# ORIENTALIA 9 <br> THE ISLAMIC WORLD 




Small 4to ( $28 \times 19.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ )

First edition of the Jaknameh of 'Abd al-Sattar Qazi, sometimes known simply as "Kazy", the most important Turkmen historical record of the 19th century, and one of only a handful of pre-Soviet Turkmen sources. This work comprises an edited Turkmen text with Russian translation, critical apparatus and commentaries, and several indexes.
'Abd al-Sattar Qazi was the leading nineteenth-century religious leader at Khiva, and his poem describes events he witnessed: the migration of the Turkmen tribes into the Caspian steppe, the unification of the Turkmens into a loose tribal confederation, and the personalities of the earliest Turkmen khans, including Nur Verdi. He provides detailed information on Persian-Turkmen relations, Persian customs, the movements of Russian troops, and notes that some "plucked their beards and moustaches like Englishmen" (verse 686).

Qazi's account covers the height of the Great Game in Central Asia, and the early period of Turkmen history which was brought to an end by the gradual Russian conquest of Turkmenistan in the 1870 and 188 os.

This account is both rare and little known, and remains a remarkable source. The editor and translator, Aleksandr Nikolaevich Samoilovich (1880-1938), was a Turkic specialist and director of the Institute of Oriental Studies. He became a victim of Stalin's political repression when he was arrested and executed by shooting in 1937 on the false charges of being a Japanese spy and creating a terrorist organisation.

## 1914, Saint Petersburg, Imperial Academy of Sciences

First edition. Small 4to ( $28 \times 19.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ ), pp.xx, 157, [1, blank], 82, [1], [55, Turkmen text in Arabic characters], one plate. Printed Russian and Turkmen text. Bound in modern half calf over cloth. Original wrappers printed in Russian and Turkmen bound in. A very good unopened copy. [114981]

## £2,500

## Ali ibn Ali Talib; Ockley, Simon, translator

Sentences of Ali, son-in law of Mahomet, and his fourth successor
Translated from an authentic Arabick manuscript in the Bodleian Library of Oxford.

$12 \mathrm{mo}(12.5 \times 10 \mathrm{~cm})$

Aselection of 159 proverbs of the Caliph Ali ibn Ali Talib, translated into English from an Arabic manuscript by Simon Ockley (1678-1820), priest and orientalist, whose erratic but brilliant career produced the most popular history of the "Saracens" in its day, and whom Edward Gibbon described as "an original in every sense".

Ockley's preface argues for the respect due to Islam and the Arabs: "Some persons of understanding have been of opinion that the wisdom of a nation may be judged by the sententiousness of their proverbs and sayings in use among them: in this the Arabs excel all nations."

The proverbs themselves are traditional wisdom literature, mixing sentences of biblical antiquity with more "contemporary" fare. Ockley recognises that this collection was at most the compilation of the caliph, and that its roots include classical, Jewish, and Christian traditions.

The caliph's sayings were immensely popular and are still regarded with reverence by Shi'a in particular. The Bodleian alone holds more than ten manuscripts with different recensions of his proverbs.

Ockley first published his translations in 1717. A second edition followed in 1718. Our copy is from a curious re-issue of the 1717 edition, the joint effort of the Cambridge bookseller Deighton, Bell \& Company and Charles Edward Sayle (1864-1924), who initialled the brief postscript. Sayle was a Uranian poet and librarian at the University Library, whose glittering circle of young men included Rupert Brooke and Geoffrey Keynes.
[We locate copies at the Cleveland Public Library and Cambridge only.]
1892, Cambridge, Deighton, Bell, and Company. 12mo (12.5 x 10 cm ), pp.56, [2]. Preserved in recent boards. Light spotting on first and last pages. Partly unopened. [119863]
SOLD

## Fine Persian manuscript looted from the Qaisarbagh in 1858

[Anonymous] [Commentary on the prosody of
Ferdowsi's Shahnameh with prose glosses.]

folio ( $37 \times 27 \mathrm{~cm}$ )

A
finely executed prose commentary and gloss on the Shahnameh of Ferdowsi, snatched from Lucknow's Qaisarbagh palace by George Ogilvie, after the British recaptured
 the city from local forces in March of 1858. Bar the minuscule hijri date corresponding to 1835 CE on the final page, this manuscript bears no evidence of compiler, scribe, or patron. We have been unable to identify this commentary or its author.

Ogilvie's inscription is specific: this manuscript was seized from a royal library in the palace built by the last Nawab of Oudh, Wajid Ali Shah, deposed by the British in 1856 and exiled to Calcutta. The quality of the calligraphy, illumination, and binding are consistent with the finest manuscripts produced in 19th-century India. The elaborate mise-en-page, finely controlled nasta'liq, and exquisite illumination, particularly in the final leaf's end-piece, with its masterfully painted flower and frame, suggest that it was produced for a literary patron of wealth and taste.

The binding is an interesting fusion of features associated with Islamic and Western bookbinding. The gilt frames and devices of boards, doublures, and spine are stamped, not painted on, as more often seen in Indo-Islamic bindings. There is no flap and the spine has two raised bands, but the boards' stamped gilt paper panels and the triangular pattern created through the extension of the doublures' leather into stubs onto which the neatly trimmed endpapers were originally pasted all speak to a traditional Indo-Islamic binding.

Lucknow and its ruling family were at the heart of Anglo-British cultural exchange from the late 18th-century until the deposition of Wajid Ali Shah in 1856. The Royal Collection holds an illustrated Persian manuscript (RCIN 1005035), copied for the last Nawab in 1849/50, which was seized from the Qaisarbagh by Sikh troops in 1858 and passed to Sir John Lawrence, who gifted it to Queen Victoria in 1859. Though produced more than a decade after our manuscript, it shares some similarities in the format of its binding, though its illumination is gaudier and its calligraphy less accomplished.


8vo ( $21.5 \times 15 \mathrm{~cm}$ )


1251 AH ( $1835 C E$ ),. Persian manuscript on burnished paper, 8 vo ( 21.5 x 15 cm ), ff.i, 266, ii, with eleven lines of fine black nasta'liq per page, rubricated in red, text within triple-ruled frames of gold, red, and blue, single-ruled blue marginal frames, marginal annotation within red and black frames, opening double-page of text within illuminated gold cloud bands, f.1v with illuminated headpiece of a three-lobed panel in blue and gold over two compartments in pink, black, blue, red and gold, and red and gold marginal miniature of a flower, f. 266 r with an illuminated endpiece comprising a finely painted miniature of a four-lobed flower with red, blue, and gold frame, surrounded by gilt and green foliage Bound in contemporary Indian red morocco, spine gilt in compartments, boards with central panels of blind-stamped gilt paper within silver paper frames, and three gilt-stamped outer frames, doublures with single gilt-stamped frames. Boards and spine worn, with a few pinprick wormholes, long split to upper joint and short split to lower joint, areas of loss to lower board's gilt-paper panel. Second initial blank with early paper reinforcement. First text leaf detached but present, occasional worming, touching the odd letter, otherwise contents bright and clean. A remarkable survival in original condition. Erroneous Persian collation note on initial blank. English inscription on final blank: Taken from the King's Library in the Kaiser Bagh at Lucknow on the 16th March 1858, George M. Ogilvie. Vellum leaf pasted onto lower board, inscribed: Relic of the Siege of Lucknow. 1857. George M. Ogilvie who adds an inscription was a medical officer during the defence of the Residency. [208101]

## £5,000

## 4 Arabic poetry illuminated by a German artist • 1816



A
remarkable work of book art, combining printing on vellum in Arabic and roman scripts with a fascinating scheme of illumination.

The text comprises a critical edition of a single ode by Safi al-Din Abd al-Aziz ibn Saraya al-Hilli (circa 1278-1348), court poet of the Turkmen Artukids at Mardin, prepared by Georg Heinrich Bernstein (1787-1816), professor of oriental literature at the University of Berlin. Biographical details on al-Hilli are surprisingly scarce, though he was a renowned poet in his day, and an interesting example of a Shi'a who lived and served at a Sunni court. Bernstein provides a critical apparatus in Latin, together with Latin and German translations, and an Arabic text, largely prepared from a manuscript held at the Bibliotheque Nationale.

The remarkable, attractive illumination of the Arabic text, executed and signed by A. Brückner, is a superb early example of orientalist interest in Islamic art, and foreshadows the elaborate facsimile printings produced later in the nineteenth century in Britain, France, and Germany, and the production of Islamic pattern books. But, crucially, Bruckner here fuses multiple styles of illumination - geometric frames drawn from Mamluk illumination, a headpiece clearly based on Safavid manuscripts, gilt panels floreated in colours suggestive of the rich illumination of late eighteenth-century Ottoman manuscripts, and illuminated frames whose colours echo those of eighteenth-century Indian manuscripts, the whole stitched together with more European patterns. Though we have been unable to identify Brückner, he clearly had access to a variety of Islamic manuscripts.

The Arabic type used has noticeable and attractive serifs, and displays an impressive degree of elongation in its lines, with the long descenders of final consonants overlapping the following word.

Tauchnitz published this work in a folio paper edition, and the present illuminated edition on vellum. It is no. 22121 in Ebert's General bibliographical dictionary (Oxford, 1837), which describes it as a "splendid edition... which was prepared on hot-pressed English vellum-paper, with gold and coloured marginal lines after the manner of an oriental MS", and notes a copy on vellum presented to the royal library at Dresden by Tauchnitz. The degree of illumination in paper copies appears to have varied considerably - Munich holds a copy with comparable illumination, unsigned, but most copies appear to have had much plainer schemes of illumination in a handful of colours. We have located no other copies on vellum; it seems likely that no more than two or three were produced, perhaps one for Tauchnitz and one for Bernstein.

## Bernstein, Georg Szafieddini Hellensis

Szafieddini Hellensis ad Sulthanum Elmelik Eszdzaleh Schemseddin Abulmekarem ortokidam carmen Arabicum. E codice manu scripto Bibliothecae Regiae Parisiensis edidit. Interpretatione et Latina et Germanica annotationibusques illustravit D. Georgius Henricus Bernstein, orientis litterarum in Universitate Litteraria Regia Berolinensi professor.


Folio ( $37 \times 27 \mathrm{~cm}$ )


1816, Leipzig, Carl Tauchnitz. First edition, folio (37 x 27 cm ), pp. 24, [1, blank], [6-1, Arabic text], [1, blank]; printed on vellum in Latin, German, and Arabic; the 6 pages of Arabic text with elaborately illuminated headpiece, tailpiece, and text frames, in gilt and colours, mingling elements of Mamluk,Indian, Iranian, and Ottoman illumination with European designs, the headpiece signed "A. Brückner pinx: 1816". Bound in late nineteenth-century half morocco with boards of gilt pape blind-stamped in elaborate Japonist patterns, corners and spine blind-ruled, spine with raised bands and morocco label; very slight wear to edges, and one short split to top of upper board's hinge, but both joints firm; a few areas of marginal discolouration to the vellum, but illumination clean and vibrant. A very good copy. [204691]
£10,000

## Contemporary manuscript of this most influential Persian dictionary • [Not later than 1679/80]

Avery early copy of this important Persian lexicon which was completed in 1651 by Muhammad Hussein ibn Khalaf Tabrizi, known as Burhan, who dedicated it to Abdullah Qutbshah, Sultan of Golconda. Burhan Tabrizi's work was enormously popular: it was the first substantial Persian lexicon arranged entirely alphabetically, with additional entries collected from numerous other works, including the Farhang-i Jahangiri and Farhang-i Soruri. The text contains definitions for almost 20,000 words, with new and compound forms, medical vocabulary, dialect, and loan words from Arabic, Greek, Latin, Syriac, and Turkish, as well as Indian languages, including Sanskrit.

Burhan Tabrizi was a literary polymath but not a philologist, and he often misidentified the origins of words as Pahlavi, Avestan, Old Persian, or Dari. His dictionary was also the first to make use of the Dasatir, a contemporary forgery by a Zoroastrian priest which purported to contain authentic ancient Persian words. Variant vocalisations are included, but the author does not indicate which he deems correct Despite its uncritical inclusion of spurious facts and etymologies, this was the most important Persian dictionary of the period, and the wellspring from which subsequent lexicographers drank deeply. It circulated widely in manuscript, and enjoyed similar popularity once print was introduced to the Islamic world, with a Turkish translation and revision published at Istanbul in 1799, and the first Persian edition published at Calcutta in 1818. The Burhan-i qati' attracted critiques and revisions in the 19th-century, particularly once printed editions became more widely available, but remained a touchstone for Persian literary culture.

The dates of the author's birth and death are unknown; his nisba Tabrizi, suggests an Iranian origin, but he may equally well have descended from Iranian scholars who emigrated to India, with its rich courts eager for Persian culture, and retained the Tabriz nisba to assert his scholarly pedigree. He moved in elevated literary circles, and was a close friend of the Hyderabadi minister and author Sheikh Shams al-Din Muhammad ibn Ali Katun 'Amili, a student of the foremost Safavid scholar of the period, Sheikh Baha' al-Din 'Amili (1546-1622) Burhan Tabrizi left no diwan, but his verses were recorded with admiration by contemporaries.

Burhan, Muhammad Hussein ibn Khalaf Tabrizi
Burhan-i qati'. [The conclusive proof.]


Contemporary copies are unusual, although the dictionary's popularity resulted in numerous 18 th and 19th-century copies. We trace two comparable manuscripts, both in the India Office Library. The first, Ethé 2495, was transcribed from Burhan Tabrizi's own autograph, with his emendations and additions; the second, Ethé 2496 , was copied in 1660 . Our copy was produced no later than 1679/80 and bears a contemporary ownership inscription only twenty-nine years after the dictionary's completion in 1651.

The provenance of our manuscript speaks to the degree it was valued, with evidence of multiple owners from the 17th to the 2oth centuries, including the intriguing English inscription of Munshi Muhammad Hussein, dated 1857. The text block has been repaired sensitively but extensively, with the earliest repairs likely from the 18th century. The binding is a 19th-century replacement, sturdy but plain, and clearly intended for regular use. An Indian munshi teaching Persian to Europeans would have found this an invaluable resource, as did generations of Persian-speaking scholars, poets, and lexicographers.

[Not later than 1679/80], [India],.Persian manuscript on burnished paper, 4to ( $32.5 \times 19.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ ), ff.389, text beginning on f.1v and concluding on f. 389 r, with 27 lines of neat black nastaliq per page, section titles in red, occasional marginal notes in the same hand, catchwords in lower margin, accurately foliated in several hands in upper margin. Rebound in plain 19th-century Indian calf, with pastedowns of European marbled paper. Boards rubbed, with a few scuffs, but sturdy. Text block slightly trimmed, just touching marginal inscriptions on Pinprick wormholes throughout, but text entirely legible and sound. Numerous early paper repairs and reinforcements, largely marginal, with a handful of repaired worm tracks touching text. Catchwords and marginal notes have been retained and pasted onto areas of repair in almost every case. A much-used manuscript, but one which has been well-maintained and repaired to a consistently high standard. Early ownership inscription on f.1r, dated 1090 AH (1679/80 CE), with numerous erased seal impressions at beginning and end. English ownership inscription of Munshi Muhammad Hussein, dated 1857, on f.389v; 20th-century typed catalogue description in English on front pastedown. [208164]


4 to ( $32.5 \times 19.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ )

## Persian text lithographed in naskh • 1259 AH (1843 CE)



4 to $(32 \times 21.5 \mathrm{~cm})$

1259 AH (1843 CE), Bombay,. First Bombay edition, 4to (32 x 21.5 cm ), pp.[1, blank], 838, [1], lithographed Persian text, 29 lines of naskh per page. Bound in contemporary red half calf over marbled boards. Binding heavily worn, both hinges cracked, lower hinge partially separated. Final quire loose. Text clean and in good condition. Small seal impression to initial blank. [206861]

Burhan, Muhammad Hussein ibn Khalaf Tabri Burhan-i qati' [The conclusive proof]

Lithographed edition of this 17th-century Persian dictionary compiled in India which was completed in 1651 and dedicated to Abdullah Qutbshah, Sultan of Golconda. Little is known of the compiler, but he moved in elevated literary circles and his dictionary was enormously popular, as it was the first to be arranged completely alphabetically, and incorporated material from other dictionaries. Tabrizi's dictionary contains approximately 20,000 words.

This is a rare example of a Persian text lithographed in naskh rather than nasta'liq; the format of the text is also unusually spare.

The first printed edition of the Persian text was published in 1818 at Calcutta. A Turkish translation had been published at Istanbul in 1799.
Stitatulbshis
derch lilateubitid;





## Inscribed by the author to the High Commissioner's wife • 1924



## Creswell, Keppel A.C,

Archaeological researches at the Citadel of Cairo

A
valuable record of the citadel of medieval Cairo, this characteristically detailed account was compiled by K.A.C. Creswell during the early years of his distinguished career as the great surveyor of Islamic architecture in the Middle East. The 9 folding figures are after Creswell's own manuscript plans of the site, dated 1922-23. The plates are after his own photographs made in situ.

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. Viscount Allenby remained High Commissioner in Egypt until 1925, and Creswell appears to have repaid his early patronage with such presentation copies as ours.

[^0]
## Turkish grammar dedicated to the Ottoman Sultan and the last King of France $\cdot 1836$


ne of nineteenthth-century Europe's first Ottoman Turkish grammars, prepared by the British orientalist Arthur Lumley Davids (1811-1832) and translated into French by his mother after his early death.

The first hundred pages comprise an Ottoman Turkish grammar; then fifty pages of dialogues and vocabulary, arranged by subject, including "Pour Parler Turk", "Du Temps", "Pour Manger et pour Boire", and "Des Imperfections des Corps"; the final thirty-five pages contain printed extracts from Ottoman Turkish texts, including the Bakhtiarnama, Evliya Celebi's travelogues, and a ghazal by Baki.
Davids' long linguistic and historical introduction gives an important systematic account of the Turks as a nation and their historical antecedents, which influenced contemporary Ottoman thought on the subject.

This grammar was first published in English in 1832, with a dedication to Sultan Mahmud II, whose consent had been obtained through the efforts of Sir Robert Gordon, British envoy to the Sublime Porte. Sarah Davids dedicated her translation to Louis Philippe I of France.

1836, London, Wm. H. Allen \& Co., et al. First edition in French, 4to ( $28.5 \times 22.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ ), pp.x, [6], lxxix, [1, blank], 214, [2], 5 lithographic plates. With printed Ottoman Turkish text. A very good copy bound in contemporary limp blue paste-paper wrappers, neatly rebacked in cloth. Pinprick wormholes to rear wrapper and contents, occasionally touching a letter or two, but text entirely legible. Contemporary bookseller's label of Benjamin Duprat, Paris. [206667]
£250


First edition of the first volume of Pietro Della Valle's travels, the only one published during his lifetime and under his supervision. Ostensibly comprising a series of letters to his friend Mario Schiapano, this remarkable travelogue was actually based on the extensive diaries which Della Valle kept during his decade of travels across the Middle East and India.

The text consists of ten letters from Constantinople, dating from 1614-1615 and spanning almost 300 pages; two from Cairo in 1616 running to 170 pages; three from Aleppo in the same year, covering another 170 pages; one written on the road between Aleppo and Baghdad of 10 pages only; and two from Baghdad dated 1616-7, amounting to 130 pages.

Pietro Della Valle (1586-1652) was a wealthy aristocrat who went on pilgrimage to distract himself from a failed love affair, travelling with a substantial train and pursuing his interests, which included languages, music, and beautiful women. He learned Turkish and studied the musical traditions of the east; he contracted two marriages during his travels, and arranged, after her untimely death, for the body of his first wife to be preserved so that he could carry her back to Rome and bury her in the family vault.

Three further volumes were published after his death: two in 1658 and a final volume in 1663 . His account was the fruit of long years spent abroad with ample funds and great intellectual curiosity: it remains one of the most important travelogues of the seventeenth century, and was translated into French, English, and German.
[Koç 56, Smitskamp PO 229; this edition in neither Atabey nor Blackmer.]

1650, Rome, Vitale Mascardi. First edition. Small 4to ( $22.5 \times 16 \mathrm{~cm}$ ), pp.16, (19)-780, [30, index]. Bound without 4-page papal dedication and uniform title. Bound in contemporary vellum-backed marbled boards. Faint manuscript title on spine. Boards worn, one small hole in spine. Intermittent spotting and boards. Faint manuscript title on spine. Boards worn, one smali hole in spine. Intermittent spotting and
staining to text, as usual, but otherwise a very good copy in original condition. Later stamps of the Jesuit École Saint Genevieve on title; French bibliographical note on initial blank [78743]

## £2,400

## 10 Monumental anthology of Khalil Gibran's life \& work • 1932



1932, São Paulo, Matba'a 'Abu al-Hawl. First edition, 8 vo (24 x 17 cm ), pp.[iv], 567, [1], portrait frontispiece, 34 plates, 1 coloured, photographic illustrations in 567 , [1], portrait frontispiece, 34 plates, 1 coloured, photographic illustrations in
text. A very good copy in original pictorial wrappers. Wrappers with light edge text. A very good copy in original pictorial wrappers. Wrappers with light edge
wear. Partly unopened. Some light spotting. Contemporary pencil ownership wear. Partly unopened. Some light spotting. Contemporary pencil ownership
inscription, dated 1936. Clippings from a Brooklyn-published Arabic-language inscription, dated 1936. Clippings from a Brooklyn-published Arabic
newspaper, Al-Hoda, dated 1951, loosely inserted at rear. [208082]

## SOLD

Gibran, Gibran Khalil; Habib Mas'ud, editor [Gibran living and dead]
Jibran hayyan wa mayyitan: majmu'a tashtamilu 'ala mukhtarat mimma kataba wa rasama Jibran Khalil Jibran wa mimma qila fihi ‘uniya bi nashriha Habib Mas’ud.1932, São Paulo, Matba'a 'Abu al-Hawl.


The first anthology of Gibran Khalil Gibran's work, literary and artistic, and life, published one year after his death in 1932. Habib Masu'd's comprehensive selection spans the full range of Gibran's prose and verse output in Arabic, as well as the stylistic variety of his art.
This anthology, published by Abu al-Hawl, an Arabic-language newspaper produced by diaspora Lebanese in Sao Paulo from 1906 to 1941, was the first attempt to establish Gibran's critical reputation. His commercial success was already indisputable, forged by the astonishing success of his English-language metaphysical poem, The Prophet, first published by Knopf in 1923 and still in print today.
Masu'd provides prose excerpts and essays, selected letters, dating from 1908 to 1918, and poems, and a biographical sketch of Gibran, together with a survey of published contemporary criticism. The letters and text of the poem al-Mawakib (The procession) are printed facsimiles of Gibran's manuscript originals.
The plates are almost all after Gibran's drawings, with depictions of historical figures such as the poet Abu Nuwas, the Prophet Muhammad, and Ibn Sina, literary figures like Majnun, and the complete sequence of metaphysical drawings which illustrated his longest Arabic poem, al-Mawakib. The single coloured plate depicts the cedars of Lebanon at Bsharri, Gibran's birthplace, while another shows the town itself. A second edition was published at Beirut in 1966.
[We locate copies at Cambridge and Harvard only.]


8vo ( $24 \times 17 \mathrm{~cm}$ )

## 11 Orientalist verses written on a voyage from India to England • 1780



4 to ( $28 \times 22 \mathrm{~cm}$ )

Irwin, Eyles Eastern eclogues; written during a tour through Arabia, Egypt, and other parts of Asia and Africa, in the year M.DCC.LXXVII.

Four poems by the Calcutta-born Irish East India Company servant Eyles Irwin (1751-1817), composed during his voyage back from India to England in 1777, after his suspension from Company service published to promote his account of that voyage, advertised on the final page.

Each eclogue deals with a distinct setting; the first is on Alexandria and its ruins, the second treats of an Ottoman harem on the Arabian coast. The third relates an Indian Brahmin's principled stand against the mal-administration of the Company, complete with a prophecy of Muslim resistance, and the fourth is on the ransoming of slaves at Tunis. Although all are inflected with orientalist fantasy, Irwin wrote in response to his own travels, and grounds his poetry in observed detail, such as the modest conduct of Franciscan monks at Alexandria.

The vignette on the title-page depicts a suitably evocative scene of classical ruins amongst palm trees, after a drawing "on the spot".

Eyles Irwin was suspended from EIC service in Madras in 1775, for his association with Pigot, but was re-instated on appeal to the Company Board, and went on to be Superintendent of the Company's affairs in China.

1780, London, printed for J. Dodsley. First edition. 4to ( $28 \times 22 \mathrm{~cm}$ ), pp.31, [1, advertisement]. Engraved vignette on title. A very good copy bound in modern half calf over cloth. [207373] SOLD


4 to $(28.5 \times 20.5 \mathrm{~cm})$

The earliest published edition of Jami's epic fifteenth century love poem Yusuf and Zulaykha in Urdu, and the only copy of this edition which we have traced. Jami's poem, which retold the Quranic narrative of the unrequited love between the prophet Yusuf and Potiphar's wife, Zulaykha, proved enduringly popular, circulating in India and the Ottoman world, with Urdu translations known from the 17th century onwards. It served as inspiration for later Urdu love poetry.

Our copy is printed in a nasta'liq type, with text arranged as it would be in a manuscript. There is no title-page and the work begins with a typographically ornamented and framed bismillah. The poem is presented in two columns of rhyming couplets, with typographic ornaments dividing the columns. The printer, Badr Ali Azimabadi, is identified in a long colophon at the end, which provides the date on which printing was completed in both Gregorian and Hijri format.

The format and absence of title-page suggests that this edition was produced for the growing literary Urdu readership.
[We locate no other copies.]
1822, [Calcutta], printed by Badr Ali Azimabadi. 4to (28.5 x 20.5), pp.[i, blank], 221 [with some erratic pagination, but complete]. Urdu text printed in nasta'liq. A very good copy bound in modern calf-backed boards. Marginal stain to preliminary leaves, touching a few lines of text, and an erased seal impression on p.[i]. [67032]
$£ 2,400$

13 Bombay edition of Timurid tales •1261 AH (1845 CE)


Kashifi, Husain Va'iz. Anvar-i Suhaili.


Arare Bombay edition of these Persian prose animal fables, commissioned by and dedicated to the Timurid amir Nizam al Din Sheikh Ahmad Suhaili. Kashifi based this work on the popular story cycle of Kalila wa Dimna but named his recension in his patron's honour.

Husain Va'iz Kashifi (1436-1504) was a preacher, scholar, Sufi, and prolific author, who eventually moved from his hometown of Sabzavar to Herat, where he became a disciple of the great Persian mystic poet, Jami.

1261 AH ( 1845 CE), Bombay, Matbaï al-ajil. 4to ( $31 \times 31 \mathrm{~cm}$ ), pp.373, [1, blank], lithographed Persian text, with title, headpiece, and text frames. A very good copy bound in contemporary Indian half morocco over marbled boards, spine gilt. Some rubbing, spine worn, particularly at top, with one short split, but still a handsome binding. Later Persian ownership inscriptions, dated 1311 and 1312 AH ( 1893 and 1894 CE), with seal impressions. [206856]
$£_{750}$

## 14 La Mottraye on the Ottoman Empire •1261 AH (1845 CE)

La Mottraye, Aubry de. Voyages du Sr A. de La Motraye, en Europe, Asie \& Afrique. Ou l'on trouve une grande variete de recherches geographiques, historiques \& politiques, sur l'Italie, la Grece, la Turquie, la Tartarie Crimee, \& Nogaye, la Circassie, la Suede, la Laponie, \&c. [with] Voyages en Anglois et en Francois d'A. de La Motraye, en diverses provinces et places de la Prusse Ducale et Royale, de la Russie, de la Pologne \&c.



4to (32 x 21 cm )

The first French edition of Mottraye's travels through the Ottoman empire, together with the first edition of his separately published account of Prussia, Russia, and Poland. The first work includes a long and detailed account of Istanbul, with notes on the Hagia Sophia, mosques, imperial court life, and the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate. The plates a sequence of figures demonstrating the positions of Muslim prayer, while the the four maps depict the Mediterranean, Black Sea, Caspian, and Baltic. The second work contains maps of the Gulf of Finland and Portsmouth, showing the River Tamar

Aubry de La Mottraye (1674-1743), a Huguenot, travelled extensively across Europe and the Ottoman Empire. He first published an English travelogue in 1723, after spending almost two decades travelling through Turkey, Greece, Circassia, Crimea, Italy, and northern Europe. Our set's first two volumes contain the first French edition of this travelogue. La Mottraye spent the remainder of the 1720s travelling through Germany, Poland, and Russia: the third volume of our set contains the 1732 first edition of his account of these later travels, printed in English and French. Eld
[First work: Atabey 661; Blackmer 946; Cox 1, p.77-7; Brunet III, 801 (for both), who says the two works are often found together

1727-32, The Hague, T. Johnson \& J. van Duren; [second work] imprimé pour l'auteur Three volumes, 4 to ( $32 \times 21 \mathrm{~cm}$ ), [first work, volumes $1-2$ ] first French edition, pp.[xiv], 472,23 [appendix], [1, blank]; [vi], 496, 39 [appendix], [1, blank], with 47 plates, 27 folding, some by William Hogarth, and 4 folding maps. Additional engraved title-pages, titles printed in red and black. [Second work, volume 3 ] First edition, pp.[x], 480; with 7 plates and 2 maps ( 1 folding). Additional engraved title-page, title printed in red and black. Text printed in two columns, with parallel English and French. Bound in contemporary calf, re-backed in paler calf with raised bands, original morocco labels retained. Boards worn but sound. A few faint marginal stains in first volume and marginal red wine stain on thirty pages in second volume, but text, images, and maps unaffected. Contents otherwise clean. Title of volume 2 replaced with title from volume 1. A very good set. [78512]
£1,750
[Map] Lower Mesopotamia. Between Baghdad and the Persian Gulf.
Ou l'on trouve une grande variete de recherches geographiques, historiques \& politiques, sur l'Italie, la Grece, la Turquie, la Tartarie Crimee, \& Nogaye, la Circassie, la Suede, la Laponie, \&c. [with] Voyages en Anglois et en Francois d'A. de La Motraye, en diverses provinces et places de la Prusse Ducale et Royale, de la Russie, de la Pologne \&c.


Amap of Mesopotamia from Baghdad to Basra, showing Kuwait. This map was lithographed in December, 1915, corrected and revised from the November 1907 first edition, presumably for the use of military British personnel in the theatre.

The 2nd Battalion of the Royal West Kent Regiment was deployed in Iraq from 1915 until the end of the first world war, and the 3rd Battalion was a garrison unit in the Home Counties throughout the war. Gerard Bonham Carter may have purchased this map prior to transferring to Iraq, as the 2nd Battalion lost two companies in action in 1916.

1915, London, Geographical Section, General Staff Lithographed map, $58 \times 63 \mathrm{~cm}$, scale 1:1,000,000, dissected and mounted on linen. No.2563. A very good copy folding in original cloth portfolio. Ownership signature of Capt. G. [erard] Bonham Carter, 3rd Bn Royal West Kent Regt., May 1916. [116633]

SOLD

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LINGUARUM ORIENTALIUIM
    TURCICN, ARABICE, PERSICAE
        INSTITUTIONES
GRAMMATICA
        T U R CICA.
            IN c!i 
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folio ( $35 \times 22 \mathrm{~cm}$ )
1680, Vienna, [François Meninski]. First edition, folio ( 35 x 22 cm ), pp.[xxvi], 216, [216, text in two columns, numbered 5649-6080], [2, privilege], title printed in red and black. With printed Ottoman Turkish, Arabic, Hebrew, Persian, and Syriac text.

A very good copy bound in 19th-century diced calf, neatly rebacked, retaining original spine, gilt in compartments with raised bands. Some light dampstaining, mostly affecting the first half of the text, and occasional marginal worm tracks. Small marginal tear on final leaf, text unaffected. The second 216-page section, printed in columns, is the appendix of additional entries from Meninski's polyglot dictionary, published in the same year. Text block trimmed, touching a few marginal pencil notes. Presentation inscription from Sir Gore Ouseley to John Baillie (1772-1833), army officer, orientalist, and first professor of Arabic and Persian at the College of Fort William from 1800-1807; later armorial bookplate of Lavington House, and library plate of the Wilberforce Library, Backsettown, established by the pioneering doctor and feminist Octavia Wilbeforce (1888-1963), whose family home was Lavington House. [78557]

Meninski, François à Mesgnien. Linguarum Orientalium Turcicae, Arabicae, Persicae institutiones seu Grammatica Turcica, in qua orthographia, etymologia, syntaxis, prosodia, \& reliqua eo spectantia exacte tractantur, exemplisque perspicuis illustrantur \& cujus singulis capitibus praecepta linguarum Arabicae et Persicae.

The finest Turkish grammar published in the seventeenth century, compiled by Francois à Mesgnien Meninski (1622/3-1698), who had spent almost a decade as student, interpreter, and Polish ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, and nineteen years as the Holy Roman Emperor's interpreter of oriental languages at Vienna.

Meninski's grammar is divided into seven parts, dealing with orthography, nouns, pronouns, verbs, parts of speech, syntax, and prosody, both Persian and Turkish. The section on orthography glosses the Arabic alphabet employed by both Persian and Turkish, with the addition of a handful of letters. There is a detailed description of pronunciation and the use of diacritics to indicate vowels.

The grammar's text is largely Latin, arranged according to the classical structures of European grammatical study, rather than the grammatical traditions of Turkish. Meninski wrote with practical use in mind; the text is sprinkled with colloquial elaborations in French, German, and Italian.
Meninski published his Thesaurus linguarum orientalium Turcicae, Arabicae, Persicae, a polyglot dictionary of Turkish, Arabic, and Persian in the same year, relying on his own knowledge for the Turkish words but supplying much of the Arabic and Persian material from the lexicons of Golius. He published an alphabetical Latin index to the polyglot in 1687. The three works are often found bound together under the polyglot's title, but our copy only contains Meninski's grammar together with the polyglot's 216-page appendix.

Sir Gore Ouseley (1770-1844) served as British ambassador to Persia from 1810 to 1815 .
[Not in Smitskamp PO (but see 361a), Atabey, Blackmer, or Koç; see Atabey 8o3 for second edition.]

## $£_{3,000}$


$8 \mathrm{vo}(19 \times 13 \mathrm{~cm})$
1636, Rome, Typis Sacra Congregatio de Propaganda Fide. First edition, 8vo (19 x 13 cm ). [vi], 447, [1, blank]. Text printed in three columns in Arabic and Syriac. Lacking errata and the separately printed index. A very good copy bound in modern half calf over cloth boards. Edges untrimmed. Edge of title-page frayed, a few sections browned, and a handful of faint marginal stains. Discreet stamps of the Italian National Library on title and margins, marked duplicate. [81310]

## THESAVRVS

ARABICO-SYRO-LATINVS
R. P. F. Thomx a Nourtia Ord. MinorumL , Theologi, ac Linguarum Orientalium in Collegio S. Petri Montis Aurei, de mandato Sacra Congregatio


ROMAE
Types Sac. Congregationis depropag. fide.

$$
\frac{\mathrm{M} \mathrm{D} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{X} \mathrm{X} \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{i}}{\text { SVPERIORVM LICENTIA}}
$$

An Arabic-Syriac-Latin word list arranged by subject, first compiled in the 11th century by Barsinaeus, and revised for publication by Tommaso Obicini ( $1585-1632$ ), the first lector of Arabic at the Convent of St Peter in Rome, who had previously served in Aleppo. The subjects range from the attributes of God to flora and fauna, the noises made by different animals to good and bad attributes. It was posthumously published by Obicini's student and successor as lector, Domenico Germano de Silesia (1585-1670).

Printing was fraught with difficulty and the errata ran to more than thirty pages. An alphabetical index, not present here, was also produced, to enable easier use for language students.
[Perkins, Justin, compiler]. Nuhara al ktaba d-Mapqana.


Arare Assyrian edition of the Book of Exodus and commentary, with woodcut illustrations prepared by a local artist in Urmia, in modern Iran. This was one of the last books prepared for the press by Justin Perkins (1805-1869), the American Presbyterian who spearheaded the mission at Urmia from 1834 until 1869, when he returned to the United States.

Unable to proselytise Muslims, the mission focused its efforts on the Assyrian Christians of the city, establishing schools, and from 1840, a printing press, which produced numerous secular and religious works. The press was the first to print the neo-Aramaic vernacular spoken by the Assyrian community of Urmia.
The numerous illustrations were the work of an unknown Assyrian artist, and include a folding plate of the Temple, as well as numerous studies of Biblical costume and detail.
[Malick, The American Mission Press: a preliminary bibliography, 97. We locate copies at the Assyrian Universal Alliance Foundation, Harvard, and Library of Congress only.]


4 to $(27 \times 18 \mathrm{~cm})$
[Qur'an]. al-Qur'an. Wa ‘ala Allah fal-yatawakkal al-mutawakkilun innahu la-Qur'an karim fi kitab maknun. La yamas-hu ila-l-muttaharun.

Arare example of an Indian lithographic Qur'an in elaborate IndoIslamic binding in excellent original condition. The title-page's format of horizontal bands of text within a floral frame is characteristic of lithographic books produced in Lucknow during this period.

This is an unusually accomplished lithographic work. The lithographer's calligraphy is bold and evenly spaced, with the marginal commentaries restricted to a diagonal line so as not to distract the reader from the text. The initial carpet page uses both lithographed floral frames and a thin outer border with two decorative repeats.

The binding is expensive, elaborate work. The calligraphic stamps used on the gilt-paper on-lays repeat a verse from the Qur'an (56:79), which states that only the pure may handle this sacred text. Three Qur'anic verses, including this one, are incorporated into the title-page's text.

The seal impression on the final page of our copy may be associated with this book's publisher; the British Library's copy of this Qur'an bears an identical seal impression. The text is only partially legible, but appears to include "Ali" and "Junub". It may be a personal name or a pious invocation; the seal impression's early date of 1837 suggests that its owner reused it over a period of years.
[We locate a single copy at the British Library.]
[circa 1850], [Lucknow],. Lithographed Qur'an on local paper, 4to ( $27 \times 18 \mathrm{~cm}$ ), pp.624, with thirteen lines of naskh per page with catchwords, set within single-ruled frames, with lithographed commentaries in Persian and Arabic, sura headings and marginal divisions in a strong majuscule naskh. Title-page with three lines of text, surrounded by an elaborately floreated frame; pp.2-3 with floreated carpet page and headpieces; pp.106-7, 206-7, 280-81, 368-9, 452-3, and 526-7 with floreated frames.

Bound in a contemporary Indian red morocco over boards, with flap. Boards with gilt-paper on-lays, stamped in floral and calligraphic designs, doublures with large gilt-paper panels laid on and stamped with a framed cypress and flower pattern, within frames of silver paper on-lays stamped with chevrons, and painted green frames. Some surface soiling and a little edge wear, silver paper on-lays oxidised, but an exceptionally well-preserved example of an Islamic binding from India in original condition. With a contemporary seal impression dated 1253 AH ( 1837 CE ) on p.624. [207642]

## SOLD



folio ( $37.5 \times 28.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ )
1309 AH (1892 CE), [Istanbul], al-Matba'a al-Uthmaniyya. Lithographed Arabic book on wove paper, folio ( $37.5 \times 28.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ ), pp.(1)-565, [1, blank] with 15 lines of strong, confident naskh per page, within triple-ruled frames, catchwords on lower margins, sura headings in penwork compartments, hizb, juz and sajda markers within elaborate marginal penwork devices, pp.2-3 with red and gold chromolithographic frames, imitating illuminated carpet pages, and colophon with penwork cartouche and triangular endpiece. A very good copy bound in contemporary red morocco with flap, elaborately blind-stamped with geometric and floral designs. Edges worn, some loss at bottom of spine, and a few scuffs. Slightly trimmed, just touching the top of one marginal device. Paper evenly spine, and a few scuffs. Slightly trimmed, just touching the top of one marginal device. Paper e
toned, final leaves slightly soiled and browned, but contents otherwise in excellent condition, toned, final leaves slightly soiled and browned, but contents otherwise in excellent condition,
chromolithographic illumination bright and fresh. Contemporary Ottoman seal impressions on p. 565 chromolithographic illumination bright and fresh. Contemporary Ottoman seal impressions on p. 565 and the label of F. Diemer, Cairo bookseller \& publisher, on front paste-down. Library plates of the
Anglo-Persian Oil Company, recording presentation by Professor Sir Granville Bantock in 1931, and St Anglo-Persian Oil Company, recording presentation by Professor Sir Granville Bantock in 1931, and
Antony's College, Oxford, recording this as part of the British Petroleum Company Gift Collection. Antony's C
[208102]
[Qur'an]. al-Qur'an. Wa 'ala Allah fal-yatawakkal al-mutawakkilun innahu la-Qur'an karim fi kitab maknun. La yamas-hu ila-l-muttaharun.

An unusually large lithographed Ottoman Qur'an, copied in large fine naskh by Mustafa Nazif al-Shahir, and produced at the imperial Ottoman press under the patronage of Sultan Abdul Hamid II, with printed religious authorisation and seal impressions authenticating the accuracy of the text.

Lithography was first introduced to Istanbul in 1831 by the Frenchman Henri Cayol and was a firmly established part of the city's print culture by 1850. As in India it was adopted enthusiastically for the production of texts in Arabic, Persian, and Ottoman Turkish. By the second half of the 19th-century, finely lithographed Qur'ans were a staple of Ottoman printing, often illuminated by hand.


Our copy's opening double-page spread is a remarkable example of chromolithography used in place of hand illumination, with its vivid red and gold scheme a fine early example of Istanbul production. The use of chromolithography to produce facsimiles of manuscripts was well-known in Europe by this date, but it was not adopted with the same enthusiasm as lithographic printing. Given the skill of Ottoman illuminators, it is easy to understand why manual art would be preferred to mechanized facsimile. Moreover, this Istanbul edition of the Qur'an is remarkably large: a substantial folio rather than the more common octavo.

[^1]
## 21 <br> Miniature facsimile of an Ottoman Qur'an

- 1940
[Qur'an]. al-Qur'an.


## 22 Amuletic Qur'an printed at Cairo - 1354 AH (1936 CE)



Miniature ( $3.7 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ )

An amuletic miniature reproduced from an Ottoman Qur'an manuscript.
[Circa 1940], [perhaps Cairo],. Miniature ( $3.7 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ ), photolithographic facsimile, pp.562, [1], [1, blank], with double-page carpet illumination and sura headings, text in double-ruled frames Naskh script. A very good copy in original stamped leatherette with strap. Leatherette lightly worn. Strap renewed. [207241]
62 / '


Miniature ( $2.1 \times 1.6 \mathrm{~cm}$ )

AA rare example of an amuletic Qur'an in Maghribi script. This 1 Cairo edition used photolithography to produce a miniature facsimile of a North African Qur'an manuscript with extensive illumination. Although the text is completely legible under magnification, such miniatures, printed or manuscript, were carried as talismanic objects, rather than reading texts.

The first commercially successful use of photolithography to reproduce the Qur'an on such a small scale was by David Bryce of Glasgow, who was distributing his Qur'ans throughout India by 1899.
[We locate copies at Adelaide, Columbia, and Utah.]

Razi, Amin Ahmad. Haft iqlim. [Seven climes.]

folio ( $30.5 \times 17.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ )
1093 AH (1682 CE), [Northern India], copied by Muhammad Fadl al-Nasari Hassanpuri. Persian manuscript on burnished laid paper, folio ( $30.5 \times 17.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ ), ff.[i, blank], [15, contents], 490 [text], [i, blank], text with 22 lines of confident but loose black nasta'liq per page, rubrication and marginal sectional titles in red. Index supplied in the 19th century on burnished wove paper, with 11 lines of heavy black nasta'liq per page, headings in red. Scribal cancels and corrections in red, with a number made in red. Scribal cancels and corrections in red, with a number of marginal notes in the same hand. Bound in late 19th-century goatskin, boards with blind-stamped frames around central floral medallions with smaller medallions above and below. Hinges cracked but firm. With ff.1-3, 6-10, and 484-90 re-margined, bottom two lines of f.2r-v lost and supplied in a later hand, ff.4-5 and 41-84 supplied in the 19th century on burnished wove paper, with some light adhesion between the modern folios. Text trimmed, occasionally touching marginal notes. Short internal tear to f.156. text unaffected, ff. $231 \mathrm{r}-232 \mathrm{v}$ with some surface abrasion, touching a few lines, but contents overall in very good condition. Marginal seal impressions of "Fadl..." on a number of pages; 19th-century paper labels on initial blank and spine, with shelfmark and title in Persian. Title, date of copying, and collation supplied in pencil, as well as Persian title. [79330]


An attractive copy of this important biographical encyclopaedia, arranged according to the seven climes (regions), with 1,560 entries describing poets, scholars, and other celebrities, listed by city and region. The text took six years to compile, and the author recorded its completion in 1593-4, though he appears to have continued working on his encyclopaedia after this date.

Razi's selections spanned the globe from China to North Africa, but he had a particular focus on the central and eastern Islamic world. The text includes historical and topographical data, but also "contains citations of poetry not attested elsewhere, as well as prose passages by poets, e.g., the satirist 'Obayd Zakani," in the words of Encyclopaedia Iranica.

The text's division into seven climes reflects classical Iranian cosmography and the Ptolemaic division of the world, but Razi interprets these divisions loosely. The first clime includes Yemen, the Swahili Coast, and Nubia; the second, Mecca and Medina, Hormuz, Ahmedabad, and Kutch in Gujarat. The third stretches from Baghdad, Basra, and Najaf to Lahore, Agra, and Lucknow, but also contains sections for Damascus, Gazz, Baalbek, Aleppo, Cairo, and Alexandria. The fourth deals with Tehran, Isfahan, Kashan, and Mashad, as well as Merv, Herat, Kabul, and Kashmir. The final three climes are much shorter, with the fifth touching on Baku and Khwarezm, the sixth, Russia and Istanbul, and the seventh, Europe, including Bulgaria.
The Haft iqlim was a popular text and much copied. Our example shows evidence of a careful reader and owner, who saw to the extensive paper repairs, creation of a useful contents list keyed to the manuscript's foliation, and a sturdy new binding.

A well-edited edition of six of the seven climes was published at Calcutta in 1918; a less careful but complete edition appeared in Tehran in 1961. Amin Ahmad Razi's birth and death dates are unknown. He came from a prominent literary family in Rayy. His father and uncle held major provincial posts under Shah Tahmasp, while a first cousin was the father of the Mughal empress Nur Jahan. He may have visited the Mughal court during Akbar's reign, but beyond this encyclopaedia, little is known of him.


Rich, Claudius James. Narrative of a journey to the site of Babylon in 1811, now first pulblished: Memoir of the ruins; with engravings from the original sketches by the author: Remarks on the topography of Ancient Babylon, by Major Rennell; in reference to the memoir: Second Memoir on the Ruins; in reference to Major Rennell's remarks: with Narrative of a journey to Persepolis: now first printed, with hitherto unpublished cunieform inscriptions copied at Persepolis: by the late Claudius James Rich, Esq., edited by his widow.

The first appearance of Claudius Rich's transcriptions of the inscriptions at Persepolis, and the diary from his groundbreaking expedition to the ruins of Babylon in 1811, prepared for publication by his widow Mary Rich (1789-1876) after his death in 1821 . This volume contains both Rich's first memoir on Babylon's ruins (1815), distinguished surveyor James Rennell's critical response, and Rich's second memoir, composed in answer to Rennell's critique, together with his 1821 journal of his expedition from Basra into Persia, when he visited Persepolis. He died of cholera at Shiraz that year.

Claudius James Rich (1786/7-1821) was the illegitimate son of Sir James Cockburn; he displayed a precocious interest in languages. Excited by several Arabic manuscripts aged nine, he sought tutoring. By 1802, a friend wrote "he has made himself acquainted with many languages, particularly with the languages of the East. Besides Latin, Greek, and many of the modern languages, he has made himself master of the Hebrew, Chaldee, Persian, Arabic..." Rich was appointed a cadet in the East India Company that year, and sent to Bombay in 1804. A series of mishaps saw him spend three years in the Near East, but he finally reached Bombay in 1807 , where he won the respect of the Governor, Sir James Mackintosh, whose daughter Mary he married in January, 1808. He was appointed to Baghdad, and spent the remainder of his life in the Middle East. His collections, including the first cuneiform texts brought to Europe, were purchased by the British Museum after his death.
[Weber I, 299]

1839, London, Duncan \& Malcolm.First edition. 8vo ( $23 \times 15 \mathrm{~cm}$ ), pp.xv, [1], xlvii, [1, blank] 324, 24 plates, 19 double-page, folding map, and one illustration in the text. A very good copy bound in 2oth-century half morocco by Cross, binders to the King. Light spotting on endpapers, but contents otherwise clean. Armorial bookplate of Thomas George Baring (1826-1904), Earl of Northbrook. [119817]

SOLD

## 25 Contemporary manuscript record of Frith and Roberts • [1840-1858]

[Roberts, David]. The Holy Land, Egypt, Arabia, and Syria, by David Roberts, A.R.A. The Historical and Descriptive Notices by the Rev. George Croly, L.L.D. [with] Descriptive Catalogue of David Roberts's Views of the Valley of the Nile, by Joseph Bonomi.


Abeautifully preserved prospectus for David Roberts' masterpiece The Holy Land, Egypt, Arabia, and Syria, bound with an and a second manuscript list of Frith's Stereoscopic Views of Egypt, Nubia, and the Nile. Plates of particular interest are underlined in red. We have found no comparable annotated copies of the prospectus, which is itself a rarity.
[Both works are rare. We locate copies of the first at the British Library, Oxford, and National Art Library, and copies of the second at the British Library and Tu übingen only.]

## NEW WORK ON THE HOLY LAND.

## 

## SEVENTY-five brilliant pictures.

BY F. FRITH, JUN.

Tusse Photographa will be prepared under Mr. Furri's auperintendence, and apon priaciples which are new sod expeanive, but which will easure both vanexamplan meaness and meaver ov toxs, AXD UxDoviated vkawaxexik.

The following is a list of the mibjent, and the prohalie orider in which they will he ineuel :-
[1840-1858], London, F.G. Moon, Her Majesty's Publisher in Ordinary. 16 mo ( $15 \times 9.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ ), pp.40, 29, [1, blank], [2, advertisements], [86, manuscript list of plates in the order of publication; tipped-in cuttings including an advert with plate list for Frith's Photographs of Egypt and Palestine, with contemporary newspaper review, and manuscript index of Frith's Stereoscopic Views of Egypt, Nubia, and the Nile], 2 folding subscription forms. A fine copy bound in contemporary red morocco, gilt. [203919]

SOLD

## 26 Seventeenth-century designer of Arabic type • 1628

Schickard, Wilhelm. Tarich h.e. Series Regum Persiae, Ab Ardschir-Babekan, usq; ad Iazdigerdem a Chaliphis expulsum, per annos fere 400. Cum prooemio Longiori... Omnia ex fide Manuscrpti Voluminis... \& primus in Germaniam invexit Vitus Marchtaler.

small 4 to $(20 \times 16 \mathrm{~cm})$

1628, Tübingen, Typis Theodorici Werlini. First edition, small 4to (20 x 16 cm ), pp.[xiv], (9)- 231, [1, errata], 4 woodcuts of Arabic and Hebrew calligraphy in text. With printed Hebrew and Arabic. Rebound in modern half calf and mottled boards. A very good copy. Ownership inscription of Arthur Stanley Tritton (1881-1973). [78781]

## £2,250

Ahistory of the Persian kings of the Sassanian Empire, from Ardeshir I to Yazdegerd, translated into Latin from an Arabic chronicle by the German polymath Wilhelm Schickard (1592-1635), astronomer, linguist, mathematician, minister, and Professor of Hebrew at Tübingen, credited with the design of an early adding machine, effectively a distant ancestor of the modern computer. Schickard designed the Arabic type used here, one of the earliest produced in Northern Europe, and prepared his own illustrations, including the fine woodcut reproduction of a calligraphic Arabic title on p. 20 .

Schickard's long introduction comprises half of the text, ranging from Muslim accounts of Jesus to Hebrew sources for Sassanian kings, and touching on Arabic and
 Hebrew seals of the period. His translation relied on an Arabic manuscript chronicle, seized some thirty years earlier from the mosque library of the Ottoman fortress at "Villek" in Hungary. The Latin translation is interspersed with printed excerpts of Arabic text.

A variant issue of this book has additional chronological, location, subject, and author indices but is without the errata.
A.S. Tritton was Professor of Arabic at the School of Oriental and African Studies. [See Smitskamp PO 132, 257g, 279c.]


4 to $(20 \times 15 \mathrm{~cm})$

1642, London, Richard Bishop. First edition, small 4to ( $20 \times 15 \mathrm{~cm}$ ), pp.[ii], xxxviii, 184. Titles printed in red and black. Printed Arabic and Latin text. A very good copy bound in contemporary vellum, manuscript title on spine. Boards a little bowed. Early manuscript annotation on title giving publication date in Arabic. [207403]
SOLD

Sa'id ibn Batriq, or Bitriq (877-940), better known as Eutychius of Alexandria, was born in Fustat, Cairo, and worked as a medical practitioner before being appointed the Melkite Patriarch of Alexandria in 932. He was one of the first Christian Egyptian authors to write extensively in Arabic.

His most important work was the Nazm al-jawhar (Row of Jewels), a world chronicle which spans human history from the creation to shortly before his death.

This critical Arabic edition of a selection from the chronicle, with Latin translation, was prepared by John Selden (1584-1654), the eminent antiquarian and legal scholar, who, at the time of publication, was the representative of Oxford University in the Long Parliament of Charles I.

Selden selected only a passage dealing with the ecclesiastical hierarchy of the early Christian church for translation. The bulk of this book comprises Selden's Latin commentary on the early church, with extensive Arabic, Hebrew, and Greek quotations, including an Arabic list of the first 307 patriarchs of Alexandria. The preface contains a survey of Arabic manuscripts in European collections, and explains how Selden purchased the manuscript he relied on for this edition in 1641 from William Corderoy, who had served with the Levant Company at Aleppo.

The Arabic type employed for this book was the first moveable Arabic type to be employed in England. It was first used by the printer William Stansby for short quotations in Selden's 1636 Mare Clausum. Stansby appears to have purchased the type from the Netherlands; it shares features of the types used by Erpenius and Raphelengius.
[See Geoffrey Roper's 'Arabic printing and publishing in England before 1820', British Society for Middle Eastern Studies Bulletin, 12, 1985, pp.12-32.]

French relations with the Islamic world in the seventeenth century•1695

## Sanson, François; Pidou de Saint Olon, François.

Voyage ou relation de l'etat present du Royaume de Perse. Avec une dissertation


1695, Paris, la Veuve Mabre Cramoisi. First edition. Second edition of first work, first edition of second. $12 \mathrm{mo}(16 \times 10 \mathrm{~cm})$, pp.[x], 264, [24, contents], frontispiece, 5 plates, 2 folding, and folding map, title printed in red and black; [xvi], 224, [10], frontispiece, 8 plates, and folding plan, title printed in red black. A very good copy bound in contemporary speckled calf, spine gilt in compartments. Edges somewhat rubbed, spine worn. Hinges cracked but firm, front free endpaper torn. Contents clean. [79114]
$\mathbf{£ 1 , 5 0 0}^{\mathbf{1}}$

TI wo late seventeenth-century French diplomatic accounts bound together, spanning the western and eastern Islamic world.

The first work is by the French missionary François Sanson, who had joined Bishop Piquet of Baghdad at the Safavid court in 1683. After Piquet's death in 1685, Sanson remained to negotiate at court until 1692, when the shah issued a proclamation authorising Catholic missions at New Julfa and Hamadan. Sanson returned to France to present the shah's proclamation to Louis XIV at Versailles in 1693. This is his account of almost ten years in Persia during the waning years of Safavid rule. Court politics, dress, architecture, and commerce are all discussed.


The second was written by the French diplomat François Pidou de Saint Olon, who was sent to negotiate a commercial treaty with Mulay Ismail, Sultan of Morocco, in 1693, following several earlier unsuccessful embassies. His mission too was unsuccessful prompting him to compile this account of Morocco, based on his brief time in the country and other published sources. The text includes a twenty-page account of his audiences at Mulay Ismail's court, and the text of the letter to Louis XIV which Pidou de Saint Olon brought back to France. The folding plan depicts the fortress by the port town of Larache, near Tangier.

## 29 Wallin's edition of Ibn Malik, lithographed in Helsinki • 1851


[Wallin, Georg August]; Badr al-Din Muhammad \& Jamal al-Din Muhammad Ibn 'Abdullah Ibn Malik. Sharh Badr al-Din 'ala qasida walidihi al-'ulama Ibn Malik al-mashura bi-lamiyat al-af'al.

Arare edition of the Lamiyat al-afal, a didactic poem on the forms of Arabic verbs by the classical grammarian Ibn Malik (d.1274), edited by the redoubtable Finnish traveller Georg August Wallin a year before his death, presented together with the commentary of Ibn Malik's son, Badr al-Din.

Ibn Malik's grammatical works were core texts in a traditional Islamic curriculum, particularly in Egypt, where Wallin had spent eighteen months living as a Muslim in 1844-5. This text was presumably lithographed because of the lack of Arabic type in Helsinki.

This work precedes Volck's Leipzig edition of the text and commentary by more than fifteen years.

1851, Helsinki, F. Liewendal. First edition. 12 mo ( $16 \times 13 \mathrm{~cm}$ ), pp.[i], 41, lithographed Arabic text, 17 lines of naskh per page in single-ruled frames. Stab-sewn as issued. Short marginal tear to final leaf, text unaffected, and a small internal tear to final few leaves, just touching two lines In very good condition. [208083]

## SOLD



1906-07, London, John Lane, The Bodley Head. First edition of first work, second edition of second. Two volumes, 4 to ( $25 \times 20 \mathrm{~cm}$ ), pp.[xx], [2], 586, [1], [1, blank], 85 chromolithographic plates; lvi, 480, [6, advertisements], photographic portrait frontispiece, 80 chromolithographic plates. Both works with extensives black and white plans and illustrations, many full-page, included in the pagination. A very good set bound in the publisher's red cloth, stamped in gilt and blind. Some light spotting in first work [111307]

Calvert, Albert Frederick. Moorish remains in Spain.
Being a brief record of the Arabian conquest of the peninsula with a particular account of the Mohammedan architecture and decoration in Cordova, Seville \& Toledo. [with] The Alhambra.

Aremarkable survey of Moorish architecture in Spain in two lavishly illustrated volumes, compiled by the Australian mining engineer Albert Frederick Calvert (1872?- 1946), who devoted almost twenty years to the study and promotion of Spain.

On his first visit to the Alhambra he was shocked to find no single reference work available for a tourist, and sought to remedy this deficiency. Both prefaces make clear that he was led by the illustrations, selecting photographs, prints, plans, and drawings from numerous sources. The brilliantly coloured chromolithographs are after the Victorian plate books of Owen Jones, which were expensive and inconveniently sized for an Edwardian traveller interested in Moorish architecture.

Calvert used Spanish, English, and French printed sources, together with translations from Arabic primary texts, principally al-Maqqari's history of the Muslim dynasties of Spain, to compile the accompanying histories of Cordoba, Granada, Seville, and Toledo, but the greatest strength of his work is as a visual survey of Islamic Spain. The first work contains almost one hundred diagrams of geometrical patterns in Islamic art; Calvert saw in Moorish architecture an artistry to rival anything of classical Greece.

Both works are dedicated to King Alfonso XIII of Spain, who was a keen promoter of tourism in his country.



[^0]:    1924, Cairo, Institut Francais d'Archeologie Orientale. First edition, 4to ( $28.5 \times 23 \mathrm{~cm}$.), pp. [ii], [89]-167, [1, blank], with 12 figures, 9 folding, and 30 plates. An extract from the Bulletin de l'Institut Francais d'Archeologie Orientale, vol. 23. A very good copy bound in blue morocco over marbled boards by Sangorski \& Sutcliffe. Signed presentation inscription: To/ H. E. the Viscountess Allenby/ with the authors respectful compliments./ A. Creswell/ 25.xii.1924. [110232]

[^1]:    [We locate a single copy at Princeton.]

