	8. Sattari	
	9. Sattari	
	10. Sattari	

*N.B. The colored places show the New Company and the white places the Company.*

Scale 1 Mile to 1 Inch

MAP OF THE PORTUGUESE TERRITORY OF GOA  
Reduced from a Map printed at the Government Photographic Office at Paris in 1812



10. **DANVERS, Frederick Charles** (1833–1906). *The Portuguese in India: being a history of the rise and decline of their Eastern empire*. London: W. H. Allen & Co., 1894. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. LIII, [1], 572; XV, 579 pp. 21 plates or maps (some folding), large folding map in rear pocket, index; very occasional spotting. Original bright blue blind-and gilt-stamped cloth. Unusually nice copy.

\$ 450

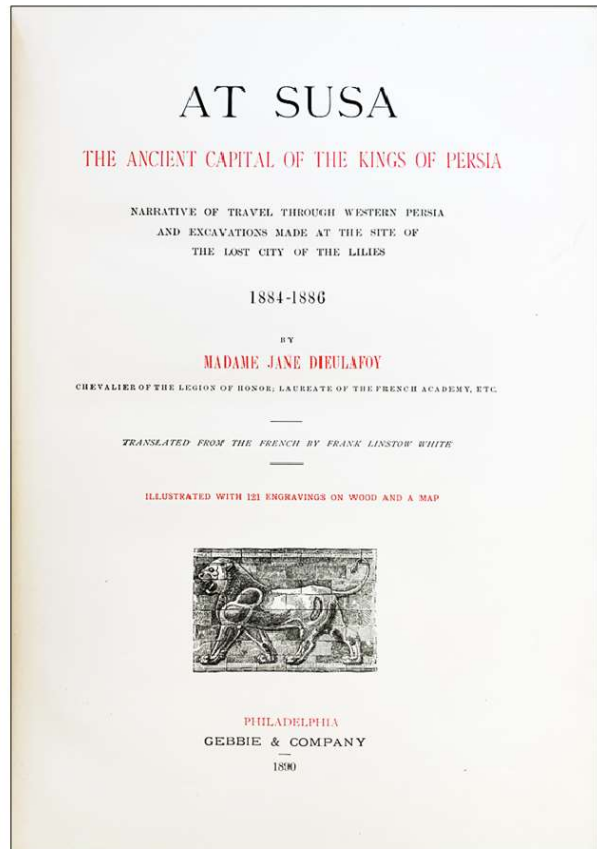
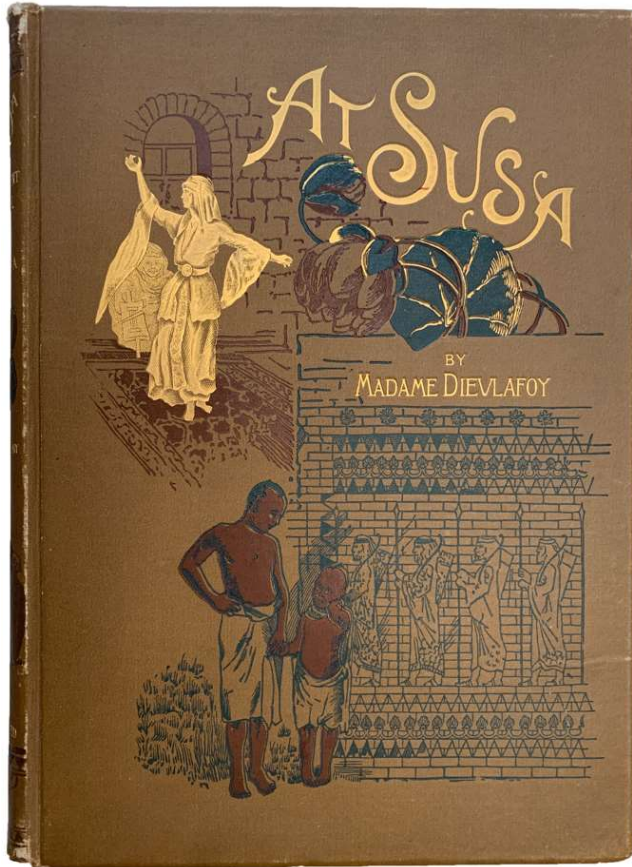
First edition. Danvers published *History of the Portuguese in India* (2 vols. 1894), “his most ambitious work.” Sydney Ernest Fryer wrote in the *Dictionary of National Biography* that it “was marred by want of perspective and incomplete reference to authorities.” Danvers was mostly writing about technical subject involving engineering, joining his father as a writer for the old East India House.

This is an essential work, a monument to imperial Victorian scholarship, though dealing with the Portuguese golden age of exploration, giving little attention to “modern” nineteenth century India.





[11] DIEULAFOY



*Profusely Illustrated with Engravings*

11. **DIEULAFOY, Madame Jane [Jeanne]** (1851-1916). *At Susa. The Ancient Capital of the Kings of Persia. Narrative of travel through western Persia and excavations made at the site of the lost City of the lilies, 1884-1886. Translated from the French by Frank Linstow White.* Philadelphia: Gebbie & Co., 1890. ¶ Large 4to. [32 cm]. vi, 266 pp. Half-title, illustrated with 121 engravings on wood and a map. Original olive brown cloth with pictorial designs embellishing the upper cover in gilt, red and black, t.e.g.; a bit rubbed. Early ownership inscription, "M. M. Fochet[?], New Riegel[?], winter of 1891. Very good.

\$ 295

Early edition in English, American issue. "Excavators Marcel and Jeanne Dieulafoy undertook work at Susa between 1881 and 1886 and discovered the famous Achaemenian glazed brick panels now in the Louve." – Penn Museum. Robert H. Dyson, Jr., "Early Works on the Acropolis at Susa, The Beginning of Prehistory in Iraq and Iran," Volume 10, Issue 4, 1968. Jane Dieulafoy dressed as a boy to accompany her husband on digs in Persia, where women were veiled and enclosed.



[See: Heather Rossiter, *Sweet Boy Dear Wife: Jane Dieulafoy in Persia, 1881-1886*. Wakefield Press, 2015]. Jeanne Dieulafoy is now recognized as a pioneering woman archeologist.



*Transportation of a base of a column*

Jane Paule Henriette Rachel Magre Dieulafoy (1851-1916), “(b. Toulouse, 29 June 1851, d. Château de Langlade, Haute-Garonne, 25 May 1916), French archeologist, explorer, folklorist, novelist, playwright, and journalist. Jane was born into a wealthy and cultivated family of merchants. She studied at *Couvent de l’Assomption d’Auteuil* (1862-1870) in Paris. In May 1870, she married Marcel Dieulafoy and joined him in the army of the Loire during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. From that time, she adopted masculine costume and a short haircut in her extensive travels and her mundane Parisian life. They formed a strange couple which later became a favorite target of journalists and cartoonists. She studied drawing and sculpture, knew English and Spanish, could read Italian and Portuguese, and acquired some knowledge of Moroccan Arabic and Persian. During Marcel’s appointments at Toulouse (1871-79) as the architect in charge of historical monuments, she accompanied him on his travels in England, Italy, Spain, Upper Egypt, and Morocco. When Marcel obtained an unpaid assignment in Persia, Jane decided to accompany him. From the start, she imposed herself as a “collaborateur” (she used the masculine form purposely). She covered on horseback all the Persian itinerary of the voyage (1881-82) from Marseilles

to Athens, Istanbul, Poti, Erevan, Jolfā, Tabrīz, Qazvīn, Tehran, Isfahan, Persepolis, Shiraz, Sarvestān, Fīrūzābād, and to Susa via Būšehr and Mesopotamia. Despite multiple hardships, and notably a serious illness of Marcel and herself, she kept an enthusiastic diary of the expedition. Persia fascinated her. She wrote profusely on history, archeology, arts, architecture, handicrafts, ethnology, folklore, geography, economics, etc. She encountered and depicted, with a sense of humor, all kinds of people ranging from the simple muletteer to high ranking officials and the Shah. She managed to penetrate into the andarūns and provided us with vivid descriptions of the lives of secluded women of all ranks. This intrusion was facilitated by the fascination of Persians with the camera obscura she carried along with a cumbersome photographic material. Besides all the main monuments and archeological remains, she photographed and processed on the spot many portraits of men, women, various social groups, etc. All drawings and engravings illustrating her travel accounts and Marcel Dieulafoy's publications were made from these photographs."

Upon the return from this first Persian mission, she published the journal of the expedition in *Le Tour du Monde* (45-49, 51) and wrote extensively on Persia in various periodicals. With the help of Louis de Ronchaud, the general secretary of fine arts, the Dieulafoys obtained an official mission for Susa. The team, including the young engineer C. Babin and the naturalist F. Houssay, left Paris in December 1884. After some diplomatic difficulties, excavations were carried out during the cold season (March-April 1885; December 1885-March 1886) despite serious difficulties due to insecurity and the rivalry between Arab and Lor tribes and the Dezfūlīs who provided the labor force. Periods of stormy weather and floods hampered the work considerably. Transportation of heavy remains, notably two bull protomes, to the ship on the Kārūn river, was made in scorching heat and constant fear of Arab attacks (March-April 1886). Further difficulties arose from pilgrims of the tomb of Daniel, the 'olamā' of Dezfūl, the governor Moḥsen Khan Moẓaffar-al-Molk, and the customs officers, mainly the Ottomans at Amara. On the other hand, Jane recognized that half of the collection was due to "the generosity of the king and his son Mas'ūd Mīrzā Ẓell-al-Solṭān and partly to the constant backing of Shaikh Mez'al of Banī Ka'b (En mission..., p. 306)."

Upon the mission's return to Paris, Jane published in *Le Tour du Monde* the journal of the expedition and prepared the exhibition of the monuments in the Louvre (two rooms were to bear her name), notably the enamelled-brick archers frieze which she entirely restored and reconstructed. At the inauguration of the Dieulafoy rooms, she was awarded the cross of the Légion d'Honneur by President Sadi Carnot (20 October 1886)."

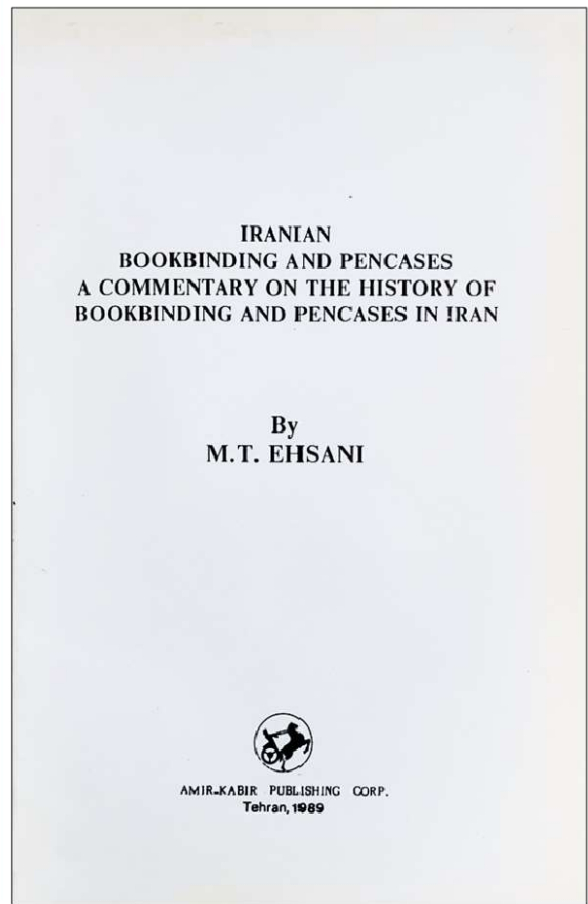
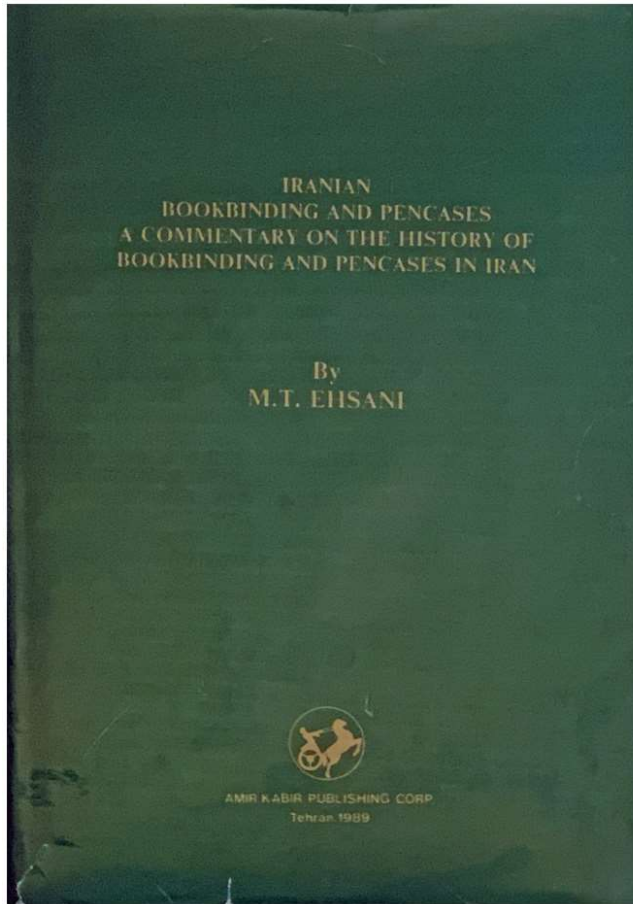


While writing her travel accounts, she had developed a taste for a literary career. Her first historical novel, *Parysatis* (Paris, 1890), inspired by the history of Susa, was awarded a prize by the *Académie française* and was turned into as a lyrical drama by Camille Saint-Saëns (Béziers, 1902). It was followed by historical novels inspired by the French Revolution (*Volontaire 1791-1793*, Paris, 1892; *Frère Pélage*, Paris, 1894). She turned to the psychological novel with *Déchéance* (Paris, 1897), where she took position against divorce, although she was otherwise considered a determined feminist. In 1904, she presided over the jury of “La vie heureuse,” forerunner of the literary award “Prix Femina.””

Aside from their busy daily life in their Paris literary salon, which also featured private theatrical performances, the Dieulafoys remained interested in historical and archeological research. They pursued it in Spain and Morocco (twenty three travels between 1888 and 1914); the Susa mission was given, to their great disappointment, to Jacques de Morgan from 1897. Jane wrote historical, geographical, and biographical works on Spain. In 1913-14, she militated for the enrollment of women in the military auxiliary services. In 1914-15, while Marcel was assigned to public works in the corps of engineers at Rabat, she directed the excavation works of the 12th-century Ya ‘qūb al-Manṣūr Mosque near Rabat. She died at the family domaine of Langlade, Pompertuzat, near Toulouse.”

Despite her ardent feminism and desire to have “une vie d’homme,” her personality remains rather puzzling. She always claimed to form with Marcel an ideal couple. After her death, he claimed as hers half of the honors that had been bestowed on him. She shares Marcel’s responsibility for the positive contributions made to Persian archeology as well as the errors made, notably in historical interpretations. Her description of Persia and the Persians is not free from obvious mistakes either (e.g., she mistranslated kadkodā as “l’image de Dieu and “ Salmān-e Pāk as “Soleiman le Pur,” called Rostam Beg Āq Qoyunlū “une roi mogol,” and took a carder for a harpist; *Une amazone*, pp. 92, 176, 317, 334). She was highly prejudiced against the mullas (*ibid.*, p. 63) and shared Marcel’s feelings that the conditions then prevalent in Islamic countries was a drawback on the progress of “civilization” (*Gran-Aymeric*, pp. 305 f.).” – Jean Calmard (for) *Encyclopaedia Iranica*.

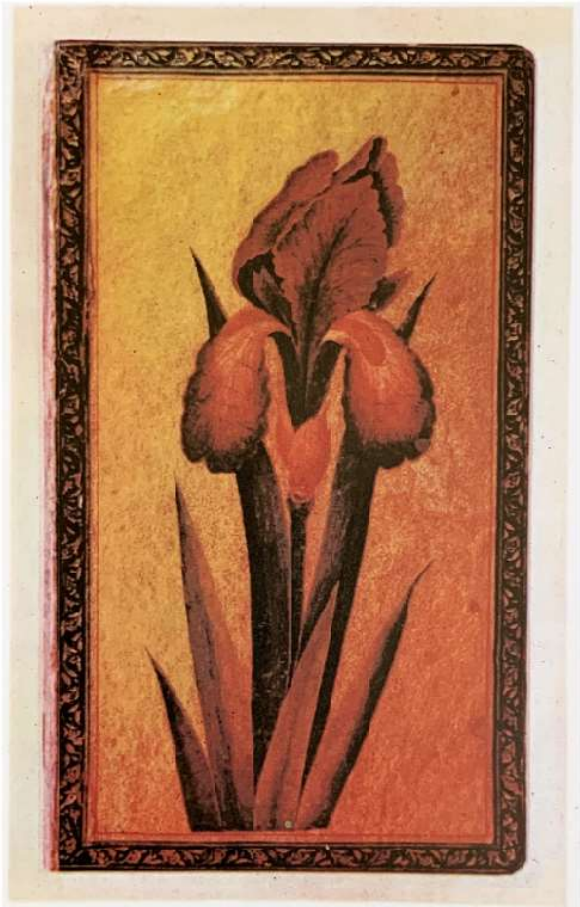
See: E. Pottier, “Les antiquités de Suse rapportées par la mission Dieulafoy,” *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, Paris, 1886; E. Pottier, *Madame Dieulafoy (1851-1916)*, Angers, n.d.

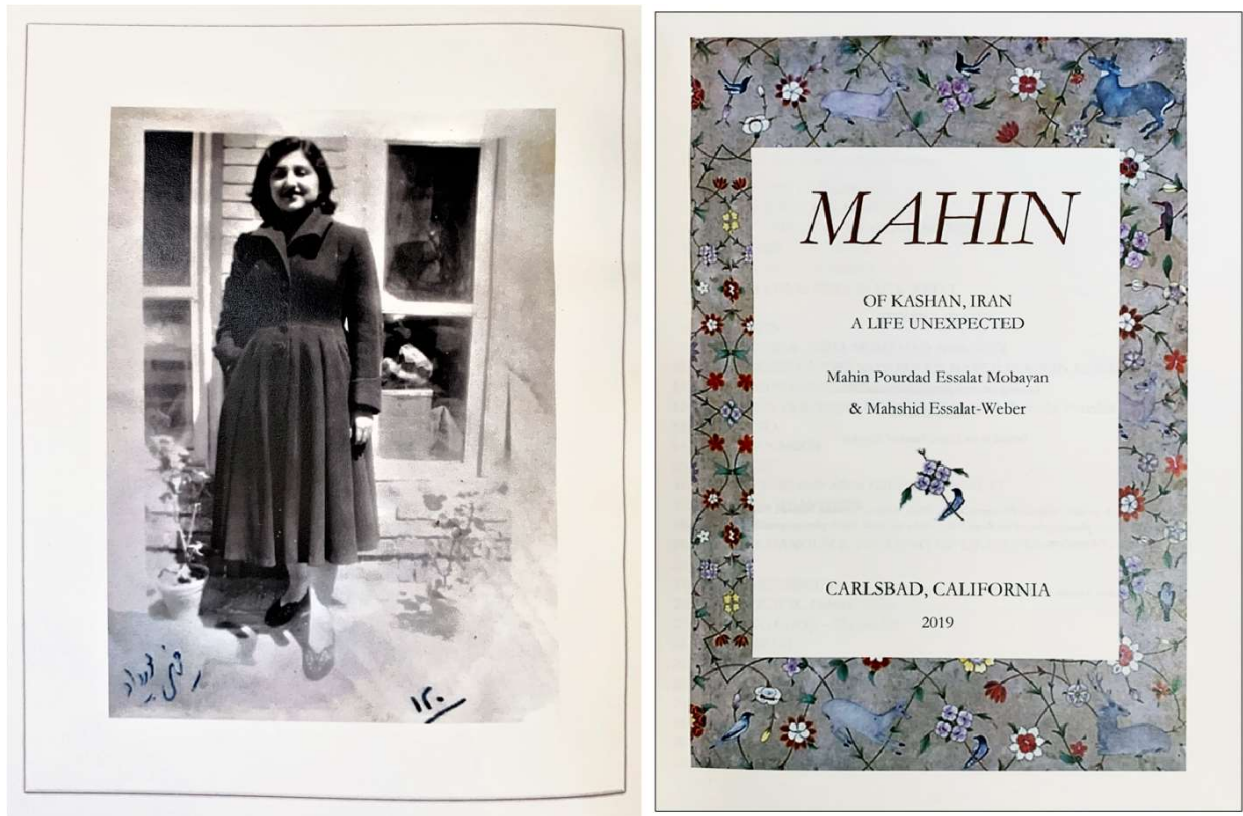


12. **EHSANI, Muḥammad Taqī [Iḥsānī]**. *Iranian bookbinding, and pencases: a commentary of the history on bookbinding and painting in Iran.* [*Jild'ha va qalamdānhā-yi Irānī*]. Tehran: Mu'assasah-'i Intishārāt-i Amīr Kabīr, 1989. ¶ 8vo. 174, 9 pp. Illustrations (chiefly color). Blue cloth, dust-jacket; jacket torn. Very good. Scarce. \$ 125

[sample pictures follow]→







*Publication Announcement*

13. **ESSALAT-WEBER, Mahshid; Mahin Pourdad Essalat MOBAYAN.**  
*Mahin of Kashan, Iran, a life unexpected.* Carlsbad, California: Published by the author, 2019.

¶ First edition. 8.5x11 inches. xiii, 185, [1] pp. Illustrated, index. Color printed wrappers. New. MEE1092

\$ 25

The first printing is in an edition of 100 copies.

The author's first book, this is a personal story of Mahin Essalat, written by herself and rewritten into her own narrative her daughter, Mahshid Essalat. Mahin was raised in a respected Imam's home in Kashan, Iran, and this account follows a chronology of events and family history. Now with this book a lineage is established going back to





Agha Bozorg, a highly revered Ayatollah of Kashan. The Agha Bozorg Mosque, one of the sublime monuments of eighteenth century Kashani architecture, is built in his honor, where he taught and preached. The tale is one of bravery and perseverance, a young woman's facing unexpected challenges and how she managed.

Truth be told, the author is my wife. This labor of love preserves a remarkable story of one family who became an important part of my life.

← COVER

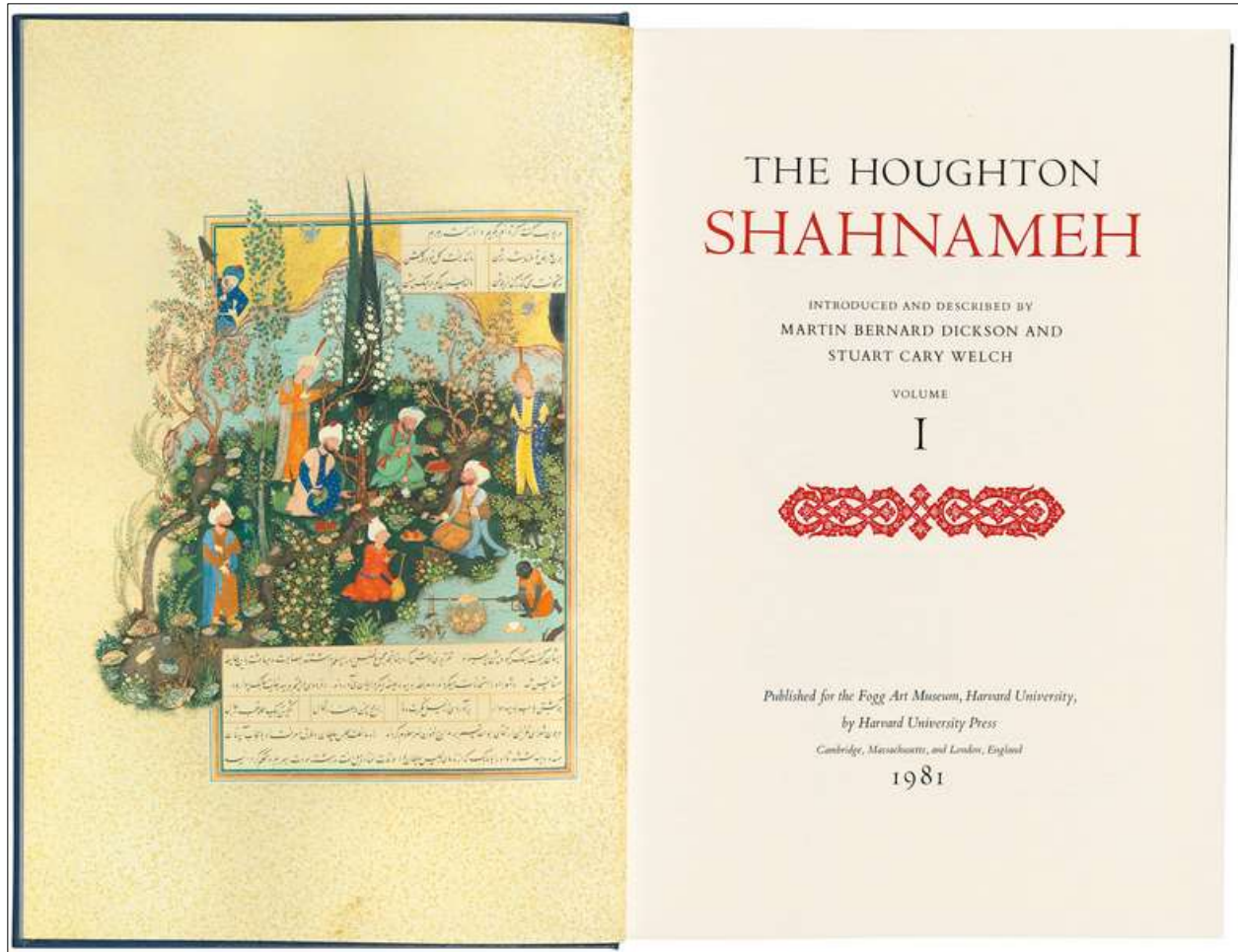


∞ EXCLUSIVELY DISTRIBUTED BY WEBER RARE BOOKS.









*The Masterpiece of Persian Literary Tradition*

14. **FERDOWSI** (c. 940–1020). *The Houghton Shahnameh. Introduced and described by Martin Bernard Dickson, and Stuart Cary Welch. [Volumes I & II]*. Cambridge: Massachusetts; London: Published for the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, by Harvard University Press, 1981. ¶ 2 volumes. Folio. xviii, 293, [1]; ix, [1], [294-538], 539-545, [3] pp. Frontispiece in colors, 284 figures, 269 plates in sepia, 23 in color plates. Added loose plate [“for framing”]. Original blue buckram, upper covers and spines with gilt lettering and ornamentation, all edges gilt. Fine set. Complete.

\$ 1,250

LIMITED TO 750 copies. This is considered the greatest of Persian manuscripts. The modern published version of the manuscript, now fragmented (see history), is here presented in sumptuous printing, with collotype plates, some in full color. The text was introduced and described by Martin Bernard Dickson (1924-1991), professor of Near Eastern studies at Princeton University (and a specialist in Safavid history), and Stuart Cary Welch, assistant in Islamic Art at the Fogg Art Museum. Houghton

bought the volume in 1959. All the paintings have been reproduced to their original size, “the most notable of them rendered in full color...”



The Shahnameh (The Book of Kings), national epic of the Iranian people, was completed by the poet Ferdowsi in A.D. 1010. Its traditional 60,000 couplets outline exploits of Persian heroes, legendary as well as historical, before the Islamic conquest. A copy of Ferdowsi’s Shahnameh was an intrinsic part of a Persianate ruler’s library.

No surviving Shahnameh is grander in scale than that created in the early sixteenth century for Shah Tahmasb at Tabriz and purchased in the mid-twentieth century by, Arthur A. Houghton, Jr. Its 258 unusually large paintings and countless splendid illuminations make it the most sumptuous of all. Given the paucity of surviving buildings, textiles, and other examples of decorative arts of early Safavi culture, the book is a treasure trove virtually an art gallery revealing the evolution of Safavi painting in the crucial years between the early 1520s and the mid-1530s.



Volume I describes the making of the Houghton Shahnameh. The styles, personalities, and careers of the many artists, led by the incomparable Sultan Muhammad, who participated in its making are analyzed, and the political history, colorful figures, and court intrigue of the period are described. This first major study of early Safavi painting contains an innovative discussion that links Safavi painting not only with the Timuri but also with the Turkman and other dynasties of Tabriz. Some 284 figures illustrate details of this Shahnameh and paintings from many sources, preceding and following, thus enabling the reader to draw comparisons with other miniatures and evaluate the importance of these. Full discussions of the other major manuscripts of the period, detailed notes, an extensive bibliography, two appendixes, and an index complete the scholarly apparatus.

The 269 plates of Volume II reproduce every one of the Houghton Shahnameh's 258 miniatures in their actual size as well as the binding and many ornamental illuminations. These have been done in deep sepia, by collotype, a screenless process providing maximum integrity of detail, rarely used today because of its difficulty and expense. Each picture is faced by a text page that vividly describes the action taking place and gives full color details of the miniature. Horses prance, heads roll, courtiers preen, lovers embrace, dragons threaten, demons cavort, and history unfolds.

Twenty-two of these Shahnameh paintings are, in addition, reproduced in full color, also by collotype. A spectrum of colors, including burnished gold, faithfully reproduces the intricate beauty and detail of an incomparable manuscript. These color plates, which have tissue overlays, are tipped in. [Mage Publishers].

“The Shahnameh of Shah Tahmasp (Persian: شاهنامه شاهطهماسب) or Houghton Shahnameh is one of the most famous illustrated manuscripts of the Shahnameh, the national epic of Greater Iran, and a high point in the art of the Persian miniature. It is probably the most fully illustrated manuscript of the text ever produced. When created, the manuscript contained 759 pages, 258 of which were miniatures. These miniatures were hand painted by the artists of the royal workshop in Tabriz under rulers Shah Ismail I and Shah Tahmasp I. Upon its completion, the Shahnameh was gifted to Ottoman Sultan Selim II in 1568. The page size is about 48 x 32 cm, and the text written in Nasta‘liq script of the highest quality. The manuscript was broken up in the 1970s and pages are now in a number of different collections around the world.

When the Ottoman empire fell apart in the early 1900s, the manuscript appeared in the collection of Edmond James de Rothschild. [Walther & Wolf] It stayed in the Rothschild family and then was acquired by Arthur Houghton II. The manuscript once contained 258 miniatures, but were sold individually by Houghton to avoid taxes. ["Untold Story of 'Shahnameh of Shah Tahmasp'". *Iran Daily*. April 29,

214.] Houghton kept 118 miniatures for himself, donated 78 paintings to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1972 and sold the rest to other privately and publicly owned collections around the world.[ Walther, Ingo F. and Wolf, Norbert, *Masterpieces of Illumination (Codices Illustres)*; pp 350–3; 2005, Taschen, Köln]. Following the 1979 Islamic Revolution in Iran, efforts were made to reclaim miniatures from this manuscript but never succeeded. The Metropolitan's miniatures have been the subject of a 15 million dollar exchange agreement with the National Museum of Iran. The dispersed miniatures are in several collections, including the Khalil Collections, which holds 10 folios.[Piotrovsky M.B. and Rogers, J.M. (eds), *Heaven on Earth: Art from Islamic Lands*, 2004, Prestel] [*"Ten Folios from the Copy of Firdawsi 's Shahnamah Made for Shah Tahmasp (Houghton Shahnamah)"*.]

On 6 April 2011, a page from this manuscript from the collection of the leading scholar of the manuscript, Stuart Cary Welch, was sold for 7.4 million pounds (\$12 million). [*"16th century folio sets Islamic art auction record"*. *reuters.com*. Retrieved 13 February 2016. [Wikip.].

DICKSON, MARTIN BERNARD (b. Brooklyn, 22 March 1924, d. Princeton, 14 May 1991), Iranist and Central Asianist who specialized in Safavid history. It was as a cryptographic technician for the OSS that he began his training in Persian at the University of Michigan (1943). He served in both the Asian and Eastern European theaters of war, adding Russian and Chinese to his repertoire of languages. After the war he left the army to receive his BA at the University of Washington (1948) in Far Eastern Languages and Literature. Unable to pursue his interests in Chinese Turkestan, for China was in the midst of Mao's revolution, Dickson turned first to Turkey, where he studied with Zeki Velidi Togan, and then to Persia. He did his graduate work at the Department of Oriental Languages and Literature at Princeton University, where he received his Ph.D. in 1958 and became professor of Persian studies (1959-91). In his dissertation, *Shah Tahmasb and the Uzbeks (The Duel for Khurasan with 'Ubayd Khan. 930-946/1524-1540)*, he defined the Safavid political system, focusing on the civil war (924-42/1524-36) that erupted upon the accession of Shah Tahmāsb. Dickson's magnum opus, the edition of *Houghton Shahnameh* (2 vols., Cambridge, Mass. 1981), entailed a two-decade long (1960-80) collaborative project with the Safavid art historian Stuart Cary Welch. Their analytic comments on the 16th-century Safavid painting not only delineate the Turkman and Timurid sources of the Safavid idiom, but also try to recapture the personalities of the artists responding to the actors and themes of the stories they painted. [*Encyclopaedia Iranica*].





[15] FORBIN [Jerusalem]



*“One of the First Important French Books to use Lithography on a Grand Scale” – Blackmer*

15. **FORBIN, Auguste de, Comte (1779-1841) & Abbé de CHOISY.** *Voyage dans Le Levant en 1817 et 1818.* Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1819. 2 volumes. Text (sm. 8vo.) and Atlas folio.

TEXT VOLUME: 8vo. [xii], 460 pp. Half-title [“se trouve chez Delaunay, libraire Palais-Royal, no. 243”], title vignette of the Armes Royale, dedication to the king, list of plates, with the rare folding engraved plate “Plan du Saint Sépulcre à Jérusalem”; plate is torn and mended (some Kozo, etc.). Contemporary quarter calf, paste-paper overs boards, red morocco gilt-stamped spine label, spine with gilt bands.

ATLAS VOLUME: Large oblong folio. [54 cm]: [2] pages, 78 leaves of plates (70 lithographs after Carle Vernet, Fragonard, Isabey, Pierre Prevost, and Forbin, 8 aquatints by Debucourt after Forbin, 2 engravings by Englemann and Debucourt



after Forbin), plans (etchings). Original printed cover-title mounted as a title, “*Voyage dans Le Levant en 1817 et 1818* » on rouge colored paper. Handsomely bound in modern half dark calf, gilt-stamped spine, original spine preserved, early green cloth over boards, decorative endpapers. Bookplate of the Prince of Lichtenstein library [Ex-libris Liechtensteininis] of Vienna. Handsome set. [MEE1067]

\$ 20,000

FIRST EDITION OF BOTH PARTS, which were issued separately and thereby seldom found together. Brunet notes the Atlas was printed in 325 copies – this is repeated by Khatib, who explains the early publishing history thusly: “Two editions, one marked “*Seconde*”, were issued in 1819 with the text in 8vo and the folio plates to be purchased separately.” Dedicated to Louis XVIII (1755-1824).



The year-long voyage went to Greece, Syria, and Egypt. Forbin had obtained permission to acquire specimens from Egypt for French museums. Forbin was accompanied by the artist Pierre Prévost (1764-1823) and a very young engineer de Louis Maurice Adolphe Linant de Bellefonds (1799-1883).<sup>1</sup> The voyage was

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<sup>1</sup> Bellefonds exploration of Egypt led him to his career achievement as the chief engineer of the Egyptian Public Works (from 1831-1869) and chief engineer of the Suez Canal, built in 1869.

sponsored by Louis XVIII, the last king of France, who had himself lost many of royal powers subsequent to Napoleon's escape from Elba in 1815 and the 100 day campaign to retake the throne. Napoleon quickly gained support from military veterans still loyal to him. His campaign famously ended at Waterloo on June 18, 1815.

This work is famous for the large number of large and remarkable plates. They were executed with the highest production methods and involved a number of qualified artists. Most "of the plates are scenes of Egypt and Palestine, after drawings by Forbin, Isabey, Prevost, Fragonard and Carle Vernet. The aquatint plates are all after drawings by Forbin himself." The travelers came first to Melos, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, Ephesus, Acre, Jafa, Jerusalem (noting the Temple of Solomon), The Dead Sea, Jordan, Cairo, Luxor, and Thebes. "In 1816 Forbin became Director of Museums in Paris and in August 1817 he made a semi-official year-long voyage to the Levant to purchase antiquities for the Louvre. He travelled to Athens, Constantinople, Asia Minor, Syria and Palestine. From Jaffa he went overland to Alexandria and visited Egypt. This book was the result; it was one of the first important French books to use lithography on a grand scale, and the standard of production is equal to that of Napoleon's *Description de l'Égypte* or Dominique Vivant Denon's *Voyage dans la Basse et la Haute Égypte*, 2 vols." – Khatib, p. 152-3.

Among the plates is a scene of the Haram al-Sharif and the 16<sup>th</sup>-century walls built by Suleyman the Magnificent. Fraser, who has studied the history of dance in the Middle East, discusses the costume (or nudity of) dancers, pointing out that Forbin's work is the first to depict this dance and dress. "Forbin's ... 1819 print ["La danse de l'Almée à Beni Souëf (Dance of the Almée at Beni Suef). c.1818." – Kathleen W. Fraser, *Before They Were Belly Dancers: European Accounts of Female Entertainers in Egypt, 1760-1870*, McFarland Publishing, 2014, pp. 193-4.

The text is known to be an important source for the history of Muhammad Ali who was Viceroy of Egypt from 1804 to 1849. Among Forbin's notes he mentions Arabian horses (pp. 408-09), camels, Ascalon, Gaza, the Egyptian people, Arabic science and literature, Egyptian currency, colleges and the caste system. See: *The British review and London critical journal*, pp. 405-438. (The writer of that review, clearly unhappy with the French occupation of Egypt, delves into issues that must have been still hot,<sup>2</sup> such as

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<sup>2</sup> The atrocities continued: Jean Baptiste Kléber (1753-1800), served Napoleon as general of the army during the Egyptian campaign, and was also appointed as commander of the French forces, was murdered (stabbed four times) by an Egyptian student, who was also himself murdered in retaliation by the French military who caught him with his knife in hand. He was impaled in a public square in Cairo and left for hours till he died. The French even sent the assassin's skull back home and it became used for demonstrations with medical students.



the siege of Jafa where many innocent people, some taken prisoner, were massacred, particularly Christians. Forbin does visit and discuss Jafa in his book).

Louis Nicolas Philippe Auguste, comte de Forbin, French painter and antiquary, and (from 1815) curator of the Musée du Louvre and other museums. Joseph Thomas states that Forbin was “very accomplished, and was admired for his personal qualities. In 1804 he became chamberlain to Pauline Bonaparte. He served several campaigns as an officer in the army. At the restoration (1815) he was appointed director of the royal museums. The museum or gallery of the Luxembourg was originated by him. He painted history, genre, and landscape with success, and was a brilliant colorist.”<sup>3</sup> “Forbin boarded the [royal] frigate Cléopâtre for an expedition to the Levant to purchase Greek and Roman works of art [sponsored by Napoleon]. The company, which departed from Toulon 22 August 1817, was composed of Forbin, his cousin, abbé Charles-Marie-Auguste-Joseph de Forbin-Janson, later Bishop of Nancy, the architect Jean-Nicolas Huyot, the painter Pierre Prévost, later known for his landscape panoramas, and a young painter, Cochereau, Prévost’s nephew, who was taken on to provide architectural drawings and renditions of sites, but succumbed before the expedition reached Athens; almost unnoticed was a young man who swiftly took Cochereau’s place, Louis Maurice Adolphe Linant de Bellefonds, destined for a career in Egypt. The party visited Melos, where Huyot had the misfortune to break his leg and could not join the company at Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, Ephesus, Acre, Syria, Caesarea, Ascalon on the coast of Palestine, with a side trip to Jerusalem the Dead Sea and the River Jordan, and finally Egypt, where the voyagers reached Damietta by caravan, then returned by the Nile to Cairo, where they disembarked in December 1818. The *Voyage dans le Levant* was published in 1819, with 80 plates.[4] Another result was Forbin’s modestly titled account of the voyage, illustrated with lithographs from his drawings, *Livre de croquis d’un voyageur*.” - *Sketchbook of a Traveller*.



☀ Şefik E Atabey, *The Ottoman world: the Library of Şefik E. Atabey*, (2002), 447f; *The library of Camille Aboussouan*, Sotheby, 1993, no. 338; Harry M. Blackmer 614; Brunet II, 1337; Rene Colas, *Bibliographie generale du costume et de la mode/ bibliography of*

<sup>3</sup> Joseph Thomas, *Universal Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology*, Volume 1, 1870, p. 938.

*costumes of the day*, 1089; Reinhold Röhricht, *Bibliotheca geographica Palaestinae: chronologisches Verzeichnis der von 333 bis 1878 verfassten Literatur über das Heilige Land mit dem Versuch einer Kartographie*, (1963), 1660; Graesse II, 614; Ibrahim-Hilmy, *The literature of Egypt and the Soudan, from the earliest times to the year 1885*, (1886), I, 163; Titus Tobler, *Bibliographia geographica Palaestinae*, pp. 144-145; Hugh Tregaskis, *Beyond the Grand Tour: The Levant Lunatics*, 1979, page 188; Weber I 70.

Provenance: Prince of Lichtenstein library; Emanuel Coleman collection.

Locations: Princeton [Atlas].

See: Hisham Khatib, *Palestine and Egypt Under the Ottomans: Paintings, Books, Photographs, Maps and Manuscripts*. London, Tauris Parke Books, (2003). No. 4 (p. 152).







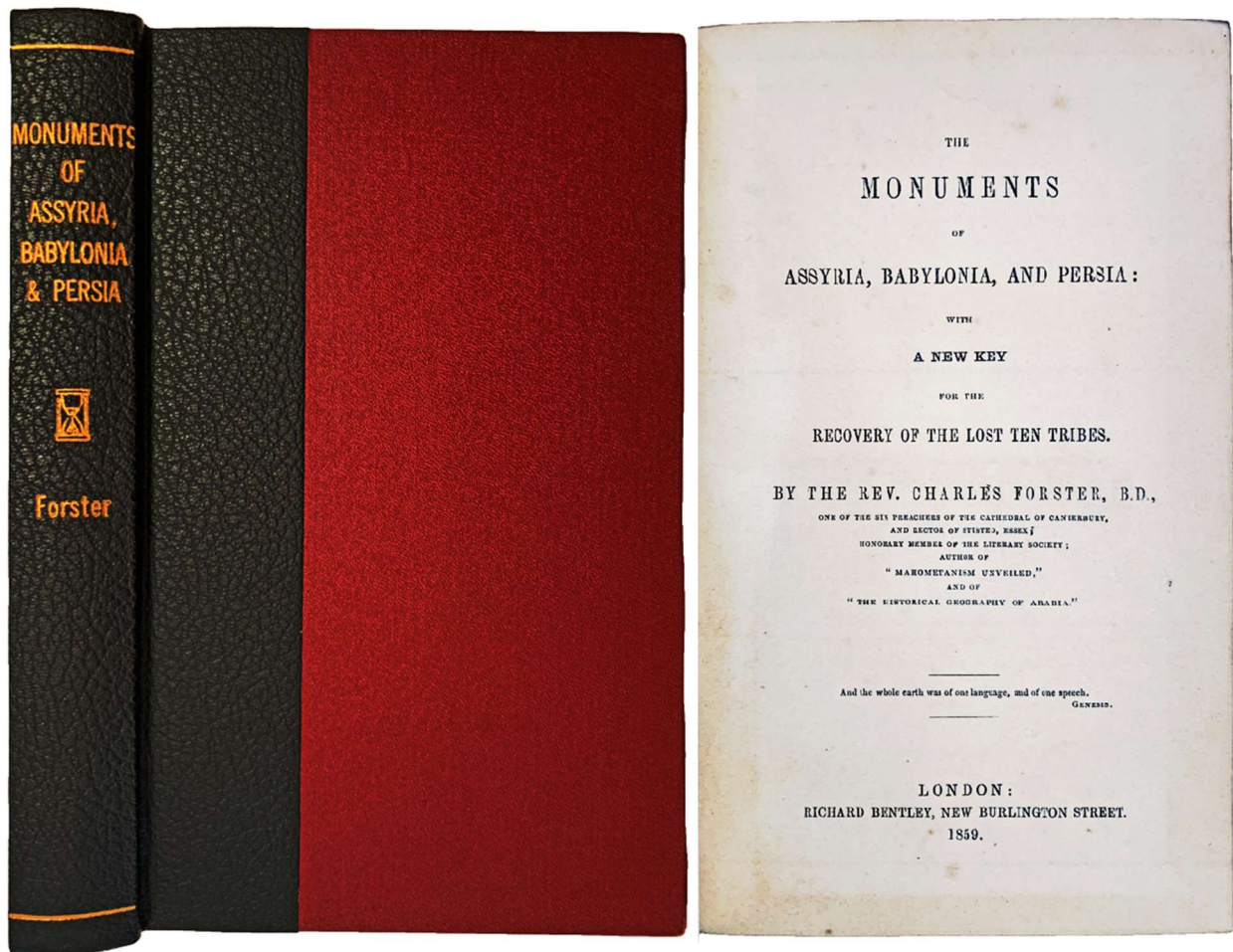
Louis-Maurice-Adolphe Linant de Bellefonds (1799-) also traveled with the party on the ship to Egypt. On this voyage he was a cadet. He was educated in mathematics, drawing and painting. “One of the expedition’s artists died at the beginning of the journey and Linant, whose drawing talents had probably been noticed, was asked to replace him. The expedition arrived in Cairo in December 1817. At the end of his mission, Linant, fascinated by Egypt, decided to stay.”

Paul Starkey, Janet Starkey, *Travellers in Egypt*, (2001), pp. 61-2. “Afterwards, in spite of his youth, he carried out some commissions for the Pasha in connection with harbor works at Alexandria and the Mahmudiya Canal project. Then Salt engaged him for his trip to Upper Egypt and Nubia. Half a century later, after a lifetime of service under the Egyptian Government, Bellefonds Bey was to become Minister of Works and Privy Councillor to the Khedive Ismail.” – Mayes, p. 225.

Mayes, who studied Giovanni Battista Belzoni (1778-1823), the Italian explorer, circus performer and pioneer archeologist of Egyptian Mummies, writes that the other European in this image could be the sculptor and Egyptologist, Jean-Jacques Rifaud

(1786-1852). Stanley Mayes, *The Great Belzoni: The Circus Strongman Who Discovered ...* – 2003, page 9.

“An Italian strongman and performer, with an English wife, Belzoni was a true adventurer: in 1817, he travelled to the Valley of the Kings and broke into the tomb of Seti I. From Seti’s tomb, Belzoni took a sarcophagus of white alabaster inlaid with blue copper sulphate of great beauty. The retrieval of the sarcophagus, however, was not without peril: the tomb was located in the catacombs, a maze of traps and dead ends, dug to confuse grave robbers. The French interpreter panicked and an Arab assistant broke his hip in a booby trap. Undeterred, Belzoni retrieved the sarcophagus and brought it to England along with the head of the ‘Younger Memnon’. Belzoni suffered constant vomiting and nosebleeds in Egypt, whilst Sarah was unaffected by so much as a case of sunburn – much to her husband’s chagrin.” – Lucy Inglis, *Georgian London: Into The Streets*, Viking, (2013).



[16] FORSTER

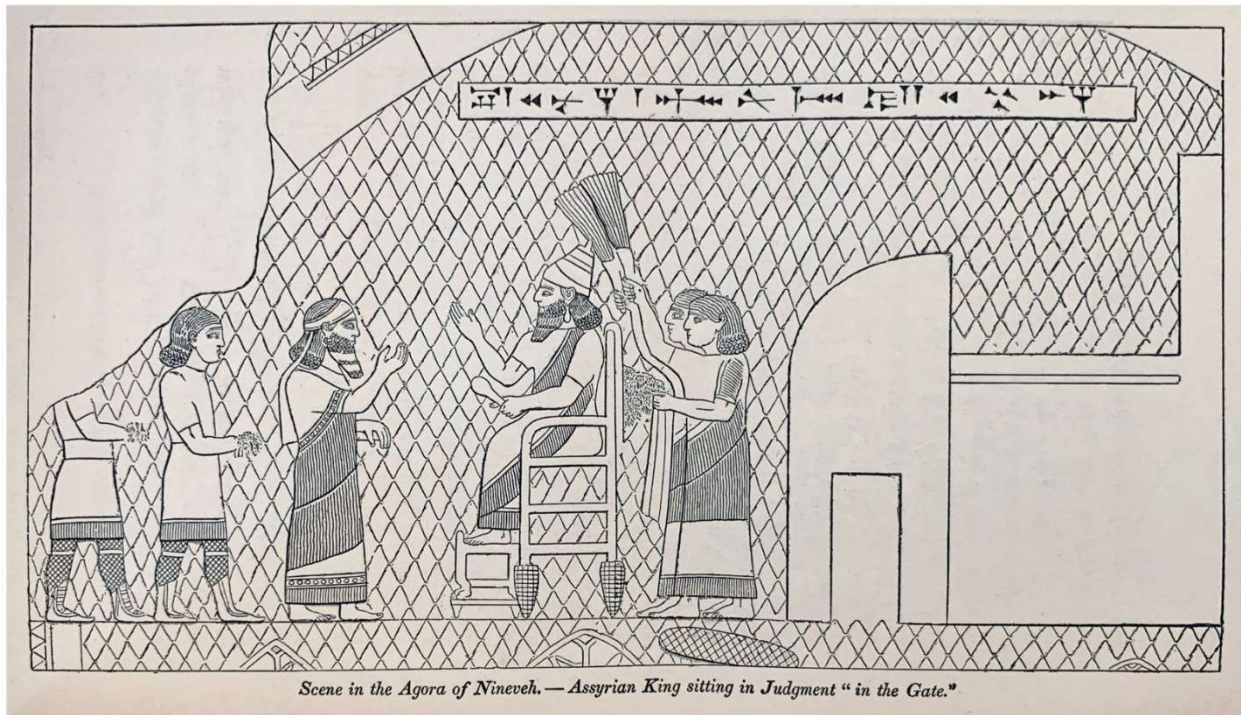


16. **FORSTER, Rev. Charles** (1789-1871). *The Monuments of Assyria, Babylonia, and Persia: with a new key for the recovery of the lost ten tribes*. London: Richard Bentley, 1859. ¶ 8vo. [ii], 354 pp. Engraved figs. (some full-page). Modern black and maroon cloth, new endleaves. Very good. MEE1037

\$ 375

First edition. Includes cuneiform studies of the inscriptions at Behistun, the obelisk of Nimroud, medallions, etc.

“The reverend and scholar Charles Forster ... used ancient Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian monuments as keys to identifying the lost tribes in Asia.” – Zvi Ben-Dor Benite, *The Ten Lost Tribes: A World History: A World History*, Oxford University Press, (2004), p. 4.



Charles Forster was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, rector of Sisted in Essex, where he and his wife Laura Thornton (1808-69) lived, together they had ten children, and he is known as the grandfather of noted English novelist E.M. Forster. He wrote, *Mahometanism Unveiled*, 1829, *The Historical Geography of Arabia*, 2 vols., 1844; *The one primeval language traced experimentally through ancient inscriptions in alphabetic characters of lost powers from the four continents including the voice of Israel from the rocks of Sinai and the vestiges of patriarchal tradition from the monuments of Egypt, Eturia, and southern Arabia*, London, 1851-54.





*Party of Koords Exercising*

17. **FRASER, James Baillie** (1783-1856). *Travels in Koordistan, Mesopotamia, Etc. With Sketches of the Character and Manners of the Koordish and Arab Tribes*. London: Richard Bentley, [1840]. ¶ 2 vol. in 1. 8vo. ix, 382; 477 pp. 2 engraved plates. Original publisher's red blind and pictorial gilt-stamped cloth; extremities worn, esp. at head and tail. Bookplate of JB [?] Suivez Raison ("Follow reason"); ownership signature of John [Joshua?] Browne, with blazon of an eagle displayed vert. Good.

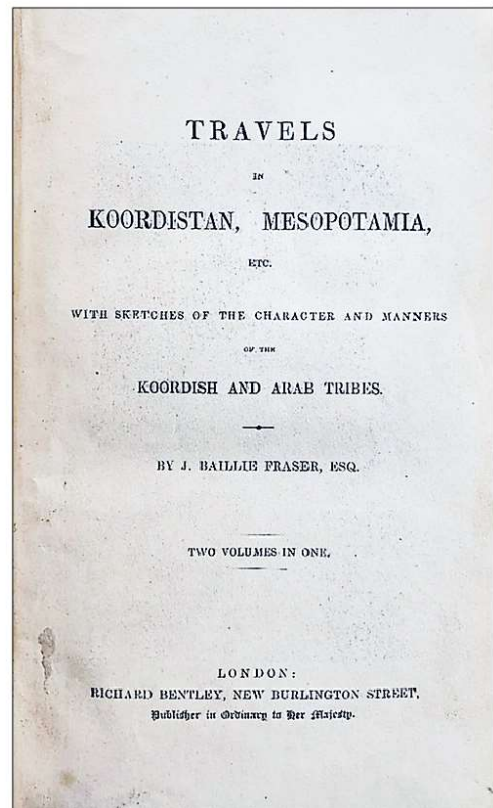
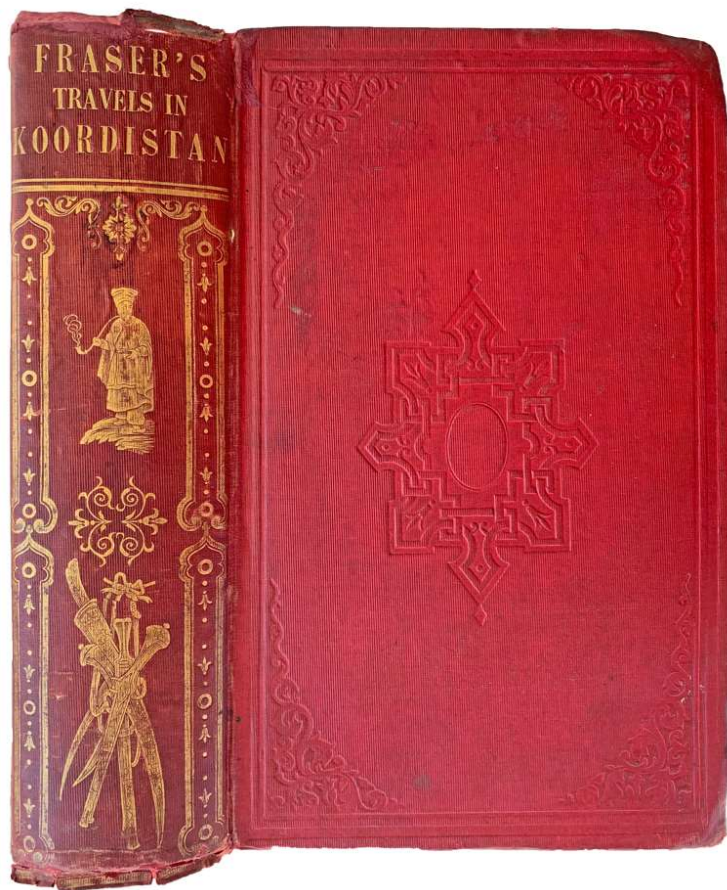
\$ 900

First edition. An account of Fraser's return journey from his diplomatic mission to Persia (the outward journey was recorded in his *A Winter's Journey (Tâtar,) from Constantinople to Tebran*). This is one of the most important Persian travel narratives of the first half of the nineteenth century. "...his travel books remain an important source of information. Curzon praised his "faithful portraiture of every aspect of modern Persian



life” and considered him as “incomparably the best authority on the Northern provinces” (*Persian Question* I, pp. 24, 356).” – *Encyclopaedia Iranica*.

“Mr. Fraser is a practised writer, and can at all times fill two or three volumes with pleasant matter, were it merely about himself, and his various adventures, or even familiar things ... The scenes of his travels ... being comparatively unbroken ground by Europeans, and his acquaintance with eastern manners being extensive, render his easy gossiping performance particularly agreeable and frequently deeply interesting.” The reviewer wanted a more current narrative to reflect ‘recent’ events of 1834-35, thus the expected importance of this work did not meet his expectations. Fraser starts from Tabreez in 1834. His stories of meeting people and learning of their ways are the strength of this book, thus giving much insight to the character of the people and places. See: *The Monthly Review, from January to April inclusive*, 1840, pp. 476-486.



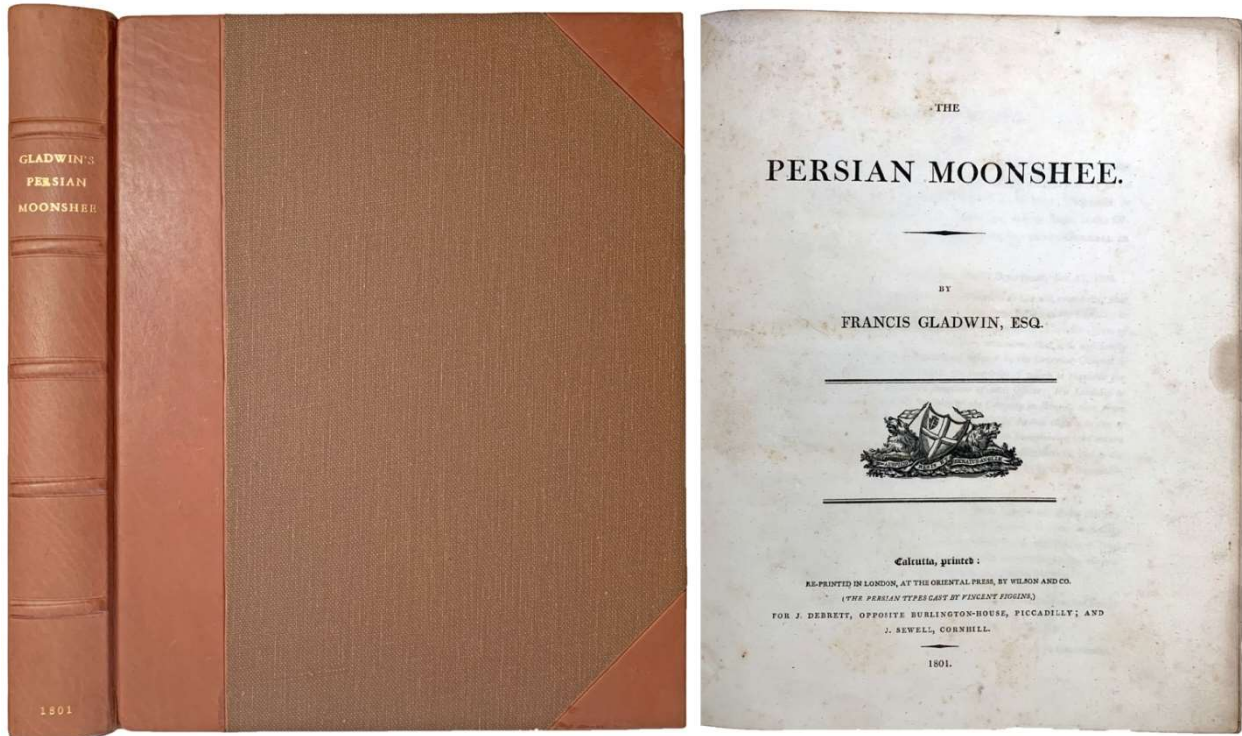
Fraser, by this time, had a lot of experience traveling through Persia and had also gained a reputation due to his written works on the same subject, some were novelizations. “During 1835-38, Fraser was also employed by the Foreign Office in writing articles and pamphlets designed to awaken the public to the Russian menace. In this he was helped for a time by John McNeill, temporarily back from Tehran, and David Urquart, both as paranoid about Russia as himself (Rawlinson, pp. 53-54). Meanwhile, Fraser continued to write books. Accounts of his travels appeared in 1838 and 1840: *A Winter’s Journey (Tartar) from Constantinople to Tehran, with Travels through Various Parts of Persia* (2 vols., London, 1838) and *Travels in Koordistan, Mesopotamia, etc. Including an Account of Parts of Those Countries hitherto Unvisited by Europeans with Sketches of the Character and Manners of the Koordish and Arab Tribes* (2 vols., London, 1840). Both books contained much detailed information about places, ancient sites, scenery, and, above all, peoples—Turkmans, Gilānīs, Kurds, and Arabs—almost unknown to the West. These books also contain brief contemporary accounts of the problems caused by the death of ‘Abbās Mīrzā (q.v.) and Fath-‘Alī Shah, and the struggle for the accession.” – *Encyclopaedia Iranica*.

James Baillie Fraser, born in Scotland, wrote about and traveled to Persia and India. All four of his brothers worked for the East India Co., thus leading him to follow after a failed attempt to manage the family sugar and cotton plantations in Guyana. He was prolific in writing about Persia, with accounts dating from as early as 1820 and extending some 10 books over thirty and more years. He also achieved some success as a painter.

☀ Cyrus Ghani, *Iran and the West: a critical bibliography*, (1987), p.142; Schwab 202; Wilson p. 75; not in Atabey.

See: Farmanfarmaian, Fatema Soudavar, “James Baillie Fraser in Mashhad, or, the Pilgrimage of a Nineteenth-Century Scotsman to the Shrine of the Imām Riḍā.” *Iran* 34: 101–115, (1996); Denis Wright, “Fraser,” *Encyclopaedia Iranica*, Vol. X, Fasc. 2, pp. 192-195.





18. **GLADWIN, Francis** (-1813). *The Persian Moonshee*. Calcutta & Re-Printed in London: Oriental Press, by Wilson & Co., ... for J. Debrett, Opposite Burlington-House, Piccadilly; and J. Sewell, 1801. ¶ Three parts in one. 4to. [vi], 106 pp., 74 ff., 82 pp. 1-13, + pls. numbered: 81-92, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 106[a], 106[b] plates [i.e. 32 total plates, each displaying Arabic or Persian typesetting]; light foxing, marginal worm trails at rear (about 16 leaves – none with any effect to the typography). Lacks half-title and publisher's ads (2 pp., at end). Modern antique-style half calf, brown cloth sides, raised bands, gilt spine title, edges with original marbling, preserving original endleaves. Very good copy.

\$ 2,000

Third edition (First London issue), preceded by two Calcutta printings [attributed to 1795, 1800]. “*The Persian Moonshee* is a Book well known to Oriental Scholars. It was compiled upwards of twenty years ago for the use of the Students in the College of Fort William, and went through two Editions in India. In 1801, a reprint was made in London, which being now all disposed of, and no other edition having been announced to the Public, the present Editor considers he will render an essential service to Students of the Persian Language, in publishing such parts of the above

work as he has already printed for the use of use own pupils.” – Carmichael William Smyth, *The Persian Moonshee, by the late Francis Gladwin, abridged, 1822.*

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**POWERS OF THE LETTERS,**  
&c.

1 *Alif* has the sound of the English *a* in hall. س *Sawd* is also pronounced by the Persians like *س* or *s*.  
 ب *Bé* has the power of *b*. ذ *Zawd* is *z*.  
 پ *Pé* is *p*. ت *Té* is *t* aspirate.  
 ت *Té* is *t*. ظ *Zé* is also *z*.  
 ث *Sé* or *th* is uttered by placing the tip of the tongue against the upper front teeth. ع *Ain* is a broad deep guttural *a*.  
 ج *Jeem* is *j*. غ *Ghain* is less guttural, and sounds like *gh* in ghost.  
 چ *Ché* is the same as *ch* in chain. ف *Fé* is *f*.  
 ح *Hé* is a strong aspiration like *hh*. ق *Káff* is *g* guttural.  
 خ *Khé* is a guttural like *kh*. ك *Kawf* is also *g*, but somewhat less guttural.  
 د *Dawé* is *d*. گ *Ganf* is *g* hard, as in glass.  
 ذ *Zawé* is pronounced by the Persians like *z*. ل *Lacem* is *l*.  
 ر *Ré* is *r*. م *Meem* is *m*.  
 ز *Zé* is *z*. The difference between this letter and *zawé*, is, that the latter is uttered rather more forward on the palate. ن *Noon* is *n*.  
 ژ *Zjé* is uttered by nearly closing the teeth and forcing the sound through them. و *Waw* is *w* or *u*.  
 س *Soem* is *s*. ه *Hé* is *h* slightly aspirated, and is sometimes redundant.  
 ش *Sheem* is our *sh*. ی *Yé* is *y*.

The thirty-two letters of the Persian Alphabet have been divided by their Grammarians into three classes: 1st. مسروری *Masroori*, which are fifteen in number, each of which may be expressed by two of their letters, با *baf*, پا *pad*, تا *taf*, تا *taf*, تا *taf*, تا *taf*, تا *taf*, تا *taf*, تا *taf*, تا *taf*, تا *taf*, تا *taf*, تا *taf*, تا *taf*, تا *taf*.

Contents: I. Persian Grammar with 13 copper plates of specimens of Nastalik writing. II. The Pandnámah of S'adi in Persian on 12 copper plates, with an English translation. III. Specimens of Shikast-ámiz writing on 5 copper plates. IV. Specimens of Naskh character on 2 copper-plates. V. Hikāyāt-i laṭīf dar 'ibārat-i salīs Pleasant Stories in an easy style. VI. Ahvāl-i ḥukamā az khulāṣat al-akhbār taṣnīf-i Amīr Khāvandshāh [Mīr Khvānd] An account of the Philosophers from the Khulāsāt al Akhbār of Amīr Khāvand Shāh or rather Khāndamīr. VII. Qava'id al-sultānat-i Shāh-i Jihān, or Rules observed during the reign of Shahjehan. VIII. Phrases and dialogues in Persian and English, compiled under the direction of W. Chambers. IX. Three chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel, translated into Persian by W. Chambers.] Persian and English].

“GLADWIN, FRANCIS (d. ca. 1813), lexicographer and prolific translator of Persian literature into English. He served in the Bengal Army and later, owing to his remarkable linguistic ability, became one of the three professors of Persian at Fort William College in Calcutta in 1800, the year of its establishment. He was a founding



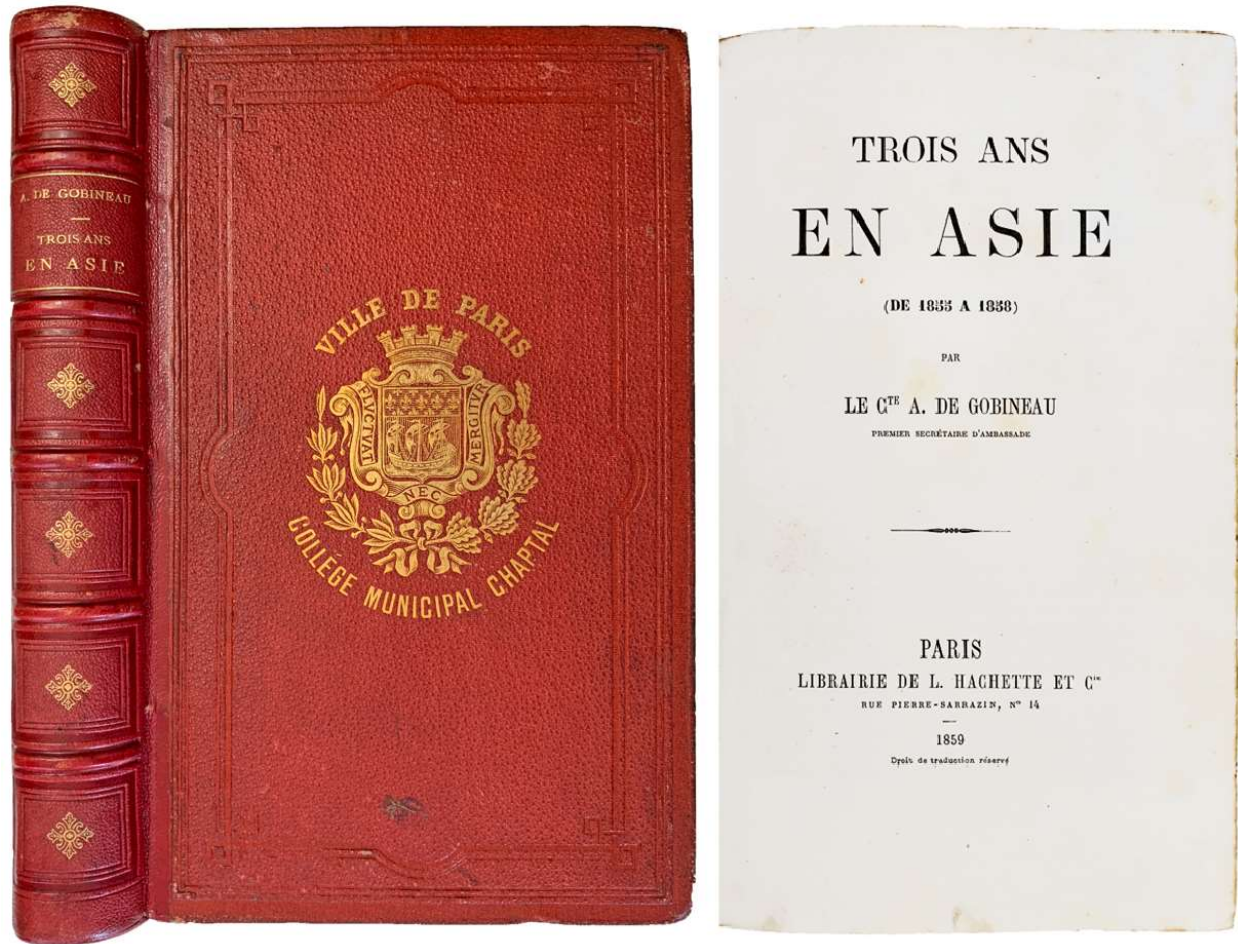
member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and carried out his scholarly works and translations under the patronage of Warren Hastings.

“Gladwin published several dictionaries, including *The Persian Guide, Exhibiting the Arabic Derivatives* (Calcutta, 1800) and *A Dictionary, Persian, Hindoostanee and English, including Synonyma* (Calcutta, 1809), which was based on John Richardson’s *Dictionary, Persian, Arabic, English ...* (2 vols., Oxford, 1777) but omitted the Arabic synonyms.

“Gladwin was an able translator with an elegant and precise diction. His translations were accompanied by the original Persian text. His complete translation of Sa‘di’s *Golestān (The Gūlistān of Sady)*, 2 vols., Calcutta, 1806), written in lucid, uniform prose (no distinction being made between its poetry and prose passages), succeeds in conveying much of the rhetoric of the original. ... His *Dissertations on the Rhetoric, Prosody and Rhyme of the Persians* (Calcutta, 1801) is based on translations from Persian works including Sayfi’s ‘*Aruḡ*. He also translated Jāmi’s *Neṣāb-e tajnis al-loḡāt* as *Resemblances Linear and Verbal, a Philological Poem* (2nd. ed., London, 1811). Gladwin’s translation of ‘*Aṭṭār’s Pand-nāma* (as *A Compendium of Ethics*, Calcutta, 1788), which he erroneously attributed to Sa‘di, is included in his famous *Persian Moonshee* (Calcutta, 1795), which is itself a collection of various pieces of work, ranging from a grammar of Persian to the translation of three chapters of St. Matthew’s Gospel into Persian by William Chambers, whose Persian *monšī* (scribe/tutor) had provided the contents of section four of part two of the book and who most probably inspired its title. The book was also meant to replace a Persian *monšī* for would-be students of Persian. Gladwin also translated Jean Frédéric Osterwald’s *Abrégé de l’histoire sainte et du catéchisme* into Persian as *Ostervald’s Abridgement of the History of the Bible; and Catechetical Instructions, with a Persian Translation* (Calcutta, 1792).

“Among his many other works, Gladwin’s translation of the *Ā’in-e Akbari* (as *Ayeen Akbery, or the Institutes of the Emperor Akber*, 3 vols. in 2, London, 1783-86) is well known. He also compiled *A Dictionary of Religious Ceremonies of the Eastern Nations* (Calcutta, 1787), based on Barthelemy d’Herbelot’s *Bibliothèque orientale* (Maestricht, 1776), and he translated a polyglot medical dictionary by Moḥammad ‘Abd-Allāh Širāzi (as *Ulfāḡ Udviyeh or the Materia Medica, in the Arabic, Persian, and Hindery Languages*, Calcutta, 1793). He edited the *Asiatic Miscellany* (2 vols, Calcutta, 1785-86) and the *New Asiatic Miscellany* (Calcutta, 1789), which include many translations from Persian by himself and other authors.” – Parvin Loloī.

☀ Ghani 482; Graesse III, 91; Arthur J. Arberry, *Classical Persian Literature*, London, 1958; John D. Yohannan, *Persian Poetry in England and America: A 200-Year History*, Delmar, N.Y., 1977. – Parvin Loloī – for the Encyclopaedia Iranica.



*His First Voyage and Sojourn in Persia*

19. **GOBINEAU, Arthur de** (1816-1882). *Trois ans en Asie (de 1855 à 1858)*. Paris: L. Hachette et Cie, 1859. ¶ 8vo. [iv], 526, [1] pp. Half-title. Original red quarter morocco, red blind and gilt-stamped cloth sides, gilt spine title; rubbed. Mild foxing. Upper cover with gilt ownership device “Collège Municipal Chaptal, Ville de Paris.” Very good copy in a well-preserved binding.

\$ 400

First edition of one of his “best Oriental works. *Trois ans en Asie* (1859) is a lively account of his first voyage and sojourn in Persia, which is complemented by his abundant correspondence.” This travel narrative covers his journey from Malta to Persia, from Egypt and Arabia. Throughout he offers insights on Persian history, religion, customs, population, and the political and economic climate. According to Calmard, though Gobineau was a good story-teller (as well as “unruly” and often chasing women, his books were often privately published and failed to generate much



interest other than his most famous work, which at first went mostly unnoticed. In this case Hachette is a major publishing house; yet his works generally were issued in one printing. – Jean Calmard.

Joseph Arthur, Comte de Gobineau, French man of letters, artist, polemist, Orientalist, and diplomat, is considered the father of scientific racism, otherwise described as modern racial demography. He developed the theory of the Aryan master race. That book was written in 1853-55, *Essai sur l'inégalité des races humaines* (*Essay on the Inequality of the Human Races*). He was a friend and correspondent of several well-known figures including most notably Alexis de Tocqueville, Anton Prokesch von Osten, Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton, Dom Pedro II, emperor of Brazil, Richard Wagner, etc. He was initially posted to Persia, as secretary at the embassy in Tehran, becoming minister to Persia in 1861, then writing about his experiences. In 1864 he served as French emissary to Athens, Greece, then in 1868 transferred to Brazil.

“Though in no way espousing his beliefs, Bahá’ís know Gobineau as the person who obtained the only complete manuscript of the early history of the Bábí religious movement of Persia, written by Hajji Mirzâ Jân of Kashan, who was put to death by the Persian authorities in c.1852.” – Wikp. That manuscript is in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. – *New World Encyclopedia*.

“His Persian missions may have been for him a second birth, although his achievements as an Orientalist remain controversial. ... He enjoyed reading *The Thousand and One Nights* (in Antoine Galland’s translation), and he admired medieval chivalrous qualities and endowed his heroes with them. He excelled as a storyteller, and his short stories were filled with his recollections of Greece and Newfoundland (*Souvenirs de voyage*, 1872) and Persia (*Nouvelles asiatiques*, 1876). He regarded *Les Pléiades* (1874) as his best work of fiction in prose (*Œuvres* III, p. 929)... it was his two Persian missions which provided the stimuli and the material for his interest in the east. His keen observations on Persian people, life, customs, religions, art, architecture, etc. were, however, biased by his constant need to verify his racial theories. Moreover, he never acquired sufficient basic training for his ambitious linguistic and historical projects, although apparently, he devoted much time in learning Persian with “Mirza Agha,” his informant on dialects (Duff, *Lettres persanes*, p. 65; *Correspondance Prokesch*, p. 61).

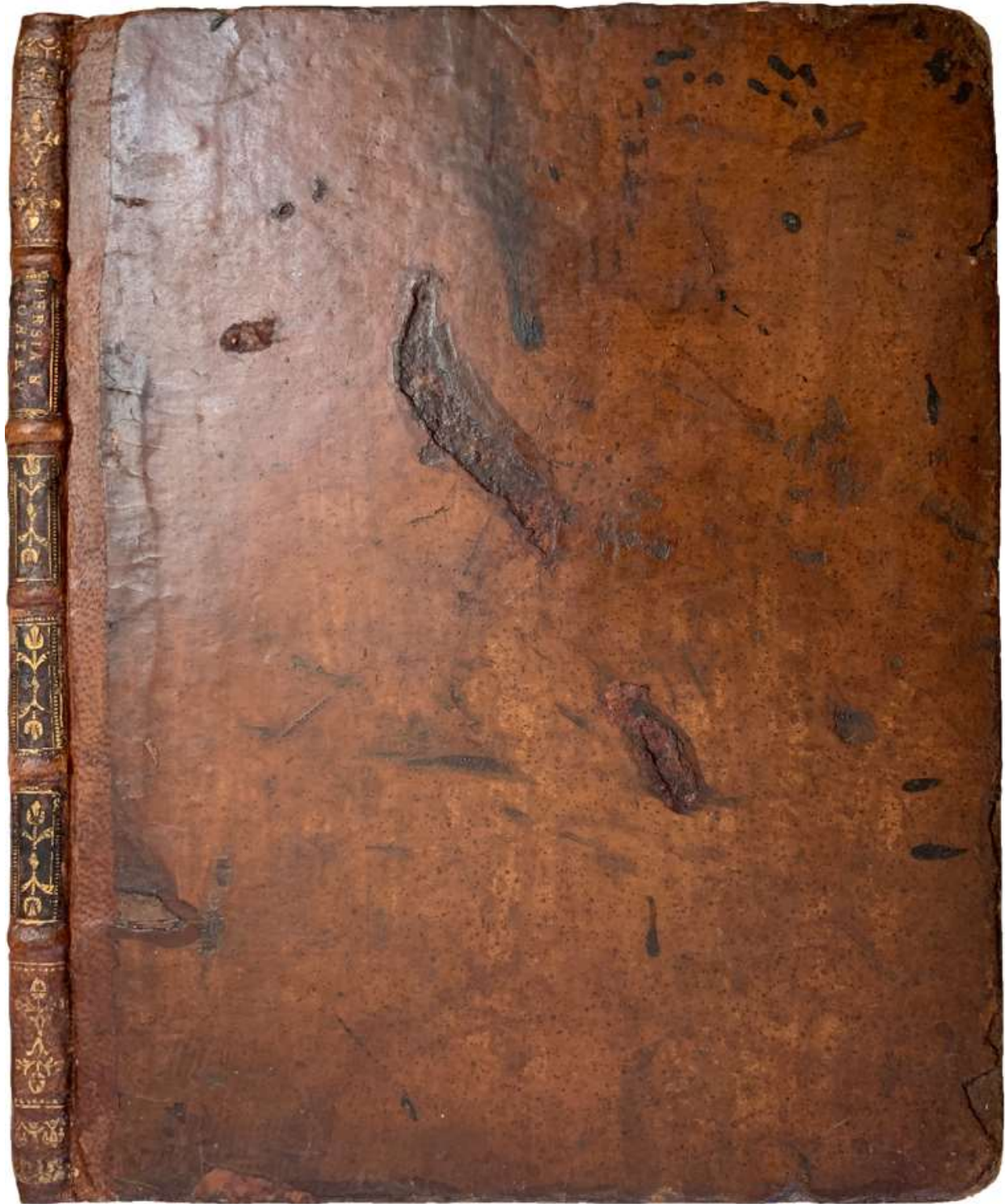
His extant incoherent transcriptions are evidence of his limited knowledge of written Persian poetry and prose. His research on Iranian dialects and his fanciful theories on

the origins of the Afghans (Boissel, 1974, pp. 338, 341 ff.) led nowhere. In spite of the research already undertaken by Eugène Burnouf (q.v.), Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, and Jules Oppert, on the decipherment of the cuneiform script (q.v.), Gobineau published his *Lecture des textes cunéiformes* (1858), conceived as part of a book on the genealogical history of the Iranian nations (see below) and in which he opposed their views. He thought that the cursive script predated the cuneiform, and he regarded the latter as an Iranian invention, and the language of the texts still being used in the 3rd century C.E. (Boissel, 1974, p. 373). The book had a hostile critical reception (Boissel, 1974, pp. 355 ff.). During his second Persian mission, he renewed his contacts with such so-called “scholars” as Rabbi Mollā Lālazār Hamadāni and pursued his cuneiform studies. In his *Traité des écritures cunéiformes* (1864), based essentially on “rabbinical, Arabic and semiticized Parsi traditions” he further interpreted cuneiform through Gnostic and talismanic notions, resulting in even harsher criticism of his theories (*Œuvres* II, Gaulmier’s introduction, pp. xlii ff.). From 1856 he started to write parts of his *Histoire généalogique des nations iraniennes*, published as *Histoire des Perses* (1869), a work devoid of any scholarly value. Discarding historical chronology and existing European scholarship on the topic, he relied mainly on legendary and epic literature such as the *Kuš-nāma* (Gaulmier, *ibid.* pp. xxiv ff.), whose manuscript he had just acquired. This long post-Ferdowsian epic was also used in his poem “Ferydoun,” which was focused mainly on the antagonism between the Assyrians as Semites and the Iranians as Aryans (Molé, pp. 117 ff.; on Gobineau’s historical method, see Minorsky, pp. 118 f.). ¶ His experiences in Persia, however, enabled him to write his three best Oriental works. *Trois ans en Asie* (1859) is a lively account of his first voyage and sojourn in Persia, which is complemented by his abundant correspondence.” – Jean Calmard, *Encyclopaedia Iranica*, Vol. XI, Fasc. 1, pp. 20-24.

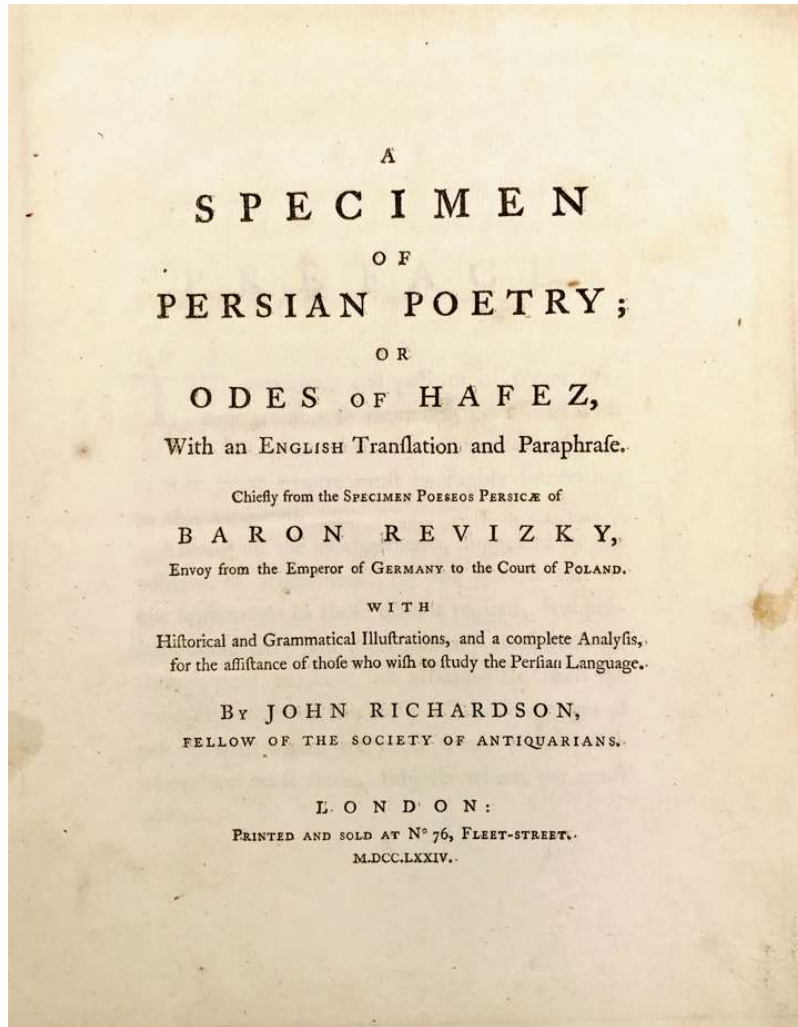
Contents [in 2 parts]: [I] 1. Malta – Alexandria; 2. Cairo – Suez; 3. Victoria; 4. Djeddah; 5. Aden; 6. Mascat; 7. Bouschyr; 8. Bouschyr to Schyraz; 9. Schyraz to Ispahan; 10 & 11. Ispahan to Tehran; [II] 1. La Nation; 2. La Religion; 3. Les soufys – Les nossayrys; 4. L’état des personnes; 5. Les caractères – Les relations sociales; 6. Résultats probables des rapports entre l’Europe de l’Asie; 7. Retour.

☼ Carteret I, 345.





[20] HAFEZ



*First Edition in English*

20. **HAFEZ (Ḥāfiz, 14th century); translator: John RICHARDSON** (1740 or 1741-1795). *A Specimen of Persian Poetry; or Odes of Hafez, With an English Translation and Paraphrase. Chiefly from the Specimen Poeseos Persicae of Baron Revizky, Envoy from the Emperor of Germany to the Court of Poland. With Historical and Grammatical Illustrations, and a complete Analysis, for the assistance of those who wish to study the Persian language.* London: Printed and Sold at No. 76, Fleet-Street, 1774. ¶ 4to. [iv], xv, [1], 68 pp. Original full calf, gilt spine; neatly rebacked to style, preserving original endsheets. Inscribed by an early owner, "This Book belonging to Monsieur [Pierre?] Monneron." Extremely rare. MEE1081

\$ 3,000

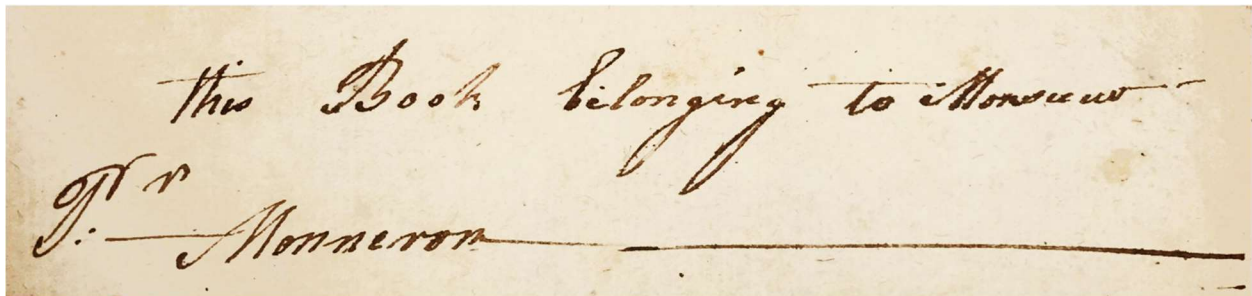
This is the first edition in English of the ghazals of Hafez, translated by one of the leading Persian orientalists of his day, John Richardson, FAS of Wadham College,



Oxford, and famous for his seminal work written in conjunction with Sir William Jones, the work being, *A Dictionary, Persian, Arabic, and English*, 1777.

Hafez was previously unknown to the western world until Count Karl Emerich Reviczky von Revisnye (1737-1793), the Hungarian Orientalist and bibliophile, ‘discovered’ him and brought his poetic classic to Europe with this Vienna printing. The work features an extensive text on Hafez and a translation of selected ghazals<sup>4</sup>. Reviczky von Revisnye also issued in 1784, 1794 a catalogue of his Greek and Latin library, using the pseudonym of “Periergus Deltophilus”. In the prefatory essay for that volume he shows an interest in the printing of Nicolas Jenson, Aldus Manutius, and the Estiennes.

Hafez was born in Shiraz, Persia and lived approximately from 1325/26–1389/1390. He is considered a mystic and poet. His life and poems are the subject of much analysis, commentary and interpretation, influencing post-fourteenth century Persian writing more than any other author.



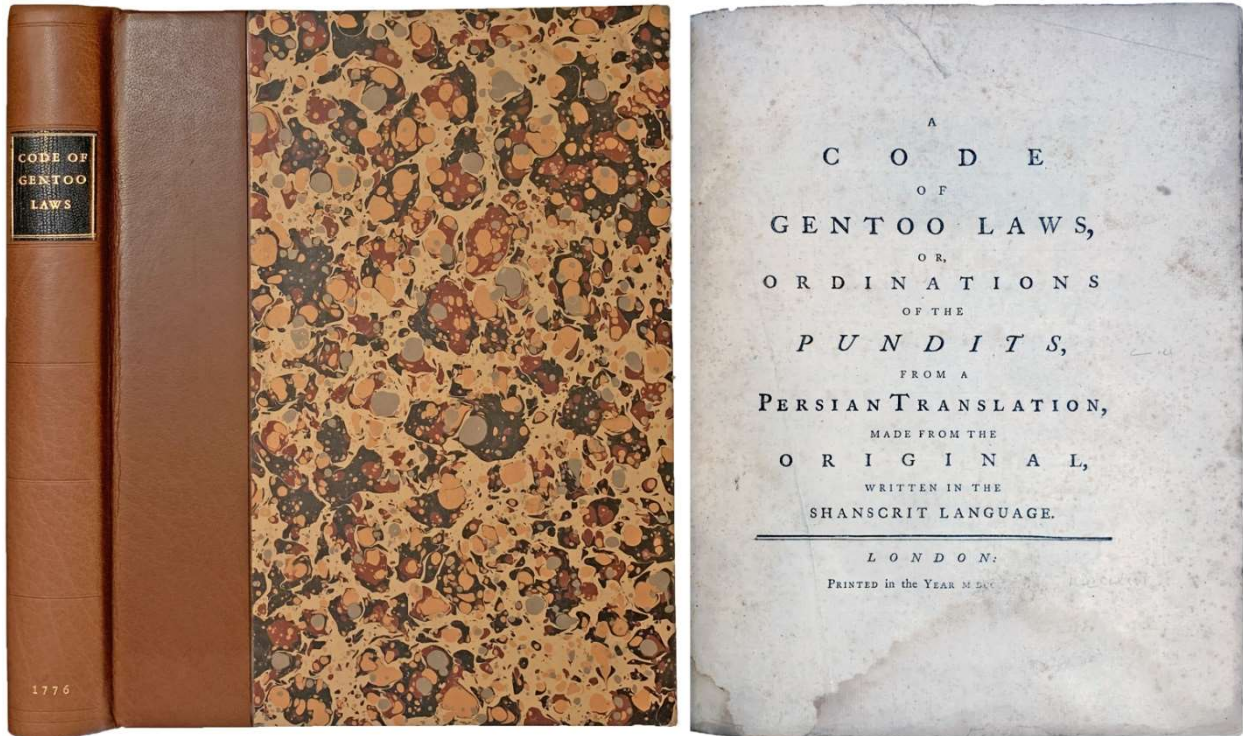
POSSIBLE PROVENANCE: Pierre Antoine Monneron (1747–1801) was a French merchant, banker, writer and politician.

See: Irfan Habib, *Confronting Colonialism: Resistance and Modernization under Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan*, Anthem Press, 2009.

See: Julius Theodor Zenker, *Bibliotheca orientalis*, Leipzig, 1846, (item 561), p. 68.

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<sup>4</sup> “The ghazal (Arabic/Pashto/Malay/Persian/Urdu: غزل; Hindi: गज़ल, Punjabi: ਗਜ਼ਲ, Nepali: गजल, Turkish: gazel, Bengali: গজল, Gujarati: ગજલ) is a poetic form consisting of rhyming couplets and a refrain, with each line sharing the same meter. A ghazal may be understood as a poetic expression of both the pain of loss or separation and the beauty of love in spite of that pain. The form is ancient, originating in 6th-century Arabic verse. It is derived from the Arabian panegyric qasida. The structural requirements of the ghazal are similar in stringency to those of the Petrarchan sonnet. In style and content it is a genre that has proved capable of an extraordinary variety of expression around its central themes of love and separation. It is one of the principal poetic forms which the Indo-Perso-Arabic civilization offered to the eastern Islamic world.” – Wikip.



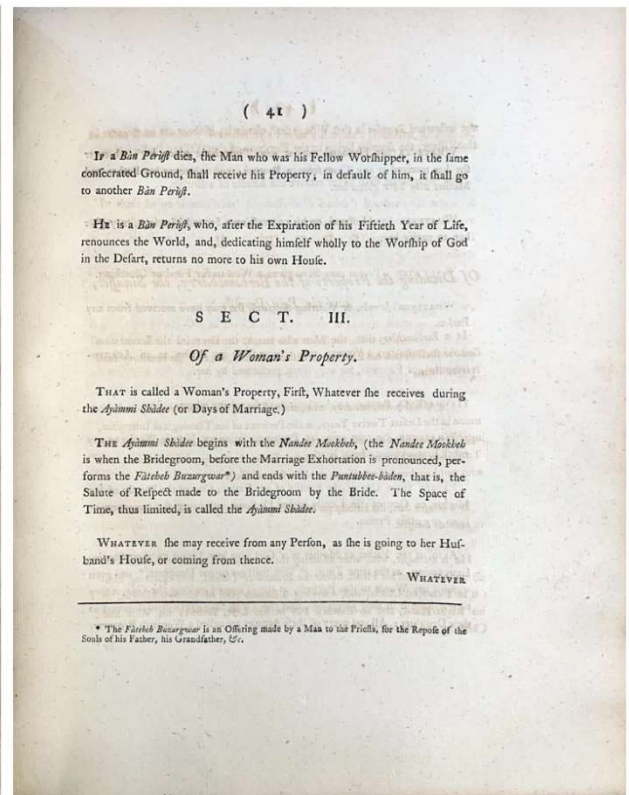
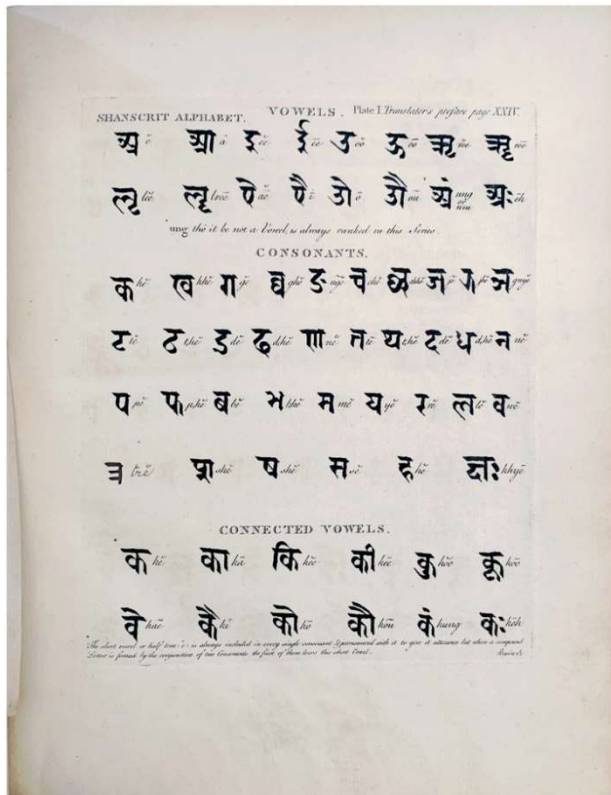
21. **HALHED, NATHANIEL BRASSEY** (translator). *A Code of Gentoo Laws, or, Ordinations of the pundits, from a Persian Translation, made from the Original, written in the Shanscrit Language.* London: s.n., 1776. ¶ 4to. lxxiv, 61, 322 pp. 8 engraved plates; minor damp-staining affecting first 20 pp., light foxing, offsetting from plates, title-rubbed at position of original date which is partly rubbed away. Modern quarter calf, marbled paper over boards, black leather spine label, subtle blind-stamping to spine. Ownership signature and bookplate (loose). Text: very good; binding: fine.

\$ 500

First edition, with eight engraved plates, being an early English translation of Hindu jurisprudence. Nathaniel Brassey Halhed contributed a lengthy preface. Of added interest is a vocabulary compiled by the author and other elements: Hindoo months, names of authors cited within the legal code, and a list of books used for the compilation of laws. A curious inclusion here is a section devoted to a Hindu “account of the creation.” What follows is a description of the necessary qualities of a Magistrate – seems more appropriate.



The list of laws is very odd to the modern eye, but I believe it has a lot more to do with the way of laws that prevail in that region of the world. The eastern way of thinking vs. the western (legal) mind is evident. The book is sectioned into twenty chapter detailing different criminal or legal concerns: Of lending & borrowing; Of the division of inheritable property; Of justice; Of trust or Deposit; Of selling a stranger's property; Of Shares; Of Gift; Of Servitude; Of Wages; Of Rent & Hire; Of Purchase & Sale; Of Boundaries & Limits; Of Shares in the Cultivation of Lands; Of Cities and Towns, and of the Fine for Damaging a Crop; Of Scandalous & Bitter Expressions; Of Assault; Of Theft; Of Violence; Of Adultery; Of what concerns Women; Of Sundry Articles [gaming, lost items, fine for cutting trees, tax on sales, quarrels within family, serving unclean victuals (food), punishment inflicted on a Soder; punishment, Of adoption...].



Sanskrit Alphabet – "Of a Woman's Property"

The law here is situational and totally determined on social status. It is difficult to see that any crime 'fits' what is written, but rather it seems to record a president and then

it is considered as an authority for later crimes – similarly so in the west, but here the punishments are remarkable: if one elopes with a girl, “If a Man steals away a Girl of a superior Cast to commit Adultery with her, the Magistrate shall put him to Death.” [p.279]. In one of many examples of assault, the punishment for an instance where flesh is torn, bone is broken, blood-shed, “the Magistrate shall confiscate all his Goods, and banish him [from] the Kingdom.” [p.231]. Adultery brings a wide range of remarkable punishments, all caste oriented: “If the wife of a Brmin, by her own consent, commits adultery with a Soder, the Magistrate shall cut off the Hair of her Head, anoint her Body with Ghee, and cause her to be led through the whole City naked, and riding upon the Ass [donkey], and cast her out on the North Side of the City, or cause her to be eaten by Dogs.” [p.275]. Section VIII (pp. 280-81) even offers punishment for a man who has a “carnal conjunction of a man with any beast.” In the end, if the city is entirely clean of all evils, then the Magistrate shall go “to Paradise, and his Kingdom is doubled, and his Reputation is increased.” The fact that gaming and wagering is included is interesting in that 18<sup>th</sup> century British treatises were also written on the subject: here it is just 3 pages of text and no math.

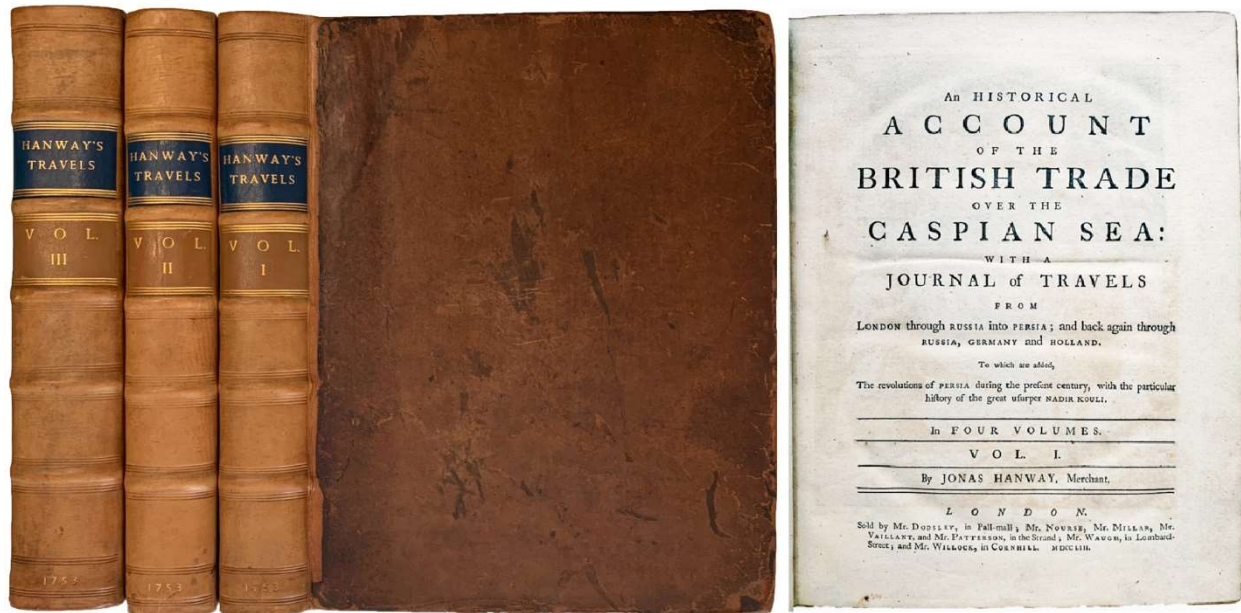
Nathaniel Brassey Halhed (1751–1830) was an English Orientalist and philologist. He was born in Westminster and educated at Harrow, then at Christ Church, Oxford, where he met the great Sir William Jones. Jones was the leading English Orientalist of his day and he was very active in his writings. He introduced Arabic to Halhed that garnered him a position writing for the East India Company. From this point Halhed went to India and translated this legal document from a Persian language version of the original text that was in Sanskrit. Later he returned to England and became a member of Parliament. On his death in 1830 Halhed’s collection of oriental manuscripts was sold to the British Museum.

PROVENANCE: This copy made it to America by the early nineteenth century. The letter (or dedication) to Warren Hastings page is also signed by a previous owner, William Parkinson, bought in New York, Febr. 12, 1839. Bookplate of the Library of the American Bible Union, 1841; and pencil signature of John C. Murphy, New York.

☼ STC T112179.







*"This Work is of Considerable Value." – Samuel Austin Allibone*

22. **HANWAY, Jonas** (1712-1786). *An Historical Account of the British Trade Over the Caspian Sea: With a Journal of Travels from London through Russia into Persia; and back again through Russia, Germany and Holland. To which are added, The revolutions of Persia during the present century, with the particular history of the great usurper Nadir Kouli.* London: sold by Mr. Dodsley; Mr. Nourse, Mr. Millar, Mr. Vaillant, and Mr. Patterson; Mr. Waugh; and Mr. Willock, 1753. ¶ 4 vols. bound in 3. 4to. xx, 399; xv, [1], 374, [16]; xv, [1], 255, [1]; xv, [1], 301, [1], [20] pp. Complete with 4 engraved frontispieces (drawn by Blakey and engr. by Ravenet; drawn by F. Hayman and engr. by C. Grignion), 15 engraved plates, 9 folding maps, indexes. Contemporary full calf, rebacked in period style with calf that is not as dark as the original, raised bands, tan and black gilt-stamped leather labels; original calf is scuffed, rebacking is clean and elegant looking. Very good complete set.

\$ 1,750

First edition of one of the most important accounts of Persia written in the eighteenth century. Jonas Hanway, (1712-86), was an English merchant who traveled to Russia and then to Persia for the purpose of establishing a trade route for the British Russia Company, which encountered



considerable troubles, resulting in an unfavorable end. After his journey Hanway wrote of his experiences which provides an eyewitness view of northern Iran during Nāder Shah's last years.

“The son of a naval provisioner, Hanway spent several years in Portugal before moving in 1743 to St. Petersburg to work for the British Russia Company. He was soon sent to Iran to assess the condition of the Company's trade there and to investigate its agent, John Elton. Elton, an English sailor, had been working to establish a British mercantile presence on the Caspian since 1740, when he had secured trading privileges from Nāder Shah. As “Jamāl Beg,” Elton was also building a Caspian fleet for Nāder. The Russians took a dim view of Elton's serving both as an Iranian naval commander and a British merchant. In 1743 they denounced him as a smuggler and a spy, so Hanway was dispatched to appraise the situation firsthand (Hanway, I, pp. 105-6).”







[22]

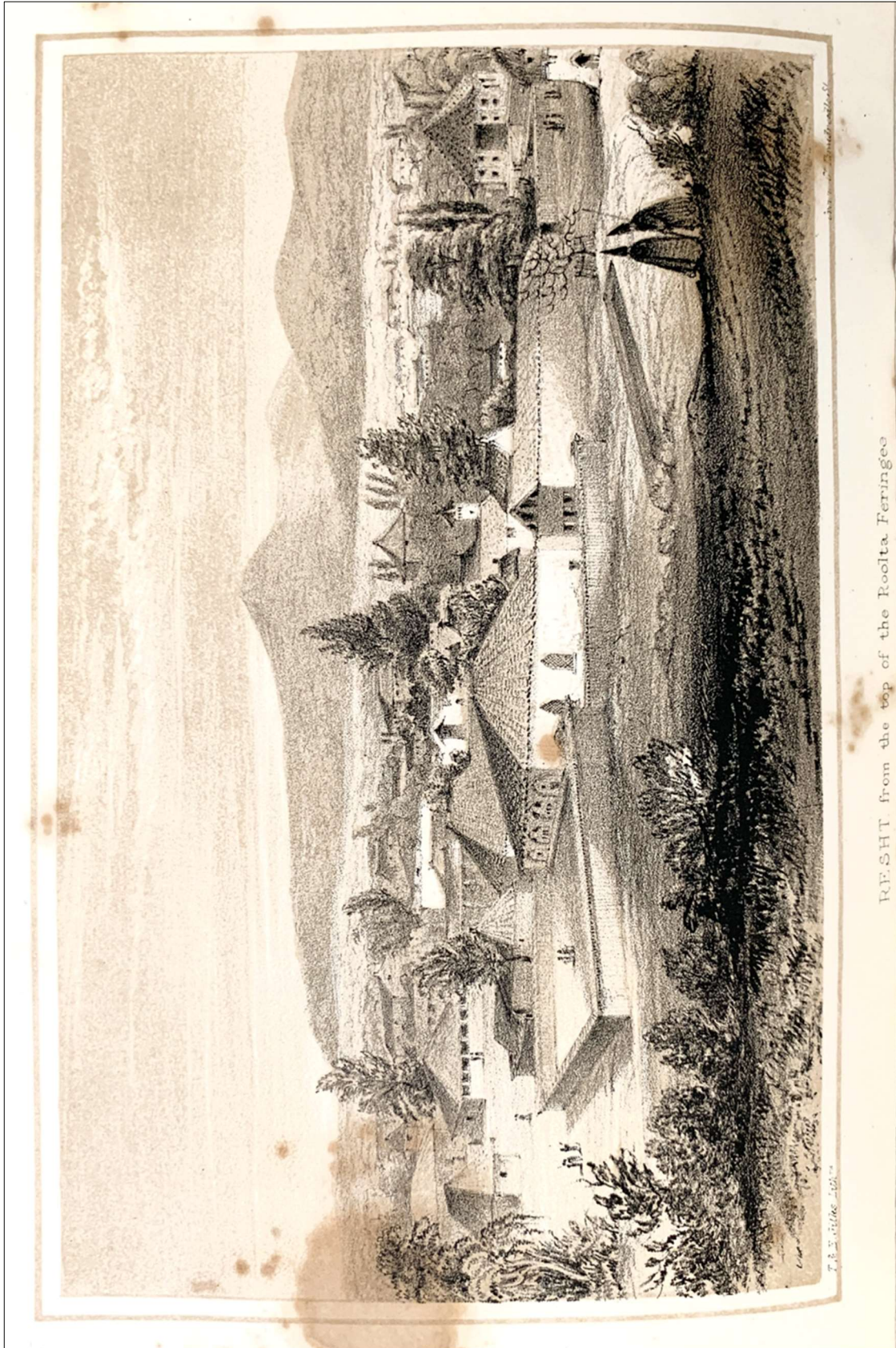
“Hanway reached Elton in Langarūd. His initial impression of Elton and the state of British trade in Iran was favorable. This emboldened Hanway to organize a test caravan of goods to Mašhad, a principal entrepôt of the overland route to India from the Caspian region. His trip ended abruptly in Astarābād, where he was detained and most of his cargo looted by the forces of Moḥammad Ḥasan Khan Qājār, who was then rebelling against Nāder. Barely escaping back to Langarūd, Hanway was persuaded by Elton to seek restitution from the shah. At the royal camp near Hamadan, the shah’s deputies promised Hanway compensation, but ordered him to seek it in Astarā-bād. Hanway grudgingly went back, but received partial remuneration for his losses only after arduous negotiations (Hanway, I, pp. 215-21). He returned to Russia in September 1744 soured on the future of trade in the region. In 1746 the Russians formally banned British merchants from the Caspian (Hanway I, pp. 331-34). Britain did not challenge this decision, given the lackluster record of its commercial ventures there and a perceived need to make Russia its ally in European conflicts.

“Soon after returning to England in 1750, Hanway published *An Historical Account of the British Trade over the Caspian Sea*, a four-volume compendium of his experiences in Russia and Persia (Lockhart, p. 309). The first two volumes contain a narrative of his trip replete with valuable eyewitness descriptions, such as a detailed account of Nāder’s camp. The second two volumes are a general history of Iran from 1722 to 1749, based largely on the earlier works of Judasz Tadeusz Krusinski, Louis André de la Mamie de Clairac, and James Bailie Fraser. Displaying an Enlightenment abhorrence of absolute rulers, Hanway saw Nāder as little more than a tyrannical usurper driven by lust for power and wealth, but he admired the “robust, warlike, and hardy” nature of the Persians he had met (Hanway, I, p. 226). – Ernest Tucker for the *Encyclopaedia Iranica*.

☀ Brunet III; 38; Cox I, p. 255; Anthony Cross, *In the Land of the Romanovs: An Annotated Bibliography of First-hand English-language accounts of The Russian Empire (1613-1917)*, Cambridge: Open Book, (2014), C19; Goldsmiths’ 8801; Kress 5268/9; Harry W. Nerhood, *To Russia and Return An annotated bibliography of travelers' English-language accounts of Russia from the ninth century to the present*, Ohio State University Press, (1968), 88.

☀ See also: Samuel Austin Allibone, *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors ...* vol. I, Philadelphia, (1859), p. 783; Roland Everett Jayne, *Jonas Hanway: Philanthropist, Politician, and Author (1712–1786)*, London: Epworth Press, J. Alfred Sharp, 1929; Lockhart, *Nadir Shah*, London, 1938, pp. 308-10.





RESHT from the top of the Roolta Feringee



HOLMES



23. **HOLMES, Sir William Richard** (1822-1882). *Sketches on the Shores of the Caspian, Descriptive and Pictorial*. London: Richard Bentley, 1845. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 412 pp. 4 tinted lithograph plates and 4 woodcuts; foxing, a few leaves carelessly opened. Original blind-stamped brown cloth, spine lettered in gilt; extremities showing some wear, front joint mended with kozo. With the small label of Colonel William Richardson Hunt, one of several noteworthy proprietors of the superb mansion known as the Hunt-Phelan House, one of the grand early historic houses in Memphis, Tennessee. Very good. [MEE1074]

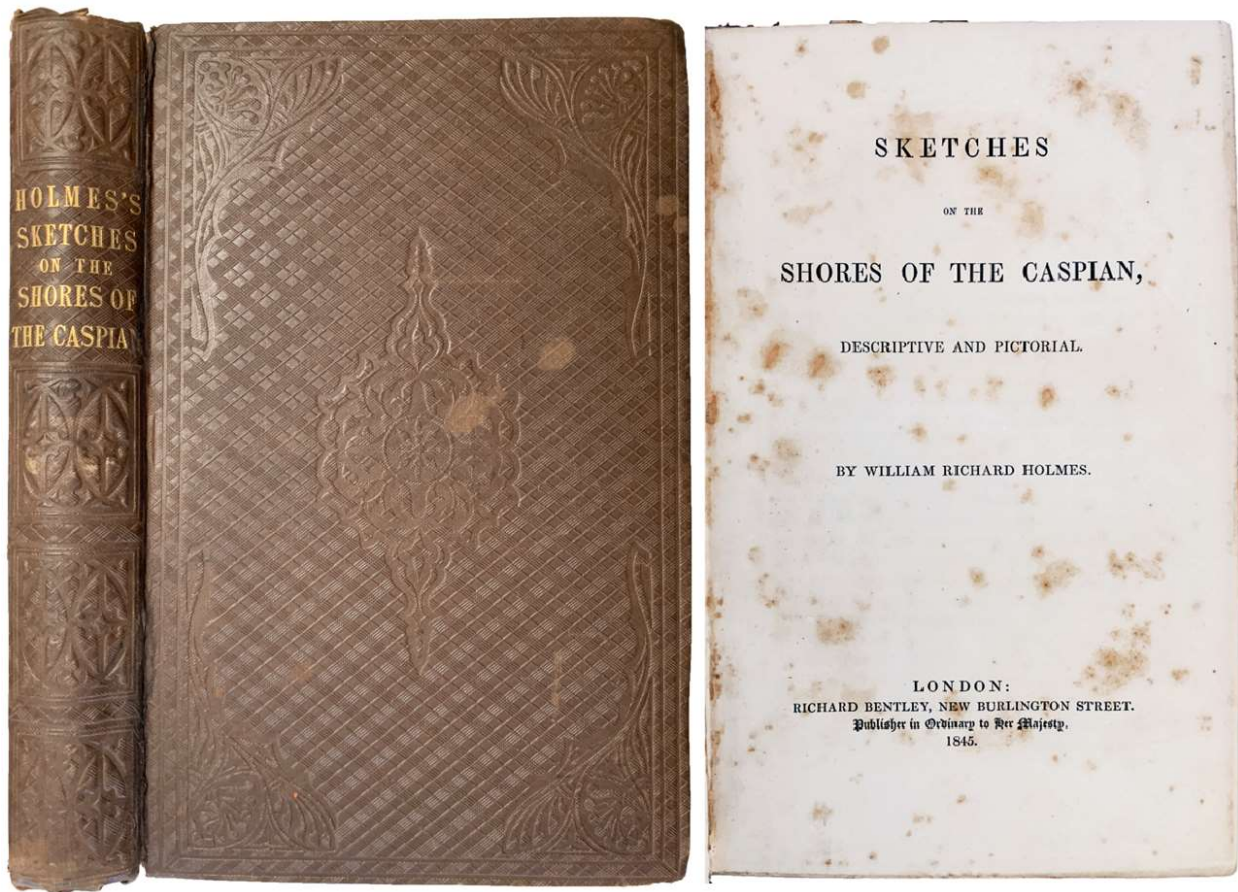
\$ 1250

First edition. The author's first and only known book, containing narrative details of Persia, Persians, Russians and numerous regional tribes. The youthful author, taking this journey in 1841 and just 23 years of age when published, spent six months touring Persia as part of an excursion headed by his cousin, James Brant, the English consul at Erzeroom. The account of his observations and experiences is wonderfully detailed.

This is an uncommon work, unknown to Abbey, who lists only three books relating to Persia.



Holmes, in his Preface, judges that accounts such as this, "English works on the Persian provinces on the shores of the Caspian Sea," are limited to the work of Jonas Hanaway and James Baillie Fraser, and "a short paper" by Major Tod, courtesy of the Journal of the Geographical Society. Nonetheless there were numerous travelers to Persia from Europe in the 18th century 19th centuries, many associated with the East-India Company or Missionaries.



Divided into twenty chapters, the author reviews his travels, noting the culture, government, flora & fauna, industry, culinary culture, events and meetings with notable persons, from starting in Tabriz [Tabreez], [selected points]: visiting copper mines, and the Tomb of Shahaub-u-deen, Ahar, Kaleh-bashee, game, robbery, vermin, Shah-seven Tribe, Ardebeel, Vekeel, Fortress, Turkish and Persian manners, prisoners in the fort, Nemeen, Astara, fishing, shells, Hehvee, the Persian appetite, Persian manner of eating, Coopoorchar, "Persian window", The Lake of Enzellee, Pelicans, Departure for Peeree Bazar, Resht, Hadgee Mohamed Allee, Hadgee Meer Ismael, Silk & account of the silk worm, obtain a bath, The Jackal, Sefeed-rood, Colony of Russian fishermen, Isinglass, Langarood, An Accident, Hidden Treasure,

Aub-i-gherm, The Azad-mahee, Zuvvarm Abbasabad, method of stacking rice, Noor, Sugar, The Harrauz, Abbas Kooly Meerza, Cotton, Grain, Fruits, Daoud Meerza, Saree, The Goombuz-i-Selm-i-Toor, Tribes inhabiting Saree, A Persian Garden, Road to Ferrabad, Carp, Sefeed-mahee, and Azad-mahee Fishery, Shah-keelaw ruins, Karatuppeh, Ashreff, Gez, Thievish Propensities of the Natives, An Execution, Fate of the Nephew who sold his Uncle, The Moharrem, Miaunderreh, The Megnassee Caves, Toodervah, Shebkess, Auhoowan, Semnoon, Khaur, Destruction of the Grain Crops by Flies, Veramine [Varamin], Palesht [Pakdasht], Demawund [Damavand], Tehraun [Tehran], Rev. Dr. Wolff, Rhe ruins, Norooz, leave Persia.

"On the Shores of the Caspian is the product of the author's journey through the Caspian region as part of an expedition headed by his cousin James Brant, the British Consul at Erzeroum. Holmes provides a wonderfully intimate portrait of the country. Written in a very accessible style it nonetheless provides a wealth of detail on the towns, the climate, trade, military, people and culture as well as valuable information on the Russian presence in the region at the time." [I. B. Tauris Limited].

"Sir Wm. Richard Holmes, knighted 13 Aug. 1877, when descry. as "late her Majesty's Consul for Bosnia", and one of the Commissioners appointed by Lord Beaconsfield to settle the Bosnia and Herzegovina Boundary questions." [H. Curtis, Notes for a Pedigree of the Tathams of Co. Durham].

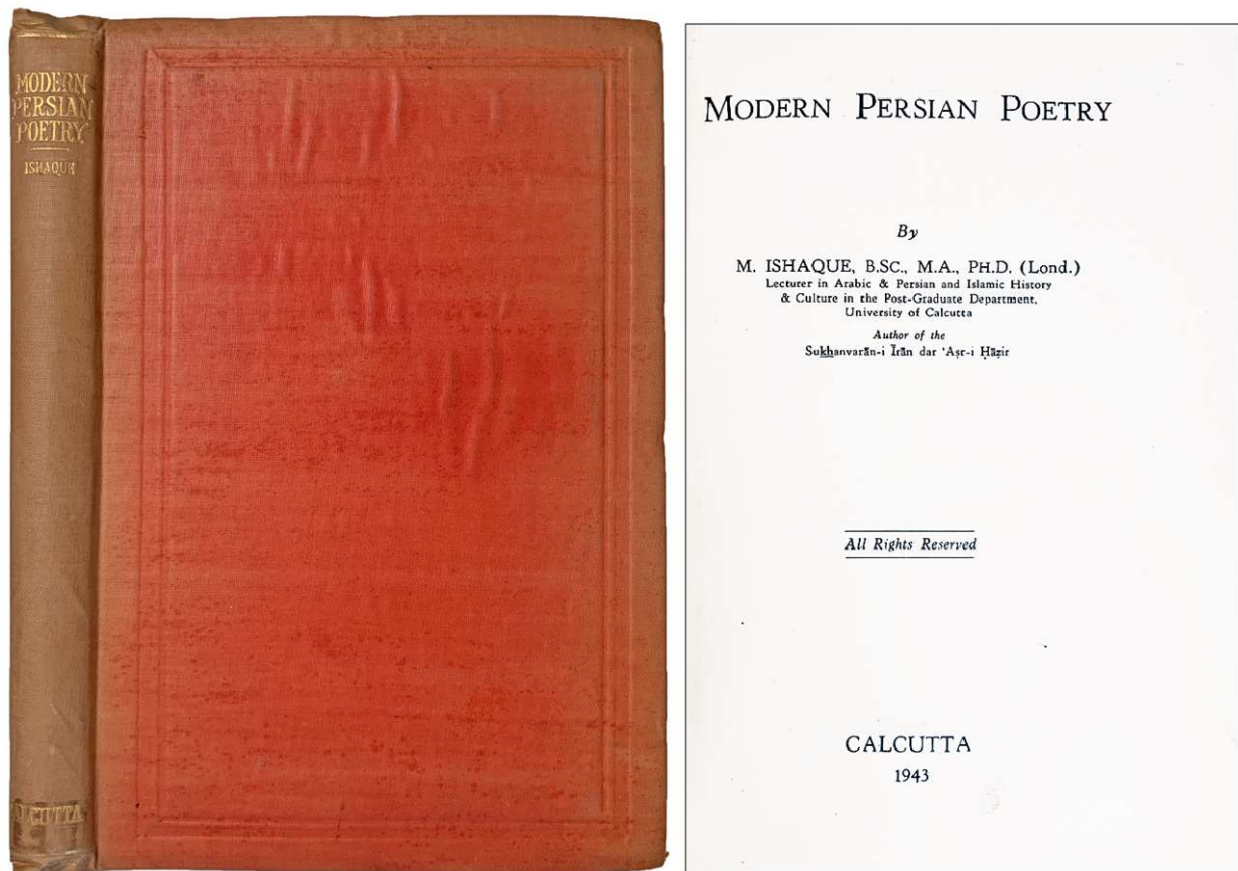
"In the spring of 1861 the sultan announced new reforms in Herzegovina, promising among other things freedom to build churches, the use of church bells and the opportunity for Christians to acquire land. Commenting on this, Consul William Holmes in Bosna-Serai writes to Ambassador Sir Henry Bulwer that those promises rarely applied. He mentions that the Serbs, the biggest community, were refused the right to build a church in Bosna-Serai. Concerning the right to buy land, he writes, "Every possible obstacle is still thrown in the way of the purchase of lands by Christians, and very often after they have succeeded in purchasing and improving land, it is no secret that on one unjust pretext or another, it has been taken from them." [Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Origin of the Myth of a Tolerant, Pluralistic Islamic Society; Address delivered by Bat Ye'or\* on 31 August 1995; Symposium on the Balkan War; International Strategic Studies Association].

"We have to record the death of Sir William Richard Holmes, of the Manor-house, Kilrea, Co. Londonderry, formerly of the Consular Service, which occurred on Thursday, at Yewshurst, Belvedere, Kent. He was the son of the late Mr. William Holmes, of Kilrea, by his marriage with Harriet, daughter of Mr. Richard Brant, and was born in 1822. He entered the Consulate at Erzeroum in 1841. and in 1846 was appointed Vice-Consul at Samsoon, in Asia Minor, and served at Batoum, Monastir,



&c. He was appointed Consul at Bosnia in 1860, acted as British delegate to the European commission for the pacification of Herzegovina in 1861, and retired in July, 1877. He was thereupon knighted by the Queen in recognition of his long services. Sir William Holmes was the author of a work, entitled "Sketches on the shore of the Caspian." He was a magistrate for the county of Londonderry, and married in 1847, Adela Louisa Zohrab, daughter of Mr. P. Zohrab, of Malta." [The Times, obituary, 21 Jan 1882].

PROVENANCE: Colonel William Richardson Hunt (1825-1872), was a Confederate Officer during the American Civil War.



[24] ISHAQUE

24. **ISHAQUE, Muḥammad.** *Modern Persian Poetry*. Calcutta: Mr. Mohammad Israil, 1943. ¶ 8vo. xix, [3], 226 pp. Original gilt-stamped red cloth. Scarce. Nice copy.

\$ 100

This is essentially a “desideratum” of the acclaimed two-volume work and also published by the author. The work was initially written as the author's dissertation from the University of London, 1940, here newly edited. “The present work comprises seven chapters. It deals with the preparatory period of modern Persian poetry and then introduces the poets chronologically, with their individual characteristics. The themes and certain general problems are studied, such as the development of language, metres and verse-forms. ...” [author].

Ishaque was the author of the authoritative anthology of modern Persian poets: *Şukhanvaṛān-i Īrān, or Poets and Poetry of Modern Persia*. Calcutta, 1933-7. 2 volumes. "... with a general analysis and critical estimate of the poetry written in Iran during the present century ... His new book [1943] is largely based on the thesis he successfully submitted for his Ph.D. at [University of] London, where he had the advantage of working under professor [Vladimir Fedorovich] Minorsky.<sup>5</sup> ... Dr. Ishaque has given us an excellent reference work, not perhaps of the same quality as E. G. Browne's *Poetry and Press of Modern Persia*, but nevertheless quite unique in its field and compiled with great care and thought. ... Dr. Ishaque has written a thought-provoking book, and deserves the gratitude of scholars for filling a gap in the range of modern research." See: A. J. Arberry, [book review], *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland*, no. 2 (1946): 206-7.

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<sup>5</sup> Vladimir Fedorovich Minorsky (1877-1966), was a Russian Orientalist best known for his contributions to the study of Persian, Lurish and Kurdish history.







JOHNSON



An Arab Bagpiper & Soldier

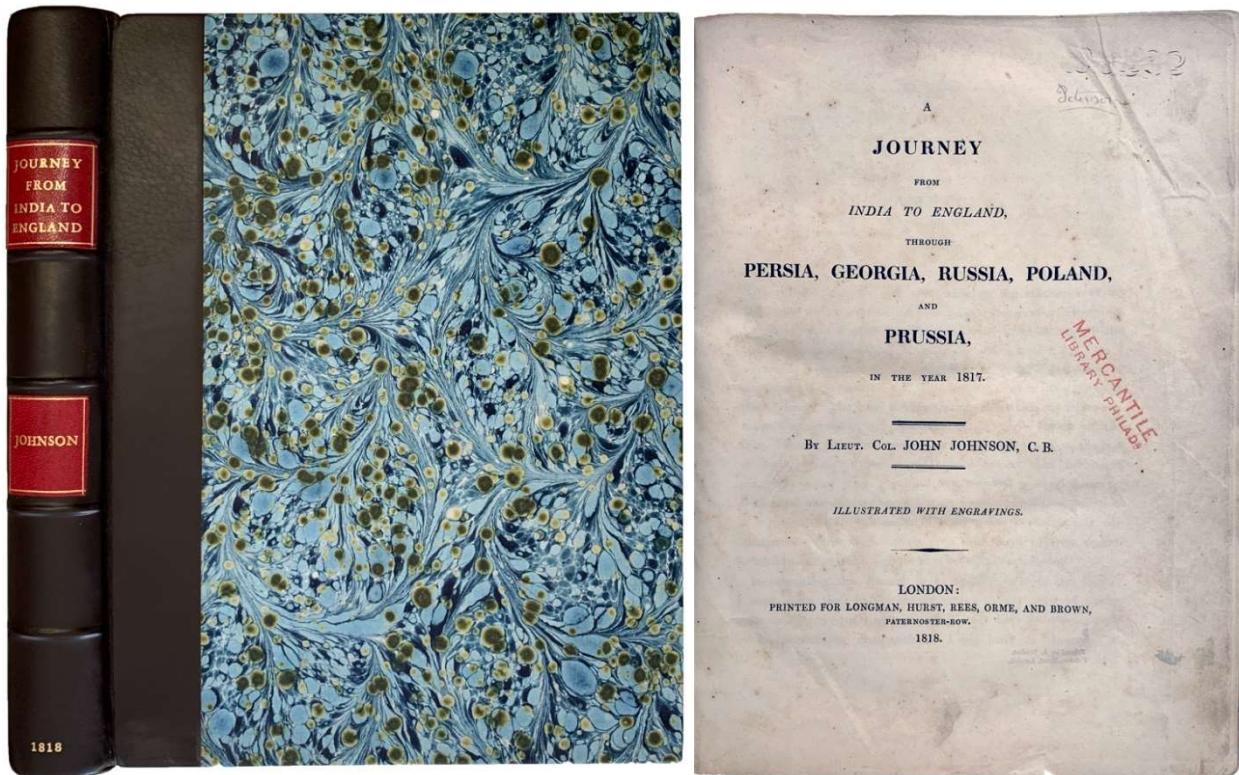
13 aquatint plates (5 hand-colored)

25. **JOHNSON, John, Lieutenant-Colonel.** *A Journey from India to England, Through Persia, Georgia, Russia, Poland, and Prussia, in the Year 1817.* London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1818. ¶ 4to. x, 376 pp. Contents, list of plates, errata, 13 aquatint plates (5 hand-colored), 2 appendices; frontispiece-plate trimmed and remounted, some soiling, foxing throughout, off-setting from plates, cellophane tape repair to final leaf (corner). Modern quarter dark brown calf, dual gilt stamped red morocco spine labels, raised bands, new endleaves; title-page and other red rubberstamps (p. 1, pl. facing p. 80) of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia. Over-all very good; fine binding.

\$ 1,650



First edition. In 1817 Johnson, who had lived most of his life in India, and his companion Captain Salter decided that they would travel to England by land. The Napoleonic wars were at an end and peace was the rule in Persia and Europe. Further, the successes of the English had left a favorable impression with many people and the British uniform was respected. This book is based on Johnson's journal of their travels. It is filled with observations on local life and customs as well as the adventures of the traveler. Johnson supplies the reader with tables of expenses and distances, and writes about points of interest. He states his points of view freely, without much courtesy, which brings out the bias and makes the reader understand it. On page 25 Johnson makes a disparaging remark on Armenian women, "they cannot be commended generally for superior beauty." Later he comments on their "fine black eyes and hair; with large eye-brows." Then in his uniquely British vernacular, "they showed little freshness and no bloom." Then of equal interest he comments on his understanding of the Persian opinion or lack of esteem for Armenians and makes comparison to the Jews: "... the few Jews who are established in Persia are still more despised than the Armenians." (p. 26).



Johnson is also very giving with specific data on the details of travel, including costs, hired help, equipment and clothing, tipping, with clarifications for payment to his cook, servants, and a muleteer. The account leaves from Bombay, India and arrives at

Muscat, passing through the Persian Gulf and landing again at Bushire, through Boorauzgoon, Daulekee, Konar Takht, Kumaredge, Kauzeroon, Shahpoor, Shiraz ["Shirauz"], Zergoon, Persepolis, Valley of Meerdusht, Ooan, Kooshkezerd, Dehgurdoo, Komesha, Isfahan ["Ispahan"], Shah Abba's palace, etc., then to Tehran ["Tehraun"]. There is a sequence here in Tehran where the author and his British companions enter into a hummaum, the Turkish-style hot bath, they are scrubbed down with a "glove or bag of mohair to act as a flesh brush" (luffa/loofah), then they must have astonished the staff when they were body scrubbed, the surface flesh scaled off, then asked to be washed with Western style soap! It's a challenge to be introduced to a new culture, try it and then ask to have it all done again in a Western manner, but consider how the soap made them unclean when they were as clean as possible! None-the-less there is a lot of description and some insight, and the innocent attitude of the separatist Brits comes through a lot.

The contemporary reviewer (unsigned) establishes first that Johnson's route is similar to that of James Morier who published his account in 1812, just six years earlier.<sup>6</sup> The illustrations are complimented as striking and appropriate to the topic. Johnson is given added merit over Morier in that "[he] was more fortunate than his predecessor, since [when in Shapour] he penetrated to the cave in which [the ruin] was deposited, and actually ascertained the existence of the celebrated colossal statue [pl. p.43], of which he has furnished an elegant drawing... The Work presents a very agreeable deviation from Morier's track, in the Colonel's irruption into the country of the untamable Don Cossacks, and his visit to the distinguished [Count] Platoff, the account of whose magnificent hospitality to British readers must afford peculiar gratification..." – *The European Magazine, and London Review*, October, 1818, pp.336-337.

Another reviewer, writing for *The New Monthly Magazine* compliments Johnson on his power of observation and the details he makes available to the reader, "This is a very amusing volume, and though the author made the best of his way from Bombay to Muscat, and thence to England, he surveyed every thing [sic] as he passed with a scrutinizing eye. His descriptions are minute, his anecdotes lively, and his observations extremely pertinent." – *The New Monthly Magazine*, Volume 10, [1818], p.436.

☀ NSTC 2J8487. Abbey, *Travel*, 518; Wilson, *Persia*, 111; Lowndes 1215; Prideaux 341; Tooley 284.

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<sup>6</sup> Morier, James. *A Journey Through Persia, Armenia, And Asia Minor, To Constantinople, In The Years 1808 And 1809; In Which Is Included, Some Account Of The Proceedings Of His Majesty's Mission, Under Sir Harford Jones, To The Court Of The King Of Persia.* London, 1812.





[26] To mark the author's Route from Bussorah to Kizfiar on the Borders of the Desert of Astrakhan

KEPPEL



26. **KEPPEL, The Hon. Captain George Thomas** (1799-1891). *Personal Narrative of a Journey from India to England, by Bussorah, Bagdad, the Ruins of Babylon, Curdistan, the Court of Persia, the Western Shore of the Caspian Sea, Astrakhan, Nishney Novogorod, Moscom, and St. Petersburg, in the Year 1824*. London: Henry Colburn, 1827. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xii, 336; vii, [1], 326, 10 pp. 2 frontispieces and 1 plate, all hand-colored lithographs, ads; folding lithographic map with route marked in red; and 8 woodcut illustrations, index; lacks vol. I front free endpaper. Original gray boards, printed paper labels; rubbed, joints cracked, backstrip labels chipped, front hinges reinforced. Modern custom gray buckram slipcase with dual housing; fine. Fresh and clean within. Ownership signatures of Sir Hedworth Williamson, Florence, 1827, adding his initials and 1827 to both covers. Very good. [MEE1075]

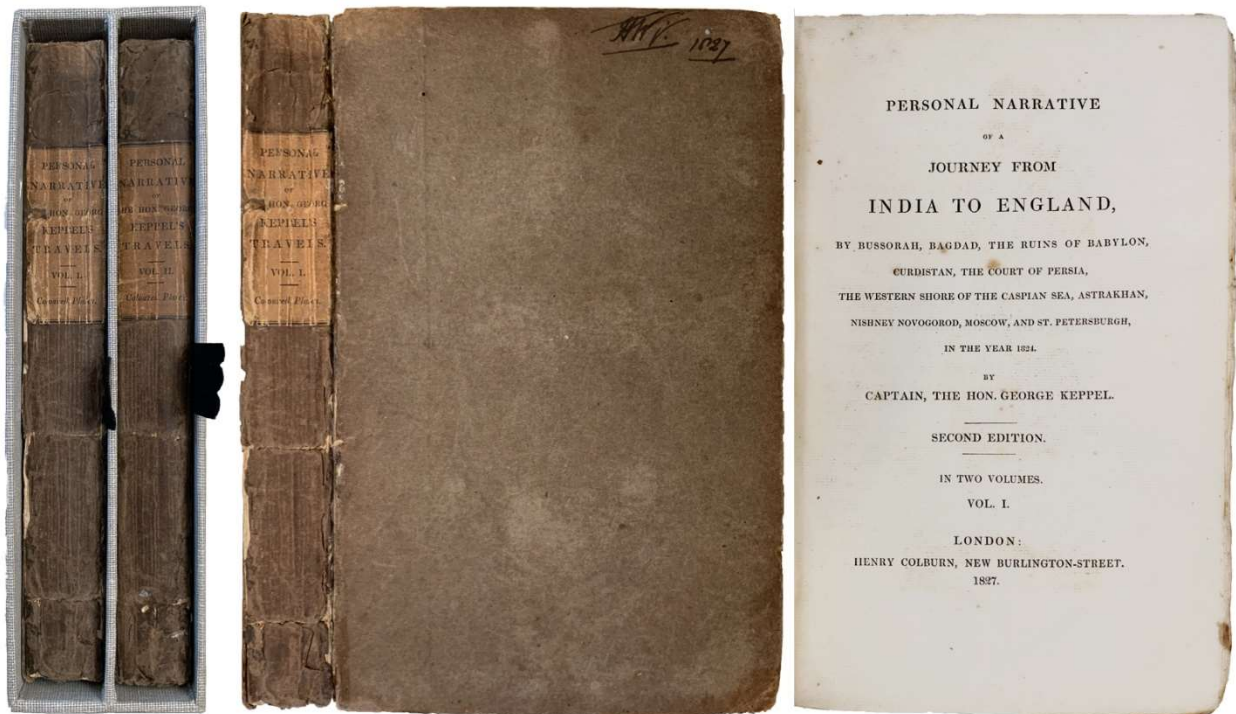
\$ 800

Second edition. Three editions of this work appeared in 1827. George Thomas Keppel (1799-1821), who became the sixth Earl of Albemarle in 1851, was an aide-de-



camp to the British governor general in India from 1821 to 1823, when he was given leave to return home overland. Along the way he visited the ruins of Babylon and the court of Teheran, Persia and passed through numerous little-known areas of Turkey and Russia.

Note: The first edition also appeared in 1827, though its pagination is 338 pp. with 1 colored map and 1 colored plate. The second edition appears to be doubled in length. I have been unable to compare the texts from both issues.



The Hon. Captain George Thomas Keppel (1799-1891), sixth Earl of Albemarle. In addition to this work, his first, he wrote three other books. In 1831 he issued [II]: *Narrative of a Journey across the Balcan*. III: *Memoirs of the Marquis of Rockingham and his Contemporaries*, London, 1852, 2 vols. IV: *'Fifty Years of my Life,'* London, 1876. A third and revised edition appeared in London, 1877.

"George Thomas Keppel, sixth Earl of Albemarle, second son of William Charles, fourth earl, by his first wife, the Hon. Elizabeth Southwell, daughter of Lord de Clifford, and grandson of George Keppel, third earl of Albemarle, was born 13 June 1799. His childhood was passed with his grandmother, the Dowager Lady De Clifford, who at the time was governess to the Princess Charlotte of Wales. The princess, three years his senior, often 'tipped' him liberally. He idled at Westminster

School from the age of nine until nearly sixteen. When Dr. Page, the headmaster, had pronounced him unfit for any learned profession, an ensigncy was obtained for him in the old third battalion of 14th foot (now West Yorkshire regiment). The battalion, consisting chiefly of raw recruits, was in Belgium, and young Keppel, whose commission was dated 4 April 1815, joined it in time to be present with it at the battle of Waterloo. Footsore and ragged, he marched with the victorious troops to Paris. He returned home with the battalion at the end of the year, and when it was disbanded served with the second battalion of the regiment in the Ionian Islands. This battalion was disbanded at Chichester in 1818, when Keppel was appointed to the 22nd (Cheshire) foot, with which he was in Mauritius and at the Cape, returning home with the regiment in 1819.

For a time he was equerry to the Duke of Sussex. In 1821 he was promoted to a lieutenancy in the 24th foot, was transferred to the 20th, and ordered to India. There he served as aide-de-camp to the governor-general, the Marquis of Hastings, but upon Hastings's resignation in 1823 he obtained leave to return home overland. Relying on a scanty stock of Persian acquired during the long and weary passage out, he visited the ruins of Babylon and the court of Teheran, thence journeying to England by way of Baku, Astrakan, Moscow, and St. Petersburg, a rare feat in those days. His published narrative is an interesting volume. He next served as aide-de-camp to the Marquis Wellesley when lord-lieutenant of Ireland; obtained a company in the 62nd foot in 1825, and after studying at the senior department of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, obtained a majority on half-pay unattached, 20 March 1827.

He was not on full pay again, but he rose step by step, finally attaining the honorary rank of full general (on half-pay of his former commission), 7 February 1874. In 1829 he paid a visit to the seat of war between the Russians and Turks, was with the English fleet in Turkish waters, visited Constantinople and Adrianople, and crossed the Balkans. In 1832 he was returned, in the whig interest, for East Norfolk, in the first reformed parliament, and sat until 1835. In 1846 he became one of the private secretaries to Lord John Russell, the new premier, and in 1847 was returned for Lymington, for which he sat until 1849, the year of his father's death.

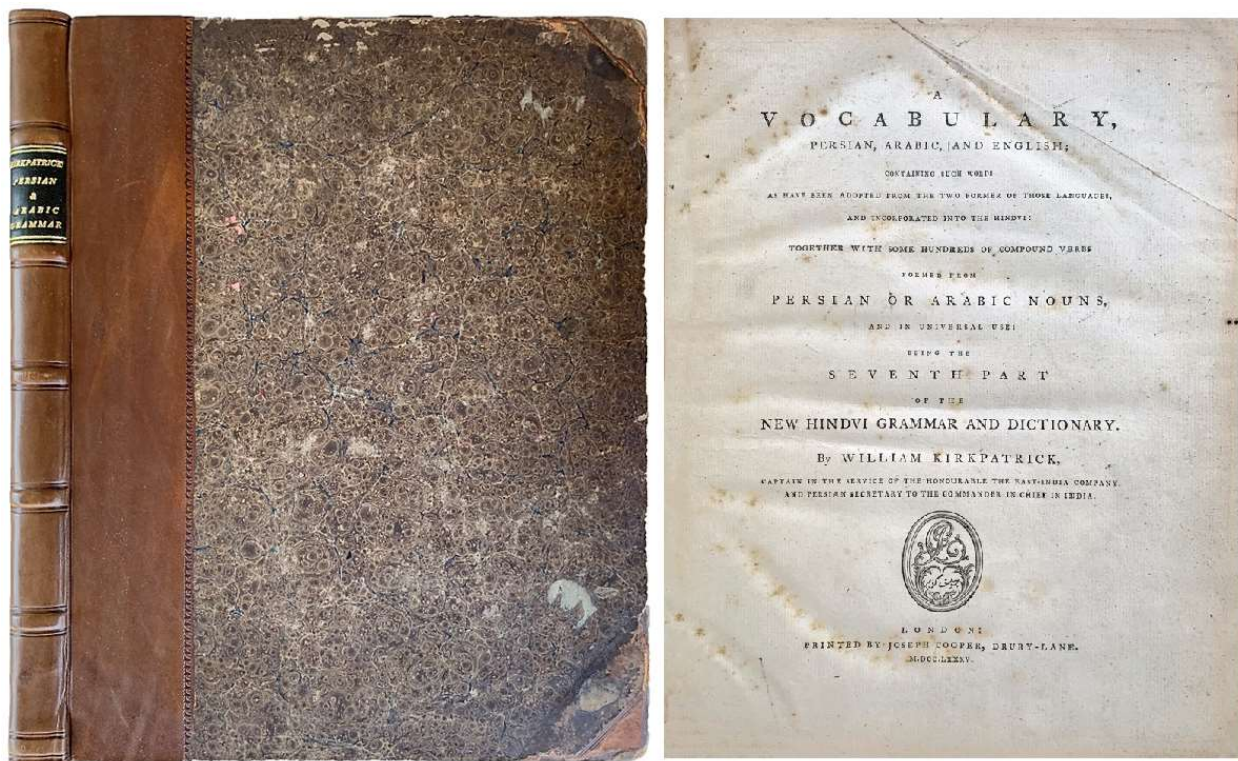
On the death of his brother, Augustus Frederick, the fifth earl, 15 March 1851, he succeeded to the title. He was appointed a trustee of Westminster School in 1854, in succession to the (first) Marquis of Anglesey, and was long the 'father of the trust.' Few men have been longer known or more generally popular in London society. He retained his faculties to the end of his life, during the latter part of which he held receptions on each anniversary of Waterloo, at his daughter's house in Portman Square.



Albemarle died at his London residence in Portman Square, 21 February 1891, in his ninety-second year, and was buried at Quiddenham, Norfolk. He married in 1831 Susan, third daughter of Sir Coutts Trotter, bart., and by her had a son, the seventh earl, best known as Viscount Bury, who died in 1891. Of the sixth earl's four daughters, two predeceased their parents. Lady Albemarle died in 1885." [web resource].

PROVENANCE: Sir Hedworth Williamson, 7th Baronet (1 November 1797 – 24 April 1861), inscribed Florence, 1827, the very same place and year his son was born (8th Baronet). Sir Hedworth Williamson was a Member of Parliament from Durham County.

☼ Atabey 631; Blackmer 908; Not in Abbey, Travel.



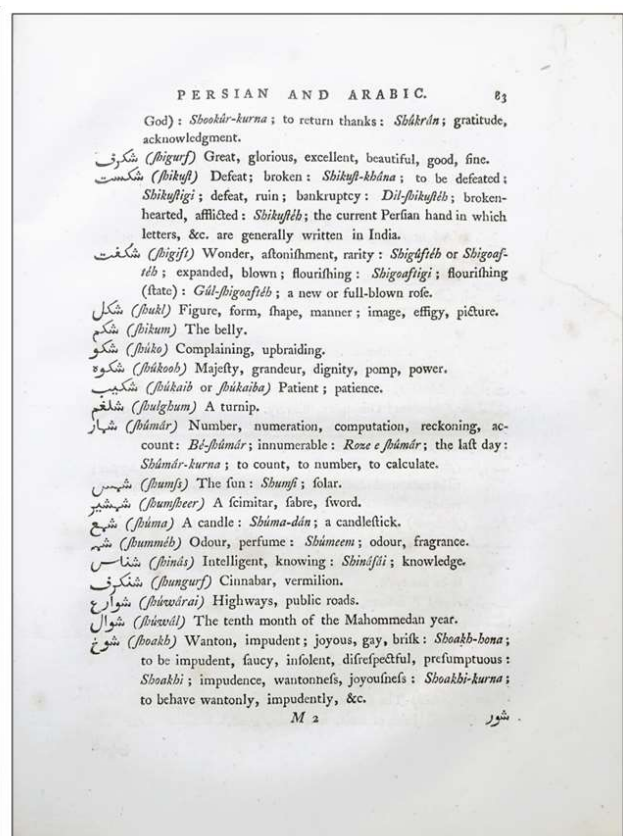
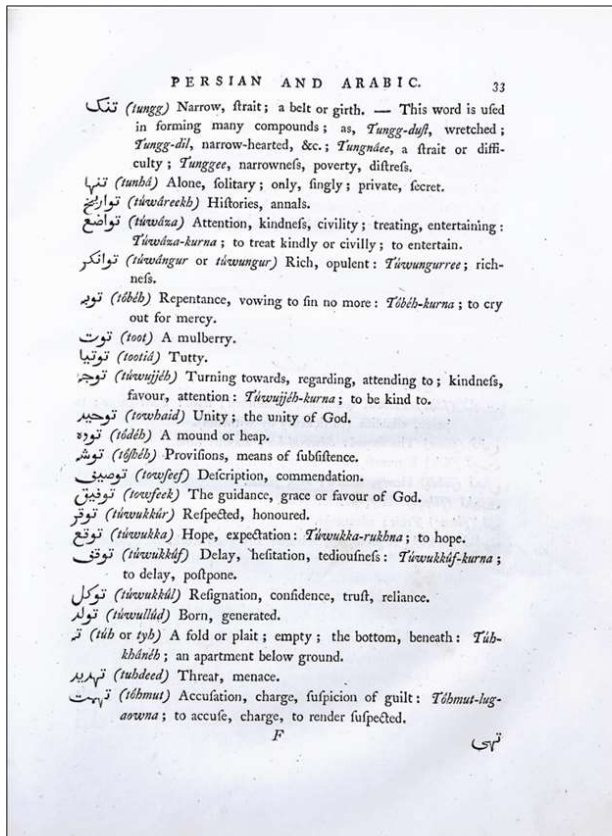
27. **KIRKPATRICK, William** (1756-1812). *A Vocabulary, Persian, Arabic, and English; containing such words as have been adopted from the two former of those languages, and incorporated into the Hindui: Together with some hundreds of compound verbs formed from Persian or Arabic nouns, and in universal use: being the seventh part of the New Hindui Grammar and Dictionary.* London: Printed by Joseph Cooper, 1785. ¶ 4to. [iv], vi, 196 pp. Original marbled boards, old leather corners, rebaced with fine

calf, raised bands, gilt-stamping, black leather spine label. Very good. RARE.  
[MEE1073]

\$ 750

First edition of the seventh and only published part of Kirkpatrick's ill-fated dictionary. This dictionary, among the earliest of its type published, was much respected for its understanding of language and culture. Only John Richardson's dictionary predates this one of the eighteenth century British efforts. [Windfuhr]. "Kirkpatrick suggested and promoted the Bengal Military Fund. He translated various works from the Persian, and also published a translation of the 'Diary and Letters of Tippoo Sulatun' (London, 1804), and an 'Account of the Mission to Nepaul in 1793' (London, 1811). He helped to select the library deposited in the India House, Leadenhall Street, and now at the India Office. He was a man of mild and amiable manner, and in his skill in oriental tongues and knowledge of the manners, customs, and laws of India was declared by the Marquis Wellesley to be unequalled by any man he ever met in India." [DNB].

This dictionary, the earliest of its type published, was much respected for its understanding of language and culture.

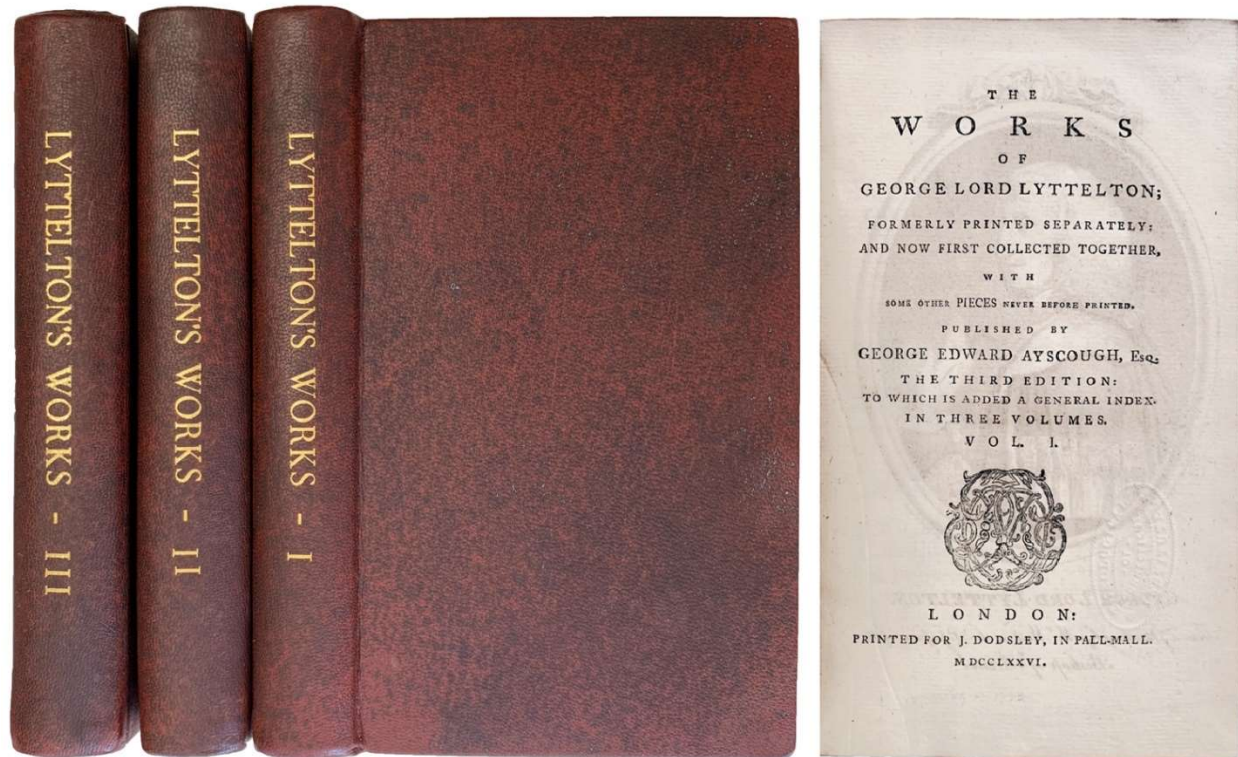




Lieutenant Colonel James Achilles Kirkpatrick (1764-1805), the brother of George and the illegitimate half-brother to William Kirkpatrick, was the British Resident at Hyderabad from 1798 to 1805. Kirkpatrick was born in 1764 at Fort St George, Madras. He replaced his brother William and arrived as resident in Hyderabad in 1795 (according to William Dalrymple) as a "cocky young imperialist intending to conquer India". There he became thoroughly enamored by the Indo-Persian culture of Nizam's court and gave up his English manner of dress in exchange for Persian costume. He became the Persian interpreter in the Mysore War of 1790, under Lord Cornwallis's staff. Richard Colley Wellesley described Kirkpatrick as unmatched in skill of oriental languages, and the knowledge of their manners, customs, and the laws of India. "Although a colonel in the British East India Company's army, Kirkpatrick wore Mughal-style costumes at home, smoked a hookah, chewed betelnut, enjoyed nautch parties, maintained a small harem in his zenanakhana. Kirkpatrick, born in India, educated in England, had Tamil as his first language, wrote poetry in Urdu, and added Persian and Hindustani to his linguistic armoury. With fluent Hindustani and Persian, he openly mingled with the elite of Hyderabad. Kirkpatrick was adopted by the Nizam of Hyderabad, who invested him with many titles: mutamin ul mulk ('Safeguard of the kingdom'), hushmat jung ('Valiant in battle'), nawab fakhr-ud-dowlah bahadur ('Governor, pride of the state, and hero')."

"James Achilles Kirkpatrick wrote to his brother William, 23 May 1800, of his infatuation with an Indian noble lady, Khair-un-Nissa Begum: 'She declared to me again and again that her affections had been irrevocably fixed on me for a series of time, that her fate was linked to mine... was it human nature to remain proof against such fiery trial? I think you cannot but allow that I must have been something more or less than a man to have held out any longer.'" Sir Edward Strachey, in *Blackwood's Magazine* ["The Romantic Marriage of James Achilles Kirkpatrick Sometime British Resident at the Court of Hyderabad", 1893], recounted a full account of the marriage of James and Begum. Quite recently, William Dalrymple wrote a book that describes the torrid affair and aftermath of Kirkpatrick and his fourteen-year old Persian bride, Khair un-Nissa, her family said to be descended from the Prophet Mohammad, but she fell in disgrace due to her marriage, her husband's death and the subsequent love affair she had (at 19 years of age) with his assistant Henry Russell. ESTC citation no.: T113560. DNB.

☼ See: William Dalrymple, "White Mughals, Love and betrayal in eighteenth-century India," HarperCollins, 2002. Gernot L. Windfuhr, *Persian Grammar: History and State of its Study*, The Hague, 1979, p. 250.



28. **LYTTELTON, George** (1709-1773). *The Works of George Lord Lyttelton; formerly printed separately: and now first collected together, with some other pieces never before printed. Published by George Edward Ayscough, Esq.* London: Printed for J. Dodsley, 1776. ¶ 3 volumes. 8vo. xi, iv, 5-413; v, 410; ix, 397, [3] pp. Vol. I engraved frontispiece of the author by Joshua Collyer after a painting by Benjamin West, index; off-setting and light foxing to first and last few pages of each volume, Vol. I free front end-paper loose. Modern full speckled calf, flat-back, large gilt-stamped titling. Theological Institution of Connecticut blind-stamps to first and last few pages of each volume. Near fine. [MEE1105]

\$ 750

Third edition. Contains the collected works of Lyttelton, including his *Life of Cicero*, *Observations on the Roman History*, 78 letters from Persia [Selim to Mirza at Ispahan] (originally published anonymously in 1735 – being the author’s earliest work), *Common Sense*, *Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul in a letter to Gilbert West*, *Dialogues of the Dead*, Four speeches in Parliament [Scotch bill, Mutiny bill, The Jew-bill, Privilege of Parliament], *The Progress of Love*, Mr.



Poyntz, Monody, Ode from Horace, Numerous letters, and an Account of a Journey into Wales.

In his "Persian correspondence," Lyttelton borrowed the epistolary format of Montesquieu's *Persian Letters*, which achieved considerable success in its day, as a tool for social criticism, earning success himself. This is an example of "oppositional writing", being an "attack on the new economic order." [Kramnick, p.230]. In this case he brings the subject of chance into a meeting of a man and a woman:



“I was the other Day in a House where I saw a Sight very strange to a Persian; There was a Number of Tables in the Room, round which were placed several Sets of Men and Women: They seem’d wonderfully intent upon some Bits of painted Paper which they held in their Hands: I imagin’d at first that they were performing some Magical Ceremony, and that the Figures I saw traced on the Bits of Paper, were a Mystical Talisman or Charm: What more confirm’d me in this Belief was the Grimaces and Distortions of their Countenances, much like those of our Magicians in the Act of Conjuring: But enquiring of the Gentleman that introduced me, I was told they were at Play, and that *This* was the Favourite Diversion of both Sexes. We have quite another Way of diverting

ourselves with the Women in Persia, answered I. But I see no Signs of Mirth among them: If they are merry, why don’t they Laugh, or Sing, or Jump about? If I may judge of their Hearts by their Looks, half of these Revellers are ready to hang themselves! That may be, said my Friend, for

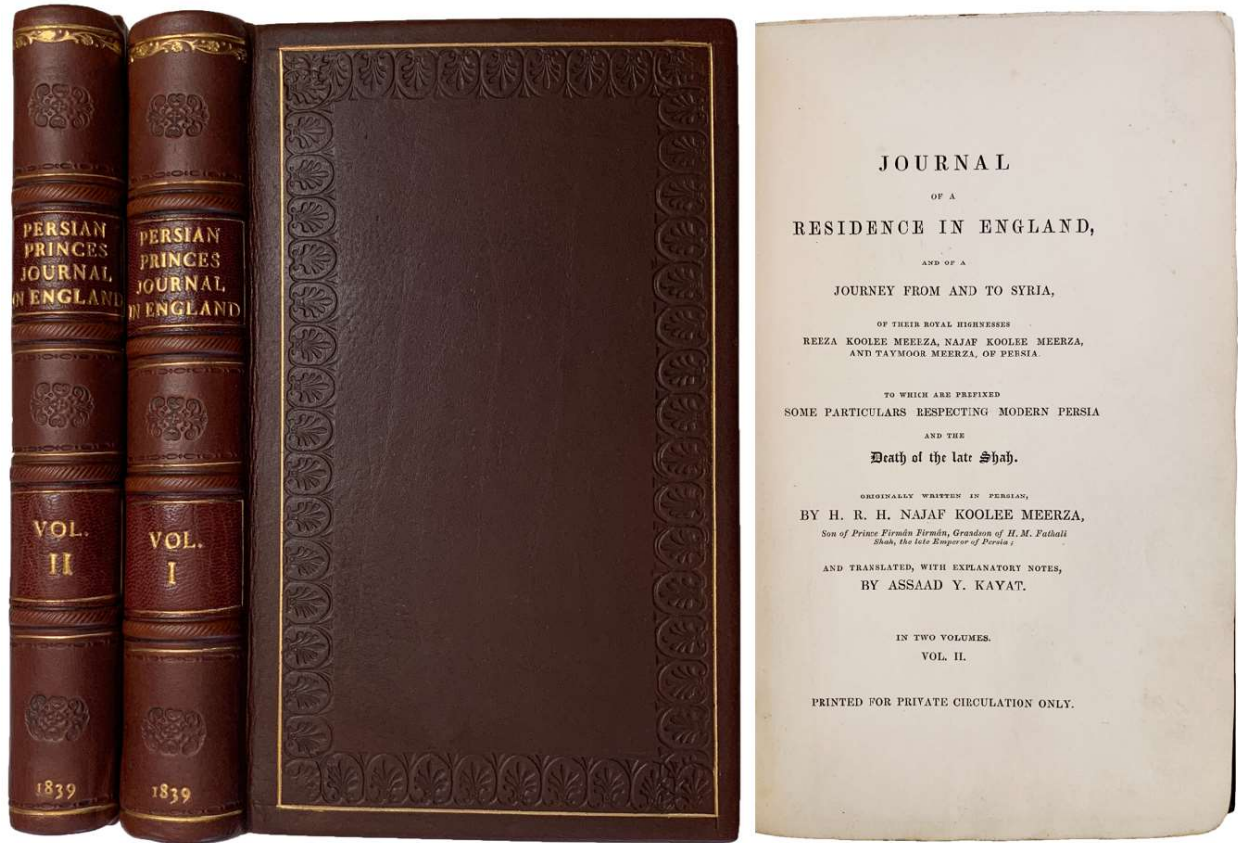
very likely they are losing more than they are worth. How! said I, Do you call that Play? Yes, replied he, they never are well pleas'd unless their whole Fortunes are at Stake: Those Cards you see them hold are to decide whether he who is now a Man of Quality shall be a Beggar, or another who is now a Beggar, and has but just enough to furnish out one Night's Play, shall be a Man of Quality. The last, said I, is in the Right; for he ventures nothing: But what Excuse can be thought on for the former? Are the Nobility in England so indifferent to Wealth and Honour to expose them without the least Necessity? I must believe that they are generally sure of Winning, and that those they play with have the Odds against 'em. If the Chance was only equal, answered he, it would be tolerable; but their Adversaries engage them at great Advantage, and are too wise to leave any thing to Fortune. This comes, said I, of your being allow'd the Use of Wine. If these Gentlemen and Ladies were not quite intoxicated with that cursed Liquor, they could not possibly act so absurdly. But why does not the Government take Care of them when they are in that Condition? Methinks the Fellows that rob them in this Manner should be brought to Justice. Alas! answered he, these Cheats are an innocent Sort of People: They only prey upon the Vices and Luxury of a few Particulars; but there are others who raise Estates by the Miseries and Ruin of their Country; who game not with their own Money, but with the Publick, and securely play away the Substance of the Orphan and the Widow, of the Husbandman and the Trader. Till Justice is done upon these, the others have a Right to Impunity; and it is no Scandal to see Gamesters live like Gentlemen, where Stock-jobbers live like Princes" (Letter VII).

George Lyttelton, 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Lyttelton, "was a British statesman and patron of the arts." With regards to the original 1747 publication of the Gilbert West "Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul," West was convinced of the truth of the Resurrection, Lyttelton took the view of a genuine conversion of Saint Paul, and with that publication he gained some celebrity.

☀ See: Isaac Kramnick, *Bolingbroke and His Circle: The Politics of Nostalgia in the Age of Walpole*, Harvard University Press, 1968, p.230. Charles Louis de Secondat de Montesquieu; Warner, Stuart D.; Douard, Stephane (trans., ed.), *Persian letters*, South Bend, Indiana: St. Augustine's Press, 2017.







*Inscribed by the Translator & Guide to the Royal Visitors From Persia*

29. **MEERZA, H. R. H. Najaf Koolee [Ghoolee].** *Journal of a Residence in England, and of a Journey from and to Syria, of their Royal Highnesses Reeza Koolee Meerza, Najaf Koolee Meerza, and Taymoor Meerza, of Persia. To which are prefixed some particulars respecting modern Persia, and the Death of the Late Shah. Originally written in Persian ... and translated, with explanatory notes, by Assaad Y. Kayat.* [London]: Printed for Private Circulation Only, [1839]. ¶ 2 volumes. Sm. 8vo. xxiii, 306; [vi], 291 pp. Folding frontispiece. Modern full blind and gilt-stamped calf, new endleaves. Inscribed: "W. Cooper, Esq. The Grove, Kentish town [London]"; additionally signed in pencil, W. Cooper. Very good. [MEE1076]

\$ 2,950

First edition in English. This is a most remarkable account, for it records the journey of three young Persian princes who were the first of Royal



Persian blood to enter into England, who came with their father's conviction to settle disputes that placed each at war among each other.

Inscribed I: “[Arabic text] ... The Lord hear thee in the day of trouble and the name of the God of Jacob defend thee, London, Nov. 23s, 1839, Assaad Yacoob Kayat, Beyrout [Beirut], Syria.” II: “[Arabic text] ... The Lord shall bless thee from the mountain of his holiness, Brighton, Dec. 22d. 1839. Assaad Yacoob Kayat.” 1839 [in Arabic]

The frontispiece is in Farsi (from the original text) and reads: “Dear Cousin Assaad [on the mother's side]: Your writing came through Ezmir [Turkey] was received your last letter in Persian was well-written, Inshal'allah you will write better and God will protect you wherever you will be. Dear Cousin, today there was a strong hurricane [or typhoon] [we say the word easily “typhoon”, for lesser conditions in Iran], and the weather went bad and I'm worried about you that you don't go to the sea [to swim, it is dangerous, referencing a Turkish hurricane]. You didn't write anything about the circumstance or situation in Ezmir.

You left to have a good time, a drink or seeing women, in a foreign country, and my God is kind. I'm including the letter I wrote to our cousin Shahrokh. From Sham [Syria?] ... the letter [khagik] using him to ... and should emphasize Kerbela [famous city in Arabia?] with a Khagik and tell him in Kerbela they take care of Shahrokh and don't forget to write me and tell me how things are going...”

This book records the visit of Persian princes to England in 1836: “Among the curiosities of modern English literature, there is one to which public attention has lately been drawn by the visit of the Shah of Persia. It is a work in two volumes, printed for private circulation ... This long and truly Oriental title sufficiently explains the nature of the work, which is undoubtedly genuine. It need only be added by way of preface, that the three princes above named visited England in 1836, in order to obtain the liberation of their father from durance vile at Teheran, through the all-powerful diplomacy of Lord Palmerston. This end was accomplished.

Mohammed Shah (1808-1848), who had imprisoned all his uncles and put out the eyes of some of his brothers, graciously consented, on the solicitation of this Britannic Majesty William IV to let Firmân go in peace, at any rate for the time. Two of the young princes, however, are believed to have come to an untimely end not very long after their return

The first part of the work, ... is occupied with an account of Persian affairs connected with Mohammed Shah's accession. The story is as horrible as it is complicated. At last the three princes started on their journey, accompanied by Assaad Kayat, a Christian, who acted as interpreter. They reached Damascus without adventure, and proceeded across the Lebanon to Beyrout, and thence to Alexandria in a steamer. This appears to have been their first experience of steam navigation – in fact, of any navigation at all. They found it interesting, but by no means pleasant. Their account of the steam-vessel, with its iron room, its pipes, its wheels, its mineral coals, and its noise, “which may be heard more than three miles distant,” is very graphic, and is charmingly fresh; but alas! the occupation of watching the engine had soon to be exchanged for less pleasing duties. “A little after sunset,” writes Najaf, “we saw the smoke going to heaven, and the vessel left the harbour, and our constitution was immediately deranged. Every one of us was thus affected in spite of ourselves, and we were obliged to cast down in any place, knowing nothing of the world, or whether we were alive or dead. Our servants fell one upon another like dead persons. At night we knew not what would happen to use in the morning.

The princes appear to have been uncommonly bad sailors. Between Alexandria and Malta they had rough weather and contrary winds, and a certain ‘rod of glass bored and fixed into a piece of wood’ indicated to their captain that they had a narrow escape of a hurricane. ‘Sometimes we saw the vessel lifted up to the seventh heaven, and sometimes sunk into the seventh earth, or to the shoulders of the bullock of the earth; sometimes our feet were above and our head down. Every moment we expected ourselves offered as sacrifice to those that dwell in the sea!’ They ran short of coals too, and were not a little thankful when H.M.S. Spitfire appeared on the scene and supplied their necessities; for their ship, which had been ‘The Tartar of the sea,’ had become with ‘a weak donkey.’” – R.H. Najaf Koolee Meerza, son of Prince Firmân Firmân, grandson of H.M. Fathali Shah, the late Emperor of Persia; and translated, with explanatory notes, by Assaad Y. Kayat." This long and truly Oriental title ... – *The Leisure Hour*, 1873, volume 22, page 533. The tour continued, with their visit to England taking place in four months. The return trip found the group taking passage through Belgium, Germany, Austria, and Turkey. In Constantinople they arrived at a time of the plague. What is clear from their description, the sights of England were quite foreign and their perspective is reflected in this details journal.



Another account of this narrative was given by James Baillie Fraser (1783-1856), *Narrative of the Residence of the Persian Princes in London in 1835 [sic] and 1836, with an account of their journey from Persia and subsequent adventures*. London, 1838, 2 vols.

The three persons en route for this travel account are Reeza Koolee Meerza, Najaf Koolee Meerza (the author), (Wali,) Taymoor Meerza, all the sons of Firmân Firmân, late prince of Shiraz and Fars, grandsons of Fathali Shah, the late king of Persia, and first cousins to his present [then] Majesty Mohammed Shah of Persia. To each of these sons Mohammed Shah gave charge to certain areas of the country for which they would pay an annual sum. The father, Firmân Firmân, was in Shiraz, he was awaiting his turn at the throne to come at the death of his father. His brother, Shojâh el Sultané, ruled the province of Kirmân. Prince Reeza Koole Meerza was vicegerent to his father, Najaf and Taymoor governed also two other regions (the latter being Bushir). These three princes were the “first members of the Persian Royal Family that ever visited England.” (vol. I, p. x). It was the wish of Firmân Firmân that his sons would listen to an English mediator to settle their disputes that brought them to war among each other.

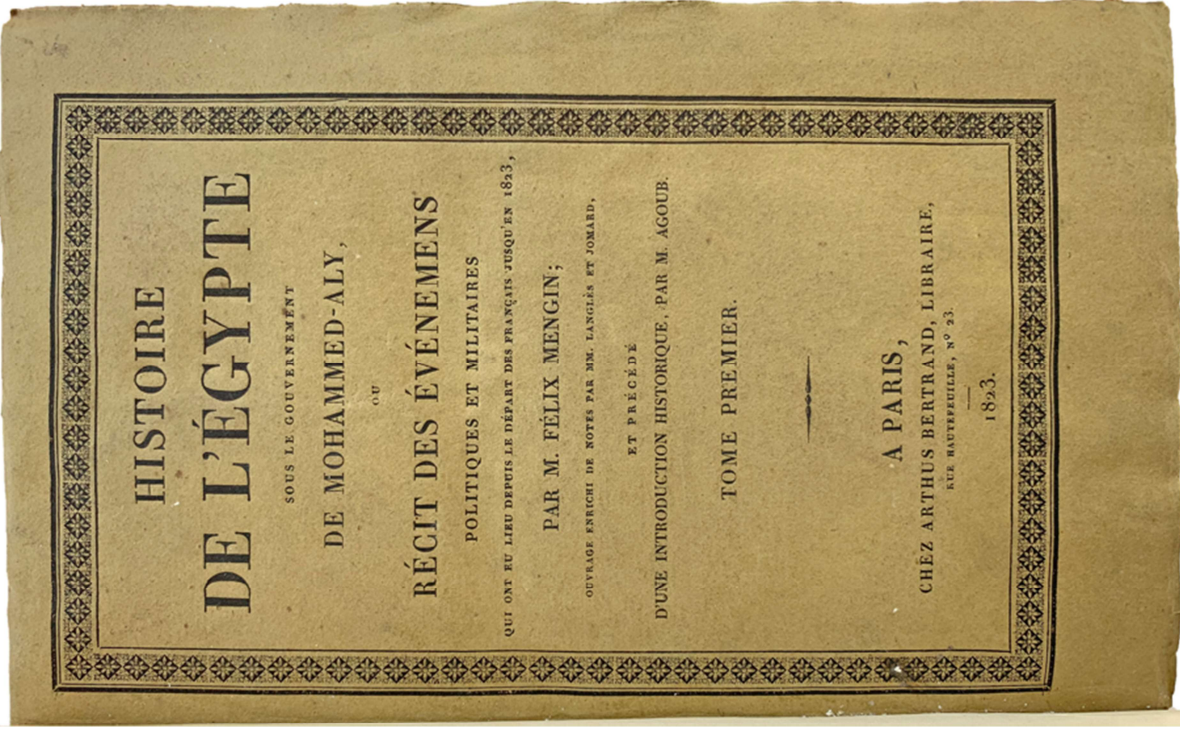
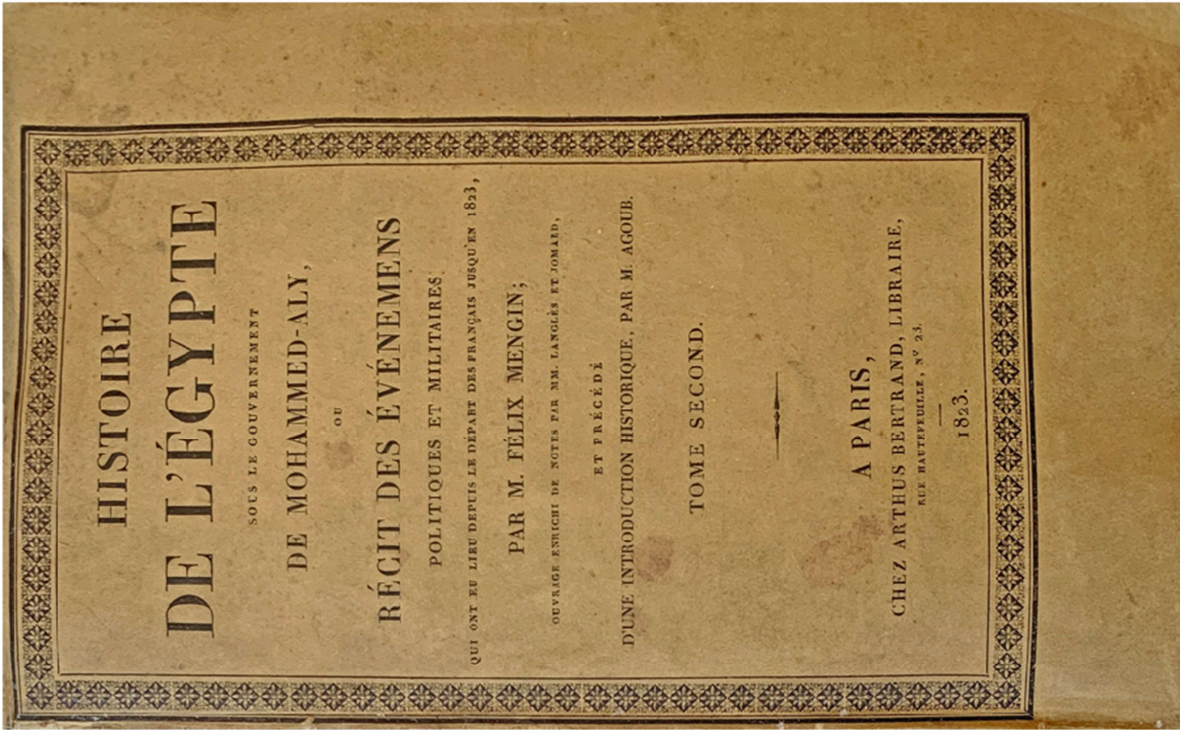
*Notes & Queries* offered this quip back in the day, “Possible Eastern Origin of Yankee Doodle – I have lately read a work containing a passage which may bear on the source and meaning of these words. The book is a “Journal of a Residence in England,” \*\*\* originally written in Persian by ... Meerza \*\*\* London, published about 25 years ago, Vol. ii, p. 146. “As to America, which is known in the Turkish language by the name of ‘Yanki Dooniah,’ or ‘the ‘New World,’ I found, on inquiry, that the fact is correctly stated, but the literal meaning of the words is ‘End of the Earth.’” – *The Historical Magazine and Notes and Queries Concerning the ...*, Volume 10, 1866, p. 317.

☼ See: *Pandaemonium 1660–1886: The Coming of the Machine as Seen by Contemporary Observers*, [edited by] Humphrey Jennings, Frank Cottrell Boyce, Marie-Louise Jennings, (1985), nos. 200, 201. [Mentioning some inventions, one being an instrument that projected light “The light was so great as to lead any one to say that all the power of the sun, or the sun itself was in this room” – from 1836.]; *Persian Literature: A Bio-Bibliographical Survey*, p. 1154; Īraj Afshār, Kambiz Eslami, *Iran and Iranian studies: essays in honor of Īraj Afshar*, 1998, page 223; Luzac’s Oriental List and Book Review - Volumes 40-41, 1929; Margaret Morris Cloake (trans.), *A Persian at the court of King George 1809-10: The Journal of Mirza Abul Hassan Khan*, 1988, pp. 11-12.



*Mohammed Ali, vice-roi d'Egypte.*  
Lithographie d'après un dessin de M. le Comte de Forlin,  
fait à Alexandrie en Mars 1818.





[30] MENGIN (2 text volumes) + Atlas



*With the Plan of the Alexandrian Canal in Hand-colored state*

30. **MENGIN, Felix.** *Histoire de l'Égypte sous le gouvernement de Mohammed-Aly, ou récit des Evènements Politiques et Militaires qui ont eu lieu depuis le Départ des Français jusqu'en 1823.* Paris: Arthus Bertrand, 1823. ¶ Two text volumes (octavo) and atlas (folio). [i-iv], [i-iv (dedication)], [v]-li, [1], 464; [iv], 644, [2] pp. ATLAS: [IV], [V-VII] pp. 12 lithographed plates by C. Motte (including the folding plan of the new canal of Alexandria (which is hand-colored) and the folding, double-page map of Arabia & Nedjd), table of commerce between Egypt and Europe, errata; occasional foxing. Bindings: TEXT VOLUMES: with the original printed front wrappers on olive-green paper (the back and spine renewed to match); ATLAS: Half calf backed marbled boards, calf tips, for the Signet Library [Society of Writers to the Signet]; spine and tips renewed to match. Text volumes are partly unopened, untrimmed. Within new custom-made drop-back morocco and cloth case, gilt spine titles. Very attractive copy.

\$ 7,500

First edition. This is a marvelous copy with the original printed wrappers preserved on the untrimmed text block, with the folio atlas containing the 12 lithographic plates. There are two formats issued: colored or uncolored.



This is the uncolored version. The ATLAS volume is difficult to find with the text volumes. This is a complete set.

The publisher's notice states: "Muhammad-Aly created a new era for Egypt; his bold enterprises, military skills, and administrative views set him apart from the ordinary Muslim princes and gave him an honorable place in history. But the events that brought him to power are almost entirely unknown in Europe, and all the notions that have been collected are confined to partial, confused and mostly unfaithful newspaper reports. The account of these events is all the more interesting in that we see in the foreground several characters who played a major role at the time of the French expedition. Ibrahim-Bey, the Elfy, Osman-Bey Bardissy, whose names are so intimately linked to the history of our memorable campaigns, reappear on the scene with no less brilliance." [Translated].

The work, Volume I, opens with a dedication to M. Le Vicomte de Chateaubriand (1768-1848), Minister of Foreign Affairs, a note from the publisher, Arthus Bertrand, and an historical introduction by Joseph Élie Agoub (1795-1832). The work of Mengin, himself a merchant and resident of Cairo, compiled an extensive analysis of the trade conducted between Egypt and the Arabian-Syrian peninsula, with European buyers. Edme François Jomard, of the "Institute," contributed a biography of Murad Bey (c.1750-1801), in the appendix. He was cavalry commander and joint ruler of Egypt with Ibrahim Bey. His reputation depicts him as cruel and a courageous soldier. He died of the bubonic plague. Volume II, contains a lengthy description of the history and economic activity in Egypt at the time. Described is the war between Egypt and tribes of Najd. In the appendix as a history of the Wahhabi.

"M. Félix Mengin landed in Egypt with the French expedition under Bonaparte. He remained in Cairo for 20 years after the country was evacuated by his countrymen, where in collected much valuable information respecting the internal administration of Egypt and the Wahabys. His account of this Mahometan sect is derived from the

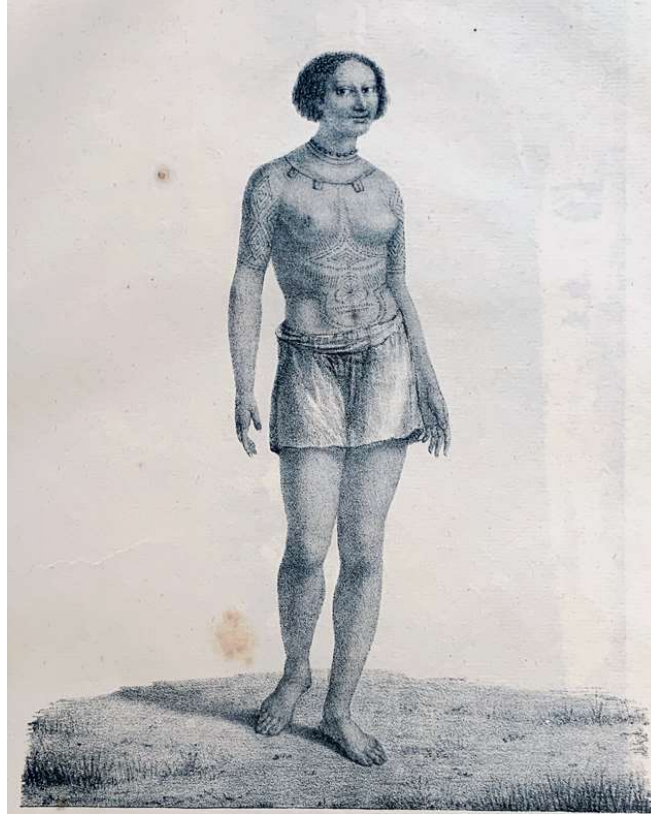


grandson of Ebn-Abdul-Wahab, its founder." [*Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 1842].



MENGIN *Atlas volume.*

"In addition to its significance in the wider French Revolutionary Wars, the campaign had a powerful impact on the Ottoman Empire in general and the Arab world in particular. The invasion demonstrated the military, technological, and organizational superiority of the Western European powers to the Middle East, leading to profound social changes in the region. The invasion introduced Western inventions, such as the printing press, and ideas, such as liberalism and incipient nationalism, to the Middle East, eventually leading to the establishment of Egyptian independence and modernization under Muhammad Ali Pasha in the first half of the 19th century and eventually the Nahda, or Arab Renaissance." [Wikipedia on the French-Napoleonic Wars and their effect in the Middle East].

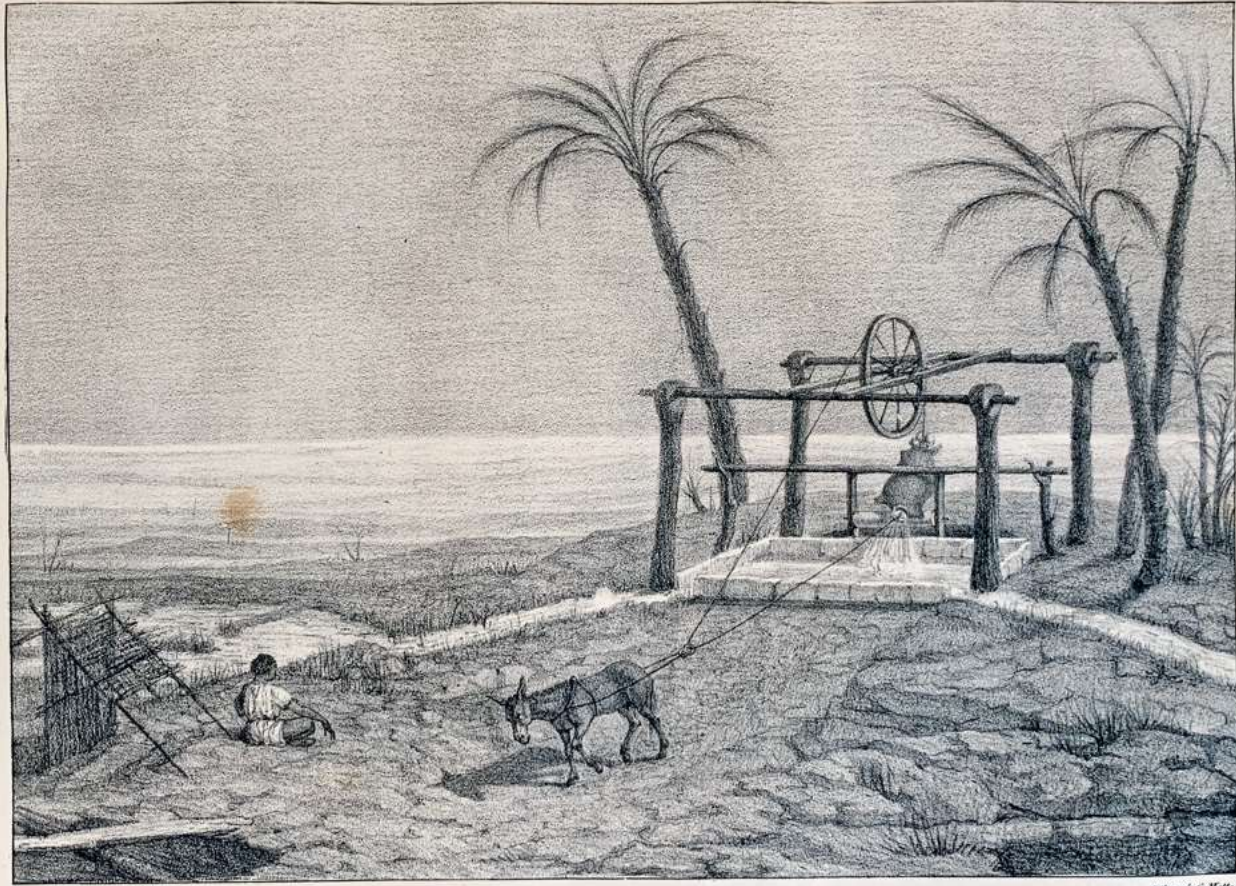


ATLAS plates (including that of Abdullah ibn Saud<sup>7</sup> (17??-1818): 1) Portrait de Mohammed-Aly, vice-roi d'Egypte, d'après un dessin de M. Le Conte de Forbin. 2) Mourâd-Bey, Chef des Mamlouks. 3) Abdallah-ebn-Souhoud, Chef de Wahabys. 4) Puits à roue du pays de Nedjd. 5) Vue du palais et du sérail de Mohammed-Aly, à Alexandrie. 6) Le Roi de Sennar triturant du maïs. 7) Une fille de Sennar donnant audience a ses ministres. 8) Femme Arabe de la tribu des Ababdeh. 9) Vue du palais de Mohammed-Aly, sur la place de L'Ezbekyeh, au Kaire, prise à l'époque de l'inondation. 10) Plan du nouveau canal d Alexandrie, dit Mahmoudyeh, dressé par M. Coste, architecte de Mohammed-Aly. 11) - La Sainte famille se reposant sous un Sycomore à Matharyeh. 12) Carte Géographique du pays de Nedjd (gravée). 13) Tableau du commerce de l'Egypte avec Europe, sur une feuille in-folio, de six et sept colonnes.

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<sup>7</sup> Abdullah ibn Saud ruled the First Saudi State from 1814 to 1818. He was the last ruler of the First Saudi State and was executed in Istanbul under the Ottoman Empire.



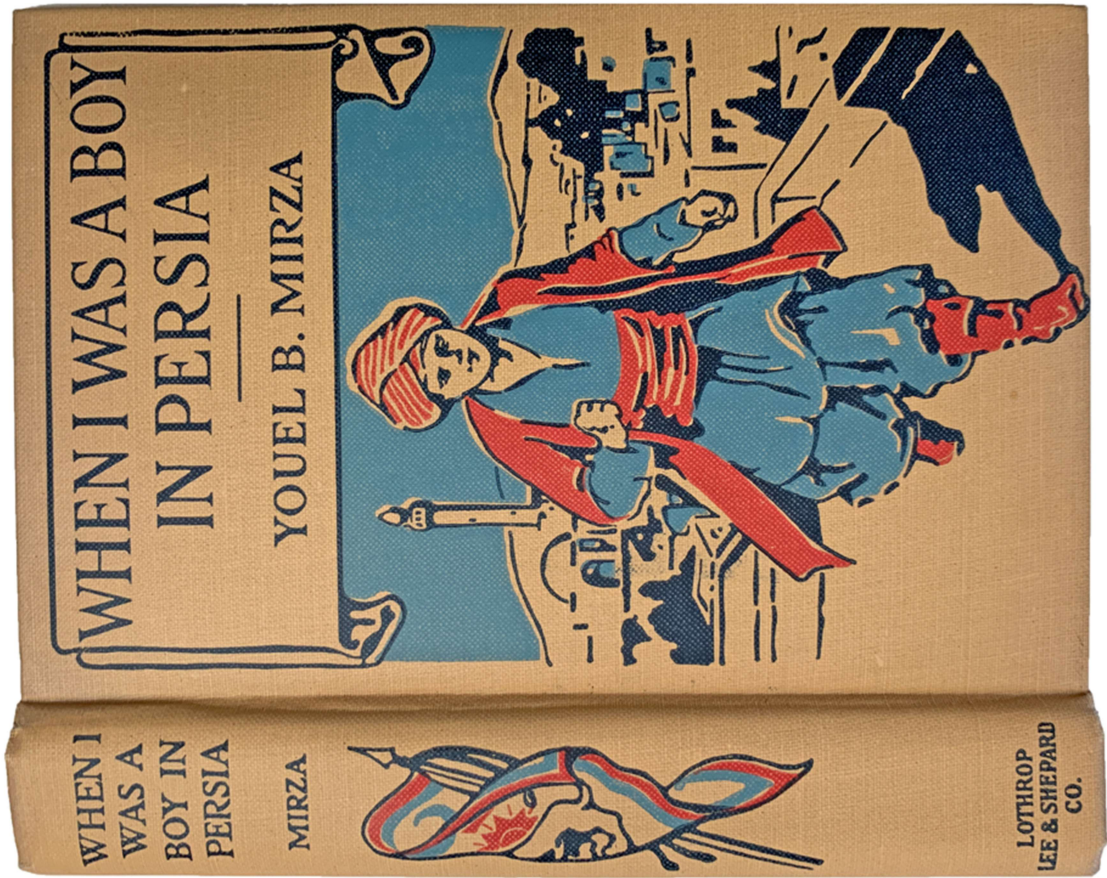


"Puits à roue du Pays de Nedjd" – Wheel wells of Nedjd

Félix Mengin (fl.1798-1839) was a French merchant trader, once French consul and writer in Cairo. He came to Egypt with Napoléon Bonaparte's mission. When François-René, vicomte de Chateaubriand visited Cairo in 1806 Mengin received him as his guest. He wrote several books about the history of Egypt, Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries including a *History of Egypt in era of Mohammed Ali Pasha* (this work). In 1839 he issued a sequel to that 1823 work, *Histoire sommaire de l'Egypte sous le gouvernement de Mohammed Ali: depuis 1823 à l'an 1838*. [Paris].

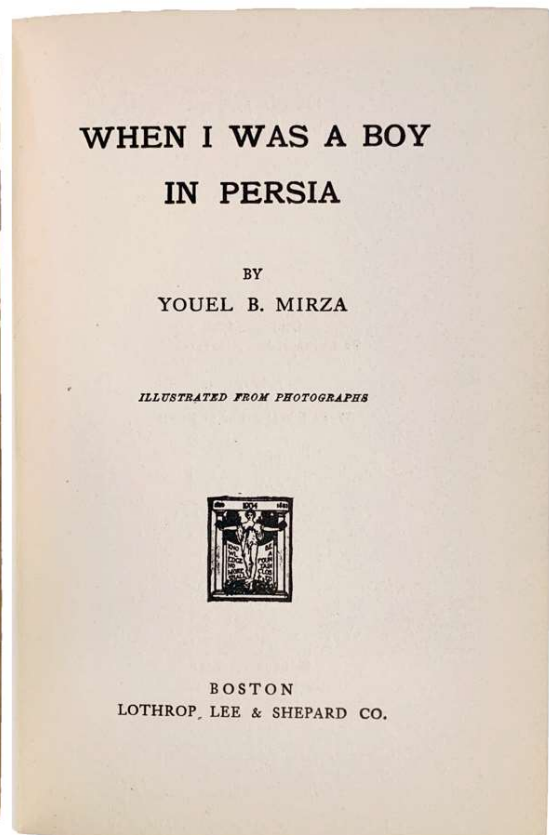
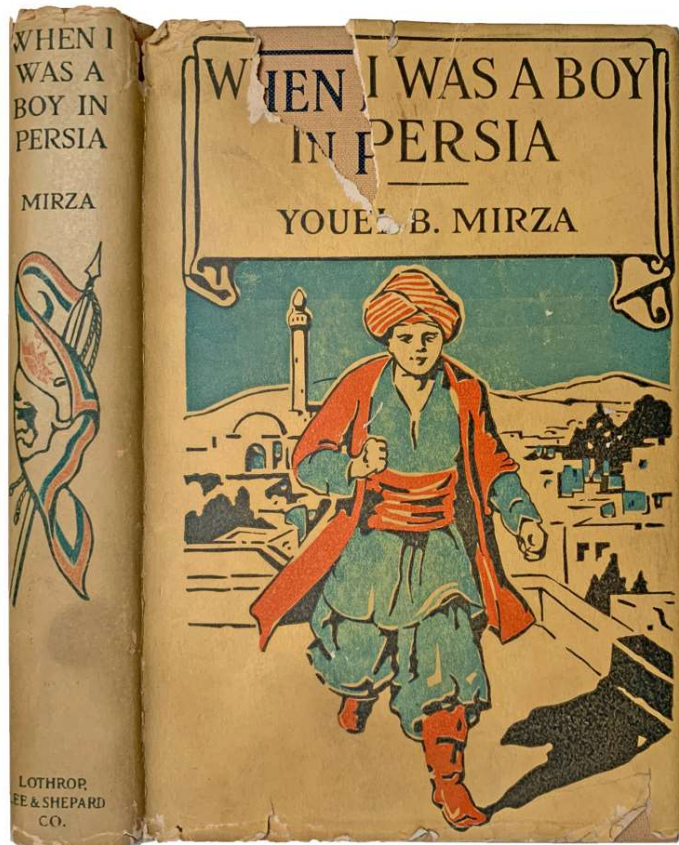
☞ Macro, *Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula*, 1577. Atabey 802 (without the Atlas). Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 30. Michael Cook. On the Origins of Wahhabism. In: *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. 2, no. 2 (July 1992), pp. 191-202.





For  
Mr. Brown  
Wishing you a  
Merry Christmas  
and a happy New  
Year.  
Mirza  
Dec. 24 1927

[31] MIRZA



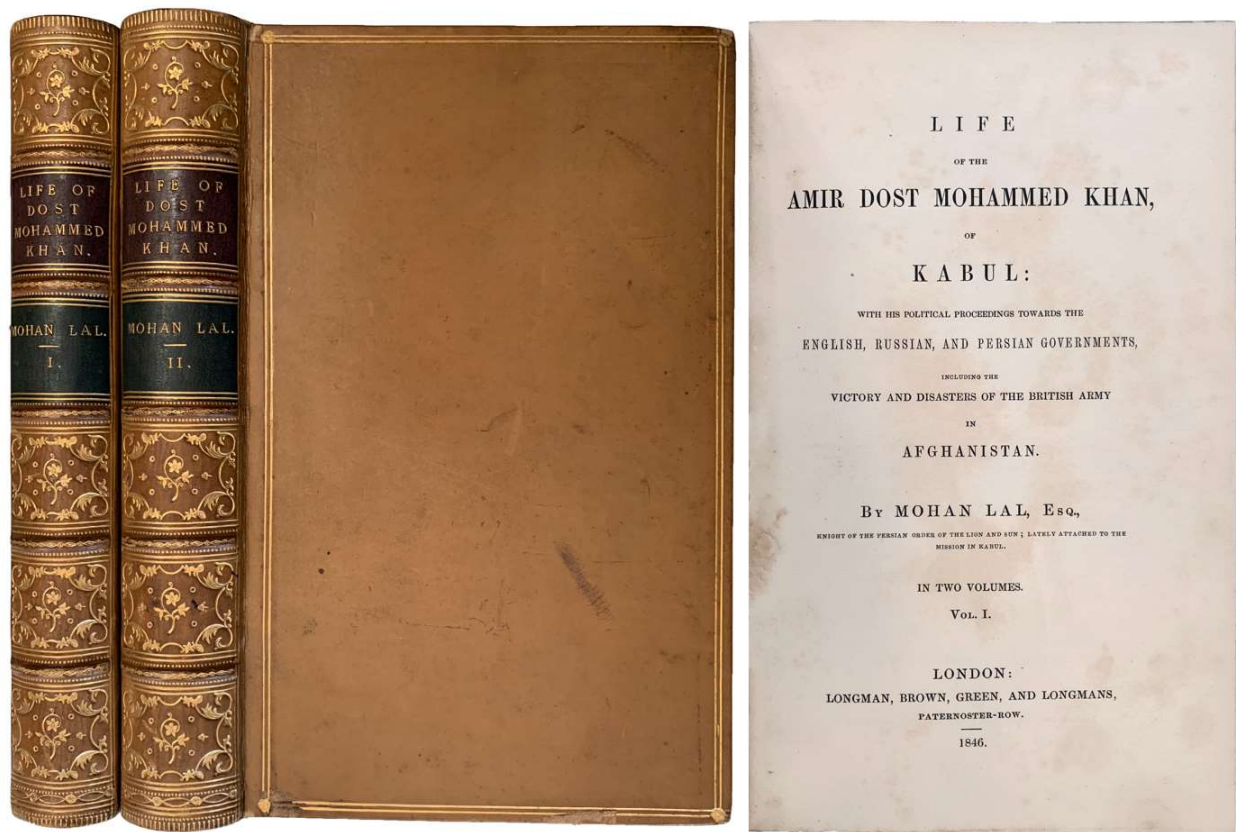
31. **MIRZA, Youel Benjamin**, (b.1886-). *When I was a Boy in Persia*. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, (1920). ¶ Series: *Children of Other Lands Books*. 12mo. 205, [1] pp. Frontispiece portrait, 13 plates. Original pictorial cloth, printed dust-jacket; jacket has some tears, chips, but present. This copy INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR, Dec. 24, 1927.

\$ 95



Youel Benjamin Mirza, Ph.D., graduated from Johns Hopkins, wrote several other books, each centering on his experience as a Persian, including his Johns Hopkins dissertation (1914): *Persia of today: a brief sketch of the land, its people, history, government, customs and religions, together with the author's story of his own life*, (1908), *Iran and the Iranians*, (1913), *Persian jurisprudence*, (1914), *Myself when young: a boy in Persia*, (1929), *Children of the housetops, a story of Persia*, (1931), *Son of the sword*, (1934), *The young tentmaker*, (1935), *Stripling*, (1940). I believe Mirza lived in the Philadelphia area and attended the Arch Street Church.



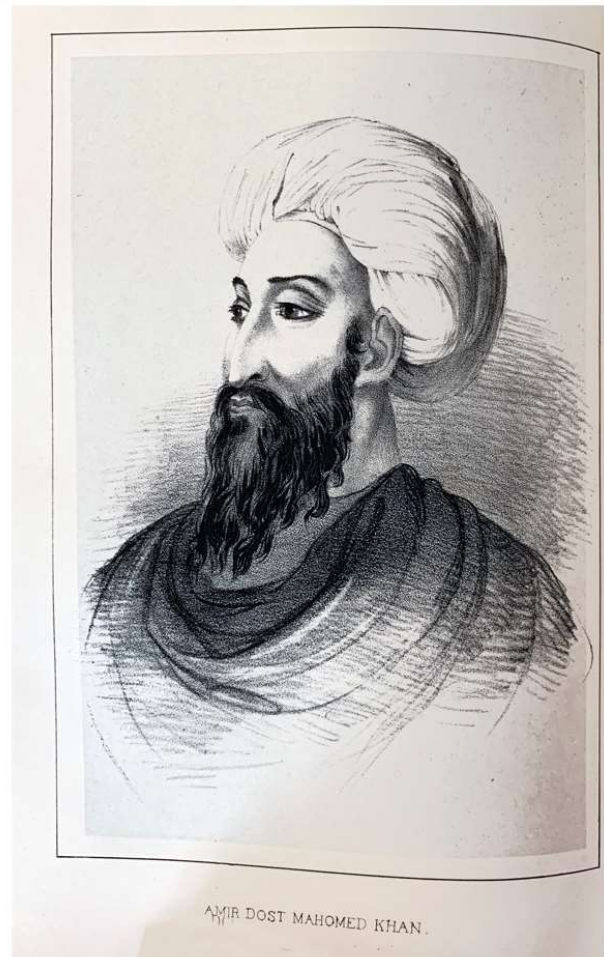


32. **MOHAN LAL, Munshi** (1812-1877). *Life of the Amir Dost Mohammed Khan, of Kabul: with his political proceedings towards the English, Russian, and Persian Governments., including the victory and disasters of the British Army in Afghanistan.* London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1846. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xviii, [2], 399, [1]; vii, [3], 498 pp. 19 plates (apparently lithographed and mounted); foxed. Original full tan calf, elaborate gilt-stamped spines, maroon and black leather spine labels, gilt-ruled covers, all edges marbled, by Bickers & Son, London; some minor rubbing. Bookplates of Charles Edward Keyser; inscribed from John Henry Locke to Charles Edward Keyser, on leaving Eton 1866. Near fine.

\$ 2,800

First edition. The author originally wrote this biographical account while he was in Afghanistan, writing the text in both English and Persian (Farsi). He had the misfortune of being in Kabul during the November 1842 insurrection during which the town was plundered. The manuscript made it

to Mohammad Akbar Khan, but there it stayed as he would not relinquish the documents. This is, therefore, an entire re-telling of that missing book. In his own words, the book is anecdotal and written about Afghanistan, the British-India policies thereof, “the reasons of sending an expedition, its means of success, and the cause of the disasters” including a description of the insurrection.



Amir Dost Mohammad Khan (1793-1863), ruler of Afghanistan (1826-63) and founder of the Barakzai dynasty, managed to maintain Afghan independence during the political struggles between Great Britain and Russia. Of course the interest of Great Britain, Russia and the United States has dominated the existence of Afghanistan and Persia/Iran throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This account serves to show who the world's



leaders are anxious to control in this vital region to trade and communication.

PROVENANCE: John Henry Locke, attended Eton College. Possibly died in 1912. – Charles Edward Keyser (1847-1929), born in London, went to Eton College, then studied law at Trinity College, as a British stockbroker he became quite wealthy and authority on English church architecture and president of the British Archaeological Association (1906-1929).

Munshi Mohan Lal was Kashmirian, from Delhi, India, and worked in the service of the East India Company.

☀ See: Hari Ram Gupta, *Life and Work of Mohan Lal Kashmiri, 1812-1877*, Lahore Minerva Book shop, 1943.



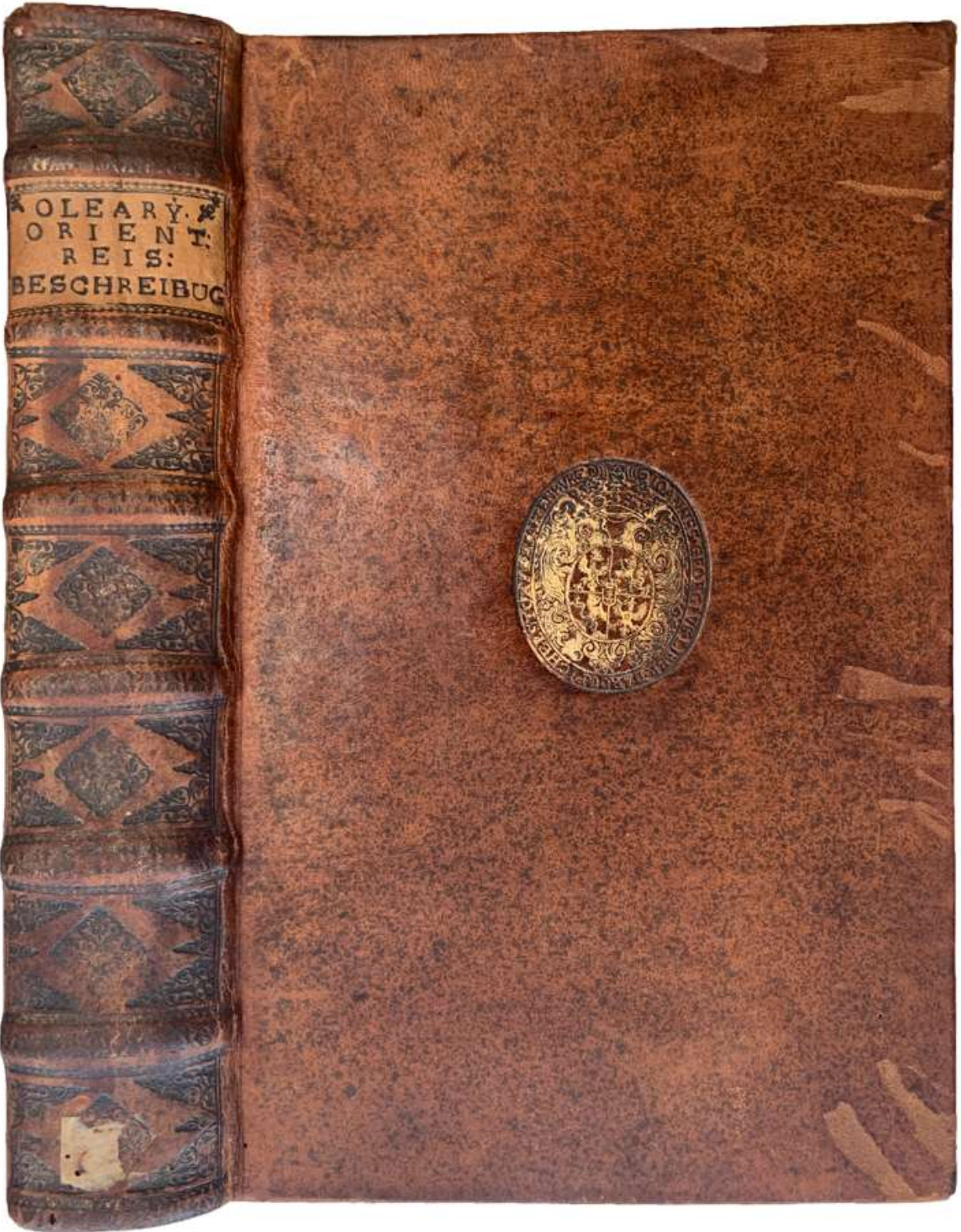
[33] OLEARIUS [City view of Isfahan]





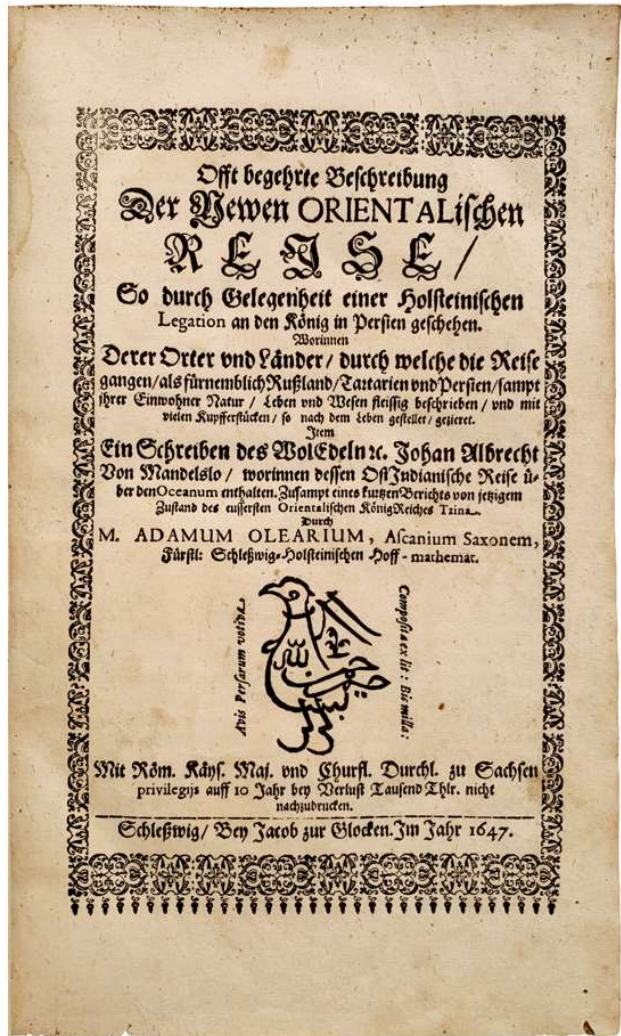
[33] OLEARIUS [City view of Moscow]





[33] OLEARIUS





33. **OLEARIUS, Adam** (1603-1671). *Offt beehrte Beschreibung Der Newen Orientalischen Reise So durch Gelegenheit einer Holsteinischen Legation an den König in Persien geschehen. Worinnen Derer Orter vnd Länder durch welche die Reise gangen als fürnemblich Rußland Tartarien vnd Persien sampt jhrer Einwohner Natur Leben vnd Wesen fleißig beschrieben vnd mit vielen Kupfferstücken so nach dem Leben gestellet gezieret. Jtem Ein Schreiben des Wol Edeln r. Johan Albrecht Von Mandelslo worinnen dessen OstIndianische Reise über den Oceanum enthalten. Zusampt eines kurtzen Berichts von jetzigem Zustand des eussersten Orientalischen König Reiches Tzina. Durch M. Adamum Olearium, Ascanium Saxonem, Fürstl: Schließwig-Holsteinischen Hoff-mathemat. ... Mit Röm. Käys. Maj. vnd Churfl. Durchl. zu Sachsen privilegij auff 10 Jahr bey Verlust Tausend Thlr. nicht nachzudrucken. ... Schließwig Bey Jacob zur Glocken. Im Jahr [1645]-1647. ¶ Large 4to. [13] ff., 546 [i.e. 536] pp., [1] f., 42 pp., [6] ff. With full-page*



engraved half title, 10 double-page engraved plates, 11 full-pages engraved plates, 60 text figures, engr. head and tail pieces, initial letters. Title with vignette "Allah" in Arabic script.

\$ 12,500

First edition of *Offt bekehrte Beschreibung der neuen orientalischen Reise*, 1645-7. This is an important and widely-read seventeenth century account of travels through Russia and Persia, and into India and the Far East. The maps include the large folding plan of the Volga, plus the Baltic regions, Muscovy, Persia, Asia, China, etc.



In addition to the OLEARIUS book, this HAND-COLORED DOUBLE-PAGE ENGRAVED MAP depicting Adam Olearius' [Ölschläger] route, from the atlas of Willem Janszoon Blaeu (1571-1638). The map is fully hand-colored in a contemporary hand. The map is entitled: *Nova et Accurata Wolgæ Fluminis olim Rha dicti delineatio Auctore Adamo Oleario. / Illustrissimo Domino, Dno. Benedicto Bagge de Berga, Sneco, haec*



*Geographica fluminis Wolgae descriptio humillimè offertur.* Amsterdam, Apud Janssonio-Waesbergios, et Moses Pitt. [Double-page, [1680?]. [570x650 mm.] Contains 3 cartouches, the map was originally issued by Jan Jansson, Nieuwen atlas of 1658.<sup>8</sup>

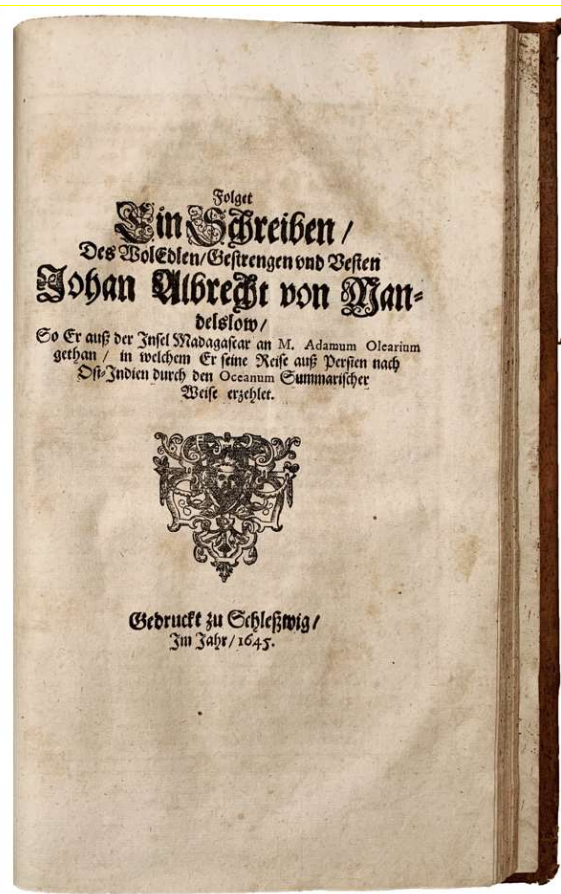


[1] Kashan, Persia

“The first edition of Olearius’ account of his travels was published in 1647 in Schleswig under the title *Offt beehrte Beschreibung der neuen orientalischen Rejse, so durch Gelegenheit einer Holsteinischen Legation an d. König in Persien geschehen*. An extended and restructured edition appeared in 1656: *Vermehrte Neue Beschreibung der Muscovitischen und Persischen Rejse, so durch gelegenheit einer Holsteinischen Gesandschafft an den russischen Zaar und König in Persien geschehen* (reprint with a commentary by D. Lohmeier, Tübingen, 1971). The *Vermehrte Neue Beschreibung* is divided into six “books” of which the fourth treats the mission’s route up to Isfahan, with detailed descriptions of Ardabil, Qazvin, Qom, Kāšān, and their stay at the Safavid court. Book five is an encyclopedic description of Persia, covering aspects such as geography, fauna and flora, political institutions, manners, customs and clothing, Safavid history, education, language and script, trade, and religion. The return journey from Isfahan is the subject of book six. Amongst the numerous ethnographic observations, mention should be made of Olearius’ depiction of the ‘Āšūrā ceremonies and other Shi‘ite rituals, including the recitation of a “Machtelname” and the celebration of ‘Ali’s designation as the

<sup>8</sup> See: “[Olearius] made maps of Russia on his travel sketches (1636), chiefly on the Volga, and of Persia (printed in 1646).” Bagrow, Leo, *History of Cartography*, p. 263.

Prophet's successor ("Chummekater;" p. 435ff., 456ff.). Of interest for the history of printing is the regular insertion of Persian and Turkish quotations in the original script, serving as a model for the later account by Engelbert Kaempfer. The copper plate illustrations are of particular value, especially his detailed city views and the portrait of Shah Şafi. Modern scholars such as Strack, Emerson, and Brancaforte have presented different views on the question of Olearius' objectivity and the extent to which he was affected by contemporary assumptions (Strack; Brancaforte; Emerson). "Olearius provided the first comprehensive description of Persia since antiquity, but his achievements appear less significant when compared with the far broader range and experience of later travelers who wrote after him in the course of the 17 century" (Lohmeier, p. 59). Still, all later travelogues are heavily indebted to him, and his work can be studied as a starting point for the genre. His outstanding contribution to the cartography of Persia is his *Nova Delineatio Persiae et Confiniorum veteri longe accuratior edita Anno 1655*, the first realistic map of Iran that, in particular, corrects the location and form of the Caspian Sea." – *Encyclopedia Iranica*.





Olearius, “Born in 1599 (with the German name Öhlschlegel, later Ölschläger), Olearius studied theology, mathematics, astronomy, and geography at the University of Leipzig. After various teaching assignments, in 1633 he entered the service of Frederick III (1597-1659), ruler of the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorp. As secretary and counselor, he took part in the diplomatic missions to Russia and Persia that were aimed at negotiating a new direct trade route for Persian silk. After the initial consent of the Tsar, the embassy set out for Persia in 1635. Taking the route through Moscow and following the Volga to Astrakhan, they entered Persia after crossing the Caspian Sea at Šamāḳ-i. There, the delegation had to wait for three months before they were allowed to proceed. Olearius used the time to acquire a basic knowledge of Persian and Arabic. Their route then took them from Ardabil, Qazvin, and Kāšān to Isfahan, the capital. After a stay of several months, the mission returned without concrete results by a similar route, this time passing through Rašt. Olearius continued his service in Gottorp as court mathematician and principal of the extensive court library and collections (Kunstkammer). He was deeply engaged in the baroque literary scene of his time and achieved wide international recognition. He died in 1671 and was buried in Schleswig (Lohmeier).” – *Encyclopedia Iranica*.

☞ Wing (CD-ROM, 1996), O269; ESTC (RLIN), R021580.

[34] OVISSI





34. **OVISSI, Nasser** (1934-). Ceramic bowl. c. 1990. 295 x 120mm. SIGNED on the bottom.

\$ 1800

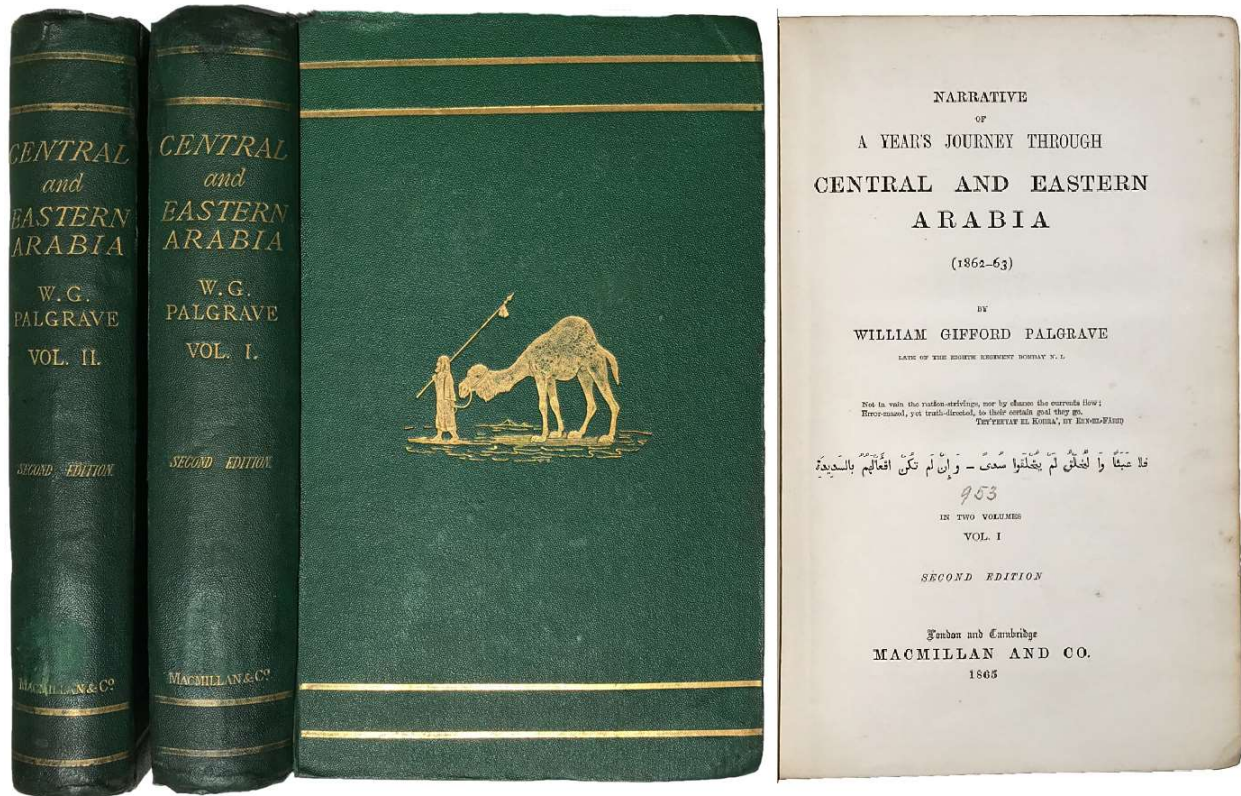
Ovissi has received numerous awards and honors, including being exhibited at the 1959 Paris Biennial and a Grand Prize at the 1962 Biennale of Fine Arts of Tehran.

"Nasser Ovissi is among the most famous Iranian artists whose renown has gone beyond the borders his birthplace. He is recognized as a great painter with a distinct style in the artistic circles throughout the world.

In his works that at the first glance project simplicity, he is always inspired by the Iranian cultural symbols and traditions, but he smartly demonstrates those symbols and traditions by applying a modernistic style to them which is particular to himself, to the extent that his style is easily recognizable even if his signature doesn't appear at the bottom of a painting." – Massoud Ovissi.

Art critic Javad Mojabi called Iranian expressionist artist Nasser Ovissi the painter of poetry during the opening speech of his one-day exhibit at the Tehran Museum of Contemporary Art (TMCA).





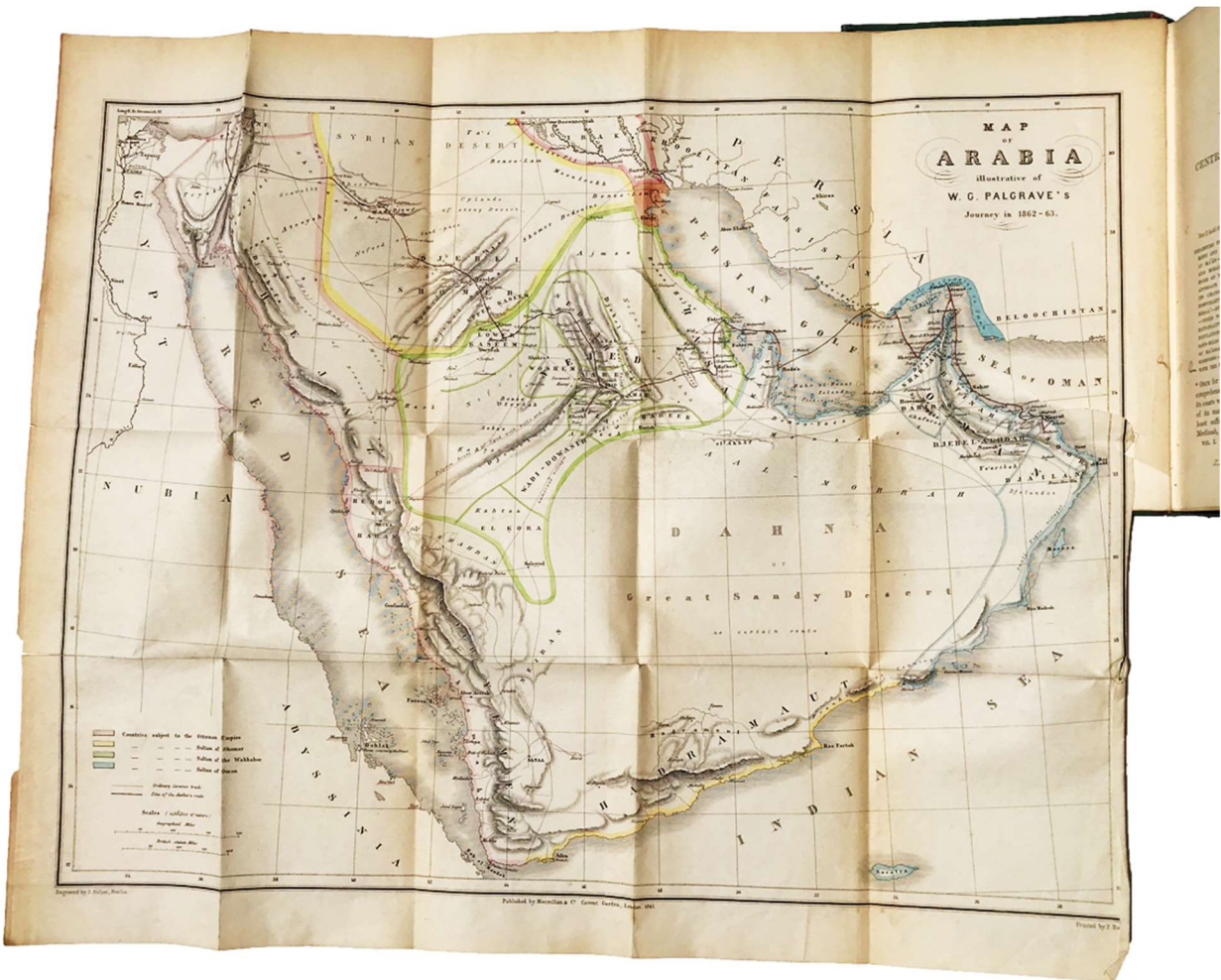
35. **PALGRAVE, William Gifford** (1826-1888). *Narrative of a Year's Journey Through Central and Eastern Arabia* (1862-63). London and Cambridge: Macmillan and Company, 1865. ¶ Two volumes. 8vo. (210 x 127 mm). xii, [2], 466, [2]; [vi], 398, [2] pp. Frontispiece, 4 folding plates, large folding colored map; map with short tear (repaired). Original publisher's green pictorial gilt-stamped (Arab leading his camel) cloth; binding neatly restored with kozo, joints reinforced, corners bumped, dent to outer edges of vol. II. Bookplates and rear library pockets of the Wisconsin Consistory Library. [MEE1084]

\$ 450

Second edition. Palgrave went to Syria in 1862 and journeyed, disguised as a Syrian physician, across Central Arabia in order to investigate how far missionary enterprise was possible. He reported his findings to Napoleon

III. The French were also interested in upgrading their own French horse breeds, taking interest in the famed Arabian horses.

William G. Palgrave visited Dawa in 1863. He wrote, "In this bay are the best, the most copious pearl-fisheries of the Persian Gulf." (p. 386).



"A STRANGE personality, inviting a strange life, a career of curious and indeed of highly romantic interest, yet of imperfect fruitfulness—such is the summary of Palgrave's individuality, and of his sixty-two busy years of work and wandering. An assortment of mysteries, intangible and confused, hung about him while he lived. His death did not answer many significant and open personal questions. Scholar, poet, soldier, missionary-priest,

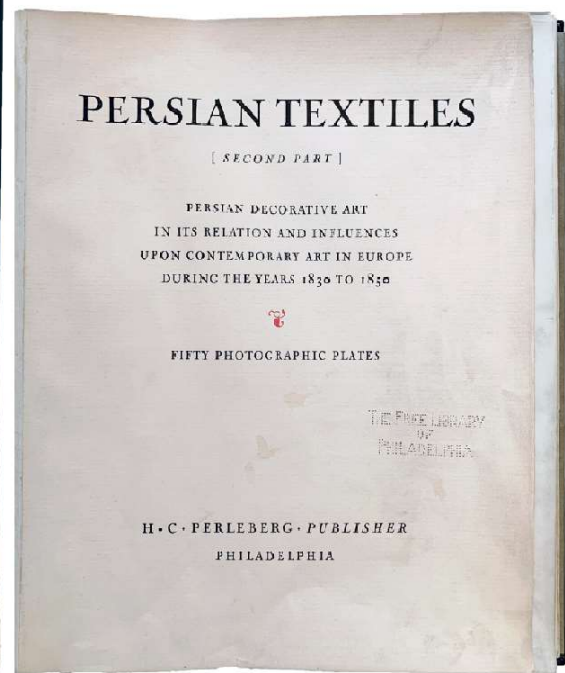
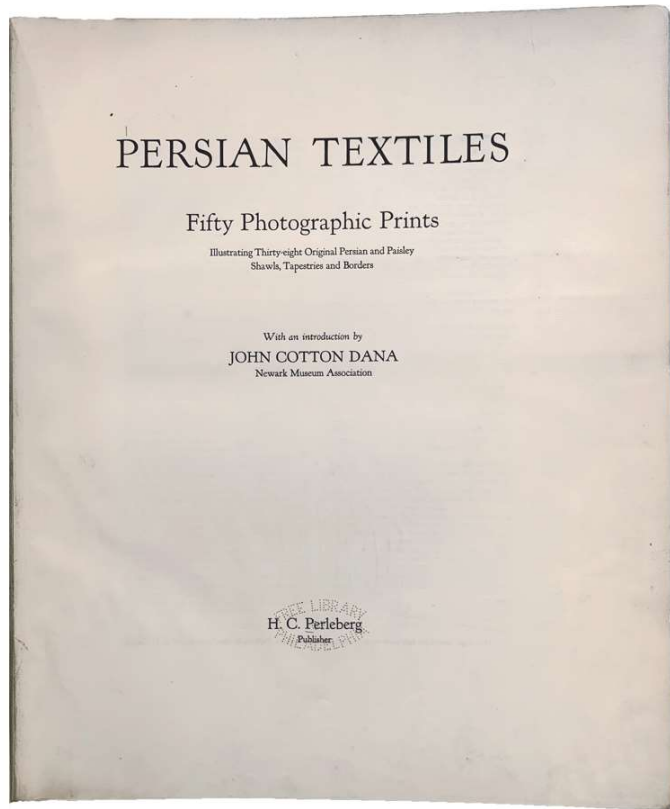


traveler, lecturer, learned Orientalist and linguist, Arabian explorer, doctor, spy, secret agent, diplomatist,—Palgrave was all these; and in them all the real Palgrave appeared, to friend or to foe, chiefly in fragmentary and uncertain aspects . . . At the same time Palgrave himself was desirous of determining whether Central Arabia offered a real and safe field for Catholic mission work. The district he was asked to traverse and to study on these errands included that portion of Arabia most out of touch with all European sounding; and more of a difficulty than that, it was one savagely fanatical in its Mohammedan orthodoxy. It was a territory in which no European traveler would be tolerated. To visit it invited death. Palgrave accordingly began and completed his tour in disguise. He penetrated to Hofhuf, Raid, and to other centers of Mohammedan and Wahabee religiosity, as a traveling Syrian physician. He nearly came to grief two or three times; but by his assurance and his perfect familiarity with his surroundings, he escaped more than some troublesome and passing suspicions. He even gained the actual favor of the most exclusive authorities of the Peninsula; and pursuing his explorations, drew his various conclusions with complete success, and returned with his head on his shoulders, to write one of the most fascinating records of Arabian wanderings ever penned—his 'Narrative of a Year's Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia' (1865). . . . So far as Palgrave's mind and work, and especially his exquisite knowledge of Eastern life and peoples, have a literary representation, we find it in the 'Narrative' of his risky expedition through Central Arabia; and not less clearly in one bit of fiction of astonishing brilliancy, sincerity, and vividness." [Warner, C.D., *The Library of the World's Best Literature*.



[36] [PERSIAN TEXTILES] DANA & PERLEBERG. 2 folio vols.





*100 Photographic Plates of Persian Textiles*

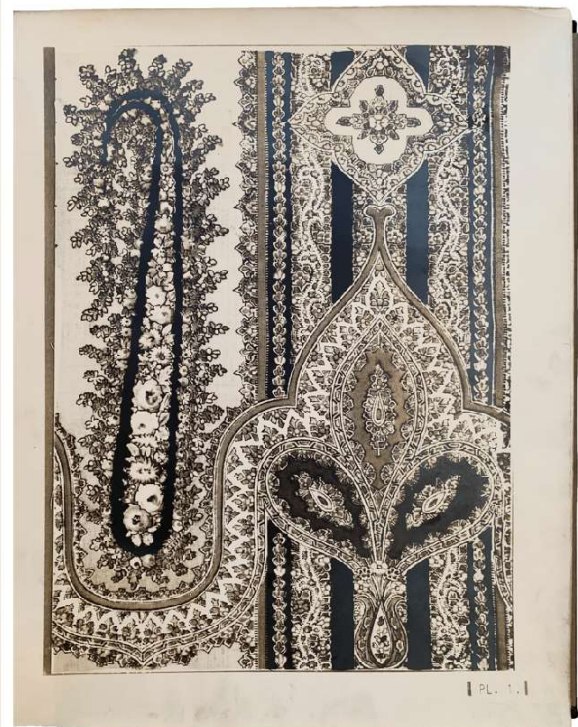
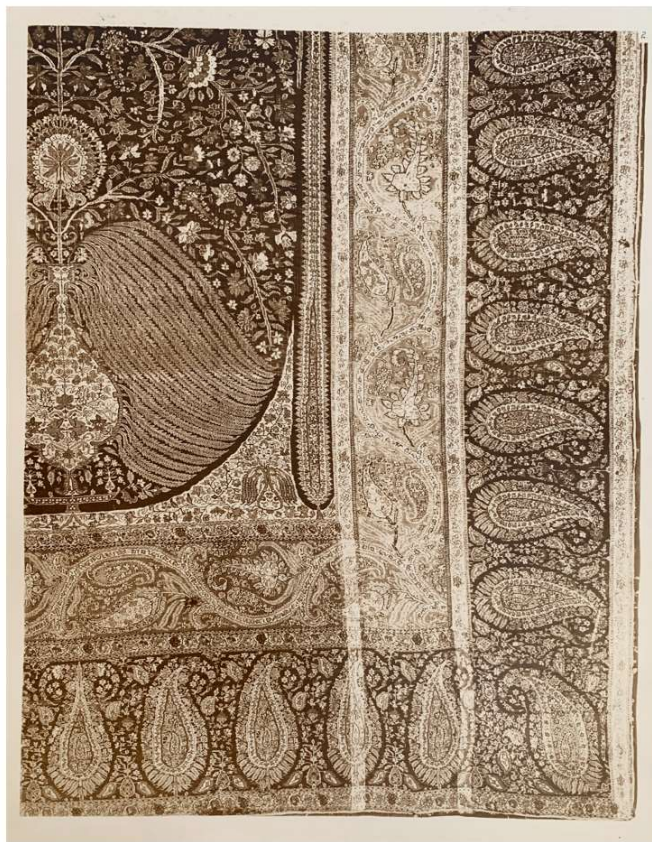
36. **[PERSIAN TEXTILES] DANA, John Cotton** (1856-1929); **Hans Carl PERLEBERG** (1875-). (Philadelphia publisher). [I] Persian Textiles. Fifty Photographic Prints illustrating thirty-eight original Persian and Paisley shawls, tapestries and borders. With an introduction by John Cotton Dana. Philadelphia: H. C. Perleberg, 1919. WITH: [II] Persian Textiles. [Second part]. Persian Decorative art in its relation and influences upon contemporary art in Europe during the years 1830 to 1850. Fifty Photographic Plates. Philadelphia: H. C. Perleberg, [no date, ca. 1923-33]. ¶ Two volumes. Large Folio [17x15 inches (434x370 mm)] and Small folio (358x306 mm). The total of 100 photographic plates are attributed to the publisher, each is mounted on tabs. A custom design three quarter binding was made to incorporate a Persian style metallic textile over black goat skin, used for both covers (the Persian-style metallic cloth was inlaid in a central wide panel down then length of the binding

from top to bottom), raised bands, gilt titles. Perforated stamps to title-pages of the Free Library of Philadelphia. Rubber stamps of the Geo. S. Pepper Fund, Free Library of Philadelphia. VERY RARE.

\$ 5,000

An extraordinary large-format photographic presentation of Persian textiles, detailing their intricate patterns. These masterpieces of design were photographed from American collections formed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The contents of the plates include cashmere specimens, various shawls, and tapestries, all from American collections including the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Newark Museum Association, and private owners such as Louis Chappel (1888-1963), artist (NY), Robert v. V. Sewell (1860-1924), artist (Oyster Bay, Long Island), Burton Rice, artist (NYC), Alfred Cheney Johnston (1885-1971), photographer of the Ziegfeld Follies (NY), Miss. Francis Morris, actress (NY), Franklin Booth (1874-1948), artist (NY), Willy Pogany (1882-1955), artist (NY), and one piece from the author.





In the Preface to the second volume, Perleberg writes, "The publisher considers himself very fortunate to have gained access to a collection of pieces created at this time, and to be allowed to reproduce them in this volume. Undoubtedly, they will offer joy and inspiration to textile and layman alike." A tipped-in typed note continues: "The fabrics here reproduced were printed on 'Challie de Laine' between 1830- and 1840 in Mulhouse by the two firms: Dolfus Frères & Koechlin Frères. At that time the designs were made by designers employed by the textile firms and not by outside studios. As the designers were working for to five hours a day, it took as much as one month to have a design completed."

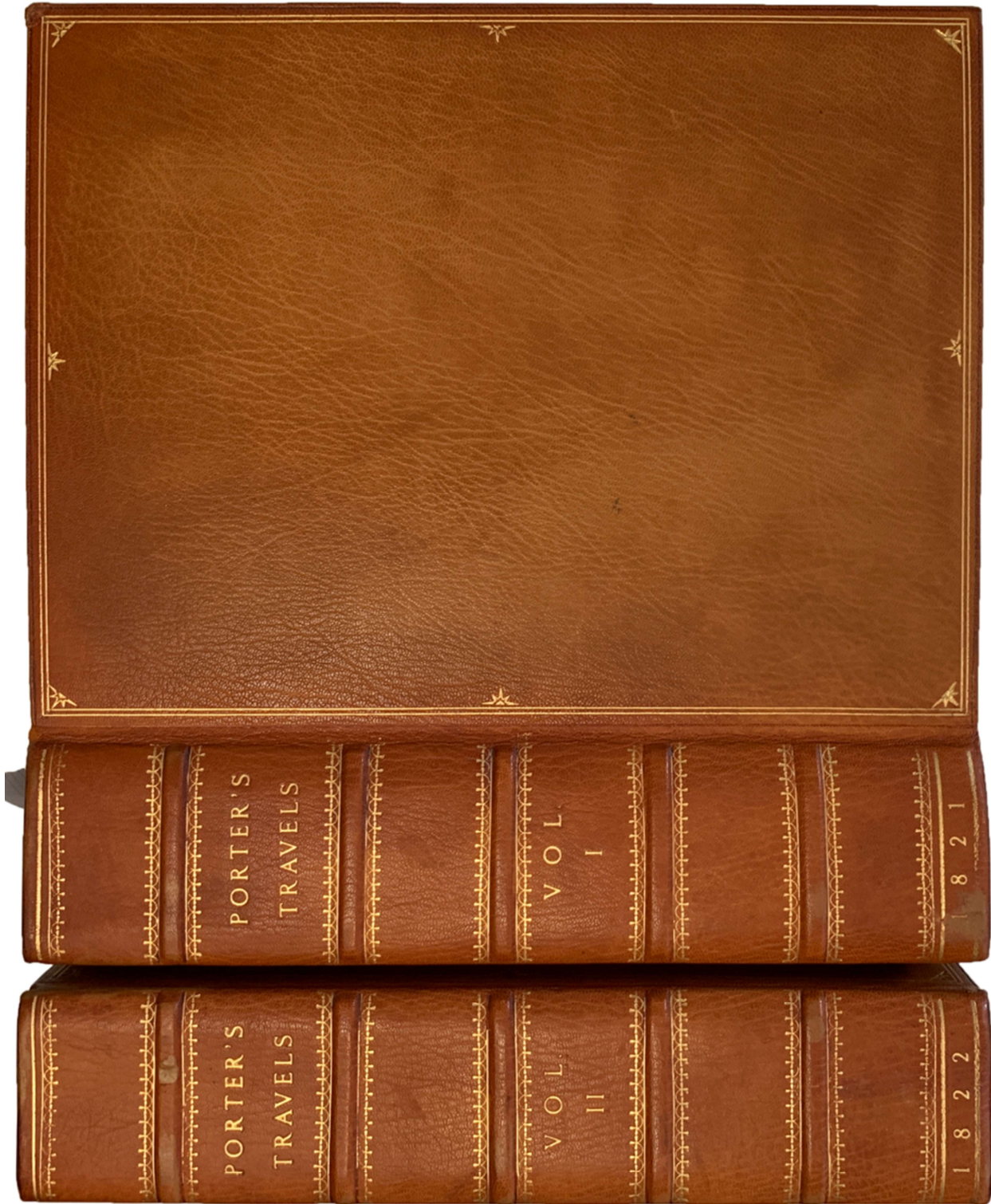
"The originals are now in the private collection of J.F. Schaetzel, in New York City. He received them directly, when an apprentice himself, from the head of the concerns mentioned above. A venerable man then eighty years old, who had treasured these fabrics all his life."

John Cotton Dana (1856–1929) was an American library and museum director. He attended Dartmouth, then worked in Minnesota, then Colorado, then Massachusetts, then, in 1909, Dana founded the Newark Museum.

PROVENANCE: Philanthropist, professor of law and lawyer, George S. Pepper (1867-1961), also served as Senator of Pennsylvania (1922-27). Pepper made a substantial gift, in 1891, to establish the Free Library of Philadelphia and the Free Library of Philadelphia Foundation. This item was purchased originally for the library using those funds.

NOTE: Metropolitan Museum of Art (2 vols); No record of the second volume in WorldCat.

☀ See: Cahill, Edgar Hoger, "The Life and Work of John Cotton Dana". *Americana Illustrated*, January 1930, volume XXIV, Number 1, pages 69–84, *The American Historical Society*; Grove, Richard. 'Pioneers in American Museums: John Cotton Dana'. *Museum News*, Volume 56, Number 5, May–June 1978.



[37] PORTER

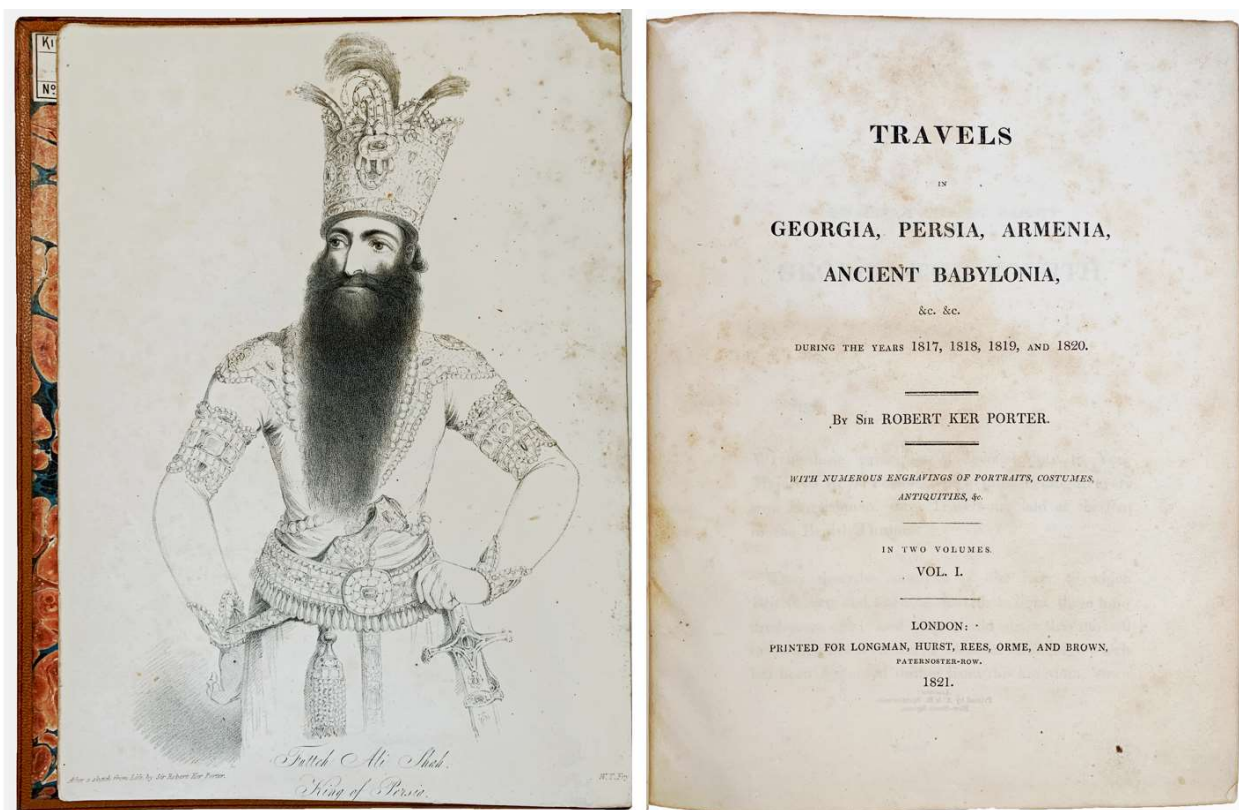




37. **PORTER, Robert Ker** (1772-1842). *Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, Ancient Babylonia during the Years 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820*. London: Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, & Brown, 1821-1822. ¶ Two volumes. Large 4to. 10 1/2 x 8 1/4 in. xxiii, 720; [v]-xiv, [2], pp. Volume I: illustrated with 42 full-page plates, 4 full-page colored plates, 14 folding plates [60 total]; volume II: 23 full-page plates, 1 colored plate, 5 folding plates, and 1 large folding map [30 in total], index; some foxing to contents. Bound in full modern russet morocco, tooled and lettered in gilt; corners with gentle repairs. Handsome copy. Bookplate of Kimbolton Castle. Very good.

\$ 4,500

First edition of this grand descriptive tour of Georgia, Persia, Armenia, Ancient Babylonia, profusely illustrated with 90 plates (including 5 colored plates). Porter, knighted and married to a Russian princess, traveled through much of Persia in 1817. This detailed account of his travels includes visits to Persepolis and the tomb of Cyrus the Great wherein he recorded inscriptions, now lost, and much more worn with time passed. He was himself an artist and drew of these experiences and added important portraits of the Fatteh Ali Shah 1797-1834), as well as the Prince Royal of Persia, Abbas Mirza (1789-1833) (both becoming frontispieces of Porter's book). This was a particularly important period in Persian history as the Russian empire gained a vast amount of territory while Abbas Mirza was military commander during the Russo-Persian wars of 1804-13 and 1826-28.



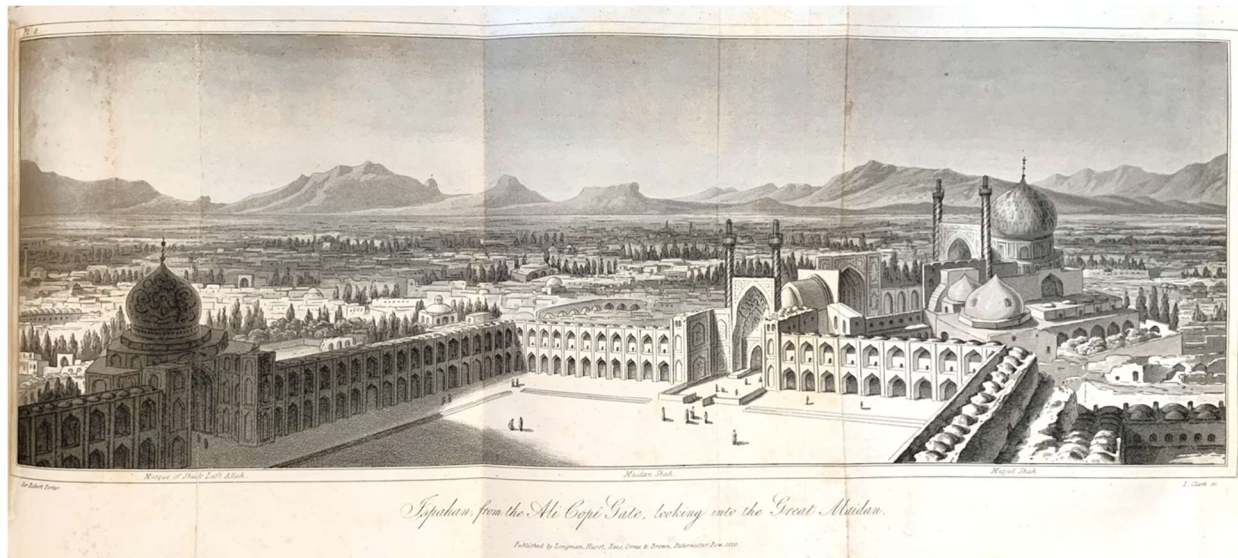
"[Porter] was soon abroad again, and in August 1817 he started from St. Petersburg upon an extended course of travel, proceeding through the Caucasus to Teheran, thence southwards by Ispahan to the site of the ancient Persepolis, where he made many valuable drawings and transcribed a number of cuneiform inscriptions. After some stay at Shiraz, he retraced his steps to Ispahan, and proceeded to Ecbatana and Bagdad; and then, following the course of Xenophon's Katabasis, to Scutari. He published the



records of this long journey in his *‘Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, Ancient Babylonia, 1817–1820,’* 2 vols. 4to, 1821. This huge book, which is full of interest and is a great advance upon his previous volumes of travel, was illustrated by bold drawings of mountain scenery, of works of art, and antiquities. A large number of Porter's original sketches are now preserved in the British Museum, to which they were presented by the author's sister Jane. At Teheran Porter had an interview with the Persian monarch Futteh Ali Shah, whose portrait he drew, and from whose hands in 1819 he received the insignia of the order of the Lion and the Sun." [DNB, 1885-1900, *Volume 46*].



Blackwood's Magazine published a scathing review of this work. The article is unsigned, but the writer is direct to his points of the failings of this work as well as its better points. The critic abhors inaccuracies and details some from the point of view of geography and information supplied from the Russian government (considered to be also inaccurate). The best section seems to be Porter's record of the archeological sites and the bas relief drawings. No better record exists to that time. *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, Volume 16, pp. -158.

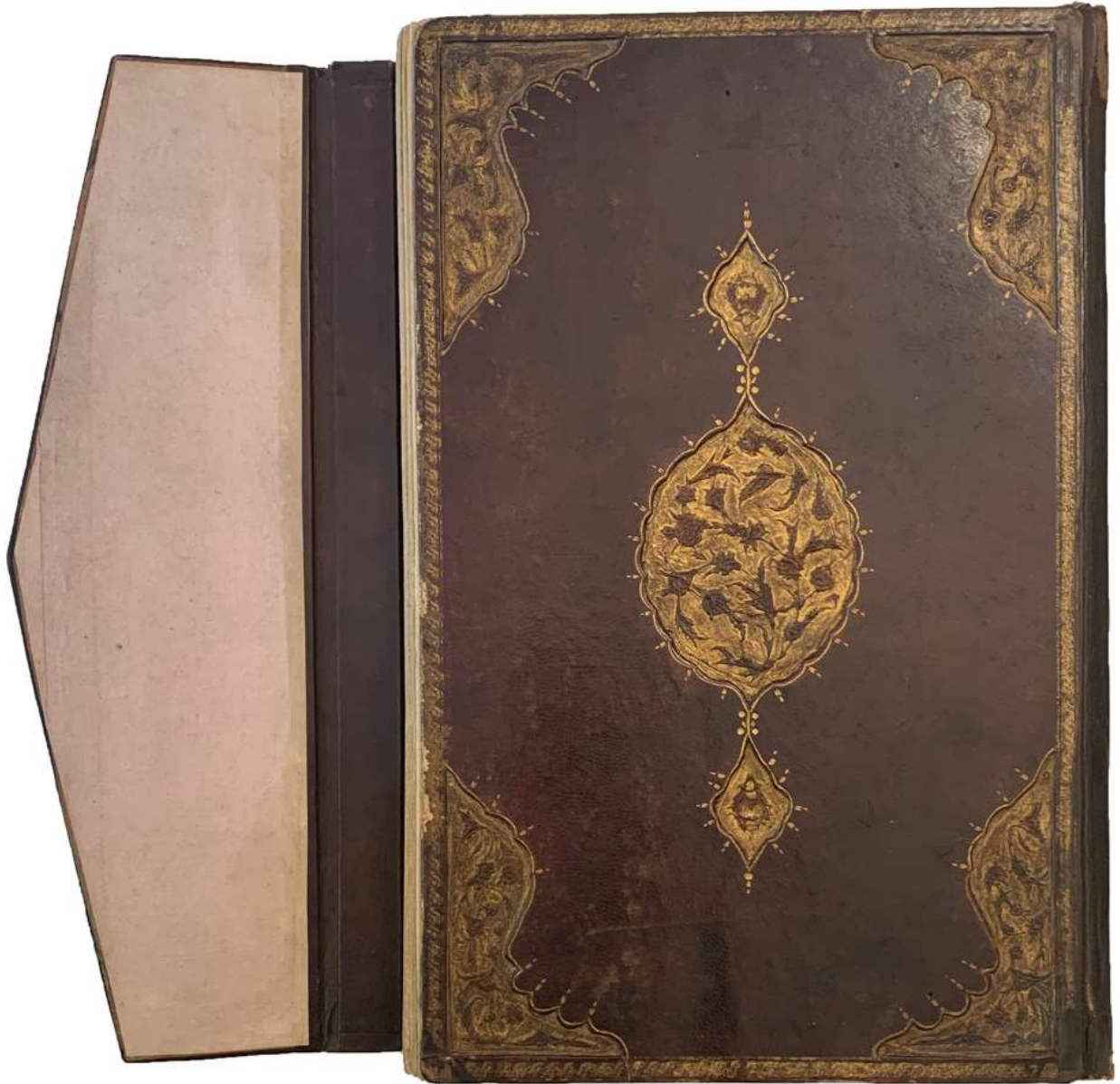


Sir Robert Ker Porter, KCH (1777–1842) was a Scottish artist, author, diplomat and traveler. Known today for his accounts of his travels in Russia, Spain, and Persia, he was one of the earliest panorama painters in Britain, was appointed historical painter to Tsar Alexander I of Russia and served as British consul in Venezuela.

☀ Abbey, *Travel* 359; Atabey 976; Ghani p.304; Weber I, 104; Wilson p.177.







38. **[SAADI] ABU-MUHAMMAD MUSLIH AL-DIN BIN ABDALLAH SHIRAZI, SAADI SHIRAZI.** [Born in Shiraz, Iran, c.1210]. Manuscript of the Gulistan [Golestan]. [Persia], undated [pre-1800]. ¶ 11.25 x 7.5 inches. [ca. 228 leaves] Written mostly in old Farsi, with some Arabic marginal notes. With one leaf [f. 66] illuminated on upper quadrant, another 2 leaves with a penciled sketch where an illumination was planned but never completed [ff. 108, 170]. There are numerous decorative motifs of flowers throughout the manuscript. Each leaf is variously partitioned, perhaps suggestive of a garden[!], in this case with flowers adorning most leaves. Binding style suggests 18-19th centuries. Bound in Islamic style, Ottoman period, full Turkey morocco, with elaborate gilt rule, corner and centre ornamental flourishes, with leather flap; some minor



repairs to the sides of the binding are evident when examined closely.  
[MEE1104]

\$ 7500

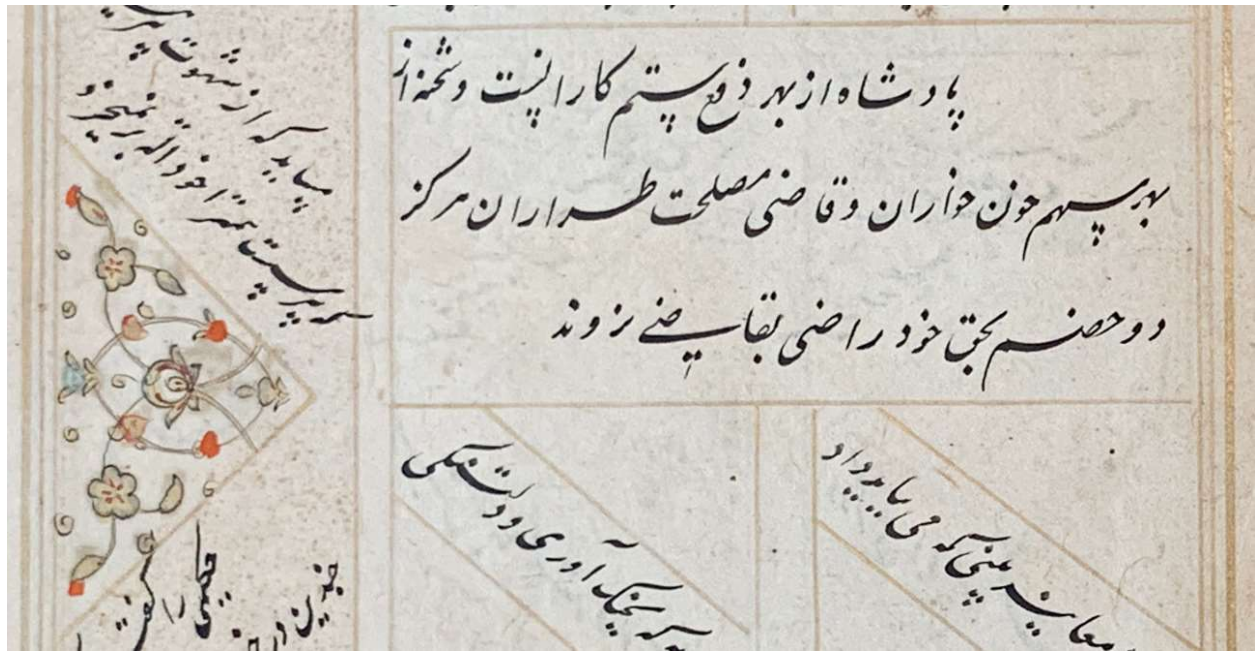
MANUSCRIPT OF SAADI' GOLESTAN THE GREAT PERSIAN  
POET: ORIGINAL COMPLETE MANUSCRIPT OF ONE OF THE  
MOST FAMOUS OF ALL PERSIAN POETS, SA'ADI OF SHIRAZI.

The calligraphic style and the binding are suggestive of the 16th or 17th century. This piece is embellished with numerous leaves, many of which are decorated by hand with small compartments of flowers, each realized from the title of Sa'adi's Gulistan [Golestan], Flower Garden of Sa'adi.

Sa'adi is "probably the single most influential work of prose in the Persian tradition, completed in 1258 by Mosarref-al-Din Mole, known as Shaikh Sa'di of Shiraz." – *Encyclopaedia Iranica*.

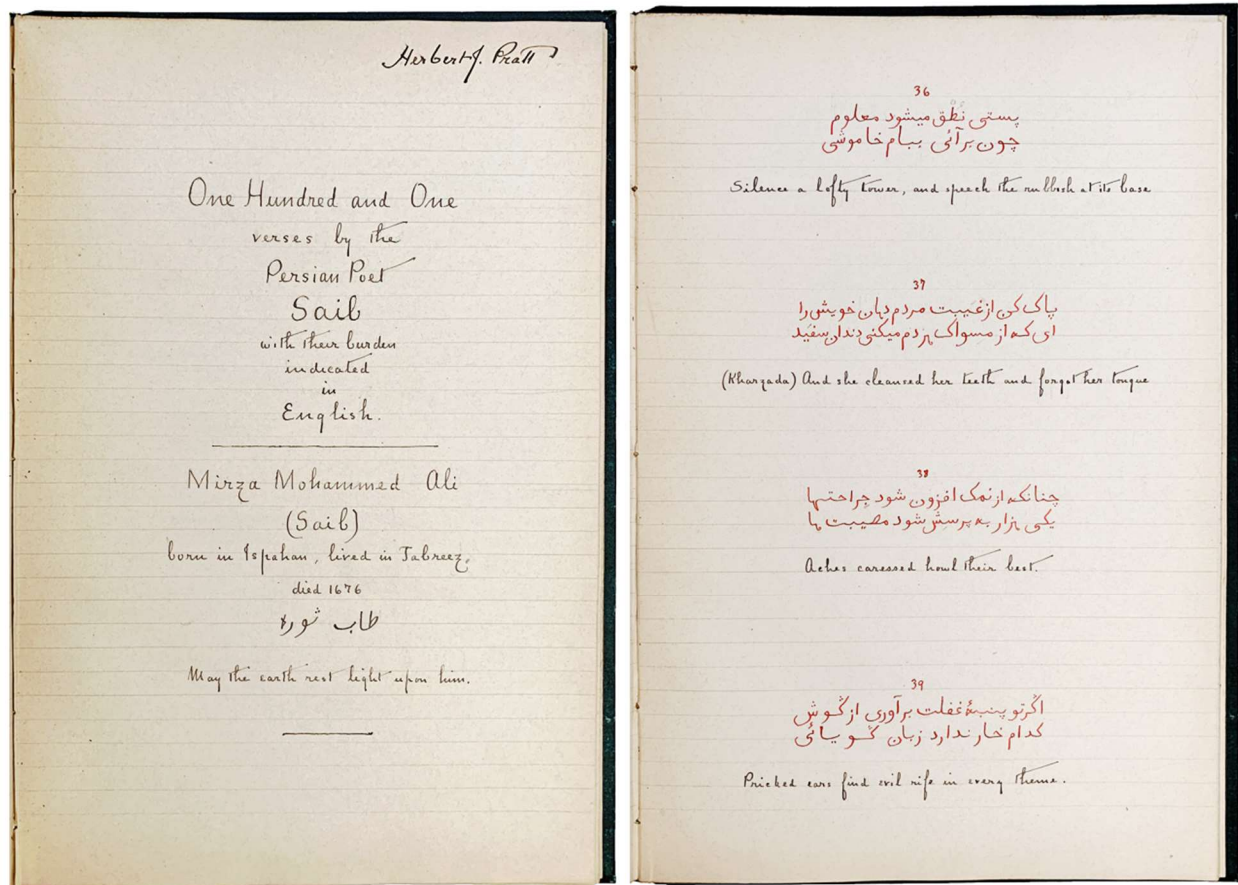


The manuscript is mixed with both poetry and stories or narratives along with a moral, as well as some commentaries.



PROVENANCE: Signed Kiffin Yates Rockwell (1892–1916) [later label of: Kiffin Ayres Rockwell], Beloit, Wisconsin, June 28, 1942. Kiffin Yates Rockwell was a World War I fighter pilot and the first American to shoot down an enemy aircraft in WWI. He shot down a German pilot. Thus the manuscript is clearly in the United States and kept there since before 1942. "Kiffin Yates Rockwell, the youngest son of James Chester and Loula Ayres Rockwell." [see below]. What may clear up some confusion here is that there are at least two persons with this name and there may be three. Kiffin Ayres Rockwell, II or III (Oct. 8, 1917-Jan. 27, 1998), who served in the air force in Korea, is buried in Black Mountain, North Carolina. Sa'adi opens with poems of Sa'eb of Tabriz, a Safavid poet of Indian style of poetry, added to the text. "Back of the shell, kingly gems are orphans."





39. **SAIB, Mirza Mohammed Ali (1601-1677); Herbert J. PRATT (1854-1915?)**. [2 pieces: Manuscript I.]. One Hundred and One verses by the Persian Poet Saib with their burden indicated in English. Mirza Mohammed Ali (Saib) – born in Isfahan, lived in Tabreez, died 1676 . . . May the earth rest light upon him. [London] 1909.

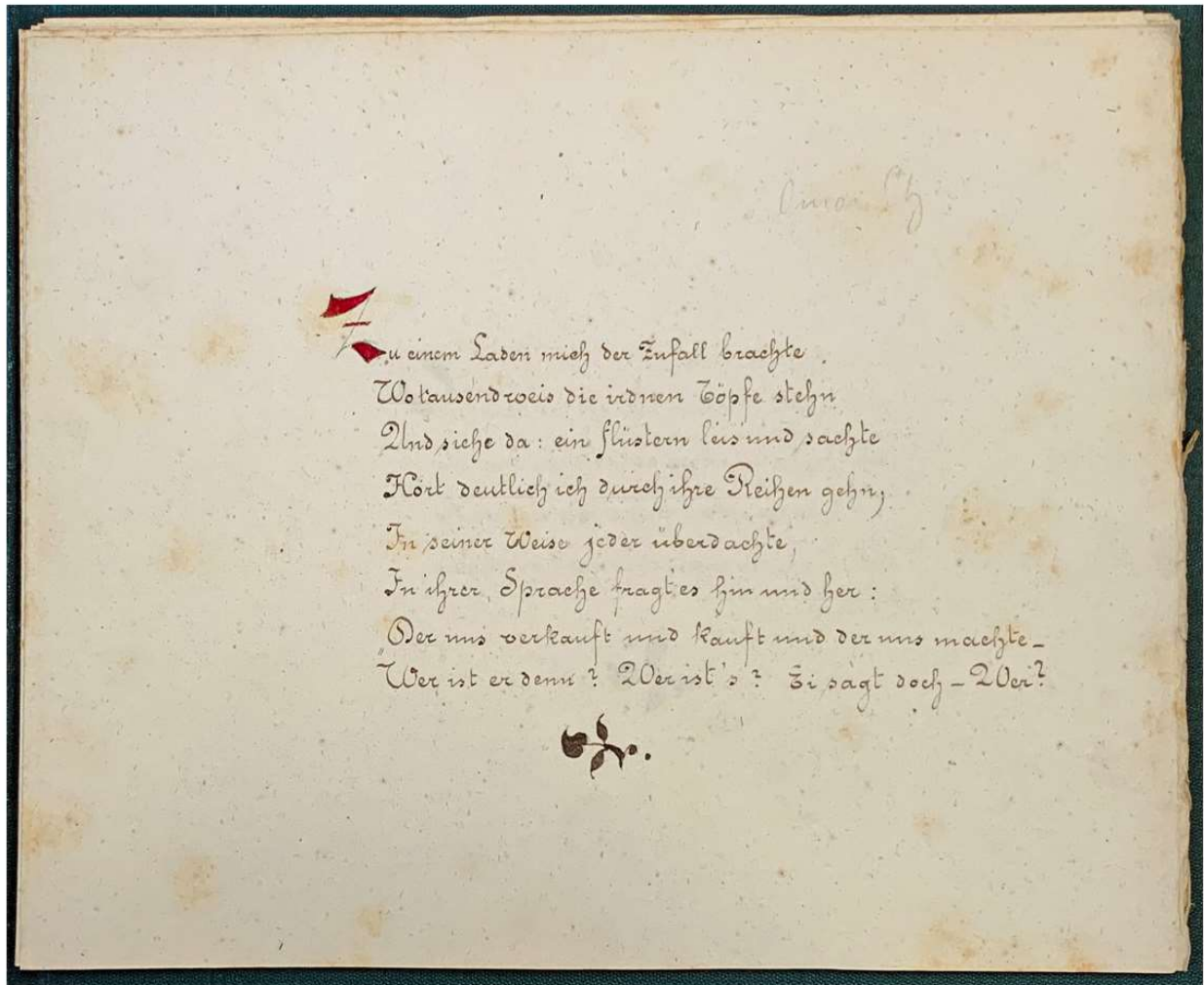
4to. [40] pp. Lined white paper. Title, index of the 101 poems, the poems (written in black (English) or red (Farsi) ink), "Extract from the classical work on Persian Poets and Persian Poetry, "Geschichte der schönen redekünste Persiens" by Joseph Von Hammer-Purgstall, Vienna, 1818, 3 added manuscript poems by Jami, Hafiz and Saib finish the volume. Bound in dark green cloth, gilt-stamped SAIB.

\$ 750

Dr. Herbert J. Pratt, Plymouth, graduated from Harvard in 1863. Harvard University has 60 volumes of Persian or Oriental texts given them by his

sister, c, 1904. "He spent nearly fifty years of life in travel of foreign countries."

Pratt's introduction is one page, telling how this author is "well known in the Orient but in the Occident scarcely, if at all." Nonetheless Pratt was first introduced to Saib in Germany. The German scholars, who also admired this author, brought Saib to Pratt's attention again. Later, says Pratt, he acquired two Saib manuscripts of his poems. Then he found a pocket edition from India and from that he derived the lines herein recorded.



[Manuscript II.]. LAID IN to this volume is a 17 leaf, unbound, loose folded (twice) sheets, with Pratt's highly skilled handwritten Persian poems,



with ornaments, all in manuscript. Of the 17 sheets, 14 have writing, one being a title-page: *Paraphrasen vom Persischen Dichter Omar Chiam Gestorben AD 1123. Uebersetzt von H.J.P. [Herbert J. PRATT] und in Reime gebracht von M.R.S. Capri 1891.* [Paraphrases by Persian Poet Omar Khayyam, by Pratt and rhymed by M.R.S. [unknown].

"Mirza Muhammad Ali Sa'ib, also called Sa'ib of Tabriz, or Sa'ib of Esfahan Persian poet, one of the greatest masters of a form of classical Arabic and Persian lyric poetry characterized by rhymed couplets and known as the ghazel. Sa'ib was educated in Esfahan, and in about 1626/27 he traveled to India, where he was received into the court of Shah Jahan. He stayed for a time in Kabul and in Kashmir, returning home after several years abroad."  
[All Poetry.com]

See: Hammer-Purgstall, Joseph Von. *Geschichte der schönen redekünste Persiens, mit einer blüthenlese aus zweyhundert persischen dichtern.* Vienna, 1818. Second edition in 1842-3.



40. [Persia – map] **SANSON Nicolas sr.** [1658]. [Double-page engraved map]. *Description de l'Empire du Sophi des Perses tirée en partie de plusieurs et diverses Relations. Par le Sr. Sanson d'Abbeville Géographe Ordinaire du Roy.* Paris: Chez l'Autheur, [1658].

Image: 390 x 520 mm. Paper: 457 x 610 mm. Creased cross-ways. Map outlined with original coloring. Excellent condition.

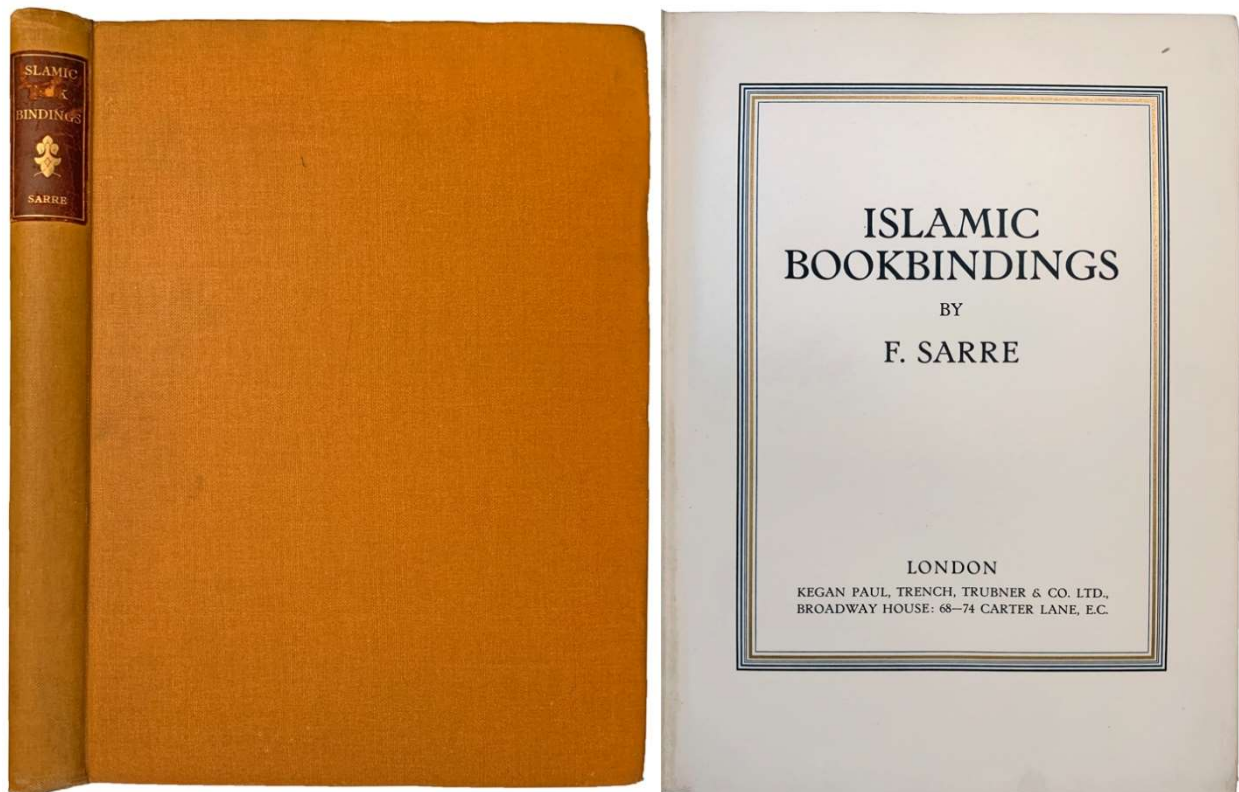
\$ 500

First printing of this map. Nicolas Sanson (1600-1667), the "Father of French Cartography", was educated by the Jesuits at Amiens. He was soon recognized as having a gift for map drawing. As such by the age of ten he has produced his first map. "In 1627 he attracted the attention of Richelieu by a map of Gaul which he had constructed (or at least begun) while only eighteen." "Active from 1627, Sanson issued his first map of importance, the "Postes de France", which was published by Melchior Tavernier in



1632. After publishing several general atlases himself he became the associate of Pierre Mariette, a publisher of prints." [Wikip.] In 1630 he was appointed Géographe Ordinaire du Roy by King Louis XIII. As a geographer his most important work was his maps of the world, *Cartes générales de toutes les parties du monde*, issued in 1658, with later editions to follow. He died in 1667. Two younger sons, Adrien (d. 1708) and Guillaume (d. 1703), succeeded him as geographers to the king.

Nicolas Sanson's map was issued "by the author" (this version) and another version where his printer-publisher, Pierre Mariette, issued the map with his own imprint on the cartouche.



41. **SARRE, Friedrich.** *Islamic Bookbindings*. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd., [1923]. ¶ Folio. 167 pp. 36 tipped-in color plates (tissue guards), including 3 folding plates. Original full burnt-orange cloth, calf gilt-stamped spine label; a touch of wear to outer corners, calf label worn. Very good.

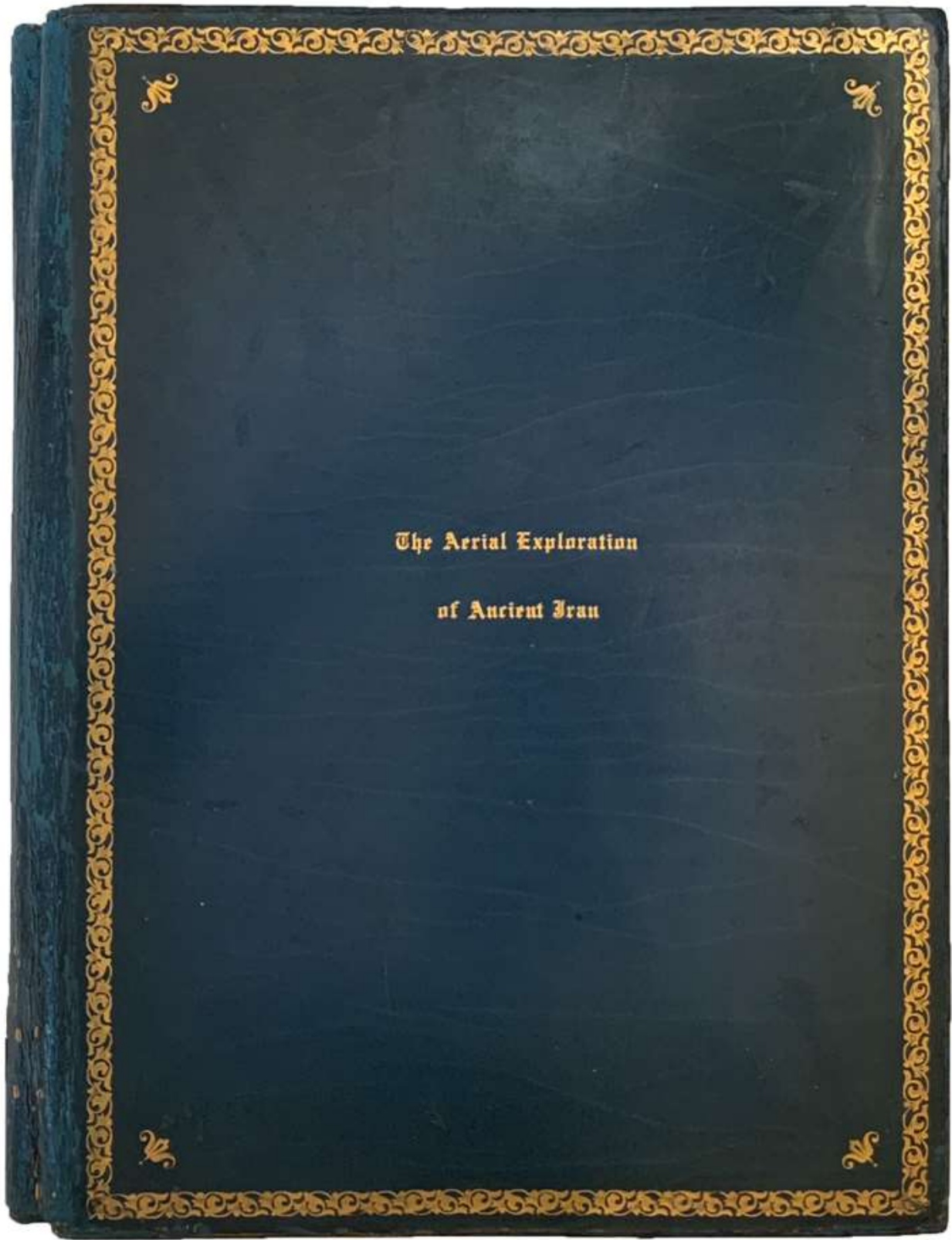
\$ 450

Limited edition of 550 copies, being the English language edition, published concurrently under the title, *Islamische Bucheinbände*. Translated from the German edition by F. D. O'Byrne. Sarre was part of a small group of scholars who specialized in Islamic art and forged the method of study of these works of art. The selection of beautiful bindings including specimens of Turkish, Persian and Egyptian bindings from the ninth century through the nineteenth century. Mehmet Ağa-Oğlu, director of, and author of *Persian Bookbindings of the Fifteenth Century*, (1935), pioneered this field of study. [See: Zeynep Simavi, "Mehmet Ağa-Oğlu and the formation of the field of Islamic art in the United States," – *Journal of Art Historiography*, Jun 6, 2012.



Friedrich Paul Theodor Sarre (1865-1945), Neubabelsberg, was a noted Orientalist, archeologist and art historian. His passion for Islamic art is represented in this handsomely illustrated account of bindings that are interpreted from his vast experience. He was director of the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, Berlin from 1921 to 1931.





[42] SCHMIDT



منظر هوایی تخت جمشید - از عکسی که در سیلویا، به برداشته شده و قسمت زمین و عظمت استخوانی که حافظه آرزوین بوده نشان میدهد - تونج دیوارهای خارجی در عکس مکان برجها و استخوانات را سین بسیارند

*Monumental Archeological Photographic Survey of Iran  
With 3-D glasses & 2 3-D photographs*

42. **SCHMIDT, Erich F.** (1897-1964). *The Aerial Exploration of Ancient Iran* [cover title]. [ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS]. Iran, c.1935-1936. ¶ Portfolio. Most images approx. 19x25 cm (7 1/2 x 9 3/4"), a few are smaller. With 25 ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS mounted on boards loose in portfolio, which have descriptive captions in Farsi inked below the images. Kept within a contemporary turquoise-blue calf front cover and flaps, blue velvet back cover; front cover titled in gilt with gilt tooled border, some blue-color restored. INCLUDING 2 3-D [tinted with two colors] viewing paper-board glasses. Very good.

\$ 7,500

THIS IS THE SCHMIDT FAMILY COPY OF THIS MONUMENTAL AERIAL EXPEDITION CONTAINING 25 ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS. A unique item.



This remarkable photographic study of the ancient sites of Iran was made by the team of Dr. Erich Schmidt and Boris Dubensky. The original photographs portfolio were selected from the 2,600 images taken over years of work. They established a new form of aerial surveying for archeological and geological sites, pioneering this field while in Iran. They started in 1935 and had a biplane called "Friend of Iran". Boris Dubensky (1899-19??) was an Iranian of Russian origin, who had worked with Schmidt at Rey [Rayy], and who replaced von Busse at Persepolis; Dubensky had emigrated to the US and became Schmidt's assistant in 1932. Dubensky had intimate knowledge of the sites photographed, which proved especially useful for this aerial expedition.

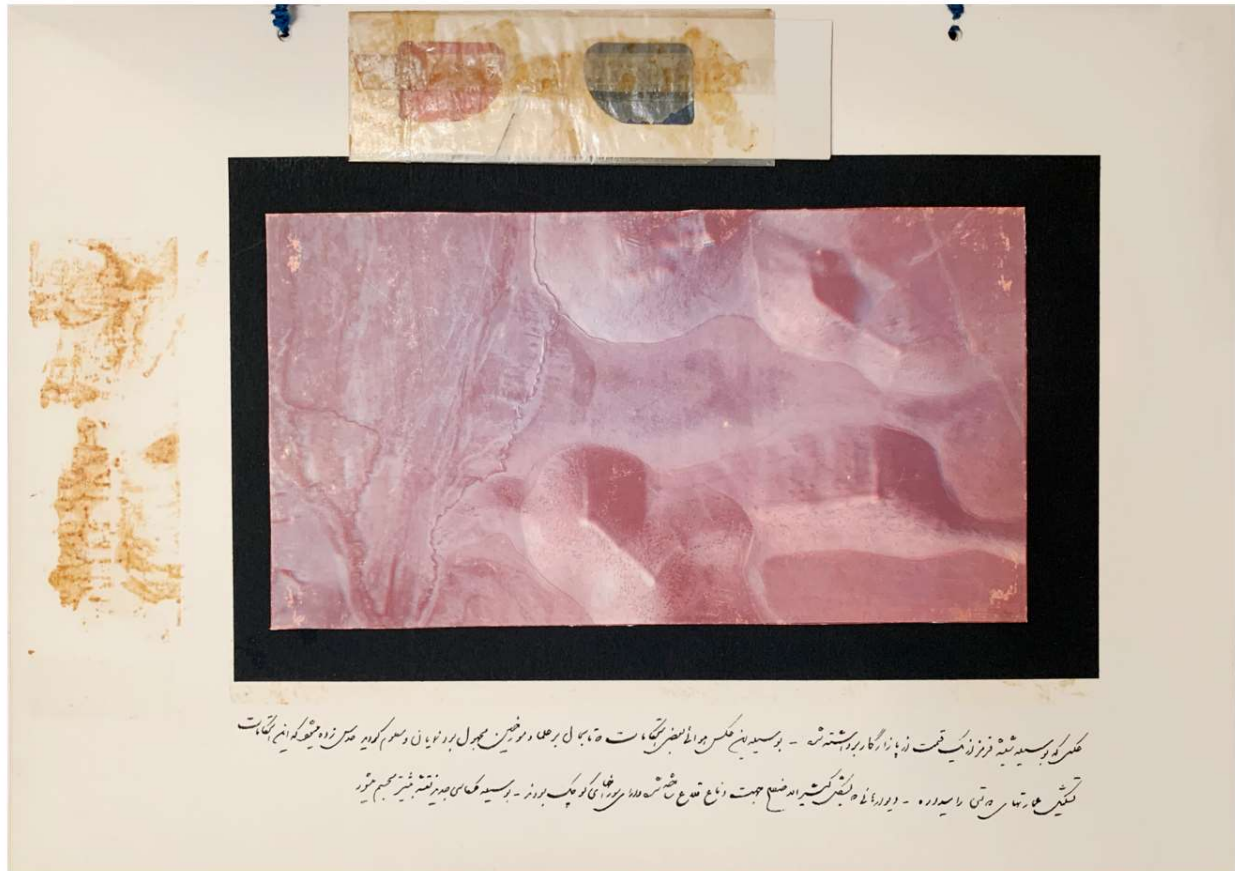
"On August 7, 1935, a Waco biplane, donated by Erich Schmidt's wife, Mary-Helen Warden Schmidt, arrived in Teheran. Over the next two years, Schmidt used the plane, which he christened "Friend of Iran," to photographically document the sites he was excavating and to make aerial explorations of other parts of the country.

"In 1935-36 and 1937, Erich Schmidt led two expeditions into the rugged mountains of Luristan. Both endeavors combined aerial surveys from the plane with archaeological excavations in an attempt to learn as much as possible about this little explored region of Iran. In addition, the group prepared maps and compiled data concerning temperature, altitude, landscape, and the local population. They conducted brief excavations at more than a dozen sites, one of the most interesting of which was Surkh Dum-i-Luri in the Kuhdasht plain. Here they cleared several levels of a sanctuary dating to the first half of the first millennium B.C. The shrine contained quantities of votive offerings to the goddess Ninlil, including cylinder and stamp seals and quantities of bronze pins with elaborately decorated heads." – Oriental Institute, University of Chicago.

In 1940 the printed version of the entire survey was published by the University of Chicago Press, *Flights Over Ancient Cities of Iran*. That work contained 119 reproduced photographs.

"In 1935-36 and 1937, Erich Schmidt led two expeditions into the rugged mountains of Luristan. Both endeavors combined aerial surveys from the plane with archaeological excavations in an attempt to learn as much as possible about this little explored region of Iran. In addition, the group prepared maps and compiled data concerning temperature, altitude, landscape, and the local population. They conducted brief excavations at more than a dozen sites, one of the most interesting of which was Surkh Dum-i-Luri in the Kuhdasht plain. Here they cleared several levels of a sanctuary dating to the first half of the first millennium B.C. The shrine contained

quantities of votive offerings to the goddess Ninlil, including cylinder and stamp seals and quantities of bronze pins with elaborately decorated heads.” – [Oriental Institute]<sup>9</sup>



3-D aerial view of Persian landscape with 3-D glasses (above image)

This photographic surveying expedition was carried out during very turbulent times. The book acknowledges the support of Reza Shah Pahlavi (1878-1944), the founder of the Pahlavi dynasty (succeeding to the throne after the Qajars) and Shah of Persia from 1925 until he was forced to abdicate by the Anglo-Soviet invasion of Iran on September 16, 1941. It was Riza Shah who renamed Persia “Iran” by decree in 1935, thus this book refers to Iran as the proper name for this ancient and both historically and culturally rich county. During World War II the Allied powers of Great Britain and Russia both occupied Iran. The British relied heavily on Iran’s oil reserves and the Russians tried to both gain in oil as well as their oft-sought sea port. The Shah’s standing up to the demands of the Russians was not successful and the British had long been taking advantage of this oil-rich region. The son of Reza, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, became the puppet monarch to the British, who placed him in the throne because he could be controlled.

Thus with the on-set of world war and the turn of power that was about to take place, this book was issued in a very dire circumstance.

<sup>9</sup> <http://oi.uchicago.edu/research/projects/per/>





Chicago’s Oriental Institute had an on-going interest in researching Persia’s past. Erich Schmidt was one of the first archaeologists to use aerial photography to investigate and document archaeological sites:

“During the winter of 1930-31, the Oriental Institute organized a Persian Expedition to conduct excavations in the largely unexplored mountainous regions east and southeast of the Mesopotamian plain. James Henry Breasted requested, and was granted, a concession to excavate the remains of Persepolis, an Achaemenid royal administrative center in the province of Fars. Thanks to an anonymous benefactress, work started the same year under the direction of Ernst Herzfeld, Professor of Oriental Archaeology

at the University of Berlin. Herzfeld served as director of the Persian Expedition until the end of 1934, when he was succeeded by Erich Schmidt, who continued to excavate in the region until 1939.”

The following biography was written by Erich F. Schmidt, John A. Larson, Oriental Institute Museum Archivist, Chicago (2007):

Erich F. Schmidt may very well have been the busiest Western archaeologist working in Iran during the 1930s. He directed the excavation of the mounds of Ray from 1934 to 1936, under the auspices of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania and the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. With the financial assistance and support of his wife, Mary-Helen Warden, and her parents, the Schmidts established the Aerial Survey of Iran, which was intended to be a comprehensive survey of the archaeological sites in Iran—a combination of aerial photography and observations made on the ground. In 1935, Schmidt replaced Ernst E. Herzfeld as field director of the Persepolis Expedition of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, in which capacity he served through the end of 1939. In 1935 and 1938, Schmidt was also seconded to direct the Holmes Expeditions to Luristan. The records generated by the personnel of all four projects, now housed in the Oriental Institute Archives, exhibit an especially high standard of archaeological field recording for the 1930s and are noteworthy for the extensive use of photography, as well as for the production of numerous sketches and drawings of the objects found.

Erich Friedrich Schmidt was born to Frida Loeffler Schmidt in Baden-Baden, Germany, on September 13, 1897. His father, Erhard Friedrich Schmidt, was a Lutheran clergyman, scientist, and university professor. Until the age of 10, Erich attended public schools in the nearby towns of Sasbach and Achern.

Erhard Schmidt died about 1907, and Erich was sent to the military school (Kadettenkorps) in Karlsruhe, from which he graduated in 1914 as a lieutenant in the German Army. During the first two years of the Great War in Europe, Schmidt's detachment was stationed at both the Western Front and the Eastern Front. Wounded in the fighting in Austrian Galicia in 1916, Schmidt was captured by the Russians, and he spent the next four years in a prisoner-of-war camp in Siberia. In 1920, he managed to escape overland to Murmansk and eventually found his way



home to Germany, where he learned that his mother and three siblings had died during World War I or shortly afterwards.

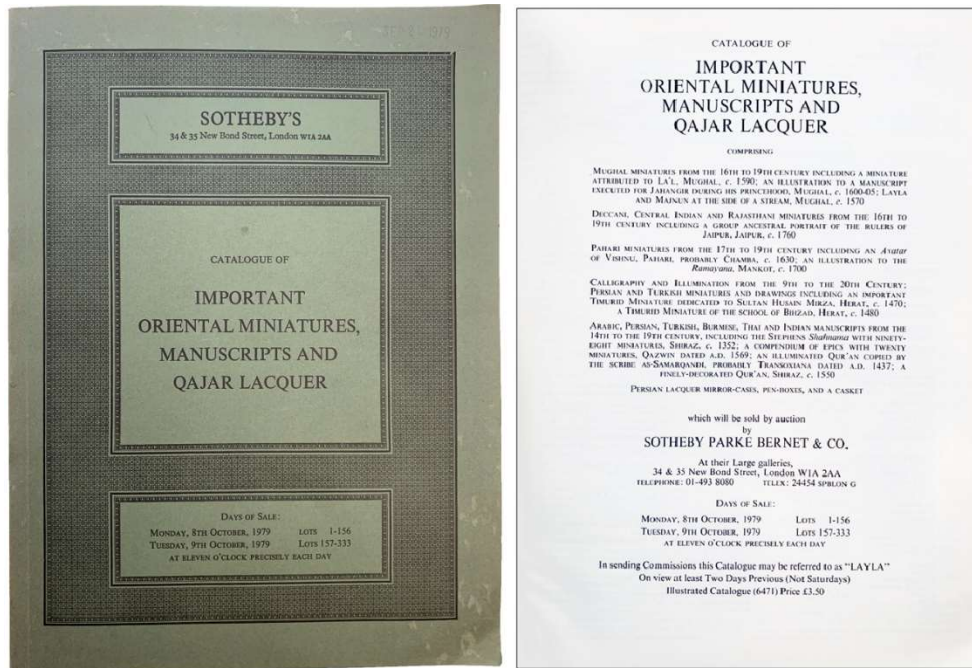
From 1921 to 1923, Schmidt attended Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität (now Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin). In 1923, he moved to New York City; from 1924 to 1927, he continued his studies in the Department of Anthropology at Columbia University and earned a Ph.D. degree in 1929. During this period, Schmidt participated in archaeological excavations in Arizona, under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History in New York. From 1927 to 1930, he was a member of the Oriental Institute's Hittite (later, Anatolian), centered on the site of Alishar Hüyük. In 1930, Schmidt excavated at the site of Fara in northern Mesopotamia and, in 1931, he was digging at Tepe Hissar in Iran, both projects under the auspices of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1934, Schmidt married Mary-Helen Warden, whom he had met when she visited Tepe Hissar (near Damghan, in northeastern Iran) with her family in 1931. Sadly, Mary-Helen died in childbirth in Philadelphia in 1936. In 1938, Erich Schmidt became a naturalized citizen of the United States, a process that had been delayed due to his frequent and lengthy absences in the field. In 1943, he married Lura Florence Strawn of Ottawa, Illinois; they had two children, Richard Roderick and Erika Lura. Erich Schmidt became an Associate Professor at the University of Chicago in 1954 and was promoted to full Professor in 1962. He died in Santa Barbara, California, on October 3, 1964, at the age of 67; his ashes were buried in Ottawa, Illinois.

Erich F. Schmidt will always be remembered for his pioneering work in archeology and the beautifully illustrated Oriental Institute publications on his work in *Iran: Flights over Ancient Cities of Iran* (1940), as well as three volumes on Persepolis (1953, 1957, and 1970).

PROVENANCE: The family of Erich F. Schmidt.

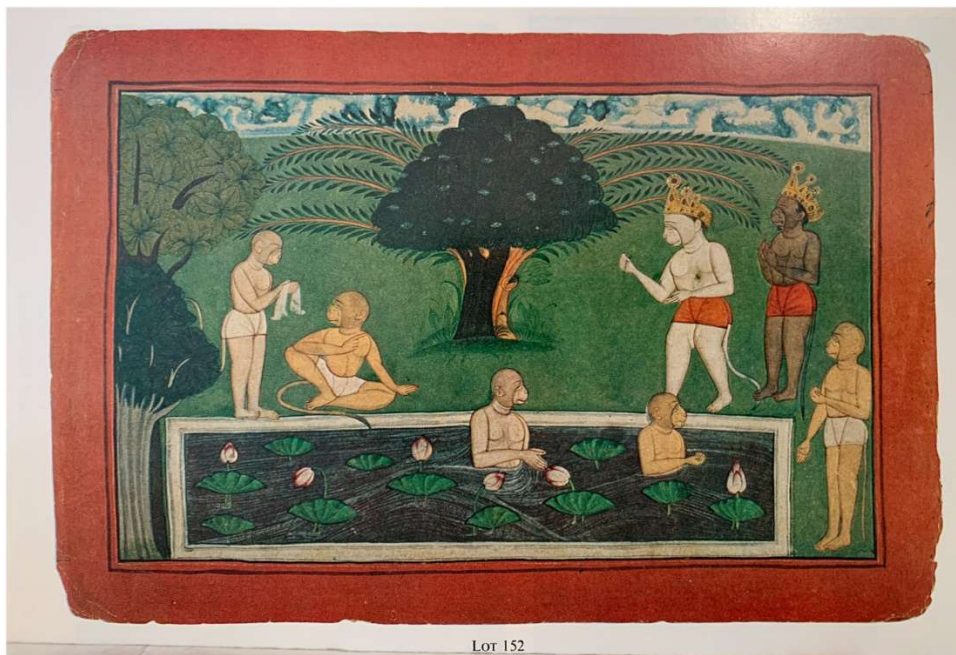
☀ See: Gürsan-Salzman, Ayse, *Exploring Iran; the Photography of Erich F. Schmidt, 1930-1940*. University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology, 2007.



43. **Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co., London.** *Important Oriental Miniatures, Manuscripts and Qajar Lacquer.* London: Sotheby Parke Bernet, 1979. ¶ Sale 1979, October 8-9, 1979. 8vo. 175, [1] pp. Plates, (several in color); a few leaves corner creased. Original dark green printed wrappers; some freckling. Very good.

\$ 10

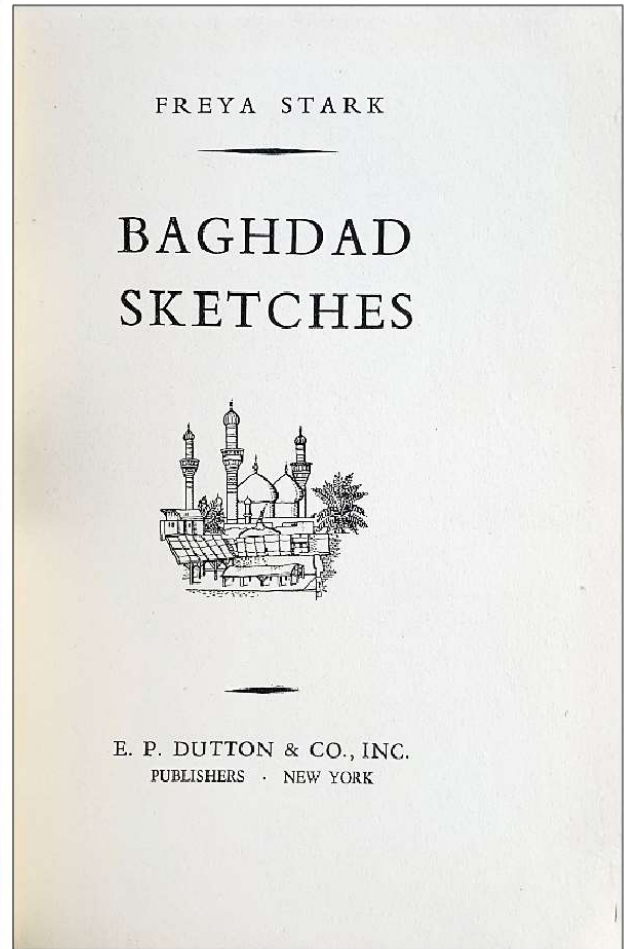
333 lots.



Lor 152

[43]





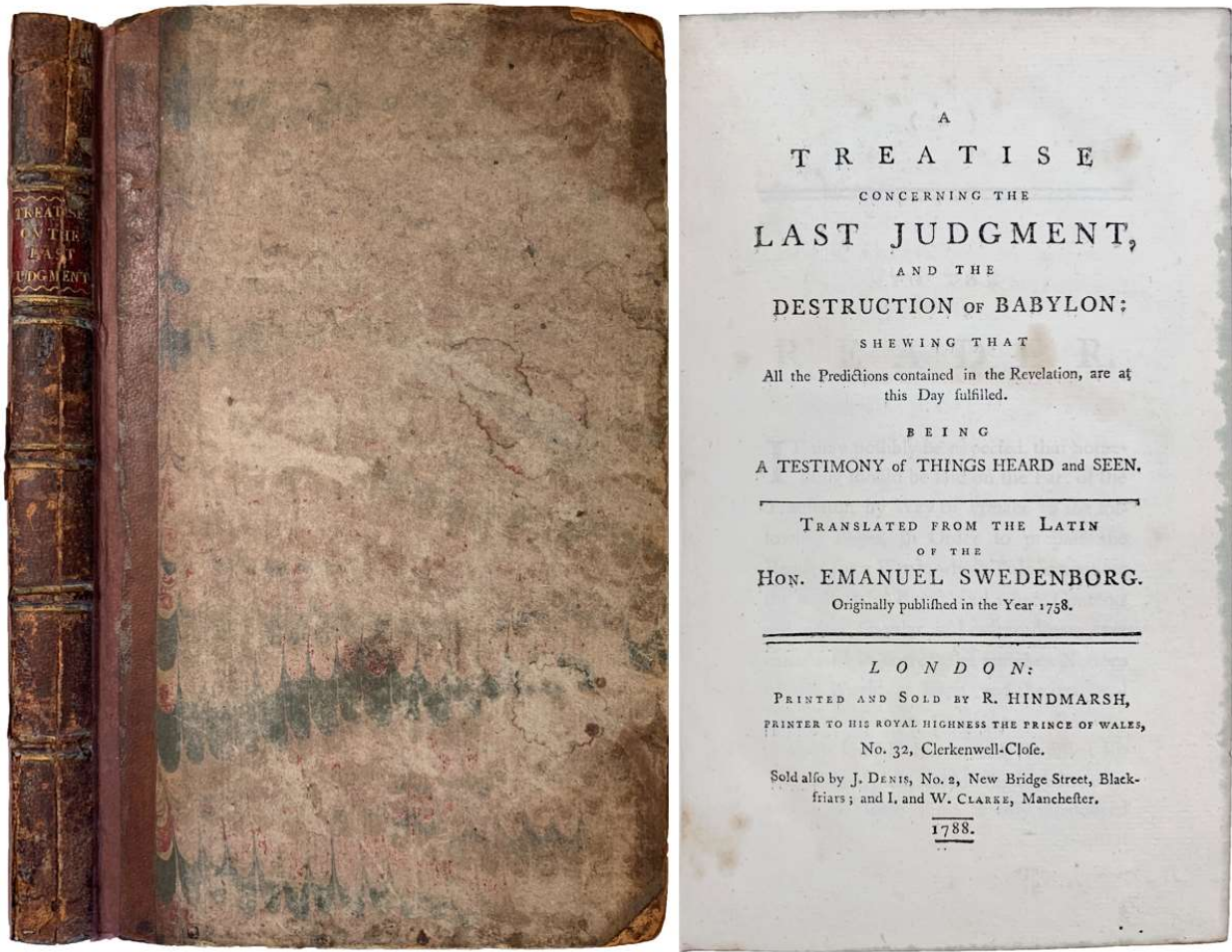
44. **STARK, Freya Madeline** (1893-1993). *Baghdad Sketches*. New York: E.P. Dutton, (1938). ¶ 8vo. xiv, 269 pp. Frontis., plates, map endleaves. Original magenta gilt-stamped cloth, top edge green; spine faded. ME1101

\$ 40

First American edition. Issued first in Baghdad by *The Times Press* in 1932 and not printed in London till 1937. This is thus her first (of 24) book. The author was sickly as a child, had an accident (leaving her face disfigured), became inspired by a gift of *The Arabian Nights*, and later self-taught Latin, continuing with Italian, Arabian, Turkish, Farsi, and "many" other dialects. Her travel accounts have earned her a world-wide reputation as a pioneering female explorer of her adapted Middle Eastern lands. "Freya never lost her passion for acquiring fresh knowledge and new skills. Writing, like travel, she saw as the pursuit of truth." -- *Malise Ruthven* (relative).

"Dame Freya's books about the Middle East and nearby countries were called lucid, spontaneous and elegant and were lauded for imparting an inspired sense of both history and people. The consensus of reviewers was that she wrote with spirit,

authority and humor and that she was a consummate traveler because of her fearlessness, candor, charm, idealism and streak of naivete." -- Peter B. Flint, NY Times obituary, May 11, 1993.



45. **SWEDENBORG, Emanuel** (1688-1772). *A Treatise Concerning the Last Judgment, and the Destruction of Babylon; Shewing That All the Predictions contained in the Revelation, are at this Day Fulfilled*. [bound with:] *A Continuation Concerning the Last Judgment, and the Spiritual World*. London: R. Hindmarsh, 1788-1791. ¶ 2 volumes in 1. Small 4to. Collation: [-]2, a4, b2, A-Y4; A-K4. Pagination: [4], xvi, 154, [2 ads]; iv, 80 pp. Half-title; light occasional foxing. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards; worn, marbling rubbed off nearly entirely, covers reattached by Kozo. Good. [MEE1063]

\$ 650

First English translations by R. Hindmarsh and printed at his own expense. Originally issued in 1763, a second edition was issued in 1810.

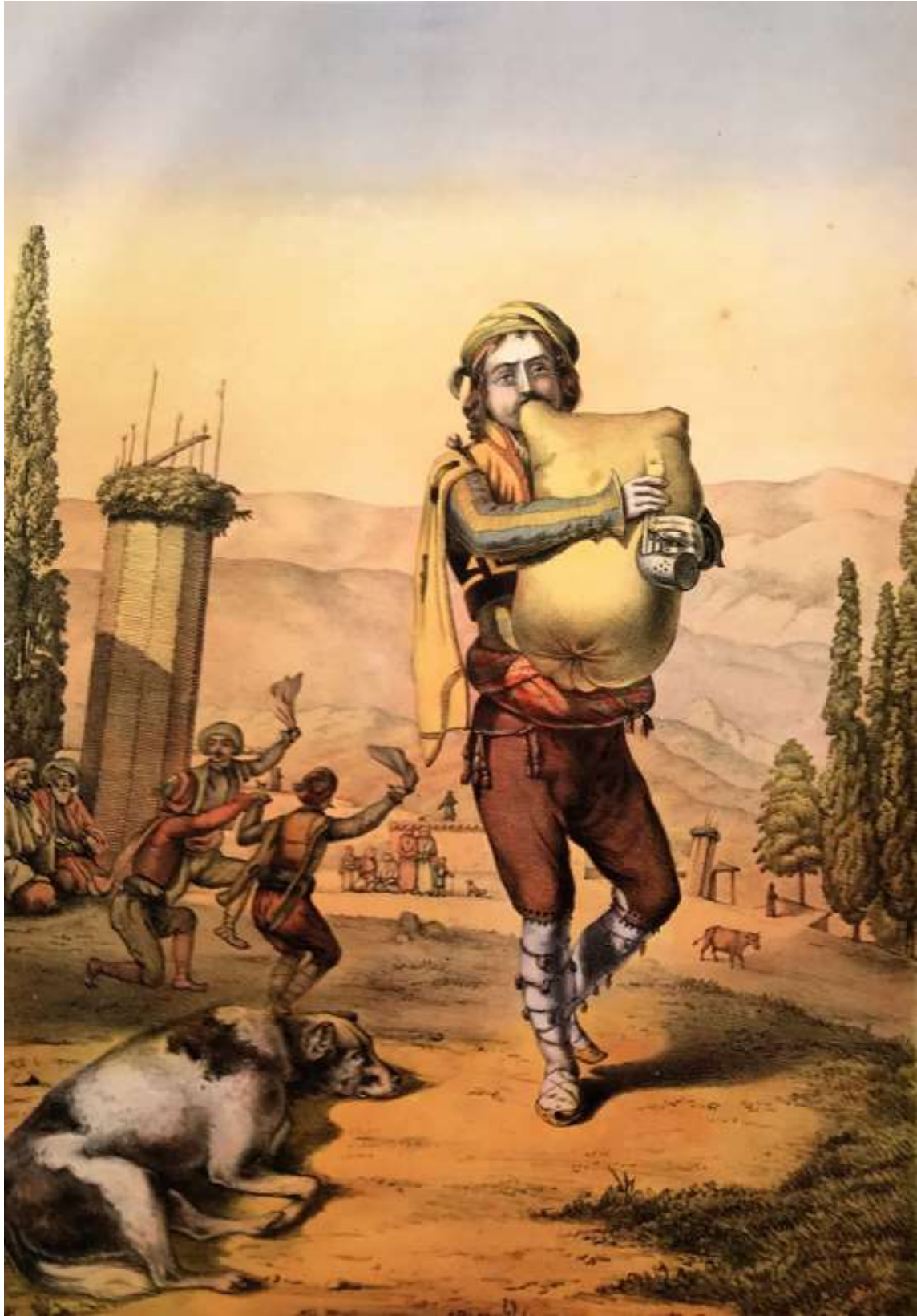


Emmanuel Swedenborg led one of the most remarkable careers in the history of science and philosophy. He mastered natural science and mathematics in his youth, writing some 150 works on scientific subjects. He rigorously sought a comprehensive physical explanation of the world based on mathematical and mechanical principles. Gradually his inquiries turned toward philosophical matters and after a profound mystical experience in 1745 he devoted his reasoning almost entirely to the interpretation of religion. In these later treatises, Swedenborg gives vivid descriptions of his experiences in the spiritual worlds beyond space and time which he was able to enter by consciously suspending bodily sensations. Despite its bizarre aspects, his theosophical system is characterized by logic and is obviously rooted in his previous concern with the sciences. Swedenborg attempted to explain reality in terms of psychic energy, in which matter, intellect, and spirit emanate from the world soul.

This work responds to the question as to whether the last judgment coincides with the final destruction of the world. It also collects reports from various sources of experiences of the next world. [James John George Hyde] Rev. James Hyde, *A bibliography of the works of Emanuel Swedenborg*, London: Swedenborg Society, 1906. Items: 1168 & 1991.

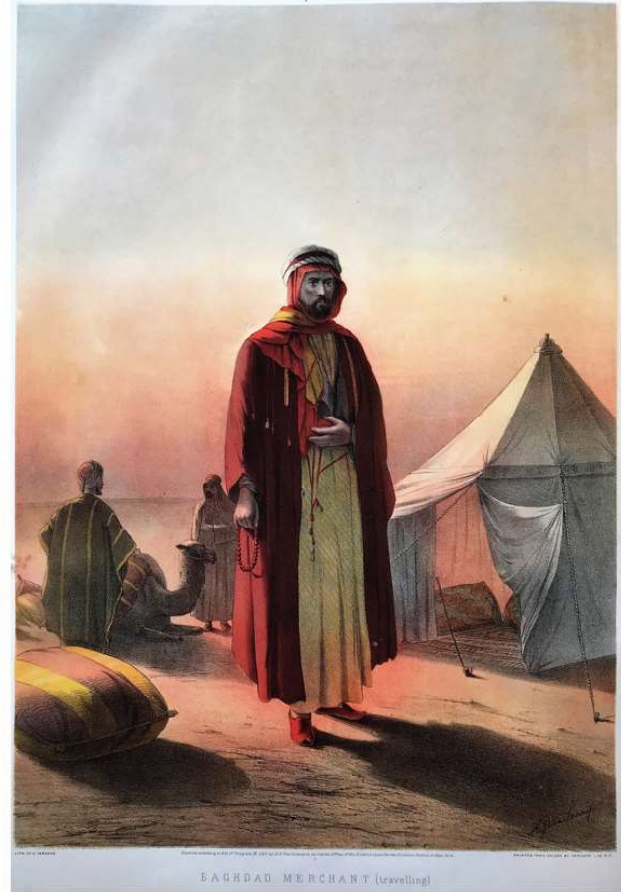
Hobart prints the content of a letter from Kant relating to Swedenborg's beliefs of the spiritual world, which he denotes it is "sound reason to incline to the negative side" meaning that there is no proof of spirits and there is also numerous cases of deceit, "proofs of deception, that I have never [considered] if necessary to suffer fear or dread to come upon me, either in the cemeteries or the dead, or in the darkness of night. This is the position in which my mind stood for a long time, until the accounts of Swedenborg came to my notice." But having stated as much, he relates in detail an account involving figures of high repute, namely the Austrian ambassador, etc., and then relates, at great length, a proof of psychic feats by Swedenborg relating to the Stockholm fire of 1763, which was written in letter form to Charlotte von Knobloch, and another relating to the queen's secret. -- Hobart, p. 68.

☼ See also: Gregory R Johnson, "Kant on Swedenborg in the Lectures on Metaphysics," *Studia Swedenborgiana* 1974-2006. ESTC t137429 & t137428.



[46] VAN LENNEP, *Turkey*



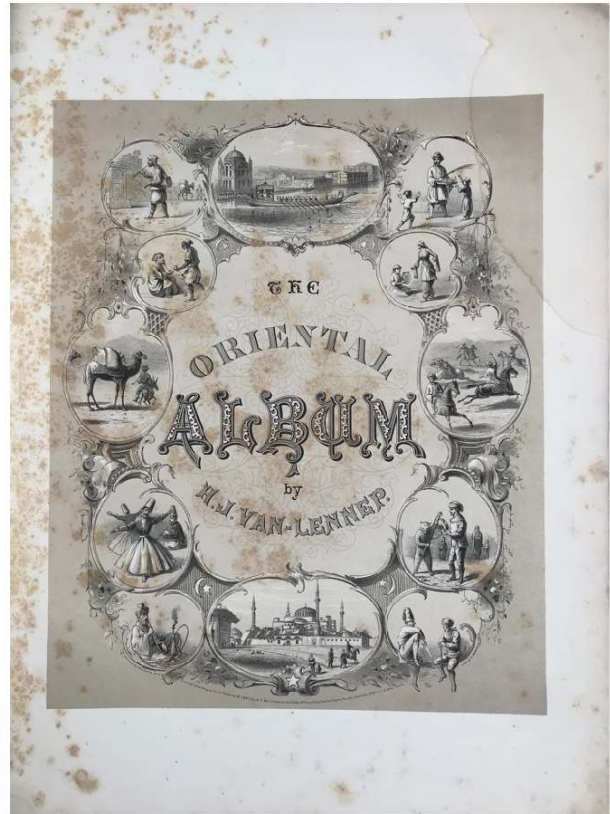
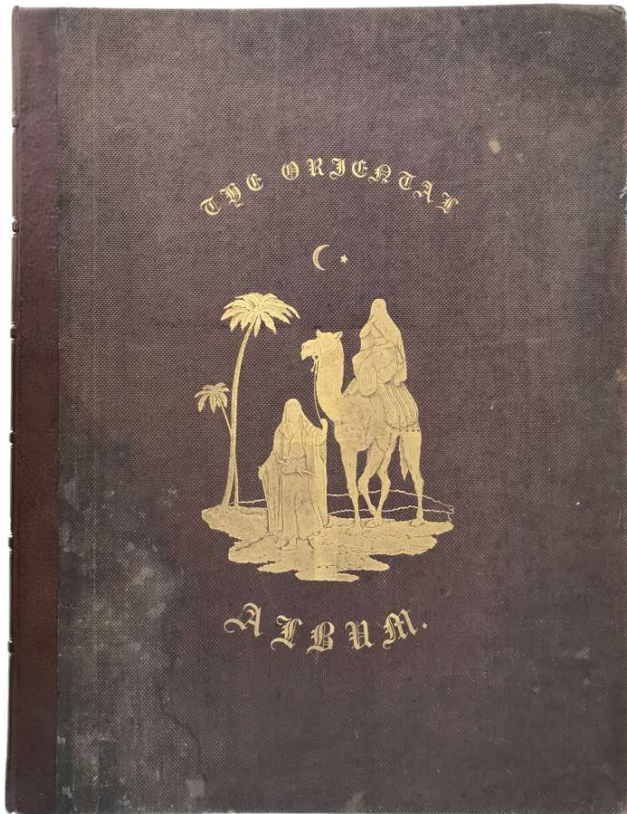


*20 Stunning Chromolithographic Plates*

46. **VAN LENNEP, Henry John** (1815-1889). *The Oriental Album: Twenty illustrations in oil colors of the people and scenery of Turkey, with an explanatory and descriptive text*. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph, 1862. ¶ Folio. Tinted lithographic half-title with 12 vignettes by Charles Parsons, printed by Endicott & Co. (dated 1862), title-page, 20 chromolithographic plates by Charles Parsons after van Lennepe, printed by Endicott & Co. of New York; some foxing and occasional waterstain (protruding into some plates and title). Modern brown morocco-backed and preserving original brown pebbled gilt-stamped (depicting a desert oasis with 2 palm trees, a woman riding a camel, being led by a bearded man), cloth boards, gilt spine bands. RARE. [MEE1078] \$ 7500

First and only edition of this remarkable album containing 20 chromolithographic plates, one of the most ambitious color-plate books of the American Civil War period (1861-64). The production of this large format album with printed text and plates, was based on the writings and drawings of Henry J. van Lennepe, a Missionary in Turkey

who returned to the United States in 1861. The book contains an introduction wherein the author acknowledges the valuable contribution of Charles Parsons, of New York, and that of the publisher, Messrs. Endicott & Co., "who was patiently overcome the difficulties inherent, especially in this country [referring to the war], to a work of such magnitude and novelty" The author states, "The sketches are all portraits, and every picture has been drawn directly from nature."



"The one really big chromolithographic book of this decade . . . the art is simple, but [Charles] Parson's hand is obvious in the good lithography, and Endicott's printing is well done for its time" -- McGrath.

"Endicott achieved a rich variety of color which demonstrated the increased technical ability of American printers in the medium" -- Reese.

The large chromolithographic plates feature colorful scenes of men or women in costumes common to their tribe or race, as found in and around the Ottoman Empire and Asia Minor. The plates include six scenes of Armenian peoples, five scenes with Turkish persons, two scenes of Jewish people (one is a wedding) in the Ottoman Empire, one Russian (Circassian) to the north. Included are plates of (1) Turkish and Armenian Ladies (abroad); (2) A Turkish Effendi; (3) Armenian Lady (at home); (4)



Turkish Scribe; (5) Turkish Lady of Rank (at home); (6) Turkish Cavass (police officer); (7) Turkish Lady (unveiled); (8) Armenian Piper; (9) Armenian Ladies (at home); (10) Armenian Marriage Procession; (11) Armenian Bride; (12) Albanian Guard; (13) Armenian Peasant Woman; (14) Bagdad Merchant (travelling); (15) Jewish Marriage; (16) Jewish Merchant; (17) Gypsy Fortune Telling; (18) Bandit Chief; (19) Circassian Warrior; (20) Druse Girl.

Henry J. Van Lennep (1815-1889), born in Smyrna (present-day Izmir, Turkey) Turkey, the son of European merchants. In 1830 he was sent to the United States for his education, which he undertook in Massachusetts. " He prepared for college at Mount Pleasant Institute, Amherst, Mass., and Hartford (Conn.) Grammar School. After graduating from Amherst College in 1837, he attended Andover Theological Seminary for one year, then studied with Rev. Joel Hawes in Hartford and was ordained a Congregational minister in 1839." He returned to Turkey in 1840 to serve as a Missionary. There he remained for twenty-nine years. During this time he wrote of his experiences, made numerous drawings and oil paintings. Returning to the United States in 1861, he turned his drawings of Middle Eastern life into this *Oriental Album*. "Van Lennep was proficient in numerous languages and was also a skillful artist, sketching (in pencil or pen and ink) scenes from his extensive travels. Many of his drawings appeared in published works, which include *The Oriental Album: Twenty Illustrations, in Oil Colors, of the People and Scenery of Turkey, with an Explanatory and Descriptive Text* (1862); *Travels in Little-known Parts of Asia Minor: with Illustrations of Biblical Literature and Researches in Archaeology* (1870); and *Bible Lands: their Modern Customs and Manners Illustrative of Scripture* (1875). He also executed several drawings for Professor Edward Hitchcock, including his *Geology of Massachusetts* (1841) and *Illustrations of Surface Geology* (1860)."

"Van Lennep was married three times: to Emma L. Bliss (1839-40), Mary E. Hawes (1843-44), and Emily Ann Bird (1850-?). He had six children. Van Lennep died in Great Barrington, Mass., in 1889." -- Amherst College Archives and Special Collections (where his drawings are located).

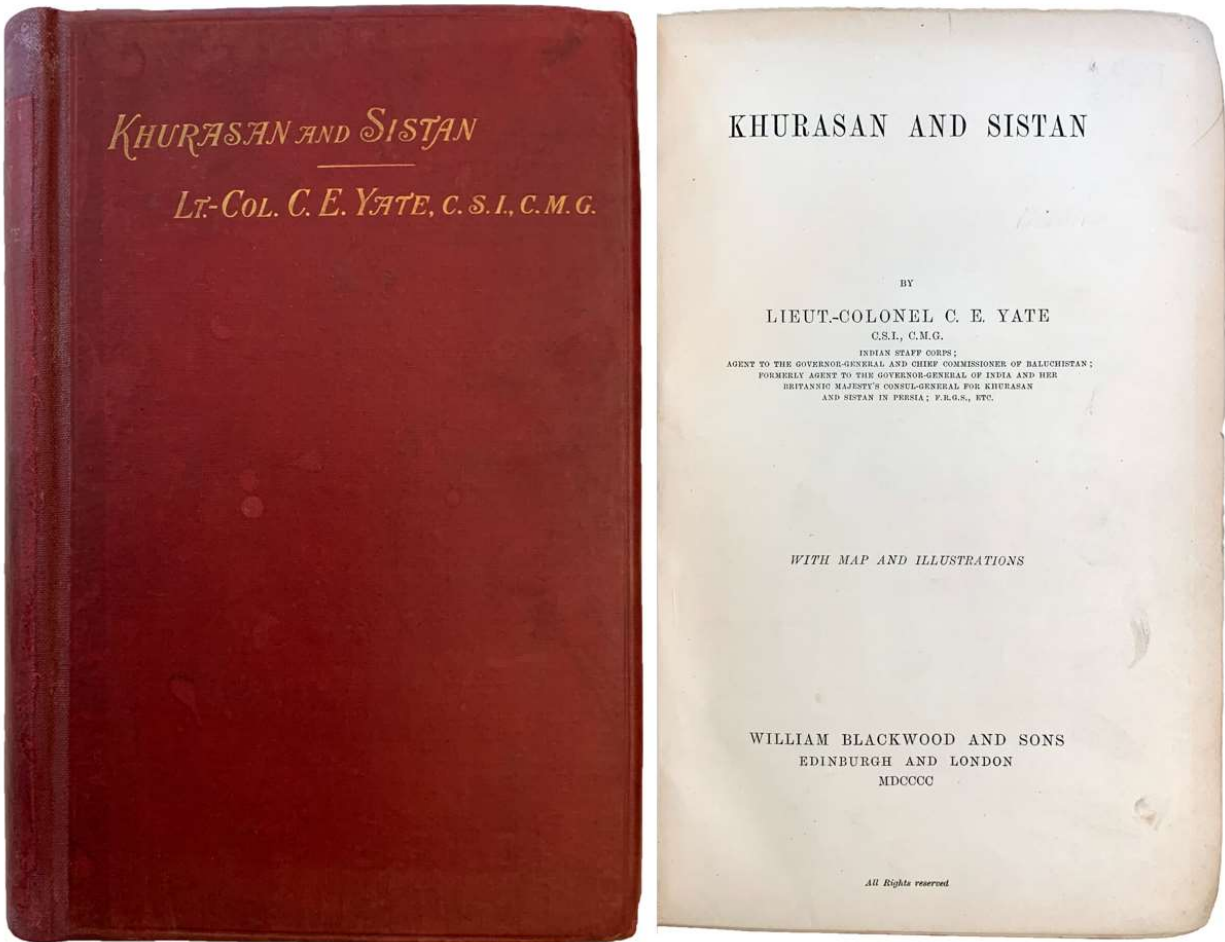
PROVENANCE: The estate of Susan J. Lyman.

REFERENCES: Atabey 1274; Bennett, p.108; Blackmer Catalogue 1715; Blackmer Sale 1500; *DAB XIX*, 200; McGrath, pp.38, 115, 162; Reese, *Stamped with a National Character*, New York, Grolier Club, (1999), 97. See: Lester I. Vogel, *To See A Promised Land: Americans and the Holy Land in the Nineteenth Century*, Pennsylvania State University Press, (1993), p. 105; Priscilla Mary Isin, *Bountiful Empire: A History of Ottoman Cuisine*, Reaktion Books, 2018.



[47] YATE (folding map of Persia, Afghanistan and Beluchistan)





47. **YATE, Charles Edward, Sir** (1849-1940). *Khurasan and Sistan*. London: William Blackwood and Sons, 1900. ¶ 8vo. xi, 442 pp. Frontispiece, 25 plates (mostly from photographs), large folding map of Persia, Afghanistan and Beluchistan, index. Original publishers' red gilt-stamped cloth; re-cased with new endpapers. Frequent library rubber stamping. Very good. Scarce.

\$ 200

First edition of this personal and important account of travels and military appointment to the region of Afghanistan and Persia. This is a key resource for understanding the history of the last quarter of the nineteenth-century in this region.

Sir Charles Yate was in 1889 appointed a political agent for Britain and served in Muscat, then he became political agent in Baluchistan [present

day Pakistan], then Governor-General to Khorasan and Sistan, living in Mashhad, Persia. He advanced his military career with regularity, retiring in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Referring to events in Afghanistan during 1305/1887-1888: “During these event, at the order of His Majesty, the Englishmen Captain (A.C.) Yate, Major (sic-Captain) Peacocke, and Muhammad Husayn Khan risalahdar, the son of Rajab ‘Ali Khan Hazarah of Ghaznin, who at the time of the demarcating of the borders of Herat and Turkistan were (all) members of the English commission and who had good knowledge of the locations of the boundary markers separating the two countries, went from Shalkut via Qandahar along with forty cavalry and forty regular infantry to repair those border towers and markers. They took with them 100 mules for transport and arrived in the halting place of ‘Abbasabad on Friday the third of Safar...” Yate and his brother both wrote books on Afghanistan and sometimes their names and histories are confused if people were otherwise not well informed. See: Fayz Muhammad Kātib Hazārah, Robert McChesney, Mohammad Mehdi Khorrami, *The History of Afghanistan*, (6 Vol. Set): Fay Muhammad ... 2012, page 391.

Contents: 1. Kandahar Farah and Herat; 2. The Russian Afghan frontier; 3. The Persian North East frontier; 4. Mashhad; 5. Turbat I Haidari and Tabas; 6. Kain and Birjand; 7. Sistan; 8. The banks of the Helmund; 9. The Persian Afghan border; 10. Summer at Mashhad; 11. Kalat I Nadiri and Daragez; 12. Kuchan; 13. Bujnurd; 14. The Goklan Turkomans; 15. The Yamut Turkomans; 16. Astarabad and the Caspian Sea; 17. Mashhad again; 18. History and antiquities of Mashhad; 19. The town and shrine of Mashhad; 20. The Nishapur Hills; 21. Radkhan Ram and Safiabad; 22. Isfarain and Juwain; 23. Sabzawar Madan and Nishapur; 24. Winter at Mashhad; 25. Return to India.

*Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. 60, 2004. pp. 733–734.



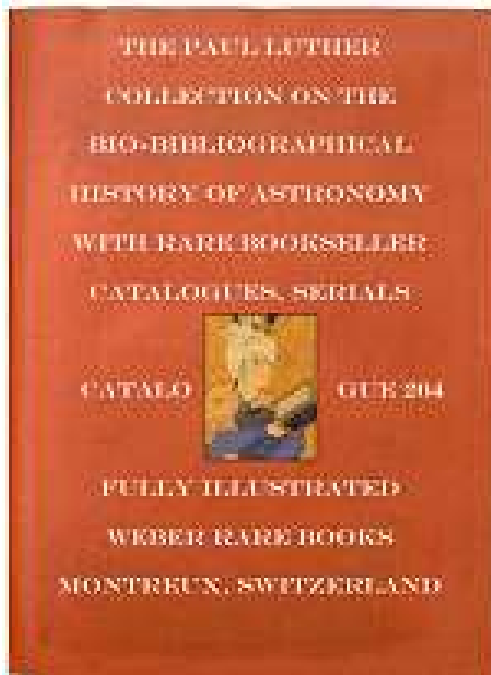
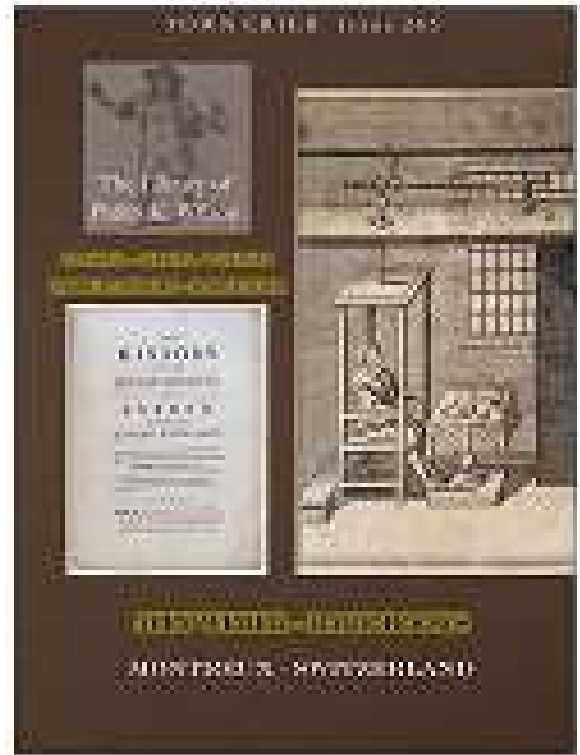
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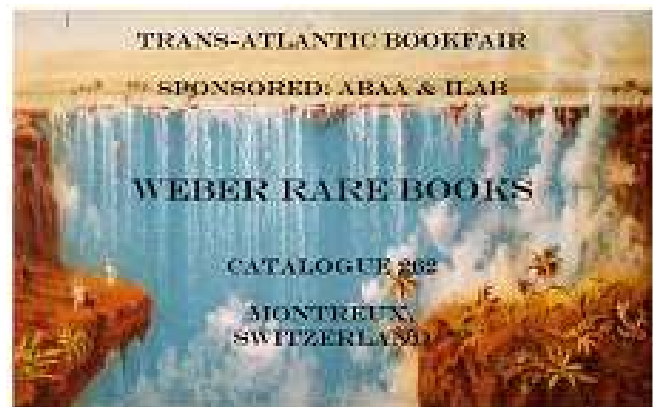
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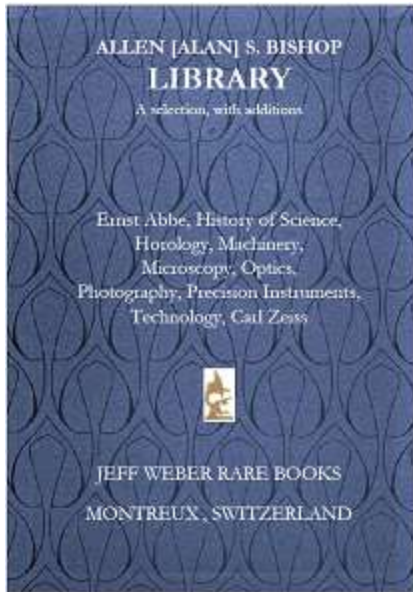


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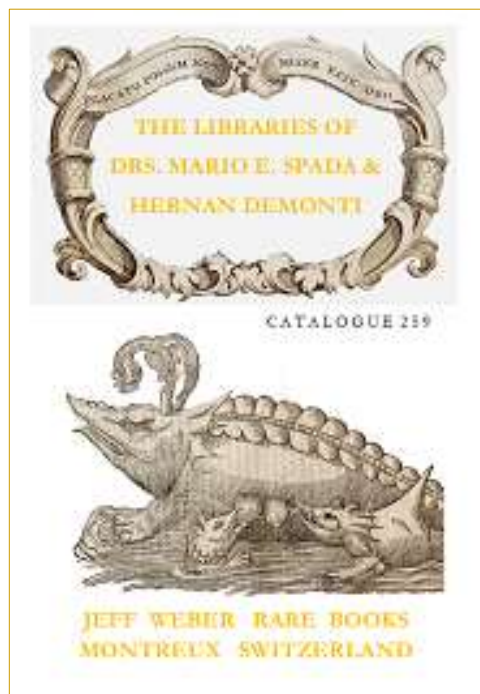
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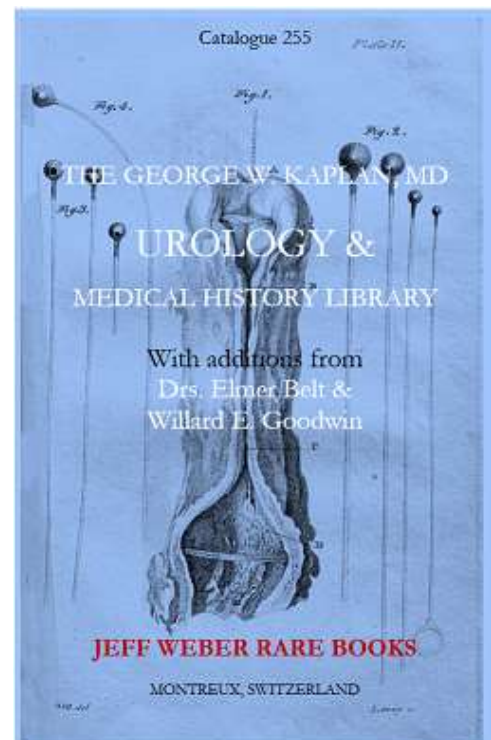
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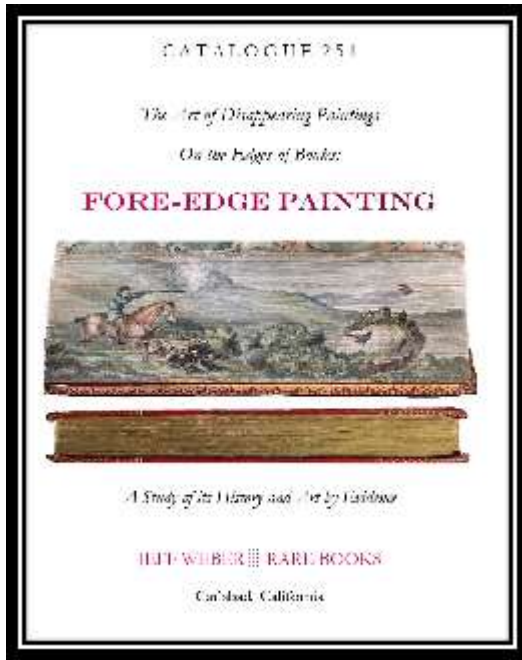
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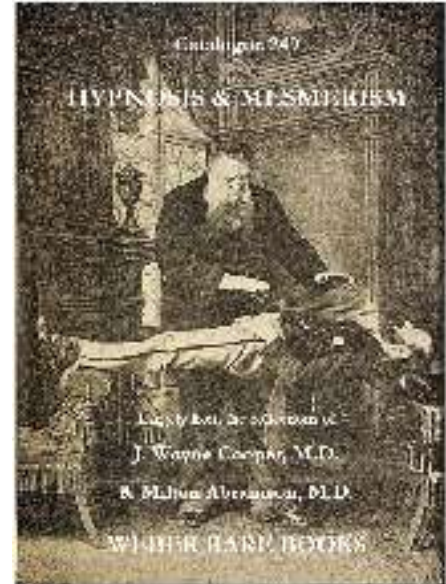
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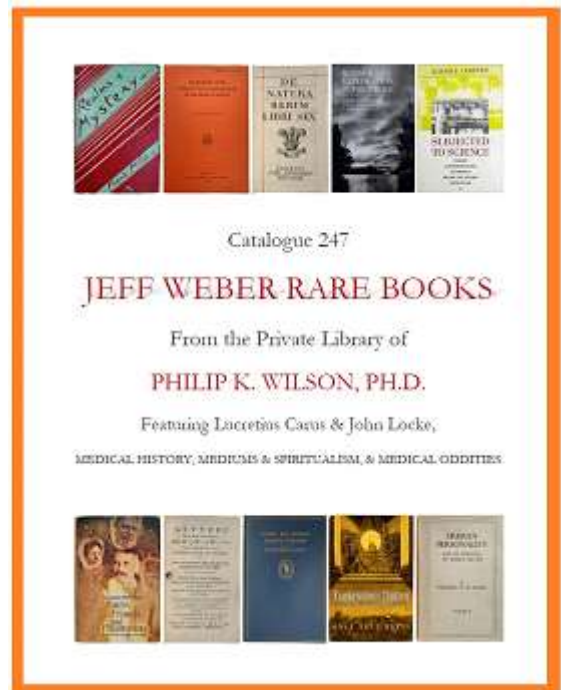


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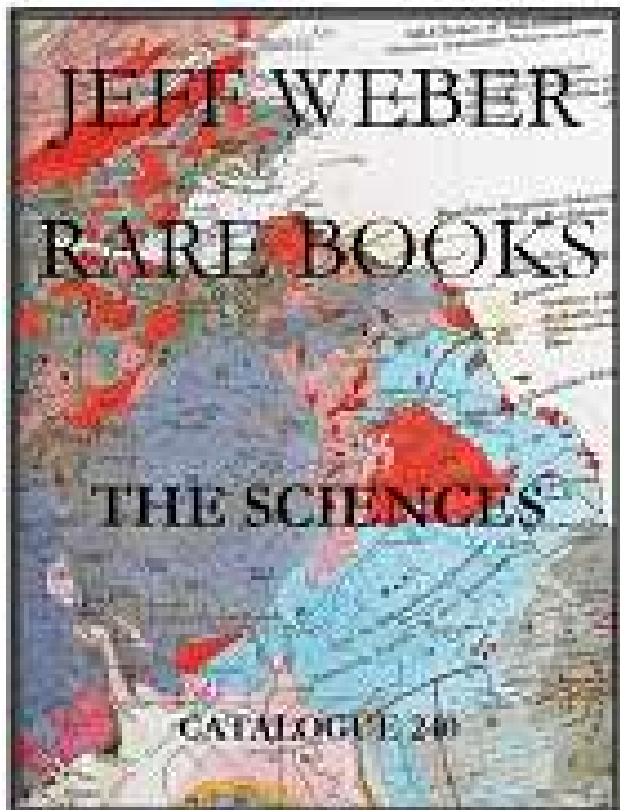
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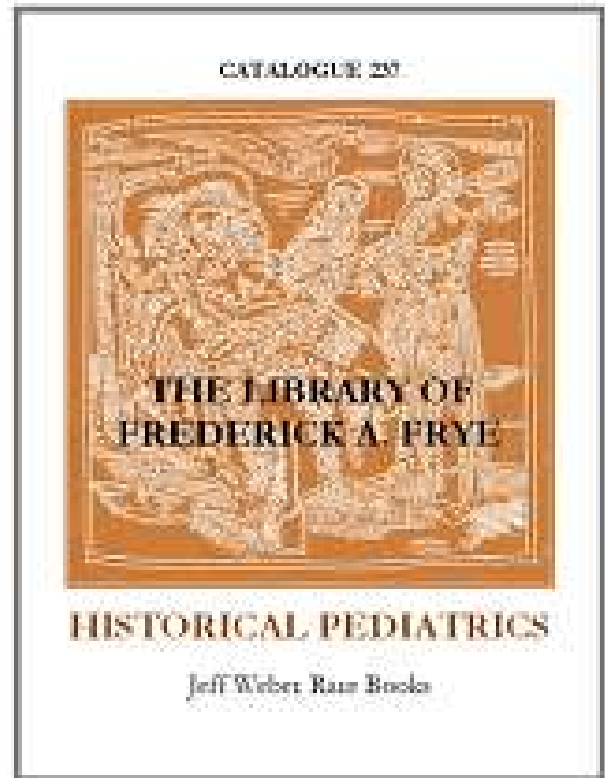
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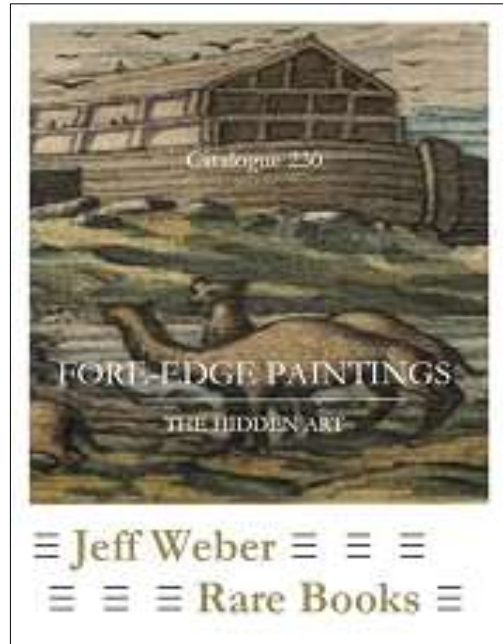
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