

the Islamic world

SULTANS · SOLDIERS · DIPLOMATS

SCHOLARS · SAINTS · BOTANISTS

ARTISTS · POETS · ARCHITECTS



Orientalia IV

John Randall (Books of Asia)

1

Egyptian poet & apiarist

Abu Shadi, Ahmed Zaki. **'Awda al-ra'i. Majmu'a shi'riyya.** The return of the shepherd. Collected poems. **1942**, Alexandria, Matba'a al-Ta'awun.

First edition. 8vo (24 x 16.5 cm), pp.[vi], 154, [2, index], with three plates, 2 printed in blue and 1 in green, each with original transparent guard. Printed Arabic text, pictorial Arabic title with additional title in English and Arabic. 1 of 50 copies. A very good copy in original pictorial wrappers. Wrappers faintly discoloured. Split towards rear of text block, but binding and both halves of text block firm. Inscribed "To the University Library, Edinburgh, with the compliments of the author, A.Z. Abushady", and enigmatic pencil note "Handed over to R. Rill". [206837]

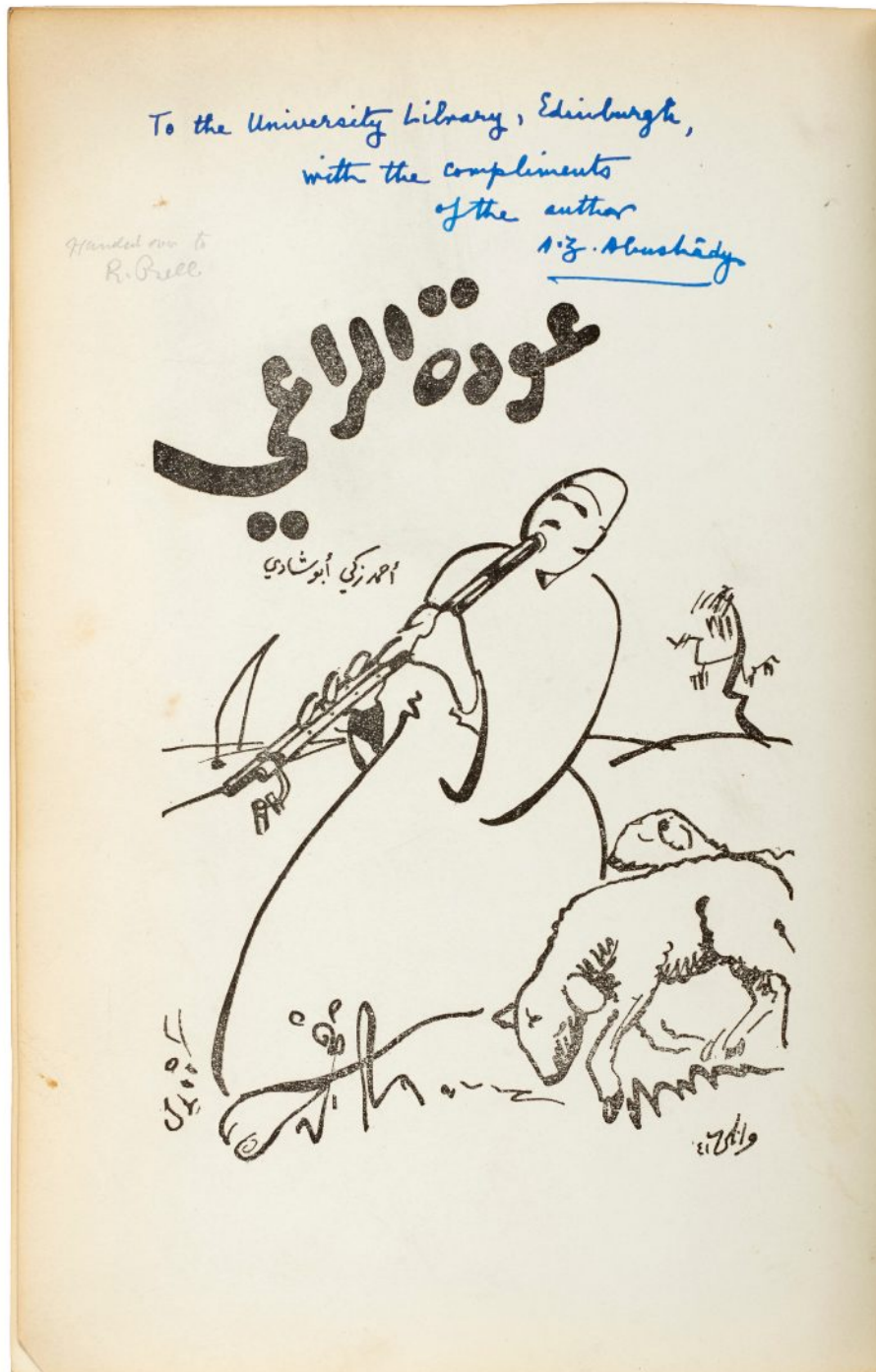
SOLD

A collection of romantic verse by the prolific Egyptian poet, apiarist, and polymath Ahmed Zaki Abu Shadi (1892-1955), published in a tiny edition, and distributed solely to his close friends and a select number of libraries. Our copy was intended for Edinburgh University, but appears never to have reached the library.

Abu Shadi is best known for his pioneering literary journal *Apollo*, published from 1932 to 1934, disproportionately influential relative its brief run, and for his generous support and encouragement of Egyptian writers in the 1920s and 1930s. But despite his generosity of spirit, Abu Shadi found himself in the late 1930s at the centre of several controversies in Egyptian literary circles, savagely attacked by modernists and classicists alike, with his apolitical, humanist stance viewed with suspicion by both conservative and radical forces in Egypt. He moved to Alexandria, and became an increasingly peripheral figure to the ferment of modern Egyptian literature. He published this collection in the year that he was appointed to the University of Alexandria's faculty, and clearly at a point where his own literary ambitions were curtailed, though not his hope for a kinder posterity. In 1946, his first wife died, and he emigrated to the United States, where he spent the next decade rebuilding his reputation, publishing a number of works.

A portion of his archive is now held by the University of Utah; one of his grandchildren holds another portion, privately.

[American University of Cairo, British Library, New York Public Library, Oxford, SOAS, and Utah.]



AFTER 1,302 YEARS

THE MILLAT OF ISLAM AND THE MENACE OF 'INDIANISM'

Choice between Re-construction in Asia and Re-destruction in "India"

NEW DAWN OR TWILIGHT?

Hazrat !

We meet at a solemn moment in the history of the Pakistan National Movement. To us, the moment is solemn because now, according to all signs and indications, the Millat understands the mission of the Movement, appreciates its work, and looks to it for guidance.

This is the dispensation of Allah: the divine reward for our humble efforts made in support of the first part of the Pakistani programme, the part relating to the moral revival of national consciousness among our masses and to the political restoration of our Fatherland, Pakistan. Naturally, it encourages us not only to continue our labours in that sphere but, also, to initiate the second part of the programme, the part pertaining to Bengal and to Usmanistan (Hyderabad-Deccan). So from now onwards we will devote ourselves to the cause of all the three Milli strongholds which are arbitrarily included in the Bi-national Sub-continent of "India" and seriously menaced by the great and growing forces of "Indianism."

We all realise that on this occasion our first duty is to review the whole situation, pointing out its perils and indicating its opportunities, and, then, to place the next part of our programme before the Millat, explaining its vital importance to her future and appealing to all Muslim parties to work together in unity for its fulfilment. Because, without the unity of purpose, plan, and effort, there is neither success nor survival for any one of us.

2

The man who named Pakistan

Ali, Chaudhry Rahmat. **The Millat of Islam and the Menace of 'Indianism'.**

[1940], Cambridge, Pakistan National Movement, printed by W. Heffer & Sons, Ltd.

First edition. 8vo (21.5 x 14 cm), pp.16. Printed map to upper wrapper. A very good copy in original printed wrappers. [117358]

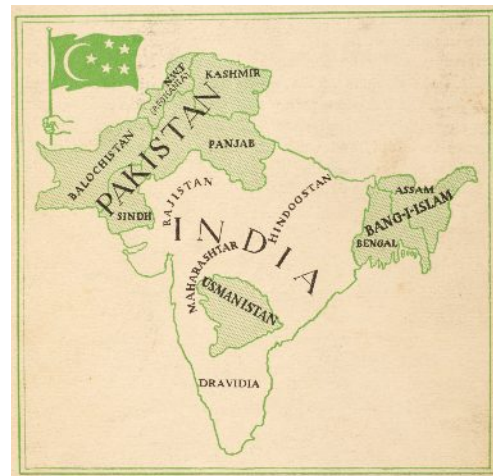
£475

The first published edition of the statement Chaudhry Rahmat Ali made to the Supreme Council of the Pakistan National Movement at Karachi on 8 March 1940, subsequently circulated to the press, and issued here in response to popular demand.

Ali first published the term Pakistan in his 1933 pamphlet "Now or never", explaining the name thus "PAKISTAN by which we mean the five Northern units of India viz: Punjab, North-West Frontier Province (Afghan Province), Kashmir, Sind, and Baluchistan".

He was a vocal advocate of a separate Muslim state, denouncing British imperialism, Hindu nationalism, Gandhi's independence movement, and Muslim "careerists" with equal vigour. Here Ali outlines the three Muslim states he sees as essential to the preservation of the Muslim population of the Indian subcontinent: Pakistan, Bang-i-Islam (Bengal and Assam), and Usmanistan (Hyderabad).

The choice before South Asian Muslims was in Ali's words, "between the honourable role of sovereignty inside Asia and the miserable lot of slavery within "India"".



al-Samarqandi, Abu al-Layth Nasr ibn Muhammad ibn Ahmed.

Tanbih al-ghafilin li Nasr ibn Muhammad ibn Ibrahim al-Samarqandi. Wa bi hamishihi bustan al-'arifin li al-mu'allif ayd ?an.

[Circa 1900], [Cairo], Dar al-Ihya' al-Kutub al-'Arabiyya.

Small 4to (28 x 20 cm), pp.236, printed Arabic text, first text within double-ruled frames, with typographic headpiece, second text printed in margins. A very good copy bound in contemporary cloth-backed wrappers. Wrappers stained and worn, but sound. Text evenly toned but otherwise in excellent condition. With contemporary bookseller's stamp of Ahmed Abu Ahmed Saoud, Kano, Nigeria to title, with ownership inscription of A.J. Arkell. [206833]

SOLD

Two works of popular religious education by the Transoxanian Hanafi scholar Abu al-Layth Nasr b. Muhammad b. Ahmed al-Samarqandi (d.983), his *Tanbih al-ghafilin* (*Admonition of the neglectful*) with his *Bustan al-'arifin* (*Garden of the knowledgeable*) printed as a marginal commentary. Samarqandi's popular works of religious teaching held an enduring appeal, and circulated in Arabic, Persian, Aljamiado, and Turkish; a Kipchak translation of one his shorter treatises on prayer was even presented, in a suitably magnificent manuscript copy, to the last Mamluk sultan.

Several publishers have used the name Dar al-Ihya' al-Kutub al-'Arabiyya, both within and beyond Egypt, but the earliest appears to be a Cairene publisher active in the late 19th and early 20th century, who printed undated editions of theological works. Our copy has a printed reproduction of this publisher's seal impression, which indicates that they were founded in 1886. The Kano bookseller's stamp to our copy testifies to the active trade in books from Cairo to sub-Saharan Africa.

Anthony John Arkell (1898-1980), archaeologist and colonial administrator, served in the Sudan Political Service from 1920 to 1938. He became involved in excavation and study in Sudan and went on to serve as Commissioner for Archaeology and Anthropology until 1948. His pioneering work brought the early history of Sudan into greater scholarly prominence.



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
الحمد لله رب العالمين
والعاقبة للمتقين ولا حول
ولا قوة الا بالله العلي العظيم
وصلى الله على سيدنا محمد
خاتم النبيين وعلى آله
الطيبين وعلى جميع الانبياء
 والمرسلين وعلى عباد الله
الصالحين من اهل
السموات والارضين
(قال الفقيه) أبو الليث
الزاهد نصر بن محمد بن

ابراهيم السمرقندي رجة
الله تعالى عليه اتي قد
جعت في كتابي هذا من
فنون العلم ما لا يسع جهله
ولا يتخلف عنه للخاص
والعام واستخرجت ذلك
من كتب كثيرة وأوردت
فيه ما هو الاوضح للناظر
فيه والراغب اليه وبينت
الحجج فيما يحتاج اليه من
الحجة بالكتاب والاختصار
والنظر والاثار وترك
الفوامض من الكلام
وحذفت ما ساند الاحاديث
تحقيقا للراغبين فيه
وتسهيلا للمجتهدين
والناسا لمنفعة الناس وأنا
أرجو الثواب من الله
تعالى وسميته كتاب
بستان العارفين وأسأل
الله التوفيق فانه عليه يسير
وهو على ما يشاء قدير نعم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الجليلة الذي هدانا لكتابه وفضلنا على سائر الامم بأكرم احبائه جدا يستجلب المرغوب من رضائه
ويستطيق الخبز من من عطائه ويعلمنا من الشاكرين لنعائه والعارفين لأوليائه وآلآته وصلى الله
على سيدنا محمد رسوله المصطفى ونبيه المحجبي وعلى آله وعترته الطيبين وعلى اصحابه وأمتهم أجمعين
قال الفقيه الزاهد العالم نصر بن محمد بن ابراهيم السمرقندي رضي الله عنهم وأرضاهم اني لما رأيت
الواجب على من رزقه الله تعالى المعرفة في الادب والحفظ في العلم والنظر في الحكم والمواظع والوقوف على
سير الصالحين واجتهاد المجتهدين في ذات الله سبحانه وتعالى بما نطق به كتاب الله ادع الى سبيل ربك
بالحكمة والموعظة الحسنة وجادلهم بالآية وبما وردت به السنن وهو ما روى عن عبد الله بن مسعود رضي
الله عنه أنه قال كان النبي صلى الله عليه وعلى آله ومحبيه وسلم يتخولنا بالموعظة أحيانا مخافة السأمة علينا
جعت في كتابي هذا شيئا من الموعظة والحكمة شافيا للناظرين فيه وصيني له أن ينظر فيه بالتدكير والتفكير
لنفسه أولا ثم بالاحتساب بالتدكير لغيره ثانيا فان الله تعالى أمرنا بذلك كله والسنن وردت فيه قال الله تعالى
كونوا رايين بما كنتم تعملون الكتاب قال بعض المفسرين معناه كونوا عاملين بما كنتم تعملون الناس
من الكتاب وقال في آية أخرى انما يخشى الله من عباده العلماء وقال لنبية صلى الله عليه وسلم يا أيها
المرثوم فأنذر وقال الله تعالى في آية أخرى ذكرفان الذكري تنفع المؤمنين وروى عن رسول الله صلى
الله عليه وسلم أنه قال تفكر ساعة خير من عبادة سنة ومن أعرض عن النظر في الحكم والمواظع وسير
السلف لا يدري احدى خصلتين اما أن يقتصر على قليل من العمل ويوتوهم أنه من جملة السابقين الى
الخير أو يجهل بعض الجهد فيعظم ذلك في عينه بفضل بذلك نفسه على غيره فيبطل بذلك سعيه ويحبط
عمله فاذا نظر فيها ازداد حرصا على الطاعات وعرف قصوره عن بلوغهم في الدرجات فنسأل الله التوفيق
لازكي الاعمال وأعظم البركات انه متان قدير

باب الاخلاص

قال الفقيه رحمه الله حدثنا محمد بن الفضل بن أحنف قال حدثنا محمد بن جعفر الكرابيسي قال حدثنا ابراهيم
ابن يوسف قال حدثنا اسمعيل بن جعفر عن عمرو مولى المطلب عن عاصم عن محمد بن ليبيد أن النبي صلى الله

عليه

4

Bound for Sultan Abdulaziz

Andrew, William Patrick. **Memoir on the Euphrates Valley route to India; with official correspondence and maps.** [*with:*] Report on the Euphrates Valley Railway. [*and:*] European Interests in the Euphrates Valley Route. A Compilation. [*and:*] From London to Lahore. [*and:*] The Highways to the East. [*and:*] Opening of the Meerut and Umballa section of the Delhi Railway. [*and:*] Remarks of the press on works on Indian railways by W. P. Andrews, Esq.

1857-69, London, *Wm. H. Allen & Co., et al.*

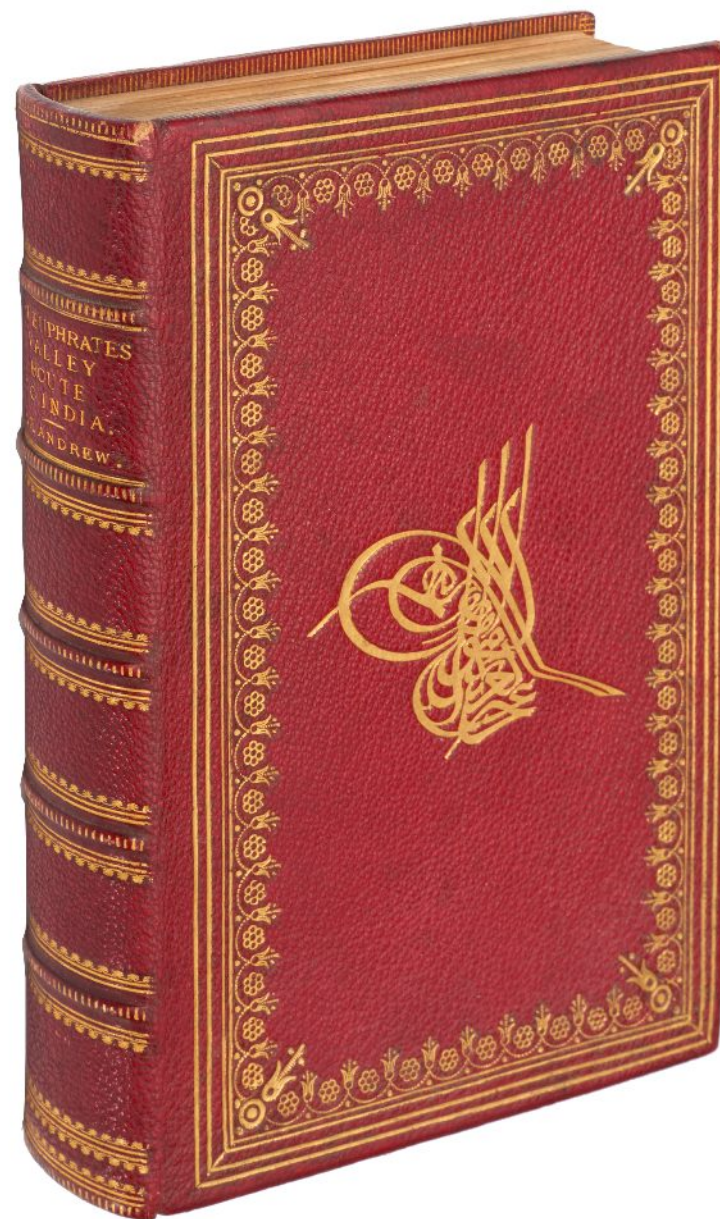
First editions, 8vo, seven works bound in one volume; pp. xvi, 249, [1, blank], 2 folding maps, coloured in outline; 20, 7, [1, blank]; 36; 32, 1 folding map; 12; 46, [2]; 7. Bound in contemporary red morocco, boards elaborately gilt, spine with raised bands, gilt compartments, and title; white moire endpapers; all edges gilt; small area of discolouration to lower board. Gilt *tughra* of Sultan Abdulaziz (1830-1876) to upper board. [79447]

£3,850

A comprehensive set of works promoting the construction of a railway along the Euphrates to the port at Basra, as an alternative route to India, almost certainly bound for the Ottoman Sultan Abdulaziz in 1869 at the behest of William Patrick Andrew, chairman of the Scinde Railway Company.

Andrew was a staunch supporter of the Euphrates route, but the proposed railway never received consistent support from the British government, and was doomed by the completion of the Suez Canal in 1869. The Euphrates route was first proposed in the 1830s as a more direct route between India and Britain. An initial British expedition in 1836 suggested that the Euphrates was navigable by steamship, but a subsequent expedition in 1841 established that seasonal fluctuations of the river's depth made it an impractical course. Advocates of the Euphrates route, such as Francis Chesney, turned to rail as an alternative.

A concession for the railway had been obtained from Sultan Abdulmecid I by 1857, but the British government would not fund the scheme and it collapsed. This bound set accompanied Andrew's final efforts to revive the scheme and obtain a new concession: they demonstrate more than a decade of continuing advocacy for the Euphrates route. The seven works are all written for a European audience, and include references to Turkey as the "sick man of Europe" - the Sultan, it seems, was expected to admire his own *tughra* and ignore the text.



EASTERN CHURCHES.

CONTAINING

Sketches

OF THE

NESTORIAN, ARMENIAN, JACOBITE, COPTIC,
AND ABYSSINIAN COMMUNITIES.

BY THE AUTHOR OF

"PROPOSALS FOR CHRISTIAN UNION."

LONDON:

JAMES DARLING,
LITTLE QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

MDCCL.

5 Anglican perspective on Eastern Christianity

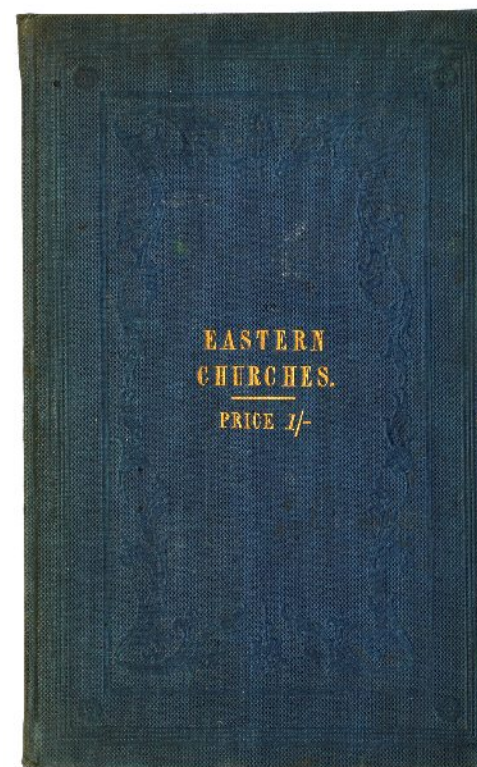
[Appleyard, Ernest Silvanus]. **Eastern churches.** Containing sketches of the Nestorian, Armenian, Jacobite, Coptic, and Abyssinian Community.

1850, London, James Darling.

First edition. 8vo (19.5 x 12 cm), pp.[iv], 123, [1]. A very good copy in original blind-stamped cloth over thin card boards, title gilt to upper board. [206468]

SOLD

A surprisingly even-handed survey of the various eastern churches by a Cambridge-educated Anglican clergyman, Reverend E.S. Appleyard, from antiquity to the 19th century, ranging from the origins of the Indian Nestorian churches to Armenian printing at Venice in the 18th century. Appleyard appends a survey of Catholic and Protestant missions to the east, from Capuchins in Persia to Lutherans in Ethiopia.



6

Secret history of Akbar's reign

Bada'uni, 'Abd al-Qadir ibn Muluk Shah. **The Muntakhab al-tawárikh of Abd al-Qádir bin-i-Malúk Sháh al Badáoni.** Edited by Maulavi Ahmad Ali. **1865-69**, Calcutta, published as part of the *Bibliotheca Indica series of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, and printed at the College Press.

First edition. Three volumes, 8vo (23 x 15 cm), pp.[ii], 492, [ii]; [ii], [1, blank], 457, [ii]; [ii], [1, blank], 411, [ii]. Printed Persian text, with Persian and English titles. *Bibliotheca Indica*: nos. 131, 135, 136, 139, and 140. Bound in contemporary red morocco backed marbled boards. Spines lightly worn, joints rubbed. Some foxing to title pages, but otherwise a very good set. Bookplate of Charles-Henri-August Schefer, distinguished 19th-century French diplomat, orientalist, and renowned collector of Islamic manuscripts. [73038]

£1,800

A history of India from the Muslim conquest down to the 40th year of the Mughal emperor Akbar's reign, 1595 CE. The first volume deals mainly with the reigns of Babur and Humayun; the third volume describes the life and works of various Muslim religious figures, poets, scholars, and physicians. The second volume, arguably the most interesting, contains a rather critical account of Akbar's reign and particularly his religious 'free-thinking' – Bada'uni wrote from an orthodox Sunni perspective.

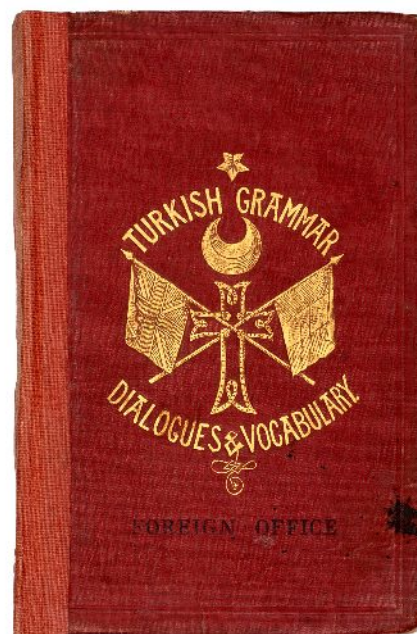
'Abd al-Qadir Bada'uni (1540 - circa 1615) spent his early life in study with various scholars and saints. In 1574 he was presented to Akbar, who appointed him an imam and granted him land. Bada'uni was outshone by Abu'l-Fazl, author of the *Akbarnama*, who joined Akbar's court in the same period. Openly embittered by his rival's success, Bada'uni came close to losing his post and land, but the intervention of Nizam al-Din Ahmad, author of the *Tabaqat-i Akbari*, prevented this. Bada'uni's history draws on Ahmad's *Tabaqat-i Akbari*, but with the substantial addition of his own critical commentary. The history's existence was concealed by Bada'uni and his children until at least the 10th year of Jahangir's reign, and perhaps longer.



TURKISH PHRASE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
مونسز واری	<i>müniz varmı?</i>	Have you any water?
طائمی	<i>tattımı?</i>	Is it sweet?
مووی	<i>so-wülmi?</i>	Is it cold?
یوزگی	<i>büz güti,</i>	Like ice.
عافیت اوله اندم	<i>'afiet ola effendin,</i>	Your health, sir,
الله امانت اوله	<i>allaha amanet ola,</i>	Thanks.
بولمز نرددن در	<i>gölimiz nereleden dir,</i>	Which is our way?
قاله بنده یلوری ایل	<i>hafetah yetishah bilirmisik?</i>	Can we overtake the caravan?
سور بقالم	<i>sür baktalım,</i>	Push on, let us see.
یوأت اشکیندر	<i>bu at eshkindir,</i>	This horse ambles.
آنک یوریمی پاک اگر در	<i>önü yürümüş pek iler dir,</i>	He has a capital walk.
برسکه فی باشنددر	<i>bêrêkah, kaç yashındadır?*</i>	May I ask, how old is he?
بو ایر بگا یارمز	<i>bu eyer bana yaramaz,</i>	This saddle does not suit me.

* It would be uncivil to ask such a question without prefixing the word "برکت" "a blessing on him," to ward off the evil eye.

Telak - Shampooing in the bath
Yatak - raised part of floor in do
Naalin - clogs in do
Chapkun - a villain
Tain - rations
Heeri - employed by government
Affederson - Forgive me
Allah severesen - Lord love you
Atch quenzla - wide awake
Chok-adam dur - He is much of a man
Aferin, choupoukler - Well done children
Bolma - forced meat - wine leaves
Tanderh pilaf - the great pilaf dish
Teshiyi - escort on leaving
Maphaku - a hat-wearer
Kithile - a coat-wearer
Hdest - washing before prayer



7 Owned by the British consul at Jerusalem
Barker, William Burckhardt. **A practical grammar of the Turkish language.** With dialogues and vocabulary.

1854, London, Bernard Quaritch.

First edition. 12mo (13.5 x 10 cm), pp.[iv], 157, [3, errata]. With Turkish text, printed in Arabic characters and romanised. A very good copy in original limp red cloth, title gilt to upper board. Contemporary reback in lighter red cloth. Endpapers with contemporary manuscript notes of Turkish vocabulary, presumably by James Finn. Title with the broad ownership inscription of James Finn, Jerusalem, June 1855. Bookplate of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office Library tipped in at front, stamped withdrawn, recording this book's presentation by Miss Finn, a daughter of James Finn. Their paper shelf label to spine and stamps to boards, shelfmarks and faint stamp to title. [206729]

SOLD

A Turkish grammar and vocabulary compiled by William Burckhardt Barker (1810-1856), oriental linguist, godson of Johann Ludwig Burckhardt, and sometime professor of oriental languages at Eton College, who dedicated this work to Edward Hawtrey, then Provost of Eton College. Barker's pocket-sized grammar is meant as an accessible introduction for the novice; he commends Redhouse's Turkish grammar to the ambitious or experienced student of Turkish.

Consul Finn was closely involved with missionary activity amongst Middle Eastern Jews and was a proponent of Christian Restorationism, who held that the return of Jews to Israel was a mark of biblical prophecy. The combination of his bankruptcy and inevitable involvement in Jerusalem's factional politics prompted the Foreign Office to recall him to London in 1863.

Our copy was owned by James Finn (1806-1872), who served as British consul at Jerusalem from 1846 to 1863. It was inherited by his daughter, Constance Mary Finn, born at Jerusalem in 1851, who presented the book to the Foreign Office.

Beveridge, William. **De linguarum Orientalium praesertim Hebraicae, Chaldaicae, Syriacae, Arabicae, & Samaritanae praestantia necessitate, & utilitate quam & theologis praestant & philosophus.** Per G.B. [bound with:] [Syriac title] Id est, grammatica linguae domini nostri Jesu Christi, sive grammatica Syriaca tribus libris tradita, quorum primus vocum singularum proprietatem, secundus syntaxin, tertius figuras grammaticas & praxin continet. Omnibus adeo breviter & dilucide explicatis ut menstruo spatio (uti praefatione ad lectorem docetur) ipsa linguae medulla exugatur. Opera & studio Gulielmi Beveridgii e Col. S. Johan. Cantabr. philolottou. In usum bibliorum Waltoniensiu. **1658**, London, Thomas Roycroft.

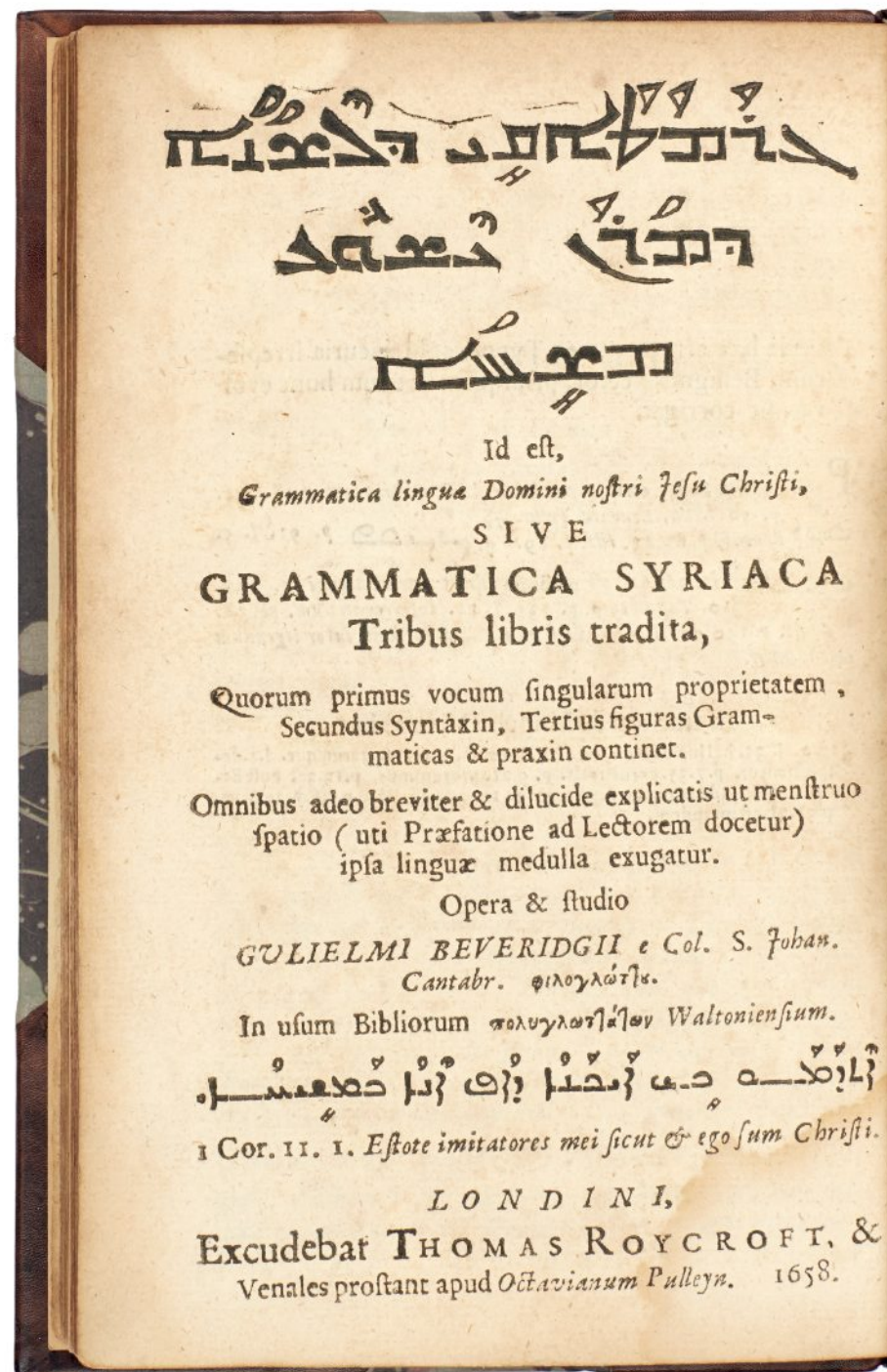
First edition. Two works bound in one volume; 8vo (18.5 x 12 cm); pp.[viii], 38 [mispaginated 26]; 144-1, [viii]. With Syriac and Hebrew text and a few words printed in Arabic. A very good copy bound in modern half calf over marbled boards; one faint, marginal dampstain. Later ownership inscription of Stephen Freeman, dated 1787; with a page of his notes to one of the initial blanks and a number of marginal annotations in ink. [120375]

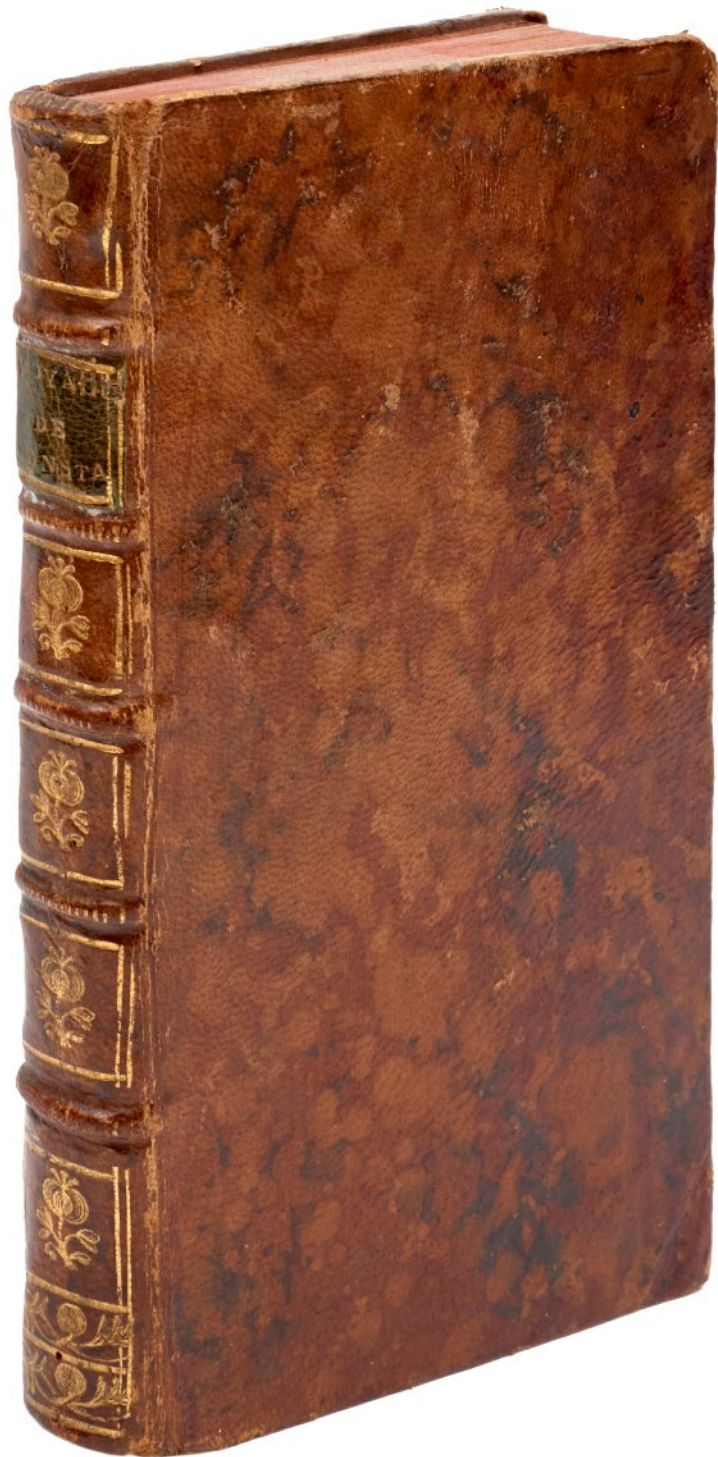
£1,000

An introductory Syriac grammar with a short treatise on the importance of Semitic languages to theological study, both written by William Beveridge (1637-1708), who published these works while still a young scholar of St John's, Cambridge; the first is dedicated to John Maynard (1600-1665), a dissenting minister, the second to Anthony Tuckley (1599-1670), Master of St John's, and, in the words of the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, "a theological dinosaur".

Thomas Roycroft published the London polyglot Bible between 1653 and 1657 and employed the same Syriac type, most likely cut by Nicholas Nicholls, in these works. Though the letter forms have a number of flaws, and several are confusingly formed, it is a handsome script, distinct from its continental predecessors.

Beveridge became a prominent high churchman and a distinguished scholar of the early church; he was a founding member of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge in 1698. He was appointed Bishop of St Asaph in 1704 and died in post. His grammar and treatise emphasise the importance of Syriac as the language of Christ and Syriac study as the key to a finer understanding of biblical text. The Stephen Freeman who owned and annotated this book served as minister to a dissenting meeting-house in Honiton from 1787 to 1790. His interest in Syriac suggests the enduring appeal of the early church as an authentic model for Christian practice.





9

A Jesuit at Istanbul

Boscovich, Ruggiero Giuseppe. **Journal d'un voyage de Constantinople en Pologne, fait a la suite de Son Excellence Mr Jaq. Porter, Ambassadeur d'Angleterre... en MDCCLXXII. 1772, Lausanne, Francois Grasset et Comp.**

First edition. 12mo (16.5 x 10 cm), pp.viii, 323 [1, blank]. A very good copy bound in contemporary speckled sheep, spine with raised bands, gilt compartments, morocco label. Corners a bit worn and joints slightly rubbed, but a handsome copy. With morocco book label of G.J. Arvanitidi, and his stamp to p.9. [79112]

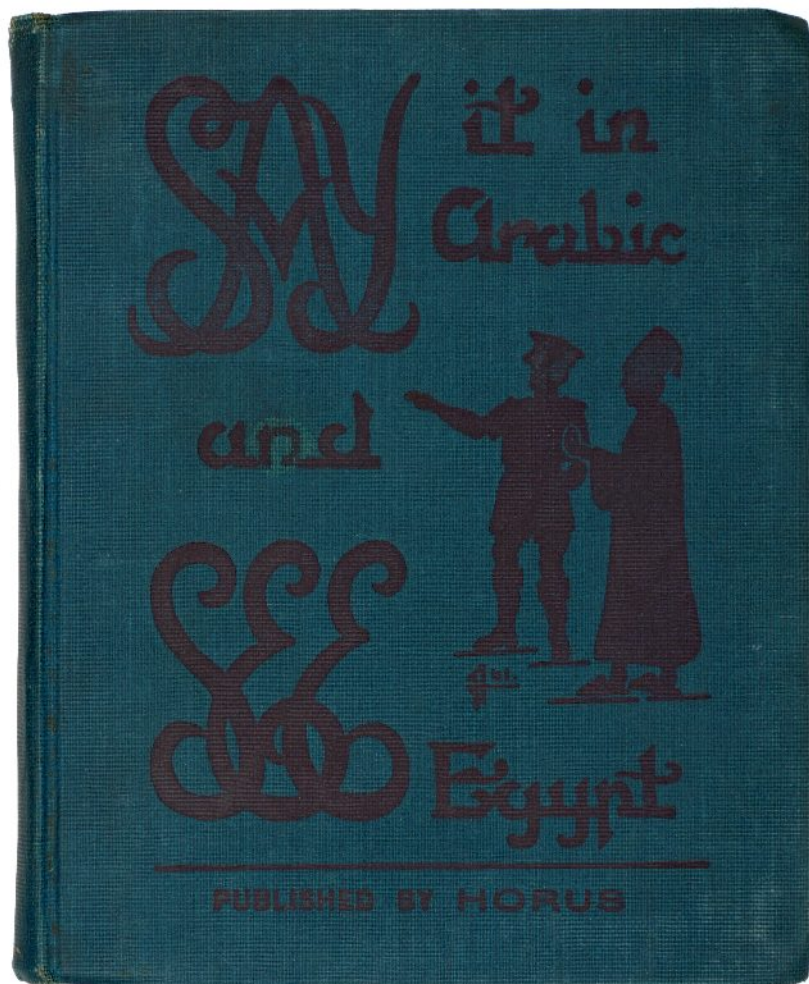
£1,800

Ruggiero Boscovich (1711-1787), an Italian-Croatian Jesuit polymath, travelled to Constantinople in 1761 with the Venetian ambassador Pierre Correro, to observe the transit of Venus. After failing to observe the transit, Boscovich accompanied Sir James Porter, British ambassador to Constantinople from 1746 to 1762, on his return to England via Poland. The outbreak of war between Austria and the Ottoman Empire had rendered other routes impassable.

The text is a travel diary, covering the entirety of Boscovich's journey from 25 May to 15 July 1752, and describing in detail the small villages and towns he visited; a snapshot of the Ottoman Balkans and their varied inhabitants in the middle of the 18th-century. From Ragusan merchants to Greek princes, and the quality of eau de vie in Bulgar villages, Boscovich notes down details with a scientist's detached skill. The account of the *mihmandar*, the Ottoman official assigned to act as a guide-cum-minder for diplomatic travellers within the empire, is a particularly rich one.

The original Italian manuscript was translated into French by Pierre Henin (1728-1807), a friend of Boscovich's stationed at the French embassy in Warsaw. A German edition was published in 1779, but the original Italian text was only published in 1784.

[Atabey 137, Koc 141. Not Blackmer or Weber. Sommervogel I 1844 records a ghost 1772 Italian edition.]



10

Pocket guide for British soldiers

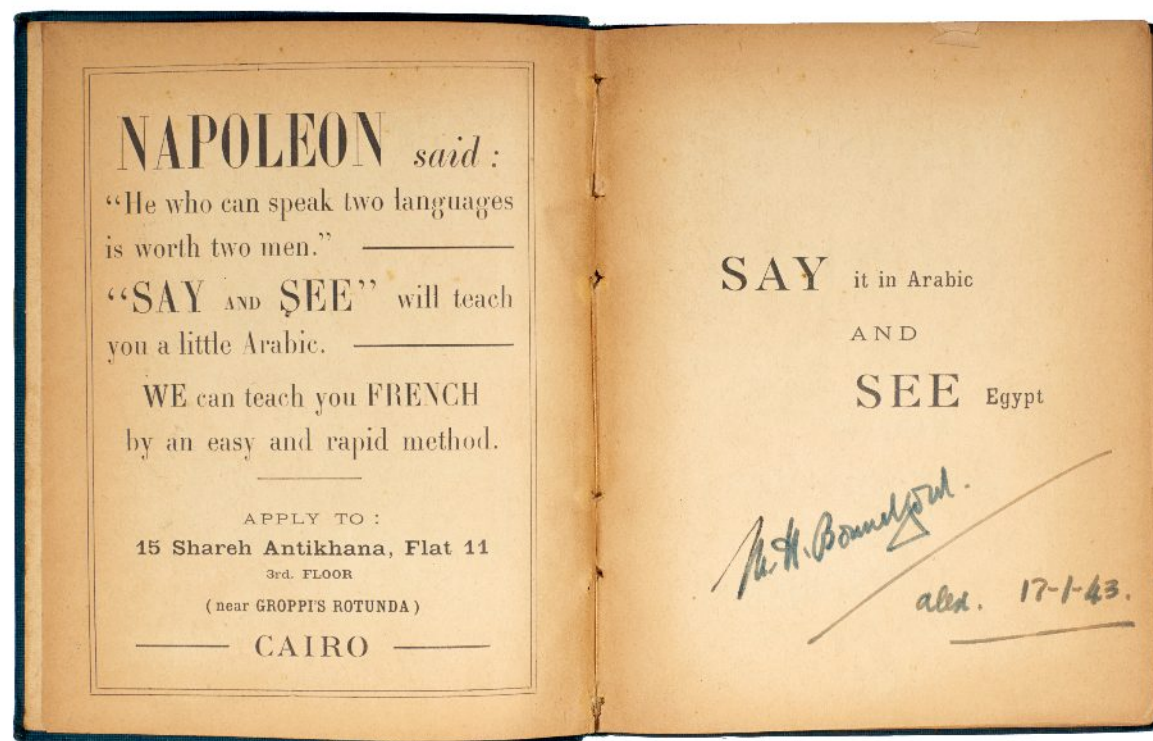
Brin, Morik, & Raoul A. Biancardi. **Say it in Arabic and see Egypt.** Manual and guide-book for the British and Imperial Forces. **1942**, *Cairo, Horus.*

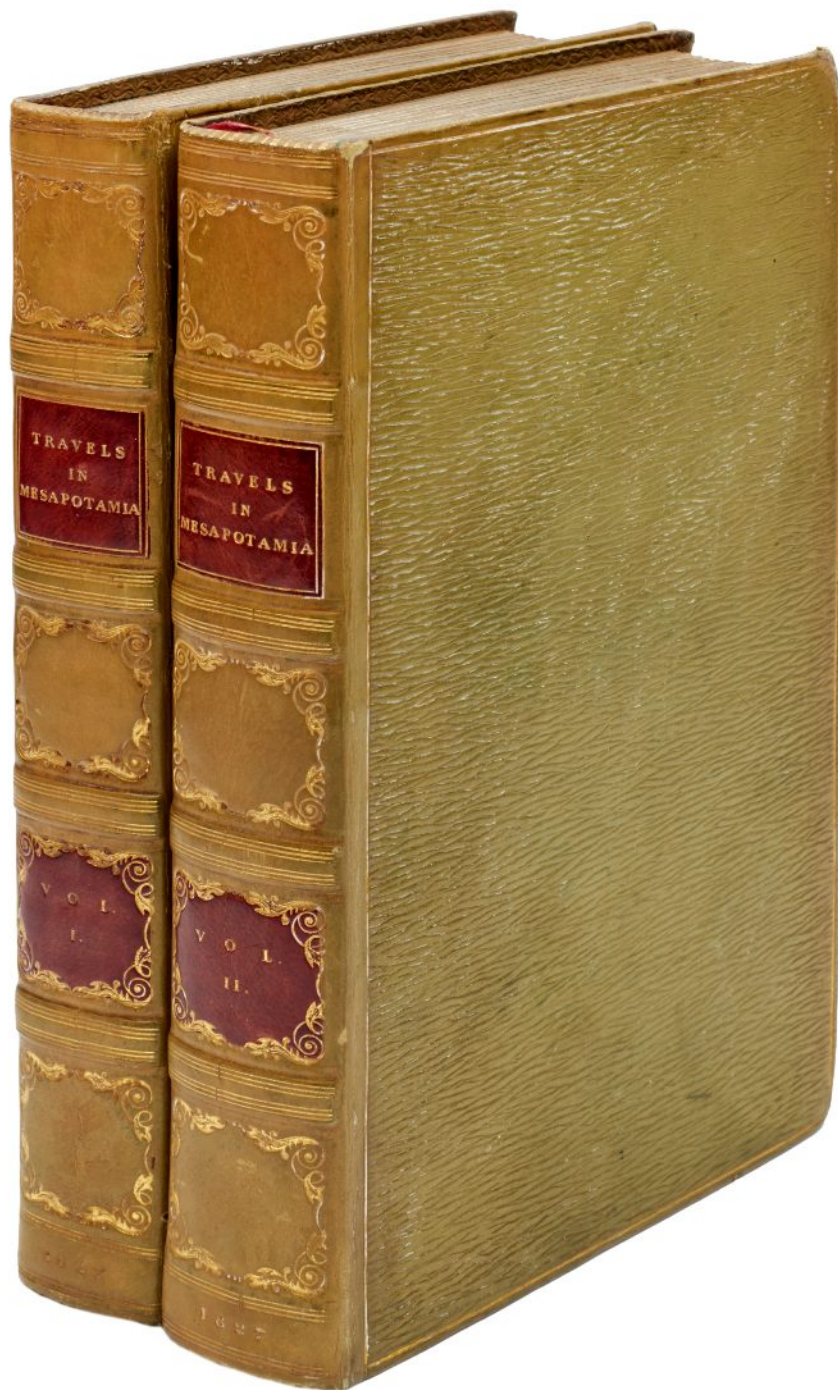
First edition. 12mo (13.5 x 11 cm), pp.[viii], 157, [1, blank], 4 cartoons on green paper, numerous contemporary advertisements interleaved, folding map of Cairo. Text in English and transliterated Arabic. 5000 copies printed. Original limp green pictorial cloth. Paper toned and brittle, title loose, but otherwise a remarkably well-preserved copy of a fragile booklet. Contemporary ownership inscription of A Bonnyoul[?] dated 17.1.1943 at "alex." (Alexandria). [206313]

£120

A charming booklet of practical Arabic for British troops in Egypt during World War II, with a set of propaganda cartoons reprinted from the Egyptian Gazette. The contemporary advertisements include everything from the only ice cream parlour in Cairo selling "American-style" pasteurised ice cream to hotels and English-language bookshops.

[We locate copies at the British Library and Southern Illinois University only.]





11

An English radical in Syria & Iraq

Buckingham, James Silk. **Travels in Mesopotamia**. Including a journey from Aleppo, across the Euphrates to Orfah, through the plains of the Turcomans, to Diarbekr, in Asia Minor; from thence to Mardin, on the borders of the great desert, and by the Tigris to Mousul and Bagdad: with researches on the ruins of Babylon, Nineveh, Arbela, Ctesiphon, and Seleucia.

1827, London, Henry Colburn.

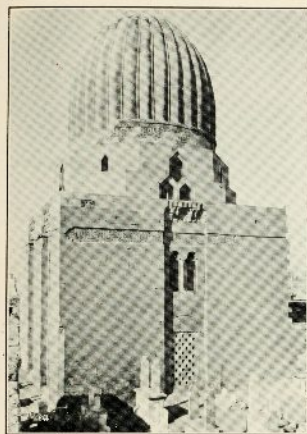
Second edition. Two volumes, 8vo (21.5 x 14 cm), pp.xx, 479, [1, blank]; (iii)-vi, 538, 28 plates (1 double-page), double-page plan, folding map. A very good set bound in contemporary straight-grained green morocco, spines with red morocco labels and raised bands, all elaborately gilt. Bound without half-titles. Contemporary bookseller's tickets of George Gregory, Bath, and ownership signatures of Mary Foulkes, Jesus College, dated 1828. [116637]

£950

A classic account of Syria, Turkey, and Iraq, written by James Silk Buckingham (1786-1855), sailor, journalist, and first M.P. for Sheffield, who travelled extensively in the Middle East from 1813 to 1818, en route to India, where he founded a newspaper, the *Calcutta Journal*. The East India Company, incensed by Buckingham's unrestrained criticism, suppressed his newspaper and expelled him from India in 1823.

Buckingham successfully published his *Travels in Palestine* in 1821. After his expulsion from India he published further travelogues to fund his lawsuits against the East India Company. Whether writing on the social consequences of passing wind among Arabs, the differences between Turcoman and Arab tents, or Gothic windows in a Crusader castle, Buckingham wrote knowledgeably and with an open, enquiring mind. Mary Foulkes, née Houghton, was the wife of Henry Foulkes (1773-1857), Principal of Jesus College, Oxford. Buckingham's radical politics and controversial reputation suggest a woman with reading tastes which stretched well beyond collegiate bounds.

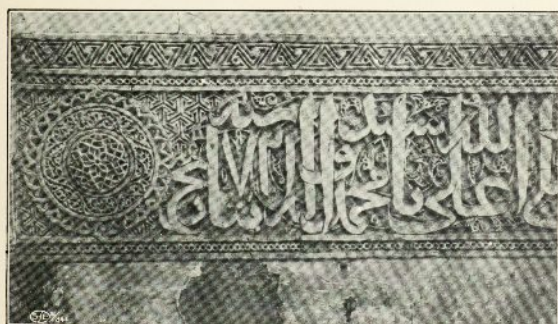
[Atabey 163, Blackmer 233 (4th edition)]



A. — MAUSOLEUM OF THE EMIR QŪSŪ.



B. — QŪSŪ'S MINARET.



C. — INSCRIPTION IN THE MAUSOLEUM OF THE EMIR SŪQŪR SĀ'ĪDY.

12 Creswell's first major work, inscribed to Lady Allenby Creswell, Keppel A.C., *Captain*. **A brief chronology of the Muhammadan monuments of Egypt to A.D. 1517.** [Extrait du *Bulletin de l'Institut Français d'archéologie orientale*, T.XVI.]

1919, Cairo, L'Institut Français d'Archeologie Orientale.

First edition. 4to (27.5 x 22.5 cm), pp.[ii], [39]-164; with 18 photographic plates. Extract from the *Bulletin de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale*, volume XVI. A very good copy in contemporary three-quarter red morocco over vellum boards. Vellum a little marked, one corner rubbed. Final blank with rather frayed margins. A presentation copy from the author to Lady Allenby, wife of General Allenby, High Commissioner of Egypt and the Sudan. The inscription reads 'Presented to Her Excellency Lady Allenby/ with the Author's/ respectful compliments./ A. Creswell/ Cairo, 1. vi. 1919'. [110230]

SOLD

The first significant work published by Keppel Archibald Cameron Creswell (1879-1974), inscribed to General Allenby's wife in June of 1919, one month before Allenby appointed Creswell to the post which launched his remarkable career as the foremost surveyor of Islamic art and architecture. This work exhibits his characteristically meticulous approach to the documentation and chronology of Islamic archaeology, and hints at the great work to come.

Creswell served with the RAF in Egypt during World War I. He was twice mentioned in General Allenby's dispatches during the war, but it was his appointment in July of 1919 as Inspector of Monuments in Allenby's administration of occupied enemy territories, which launched his career. During the following year, he travelled thousands of miles in Syria, Palestine, and Egypt, and formulated his scheme for a history of the Muslim architecture of Egypt.

Our text is the forerunner of the magisterial volumes which Creswell went on to compile. He had already visited all but four of the two hundred and ninety eight sites described in the present work in his own time, while on military duty with the RAF. The majority of the plates are after Creswell's own photographs.

Presented to Her Excellency Lady Allenby
with the Author's
respectful compliments.
A. Creswell

Cairo, 1. VI. 1919.

Dehlavi, Shah 'Abd al-Qadir, *translator*. **Qur'an**. [With interlinear Urdu translation and marginal commentary.]

Rabia' al-Awwal 12[6]6 AH (1850 CE), [Hyderabad], Sultani Press.

Folio (32.5 x 24.5 cm), pp.822, Arabic text printed in *naskh*, with interlinear Urdu translation and marginal notes printed in *nasta'liq*. Text within printed frames throughout, typographic ornaments to text and margins. A very good copy bound in modern half calf over marbled boards. A few marginal repairs and reinforcements to first two leaves, and final leaf, text unaffected. *Neem* leaves inserted to gutters as insect repellent. With the contemporary ownership inscription of the Welsh missionary W[illiam] Pryse (1820-1869), with his occasional notes in ink and pencil to margins, in English and transliterated Arabic and Urdu. [66848]

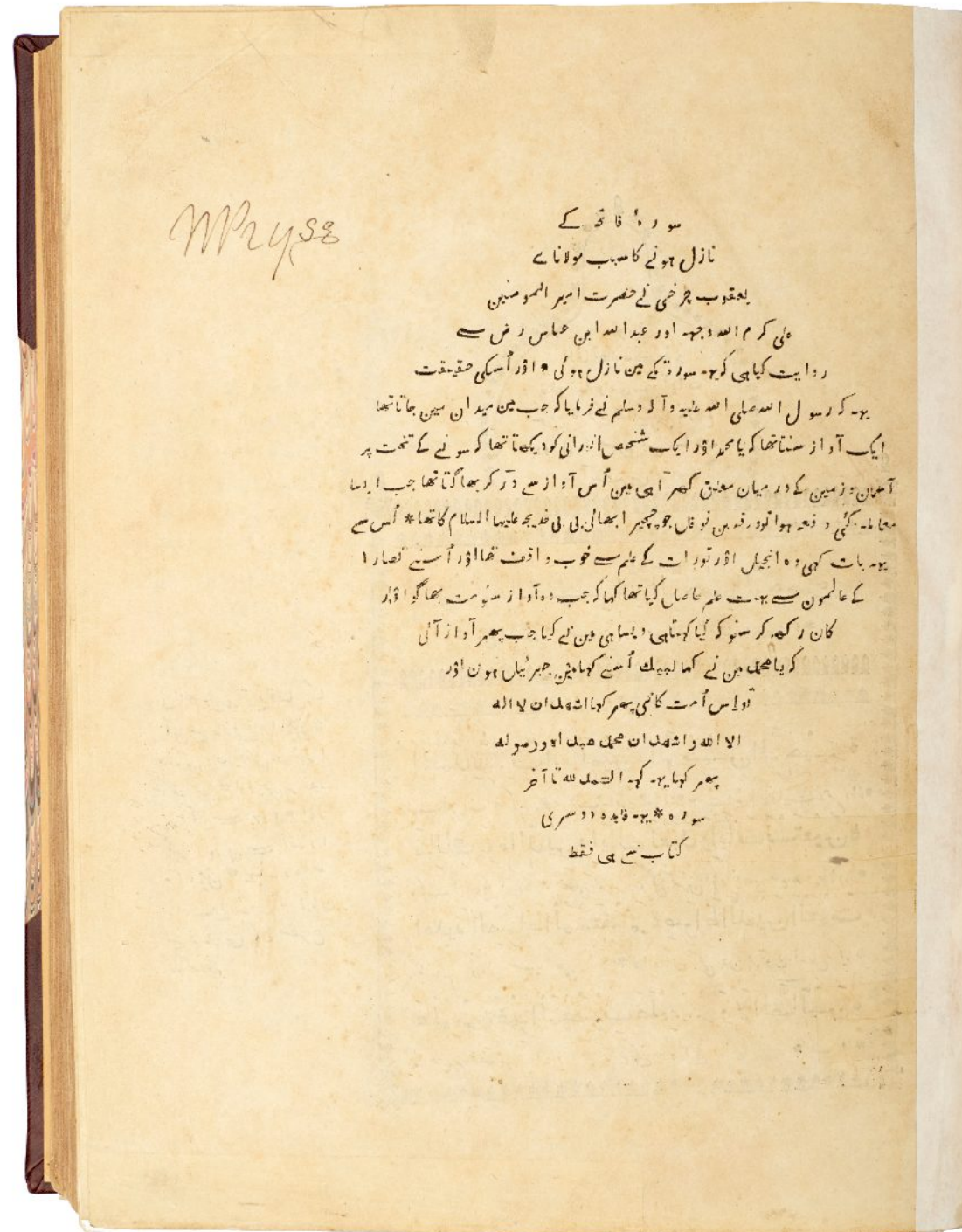
£5,000

An early typographic Hyderabadī edition of the Qur'an, with interlinear Urdu translation and a marginal commentary by Shah 'Abd al-Qadir Dehlavi (1753-1813), son of Shah Waliullah (1703-1762), whose translation was widely printed in the 19th century. This is the earliest edition of the Qur'an printed at Hyderabad which we traced, and is particularly unusual as the overwhelming majority of Qur'ans printed in 19th-century India were lithographed; ours was printed typographically.

The name of the press which printed this Qur'an suggests it may have benefited from the patronage of the Nizam of Hyderabad, Asaf Jah IV (1794-1857). "Sultani Press" was a name employed by various Indian presses in the 19th century, including the Nawab of Lucknow's own press, but this the only example we have traced from a Hyderabad printing house. It was published a year after the Nawab of Lucknow suppressed the printing houses of Lucknow, including his own royal press. This Qur'an uses a number of distinctive typographic decorations from the Nawab of Lucknow's press, suggesting that equipment and perhaps printers travelled from Lucknow to Hyderabad after 1849.

The colophon's phrasing of the date of publication is ambiguous, with one word misprinted, and the statement of location records only that it was printed in the district of "Kolnaga", by the mosque of the late Ghulam Rahman, which corresponds to the Golnaka district of Hyderabad.

[We locate no other copies.]



سورۃ البقرۃ مدنیہ وہی مانغان وعت وثمانون آیات
سورۃ البقرۃ مدنیہ میں نازل ہوئی دس سو چھیاسی آیت ہی

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

اِس کتاب میں کچھ شک نہیں *
ہم کی لایق نہیں * اَللّٰہِ یُوْمِنُوْنَ بِالْغَیْبِ
راہ بنائی ہے دروہوں کو * جو یقین کرتے ہیں دیکھا
و یقیمون الصلوٰۃ و مما رزقناہم ینفقون * و اَللّٰہِ
اور درست کرتے ہیں نماز اور ہمارا دیا کچھ خرچ کرتے ہیں * اور جو
یُوْمِنُوْنَ بِمَا اُنْزِلَ اِلَیْکَ و مَا اُنْزِلَ مِنْ قَبْلَکَ و بِالْاٰخِرَةِ
یقین کرنے ہیں جو کچھ اُنرا سمجھ رہا ہے اور جو کچھ اُنرا سمجھ سے پہلے * اور آخرت کو
ہم یوقنون * اَوَلَمْ نَعْلَمْکَ عَلٰی ہٰذَا مِنْ دٰۤیْمٍ وَاَوَلَمْ نَکَ
وے یقین جانتے ہیں * اُنہوں نے پائی ہے راہ اپنے رب کی * اور وہی
ہم المفلحون * اِنَّ الَّذِیْنَ کَفَرُوْا سَوَآءٌ عَلَیْہِمْ
مراد کو پہنچے * وے جو منکر ہوئے براہی اُن کو
اَنذَرْتَهُمْ اَمْ لَمْ تُنذِرْہُمْ لَا یُؤْمِنُوْنَ * ختم اللہ
نور راہ سے یا نہ راہ سے وے نہایتیگے * ب ۲ * ہر کردی اس نے

۱۰۰ پہلی سورت ہی ہے
میں نازل ہوا اگر ایک
آیت وہ باقیات حج الوداع
کدن سناہن آری * اس
سورت کی پہلی آیتوں کے
نازل ہونیکا سبب * مانگ
ابن خیف یہودی
یومنون کے دل میں شک
دالتا اور کہتا تھا کہ یہ
کتاب وہ کتاب نہیں ہے
جسکی بحرا گلی کتابوں میں
دی گئی اسہ تعالیٰ نے اس
شک کو رفع کر کے یومنون
کی مدح اور کافروں کی مذمت
میں آیتیں بھیجیں
* ب ۲ * یہ آیت نازل
ہوئی اُنکے حروف میں جسکی ہمت
کفر پر اسہ تعالیٰ نے اپنے علم
قدیم سے جانتا تھا جیسا کہ ختم
و شہید الی جملہ وہ لید
میں مغیرہ

سورۃ
الفاتحہ مکہ و
مدنیہ وہی سبع آیات
سورۃ فاتحہ مدنیہ میں نازل
ہوئی اِس میں سات
آیت ہی

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

شرع اسہ کلام سے جو براہرمان نعمت دینے والا *

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

سب تعریف اسہ کہی جو صاحب سارے جہانکا * ہمت مہربان نہایت رحیم والا *
مَا لَکَ یَوْمَ الدِّیْنِ اِیَّاکَ نَعْبُدُ وَاِیَّاکَ نَسْتَعِیْنُ *
ماگ انصاف دن کا * تجھی کو ہم بندگی کریں اور تجھی سے مدد چاہیں *
اِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِیْمَ * صِرَاطَ الَّذِیْنَ اَنْعَمْتَ
ہم کو راہ سیدھی * راہ اُن کی جن پر تونے فضل کیا *
عَلِیْہِمْ لَا غَیْرَ الْمَغْضُوْبِ عَلَیْہِمْ وَلَا الضَّآلِّیْنَ *
نہ جن پر غصہ ہوا اور نہ جھکنے والے

۱۰۰ جن پر تونے فضل کیا
اُن سے چار فرغے مراد ہیں *
نبیین و صدیقین و شہداء
و صالحین * اور جن پر غصہ
ہوا اُن سے یہودی * اور
گمراہوں سے انصار
مراد ہیں * یہ سورۃ اسہ
صاحب نے بندوں کی زبان
سے فرمائی کہ لا سطر ح
کہا کہ میں



14

Purge of the Janissaries

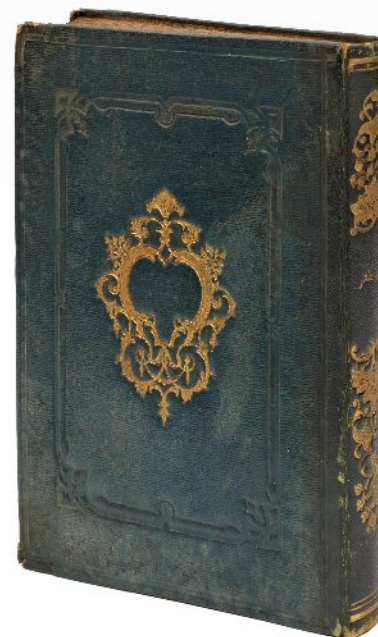
Es'ad Efendi, Mehmed. **Uss-i zafer. 1241.** [The foundation of victory.] **1243 AH (1828 CE),** [Istanbul], Ibrahim Sa'ib.

First edition. 8vo (22 x 16 cm), pp.[1, blank], 3, [1, blank], 4, [2, blank], 259, [1, blank]. Printed Ottoman Turkish, with printed text frames, marginalia, and ornamental headpiece. A very good copy bound in late 19th-century Ottoman cloth, stamped in gilt and blind, a little rubbed. Bookseller's stamp of Kohler Freres, Librairie Pera, and ownership inscription of A.G. Ellis, British Museum curator and Honorary Librarian of the Royal Asiatic Society. [206812]

£2,000

The earliest comprehensive account of Sultan Mahmud II's savage repression of the Janissaries in 1826, composed by the court historian and scholar Mehmed Es'ad Efendi (1789-1848). Mahmud II (1785-1839) sought to reform the Ottoman state, but found the entrenched Janissary Corps a constant obstacle to his plans. In 1826, he announced their dissolution, and the formation of a new modern army, which provoked a mutiny by the janissaries. The sultan had anticipated this, and moved swiftly to crush the mutineers.

By the end of 1826, Sultan Mahmud II had killed or exiled the vast majority of janissaries within his empire and prohibited the Bektashi Sufi order, closely associated with the janissaries, whose adherents were exiled. This is the first significant account of a year in which the Ottoman state was transformed.



[Firdausi]; Munshi Mulchand, *translator. Shahnameh Urdu.*

1872, [Lucknow], Munshi Naval Kishore.

First illustrated Urdu edition. 8vo (25.5 x 16 cm), pp.208, with 25 lines of lithographed Urdu text in *nasta'liq* in four columns per page. 21 lithographed illustrations to text. Title with floreated lithographic frame, text with floreated lithographic headpiece and tailpiece. Bound in modern red cloth, title gilt to spine. Text block browned, edge of title very slightly frayed, but otherwise in very good condition. [67538]

SOLD

The earliest illustrated edition of this Urdu abridgement of Firdausi's epic poem from the renowned press of Munshi Naval Kishore. The lithographic illustrations are a blend of the naive style of popular illustrated Urdu novels, and the Qajar style of Bombay editions of the *Shahnameh*. The smaller size of our copy suggests a move away from the luxurious folios of Bombay editions towards cheaper, mass market octavos, and speaks to the transformation of Firdausi's poetry from Persian epic to popular Urdu verse, and the pivotal role of the popular Urdu press, epitomised by Munshi Naval Kishore, in that transformation.

The Urdu translation is by Munshi Mulchand, a native of Lucknow and inhabitant of Delhi. His preface includes dedications to King George IV and the Mughal Emperor Akbar II, indicating that he had begun work before 1830, and only completed his translation in 1840, after the death of Akbar II and the succession of Bahadur Shah II. Mulchand's text was first printed at Calcutta in 1846; two further editions were lithographed at Cawnpore and Delhi in 1851/2.

Our copy is the first illustrated edition of Mulchand's enormously popular Urdu rendering of Firdausi.

[We locate no other copies of this edition. See Garvin de Tassy II, pp.386-388.]



16 Arabic-Italian grammar for Catholic missionaries

Germano de Silesia (Dominicus Germanus de Silesia).

Fabrica ovvero dittionario della lingua volgare Arabica, et Italiana, copioso de voci; & locutioni, con osservare la frase dell'una & dell'altra lingua.

1636, Rome, nella stampa della Sac. Congreg. de Propag. Fede.

First edition. Small 4to (21.5 x 15 cm), pp.[x], 102. With printed Arabic text. A very good copy in contemporary vellum. Vellum slightly soiled. One short internal tear to gutter of first three leaves; early paper repair to margin of title where an ownership inscription has been excised. One quire browned. Small 18th-century owner's armorial seal impression to title. [79126]

£1,350

An introductory vernacular Arabic grammar, compiled by Dominicus Germanus de Silesia (1588-1670) for use by Catholic missionaries travelling to the Levant. The Arabic texts comprise a number of prayers, including the Ave Maria, and the general confession, together with transliterations and Italian translations. The vocabulary provided in the course of this grammar is similarly theological in nature.

The grammar is an unusually early example of a work compiled by a scholar with many years' practical experience of Arabic. Germanus became a Franciscan in 1624, and studied Persian, Arabic, and Turkish. In 1630 he travelled to the Levant, where he remained for five years. He returned to Rome where he taught Arabic, drawing on his firsthand experience, and joined the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith. He published an Arabic dictionary in 1639 and worked on an Arabic translation of the Bible. In 1645 he was sent on a diplomatic mission to Persia, where he remained until 1651. In 1652 he travelled to the Spanish court, where he remained until his death, leaving behind an extensive, but incomplete, translation of the Qur'an in manuscript.

[*Philologia Orientalis* 224]

الاعتراف العام Confessione generale.

انا الخاطى الشقي اعترى الله ضابط الكل لستعنا
Ego peccatorum miserimus, confiteor Deo omnipotenti, Domine nostrae
مرثم الدائمة عذري الطوبانية؛ ولما مجتاهل ريس
Marix semper Virgini beatissima, sancto Michaeli
الملايكه ولما روحنا المعمدان والقديسين مار بطرس
Archangelo, sancto Iohanni Baptista, sanctis
ونولس ونجميع القديسين وك يا ابونا اتى
Petro & Paulo, & omnibus Sanctis, & tibi pater noster, quia
اخطيت منذ الاخر استعراى الى اليوم في الفكر
peccavi ab ultima confessione, usque ad hodiernum diem, cogitatione,
والكلام والفعل صد العشر وصايا الله تعالى في السبع
verbo & opere, contra decem Præcepta Dei altissimi, septem
خطايا الميتة عجم احواس الجسد التي اساء عملتها
peccatis mortalibus, quinque sensibus corporis, quibus visus sum
في اسيرة الله تعالى وقرىي وخلص نفسي. اخطيت
cum offensione Dei, & proximi mei, & salutis anime meae:
اخطيت اخطيت. وبعد هذا القول تقول كل
peccavi, peccavi, peccavi. (qui dicto dices omnia
خطاياك خطيه على الرتبة المذكورة ثمه تم
peccata tua singulatis, secundum ordinem memoratis & deus de consuetudine
con-

الاستعراى * قايل وعلى هذا الكل انا متندم من
confessionem dicenti) super his omnibus ego doleo ex
كل قلبي واعترف ايضا وانوب على كل شى ما عرفة
toto corde; confiteor etiam & poenitet me omnium, quorum
notitiam non habeo,
ولا يحى في بالى ولاجل ذلك اطلب الى ستم مريم
nec veniunt in mentem meam. Ideo precor Dominā nostrā Mariam
الدائمة عذري الطوبانية ولما مجتاهل ريس الملايكه
semper Virginem beatissimā, beatum Michaelē Archangelum,
ولما روحنا المعمدان والقديسين بطرس ونولس
beatum Iohannem Baptistam, sanctos Apostolos Petrum & Paulum,
وجميع القديسين انهم يتضرعوا عني الى الله تعالى
omnes Sanctos, ut ipsi intercedant pro me apud Deum altissimum
وملك يا ابونا اطلب ان تخلي بالسطنه المعطيه
& à te pater noster peto, ut me absolvas auctoritate concessa
لك وتغفر عني قنوب التوبه من شان حب المسيح
tibi, & mihi iungas poenitentiam pro amore Christi, iam
قد نوبت ان اصلي حياتي بمعونه الله تعالى وصلتك
preposui emendare vitam meam cum adiutorio Dei, & oratione tua.
يا ابونا.

17 Pioneering survey of Turcoman coins

Ghalib, Isma'il. **Meskukati Turkmaniye qataloghi**. [Catalogue of Turcoman coinage.]

1311 AH (1894 CE), *Istanbul, Mihran Matbaasi*.

First edition. 8vo (25 x 17 cm), pp.[xxxii], 183, [1, blank], with printed genealogical tables to text, and 8 photographic plates depicting 75 coins at 1:1 scale. With printed Arabic and Ottoman Turkish text. A very good copy bound in contemporary pebbled cloth, title gilt to upper board and spine. Almost entirely unopened. Final and initial leaves price-clipped. Small scuff to first plate, just touching one coin, and spotting to plates. With contemporary ticket of an Istanbul printer and bookbinder. [206831]

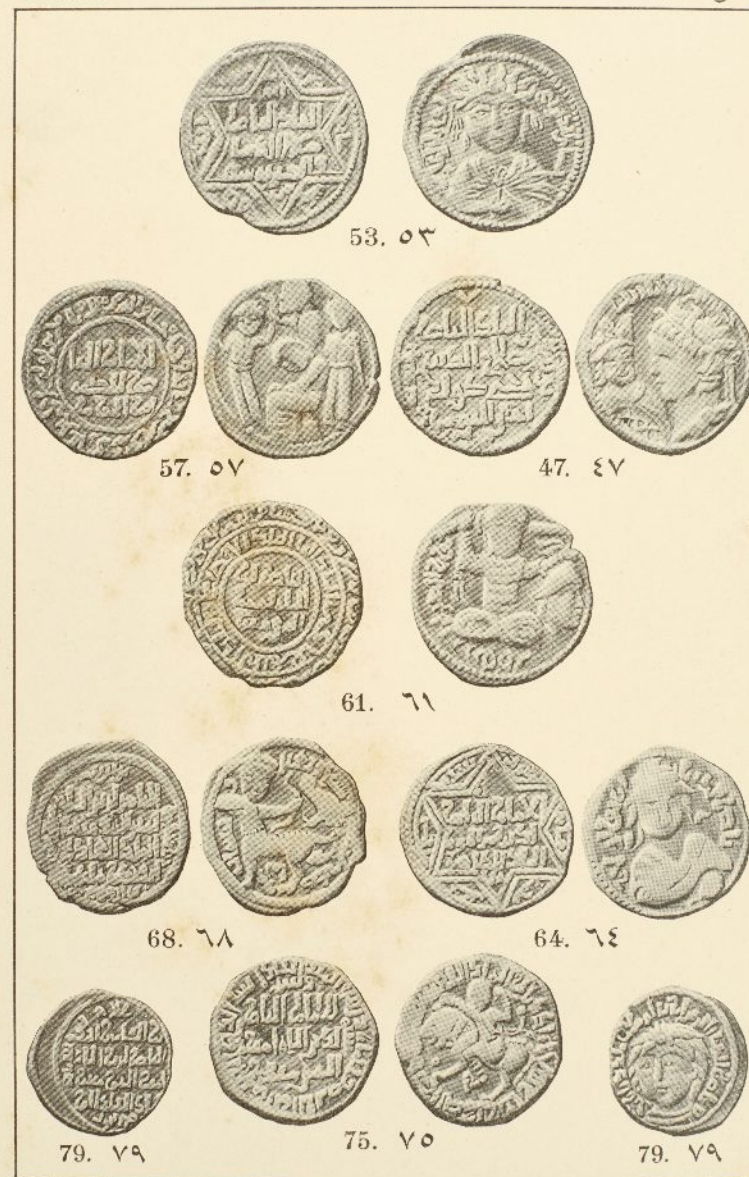
SOLD

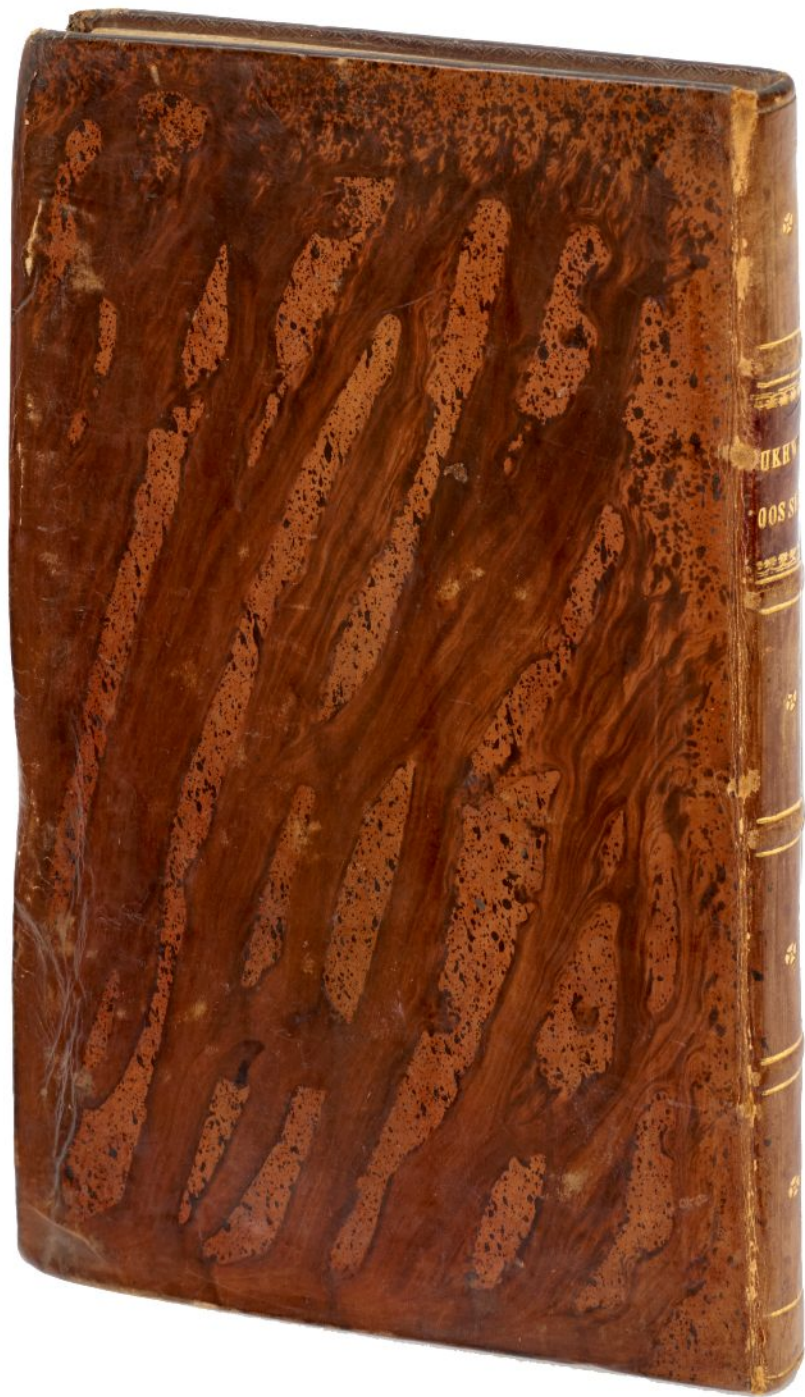
The first serious survey of Turcoman coinage, compiled by historian and numismatist Isma'il Ghalib, who systematically described and transcribed more than two hundred coins issued by the Turcoman emirates. These coins demonstrate the stylistic ebb and flow between the Byzantine Empire and the Turcoman emirates, with their mixture of pious Arabic inscriptions and vivid figurative details, ranging from centaurs to turbaned monarchs. Isma'il Ghalib (1848-1895) was the son of the grand vizier Ibrahim Edhem Pasha and brother of Hamdi Bey, the noted painter and archaeologist who founded the Imperial Museum. Ghalib served in the Ottoman administration, latterly as special assistant to the Governor of Crete from 1894, where he fell ill. He returned to Istanbul, where he died a year later. He is best known as a pioneering numismatist, who, while his brother Hamdi Bey was director of the newly founded Imperial Museum at Istanbul, brought order to the museum's coin collections, developed their holdings, and published several catalogues, "models of meticulous cataloguing and description" in the words of the Encyclopaedia of Islam, which comprise the initial volumes of the series which describe the numismatic holdings of the Imperial Museum.

This text was issued in French in the same year.

PL. III.

لوحة ۳





18

An Isma'ili fable in Urdu

Ghulam Haidar, *editor*. **Tarjuma tuhfat ikhwan al-safa ka Urdu zaban...** [Urdu translation of the gift of the brethren of purity.]

1846, Calcutta, *Sangin chapah-khanah-i masha*.

Second Urdu edition. 8vo (22.5 x 14.5 cm); pp.8, 256; 15 lines of lithographed Urdu text per page within double-ruled frames. A very good copy in contemporary Indian tree calf, spine with raised bands, gilt title and florets; spine slightly rubbed, upper board with one small crease; minute worm track to front pastedown. With the lithographic bookplate of the College of Fort William to front pastedown, with their manuscript note "Cost of Book to Govt. 8th Feby. 1853 _ 6.. / Cost of Binding 28th Feby. Do. _ " 14 10". Later armorial bookplate of James D. Tremlett to rear pastedown. Ownership inscription of J. Stroud Read, London, dated 15 December 1933. [66511]

SOLD

This fable describes a dispute between beast and man, in which the animals present a well-reasoned argument against their subjugation by humanity. The conclusion upholds mankind's supremacy. The text itself is the twenty-second epistle from the Arabic *Risa'il* of the *Ikhwan al-Safa*, anonymously authored in Baghdad and Basra in the tenth century, an encyclopedic work of great importance both as a broad survey of the sciences, ranging from philosophy and religion to magic and mechanics, a remarkable synthesis of Neo-Platonism, Aristotelianism, and Islam, and as one of the foundational texts of Isma'ilism. Despite periodic suppression, the *Risa'il* circulated widely in Arabic, Persian, and Turkish manuscript.

The first Urdu edition of this epistle (Calcutta, 1810) and the first Arabic edition (Calcutta, 1812) precede the first complete Arabic edition of the *Risa'il* by more than fifty years. Both editions are very rare. The second Arabic edition, also edited by Ghulam Haidar, was published at Calcutta in 1846 at the Medical Press. Both Arabic and Urdu second editions were printed to meet the needs of British officials studying these languages; our copy includes a short list on p.254 of the Urdu set texts, including Mir's poetry, the *Shahnameh*, and the *Anwar-i Suhaili*.

Our copy was purchased by the College of Fort William on 8 February, 1853, and finely bound a few weeks later. This is a very rare record of the cost of both book and binding in Calcutta in the mid 19th century.

[WorldCat and COPAC record one copy only at Edinburgh.]

Cost of Book to Govt. 8th Feby. 1853 — 5 — —
 Cost of Binding 28th Feby. 20 — — 14 10



ترجمہ تحفہ اخوان الصفا کا اردو زبان میں
 کیا ہوا مولوی اکرام علی صاحب کا جسکو مولوی صاحب موصوفی
 کپتان جان تیل صاحب کے حکم سے کالج فورت ولیم کے اردو سیکشن
 صاحبوں کے لئے ۱۲۰۰ جبری قدسی میں مطابق نسخہ کے چھاپا گیا
 تھا اب وہ ترجمہ باقی رہنے کی جہت بہت گراں و نایاب ہو گیا اور
 کالج مذکور و مدارس کی آئین میں ترجمہ مرقوم داخل کیا گیا اس طرح
 کہ بغیر پرچے اسکے امتحان کیا پورا ہو گا اس لئے بندہ عاصی پر
 معاصی غلام حیدر ساکن ہو گلی نے کہ بالفعل کالج مذکور کی سرکاری
 کے عہد میں معموری عہد حکومت میں زبدہ نوینان عظیم الشان
 خاص حضور فیض معمور ملک قمر درجہ بارگاہ انگلستان اشرف الامرا
 نواب گورنر جنرل سر ہنری ہارڈنگ بہادر دام اقبالہ کے حسب
 جناب گردوں رکاب مرجع ارباب علم و فضل خزن اصحاب دانش
 عقل کپتان طامس مارشل صاحب بہادر و ام چشمہ کے جو سیکرٹری
 و متعین کالج مذکور کے ہیں ترجمہ مرقوم کو سر نو سے دیکھ و درست
 بشراکت منشی محمد طہ صاحب خوش نویس کالج مذکور کے اور ان کے قلم



19

Khalil Gibran's final volume of essays

Gibran, Khalil. [The new and the marvellous.] Al-Bada'i wa al-tara'if: maqalat wa manzumat haditha wa rusum khayaliyah.

1923, [Cairo], Yusuf Kawwa.

First edition in book form. 8vo (21 x 16 cm); pp.223, [3]; frontispiece portrait, numerous illustrations to text after drawings by the author, and a handful of photographic illustrations. Printed Arabic text. Original printed wrappers. Paper a little browned, and a handful of short marginal tears. Ownership inscription: [A.] S. Tritton, IV.1929, to upper wrapper. [205827]

SOLD

The last collected volume of the Arabic literary pieces of Khalil Gibran (1883-1931) to be published in his lifetime, with numerous illustrations after his artwork and a selection of his poetry.

The essays range from the question of what constitutes a homeland, through the political future of the Arab world, to the state of modern Arab literature. Most were written during or in the immediate aftermath of the collapse of the Ottoman Empire. Khalil Gibran authorised the publication of this collection, but had no opportunity to revise the works published here. From 1923 until his death, his works were published in English.

Gibran was an émigré poet, spending portions of his childhood and much of his adult life, in the United States, writing both in English and Arabic. He is best known for his prose poem *The Prophet*, published in New York by Knopf in 1929.

Arthur Stanley Tritton (1881-1973) was an Arabist and historian; he acquired this book while serving as Professor of Arabic at Aligarh University, suggesting the breadth of Gibran's appeal even in his own lifetime.

20 Emblem book with early Indian chromolithographs
[Gossner, Johannes]. [The mirror of the heart.] A'ini dil. [The mirror of the heart.]

1893, Ludhiana, American Mission Press, M. Wylie, Manager.

8vo (22.5 x 15 cm); pp.85, [1, blank]; with elaborate chromolithographic title and headpiece; 10 full-page chromolithographic illustrations. Lithographed Urdu text. Original cloth-backed pictorial wrappers; rather worn. Spine defective. [205828]

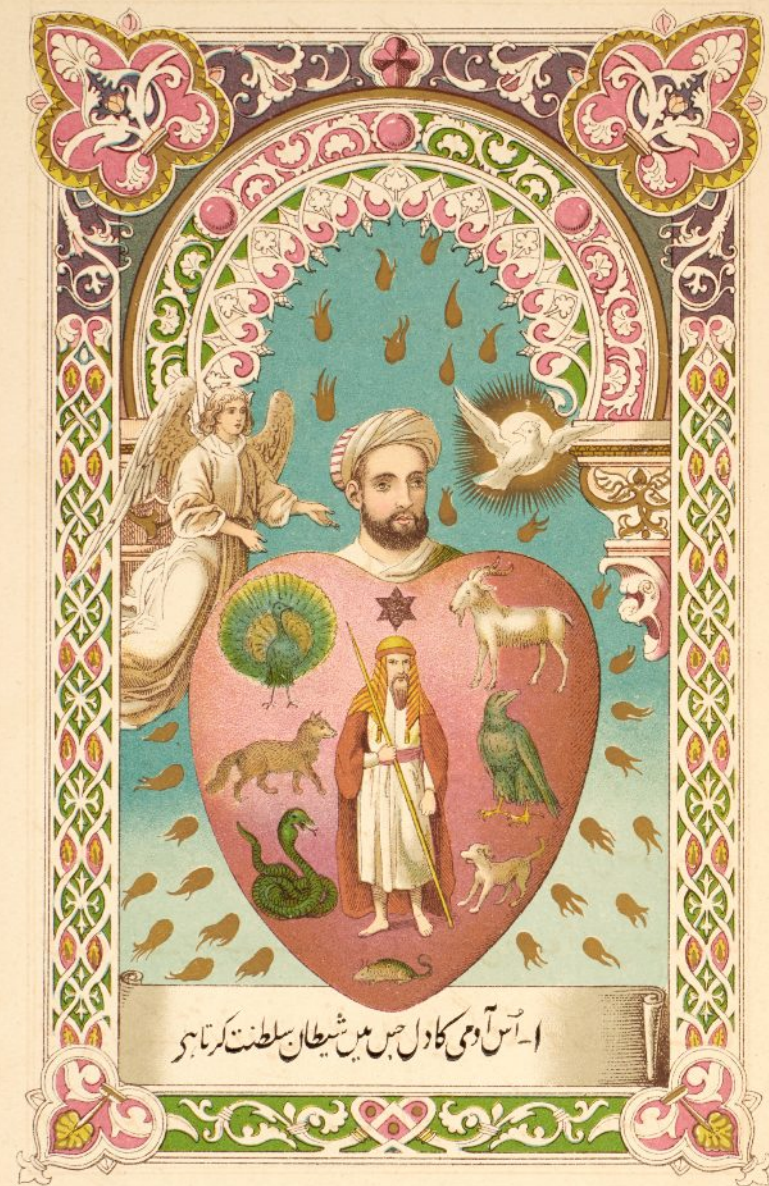
SOLD

An Urdu edition of Johannes Gossner's *Das Herz des Menschen* (1812), a Catholic emblem book, drawing on the traditions of 17th-century Catholic emblems, which found great popularity with Protestant missionaries in the 19th century. The text was frequently translated into local languages by Christian missionaries, and went through numerous editions, most of which omit the emblematic illustrations of their source.

Our copy includes a complete sequence of ten chromolithographic illustrations, in vibrant colours, blending the esoteric images of Catholic emblems with a local eye for colour and detail. In one plate, a ruler in Arab dress sits on a cushioned throne beneath the umbrella of a Mughal noble. A single eye caps one architectural frame; a winged cherub perches atop another. Coloured vividly in green, gold, purple, and pink these are emblems which grab the eye with a riot of detail. The title and headpiece both employ an identical chromolithographic palette.

The chromolithographic illustration and decoration of our copy are important evidence of this technology's use beyond the production of popular Hindu prints at a handful of presses from the 1880s. The earliest chromolithographic printing in India is associated with the Calcutta Art Studio and the Chitrashala Steam Press at Poona, both active from 1878 and focused on popular Hindu prints. The single press most closely associated with this genre is that of Ravi Varma, active from the early 1890s.

The American Mission Press at Ludhiana was among the most important missionary presses active in the 19th century. From the 1870s, it published a lithographed Urdu newspaper, *Nur-i Afshan*, which enjoyed a wide circulation. By the 1890s, the press was managed by Manasseh Wylie, an Indian Christian, who also edited the newspaper. Many of their publications





were underwritten by British and American evangelical organisations; the vast majority of these were ephemeral tracts in vernacular languages. In 1892, the *Report on the material progress of the Punjab during the decade 1881-1891* identified the mission press as one of the “...nurseries of a craft which is now rapidly expanding”, note that stereotyping had been introduced to the region, and stated that “Lithography has for long been naturalised in the Province, especially for the production of popular romances and the meagre vernacular journals. Of late improved presses and more careful handling have been introduced, and although no chromo-work has been attempted, a notable advance has been made in black and white lithography.” Our copy appears to be the first successful attempt at chromolithography in the Punjab, by one of its foremost presses. Although European chromolithographs were imported for use as labels by the 1890s, and German and British printers were producing chromolithographic prints to Indian specifications, we have traced no comparable example of a book decorated and illustrated as our copy is. The inks used are cruder than those employed either by the presses at Calcutta and Poona or in Europe, and our book’s illustrations have more in common with popular religious prints from the middle of the 19th century. The study of Indian chromolithography remains in its infancy, but our copy testifies to its use beyond the production of popular Hindu art, and to the creation of a visual aesthetic which fuses elements of the Islamic manuscript with the iconography of Catholic devotional prints.

[We locate no other copies.]

Hanson, John, *Captain. Route of Lieutenant-General Sir Miles Nightingall, K.C.B. overland from India.* In a series of letters from Captain Hanson. **1820**, London, T. Baker.

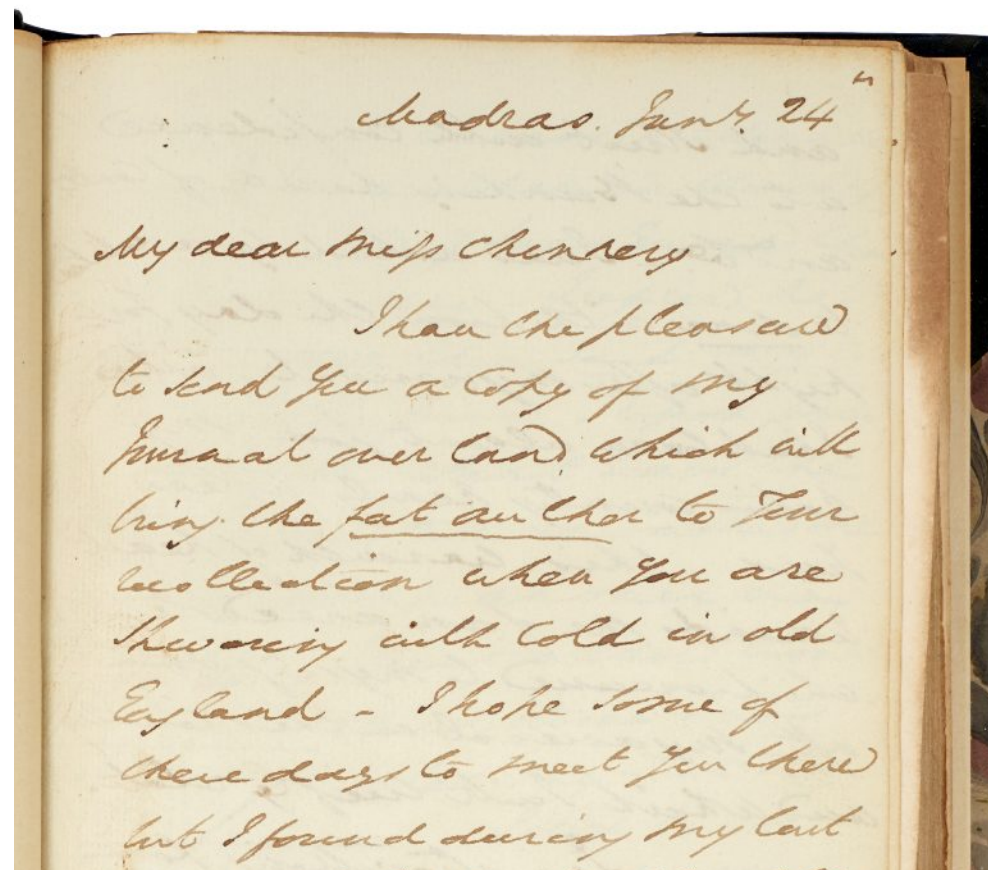
First edition. 8vo (22 x 14 cm), pp.viii, [2, subscribers], 284, errata leaf, folding map, printed music to text. A very good copy bound in modern half calf. A handful of contemporary manuscript corrections to text. With presentation inscription from the author to a Miss Chinnery on title-page, and four-page autograph letter from him to her bound in, dated 24 June [1820], Madras. [80332]

£1,250

An epistolary guide to the overland route from India, describing the return journey of Sir Miles (1768-1829) and Lady Nightingall from Bombay to London. John Hanson, a British officer who accompanied the Nightingalls on their journey, compiled these letters from his journal after numerous requests for copies from the Nightingalls' friends.

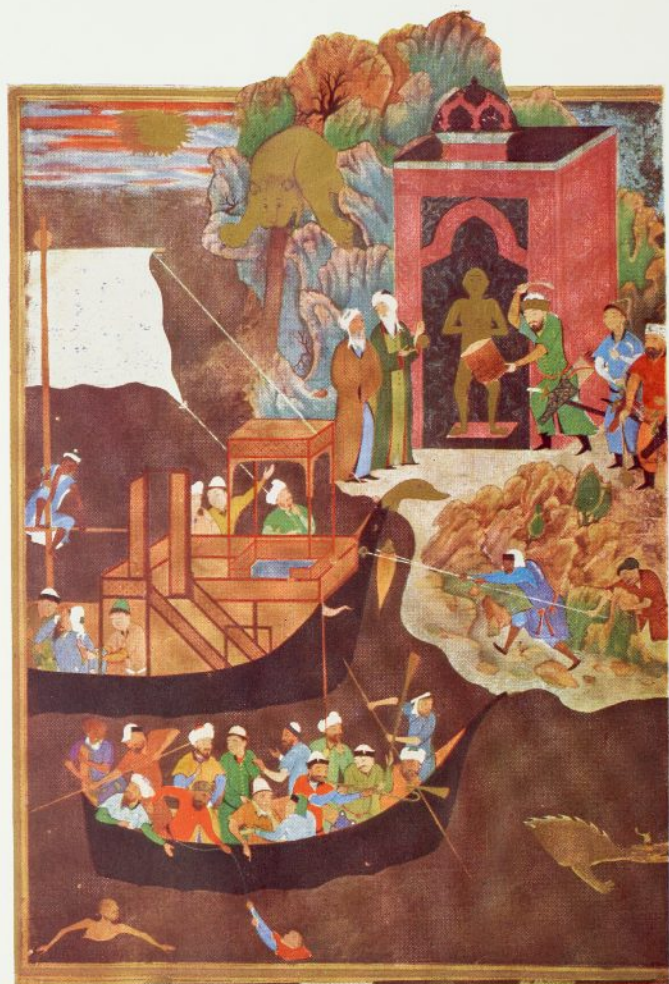
As Hanson notes, the journey and its route were conventional enough, but Lady Nightingall's presence was more unusual. Their party departed Bombay on 8 January 1819, aboard the sloop HMS Teignmouth. Following the coast of Yemen, their ship attempted to pass through the straits of Mandel, but on 18 January ran aground. Attempts to secure aid locally were unsuccessful and met with hostility, but the crew succeeded in refloating the ship and departed on 20 January.

The ship called at Mocha, where Hanson gives a scathing description of the town's administration and tumult of local politics. At Jeddah Sir Miles and his wife were entertained by the Ottoman governor; Lady Nightingall visited the governor's wives and described his harem in complimentary terms. Hanson obtained an account of Mecca and the Hajj from a Muslim scholar resident at Jeddah, including the detail that Mecca's population of 30,000 tripled owing to pilgrims. He includes too a long account of the Wahhabis, and their recent defeat by Egyptian forces under Ibrahim Pasha, describing in lurid detail the tortures inflicted on captured Wahhabis. From Jeddah the party sailed to Kosseir, on the coast of Egypt, where they disembarked and proceeded inland by camel to Qena, a small town on the Nile near Dendera, whose sights Hanson describes with awe. Their party proceeded down the Nile, seeing the pyramids at Sakara, eventually

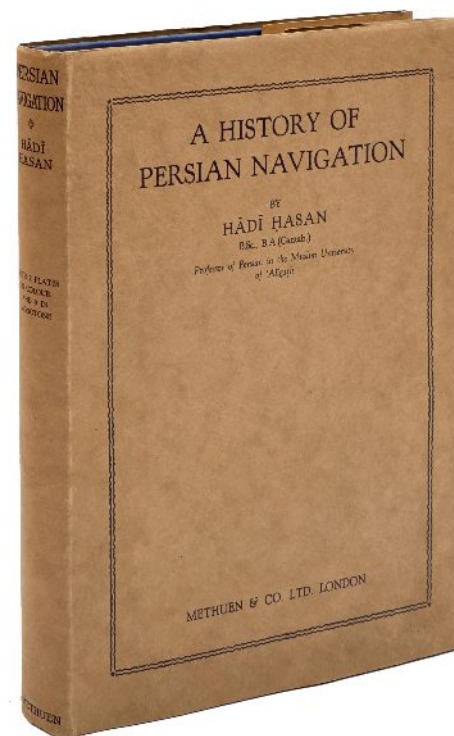


reaching Alexandria by way of Cairo, where Sir Miles met Muhammad Ali Pasha. The many local and European superstitions and precautions around the plague are described in great detail. From Alexandria, they proceeded by boat through the eastern Mediterranean, and then overland through Italy sightseeing during the summer.

Hanson's account is unembellished; its interest lies in the extensive description of a route used frequently by travellers between India and Britain in this period, and the additional information Hanson accumulated as the natural consequence of his own unprejudiced curiosity.



ALEXANDER'S VOYAGE ARRESTED BY OCEAN CURRENTS IN THE SEA OF CHINA
From the *Iskandarnama*, British Museum MS. Or. 5122 f. 23r



23

Persia at sea

Hasan, Hadi. **A History of Persian navigation.** With a foreword by Sir Muhammad Iqbal.

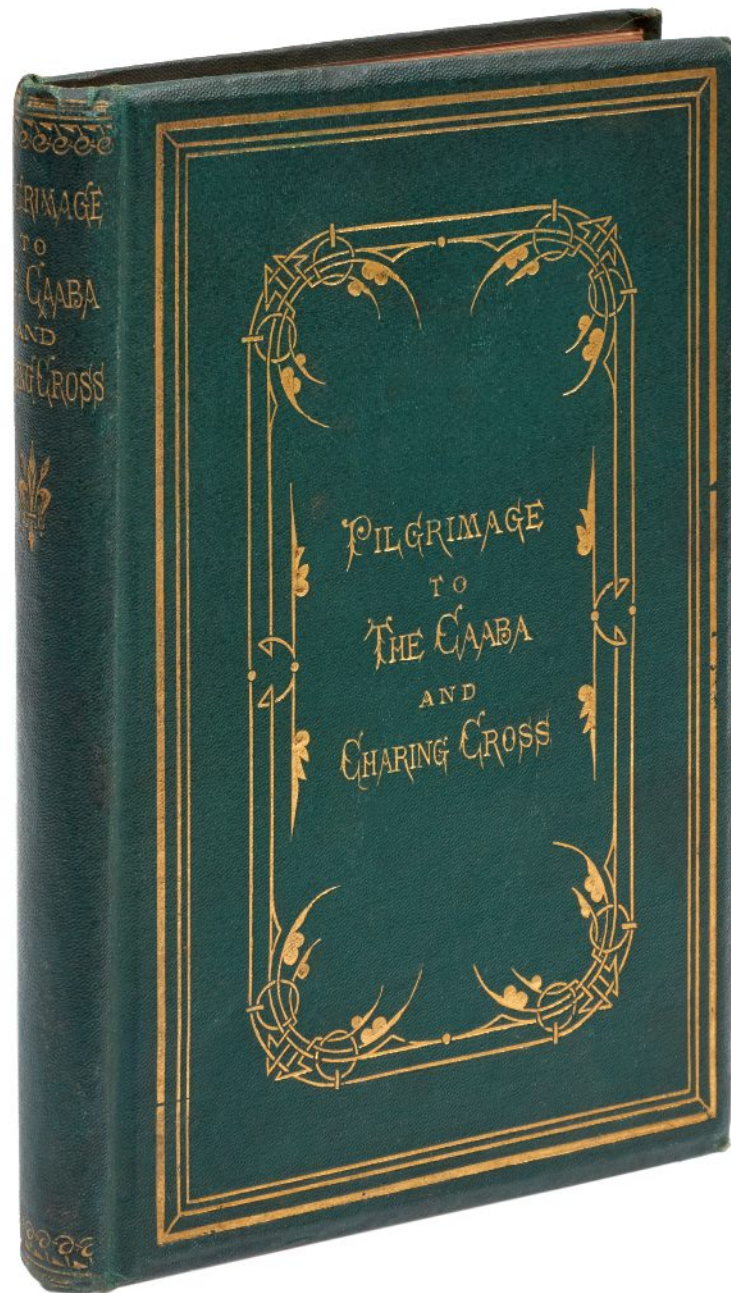
1928, London, Methuen & Co.

First edition. 4to (27 x 21.5 cm), pp.xiv, 176, 12 plates, 2 in colour. One of 250 copies printed on handmade paper. A fine copy in publisher's blue cloth, gilt, with dust-jacket. Partly unopened. Limitation number cancelled by the author, with his signature and presentation inscription to F. Muller. [75297]

£1,200

An early work by the talented Indian Persianist Hadi Hasan (1894-1963), whose mother was Persian. Educated in India and Britain, he was a passionate student of Persian literature and a supporter of the Indian freedom movement.

This book provides an expansive history of Persian seafaring, calling on a wide range of sources, beautifully printed with attractive illustrations ranging from ancient coins to manuscript miniatures, and offers a firm rebuttal of the assertions against Persian navigation made by historians such as Sir John Malcolm and R. H. Major.



24

The Nawab of Tonk's Hajj

Hassan, Hafiz Ahmed. **Pilgrimage to the Caaba and Charing Cross.**

[1871], London, W.H. Allen & Co.

First edition. Small 8vo (19.5 x 13.5 cm), pp.viii, 174, 8 [advertisements], [2, advertisements], mounted photograph. In the original green cloth binding, upper board gilt, title gilt to spine, binder's ticket of Butler & Tanner. Lower hinge split but holding. [59551]

£650

A description of Hafiz Ahmed Hassan's pilgrimage to Mecca in 1870 as one of the retinue of the deposed Nawab of Tonk, Muhammad Ali Khan, preceded by a defence of his master and account of the massacre which led to the Nawab's deposition and exile to Benares in 1867.

Tonk was a small princely state, lying partly in Rajputana and partly in central India, established in 1806 by the mercenary adventurer Amir Khan, who successfully negotiated the recognition of his newly-formed state by the British in a treaty of 1817. Amir Khan died in 1834, and was succeeded by his son, Wazir Muhammad Khan, whose loyalty to the British during the events of 1857 saw his salute increased to 17 guns, and the guarantee that the succession of Tonk would pass according to Islamic law in the absence of natural heirs.

Nawab Wazir Muhammad Khan died in 1864 and his son, the unfortunate Muhammad Ali Khan, took power. In 1867, a party from the vassal state of Lawa visited Tonk; the entire party, including the uncle of the Thakur of Lawa, were massacred. British political agents were despatched to Tonk, where both sides gave conflicting accounts of events. The British agents concluded that the Nawab had been aware of and complicit in the massacre despite his denials and recommended his deposition and exile.

Muhammad Ali Khan continued to appeal against this decision, and had questions raised in the House of Commons in the 1870s, but was entirely unsuccessful. He died an exile at Benares in 1895.

25 Medieval globalisation

Huzayyin, Suliman Ahmad. **Arabia and the Far East.** Their commercial and cultural relations in Graeco-Roman and Irano-Arabian times.

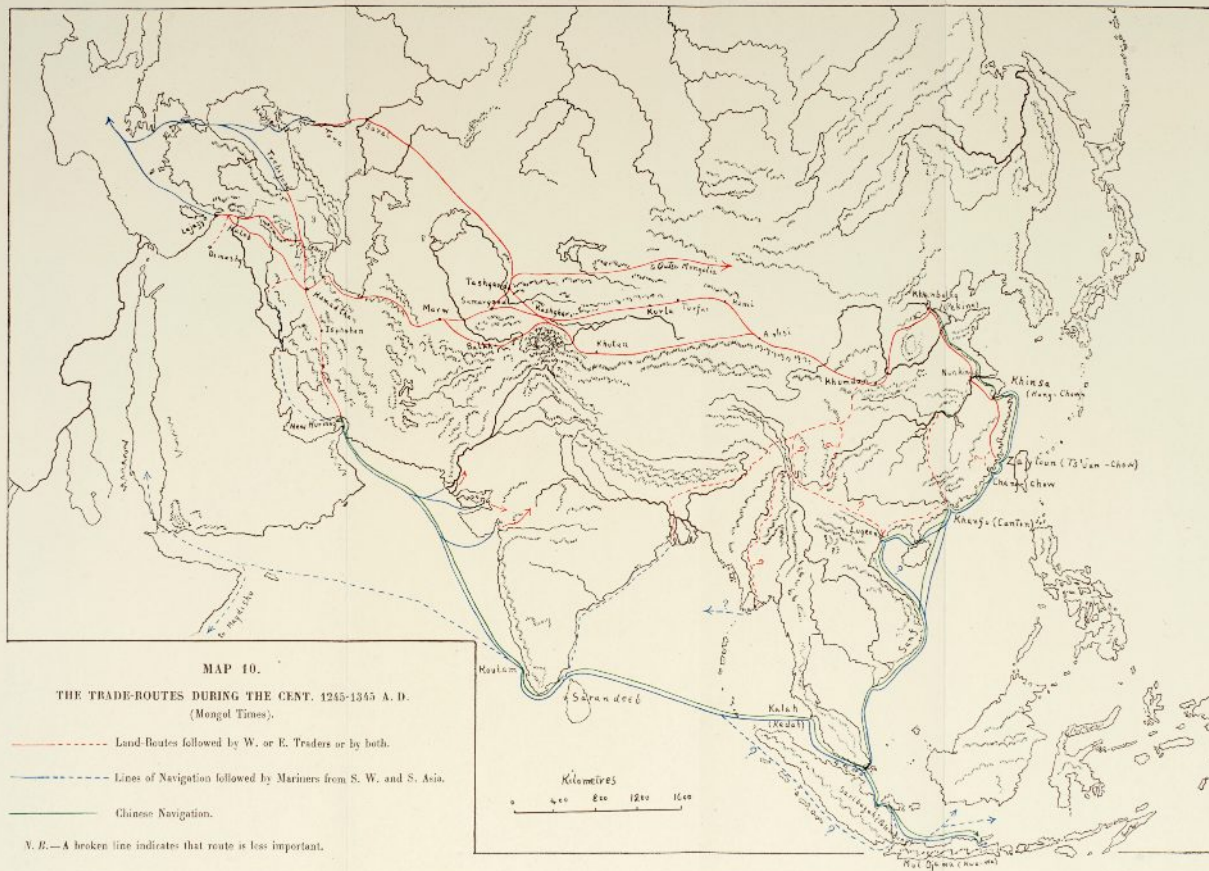
1942, Cairo, Societe Royale de Geographie d'Egypte. First edition. Small 4to (27 x 18 cm), pp.xxix, [1, blank], 317, 12 folding maps, coloured in outline. A fine copy bound in modern buckram, with original printed wrappers bound in. Bookplate of Robert Michael Burrell. [69452]

SOLD

A sweepingly ambitious history of international trade from the time of Alexander's conquests to the Ottoman invasion of Egypt in 1517 and the crippling of traditional overland routes to Asia by the successful passage of European adventurers into the Indian Ocean via the Cape of Good Hope. Huzayyin focuses on the role of the Islamic world as the fulcrum of global commerce from its roots in pre-Islamic antiquity to the Middle Ages.

Huzayyin was a prominent Egyptian geographer with an abiding interest in the political and cultural consequences of geography; he musters an impressive array of sources to illustrate his account of the evolution of trade between the Islamic world of the Middle East and China. His description of the rise and circulation of the great religions of the east is of particular interest, as is his attempt to arrive at a sensible survey of the goods traded in Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages.

S. A. HUZAYYIN, *Arabia and the Far East.*





26 “the pencil is proved to be treacherous and deceptive”
 Isaacs, A.A. [Albert Augustus]. **Four views of the mosques and other objects of interest occupying the site of the Temple at Jerusalem.** Drawn and lithographed from photographs taken by The Rev. A.A. Isaacs, M.A. of Corpus Christi, Cambridge. By special permission of the Pasha of Jerusalem... No views of these structures have ever been obtained or published before. **1 December, 1857, London, printed and published by Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen.**
 Four tinted lithographs, each image 22 x 30 cm, on sheets measuring 34 x 50 cm. Loose as issued in original printed wrappers. Wrappers chipped and soiled, spine partially split. Marginal fraying, some spotting, and a few light stains to plates, but images largely unaffected. [34694]

SOLD

Fine views of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock (here described as the Great Mosque of Sakara), drawn and lithographed after photographs taken by the amateur photographer Reverend Albert Augustus Isaacs (1826-1903) during his tour of the Holy Land in 1856-7, which he described in his *The Dead Sea, or, Notes and observations made during a journey to Palestine in 1856-7, on M. de Saulcy's supposed discovery of the cities of the plain* (London, 1857). He undertook the trip to refute the archaeological discoveries claimed by Louis de Saulcy in his 1853 *Voyage autour de la Mer Morte*, and explicitly cites the evidentiary value of photography in the preface to *The Dead Sea*, “We well know how often the pencil is proved to be treacherous and deceptive; while on the other hand the facsimile of the scene must be given by the aid of the photograph.”

Albert Isaacs was one of a small number of amateur photographers active in the Middle East prior to 1860. He worked largely with waxed-paper negatives: his original photographs are very rare; we have been unable to trace the photographs from which these lithographs were produced. Isaacs was not the first to photograph these two mosques contrary to the claims in the portfolio's title. Joseph-Philibert Girault de Prangey (1804-1892) travelled widely in the Middle East in the early 1840s, and produced a number of daguerreotypes of Jerusalem. Isaac's lithographs remain important depictions of two of Jerusalem's principal sites and evidence of an early amateur photographer's work in the city.

[We locate two copies only, at Glasgow and the Victoria & Albert Museum.]



From a Photograph by The Rev. A. A. Lewis, K.A.

Day Room, looking towards the Qibla.

THE MARBLE PULPIT AND COLONNADES ON THE PLATFORM
OF THE GREAT MOSQUE, JERUSALEM.



27 Handsome Qur'an from a Hausa scholar's library

[Islam]. Qur'an. [Circa 1875], [Sub-Saharan Africa].

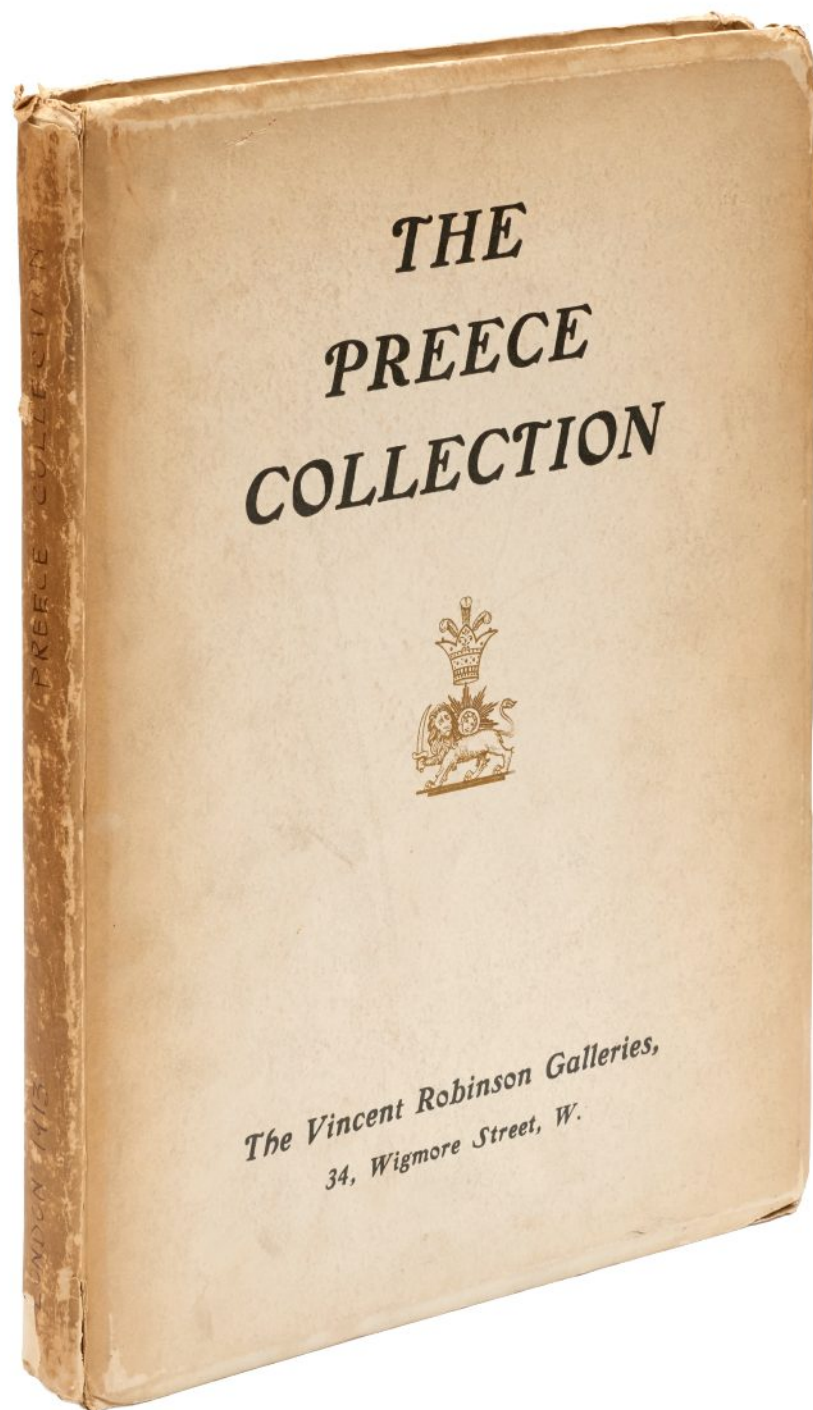
Arabic manuscript on European laid paper, large 8vo (23 x 16.5 cm), ff.[306], [12, duplicate passages], 15 lines of thick black *Ifriqi* script per page, *sura* headings and diacritics in red, verses marked with lobes in red and yellow, text divisions marked with marginal roundels in red and black, as well as red and yellow penwork. Paper with *tre lune* watermark and countermark, in cursive, "Andrea Galvani Pordonone". Text block unbound, held between two panels of limp goatskin, with its contemporary case of reversed goatskin over card, panel of decoratively incised leather stitched to top, remnants of original ties at sides. Case worn, with several splits to sides. Text untrimmed, and generally in excellent condition, bar a few points of adhesion between the yellow pigment used in illumination, and a handful of light spots. With disbound half-title of *Aljaman Yara*, a Church Missionary Society work published at Lagos in the 1920s and 1930s, inserted, with pencil ownership inscription of G.P. Bargery. [206479]

SOLD

An attractive manuscript Qur'an, most likely copied in Kano in the late 19th century. Such manuscripts, often unsigned and undated are associated with Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly Sudan, and our manuscript displays the characteristic features of this type, from the use of *Ifriqi* script to the simple but comprehensive style of illumination, with its distinctive palette of red, yellow, and black.

Our manuscript is copied on uniform laid paper, all European, with the *tre lune* watermark associated with Italian and French papers produced for export to the Ottoman Empire, particularly Egypt. The countermark identifies the manufacturer as Andrea Galvani (1797-1855), member of a prominent family of Venetian papermakers. These marks were in use from 1836 until at least 1855, and perhaps somewhat later. Such manuscripts are often copied on mixed groups of paper, the result of the pattern of paper's export from Italy to Egypt, and the gradual dispersal, from Egyptian paper markets, south into Sudan and Nigeria. That our copy is copied on a large quantity of paper from a single manufacturer suggests that the copyist acquired his paperstock en bloc and used it within a relatively short space of time.

George Percy Bargery OBE (1876-1966), missionary and Hausa scholar, served with the Colonial Education Service in Nigeria and published an English-Hausa dictionary (1934) which remains in use today.



28 Telegraph engineer and collector of Islamic art [Islamic art]. **Exhibition of Persian art & curios.** The collection formed by J.R. Preece, Esq., C.M.G., Late H.B.M.'s Consul General at Ispahan, Persia. At the Vincent Robinson Galleries, 34, Wigmore Street, London, W. May, 1913.

1913, London, *Vincent Robinson Galleries*.

4to (33 x 26 cm), ff.[55, single-sided], 16 photographic plates, 3 coloured, 1 folding. Bound in original printed boards, gilt device to upper board, manuscript title to spine. Spine worn and chipped, but sound. All edges untrimmed. Plates and text clean and fresh. Duplicate stamps of the Library of Congress to front free endpaper. [70635]

£1,850

The sale catalogue for an important collection of Iranian art, particularly rich in medieval Iranian ceramics, including very fine examples of Kashan calligraphic tiles.

This collection was formed over forty years by a British telegraph official stationed in Iran, and sold by Vincent Robinson, the dealer at the heart of British interest in the Islamic art of Iran, who handled the two great Ardabil carpets now at the Getty and Victoria & Albert Museum..

John Richard Preece (1843-1917) went out to Iran in 1868 to work for the Indo-European Telegraph Department. He spent most of his working life there. After retirement from the Telegraph Department in 1891, he was appointed British consul at Isfahan and served in this capacity until 1907 when he returned home.

Preece was part of a circle of telegraph officials in Iran who acted as agents for the foremost European collectors and curators during the latter half of the 19th century. His interest in Persian culture was deep and abiding; he accompanied Cecil Harcourt Smith, one of the British Museum's curators, on his expedition to Persepolis in 1887.

29

Sixteen years in Morocco

Jackson, James Grey. **An Account of the Empire of Morocco, and the districts of Suse and Tafelet**; compiled from miscellaneous observations made during a long residence in, and various journies through, these countries. To which is added an account of Shipwrecks on the Western Coast of Africa, and an interesting Account of Timbuctoo, the great emporium of Central Africa. **1811**, London, printed for the author by W. Bulmer & Co.

Second edition, corrected and considerably enlarged. 4to (27.5 x 22 cm), pp.[iv], xvi, 328, frontispiece portrait, 12 plates, 6 folding, 3 coloured, 2 coloured folding maps. Two sheets of reprinted reviews tipped in. A very good copy bound in modern half morocco over cloth. Some spotting to plates. Presentation letter from the author to John Silvester, dated 2 July 1813, bound in with original wrapper. [120363]

£1,250

James Grey Jackson spent sixteen years in Morocco as British Consul at Mogador and traded throughout the region. In 1806 he was the first to report that Mungo Park had reached Timbuktu, and first published this account, based on his Moroccan experiences, in 1809.

Jackson describes the culture, geography, flora, and fauna of the Barbary coast and its interior in great depth. His observations on the nature of the bubonic plague are incisive; his descriptions of the other ailments common in the region and the local *materia medica* employed are unusually open to the efficacy of non-European practices. Jackson's account of Arabic and the Berber languages spoken in Morocco is informative, and particularly strong in the distinction it draws between the scholarly knowledge of a European professor with no knowledge of spoken Arabic, and that of a linguist taught by ear.

The illustrations and maps in this second edition were prepared to correct the defects of the first edition, and the maps in particular are rich in printed annotation. His presentation letter in our copy describes "the first edition being imperfect or not sufficiently accurate to be referred to on matters of importance". Sir John Silvester was Recorder of London from 1803 to 1822.



AN
English - Arabic
Vocabulary
WITH
Grammar & Phrases

REPRESENTING THE LANGUAGE AS
SPOKEN BY THE UGANDA SUDANESE
IN THE UGANDA AND BRITISH
EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATES.

BY
MAJOR E.V. JENKINS
IV Bat. The King's African Rifles.

30 East African English-Arabic vocabulary

Jenkins, Edward Vaughan, *Major*. **An English-Arabic vocabulary with grammar & phrases.** Representing the language as spoken by the Uganda Sudanese in the Uganda and British East Africa Protectorates. By Major E.V. Jenkins, IV Bat. The King's African Rifles.

[1908], Kampala, printed by the Uganda Company, Limited.

First edition. 12mo (16.5 x 10.5 cm), pp.[iv], 104. With romanised Arabic text. A very good copy in contemporary red cloth. Paper toned, preliminary leaves with splits at gutter. With the stamp of the Foreign & Commonwealth Office Library to front free endpaper, stamped duplicate and withdrawn. Their ink shelfmark to upper board. [206713]

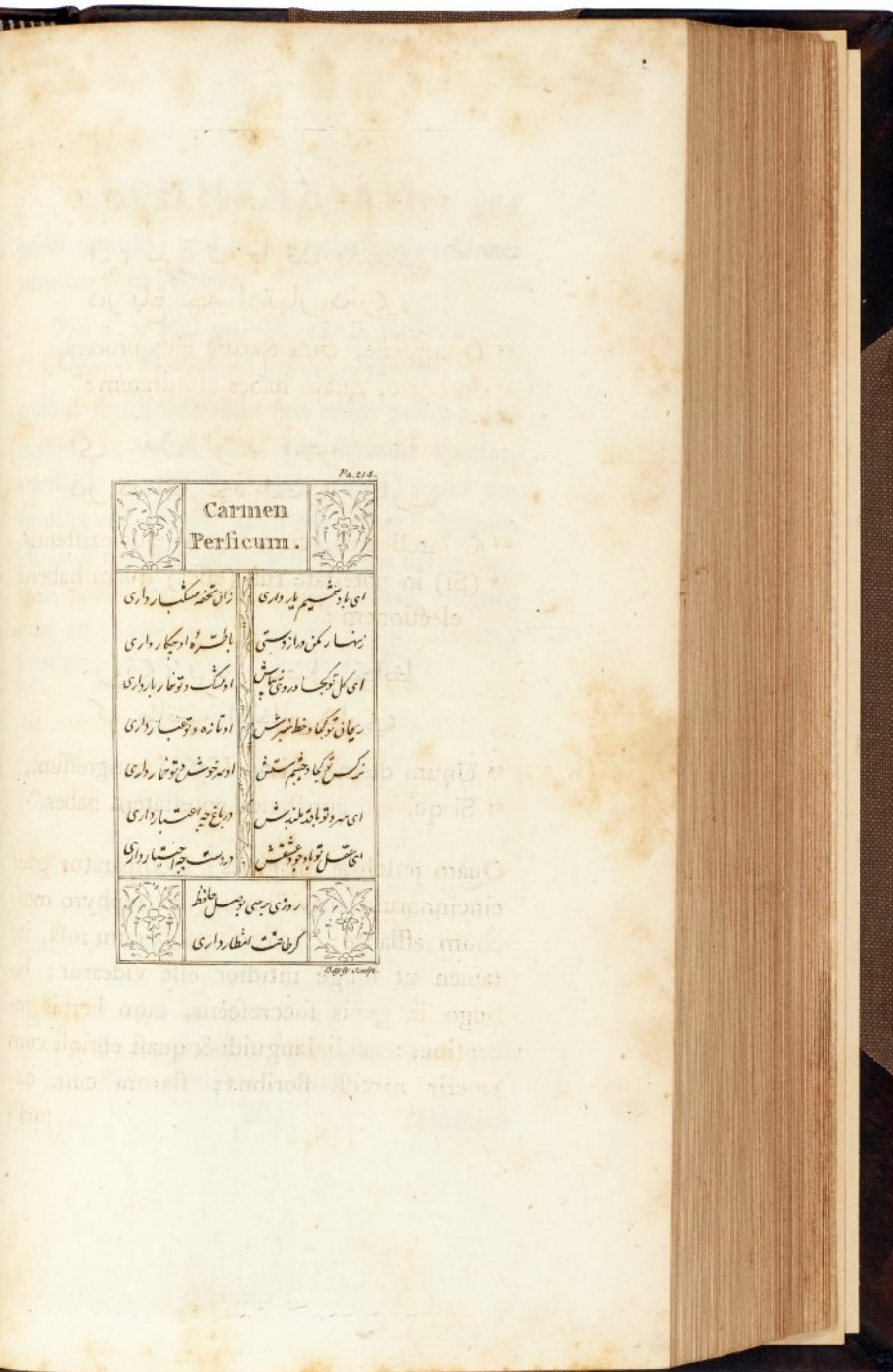
SOLD

An unusual English-Arabic vocabulary compiled by an officer of the King's African Rifles, for use by British officers commanding Ugandan Sudanese, as those used to speaking other dialects of Arabic found great difficulty making themselves understood in sub-Saharan Africa.

Under E, the inquisitive British officer would have found the equivalents to "empire", "elephant grass", "elephantiasis", "engine (steam)", "enlist", and "eunuch"; and under R, "radish", "rainbow", "rape", and "rosewater".

Edward Vaughan Jenkins DSO first served with the West Riding Regiment during the Boer War, and then with the King's African Rifles from 1902 to 1912. He was stationed at Nandi from 1905 to 1906, and lead an East African expedition in 1908. As he notes in his preface, this work is the fruit of six years' experience of the Arabic spoken by his troops, but is not meant to be comprehensive.

[We locate a single copy at the Lilly Library.]



31

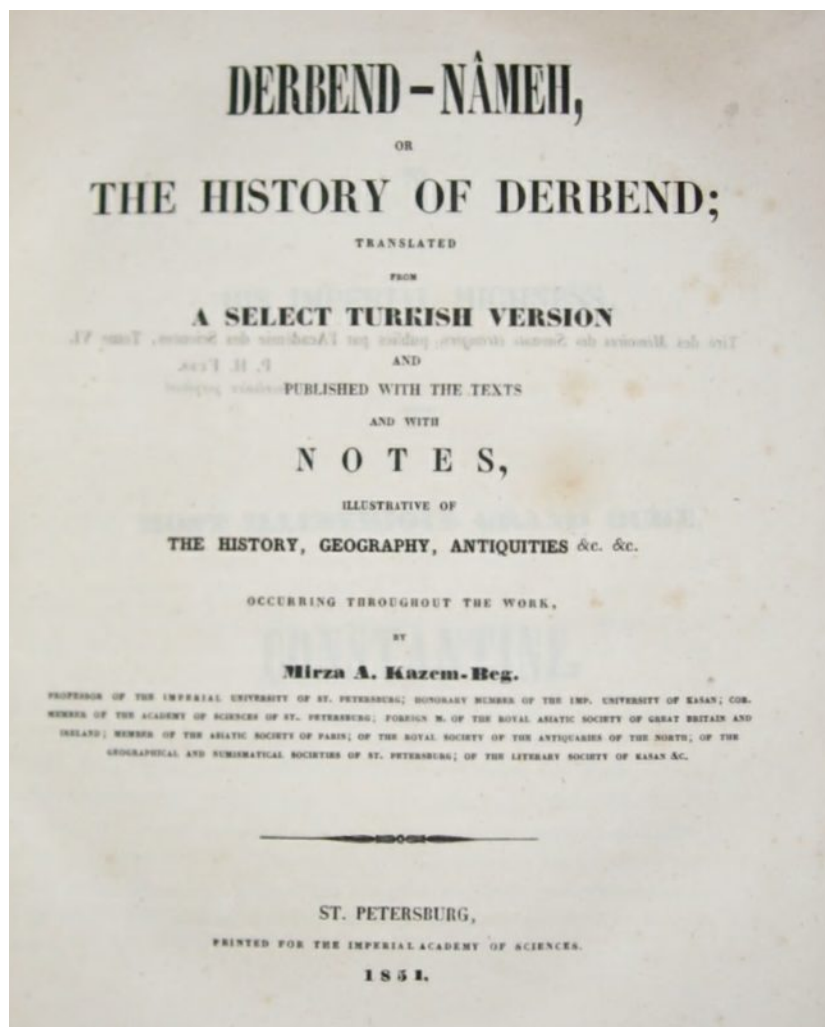
From Abu Nuwas to Hafiz

Jones, William. **Poeseos Asiaticae commentariorum libri sex**, cum appendice; subjicitur Limon seu miscellaneorum liber. **1774**, London, T. Cadell.

First edition. 8vo (23 x 14.5 cm), pp.[iv], xxxi, [1, blank], 542, [1, errata; 1, blank], 3 engraved plates of Chinese, Arabic, and Persian scripts. With printed Arabic, Greek, Hebrew, and Persian text. A very good copy bound in 20th-century half calf over cloth. Some spotting. [202068]

£500

An important critical work on Arabic and Persian poetry, providing sample texts from pre-Islamic poetry to Ferdowsi and Abu Nuwas. This was the first serious application of Robert Lowth's methodology in the study of Hebrew poetry to Arabic and Persian poetry. William Jones (1746-1794) was the foremost British orientalist of the 18th century, whose numerous works laid the ground for the next generation of British scholars in the field. Though he had already published several essays on the subject of "oriental" poetry by 1774, this was his first systematic treatment of the subject. Of particular interest is his use of comparison to set classical Islamic poetry on an equal footing with that of Graeco-Roman antiquity, with Homer matched to Ferdowsi and Catullus linked to the vituperative poems of the pre-Islamic Arabia.



32

History of a Caucasian Khanate

Kazem-Beg, Mirza A. [Muhammad Ali Kazim Bey]. **Derbend-Nameh, or a history of Derbend;** translated from a select Turkish version and published with the texts and with notes, illustrative of the history, geography, antiquities &c &c. **1851**, *St Petersburg, Imperial Academy of Sciences*.

First edition. 4to (32 x 23.5 cm), pp.[ii], [xvi], (iii)-xxiii, [1, blank], (3)-245, [1, blank], printed Turkish text in *naskh*. with English translation and notes. A very good copy bound in modern blue half morocco over cloth. Original printed wrappers bound in at rear; upper wrapper's top corner torn away. A few faint spots to title, otherwise clean. [78630]

SOLD

An Azeri Turkish text with English translation and extensive critical notes of the *Derbend-nameh*, a history of Derbend (the modern city of Derbent) in Dagestan, now one of the Russian republics in the Caucasus, and the historical capital of the Derbent Khanate. With its location on the Caspian Sea, proximity to Persia and Ottoman Turkey, and strategic significance, Derbent was a frontier city whose allegiance swung from one neighbouring imperial power to another, Russian, Ottoman, and Persian alike.

Kazim Bey recounts the anecdotal existence of three manuscripts of the Azeri Turkish text held by three merchants of Derbent, and laments that he did not buy one of these when resident in the city. Instead, his text derives from a manuscript copy of one of these three mysterious Derbent manuscripts, collated against Persian translations held in the Russian state collections.

Muhammad Ali Kazim Bey, the editor and translator of this text, was raised in Derbent, where his father served as *qadi* until his conviction for spying on behalf of Persia, and subsequent exile. Kazim Bey was given a traditional, scholastic Islamic education, and was multilingual from an early age; he converted to Christianity in the early 1820s, and pursued his academic studies across Russia, settling at the Imperial University of St Petersburg, where he went on to found the Department of Oriental History in 1863.

33 Jesuit eyewitness to Afghan invasion of Iran

Krusinski, Tadeusz Jan; Ibrahim Muteferrika, *translator*. **Tarih-i Afgan.**

[Hoc est Chronicon peregrinantis, seu, historia ultimi belli Persarum cum Aghwanis gesti : a tempore primæ eorum in regnum Persicum irruptionis ejusque occupationis, usque ad Eschrefum Aghwanum, Persiæ regem continuata.]

1277 AH (1860/1 CE), Dersaadet [Istanbul], Ceridehane Matbaasi.

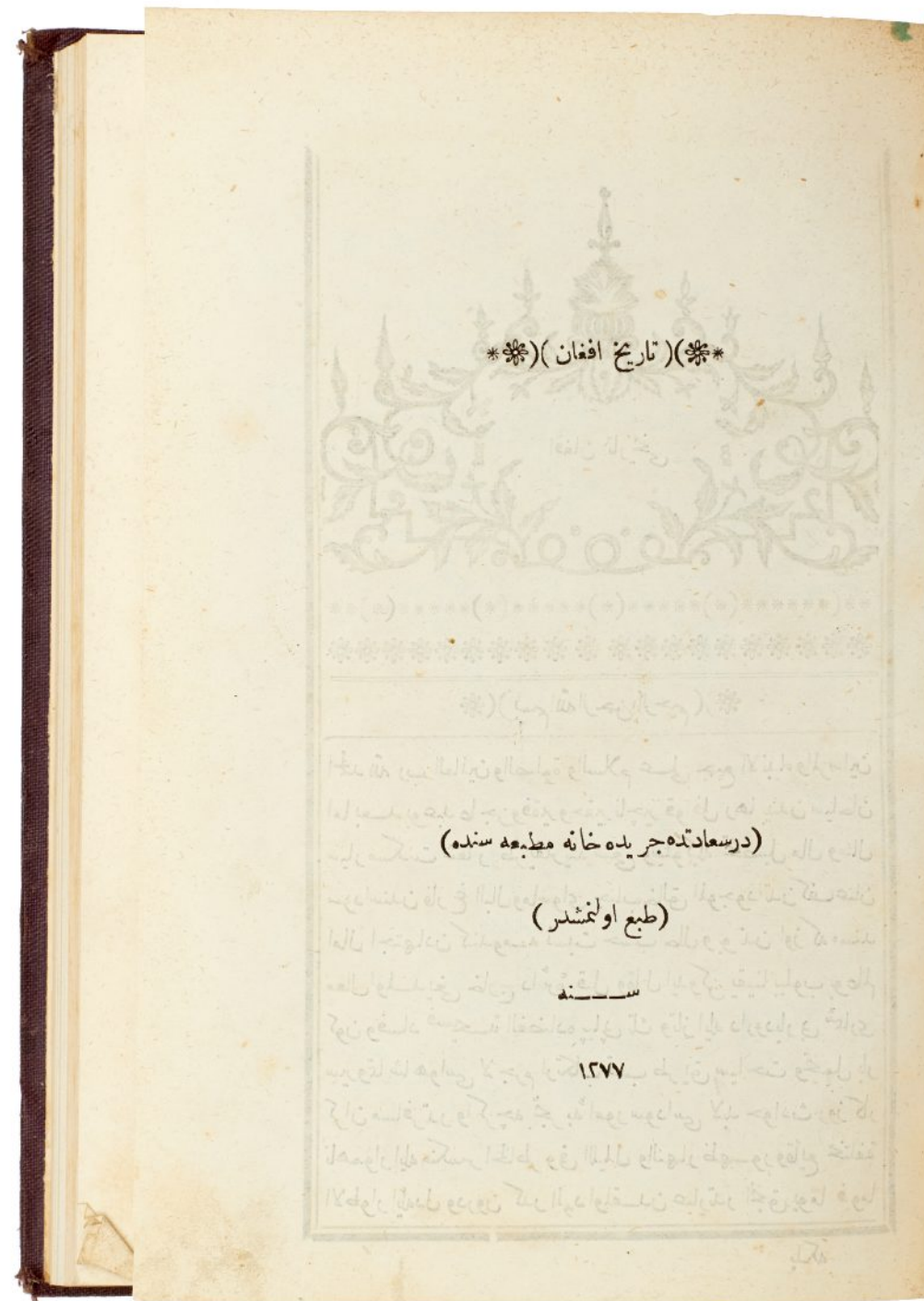
Second edition. 8vo (21 x 14.5 cm), pp.(1)-184. Printed Ottoman Turkish text in double-ruled frames, with catchwords and typographic headpiece. Printed on wove paper. A very good copy bound in contemporary Turkish buckram, stamped in gilt and blind. Spine sunned, endpapers sympathetically renewed. Some light toning and occasional spotting, lower corner of final few pages slightly frayed, with a small worm track, text unaffected. [206830]

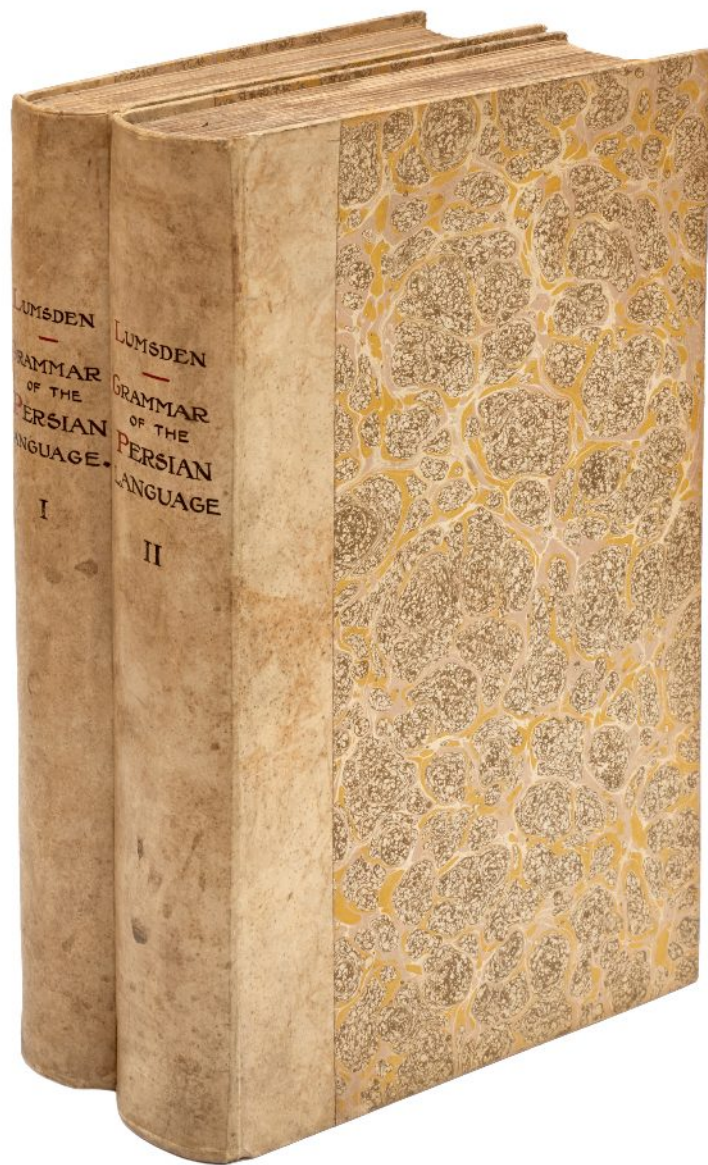
SOLD

An unusual Jesuit text, translated into Turkish from Krusinski's Latin original by Ibrahim Muteferrika, and published at his eponymous Istanbul press in 1729 as *Tarih-i seyyah der beyan-i zühur-i Afganiyan ve sebeb-i inhidam-i bina-i devlet-i Şahan-i Safeviyan*.

Jan Tadeusz Krusinski (1675-1756) was a Polish Jesuit who served in Persia from 1707 to 1728, principally at Isfahan. He acted as an interpreter to the Persian crown, and as a conduit between Pope and Shah. Krusinski's time in Persia saw the capture of Isfahan by Afghan forces in 1722, and the deposition of the Safavid Shah Sultan Hussein in 1726, as well as the incursions by Russian and Ottoman forces, a period of war and instability which marked the effective collapse of the Safavid dynasty's power.

French and English accounts of Persia based on Krusinski's work were published in 1727 and 1728, but Muteferrika's 1729 Turkish edition was the first appearance of Krusinski's text in print. A Latin edition, back-translated from Muteferrika's Turkish edition, was published as *Chronicon peregrinantis* at Leipzig in 1731.





34 Lumsden's monumental Persian grammar

Lumsden, Matthew. **A Grammar of the Persian Language:**

comprising a portion of the elements of Arabic inflexion; together with some observations on the structure of either language.

1810, Calcutta, printed by T. Watley at the Honorable Company's Press.

First edition. Two volumes, folio (31.5 x 20 cm), pp.xxxiii, [1, blank], [2, contents], 458; [iv], 582, [1], [1, blank]; with Arabic and Persian text printed in *naskh* and *nasta'liq*. A very good set bound in late 19th-century quarter vellum over marbled boards, manuscript titles to spines. Initial and final leaves browned in each volume, and one damp stain to gutter and upper margin of second volume, otherwise clean and crisp. Pencil ownership inscription of John T. Platts (1830-1904) to title of first volume, with his extensive critical annotations in pencil and crayon to both volumes. [79610]

SOLD

Lumsden's monumental Persian grammar, the largest English grammar of Persian published, never reprinted, provides a comprehensive description of Persian, and delineates the close relationship between Arabic and Persian in a cultured, literate Islamic milieu, and the fluid, fluent use to which both languages were put. The author sought to describe Persian as actually written and spoken and makes his case for the necessity of studying Persian and Arabic in tandem with abundant references to classical Persian authors, such as Hafiz, Nizami, and Jami, even providing an example of Jami's prose, with Arabic sections printed in *naskh* and Persian in *nasta'liq*. He worked closely with the Indian faculty of the College of Fort William in the compilation of his grammar, particularly the principal Arabic teacher, a former student of the renowned Tufazzal Hussain Khan, who is repeatedly acknowledged in the text.

This grammar was intended as an improvement on the earlier work of William Jones, whom Lumsden acknowledged as a pioneer, albeit one whose work suffered from a number of defects. Lumsden recognised the accomplishments of his contemporary Francis Gladwin's Persian grammars, particularly in their inclusion of Arabic material, but his own ambitious work was intended for the advanced student.

Matthew Lumsden (1777-1835), went to India at seventeen in the East India Company's service. He studied Persian and Arabic, and in 1803 was appointed Professor of Persian and Arabic at the College of Fort William. In the same year, he requested permission to work on a Persian grammar. He became full professor in 1805 and published a forty-eight page

THE PERSIAN ALPHABET.

EXAMPLES.

	Names of the Letters.	FINALS.	MEDIALS.	INITIALS.	Forms of the Letters.	
Alif	الف	دَا دَا	بَدَا دَا	اَب اَب	اَب اَب	A, Guttural.
Ba or Be	با	بَا بَا	بَبَا بَبَا	بَبَا بَبَا	بَبَا بَبَا	B.
Pe	پا	پَا پَا	پَبَا پَبَا	پَبَا پَبَا	پَبَا پَبَا	P.
Ta or Te	تا	تَا تَا	تَبَا تَبَا	تَبَا تَبَا	تَبَا تَبَا	T.
Sa or Se	سا	سَا سَا	سَبَا سَبَا	سَبَا سَبَا	سَبَا سَبَا	S, or Th.
Jeem	جم	جَا جَا	جَبَا جَبَا	جَبَا جَبَا	جَبَا جَبَا	J.
Che	چی	چَا چَا	چَبَا چَبَا	چَبَا چَبَا	چَبَا چَبَا	Ch.
Ha or He	حا	حَا حَا	حَبَا حَبَا	حَبَا حَبَا	حَبَا حَبَا	H, Guttural.
Kha or Khe	خا	خَا خَا	خَبَا خَبَا	خَبَا خَبَا	خَبَا خَبَا	Kh, Guttural.
Daul	دال	دَا دَا	دَبَا دَبَا	دَبَا دَبَا	دَبَا دَبَا	D.
Zaul	ذال	ذَا ذَا	ذَبَا ذَبَا	ذَبَا ذَبَا	ذَبَا ذَبَا	Z.
Ra or Re	را	رَا رَا	رَبَا رَبَا	رَبَا رَبَا	رَبَا رَبَا	R.
Za or Ze	زا	زَا زَا	زَبَا زَبَا	زَبَا زَبَا	زَبَا زَبَا	Z.
Zja or Zje	ژا	ژَا ژَا	ژَبَا ژَبَا	ژَبَا ژَبَا	ژَبَا ژَبَا	Zj, or S, in the word pleasure.
Seen	سین	سَا سَا	سَبَا سَبَا	سَبَا سَبَا	سَبَا سَبَا	S.
Sheen	شین	شَا شَا	شَبَا شَبَا	شَبَا شَبَا	شَبَا شَبَا	Sh.

Swaud

prospectus, entitled *A grammar of the Persian language*. The text is a small portion from an early draft of this grammar. In 1808 Lumsden was placed in charge of the Company's Press, which afforded him the opportunity to supervise the printing of his *magnum opus*.

John Platts, who used and annotated this copy, was a prominent 19th-century scholar of Persian and Hindi who taught Persian at Oxford and published an excellent Persian grammar, which remained in use for decades after his death.

	Names of the Letters.	FINALS.	MEDIALS.	INITIALS.	Forms of the Letters.	
Swaud	صَاد	صَاد صَاد	صَبَاد صَبَاد	صَبَاد صَبَاد	صَبَاد صَبَاد	S.
Zwaud	ضَاد	ضَاد ضَاد	ضَبَاد ضَبَاد	ضَبَاد ضَبَاد	ضَبَاد ضَبَاد	Z.
Ta	طَا	طَا طَا	طَبَا طَبَا	طَبَا طَبَا	طَبَا طَبَا	T.
Za	ظَا	ظَا ظَا	ظَبَا ظَبَا	ظَبَا ظَبَا	ظَبَا ظَبَا	Z.
Ain	عَيْن	عَا عَا	عَبَا عَبَا	عَبَا عَبَا	عَبَا عَبَا	Ä, I, Oo Guttural.
Ghaïn	غَيْن	غَا غَا	غَبَا غَبَا	غَبَا غَبَا	غَبَا غَبَا	Gh, Guttural.
Fa or Fe	فَا	فَا فَا	فَبَا فَبَا	فَبَا فَبَا	فَبَا فَبَا	F.
Kauf	كَاف	كَاف كَاف	كَبَا كَبَا	كَبَا كَبَا	كَبَا كَبَا	K, formed at the root of tongue.
Kauf	کَاف	کَاف کَاف	کَبَا کَبَا	کَبَا کَبَا	کَبَا کَبَا	K.
Gauf	گَاف	گَاف گَاف	گَبَا گَبَا	گَبَا گَبَا	گَبَا گَبَا	G.
Laum	لَا	لَا لَا	لَبَا لَبَا	لَبَا لَبَا	لَبَا لَبَا	L.
Meem	مِمْ	مِمْ مِمْ	مَبَا مَبَا	مَبَا مَبَا	مَبَا مَبَا	M.
Noon	نُون	نُون نُون	نَبَا نَبَا	نَبَا نَبَا	نَبَا نَبَا	N.
Wao	وَ	وَ وَ	وَبَا وَبَا	وَبَا وَبَا	وَبَا وَبَا	W, V, Oo, Oo.

Mirza Itesa Modeen [Itisam al-Din]; James Edward Alexander, *translator*. **Shigurf Namah i Velaet, or excellent intelligence concerning Europe**; Being the travels of Mirza Itesa Modeen, in Great Britain and France. Translated from the original Persian manuscript into Hindoostanee, with an English version and notes, by James Edward Alexander. **1827**, London, printed for Parbury, Allen, and Co.

8vo (23 x 14.5 cm), pp.xv, [1, blank], 221, [1, blank], [1, Urdu errata], 198, vi, [1, advertisements], [1, blank], coloured portrait frontispiece. Printed English and Urdu text Original boards, somewhat worn, rebaked in cloth, original paper label retained. Untrimmed. Internally, a clean, excellent copy. Discreet ownership and withdrawal stamps of Sion College. [72030]

£650

Mirza Itisam al-Din, a Bengali *munshi* and agent of the Mughal emperor Shah Alam II travelled to Britain in 1766 with Captain Archibald Swinton (1731-1804), an Edinburgh-trained surgeon who had reached India in 1752 and served under Robert Clive in the Carnatic. Clive and the emperor each sought the support of King George III after the East India Company's forces crushed the Mughal army at Buxar in 1764. The linguistically-talented Captain Swinton negotiated the emperor's surrender and the Treaty of Allahabad's humiliating terms, which granted the collection of Bengal's entire revenue to the Company in 1765.

Itisam al-Din's mission was to persuade the British Crown to restore Shah Alam to his throne at Delhi, but Clive prevented the emperor's gifts and letters from sailing with Itisam al-Din in 1766 and Swinton ensured that the *munshi* was never presented at court. Despite this bitter failure, and his scathing descriptions of the duplicitous Clive, Itisam al-Din remained in Britain until 1769. Swinton was an educated man, who collected Persian manuscripts and Indian miniatures, and he introduced the *munshi* to a young William Jones at Oxford, where they consulted on some Persian translations; later they travelled to Glasgow and translated several Persian manuscripts in the University Library.

Itisam al-Din composed this Persian travelogue in 1784, more than a decade after the events described. It circulated in manuscript and plainly drew the attention of British orientalists. James Alexander's Urdu and



MIRZA ITESA MODEEN.

J. E. Alexander del.

J. E. Alexander sculp.

English translations are loose, and to some extent abridge the Persian original, but leave much critical material for the reader to enjoy. Itisam al-Din's attempts to maintain the life of a good Muslim while travelling in Britain are particularly interesting; the ubiquitous pork and alcohol were a notable challenge. For all this, he found much to admire, from the splendour of St. Paul's Cathedral, to the collections of the British Museum, and recorded, with amusement, the amazement which his own dress provoked among those he encountered. His account is an invaluable example of an educated Indian's experiences and observations in Georgian England, and is the earliest of such accounts known.

Two editions were published in 1827; it is unclear which has precedence.

36

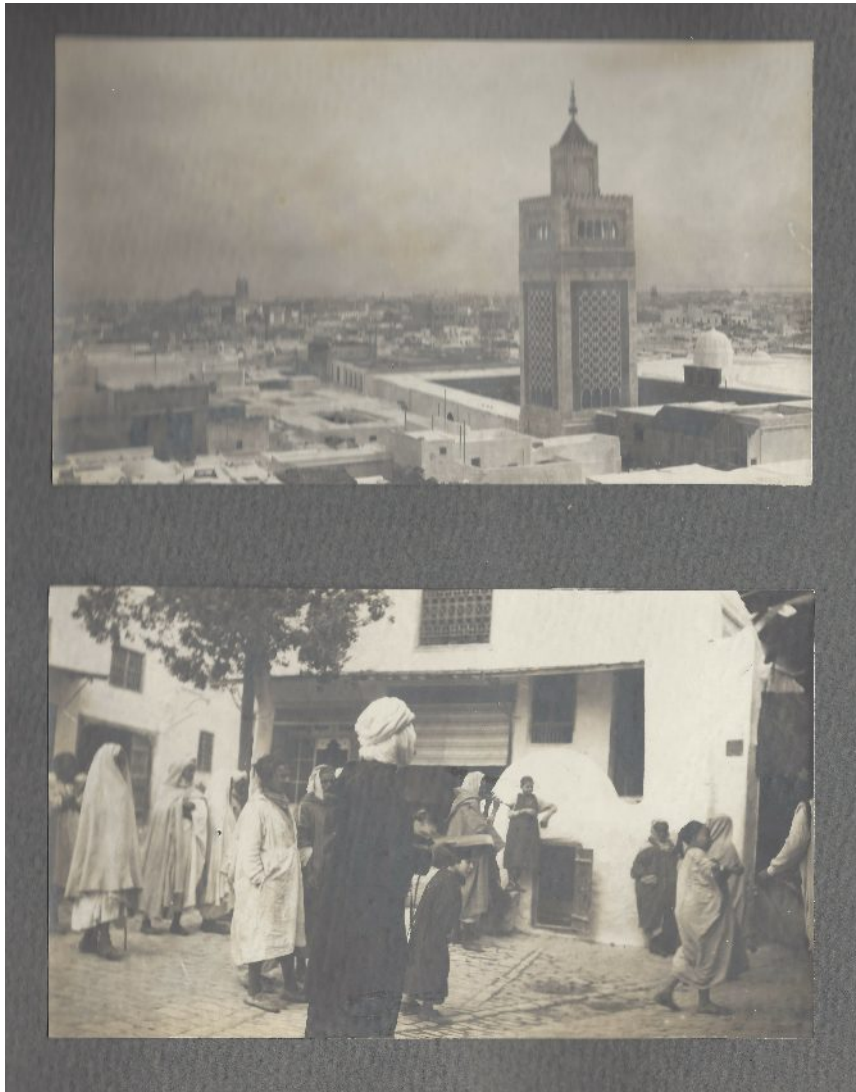
A Victorian holiday in Morocco

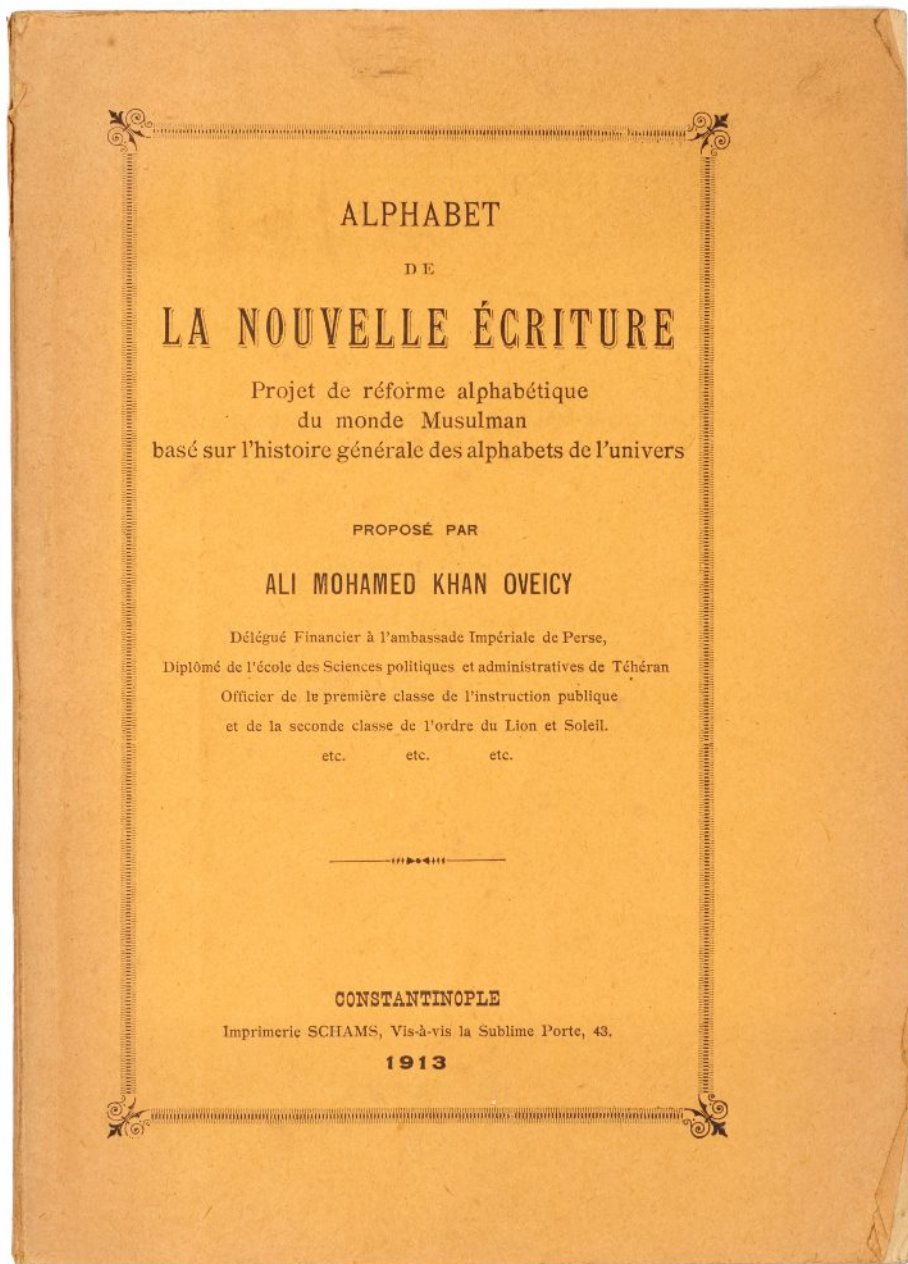
[North Africa]. [Photograph album of a tour through North Africa.] *[Circa 1900].*

Oblong 4to (23 x 32.5 cm), twelve leaves of textured grey card with 59 mounted photographs (majority 11 x 8 cm), one large photograph (20.5 x 26 cm) of the touring party loose at rear. Bound in silk-tied card wrappers. Edges a bit worn, some wear to spine. Some of the photographs towards the rear faded, but the majority in excellent condition. [206666]

SOLD

One family's Victorian holiday touring North Africa, largely in Morocco, photographically documented in detail in a single album. From skyline views of attractive minarets, to antique ruins, this album is clearly the work of a single group of travellers, presumably the multigenerational group of grandparents, parents, and two daughters, together with their local guides, depicted in the loose photograph inserted at the rear. Scenes range from crowded city streets to a mountain palace in the Atlas, and from desert scenes with tribesmen and camels to village children.





37

Reform the Persian alphabet!

Oveicy, Ali Mohamded Khan [Ali Muhammad Khan Uvaysi].

Alphabet de la nouvelle écriture. Projet de réforme alphabétique due monde Musulman basé sur l'histoire générale des alphabets de l'univers. **1913**, Constantinople, *Imprimerie Schams*.

First edition. Small 8vo (19.5 x 13.5 cm), pp.12, 52. Printed Persian and abridged French text, with numerous examples from other alphabets. A very good copy in the original printed orange wrappers. Title printed in Persian and French to upper and lower wrappers. [206797]

SOLD

A novel proposal for a reformed Perso-Arabic alphabet (Islamic, in the author's wording), which eliminates the traditional systems of ligatures and diacritics and combines those consonants which mark similar sounds to reduce the size of the alphabet. Several possible replacements are described and illustrated, all with unconnected letter forms. The results are visually novel but no less complicated than the alphabets they are intended to replace.

The abridged French text glosses the more elaborate argument of the longer Persian text, omitting the outlines of historical alphabets and the evolution of the modern Perso-Arabic alphabet.

Ali Muhammad Khan Uvaysi was an official of the Persian embassy to the Ottoman Empire, and dedicates this curious work to his superior, Mirza Mahmoud Khan, Persian Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte.

[We locate four copies only, at Columbia, Orient-Institut Istanbul, Princeton, and SOAS. Leiden hold a copy of the French text only.]

Perry, Charles. **A view of the Levant:** particularly of Constantinople, Syria, Egypt, and Greece. In which their antiquities, government, politics, maxims, manners, and customs, (with many other circumstances and contingencies) are attempted to be described and treated on.

1743, London, T. Woodward, C. Davis, and J. Shuckburgh.

First edition. Folio, pp. xviii, [viii, subscribers], 440, 449-524 [mispaginated but complete], [4, index]; 33 engraved plates on 20 sheets, 7 folding. A very good copy bound in contemporary calf. Spine a modern reback. A little light spotting; plates in excellent condition. With ex libris of E.M. Cox and an earlier armorial bookplate, with the motto "Pro patria". Pencil ownership inscription of Wilfrid [Jasper Walter] Blunt, dated 1946. [79793]

SOLD

Charles Perry (d.1780), physician, travelled in Egypt, Greece, Syria and Turkey from 1739 to 1742. He dedicated this work to John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich, a founding member of the Divan Club and Society of Dilettanti, whose support and patronage is evident in the names of subscribers found here, including Hans Slo[a]ne, Richard Pococke, and Horace Walpole.

This work is particularly strong in its account of Egypt, and the finely executed plates depict a number of important sites. The author visited Constantinople, and his text includes a sketch history of the Ottoman Empire and a detailed account of the officers and officials of the Ottoman court. Perry includes a detailed account of the 1730 revolt in Constantinople, which saw a mob led by the Albanian Patrona Halil force the abdication of Sultan Ahmed III in favour of his nephew, who became Sultan Mahmud I. Perry likely relied on information supplied by the Earl of Sandwich, who had travelled to Constantinople shortly after the revolt, and had the opportunity to collect eyewitness accounts.

[Atabey 940; Blackmer 1291; Hilmy II, p.108; Koç 121]



39 1356 unrecorded botanical specimens

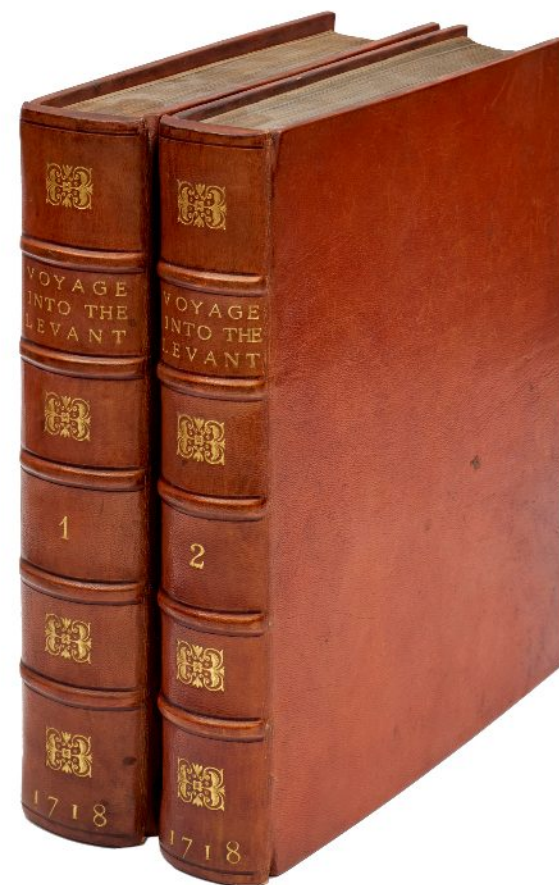
Pitton de Tournefort, Joseph. **A voyage into the Levant:** perform'd by command of the late French King. Containing the ancient and modern state of the islands of the Archipelago; as also of Constantinople, the coasts of the Black Sea, Armenia, Georgia, the frontiers of Persia, and Asia Minor. With plans of the principal towns and places of note; an account of the genius, manners, trade, and religion of the respective people inhabiting those parts: and an explanation of variety of medals and antique monuments. Illustrated with full descriptions and curious copper-plates of great numbers of uncommon plants, animals, &c. And several observations in natural history. To which is prefix'd, the author's Life, in a letter to M. Begon: as also his elogium, pronounc'd by M. Fontenelle, before a publick assembly of the Academy of Sciences. Adorn'd with an accurate map of the author's travels, not in the French Edition: Done by Mr. Senex.

1718, London, D. Browne, A. Bell, J. Darby *et al.*

First edition in English. Two volumes, 4to, pp.xlii (a1-4 misbound), 402; [iv], 398, [18, index]; with 149 plates, plans, and maps (of 153), 7 folding. A handsomely bound set in 20th-century tan calf, spines with raised bands, gilt. Some spotting and one stain to bottom margin throughout. A number of plates heavily foxed, two plates badly torn, but without damage to images. Lacking four plates, depicting the women of Milo, Pathmos, a map of Pathmos, and Gallipoli. Armorial bookplates of Richard Grosvenor of Eaton relaid on pastedowns. [78857]

SOLD

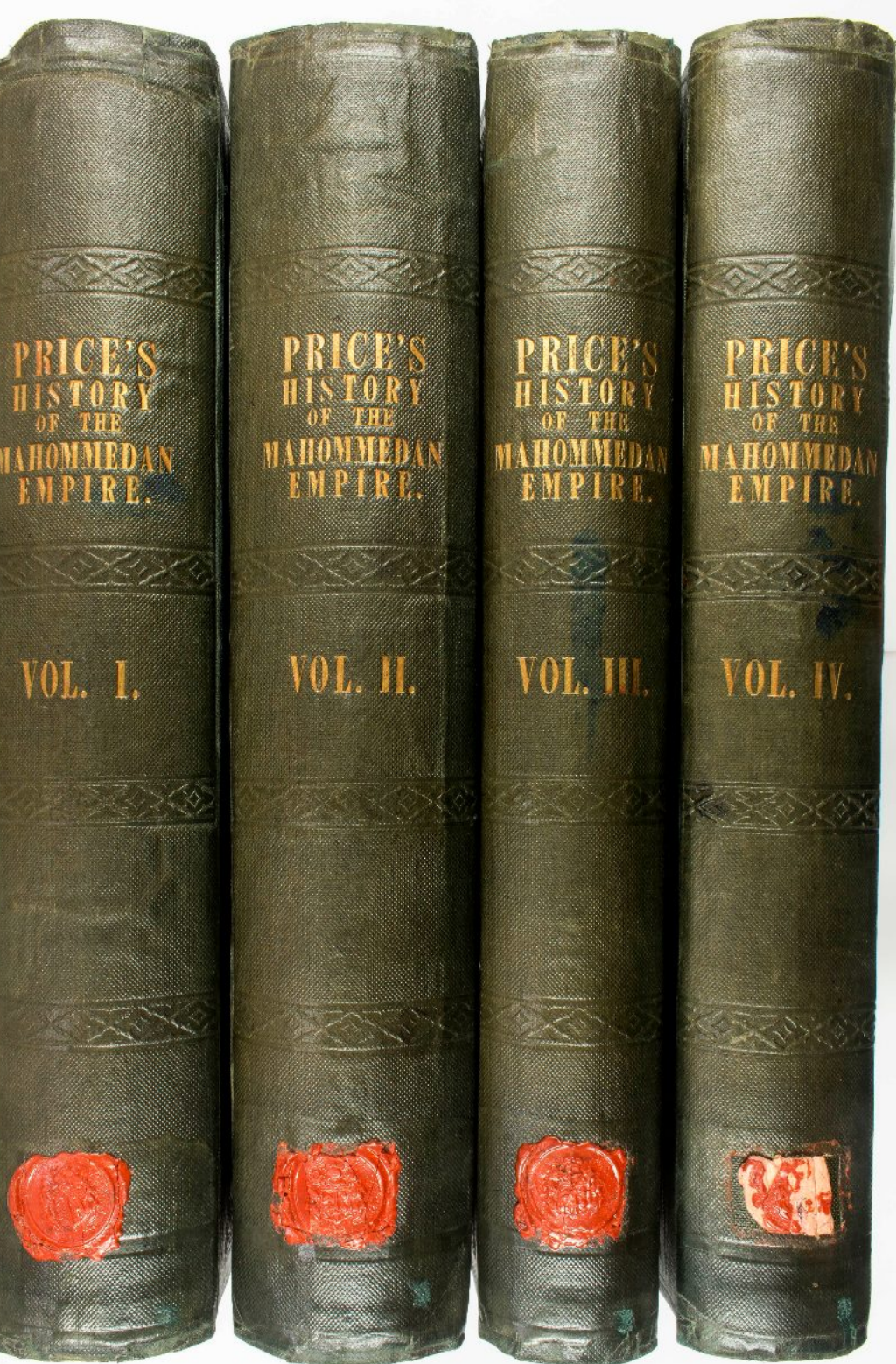
Joseph Pitton de Tournefort (1656-1708), a French botanist, was appointed assistant at the Jardin des Plantes in 1683. At the suggestion of Louis Phélypeaux, Comte de Ponchartrain, he was sent on a mission to the Levant by Louis XIV in 1700, accompanied by the artist Claude Aubriet, and the German botanist Andreas Gundelsheimer. Tournefort travelled extensively in the Greek islands, including Crete, and proceeded to Constantinople, which he discusses in great detail. From Constantinople, he travelled along the Black Sea coast, to Georgia, and Armenia, returning to Paris in 1702.



The expedition was a success: Tournefort collected 1356 previously unrecorded botanical specimens, and Aubriet sketched specimens, people, and buildings, as well as maps of a number of the places visited. The engraved illustrations in our copy are all after Aubriet's drawings, bar the large folding map.

[This edition not in Atabey or Blackmer]





40

Monumental history of Islam

Price, David, *Major. Chronological Retrospect, or Memoirs of the Principal Events of Mahomedan History*, from the Death of the Arabian legislator, to the accession of the Emperor Akbar, and the establishment of the Moghul Empire in Hindustaun. From original Persian authorities. **[1811]-1821**, London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown; and Black, Kingsbury, Parbury and Allen; sold by J. Booth.

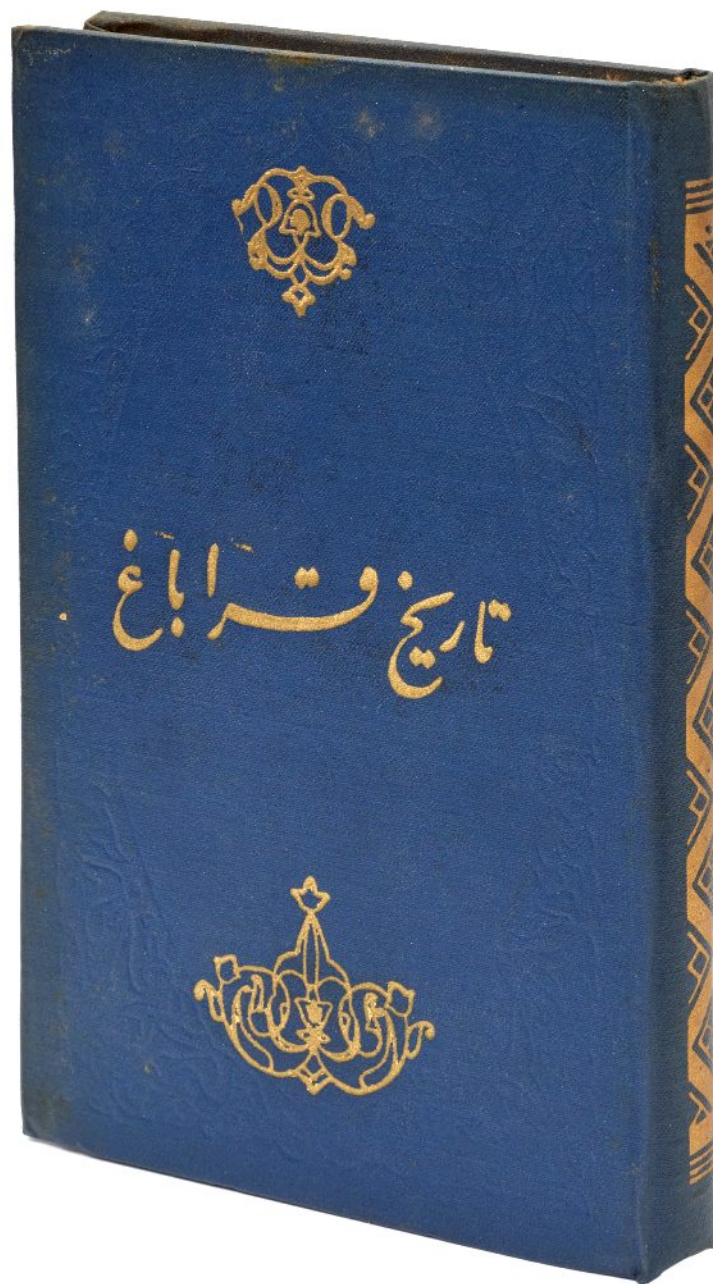
First edition. Three volumes in four, 4to (27.5 x 21 cm.), pp.xvi, 606, [6, notes], large hand-coloured folding map; xvi, 716; xv, 483; (485)-998. A very good set in contemporary embossed cloth, gilt titles on spine. Professionally re-cased, heads and tails of spines repaired. Old wax seals on spines. With ownership inscriptions of Frederick F. Cornell (1804-1875), pastor of the Manhattan Reformed Dutch Church 1836-1856, dated 25 October 1848, New York; recent bookplate of Robert & Maria Travis to first volume. [78024]

SOLD

A remarkably comprehensive chronicle of the history of Islam from the death of Muhammad to the accession of Emperor Akbar, drawing on Price's own translations from Persian sources, particularly Mirkhand, Khandamir, and Abu'l-Fazl. This was the first such chronicle published in English, and contemporary reviewers noted Price's methodical scholarship and his history's ambitious span. As a clear narrative history, with Hijri and Gregorian dates conveniently printed in the margins, it had no contemporary equal and remained a foundational text for English scholars of Islam during the 19th century.

David Price (1762-1835) enlisted in the East India Company at the age of nineteen, and went to India, where he studied Persian. He served against Tipu Sultan in the Mysore War, acted as translator to General James Stuart, and lost a leg at the siege of Dharwar. His final post was Judge Advocate of the Bombay Army. Throughout his time in India he collected manuscripts. In 1805, he retired to England, where he wrote a number of works on Indian, Persian, and Arabian history, for which the Oriental Translation Committee awarded him their gold medal.

The title-pages are dated 1821, when the final volume was issued in two parts. A note to the binder at the rear of the second part of the third volume records the presence of substitute titles, to replace those originally issued with the first and second volumes, dated 1811 and 1812.



41 **Essential chronicle of the Qarabagh Khanate**
 Qarabaghi, Mirza Jamal Javanshir; F. Babaev, *translator*. **Tarikh-e Qarabagh.** [History of Qarabagh.]
1959, Baku, Ida arab-'i intisharaat-i Akadimi-i 'lum-i jumhuuri-yi Shuravi i-i Susiyalisti-i Azirhaijan.
 First edition in Azeri. 8vo (22 x 15 cm), pp.139, [2, blank], 62, [i]. With Russian translation and commentary, Azeri text a reproduction of manuscript text in Perso-Arabic script. A very good copy in original blue cloth, gilt. [206813]

SOLD

An important history of the Qarabagh (or Karabagh) region in the Caucasus, composed by Qarabaghi courtier and scholar Mirza Jamal Javanshir (1773-1853). Javanshir retired in 1822, after the formal annexation of the Qarabagh Khanate by Russia, and completed his chronicle at the behest of the Russian Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, in 1847. Much of the text was compiled earlier.

Javanshir's history begins with the arrival of medieval Arab armies but the majority of the text describes the tumultuous events of the 18th and early 19th centuries, culminating in the murder of Ibrahim Khalil Khan, penultimate ruler of Qarabagh, in 1806. Javanshir's court position afforded him an eyewitness's intimate view of this political history. He wrote in Persian; his text was first translated into Russian a decade or so after its completion in Persian.

Javanshir's account has attracted more recent attention, as part of Qarabagh now comprises the Nagorno-Karabakh territory, claimed by both Azerbaijan and Armenia. Modern editions suffer from politically motivated alterations.

Rauwolf, Leonhard. **Beschreibung der Reyss Leonhardi Rauwolffen...** so er vor dieser Zeit gegen Auffgang in die Morgenländer, fürnemlich Syriam, Judeam, Arabiam, Mesopotamiam, Babyloniam, Assyriam, Armeniam, &c...

1582, Frankfurt, Christoff Raben.

Second edition. Three parts in one, small 4to (19.5 x 14.5 cm), pp.[xvi], 123, [1, blank], [ii], 161, [3, blank], 176, [6], [2, blank], each part with separate title, first title printed in red and black, all three with woodcut vignettes. A very good copy bound in modern vellum-backed boards. All edges red. Some spotting and occasional staining to text. A handful of contemporary annotations in red and black, some critical. [206836]

£3,850

Leonhard Rauwolf, botanist and physician, travelled through the Ottoman world from 1573 to 1575, in pursuit of medicinal plants, subsidised by the Augsburg trading firm of Melchior Manlich, his brother-in-law, on the understanding that he would act as physician to the firm's agents in the east. He visited Tripoli, Aleppo, Raqqa, Baghdad, and Jerusalem, collecting specimens from gardens, bazaars, and in the wild. His herbarium, with some 200 16th-century pressed specimens, is now held by the University of Leiden.

The doctor's description of coffee preparation and consumption at Aleppo is the first printed. He described coffee berries, their preparation, and circles of seated Turks drinking coffee, "black as ink" and piping hot, from ceramic bowls. He related these berries to the "buncho" of Avicenna and the "bunca" of Rhazes, and noted that Turks held coffee in the same regard which Germans reserved for vermouth and herbal wines.

A devout German Lutheran, he viewed the relative religious pluralism of the Ottoman Empire with skepticism verging on contempt. But his scholarly rigor ensured that his accounts of the different beliefs and practices of those he met are detailed and valuable. He spent much more time in the Levantine interior and Iraq than the majority of Europeans whose travelogues were published in this period; he visited the Maronites of Mount Lebanon, and treated a Maronite patriarch. On the whole, his sympathies lie more with the eastern Christians he encounters than Muslims or Jews.

This is a most unusual European account of the Ottoman world in the 16th century: Rauwolf was a doctor, not a diplomat, and his travels followed the course of commerce, not diplomacy.

[The first edition was published at Lauingen in 1582; a fourth part with botanical illustrations, was published at Lauingen in 1583. This Frankfurt edition is rarer than the first edition. Von Hunersdorf & Hasenkamp, p.1221, for the Lauingen edition.]

Beschreibung der Reyss Leonhardi Rau wolffen der Arckney

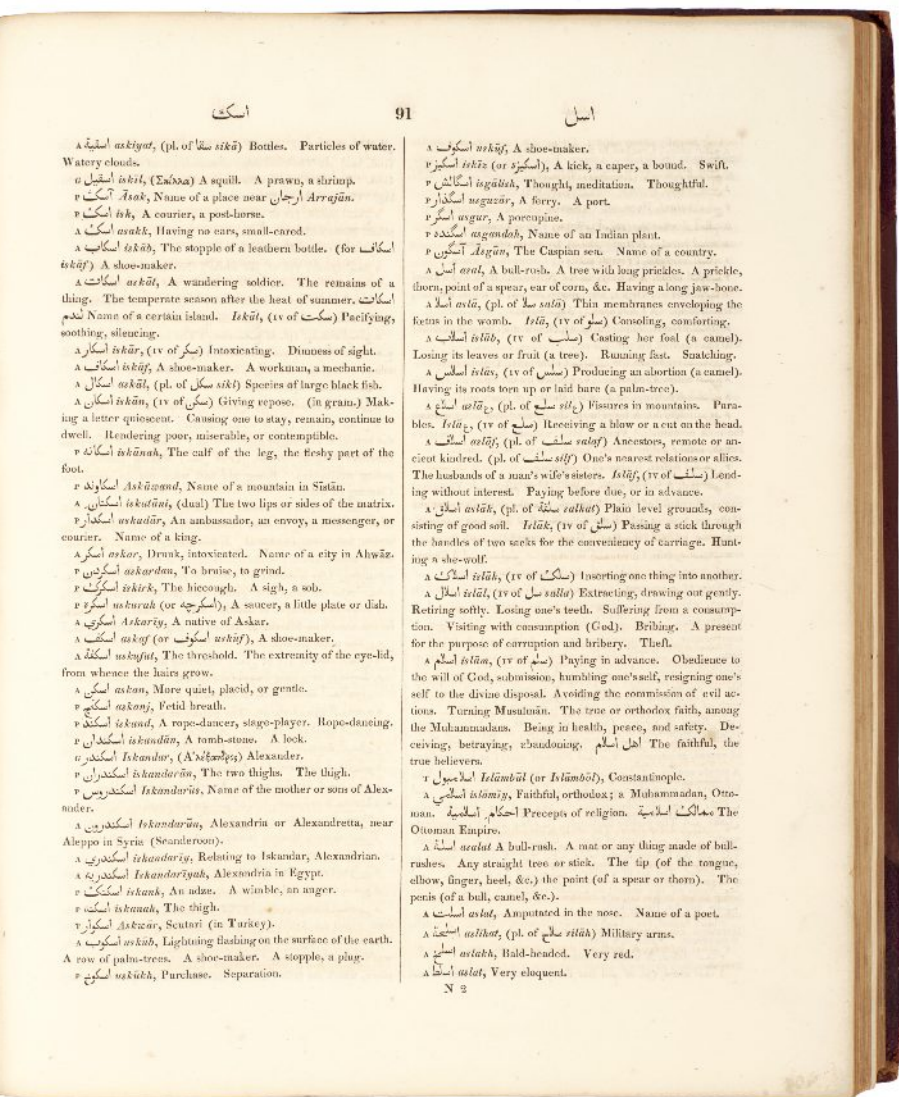
Doctorn/vnd bestellten Medici zu Augspurg/so er vor die
ser zeit gegen Auffgang in die Morgenländer/fürnemlich Syriam/Ju
deam/Arabiam/Mesopotamiam/Babyloniam/Assyriam/Arme
niam/ie. nicht ohne geringe Mühe vnd grosse Gefahr selbst vollbracht:
Neben vermeldung viel anderer seltsamer vnd denckwürdiger Sa
chen/die alle er auff solcher erkündiget/ gesehen
vnd obseruiert hat.

Alles in drey vnderschiedliche Theyl mit sonderem
fleiß abgetheylet/vnd ein jeder weiter in seine sondere
Capitel/wie dero Innhalt in zu end gesetztem
Register zu finden.



Bedruckt zu Frankfurt am Mayn/bey Christoff Raben.

Anno M. D. LXXXII.



43

Massively expanded trilingual Arabic dictionary

Richardson, John, Charles Wilkins, & Francis Johnson. **A Dictionary, Persian, Arabic and English;** With a dissertation on the languages, literature and manners of eastern nations. Revised and improved by Charles Wilkins. A new edition, considerably enlarged, by Francis Johnson.

1829, London, printed by J. L. Cox.

New, enlarged edition. One volume bound in three, folio (31 x 25.5 cm), pp.9, [1, blank], lxxxvi, 1-530; 531-1156; 1157-1714, [2, errata]. A sound set, suitable for rebinding. A little spotting and a handful of marginal stains to text. Bound in 19th-century half morocco over cloth. Spine leather perished and flaking. Discreet stamps of the East India College, Herts. [206804]

SOLD

The last significant edition of a landmark in the British study of Arabic and Persian, which was first issued in an abridged edition in 1777 and 1780 by the Scottish orientalist John Richardson (1740-1795). Charles Wilkins published a new edition in 1806, adding some 20,000 words; Francis Johnson, in revising the text for this edition, had to restrain his impulse to further addition, as the dictionary's size ballooned.

This dictionary's sheer scope made it an invaluable resource for students of Arabic and Persian throughout the 19th century, and it remained in print well into the 20th century.



Hic exhibuimus Futurum Arabicum apocopatū, ubi apocope tollit finalem *Damma*; ita ut haec forma est prorsus Hebraica. Dualem numerum omisimus, quod nondum apud Hebraeos usurpetur (y).

Fut. Arab.	—	Fut. Hebr.
Sing.	—	Sing.
تَقْدُ	—	תִּקְדֹּ
تَقْدِي	—	תִּקְדִּי
تَقْدِي	—	תִּקְדִּי
تَقْدِي	—	תִּקְדִּי
Plur.	—	Plur.
تَقْدُونَ	—	תִּקְדּוּ
تَقْدُونَ	—	תִּקְדּוּ
تَقْدُونَ	—	תִּקְדּוּ
تَقْدُونَ	—	תִּקְדּוּ

* I

Ratio

aequē ac apud Arabes. Quod ad caeteras personas, omnia confamilia; namque omnia praeterita eodem modo terminantur. Quod ad puncta vocalia spectat, Arabes, supra primam radicalem, adhibent vocalem Phata, ejusdem indolis cum Kametz Hebraeorum, morā longiore sonandam propter retractum accentum. Vid. *Clav. Dialect.* p. 230.—Supra secundam radicalem, habent etiam vocalem eandem; et pro Schevate Hebraeorum, etiam Phata exiliter sub tertiā adhibent, ex dialecto sonandam *Phakade*, inspexit.

(y) Eadem harmonia in Futuris regnat: Futura enim in lingua Arabica, uti in Hebraea, ope praeformantium et afformantium efficiuntur. Praeformantes futurorum eadem sunt literae, *אחז* *אחז*, in utraque lingua: Eliph enim format primam singularem, ut Nun pluralem. Te secundae ubique personae praeponitur, ut et Je tertiae masc. et foem. Tertia plur. foem. apud Arabes est praef. *Je*, quod etiam in usu fuisse videtur apud Hebraeos. Sic *וַיִּחְמְנָה*, *Gen.* xxx. 38. vid. etiam *Dan.* xiii. 22.

44

Hebrew & Arabic diacritics compared by a Scot

Robertson, James. **Dissertatio de origine, antiquitate, conservatione, indole, et utilitate, linguae Arabicae;** eiusque intima affinitate et convenientia cum lingua Hebraea: nec non de antiquitate scriptionis et punctorum vocalium apud Arabes.

1769, Edinburgh, R. Fleming et A. Neill. Impensis auctoris.

First edition. 8vo (20.5 x 13.5 cm), pp.72. With printed Hebrew and Arabic text. A very good copy in modern boards. Paper label to spine. [101111]

£650

A comparative linguistic study of Arabic and Hebrew, by the distinguished Scottish orientalist James Robertson (1714-1795). Robertson studied for a number of years under Jan Jacob Schultens at Leiden. Graduating in 1749, he returned to study under the Hebraist Thomas Hunt at Oxford. In 1751, Robertson was elected to the chair of Hebrew at Edinburgh University, where, from 1763, he also served as the librarian. This essay compares the systems of diacritical markings used in Arabic and Hebrew, and a substantial portion of the Arabic and Hebrew text displays unusually finely printed diacritics.

Robertson republished this essay as part of his *Clavis Pentateuchi* in 1770.

[ESTC records two copies outside of the UK, at General Theological Seminary and the State Library of Victoria.]

45 From the first lithographic press in Persia

Sa'di, Abu Muhammad Sheikh Muslih al-Din bin Abdullah Shirazi.

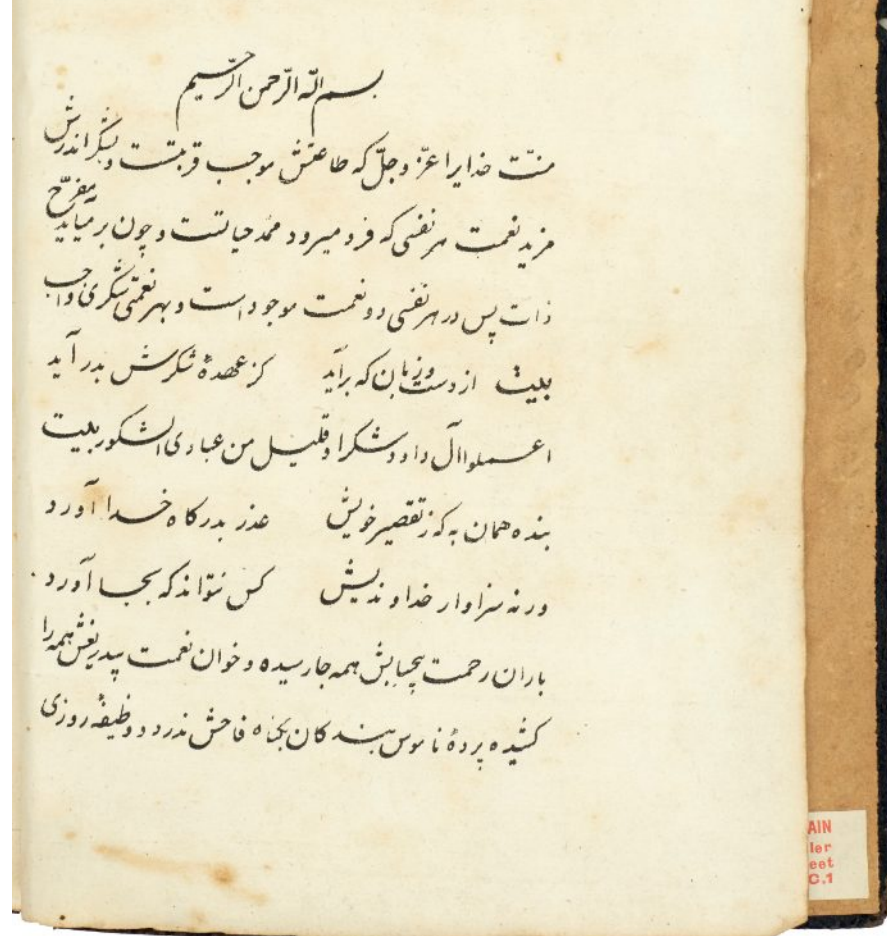
[*Gulistan.*] **Muharram 1254 AH (1838 CE), Tabriz.**

8vo (20.5 x 13 cm), ff.[i, blank], [104], [i, blank], lithographed Persian text on unpolished laid paper, beginning on f.1a and concluding on f.104b, with 14 lines of *nasta'liq* per page, lithographed marginal note to f.59a. Bound in contemporary limp morocco, with blindstamped frames to upper and lower wrappers. All edges incised to produce a decorative pattern of stripes. Leather worn, with a handful of surface splits to upper wrapper, and one small chip to top edge, but a pleasingly unsophisticated copy. With bookseller's ticket of Arthur Probsthain, and a small English ink note pasted to front pastedown, identifying the text, author, and imprint, most likely late 19th-century. [119512]

SOLD

An Iranian incunable, this lithographed edition of the *Gulistan*, the great composite work of prose and poetry written by Sa'di in 1258 CE, dates from the advent of printing in Iran. The *Gulistan* was first published in Persian at Amsterdam in 1651 but the second Persian edition was only published more than one hundred and fifty years later, at Calcutta in 1806. Printing in Persian only reached Iran with the establishment of a typographic press at Tabriz in the early 19th century under the patronage of the Qajar crown prince, Abbas Mirza. This press published its first book in 1817. The crown prince arranged for the importation of a lithographic press in 1821. A small number of Persian texts were printed lithographically and typographically over the next ten years, but the history of these pioneering presses and their publications remains remarkably obscure.

In 1832 the lithographic press was active, through the continued patronage of Abbas Mirza and the efforts of Mirza Saleh Shirazi, the son of a court official, whom the crown prince had despatched to Britain in 1815 to study European technologies. Mirza Saleh Shirazi began work on an edition of the Qur'an, which was completed by 1833. The death of the crown prince in the same year deprived the press of much needed support. We know of only three books produced by the press between 1833 and 1838, including our *Gulistan*.



Early Iranian presses depended on patronage; the vibrant commercial network of publishers and booksellers which marked the second half of the 19th century in Iran was a distant prospect. Print runs were small, and surviving examples from this period of Iranian printing are exceedingly rare.

Our copy of this enduring classic falls neatly between the dawn of Iranian lithographic printing and its subsequent explosive success, when it superseded typographic printing and established a fascinating hybrid of print and manuscript cultures. The blank expanse over the *bismillah* on f.1a suggests that the lithographer anticipated the addition of an illuminated headpiece.

[Neither WorldCat nor COPAC record a copy of this edition, and we have been unable to locate another copy. Henri Massé records this edition in the bibliography appended to his *Essai sur le poète Saadi* (Paris, 1919), p.vi.]

47 Preaching Christian faith to Muslim slaves

Sanz, Manuel. **Tratado breve contra la secta Mahometana**. En el qual por razones demostrativas se les convence manifestamente a los Turcos, sin que lo puedan negaren manera alguna, ser falsa la ley de Mahometo, y verdadera la de los Christianos. Con otros dos dialogos,... **1693**, *Seville*, *Lucas Martin*.

First Spanish edition. 4to, pp.[xxxviii], 265, [1, blank], [6, index]. Title printed in red and black within a decorative border. A very good copy in contemporary limp vellum, manuscript title to spine. Remnants of ties. Front free endpaper neatly excised. A few contemporary pen and ink elaborations to initial pages. Bookplate of Jose Maria Valdenebro y Cisneros (1861-1925) to front pastedown, bibliophile, librarian, and historian of Cordoban imprints. [78733]

SOLD

A proselytising tract, composed by Manuel Sanz (d.1719), a Spanish Jesuit missionary who served with the Inquisition at Malta. The text comprises a series of addresses to an imagined Christian reader at Malta and an imagined Muslim Turk ("mio Turco", in the author's phrase), followed by a series of set piece dialogues between a Christian and a Turk as well as a Christian and a Jew. The conclusion is a catechismic dialogue for the new convert to Christianity.

Sanz is at pains to attack the textual veracity and coherence both of the Qur'an and the Torah, making numerous references to both texts, and drawing a firm distinction between the true miracles of Catholic faith and the false miracles of Islam. Sanz excludes the various heretical (Protestant) strands of Christianity from his definition of true Christian faith.

Malta's population in the 17th century included a small but significant proportion of slaves (perhaps 5% of the total), the majority of whom were Muslim. Some were Jews. Sanz composed these controversial dialogues with the conversion of such slaves in mind. He refers in the text to slave owners on Malta who actively discouraged the conversion of Muslim slaves to Christianity, to prevent the financial loss this would cause them.

This text was first published in Italian at Catania in 1691. Our copy includes the authorisations of 1691 and 1693.

[De Backer-Sommervogel vol.VII col.619]

TRATADO BREVE CONTRA LA SECTA MAHOMETANA.

EN EL QVAL POR RAZONES
demostrativas se les convence manifesta-
mente à los Turcos, sin que lo puedan
negar en manera alguna, ser falsa la ley
de Mahometo, y verdadera la
de los Christianos.

CON OTROS DOS DIALOGOS, QUE
demuestran con la misma certeza, y evidencia
la verdad de nuestra Santa Fè Catolica, contra
qualesquiera Sectas de Infieles, y particu-
larmente contra la de los Judios,
y Hereges.

CONSAGRALO TODO A LA MAYOR
gloria de Dios Trino, y Vno. de Christo nuestro Señor
SACRAMENTADO, y de su Sacratissima, y Purissima
MADRE, Concebida sin mancha de pecado Original en
el primer instante de su Ser, MANUEL SANZ de
la Compañia de JESVS, Confesor del
Santo Oficio en la Isla
de Malta.

CON LICENCIA.

EN SEVILLA, POR LUCAS
MARTIN, AÑO 1693.



48 Andalusian romance written by first Saudi playwright Saraj, Hussein. **Ghuram Wallada.** [The passion of Wallada.]

[1952], [Cairo], *Dar al-Ma'arif*.

First edition. Large 8vo (24.5 x 17 cm), pp.[1-2, initial blank], (3)-138, with 3 plates, each tinted with a single colour. Printed Arabic text in black, with titles, marginal frames, and typographic devices printed in blue. A very good copy in the original coloured pictorial wrappers. Wrappers toned, a few spots to text. Contemporary ownership stamp of A.Z. Abushady (Ahmed Zaki Abu Shadi). [206810]

£850

A play based on the grand Andalusian passion between the princess Wallada and the poet Ibn Zaydun in the eleventh century, written by Hussein Saraj, the first Saudi playwright. Wallada was famed for going unveiled in the street; the play has several female roles, and would have been impossible to stage in Saudi Arabia at the time of publication.

Hussein Saraj was born around 1915 in Ta'if in western Saudi Arabia, and took a degree at the American University in Beirut in 1936. His first play was published in 1932 and his second in 1942; our copy is only the third play he published.

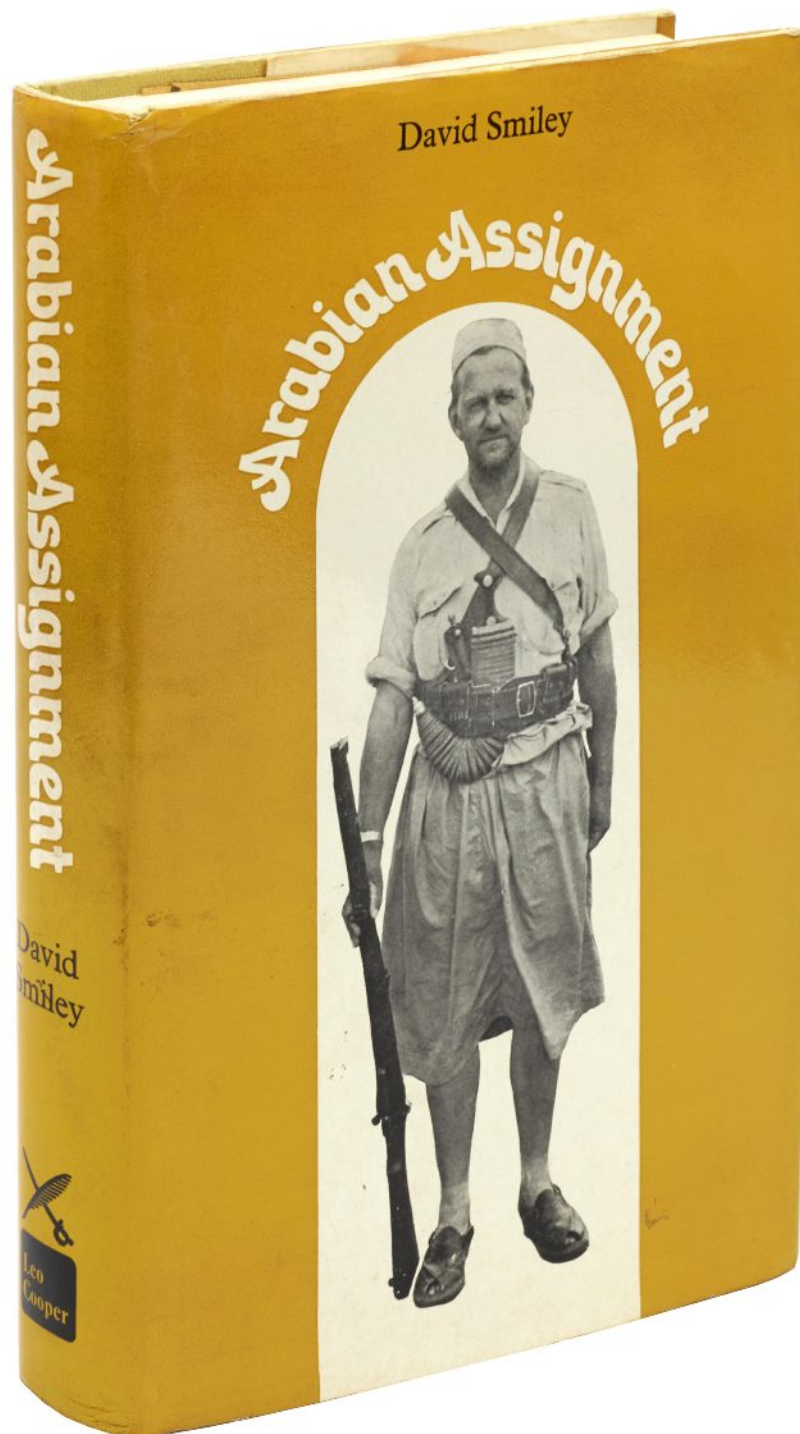
The script itself is poetic, but arranged with all the conventions of the theatre, divided into acts and provided with stage directions.

Dar al-Ma'arif, founded in 1890, was among the earliest private publishing houses in the Arab world, and remained in private hands until 1961, when it was nationalised. It remains one of the largest publishers in Egypt.

Ahmed Zaki Abu Shadi (1892-1955) was an Egyptian poet, publisher, physician, and apiarist, who founded the experimental literary journal *Apollo* in 1932.

[Neither WorldCat nor COPAC record copies.]





49 “With gratitude for inveighing me into the Yemen adventure”

Smiley, David. **Arabian assignment.** 1975, London, Leo Cooper.

First edition. 8vo (22 x 14.5 cm), pp.viii, 248. A very good copy in publisher's cloth, with dust-jacket. Three contemporary reviews stapled to rear endpaper. Presentation inscription from the author to Billy (McLean): “With gratitude for inveighing me into the Yemen adventure & remembering the excitements we shared there...” [71221]

SOLD

An account of irregular service in Oman, where the author led the Sultan's forces from 1958 to 1961 in the suppression of a Saudi-backed insurrection, and Yemen, from 1963 to 1967, where he fought for the royal family, backed by Saudi Arabia, and supplied with Iranian weapons, to suppress a revolution supported by Nasser's Egypt and the Soviet Union. Smiley is clear that he acted as a mercenary in the Middle East; British involvement in Yemen, although significant, was entirely covert throughout the course of the war.

David de Crespigny Smiley (1916-2009) served with distinction in the Balkans, Africa, Middle East, and Southeast Asia during World War II, principally with the SOE, and went on to act for MI6 in Poland and Albania after the war, returning to regular military service in 1952, latterly as military attaché to Sweden. In between his commands in Oman and Yemen, he acted as an inspector for the Good Food Guide.

Neil “Billy” McLean (1918-1986), like Smiley, served with SOE during World War II, and continued in their service until 1950, when he was elected to Parliament as a Conservative MP. He had a particular interest in foreign affairs, and in 1962 began to advise the royalist Yemeni faction in the civil war; it was through his offices that David Smiley was appointed. The inscription in our copy speaks to the close ties between McLean and Smiley, and the small world of British covert operations in the 20th century.

50 A Dutch sailor's eastern adventures

Struys, John; [Olfert Dapper, *editor*]. **The perillous and most unhappy voyages of John Struys, through Italy, Greece, Lifeland, Moscovia, Tartary, Media, Persia, East-India, Japan, and other places in Europe, Africa and Asia.**

through Italy, Greece, Lifeland, Moscovia, Tartary, Media, Persia, East-India, Japan, and other places in Europe, Africa and Asia. **1683**, London, printed for Samuel Smith.

First English edition. Small 4to (22.5 x 18 cm), pp.[xxvi], 378, [9, index], [1, blank], title printed in red and black, additional engraved title, 18 (of 19) folding plates, folding map of the Caspian Sea. A very good copy bound in contemporary blind-stamped calf. Discreetly rebacked, retaining original spine. Bound without the plate of Mount Ararat. R2 (i.e. pp.131-2) with a small burn hole, affecting three letters only. [79105]

£2,200

An account of three decades' of travel across many continents, purportedly written by the illiterate Dutch sailor Jan Struys, but most likely ghost written by Olfert Dapper, who supplemented Struys' own stories with plagiarised material from other sources. A letter from one of Struys' officers, a Captain Butler, describing the Russian sacking of Astrakhan, is appended, dated 1671.

The narrative is vivid, and spiced with exotic details. Struys was caught up in galley battles between Turkish and Venetian fleets, travelling across the disputed territories between Russia and Iran, and throughout Indonesia and China.

This is a rare example of a common sailor's recollections of his international adventures: though such travelogues are common enough in 17th-century Dutch literature, this is the only published account by an ordinary Dutch seaman, rather than an officer.





51 Original Dutch illustrations for Thevenot

Thevenot, Jean de. **Gedenkwaardige en zeer naauwkeurige Reizen van den Heere... [with] Tweede reizen van den Heere de Thevenot.**

1681-2, Amsterdam, Jan Bouman.

First Dutch edition. Two works bound in one volume, 8vo (21 x 17 cm), pp.[iv], 486, [4, index], additional engraved title and frontispiece portrait, 19 plates, 2 folding; pp.[xiv], 330, [9, index], [1, blank], additional engraved title, 16 plates. A very good copy bound in contemporary vellum. Upper hinge cracked but firm. *4 (i.e. pp.[v-vi]) in second work, lower corner torn, text unaffected. [79730]

SOLD

The first Dutch editions of Jean Thevenot's travels from 1655 to 1666, with his accounts of Constantinople, Egypt, the Holy Land, Arabia, including Mecca and the Gulf, Persia, and Mesopotamia, published before the final French volume of his travels was issued in 1684.

The engraved plates of this edition by Jan Luyken were prepared specially for this Dutch edition, which preceded the 1689 collected French edition, issued with numerous engraved plates. The first French edition had only six illustrations.

A third Dutch volume was published in 1688, with Thevenot's account of India.



52 Privately printed catalogue of magnificent collection

Welch, Anthony. **Collection of Islamic Art.** Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan.

1972, 1978, *Chateau de Bellerive, Geneva, [privately printed]*.

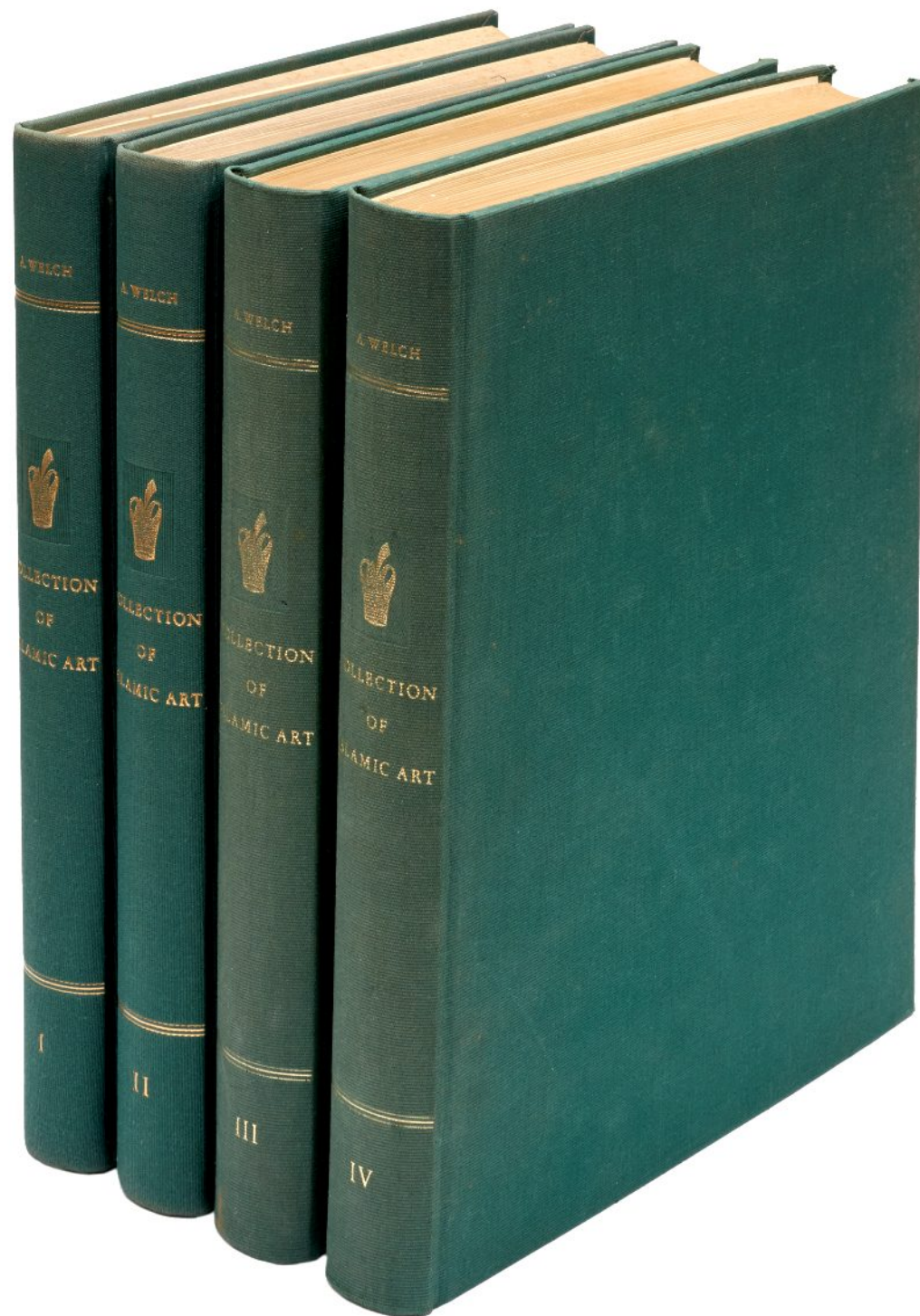
Four volumes, 4to (30.8 x 24 cm), pp. 224, [4]; 224, [4]; 218, [2]; 220, [2]; with 5 maps (4 coloured) and 372 mounted photographs (145 in colour). A very good set in original green cloth, lightly worn. [205710]

SOLD

This monumental set describes one of the most important collections of Islamic art formed in the twentieth century, encompassing miniatures, manuscripts, metalwork, and ceramics, assembled by Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan. The prince's interest in the field was sparked by Stuart Cary Welch, Harvard art historian and influential curator, whose taste and advice guided his acquisitions. Figurative paintings, from early Arab examples to Safavid and Qajar work, were a particular strength of the collection.

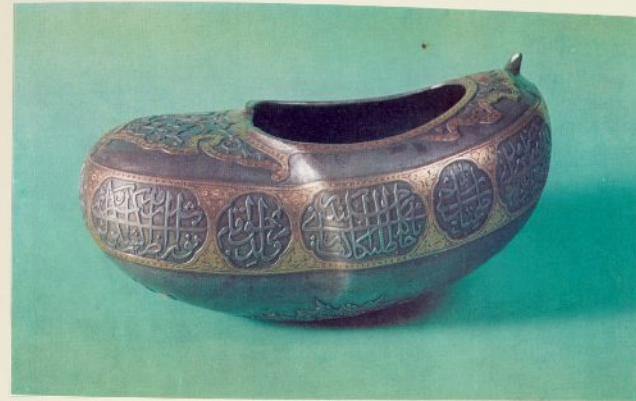
Lavishly produced, the first two volumes document acquisitions by Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan to 1967; the third and fourth volumes acquisitions made between 1967 and 1976.

This catalogue was privately printed and presented to major universities and museums but never commercially distributed. Ours is no.309 from a small edition, probably no more than a few hundred.

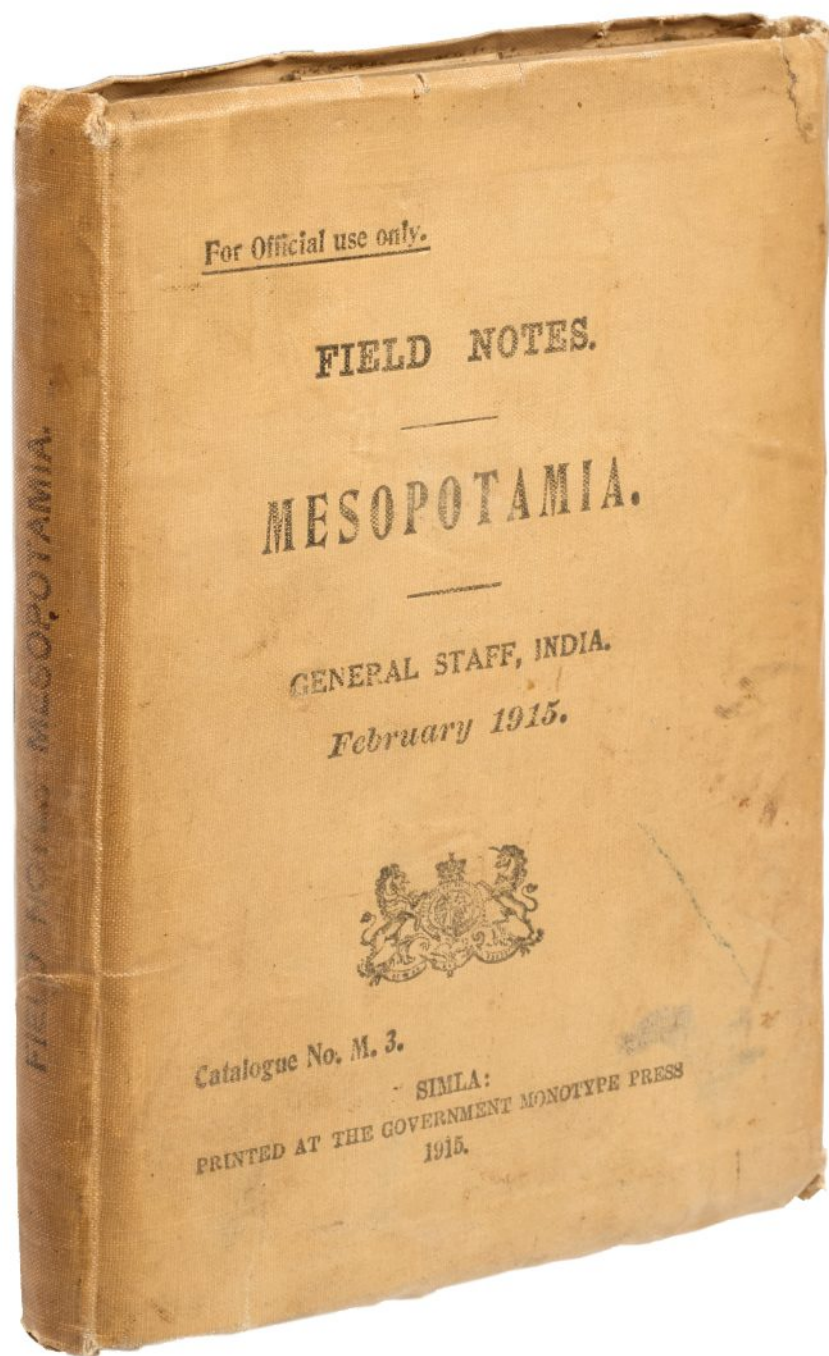




Metal 27



Metal 27



53

With account of Doha

[World War I]. **Field notes. Mesopotamia.** General Staff, India. February 1915. For official use only. Catalogue No.M.3.

1915, Simla, printed at the Government Monotype Press.

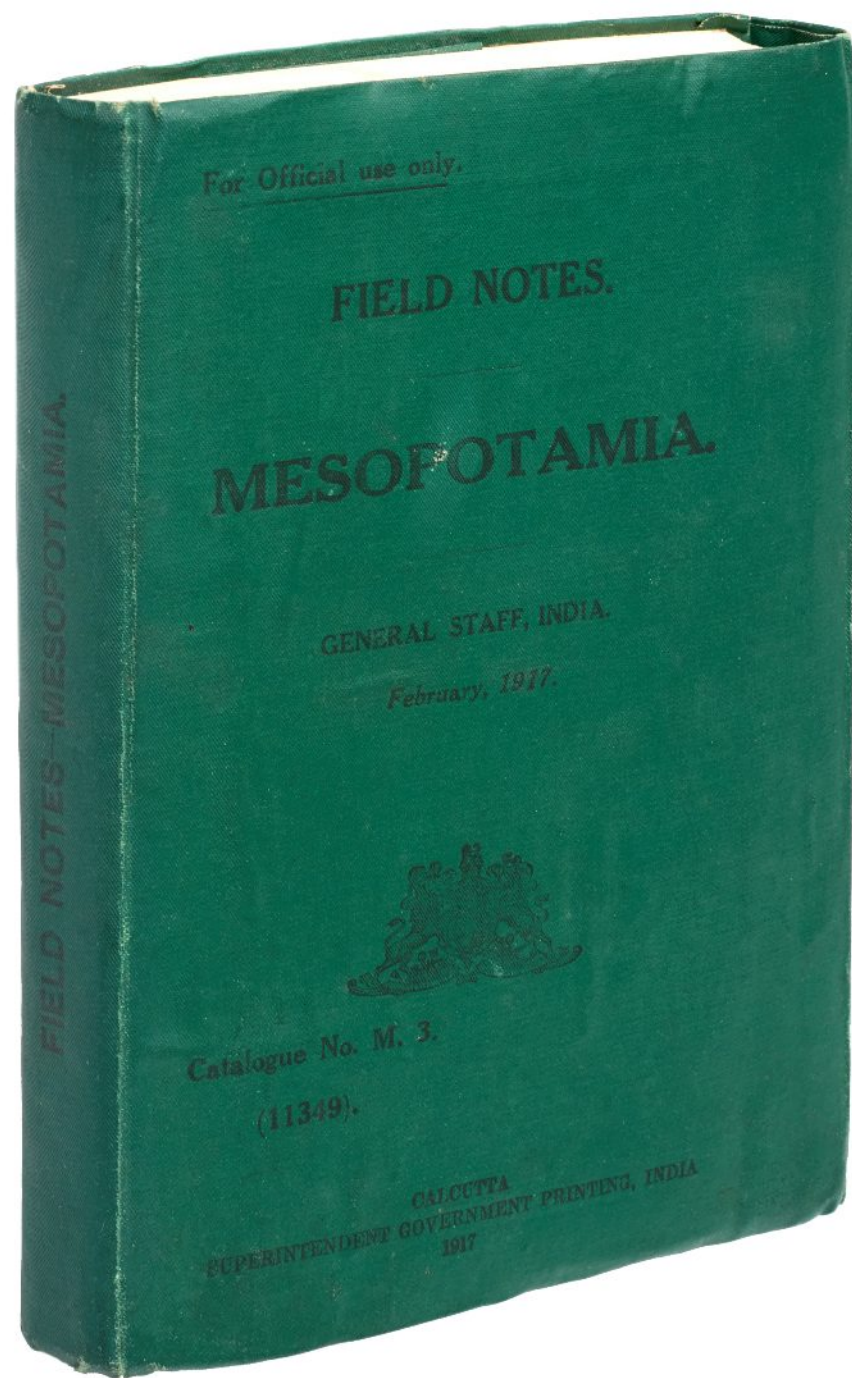
First edition. Small 8vo (18 x 13), pp.[ii], iv, 211, large folding map of Lower Mesopotamia in front pocket. One of 600 copies. Worn but sound, in original wallet binding of limp buckram, title printed to spine and upper flap. Map in excellent condition. Early pencil ownership inscription to title. [206646]

SOLD

A pocket manual prepared for the use of British officers serving in the Mesopotamian campaign in Iraq and its environs during World War I. The text comprises a sketch of the region's recent history, and the waxing of British influence in the Gulf, a description of geography, towns, climate, tribal groups, and the military disposition of Turkish forces, official and actual.

One of the four appendices provides a detailed, early description of Qatar "ruled by Shaikh 'Abdullah bin Jasim, a rich and powerful chief," and Doha, with a population of "about 12,000," while another lists the principal Arab and Turkish leaders in the region, including Abdul Aziz bin Saud, who "stands head and shoulders above other Arab chiefs". The text includes detailed descriptions of Kuwait and its ruling family; the map includes Kuwait.

[We locate copies at the British Library, Berlin, Huntington, Oxford, and University of New South Wales, Canberra.]



54

Drawing on Gertrude Bell's reports

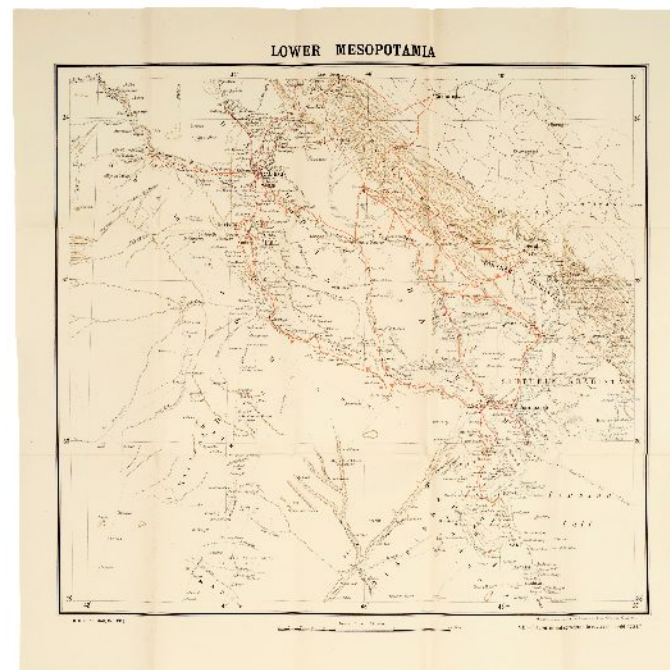
[World War I]. **Field notes. Mesopotamia.** General Staff, India. February, 1917. For official use only. Catalogue No.M.3.(11349).

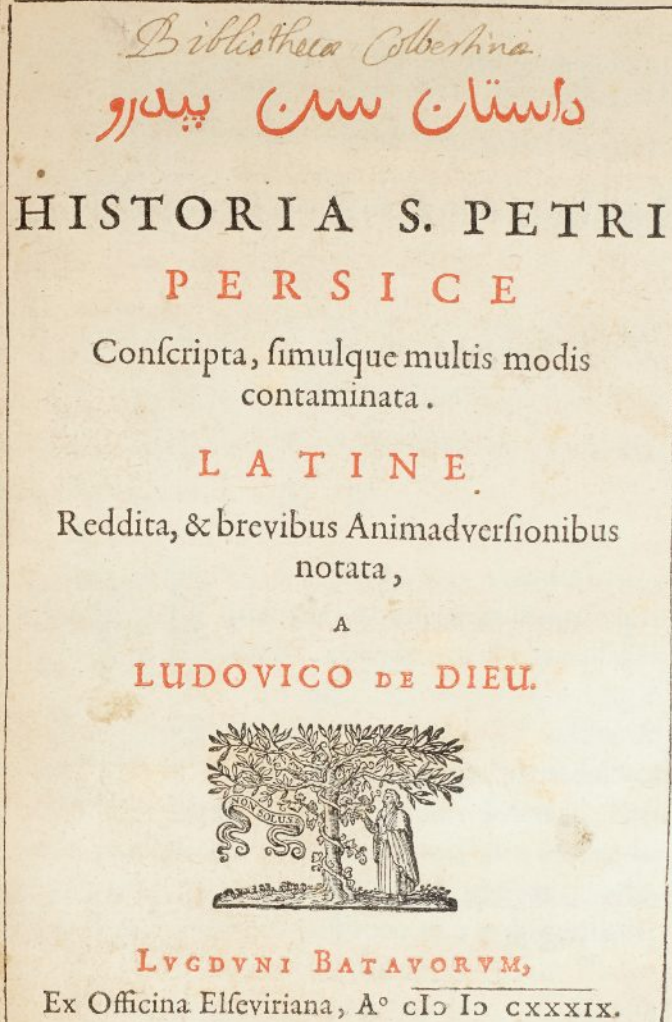
1917, Calcutta, *Superintendent Government Printing, India.*

Second revised edition. Small 8vo (17.5 x 13.5), pp.[iv], 326 (pp.272-3 printed on a single page, pp.274-279 printed as three folding tables), [1], with large folding map and additional separately printed index in pocket at front. A very good copy in original limp buckram, printed title to spine and upper flap. A few bubbles to cloth. Map and additional index in fine condition. Ownership inscription of H.W. Leatham, Lieut., RAMC, dated April, 1918. [206788]

SOLD

A revised edition of these Mesopotamia field notes for British personnel serving in Iraq and Arabia, with 24 additional route guides, including several based on intelligence reports provided by Gertrude Bell in 1916, as well as a new guide to personal finance, clothing, and equipment for British officers proceeding to Mesopotamia. There is also additional data on the state of the Turkish naval forces in the region.





55 Composed by a Jesuit at Emperor Akbar's court
Xavier, Jerome; Louis de Dieu, *translator*. **Historia S. Petri Persice**,
conscripta, simulque multis modis contaminata. Latine reddita, &
brevibus animadversionibus notata, a Ludovico de Dieu.

1639, Leiden, *Officina Elzeviriana*.

First edition. Small 4to (21 x 16 cm), pp.[viii], 144. Title printed in red and black, with printer's device. Text printed in Persian and Latin, with some Hebrew. A very good copy bound in modern calf-backed marbled boards, spine gilt. Title inscribed Bibliotheca Colbertina. [78995]

£1,500

A critical edition of a Persian life of St Peter, composed by the Jesuit missionary Jerome Xavier (1549-1617) during his residence at the court of the Mughal Emperor Akbar. Xavier compiled a number of lives of different apostles in Portuguese, which he translated into Persian for use at court. These Persian texts also circulated in manuscript amongst the small community of 17th-century European scholars interested in oriental languages.

By the 1630s, Jacob Golius, the great Dutch orientalist, was aware of Xavier's Persian works, and brought them to the attention of the Protestant Biblical scholar Louis de Dieu, who translated two, our text and a life of Christ, into Latin, and provided vituperative notes. Despite de Dieu's polemical approach, his translation of Xavier's Persian original is fluent and, on the whole, accurate. He appends Xavier's annual letter from the Mughal court for 1592.

Our copy comes from the library of Jean-Baptiste Colbert (1619-1683), French minister of finance and director of the Royal Library, whose vast private library was sold at auction in Paris in 1728.

[*Willems* 490, 477; *Pieters* 217-219]