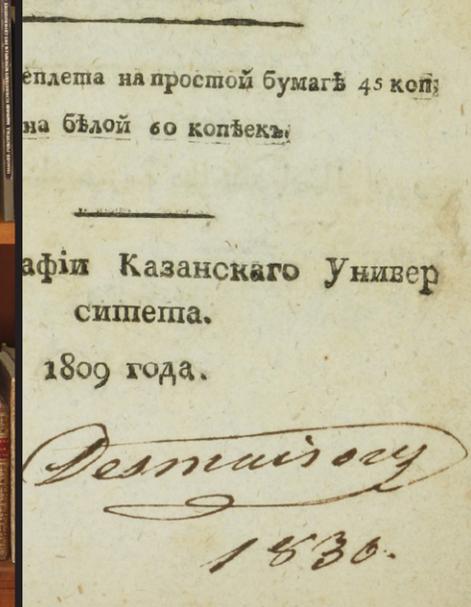


THE LIBRARY OF
Jean Jacques Pierre Desmaisons
oriental scholar, diplomat, secret agent & writer
PRESERVED INTACT & OFFERED FOR SALE



The library of
Jean Jacques Pierre Desmaisons

Le Scheïkh Mohammed
med el-Hajâe Tantawi.

Professeur de la langue
Arabe à l'Institut
Oriental.

à St. Pétersbourg
1845.

Desmaisons

THE LIBRARY OF
JEAN JACQUES PIERRE DESMAISONS
(1807-1873)

*The collection and research library
of an important 19th century
oriental scholar, diplomat,
secret agent & writer*

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INTRODUCTION

JEAN-JACQUES-PIERRE DESMAISONS (1807–1873), known in Russia as Petr Ivanovich Demezov, was a wide-ranging oriental scholar as well as a diplomat in Russian services. Born in the Savoyard city of Chambéry, the son of the French physician Pierre-Jacques Desmaisons and his wife Suzanne Roux, he went to Russia in 1826, aged 19, to study oriental languages at Kazan and St Petersburg – a career made possible by the recommendation of count Antonio Brignole Sale, the Sardinian ambassador in Moscow.

Desmaisons took a doctorate in 1830 and taught Persian and Arabic at the Russian military academy of Orenburg before undertaking a clandestine mission to the Emirate of Bukhara, where he collected valuable commercial intelligence on behalf of Russia – an achievement for which he was decorated by the Czar.

Appointed professor in the Asiatic department of the Russian ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1836, Desmaisons entered the diplomatic service and was repeatedly posted to Tehran in the 1840s. He was a co-founder of the Imperial Russian Archaeological Society and received numerous honours from the Russian empire. Although he was naturalized as a citizen of Russia, King Charles Albert of Sardinia granted him the title of Baron in 1848. He retired to Paris in 1857, and it is here where he began work on what is perhaps his most lasting scholarly

achievement, a critical edition of the *Kitab-i Shajarah-i Türk* by Abu al-Ghazi Bahadur, Khan of the Uzbek state of Khiva in the 17th century (his personal copy is no. 5 in this catalogue).

Desmaisons passed away in Aix-les-Bains at the age of sixty-six, before having been able to complete his last manuscripts; his translation of the *Shajarah-i Türk* appeared a few months after his death. The manuscript on which his edition is based survives in the present collection (no. 6). His *Dictionnaire persan-français*, compiled during repeated visits to Persia between 1858 and 1869, did not see print until 1908. A number of the published sources he cites in his dictionary are present here: among them the great works of Golius (no. 52), Meninski (no. 118), and Freytag (no. 48). Desmaisons is commemorated by an extensive article in the *Encyclopaedia Iranica* (by C. Poujol, vol. VII.3, p. 331).

Not only an author and facilitator of scholarly publications, Desmaisons was also an avid collector of books in his elected field. His vast library has survived a century and a half of historical upheavals and is now offered for sale as a collection. It comprises a surprisingly broad range of orientalist works: slight, wrapper-bound offprints of Proceedings of the Russian Archaeological Society which he helped to found; splendidly bound examples of important standard works such as Walton's great polyglot Bible (no. 21); a few almost unobtainably rare publications produced for the Greek-speaking markets of the

Levant; and, most importantly, a wealth of editions in the original Middle Eastern languages: critical editions by Western scholars as well as some of the earliest editions produced in the East, in Istanbul, Bulaq/Cairo, and Alexandria, in Tehran, Tabriz, Kerbala and other places, sometimes lithographed, more frequently in Arabic letterpress.

Several of the printshops here represented made history for being the first presses in the Middle East: J. J. Marcel's Imprimerie Nationale, set up in Cairo in 1798 for Napoleon, and the famous Bulaq press established in 1235 (1819/20), the first Muslim-run printing press in the Arab world. We here mention only the *Tarikh-i Sami ve Sakir ve Subhi* (1783; no. 157), the first book from the much-sought second series of Müteferrika's revived Constantinople press; the first illustrated medical book ever printed in the Muslim world, the *Hamse-i Sâ nizade* (Istanbul 1820; no. 159); and both the rare first and the second edition of the first Western historical text ever translated into Ottoman Turkish, the Bulaq-printed *Katerina tarihi* (Life of Catherine the Great) by Jean Castéra, rendered into Turkish by Yakovaki Efendi (nos. 29–30).

Equally impressive are the manuscripts in Desmaisons' collection: several Persian manuscripts of Saadi, some dating to the mid-16th century (nos. 29–30); an early Quran manuscript from Yemen (no. 138); religious miscellanies of the Hanafite

school (nos. 62–64); and various grammatical and chancery repertoires. Among the volumes offered here is even Desmaisons' privately compiled Arabic-French vocabulary manual (no. 39), handwritten by himself in 1826 in the first year of his Russian university studies.

The scope and comprehensiveness of the present collection bear testimony to the broad-minded scholarship of the Franco-Russian oriental philologist Desmaisons. It is safe to say that it represents the largest private collection of its kind which has come up for sale in the last decades, and it would be nearly impossible to build a comparable collection item-by-item. Less than a dozen important titles not preserved in Desmaisons' collection as it has survived but known to have been used by him intensively have been inserted into this catalogue by the compilers, so as to present more fully the literature he owned, consulted and worked with. The material here offered constitutes a unique opportunity to acquire a vast scholarly trove built essentially over half a century by one of the nineteenth century's eminent authorities in the field of oriental studies.



CALIGARIS
HISTOIRE
DE
NAPOLEON I^{ER}

BOUQUIN
MAY
MAY

1. **Abd al-Latif al-Baghdadi, Muwaffaq al-Din.** [Kitab al-ifadah wa-al-i'tibar fi al-umur al-mushahadah wa-al-hawadith al-mu'ayanah bi-ard Misr]. Abdollatiphi Historiae aegypti compendium, arabice et latine.

Oxford, J. Cooke, Hanwell & Parker, 1800. Small 2° (226 × 268 mm). (18), (v)–xxxii, 321, (55) pp. Contemporary full calf with later rebaked giltstamped spine.

Abd al-Latif's graphic and detailed "Account of Egypt" in the original Arabic, here edited with a Latin translation (based on that of Edward Pococke the younger) by Joseph White (1745–1814). The Baghdad-born Abd al-Latif (1162–1231), known as Ibn al-Labbad or Ibn Nukta, was a philosopher, physician, and historian. He was one of the most prolific Arab writers, but of the numerous works ascribed to him, mostly on medicine, only his graphic and detailed account of Egypt has survived. One of the earliest works of Egyptology, this crucial book contains detailed descriptions of ancient Egyptian monuments as well as a vivid description of a famine caused, during the author's residence in Egypt, by the Nile failing to overflow its banks. On this occasion Al-Latif had opportunity to observe and examine a large number of corpses – one of the earliest examples of a postmortem autopsy.

The Arabic manuscript was discovered in 1665 by Edward Pococke and preserved at the Bodleian Library. Pococke published the Arabic manuscript in the 1680s, and his son translated the work into Latin, though he was only able to publish less than half of his work. In 1800, Joseph White published it (with his own additions) in this present edition, which was then translated into French by De Sacy in 1810.

Bookplate on front pastedown; small stamp on title page. A good, clean, and wide-margined copy.

¶ *GAL I, 481. Schnurrer 177. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 3. Brunet I, 9. Graesse I, 3. NYPL Arabia coll. 18. OCLC 31486913.*

2. **Abd al-Latif al-Baghdadi, Muwaffaq al-Din / Silvestre de Sacy, Antoine Isaac (ed. and transl.).** Relation de l'Égypte par Abd-Allatif, medecin arabe de Bagdad. Suivie de divers extraits d'écrivains orientaux, et d'un état des provinces et des villages de l'Égypte dans le XIVE siècle.

Paris, de l'Imprimerie Imperiale, 1810. Large 4° (210 × 262 mm). xxiv, 752, (2) pp. With title vignette. Contemporary full calf gilt; spine repaired to style with original label. Marbled edges and endpapers.

First French edition of this account of Egypt, translated and annotated by the orientalist Silvestre de Sacy, who added other significant texts, such as "État des provinces et des villages de l'Égypte, dressé en l'année 1376, sous le règne du Sultan Melic-Alaschraf Schaban". The first Arabic edition did not appear until 1869 (Cairo, 1286 AH).

Contemporary ink ownership "John Ross" to half-title. The British physician and traveller Dr. John Ross was attached to the Baghdad Residency. He was fluent in Arabic and explored widely throughout Arabia; in 1834/35 he accompanied James Baillie Fraser on his expedition to southern Babylonia. Old French ownership to title page stricken out; later Arabic ownership in blue pencil to dedication. Light finger-staining to title-page; some gatherings printed on blue paper. A few professional repairs to a fine volume with appealing shelf-appearance.

¶ *Brunet I, 9. Gay, 1908. Zarkali 4, p. 61. Ellis, Arabic Books in the British Museum I, 48. Cf. Garrison 1768 (cites White's bi-lingual Arabic/Latin Oxford edition of 1806). Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 3. Sarton II, 2, p. 599.*

ARABIC VERSIFICATION

3. **Abd al-Latif ibn Ali, Ibn Ibrahim.** Sharh al-taysir al-dafi' lil-dahiyah fi tahsil 'ilmay al-'arud wa-al-qafiyah.

Istanbul, Dar al-Tiba'ah-'Amirah, 1261 H [= 1845 CE]. Small 4°. (4), 79, (1) pp. With several diagrams in the text. Half calf over marbled board (lacking lower board).

كتاب الافادة والاعتبار
في الامور المشاهدة والحواشي المعاينة بارض مصر
RELATION DE L'ÉGYPTÉ,

PAR ABD-ALLATIF,
MÉDECIN ARABE DE BAGDAD;

SUIVIE
De divers Extraits d'Écrivains Orientaux, et d'un État des Provinces
et des Villages de l'Égypte dans le XIV.^e siècle:

LE TOUT TRADUIT ET ENRICHÍ DE NOTES HISTORIQUES ET CRITIQUES,

PAR M. SILVESTRE DE SACY,

Membre du Corps législatif, de la Légion d'honneur, et de l'Institut de France; associé de la Société royale de Göttingue, de l'Académie royale des sciences de Copenhague et de l'Institut royal de Hollande; associé ordinaire de l'Académie Italienne; membre honoraire du Muséum de Francfort, et correspondant de la Société d'émulation de Cambrai et de celle d'Abbeville.



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et à Strasbourg, même maison de commerce.

M. DCCC. X.



كتاب

تقويم البلدان

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
الحمد لله حمدًا يليق بجلاله وصى الله على سيدنا محمد وآله وبعد فاني لما
طلعت الكتب المؤلفة في البلاد وفواحي الارض من الجبال والبحار وغيرها لم
اجد فيها كتابًا موفيًا بغرضي فن الكتب التي وقعت عليها في هذا الفن كتاب
ابن حوقل وهو كتاب مطول ذكر فيه صفات البلاد مستوفياً غير انه لم يضبط
الاسماء وكذلك لم يذكر الاطوال ولا العروض فصار غالب ما ذكره مجهول
الاسم والبقعة ومع جهل ذلك لا يتحصل فائدة تامة وكتاب الشريف الادريسي
في المعالك والمسالك وكتاب ابن خردادبه وغيرها وتجمعهم حدوا حدوا ابن

A linguistic treatise on performance, versification, and rhyme. Binding slightly rubbed, lower board lacking. Paper somewhat foxed and waterstained, mostly to endpapers and preliminaries, otherwise internally crisp and clean.

¶ OCLC 36683916.

FIRST CRITICAL EDITION

4. **Abu al-Fida Isma'il ibn 'Ali (Abulfeda).** [Kitab taqwim al-buldan, talif 'Imad al-Din Isma'il ibn Nur al-Din 'Ali ibn Jamal al-Din Mahmud ibn Muhammad ibn 'Umar ibn Shahanshah ibn Ayyub Sahib al-Hamah]. Géographie d'Aboulféda. Texte arabe publié d'après les manuscrits de Paris et de Leyde aux frais de la Société Asiatique. Paris, (Société Asiatique) à l'Imprimerie Royale, 1837–1840. Small 2°. 2 vols. 224 pp. LXVII, (1), (4), (225)–539, (1) pp. Publisher's original blue printed wrappers.

The first critical edition of Abu'l-Fida's great tabular geography "Taqwim al-buldan", edited and introduced by Joseph Toussaint Reinaud and Mac Guckin de Slane, two of de Sacy's most eminent students, based on the Paris and Leyden manuscripts. An "édition autographiée d'après un manuscrit arabe de la Bibliothèque du Roi", comprising merely 32 leaves, had appeared in 1829 under the care of Hippolyte Jouy and Reinaud.

Abu'l-Fida, born in Damascus in 1273, was a historian, geographer and military leader. The crater Abulfeda on the Moon is named after him.

"Taqwim al-buldan takes the world as its subject. The author speaks of its various regions, of the equator and the seven 'climes', describing each in detail. He establishes their geographical positions and addresses conditions in each of them. He describes their sizes and their boundaries, and also mentions their seas and lakes and rivers and mountains" (The Arabic Books Printed in Europe).

Waterstaining and foxing throughout, more pronounced in the second volume. Wrappers stained and chipped with large flaws to spine. A wide-margined, untrimmed copy in the original blue wrappers as issued by the Société Asiatique (1re livraison – 2e et dernière livraison).

¶ GAL II, 46, no. 2 (p. 56). Zenker 996. Fück 153, note 405. King Abdulaziz Public Library, *The Arabic Books Printed in Europe* (2004), no. 63. OCLC 64933399.

EDITED BY DESMAISONS

5. **Abu al-Ghazi Bahadur Khan / Desmaisons, (Jean-Jacques Pierre) (ed.).** Shajarah-i Turk. Tarikh al-shu'ub fi Asiya al-Wustá. Histoire des Mogols et des Tatares.

St Petersburg, Imprimerie de l'Académie Impériale des sciences, 1871–1874. Large 8°. 2 vols. (2), II, 386 pp. (2), IV, 393, (1) pp. With a folding genealogical plate. Original printed wrappers.

Editio princeps of the text of the "Shajare-i Türk", the principal historical work by Abu al-Ghazi Bahadur (1603–63), Khan of the Uzbek state of Khiva from 1643 until his death. The title is variously translated as "Genealogy of the Turks" and "Genealogy of the Tatars". The book was published in a French translation at Leiden as early as 1726, with additional translations appearing in the later 18th century. The first critical translation was published in Kazan in 1825; a Turkish version (by Vefik Ahmed Pasha) was published at Kazan in 1864. Desmaisons' edition includes the text, annotations, and a French translation (the latter of which appeared shortly after his death).

Some browning and foxing throughout; vol. 1 (text) waterstained. Wrappers chipped. Both volumes uncut and untrimmed.

¶ OCLC 85058877.

THE MANUSCRIPT BASIS FOR DESMAISONS' EDITION, INSCRIBED TO HIM

6. **Abu al-Ghazi Bahadur Khan.** Shajarah-i Türk. St Petersburg, 1870. Large 4° (216 × 275 mm). Khiva Turkic manuscript in an attractive Central-Asian naskh hand in black and red ink on paper. (1), v, 525, (1) pp., 2 blank leaves. Loose sheets. (Includes:) Index. Manuscript in black ink on paper. 4° (185 × 230 mm). 154, (18), 149–156 pp.

Complete manuscript copy of the "Shajare-i Türk", written in the Khiva dialect of the old literary Chagatai language. Copied for Desmaisons from a source dated 1234 H (AD 1818/19) by Nikolai Sukhotin, student of the

Oriental Institute in St. Petersburg (Institut vostokovedenija Rossijskoj Akademii Nauk), and inscribed to the scholar next to the colophon. It is this manuscript on which Desmaisons based his 1871 edition of the text, as well as the translation, published posthumously in 1874.

Unbound bifolia. Additionally inscribed to Desmaisons in Russian on the first leaf. A separate, smaller manuscript in loose quires contains an index of the chiefs, khans, and other prominent leaders mentioned in the text, printed as pp. 339–390 in Desmaisons' 1871 edition.

ISLAMIC LAW, WITH THE ARABIC TEXT

7. **Abu Shuja' al-Isfahani, Ahmad ibn al-Husayn.** Précis de jurisprudence musulmane selon le rite Châfeite, par Abou Chodjâ'. Publication du texte arabe, avec traduction et annotations, par Dr. S. Keijzer.

Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1859. 8°. xxxii, (48), 117 pp. Contemporary half calf with giltstamped spine title.

First publication of Abu-Chodja's work on Islamic law, one of the most important scriptures for the Shafi'i School. With a translation and annotations of the ethnologist Salomo Keizer, who is also known for his Dutch Quran translation. The French translation follows the Arabic text (with separate page count).

Evenly browned throughout.

¶ *GAL I, p. 492. Gay 3348. OCLC 11386640.*

8. **Ahni, Atham bin Ahmad.** Astronomical treatise.

Persia, du al Hijja 1225 H [= Jan. 1810 CE]. 4° (175 × 200 mm). Arabic manuscript on blue paper. 188 pp. 19 lines to a page written in nasta'liq script in black ink (written space 90 × 145 mm), numerous tables and astronomical diagrams throughout the text, many heightened in red. Some words underlined in red, numerous contemporary marginalia. Original limp black morocco binding.

A very attractive, complete Qajar period astronomical manuscript with red and black illustrations depicting celestial spheres and solar eclipses. The celestial diagram on fol. 19r presents a celestial model composed of 14 spheres: the innermost of these is described as the centre of the universe, followed by the Earth sphere and the others, including that of fire; the outermost sphere is described as that of extreme infinity. Another circular diagram represents the signs of the zodiac. On fol. 78r is a red and black diagram of a lunar eclipse, while the verso shows a solar eclipse. The Persians' astronomical achievements were of the utmost importance for the history of science: indeed, it is believed that Copernicus was inspired by a 13th century author, Nasir Al-Din At-Tusi, to develop his famous heliocentric theory.

Spine-ends chipped. A few slight edge flaws to the prettily coloured, smoothed paper; generally in fine condition.

9. **Al-Antaki, Mahmud.** Al-Alaqa.

[Istanbul], al-Matba'a al-Amira, 1302 H [= 1884 CE]. Small 4°. 136 pp. Contemporary half cloth over marbled boards.

Al-Antaki's treatise on rhetorics, along with commentaries by Sajjid Hafiz and the author's disciple Musannifek. Printed on yellow paper.

¶ *Cf. BTD Or.II.36 (1901 ed.).*

THE FAMOUS MU'ALLAQAT OF ANTARAH

10. **Antarah ibn Shaddad.** Antarae poëma arabicum Moallakah cum integris Zouzenii scholiis. E codice manuscripto edidit, in latinum sermonem transulit, et lectiones varietatem addidit Vincentius Elias Menil. Observations ad totum poëma subjunxit Joannes Willmet.

Leiden, Samuel and Johannes Luchtmans, 1816. 4°. With text in Arabic and roman types. Contemporary boards, covered with grey paste-paper.

بنی قطع نور شد و مقدار سنگها که بخلاف بقاع مختلف شود و شاید که در بعضی بلاد امر شود و در بعضی
 بخلاف مقدار سنگها که در جمیع بقاع یکسان باشد چنانکه بعضی را در بعضی نود و صورت کوفت است



در وقت قیام جان در شب است که در بعضی احوال کوفت و کوفت با در بعضی
 آنکه در آن در اول تقویم نماند و چنانکه در بعضی احوال این دو امر در آن نترت نماند
 نویسد و ساقه کله در اول روز یا اول شب در ابتدا و وسط و ابتدا ای کله و ابتدا ای کله و کلام
 و چنانکه ساقه کله از ابتدا ای کوفت تا ابتدا ای کله و مقدار کوفت و مقدار کوفت نویسد
 و قیام این کلام مجرب و وجه الحاصل است که احوال کوفت و کوفت بود تا کله با کله است اول بود
 هم وسط هم نام آنکه در احوال کوفت و کوفت با کله است اول بود هم ابتدای کله است
 چهارم ابتدای کله است تمام آنکه پس چون چهار بوجه کوفت و کوفت کله است کله در اول بود
 یا اول بود در آن کوفت و کوفت واقع شود تا زمان آنکه در احوال کله با کله است تمام کله و چنان
 شش کله یا کله است که کله است تمام کله و کوفت و کوفت در آن کله با کله است تمام کله و چنان
 و نیز که کوفت و کوفت با کله است تمام کله و کوفت و کوفت در آن کله با کله است تمام کله و چنان

۱۱
 کوفت و کوفت

هر اصرار طبع و هر طبع هر چه در حد و مقدار کوفت و کوفت از این مفروضه قیام کند و کله است
 در بعضی احوال که در ماه در زمان و وسط کوفت قیام نماید چنانکه اگر عرض قمر از زمان کله است
 شد که در اول ماه فایز سیه بود و اگر میان ده دقیقه و سبب قیام شد که کله است با کله است و اگر میان
 بیست و نه دقیقه کله است با کله است و اگر میان سبب کوفت کله است با کله است و اگر میان
 چهار و پنجاه دقیقه کله است با کله است و اگر میان سبب کوفت کله است با کله است و اگر میان
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کوفت و کوفت
 کوفت و کوفت
 کوفت و کوفت

احوال آن تحت الاصل می باشد در تقویم نویسد هر چه در احوال کله است کله است کله است
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کوفت و کوفت
 کوفت و کوفت
 کوفت و کوفت

والله اعلم
بما يخفى
عن
الغيب

ش اي ومن صفات الحروف المطبقة وهو من صفات
القوة واخران حروف الربعة الصا والصنا والطاء
والظاء وتسمى المنطقية لانطباق ما يحاذي الحركات المطبقة
من اللسان على الحنك عند خروجها فيصير صوتهن محصورا
بينهما وصندهما المنفردة وهن من صفات الضعف وهن
عشر وعشرون حرفا تزيد على المستقلة بالعين
واخاء والقاف وهذه الحروف الربعة تقدم انما من
حروف الاستعلاء وهن اللام نظبا في صفرها بذلك لا يتاخر
الاستعلاء لانه علو وزيادة فهي ابلغ من العلوية والظبا
لغة التلاصق والتصالي **قوله** ومن لبيح الحروف
المدلعة اي ومن صفات الحروف المدلعة وحروفه ستة
جمعها قولهم من لبيح اي حيد حوض العالم العاقل
فراجهان فلما يتطبع المقابلة وتسمى حروف المدلعة اي
المنطرفة وذلك كل شيء طرفه وصندها الحروف المصممة
وهن باقي الحروف ثلث وعشرون حرفا لا الا حفرش
من صحت

والله اعلم
بما يخفى
عن
الغيب

من صحت منع نفي الكلام اي معنوية من افرادها اصولا
في بناء الربعة والخمسة سياتي وتخرج الباء والميم والقاف
من طرف الشفتين والثلاثة الباقية من طرف اللسان
كما تقدم **فائدة** كل كلمة رباعية او خماسية لا يكون كمالها
من الحروف المصممة ولا بد فيها من حروف المدلعة فان كان

كذلك لا يكون من كلام العرب ثقلا بالالفان من ذلك
نحو عجي وعطوس قبل انهما اصلتان وقيل ان
ما حقان في كلامهم وذلك لسوتة هذه الحروف فذلك لا يطبق
بها من

صغيرها صا واو في سين كاقلة قط حيد واللين
واو وباء سكتا اول افتتاحا قبلها اول اخر اختما

ش اخبر جملة الربعة الصا والواو والسين موصوفة
بالصغير لانك تسمع منهن عند النطق صغيرا فان الصغير صوت
رائد من بين النفس يجر باوهو لغة صوت بصوت به للباها
وعدا الصغير باقية من الحروف وهن ستة وعشرون حرفا وقد
تقدم انما اسلية وان الستين مقدمة في المخرج على ان اي

بالان الاصلها اي
في حروف الربعة

والله اعلم
بما يخفى
عن
الغيب

والله اعلم
بما يخفى
عن
الغيب

Early bilingual (Arabic-Latin) edition of the Mu'allaqat of Antarah ibn Shaddad (525–608), an Arab warrior poet, famous for both his poetry and his adventurous life. His chief poem forms part of the Mu'allaqat, a group of seven long Arabic poems that are considered the best work of the pre-Islamic era, which are legendarily said to have hung on or in the Kaaba at Mecca. The edition is edited by Vincent Elias Menil and contains notes by Joannes Willmet.

Ownership of the German orientalist Johann Heinrich Kalthoff (1803–39). Some marginal waterstaining and the boards a bit rubbed, otherwise in good condition.

¶ *Lambrecht 1390. Marsden, p. 164. NCC (5 copies).*

THE FIRST FRENCH EDITION OF THE ARABIC ROMANCE OF ANTAR

II. **Antarah ibn Shaddad / Hamilton, Terrick.** Antar, roman Bédouin, traduit de l'arabe.

Paris, (d'Hautel for) Arthus Bertrand, 1819. 12°. 3 vols. 12°. (4), VIII, 235, (1) pp. (4), 244 pp. (4), 215, (1) pp. With an engraved frontispiece. Contemporary half cloth over red marbled boards with giltstamped spine labels.

First edition in French, adapted from the English “Antar, a Bedouen Romance” by Terrick Hamilton (1781–1876), secretary and interpreter to the English embassy at the Porte. It first appeared in London in a single volume in 1819, followed by a longer four-volume set in 1820. While the English edition is common, the French adaptation is exceedingly rare. It is attributed to the artist Étienne Jean Delécluze (1781–1863), a pupil, and later the biographer of Jacques-Louis David. He is believed to have translated from Hamilton's one-volume 1819 edition, but also added and adapted material. The Romance of “Antar”, an Arabic work in the manner of the tales of King Arthur, is based around the legend of Antarah ibn Shaddad (525–608), a pre-Islamic Arab knight and poet. The work has been part of the oral tradition of Arab literature for centuries. The present edition concludes with a promise to translate additional volumes when they arrive from England, but no further volumes appeared.

A couple of minor tears, insignificant worming in the margin of vol. 1 (no loss to text), a paper flaw to outer edge of one leaf in vol. 2 (barely

missing the text). Occasional light browning, but still a good, appealing set. Far rarer than the English text: COPAC only records a single copy of a small extract of the French translation, published in 1830 (Bodleian).

¶ *Chauvin III, p. 120, no. 96. OCLC 28661561.*

12. **[Arabic manuscript].** Grammatical treatise.

No place or date. 8° (140 × 235 mm). Arabic manuscript. 84 ff. on fairly strong, smoothed oriental paper, with several smaller leaves inlaid or mounted. Contemporary half calf.

A treatise on grammar and rhetoric, mostly in Arabic but with some portions in Persian near the end.

Binding rubbed. Desmaysons' ownership on final page. First leaf loose, paper somewhat browned.

13. **Aryda, Antonio.** Institutiones grammaticae arabicae.

Vienna, J. B. Zwick, 1813. Large 4° (226 × 277 mm). (8), 168 (but: 169), (1) pp. 4, xx pp. Contemporary marbled boards with gilt-stamped red label to gilt spine.

First edition. – The Arabic types used in “this well-founded Arabic grammar, composed according to the method of national grammarians” (cf. Graesse), are in the style of Meninski's types. Aryda, a priest from Tripolis, was a professor of Arabic at the Vienna Oriental Academy. His work was reviewed in the “Wiener Allgemeine Literatur-Zeitung” of 1814, to which the author replied with his “Apologia contra censuram” (1815); both the review and Aryda's response are bound at the end of the volume.

Extremities slightly bumped. Insignificant browning; the odd light edge tear. Handwritten acquisition note to flyleaf, stating that the book was purchased at an auction at Beer's in Leipzig in August 1841.

¶ *Ebert 1267. Graesse I, 236. Zenker BO I, 32, 245. Lambrecht 845. Vater/ Jülg 27. Brunet I, 521.*

14. [Auger, Charles]. *Guerre d'Orient. Siège de Sébastopol. Historique du Service de l'Artillerie* (1854–1856). Atlas.

Paris & Strasbourg, Veuve Berger-Levrault & fils, 1859. 2° (465 × 310 mm). Title, 2 pp. (list of plates), 147 plans and tables (the majority folding). Contemporary half cloth with original printed boards.

The monumental atlas volume of this French General Staff account of the most famous operation of the Crimean War. “This book was compiled by General Charles Auger (1809–59), Deputy Chief of Staff of the artillery of the army of the East, based on the original notes of artillery officers who took part in the siege; it was reviewed by the General Thiry, artillery commander of the Eastern army” (cf. Brunet). The Siege of Sevastopol lasted from September 1854 until September 1855, during the Crimean War. The French, Ottoman, and British allies landed at Eupatoria on 14 September 1854, intending to make a triumphal march to Sevastopol, the capital of the Crimea, with 50,000 men. The 56-kilometre traverse took a year of fighting against the Russian forces. Major battles along the way were conducted, and finally, Sevastopol surrendered in September 1855. During the siege, the allied navy undertook six bombardments of the capital, on 17 October 1854; 9 April, 6 June, 17 June, 17 August, and 5 September 1855. The Russian field army withdrew before the allies could encircle it. The siege was the culminating struggle for the strategic Russian port in 1854–55 and was the final episode in the Crimean War. Boards soiled and rubbed along edges, scattered spotting throughout, some paper flaws. Bookplates of the Bourges Artillery School on the pastedown, cancelled and with later bookplate “Cercle militaire de Fontainebleau”, marking this as a gift of the French War Minister.

¶ *Brunet (Dictionary of Anonymous Works)* 112. OCLC 4479005. Not in *Hilmy*.

15. ‘Ayyad al-Tantawi, Muhammad. *Dialogues en Arabe et en François par le Shéikh Mohammed Ayâd Tantâwi, Professeur de la langue Arabe à l'Institut Oriental à St Petersburg*. St Petersburg, (in or before 1845). 8° (112 × 180 mm). 182 ff. Arabic and French manuscript on paper. Contemporary red half calf over marbled boards.

An extensive manuscript of Arabic dialogues and phrases with their French translations, as taught by Sheikh Muhammad ‘Ayyad al-Tantawi at the Institute of Oriental Languages in St Petersburg. Tantawi (1810–61) was born in a village near Tanta in Egypt. Upon graduating from al-Azhar, he joined the ranks of teachers and manuscript-verifiers employed by Muhammad ‘Ali, the Ottoman Viceroy of Egypt. In 1840, at the behest of the St Petersburg University and with the approval of the Russian Tsar Alexander II, Muhammad ‘Ali agreed to dispatch the sheikh to St Petersburg to teach Arabic. In 1847, al-Tantawi was promoted to the rank of Chair of Arabic Studies. He continued to teach Arabic in St Petersburg until his death.

Desmaisons’ ownership, dated 1845, on front flyleaf (with the French title as quoted). Several inserted loose tickets of paper with phrases in French. Binding rubbed, but well preserved.

16. **Bacas Merino, Manuel.** *Itisar nahwi fi dars al-arabiyat alá al-kayfiyat al-lugawiyat al-amiyat / Compendio gramatical para aprender la lengua arábica, así sabia como vulgar*. Madrid, Antonio de Sancha, 1807. 8°. xvi, 212 pp. Contemporary full marbled green calf with gilt stamped red spine label, richly gilt spine, cover borders, gilt leading edges and inner dentelle. Marbled endpapers. All edges sprinkled red.

Rare Spanish-printed grammar for instruction in classical and vernacular Arabic. The principal work of the Spanish scholar and Arabist Manuel Bacas Merino (d. after 1810), who made extensive travels to Morocco in the late 18th century.

Front free endpaper clipped at top, otherwise an excellent, wide-margined copy in an appealing, only very slightly rubbed Spanish binding.

¶ OCLC 11240959.

Dialogues
en Arabe et en Français
par
Le Sheikh Moham-
med Alyâe Tantâwî.
Professeur de la langue
Arabe à l'Institut
Oriental.
à St. Pétersbourg
1845.
Derniers

no. 15

إختصار نحوي في درس العربية
علي الكيفية اللغوية والعامة
COMPENDIO GRAMATICAL
PARA APRENDER
LA LENGUA ARÁBIGA,
ASÍ SABIA COMO VULGAR:
POR
DON MANUEL BACAS MERINO.



MADRID
EN LA IMPRENTA DE SANCHA.
AÑO DE M.DCCC.VII.

no. 16

17. **Badakhshani, Ali ibn Mahmud / Gottwaldt, Joseph (ed.).** *Khulasat al-khalisah.*

Kazan, 1851. 4°. 66 pp. Contemporary navy blue moirée boards. All edges gilt.

The “quintessence of quintessences”: a collection of sayings by the Prophet Muhammad and other illustrious persons on fifty different subjects moral and religious, being an abridgment of al-Farabi’s “Khalisat al-haqaiq”.

Inscribed to Desmaisons on the pastedown by the editor, the great Kasan orientalist Gottwaldt (1813–97). With a handwritten index in Arabic (2 pp.) prefixed to the text.

Interior well preserved with a few pencil notes in the margins.

¶ *OCLC 872315383, 40685935.*

INCLUDING A “DROGUIER ARABE”

18. **Berggren, Jakob.** *Guide Francais-Arabe Vulgaire des voyageurs et des Francs en Syrie et en Egypte.*

Uppsala, Leffler et Sebell, 1844. 4°. 884 columns, 885–924 pp. 2 folding maps. Contemporary boards.

First edition of this “Guide” by J. Berggren (1790–1868), minister at Soenderkoeping. The work includes a summarized dictionary as well as a “droguier arabe” (first appendix) printed in two columns and grammatical notes on the Arabic vernacular. – Uncut copy.

¶ *Hage Chahine 442. Tobler 148. Röbricht 355. Brunet I, 785.*

19. **Biberstein Kazimirski, A[libert] de.** *Dictionnaire Arabe-Français, contenant toutes les racines de la langue arabe, leurs dérivés, tant dans l’idiome vulgaire que dans l’idiome littéral, ainsi que les dialectes d’Alger et de Maroc.* Revu et corrigé par Ibed Gallab.

Bulaq, Imprimerie V. R. Égyptienne, 1875. 4°. 4 vols. Contemporary half calf with brown cloth boards and gilt-stamped spine titles.

Second edition, thoroughly revised by Ibed Gallab. The Polish Arabist Albert Kazimirski de Biberstein (1808–87), “dragoman” (official interpreter and translator) of the French mission to the Levant, is best known for his translations of Arabic works into French, including the Qur’an (1840). He first presented his Arabic-French dictionary in two volumes in 1860 (though Vater cites an 1845 octavo edition); the present, Bulaq-printed edition was greatly expanded by the local scholar Gallab. A standard work, his dictionary remains in print and was last re-issued in 2005.

Bindings professionally repaired. Paper somewhat brittle. Rare.

¶ *Zaunmüller 16. OCLC 4539385. Cf. Vater/Jülg 456 (1st ed. only). Brunet I, 848 (first ed. 1853–1856).*

20. **[Biblia persica].** *Al-Kitab al-Muqaddas.*

[Edinburgh, British and Foreign Bible Society Constable, 1845–1846]. Large 8°. 5 volumes bound in 3. 4°. (4), 451, (1); (4), 496 pp. (4), 360, (4); 354 pp. (6), 532 pp. Contemporary full calf.

The complete Bible in Persian. The translation of the Old Testament from Hebrew, prepared in four books by William Glen (1779–1849), a Scottish missionary in Russia, and Mirza Mohammad Jafar, was published in Edinburgh in 1845 as a reissue of the text of 1830. The New Testament translation, the fifth edition of Henry Martyn’s text, appeared in 1846. Only the New Testament has an additional English title-page.

Desmaisons’ ownership to flyleaf. – In good condition.

¶ *Darlow/Moule 7341 & 7342. Cf. OCLC 505305288 (VT) and OCLC 1014545162 (1846 NT).*

كتاب المغدس

وهو

كتاب العمدة العتيق

كه آترا

وليم كيلين فسيس اكتسي و معلم علم البري

از اصل زبان عبراني بزبان فارسي

باستعانت

زیده العرفا فاضل خان همدانی و سائر علماء معلّم القاب ايراني

بفرمان المتجمع المشهور به يونيد اسوشيت سنڌ سكتلند

ترجمه نمود

جلد اول

بفرمان المتجمع المذكور

در دارالسلطنة ابن برغ المخرسه بدارالطباعة، تومس كنتنيل مطبوع كريد

سنة المسيحية ١٨٤٥ مطابق سنة الهجرية ١٢٦١

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THE MOST COMPLETE OF ALL POLYGLOT BIBLES

21. **[Biblia polyglotta].** Biblia sacra polyglotta, complectentia textus originales [...] Edidit Brianus Waltonus.

London, Thomas Roycroft, 1655–1657. 2° (29 × 44 cm). 6 vols. Printed title-page in red and black. With engraved portrait, engraved title-page by W. Hollar, 5 engraved plates (4 double-page-sized), and a double-sized engraved map. Bible text in Hebrew, Syrian, Arabic, Persian (Gospels), Ethiopian (Job through Malachi and NT), Hebrew-Samaritan and Samaritan (Pentateuch), Greek (Septuagint and NT); Aramaic (Chaldaen) targumim in vol. 4; also in Latin (Vulgate and all other languages in interlinear or parallel translations). Contemporary full calf with giltstamped spine, gilt leading edges and inner dentelle. Marbled endpapers. All edges red.

The Bible edited by Brian Walton (1600–61), known as the “London” or “Walton Polyglot”, is considered “the most accurate and best equipped of the great Polyglots” (Darlow/M., 23). The fourth and last of the great Polyglot Bibles, it was the first to contain Ethiopian and Persian texts. Among Walton’s supporters was Edward Pococke, Professor of Arabic in Oxford, and the Arabic text, based on numerous manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, goes far beyond its fragmentary Parisian predecessors. “One of its most notable features is its contribution to biblical textual criticism. The New Testament has variants from the recently rediscovered Codex Alexandrinus, and the sixth volume gives an apparatus criticus from fifteen other sources. Walton received, and rebuffed, significant criticism for this editorial decision” (Sotheby’s, Wardington sale, lot 246: 8400 GBP; copy in a 19th century binding). The Oxford-trained oriental scholar Walton had planned the project since 1647: “[H]aving secured the approval of the Bishops of London, Ely, Salisbury, Rochester, Lincoln, and Exeter, in 1652 he invited subscriptions for the forthcoming Bible [...] This polyglot was one of the earliest publications printed by subscription in England” (Darlow/M., 23f.). Printing commenced in 1653; complete sets were issued from 1658. Some copies, such as the present one, were not issued until after the Restoration: these copies contain a new preface, in which Walton praises Charles II (while the former text thanks Oliver Cromwell for his support). A work of Protestant scholarship, the Bible was placed upon the Index as early as 1663, although “it could only be used by specialists, and these were well-nigh unable to dispense with

it” (cf. Reusch 11, 119). Richard Simon admitted in 1692 that “it was acclaimed by all Catholics, even in Rome” (cf. Reusch 11, 125). In 1899, the oriental scholar D. S. Margoliouth wrote: “[T]he Polyglot was justly regarded at the time of its appearance as an honourable monument of the vitality of the church of England at a period of extreme depression, and, from its practical arrangement, has been of the greatest use to biblical students, with whom, having never been superseded, it still commands a high price” (DNB XX, 727).

Bindings rubbed and scuffed; extremities bumped with corners mainly sound or professionally repaired but spine-ends variously chipped. Front hinge of first volume cracked. Interior somewhat browned as common but clean, save for old collection stamps (monogram “MA”, possibly that of Marie Antoinette?) to the first leaf of each volume, unprettily deleted with black felt-tip pen. Still an appealing, uniformly bound set of this monument to English scholarship as well as to typographical virtuosity.

¶ *Darlow/Moule 1446. Wing B-2797. Delaveau/Hillard 54.*

22. **[Biblia turcica].** Kitab al-Ahd al-Atiq. [Paris, British and Foreign Bible Society], 1827. Large 4°. 2 parts in one vol. (4), 7, (1), 984, (4), 3, (1), 318 pp. Contemporary brown cloth with ornamental blind-tooling; gilt title to spine.

Well-preserved copy of the first complete edition of the Bible in Ottoman Turkish (Osmanli), printed in a vocalized Arabic typeface. Binding insignificantly rubbed at extremities, very slight brownstaining due to paper. An excellent copy.

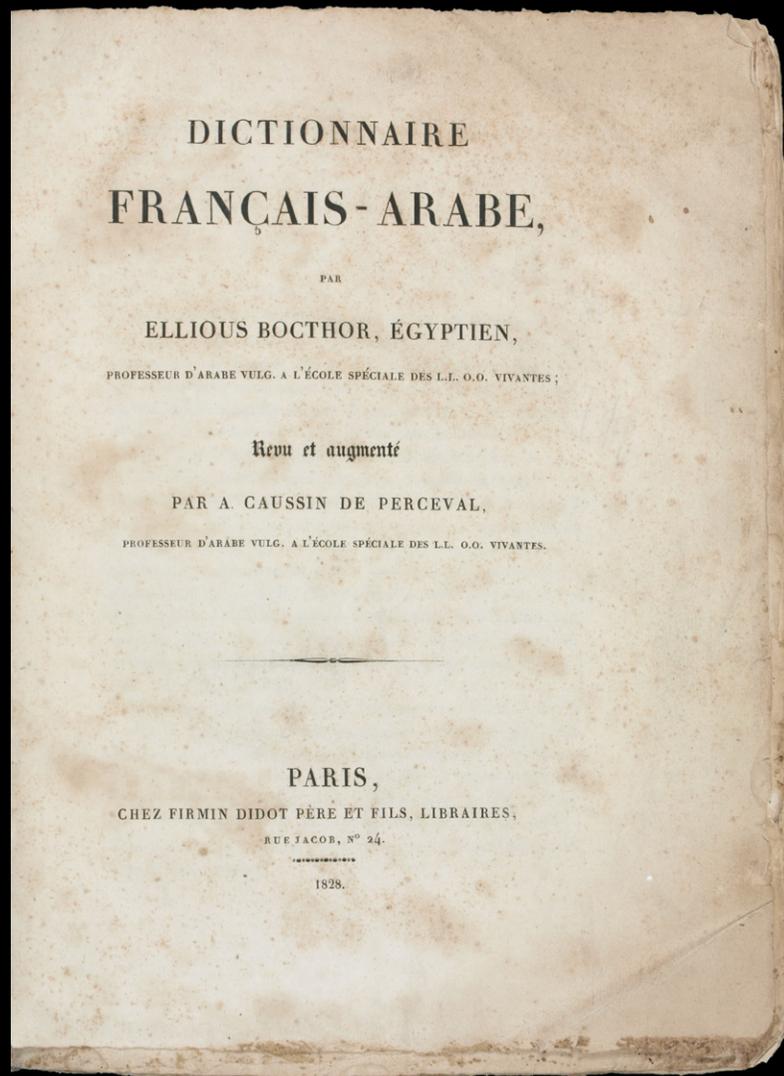
¶ *Darlow/Moule 9456. OCLC 61141750.*



no. 21



no. 23



no. 24

SCHOLARLY EDITIONS OF NUMEROUS ARABIC
AND OTHER “ORIENTAL” MANUSCRIPTS,
EDITED BY SILVESTRE DE SACY AND OTHERS,
ATTRACTIVELY BOUND

23. **Bibliothèque Royale.** Notices et extraits des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque du Roi [(vols. 1–3); Bibliothèque Nationale (vol. 4); Bibliothèque Nationale et autres bibliothèques (vols. 5–7), Bibliothèque Impériale et autres bibliothèques (vols. 8–9); Bibliothèque du Roi, et autres bibliothèques (vols. 10–14)], ... Tome premier [–quatorzième].

Paris, 1787–1843. 4°. 14 volumes, some in 2 parts. With woodcuts on title-pages; occasional illustrations, including folding plates (at least 1 hand-coloured), to show facsimiles of manuscripts, maps, miniatures, etc.; some texts (for example Manchu in vol. 13) printed in red and black. Set in roman and italic type, with extensive use of the printing office’s extensive collection of non-Latin types (Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Samaritan, Syriac, Armenian, Sanscrit, Mongolian, Manchu (a variant of the Mongolian), Tibetan, Chinese and perhaps more). Uniform tree sheepskin (ca. 1835–ca. 1845), richly gold-tooled spines.

First editions of the first 14 volumes of the officially authorized publications of the manuscripts of the French Bibliothèque du Roi and its successors, with commentaries and notes by leading French authorities, such as Antoine Isaac, Baron Silvestre de Sacy (1758–1838), the leading orientalist of his day, for the many Arabic manuscripts and several other non-Latin manuscripts. Louis-Mathieu Langlès (1763–1824), Armand-Pierre Caussin de Perceval (1795–1871) and others also made important contributions. Many volumes begin with the “oriental” manuscripts (those in non-Latin scripts) in a separate part. In one folding plate (showing an Arabic text) many vowel points and some letters have been rendered in outline and hand-coloured in red, apparently to show where the editor has filled out the original. These were important pioneering studies of Arabic and other non-European texts and also serve to display the materials of the printing office, which had one of the world’s largest collections of matrices for non-Latin types. Many of the types were cut exclusively for the printing office and Napoleon confiscated others from the Propaganda Fide in Rome soon after he declared himself King of Italy in 1805. With the bookplates of the Bibliothèque de Mouchy and Bibliothèque du Château de Mouchy-Noailles.

A few waterstains in the first leaves of vol. 1, but generally in very good condition. The bindings of several volumes are slightly tattered, but most are in good condition. A remarkable and important set of scholarly editions of manuscripts, especially strong in Arabic and other non-Latin manuscripts.

¶ *Cat. de la bibliothèque du Château de Mouchy (1872), item 2461 (this copy).*

ONE OF THE FIRST COMPLETE FRENCH-ARABIC
DICTIONARIES: INSCRIBED BY THE EDITOR

24. **Bocthor, Ellious / Caussin de Perceval, Armand Pierre.** Dictionnaire Français-Arabe.

Paris, Firmin Didot, 1828. Large 4°. 2 vols. in 1. (III)–VII, (I), 461, (I) pp. (4), 435, (I) pp. Original red blindstamped morocco.

First edition, edited by Caussin de Percival, with his pencil signature under the preface. One of the first complete French-Arabic dictionaries. The Copt Ellious Bocthor (1784–1821) held a chair for Vulgar Arabic at the École des Langues Orientales in Paris.

Some duststaining and foxing as common, binding bumped and rubbed. Wants half-title.

¶ *Fück 151. Vater/Jülg 457. OCLC 493558888. Cf. Gay 384 (1864 third ed.).*

25. **Boldyrev, Aleksei (ed.).** [Persidskaia khristomatiia].

Moscow, University Press, 1826. 8°. 2 parts in one vol. (8), VIII, 192 pp. (4), II, 172 pp. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards with giltstamped red spine label.

First edition of this chrestomathy and dictionary of Persian. The first part contains a selection of poems, tales, and historical fragments; the second presents a grammatical overview and lexicon. Boldyrev (1784–1842) was a leading expert on Near Eastern languages, literature, and history and served as professor of Eastern languages at Moscow University (where he later was rector from 1933 to 1936). Boldyrev was largely responsible for creating an important center for oriental studies

بہوش گر بخطای رسی و طغنه مزین
کہ هیچ نفس بشر خالی از خطا نبود

حافظ

ПЕРСИДСКАЯ
ХРИСТОМАТІЯ,

изданная

АЛЕКСЕЕМЪ БОЛДЫРЕВЫМЪ,

*Профессоромъ Восточныхъ языковъ
при ИМПЕРАТОРСКОМЪ Московскомъ
Университетѣ.*

ЧАСТЬ I.

(Собрание пѣснь)

МОСКВА.

ВЪ УНИВЕРСИТЕТСКОЙ ТИПОГРАФІИ.

1826.

at the university, and his textbooks were used at Russian universities until the late 19th century.

Binding somewhat rubbed. Desmasons ownership, dated 1829, to flyleaf.

¶ *OCLC 829683905.*

782 ARABIC PROVERBS

26. **Burckhardt, Johann Ludwig (John Lewis).** Arabic Proverbs, or the Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians.

London, John Murray, 1830. Small 2° (223 × 280 mm). VII, (1), 232 pp. With folding engr. map. Contemporary half calf with marbled covers, gilt spine bands and giltstamped green morocco spine label. All edges marbled.

First edition of this groundbreaking trove of 782 Arabic proverbs in the original Arabic, including English translations and (sometimes extensive) explanations of their meaning. They are in part drawn from a collection assembled by the Egyptian scholar Shered ad-Din Ibn Assad, as well as from Burckhardt's own observation "as he heard them quoted in general society or in the bázár [...] These sayings are useful, as they serve to show us how the Arabs judge of men and things, and in this respect it must be acknowledged that many are dictated by wisdom and sagacity. Several Scriptural sayings and maxims of ancient sages will be found here naturalized among Arabs; as well as some Proverbs which have generally been supposed of European origin" (preface).

The Swiss explorer Burckhardt (1784–1817) travelled through Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Nubia, and the Arabian Peninsula. Disguised as an Arab, he crossed the Red Sea to Jeddah under the name "Sheikh Ibrahim", passed an examination on Muslim law, and participated in the pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina. All his notes were made clandestinely. He died in Cairo and is buried there in the Muslim cemetery. He left his 350-volume library to Cambridge University; his diaries were acquired by the Royal Geographical Society.

Published under the authority of the "Association for Promoting the Discovery of the Interior of Africa". Calf somewhat rubbed at extremities, folding map slightly browned, otherwise well preserved.

¶ *Howgego II, B76. Henze I, 407. Weber I, 170. Gay 1963.*

27. **(Burckhardt, Johann Ludwig). Montemont, Albert Etienne de.** Histoire universelle des voyages effectués par mer et par terre dans les cinq parties du monde, sur les divers points du globe [...]. Tome XXXII.

Paris, Armand-Aubrée, [ca. 1835]. 8°. (2), 500 pp. With 3 engraved plates in original hand colour. Contemporary half calf with giltstamped spine. Edges marbled.

Early French edition of the account of Burckhardt's travels in Arabia made during the years 1814–17 ("Voyage en Arabie, comprenant une description des territoires du Hedjaz, regardés comme sacrés par les Mahométans"). The Lausanne-born Burckhardt (1784–1817) was a remarkable character, the first Westerner to visit the Holy Cities. In the guise of a pilgrim "he proceeded to perform the rites of pilgrimage at Mekka, go round the Kaaba, sacrifice, &c., and in every respect acquitted himself as a good Muslim. No Christian or European had ever accomplished this feat before; and the penalty of discovery would probably have been death. [...] Burckhardt possessed the highest qualifications of a traveller. Daring and yet prudent, a close and accurate observer, with an intimate knowledge of the people among whom he travelled, their manners and their language, he was able to accomplish feats of exploration which to others would have been impossible" (Stanley Lane-Poole, in: *DNB VII*, 293f.).

The first French edition was published by Bertrand in 1835 as a three-volume set; the present issue, released but a little later, appears in volume 32 of the monumental 46-volume set of travelogues edited by Montemont (1788–1861) between 1833 and 1837, volumes 31–37 of which formed the subset "Voyages en Asie". The final part of the volume (pp. 385 ff.) contains the account of Buckingham's "Voyage parmi les tribus Arabes qui habitent à l'est de la Syrie et de la Palestine" (1816). The three plates, engraved by Choubard after Massard, depict a Lady of Mecca, Bedouin Arab, and Turkish gentleman in their various costumes. Clean and well-preserved.

¶ *OCLC 314051402. Cf. Macro 627. Howgego II, B76.*

DEDICATION COPY, PRINTED IN ARABIC THROUGHOUT

28. **Calligaris, Louis.** Kitab sirat Napoleon al-Awwal. Histoire de l'Empereur Napoleon Ier.

Paris, (typographie Arbieu), 1856. Large 8°. (4), 7, (1), (12), 584 pp. With 12 portraits and 5 engraved plates as well as several maps and plans in the text. Title page in French and Arabic. Green half calf with gilt crowned “N” to spine and lower board, upper board with gilt dedication “Offert a Mr le Comte de Breteuil”. Moirée endpapers. All edges gilt.

First edition, rare.

Historical work on Emperor Napoleon by Colonel Louis (Luigi) Calligaris (1808–70). Apart from his work as orientalist, Calligaris is remembered for founding the military academy at Tunis and for serving as aide-de-camp to the monarch of Tunisia. In 1861 he was appointed professor of Arab studies at the University of Turin, a position he held until his death.

The 12 portrait plates include Napoléon, Joséphine, Napoléon III, and Louis Philippe; the engravings show the Estates General, the Battle of Arcole, the Battle of the Pyramids, etc.

Occasional brownstaining. Binding slightly rubbed, endpapers torn, otherwise in good condition. A remarkable typographic effort of the Second French Empire, this copy a gift for the diplomat and statesman Achille Le Tonnelier de Breteuil (1781–1864), who had already served Napoleon I in various capacities and was made a member of the Senate in 1852.

¶ *Ibrahim-Hilmy II*, 58.

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE: THE FIRST WESTERN
HISTORICAL TEXT TRANSLATED INTO OTTOMAN TURKISH

29. **Castéra, Jean-Henri / Argyropoulos, Iakovos (Yakovaki Efendi) (transl.).** [Katerina tarihi]. Mosqov diyarında muqim bulunan Qastera nam Fransa elcisinin Mosqov devleti haqqında gem’-etdigi tarihin terğümesidir.

Bulaq, Matba’at Sahib al-Futuhat al-Bahira, 1244 H [= 1828 CE]. Large 4° (215 × 280 mm). (8), 160 pp. Contemporary half calf.

Very rare first edition of this early Bulaq imprint; a translation of the French biography of Catherine the Great by Jean-Henri Castéra (1749–1838), “Vie de Catherine II, Impératrice de Russie”, published in two volumes in Paris in 1797. It was exceedingly popular in Europe and saw translations into many languages. This was the first Western historical text translated into Ottoman Turkish and printed by the Bulaq press in Cairo, at the time of volatile relations between the Ottoman Empire, Russia, and Egypt. A second, enlarged second edition with annotations by the editor Sadullah Said Amedi was issued two years later; a third edition would appear in Istanbul in 1861. The translator Iakovos Argyropoulos (“Yakovaki Efendi”, 1776–1850) was a linguist and official translator of the Sultan, appointed as official dragoman in Vienna.

Covers rubbed and bumped, more so at extremities; a wormhole in the lower hinge, not affecting book block. Occasional light brownstaining. Wants front flyleaf; old German pencil annotations on front pastedown.

¶ *Özege 10359. OCLC 1014741407. J. Strauss, “An den Ursprüngen des modernen politischen Wortschatzes des Osmanisch-Türkischen”, in: Radoslav Katicic (ed.), “Herrschaft” und “Staat”. Untersuchungen zum Zivilisationswortschatz im südosteuropäischen Raum 1840–1870. Eine erste Bilanz (Vienna 2004), pp. 197–256, here at p. 208.*

30. **Castéra, Jean-Henri / Argyropoulos, Iakovos (Yakovaki Efendi) (transl.).** [Icmal-i eva’il-i ahval-i devlet-i Rusiya. Katerina Tarihi (General Overview of the Russian Empire, or The History of Catherine).

Bulaq, Matbaatü Sahibi’l-Fütuhati’l-Bahire, 1246 H [= 1830 CE]. 4°. (10), 225, (1) pp. Contemporary half calf.

Enlarged second edition, issued two years after the first, with annotations by the editor Sadullah Said Amedi. There appear to be two versions, differing in the pattern of the headpiece and numbering of the index pages; possibly the headpiece was replaced after the first printing plate broke (our copy seems to show broken lines in the upper part of the headpiece). Covers severely rubbed and bumped. Arabic annotations and Desmains ownership to flyleaves, with additional waqf stamp to lower flyleaf. Light brownstaining and waterstaining throughout; p. 116 with remnants of a seal; some loss to corners (not touching text); edge tear to final leaf.

¶ *Özege 10359. OCLC 951557955.*

کتاب
سیرة نپلیون الاول

HISTOIRE

DE L'EMPEREUR

NAPOLÉON I^{ER}

PAR

Le Colonel C. D. H. L. CALLIGARIS

FONDATEUR DE L'ÉCOLE MILITAIRE DE TUNIS, ANCIEN AIDE DE CAMP DE S. A. AHMED-BEY,
CHEVALIER DE LA RELIGION ET ORDRE MILITAIRE DES SAINTS MAURICE ET LAZARE,
GRAND OFFICIER DE L'ORDRE ISTIKHAR AHMED, ETC.

PARIS

1856.

مسعود یارنده مقیم بولسان قسرا نام فرانسه ایلجیبینک مسعود دولتی حقیقده بیع ایتدیکی
تاریخی ترجمه سیدرکه بوندن اقدم دولت علیه ده دیوان ترجمای اولوب روم خادمتی
نظمورنده روسا به فی اولسان باقووا کی نام شخص بعض رجال دولت علیه طلبه ترجمه
ایتمده ز تاریخ هر قوم دولت مسعوده نکل احوال و اخبار و قوانین مفصدت مدارق حاوسه
و کافه دول خصوصاً دولت علیه ابد مدت حقیقده اولان معاملات

پولیتیکه سنی محتوی بر کتاب عبرت اولدینی

معالجه سته نکاه اندازغیت و التفات اولان

ارباب بصیرته اشکار و هویدا

اوله جتی بیریب

و مراد

BIOGRAPHIES OF THREE EARLY ARAB POETS:
AKHTAL, AL-FARAZDAQ AND JARIR

31. **Caussin de Perceval, Armand-Pierre.** Notice sur les trois poètes Arabes Akhtal, Farazdak et Djérir.

Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1834. 8°. 110, (2) pp. Later grey paper wrappers, author and title in ink on spine and front wrapper.

Offprint, with new title-page, page numbers and quire signatures, of a work on three early Arab poets: Akhtal (ca. 640–710), Al-Farazdaq (ca. 641–728) and Jarir (ca. 650–728), by the French orientalist Armand-Pierre Caussin de Perceval (1795–1871). Each poet is discussed in a separate chapter, with comments on their names and ancestors, anecdotes about their lives, their influence and rise to fame, several poems (sometimes including the text in Arabic), and their work in general. Caussin de Perceval based parts of his texts on the *Kitab al-Aghani*, a collection of poems and songs from the 10th century. The text was first published in volume 13 of the *Nouveau journal asiatique* in the same year.

Second half of the book foxed, otherwise in good condition.

¶ *C.V. Frolov, Classical Arabic verse, p. 351. WorldCat (3 copies).*

32. **[Christian mission in Tatar].** Mübinü'l-haqîqa kitabi.

Haji Tarkhan (Xacitarxan, near Astrakhan), Yuhanna Mitçil (John Mitchell), 1823. 8°. 71, (1) pp. Contemporary marbled wrappers.

“The Book of the Evidence of Truth”: an apology of Christian scripture, couched as a comparison of the three great monotheistic religions, Christianity (and the Bible), Judaism (and the Torah), and Islam (and the Qur’an). The first part (to p. 52) deals mainly with Judaeo-Christian theology (especially discussing the Old Testament Prophetic Books, the Gospels, and the Acts of the Apostles), while the second part focuses

on Islam and its relations with the two other revealed book religions. Printed in “Tatar” Turki (a south-western dialect belonging to the Tatar group of Turkic) by the Scottish printer-missionary John Mitchell, a member of the Baptist Scottish Missionary Society and pioneer of the failed evangelization of “Tartary” – the vast area of south-western Russia, inhabited for centuries by Muslim peoples of Turkish descent and long under Ottoman rule. Mitchell’s publications at Astrakhan were an important attempt to introduce Christian scripture to Turkish-speaking Asia, with the permission of Russian authorities that ruled over those territories.

Light browning and waterstaining. Desmaisons’ ownership to inside front wrapper cover.

THE ORBIS PICTUS IN GREEK

33. **Comenius, Johann Amos.** [Orbis Pictus – graece et germanice]. Onomastikon.

Pest, Matthäus Trattner, 1806. 8°. (2), VIII, (3)–137, (1) pp. Original papered boards.

Extremely rare Greek translation of Comenius’ famous “Orbis Sensualium Pictus” (“The Visible World”), the textbook that first appeared in 1658 and revolutionized education throughout Europe. This version (modern Greek with German in parallel columns) was prepared by the patriotic scholar Anthimos Pappa, at the expense of the Macedonian-born merchant Ioannes Staikos based at Novi Sad, for the benefit of Greek learners. It does not contain the pictures familiar from the Latin editions, but serves its purpose equally well without them.

Binding somewhat rubbed and dusty. Some brownstains throughout. Desmaisons’ ownership to front flyleaf.

¶ *OCLC 933406744. Not in Giese, Seemann (Trattner), etc.*

مبیین الحقیقة کتابی

اولی باب

ای امت محمد بر دستگ سوزلرینی دگگ و
بر نصرانیستگ دلیلرینه جواب ویرمهک جالشگه* سز اول
بر جنسدن سگنهر برگزده بر جان وار هر برگزده همان
قوت عقل واروهر بریمز بر الله تعالی دن برادلمش اینزو
امدی هیمزه بو واحد الله تعالی به بر وجه ایله عبادت
اتمک لازمدر* کوندز برکونش ارضی مئور ایدر و کجه
بر آبی ایدنلغی و برر پس انجی بر یول بزی بر الله تعالی نثگ
عنایت و مرحمتنه کوتره بلور* ای امت محمد نصرانیلر
ایله بر یولده یورمز سزو نصرانیلر دخی سزگ ایله بر یولده
یورمز لر لکن جتنه کوترن ایکی یول یوق در پس ایمدی
یا سز حق یولده سگنز یا نصرانیلر حق یولده درلر* اکر سز
حق یولده یوروز سگنز البتده نصرانیلر جهنمه کوترن یولده
یوروز لر اما اکر نصرانیلر حق یولده یوروز لر البتده سز جهنمه
کوترن یولده یوروز سز* ایا حق یول قنغیسی در سز یوردگنز
یولمی یوخسه نصرانیلر یوردگری یولمی در* البتده بر مسلمانلر
اینز بده حق دین وار بز حق یولده اینز و نصرانیلر شیطاندن
الدنرلر دیو جواب ویرجکسز لکن نصرانیلر کذلک دیرلر
که بز نصرانیلر که حسابده سزدن ارتق اینز البتده بده حق
دین وار بز حق یولده اینز و مسلمانلر شیطاندن الدنرلر* قنغیمز
درست سویلرز زیرا که ایکیمز درست سویلمز* طوتعلم
که بر بت پرست حق دین قنغی در و الله تعالی به نیجه
عبادت اتمک لازم در طوفرو بلمهک پک استر ایکن خبر

ΟΝΟΜΑΣΤΙΚΟΝ

Περὶ τῶ παντός,

ἸΩΑΝΝΟΥ Α΄ ΜΩΣΟΥ ΚΟΜΕΝΙΟΥ.

Μεταφρασθὲν ἐκ τῆς Λατινικῆς διαλέκτου, εἰς τὴν
Ἑλληνικὴν παρὰ τῶ ἐν Ἱεροδιακόμοις ἐλαχίστῳ
Α΄ντίμῳ Παπᾶ, τῶ ἀπὸ τῆς Τρίκκης τῆς Θεσ-
σαλίας. Διδακτὰ δὲ τῶ κατὰ Νεόφυτον Ἑλ-
ληνικῆ Σχολείῳ (πόλιν τῆς Παιονίας ἐλευθέραν).

Τύποις ἐκ δοθέν φιλοτίμου δαπάνης τῶ ἐκ τῶν κα-
τὰ τὴν αὐτὴν πόλιν, Νεόφυτον Γραικῶν χρησι-
μοτάτη ἐν πραγματευταῖς Κυρίῳ Ἰωάννῳ Σταί-
κη, τῶ Μακεδόνοιο.



Ε΄Ν ΠΕ΄ΣΤΗ,

Ἐν τῇ τυπογραφίᾳ τῶ Ματθαίου Τρατιέρ.

1806.

LA DÉCADE
EGYPTIENNE,
JOURNAL LITTÉRAIRE
ET
D'ÉCONOMIE POLITIQUE.

PREMIER VOLUME.

*Depuis le 13^e pluviôse 1798 jusqu'au 10^e juil. 1799.
Depuis le 11^e pluviôse 1799 au 6^e jusqu'au 6^e thermidor
an 7^e Depuis le 27^e août 1798 jusqu'au 6^e
27. 9. 1798.*



AU KAIRE,
DE L'IMPRIMERIE NATIONALE.

AN VII DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.

MÉMOIRE
SUR
LES ÉMIRS AL-OMÉRA

PAR M. DEFRÉMERY

MEMBRE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ ASIATIQUE



PARIS
IMPRIMERIE NATIONALE

1848

34. **[Décade égyptienne].** La Décade égyptienne. Journal littéraire et d'économie politique.

Cairo, Imprimerie Nationale, an VII [1798]. Small 4°. First volume (of 3) only. (2), 294 (instead of 300) pp. Modern marbled wrappers.

Extremely rare first volume of this scientific journal, hailed by Glass and Roper as the first periodical published in the “Arab world”. Some proclamations are printed in Arabic as well as in French. The various issues of this first year appeared at ten-day intervals. The journal has great interest for marking the beginning of printing in Egypt: “The expedition of Napoleon Bonaparte to Egypt from 1798 until 1801 was a prelude to modernity. It was to change permanently the traditional Arab world [...] The French brought Arabic typography to Egypt [...] For, leaving aside the Hebrew printing presses in Egypt of the 16th to the 18th centuries, until this date announcements and news addressed to Arabs there, as well as in other parts of the Arab-Islamic world, had been spread only in hand-writing or orally, by criers, preachers or storytellers [...] The periodical [...] ‘La Décade Egyptienne’ [was one of] the first press productions of Egypt” (D. Glass and G. Roper, cf. below).

The journal took its name from the “Décade philosophique”, the publication of the Institut National’s Section des Sciences morales et politiques, and contains “soit le texte intégral, soit le texte abrégé, soit des extraits d’un grand nombre de mémoires ou rapports présentés au premier Institut d’Égypte par des membres de l’expédition, faisant pour la plupart partie de la Commission des sciences et arts. On y trouve également des observations faites par des médecins placés sous les ordres de Desgenettes. Celui-ci dirigea d’ailleurs la publication après le départ de Tallien” (de Meulenaere). First and final gatherings show severe edge and corner damage; lacks the final two leaves of text and the table of contents. Some browning and dampstaining throughout. A few contemporary ink calculations on the title-page. Untrimmed as issued.

¶ D. Glass/G. Roper, *Arabic Book and Newspaper Printing in the Arab World*, in: *Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution (Gutenberg Museum Mainz 2002)*, pp. 177–216, at pp. 182 & 207 (“scientific magazine [...] first periodical] of the Arab world”). Maunier, *Bibliogr. économique, juridique, et sociale de l’Égypte moderne*, p. XXIV, no. 2. De Meulenaere, *Bibliogr. raisonnée des témoignages de l’Expédition de l’Égypte*, p. 57. Not in Blackmer or Atabey.

35. **Defrémery, (Charles).** Mémoire sur les Émirs al-Oméra. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1848. 4°. (4), 92, 20 pp. Contemporary green half cloth.

(Includes): (2) **Dozy, Reinhart Pieter Anne.** Notice du mémoire de M. Defrémery relatif aux Émirs al-Oméra. [Paris], (Imprimerie Nationale, 1849). 8°. 20 pp. Blue wrappers.

(1): First separately published edition, with its own title-page, page numbers and quire signatures, of an article on the “Emir al-Omera” (Amir al-Umara), a military title often translated as “Emir of Emirs” or “commander of commanders”. The article was written by the French orientalist Charles Defrémery (1822–83), who came across the title many times while studying the Seljuqs and Buyids, and found there was hardly any research on the subject. In the days of the first caliphs the Emir al-Omera was the highest chief of the armies. Defrémery comments on the earliest mention of the title in Arabic sources, and how the position changed or evolved in the following years. The notes include many passages from the sources in Arabic. The article would form part of the second volume of the “Mémoires présentés par divers savants a l’académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres” (1852).

Slightly browned and foxed. Binding rubbed along the extremities, corners bumped and somewhat damaged.

(2): First separately published edition of a reaction on Defrémery’s work, written by the Dutch orientalist Reinhart Dozy (1820–83), who studied Arabic. Dozy criticizes several aspects of Defrémery’s study, mostly the way how Defrémery translates and interprets several Arabic terms. The article was first published in the “Journal Asiatique” 17 (1848).

Slightly browned with a few stains. Both works are good copies.

¶ (1): Cf. *Cambridge Medieval History IV*, 833. – (2): M. Kabir, *The Buwayhid Dynasty of Baghdad*, p. 234.

ان شربا بشر فبكت ثب ارحمان اذ سكرت

ارزخا ضر لغمسة اولاد اولاد تکر صر

نقتل ارح عمدين سول نقتل

تسرك ترا ضلب ارزخ لغر صر ارحمان

نلمقت بچار ارزخ ضر لغر لغر سلهن تران

قتس ملسر ابو ت ثب ارحمان اذ سكرت

ارزخا ضر لغمسة اولاد اولاد نمل

خبرج بار بک ايو فک فيا ارزخ نعتصو

نکت ويض مکتغ ت ثب ارزوا ارحمان

نلهت بكار ارزخ ضر لغر لغر سلهن تران

خترت ارب كيد مے غينون

اشفعا د لكر مر اله غيران ايفتو

سليخت جان ايو غوز غدا ايل ملسر ارحمان

ايشربا ملسر ايو فک مکت يوف ارفتو

فتت اكيوسل بو غم ملسر نعتصو فلک

تسرك فلک ايو نکتض اولد شفا

نکت ايملسر ايو غوز غدا ايل ملسر ايو

نميسر اذ فيا ايو فک فيا لمر تران

EARLY LITHOGRAPHIC SPECIMEN
OF THE BERBER LANGUAGE

36. **(Delaporte), J[acques] D[enis]**. Specimen de la Langue Berbère.

Paris, Imprimerie Lithographique Malde et Renou-Racinet, [1844]. 2° (222 × 350 mm). Lithographed throughout. (4), II, (1), 4, 18 pp., 1 blank f., (16) pp. Sewn.

Only edition of this early lithographic specimen of the Berber (Amazigh) language of Northern Africa, a branch of the Afroasiatic language family written in Arabic characters. Contains a “Dialogue du temps, des saisons et de l’atmosphère” and a “Dialogue pour un expédition militaire” as well as a long example of Berber poetry, “Saby, ou Le dévouement filial”. Texts are given with word-for-word transliterations above and French translations below the Arabic script; a separate appendix contains the text of the poem in a consecutive transliteration and free translation.

The French Arabist J. D. Delaporte (1777–1861) was a translator during Napoleon’s campaign in Egypt and Syria. He later served as head of the French chancery in Tripoli (1806–16) and French consul at Mogador (1834–40).

Some foxing and dust-staining, occasional slight waterstains and a few edge flaws (mainly affecting the first and final leaves). Rare.

¶ *Ibrahim-Hilmy II*, 395. OCLC 493597360.

THE ARABIC LANGUAGE IN ALGIERS

37. **Delaporte, Jean Honorat**. Principes de l’idiome Arabe en usage a Alger suivis d’un conte Arabe avec la prononciation et le mot-à-mot interlinéaires.

Algiers, Paris, Brachet & Bastide, (Imprimerie du gouvernement), Charles Hingray, 1839. 8°. (8), 163, (1) pp. With 5 folding letterpress tables. Modern green half morocco (goatskin) with title in gold on spine, marbled paper sides, with the original publisher’s printed paper front wrapper bound in.

Second edition of a work on the Arabic language in Algiers, written by the French Jean-Honorat Delaporte (1812–71), who worked as a secretary in Algiers. It starts with the basics: the alphabet, vowels, letter forms, orthography, all set out in (folding) tables, followed by chapters on grammar, syntax, numbers, etc. Included at the end is an exercise: a short Arabic story entitled Tricks of women, with a “mot-à-mot” (word for word) translation into French. The first edition was published in 1836 and a third edition appeared in 1845.

Original paper wrapper restored, but the text on the back can still be read, one of the folding tables heavily browned, and some faint damp stains. Otherwise in very good condition, and wholly untrimmed.

¶ *H. Fiori, Bibliographie des ouvrages imprimés à Alger de 1830 à 1850*, 50. *Playfair, Bibliography of Algeria 1124*.

SMALLPOX PROPHYLAXIS:
PRINTED ON THE FIRST MODERN PRESS
IN THE ARAB WORLD

38. **Desgenettes, (René-Nicolas Dufriche)**. Hadaa tanbih fima yahuss da’ al-judari al-mutasallit al-an wa-dalik bi-sarh muwajjah ila’ arabab al-diwan bi-Misr Al-Qahirat min qibal al-sitwin Dijinit ra’is al-atiba fi al-jays al-faransawi bi-jihat al-Sarq fi 20 min sahr sa’ban sanat 1214 hijriyyat.

Cairo, dar matba’at al-jumhur al-faransawi (Imprimerie nationale), 9 Sha’ban 1215 H [= 26 Dec. 1800 CE]. 4°. 1st blank leaf, 25, (1) pp. Contemporary wrappers.

Second edition (the first to contain the Arabic text exclusively) of this manual on smallpox (variola) and its prevention, entitled “A Notice Concerning the Smallpox Now Prevalent, With a Discussion Addressed to the Heads of the Court in Egypt”. Written by Napoléon’s physician-in-chief during the Egypt expedition, the “Avis sur la petite vérole régnante, adressé au Divan du Kaire” was translated by Raphael Monachis (1759–1831) and printed on the first modern printing press in the Arab world. It conveys vital sanitary-hygienic and medical information about the prophylactic management of the disease that was plaguing the French army in Egypt. The work is divided into three principal chapters: prevention (“saffat”); treatment (“ilag”), and ineffective remedies.

ALPHABET.

NOMS des LETTRES.	FIGURES DES LETTRES				VALEUR des LETTRES.
	finales	médial.	initial.	isolées	
الف alif	ا	ا	ا	ا	A
با ba	ب	ب	ب	ب	B
تا ta	ت	ت	ت	ت	T et TS
ثا tha	ث	ث	ث	ث	TÇ, T et TS
جيم djim	ج	ج	ج	ج	DJ
حا hha	ح	ح	ح	ح	HH
خا kha	خ	خ	خ	خ	KH
دال dal	د	د	د	د	D
ذال dzal	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	DZ et D
را ra	ر	ر	ر	ر	R
زين zin	ز	ز	ز	ز	Z
طا tha	ط	ط	ط	ط	TH
دھا dha	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	DH
كاف kaf	ك	ك	ك	ك	K
لام lam	ل	ل	ل	ل	L

هذا تنبيه فيما يخص
 در الجدرى
 المتسلط الان

“The expedition of Napoleon Bonaparte to Egypt from 1798 until 1801 was a prelude to modernity. It was to change permanently the traditional Arab world [...] The French brought Arabic typography to Egypt [...] Only a few days after the French troops landed [...] they set up the Imprimerie Orientale et Française there. It was an extraordinarily important turning point. For, leaving aside the Hebrew printing presses in Egypt of the 16th to the 18th centuries, until this date announcements and news addressed to Arabs there, as well as in other parts of the Arab-Islamic world, had been spread only in hand-writing or orally, by criers, preachers or storytellers” (Glass/Roper).

Some duststaining near the beginning; some brownstains throughout; untrimmed as issued. Several marginal annotations in an early 19th century hand, mainly containing Latin translations of Arabic terms in the text.

Exceedingly rare: OCLC lists only five copies worldwide (BNF, BL, BSB, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Barcelona University Library), none in the U.S. except microfilms. No copy in trade records.

Desmaisons’ ownership on the first blank leaf, along with a French translation of the Arabic title. A severely frayed later 19th century bibliographical note in Italian is pasted to the verso of the final leaf with sealing wax.

¶ *Quérard II*, 512. *Ibrahim-Hilmy 182*. *Gay 1692 bis*. OCLC 830341068. Cf. *Blake 117* (French-Arabic edition only). Cf. D. Glass/G. Roper, *The Printing of Arabic Books in the Arab World*, in: *Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution* (Gutenberg Museum Mainz 2002), p. 177–225, at 182. *Not in Wellcome, Waller, etc.*

DESMAISONS’ PRIVATELY WRITTEN ARABIC DICTIONARY

39. **(Desmaisons, Jean-Jacques-Pierre (compiler))**. Arabic-French vocabulary.

St Petersburg, 1826. 8° (135 × 192 mm). Arabic and French manuscript on paper, written in two columns. A total of 294 pp. (numbered 1–169, with numerous errors, repeats, and insertions, including the occasional blank). Stitched on 3 contemporary leather strips, covered by contemporary paper wrappers fastened with sealing wax.

Privately compiled manual of Arabic terms with French translations, a personal dictionary prepared by Desmaisons during his university years as a young scholar in Russia. Apart from a wealth of grammatical signifiers, the vocabulary comprises both specifically Middle Eastern words (“vase à mettre des parfums”, “crocodile”, “léopard”, “lion”, “Hégire”) as well as more universal (“enfer”, “victime”, “prédicateur”, “poete”, “philosophe”, “tailleur”, “vinaigre”) or even specifically Russian ones (“ours”). Clearly compiled over a longer period of time and apparently sewn together from several independently kept notebooks, with numerous contemporary notes in Arabic (and one in Russian) on the wrapper; additional notes in Arabic and French on the endpapers (“Le coran contient 6666 versets” etc.). Desmaisons’ ownership is on the first leaf of text as well as on the endpaper opposite. Slightly wrinkled and stained in places, the wrapper a little chipped at the hinges, but very well preserved altogether.

THE FIRST SCIENTIFIC CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF ARABIC DIALECTS

40. **Dombay, [Franz von]**. *Grammatica linguae mauro-arabicae juxta vernaculi idiomatis usum*. Accessit vocabularium latino-mauro-arabicum.

Vienna, Camesina, 1800. 4°. (8), 136 pp. With 1 folded engraved plate. Uncut, contemporary blue blank wrappers, handwritten labels on spine.

First edition. Franz Lorenz von Dombay (1758–1810), an Austrian orientalist born in Vienna, studied oriental languages at Maria Theresa’s academy before being sent as an interpreter to Morocco in 1783, then to Madrid and Agram. In 1792 he was appointed adviser to the secret chancery and interpreter at the Imperial court. He is the author of several esteemed works. This grammar of the “vernacular of the inhabitants of the empire of Morocco”, including a Latin-Moorish-Arabic vocabulary, is hailed by Fück as “the first monograph on the Maghreb dialect and the first scientific contribution to the study of Arab dialects”.

Slight spine defects, otherwise a good copy.

¶ *Gay 3396*. *Brunet, II 800*. *Fück 151f*. *Schnurrer 95, 139*.

41. **Dombay, Franz von.** *Grammatica linguae Persicae accedunt dialogi, historiae, sententiae et narrationes Persicae.*

Vienna, Albert Camesina, 1804. 4°. (8), 114 pp. Slightly later purple half morocco, gold-tooled spine, marbled endpapers.

First edition of a grammar of the Persian language. In his preface, Dombay states that there existed several Persian grammars, but he thought none of them sufficient enough to learn the language. His grammar starts with the basics: the Persian letters, gradually including more words and continuing with the syntax and morphology of the language. For the words he first gives the Arabic word, then a transcription of the word in the Latin alphabet, followed by the Latin translation of the word. The last fifty pages contain sentences, dialogues and some Persian narratives.

Binding rubbed along the extremities. Title-page foxed and some minor foxing throughout, lower corner of page 45 slightly damaged, not affecting text, and some occasional small spots. Overall a good copy.

¶ *Hage Chabine 1368. Not in Atabey or Blackmer.*

42. **Duchenoud, Ch[arles].** *Recueil d'adages et de pensées détachées, empruntés la plupart aux langues orientales et suivis de quelques essais de littérature.*

Paris, Challamel, 1867. 12°. (4), 281, (3) pp. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards with giltstamped spine title. All edges red.

First edition of this collection of quotations and saying from Arabic, Turkish, and Persian, frequently rendered in Arabic characters. Charles Duchenoud (1796–1868) served as translator and secretary at Tunis before becoming professor at the famous “École des Jeunes de langues” in Paris in 1848.

Binding slightly rubbed with front upper hinge beginning to split. Interior shows light foxing near beginning and end, but largely clean and well preserved.

¶ *OCLC 7013160.*

43. **Ebülgâzi Bahadır Han, Khan of Khorezm / Frähn, Christian Martin (ed.).** *(Usal sagare-i turki). Historia Mongolorum et Tatarorum. Nunc primum tatarice edita.*

Casan, ex Universitatis imperialis typographeo, 1825. 2° (27 × 42 cm). (2), IX, (1), 215, (1) pp. With engraved title-page bearing the Romanzoff arms; text surrounded throughout by meander borders. Dark green half cloth over black boards (ca. 1900).

Editio princeps. The present “Sagara-i Türk” (Genealogy of the Turks) by the Khân of Khwarazm, Abu'l Ghâzi Bahâdur (1603–64), along with the same author’s “Sagara-i Tarâkima” (Genealogy of the Turkmens), forms the foundational body of Chagatai literature and historiography. Chagatai is a Turkic language once widely spoken in Central Asia; it remained the shared literary language there until the early 20th century. It is the common predecessor of Uzbek (spoken by some 33 million native speakers in Uzbekistan and elsewhere in Central Asia) and Uyghur (spoken primarily by the Uyghur people in the Xinjiang Autonomous Region of Western China, though significant communities of speakers are located in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan).

The text was revised for publication by the Tatar scholar Ibrahim Chalfin and edited by Frähn, based on a 1733 manuscript copy prepared by Georg Jacob Kehr. The history of the Saybanid dynasty from the mid-15th century to 1663 (including the eventful life of the Khân himself) had been translated into German as early as 1720/21 by Strahlenberg and Schenström, with the help of a Bukharan imam; their effort formed the basis of a French, English, and Russian translation, while the German text did not see publication until 1780. The present work is the first publication of the text in the original language. In the preface, Frähn discusses the history of the manuscripts and revisions, setting forth his editorial principles (which, as Kratchkovski writes, he found not easy to convey to a 19th century Tatar).

Having taught oriental languages at Kasan University from 1807 onwards, Frähn (1782–1851) moved to St Petersburg in 1817, where he became director (1818–42) of the newly founded Asiatic Museum.

DIALOGI PERSICI.

مکالمه نخستین

Dialogus Primus.

صاحب سلامت
بزرگي حضرت
مزاج مبارک * مزاج شریف * مزاج اقدس *
مزاج عالی
الحمد لله * شکر خدا
در دعا * دعا و یاد
دعای دولت
از کجا آمدید
از کجا می آید
از کجا تشریف آوردید
از عاجز خانه * از فقیر خانه * از بنده
خانه
برای چه آمدید
چرا تصدیع کشیدید
برای دیدن صاحب
برای ملاقات شما
کرم کردید * مهربانی کردید
نوازش فرمودند * سرفراز فرمودند
ذات صاحب درین ملک غنیمت است

Salve sis Domine.
Servus Dominationis vestrae.
Quomodo valet Dominatio vestra?
Deo sint laudes! Deo sint gratiæ!
Deum precor pro vobis.
Pro felicitate vestra Deum precor.
Unde venistis?
Unde venitis?
Unde venistis?
Domo.
Ad quid venistis?
Quare vobis hanc molestiam creastis!
Ut Dominationem vestram videamus.
Ut vos visitemus.
Gratiam mihi fecistis.
Mihî honorem exhibuistis.
Persona Dominationis vestrae pro
hac regione fortuna est.

ABULCHASI BAHADŪR CHANI

HISTORIA

MONCOLORUM & TATARORUM

nunc primum tatarice edita.

Casanî MDCCCXXV.

Unsophisticated binding somewhat rubbed; traces of an old shelfmark label on the spine and covers. Occasional light brownstaining (more pronounced in the title-page); some unobtrusive waterstaining, mainly confined to gutter and margins. Still a splendid, wide-margined copy on strong paper with untrimmed fore-edge.

¶ *Zenker, BO I, 95r. Kratschkowski, Die russische Arabistik, S. 74. OCLC 7475467.*

TRAVELS TO OUAĐÂY

44. **El-Tounsy [Cheykh Mohammed Ibn-Omar].** Voyage au Ouaday, traduit de l'Arabe par le Dr Perron, directeur de l'École de médecine du Kaire [...]. Ouvrage accompagné de cartes et de planches et du portrait du Cheykh, publié par le Dr Perron et M. Jomard, membre de l'Institut [...]. Ouvrage précédé d'une préface de ce dernier, contenant des remarques historiques et géographiques, et faisant suite au Voyage au Dârfour.

Paris, Benjamin Duprat, Arthus Bertrand, Franck, Renouard, Gide, 1851. Large 8°. (4), LXXV, (1), 756 pp. (pp. 753–756 are duplicated). With portrait of El-Tounsy and 9 lithographed plates of portraits, costumes, arms, instruments and maps. Contemporary half garnet-red roan, smooth spine with gilt fillets, green title labels.

Very rare first edition. Valued account of a journey made by an Ulema from Cairo, Sheikh Mohammed El-Tounsy, to a relatively unknown region of North Africa: Ouaday or Seleh Dar, located south of the Libyan desert and to the west of Darfur. In addition to the relation, this includes chapters on Egypt and the Maghreb as well as significant explanatory notes followed by seven vocabularies: Ouadayen, Forien, Fertyt, Barnaouyen, Baguirmien, Toubou and Fezzanais. This volume is much rarer than the "Voyage au Dârfour" by the same author, published by Dr. Perron in 1846. – Slight dampstains to plates 2, 3 and 4. Good copy.

¶ *Gay 2786. Brunet VI, 2082r.*

45. **Ewald, Georg Heinrich August.** De metris carminum Arabicorum libri duo.

Braunschweig, Ludwig Lucius, 1825. VIII, 147, (1) pp. Contemporary marbled boards with giltstamped red spine label. All edges red. 8°.

First edition of this study of the rhythm and metre of Arabic poetry. – Some brownstaining throughout. Ownership of the classical scholar Bernhard Albert Töpelmann, dated Göttingen, 1827, to front pastedown.

¶ *Fück 167. Kayser II, 177. OCLC 5138603.*

46. **Fazli, (Mehmed) Kara / Hammer-Purgstall, Joseph von (ed.).** Gül u Bülbül, das ist: Rose und Nachtigall, von Fasli. Ein romantisches Gedicht.

Pest & Leipzig, C. A. Hartleben, 1834. 8°. XVI, 79, (3) pp. 66, (1) ff. 19th century marbled half calf with the original printed wrappers bound within.

First German edition, and at the same time the first scholarly edition of the Turkish original text. The Turkish part, printed in red and black, is a masterpiece of typography. – Prettily bound, clean copy.

¶ *Wurzbach VII, 277, 48. Rabenlechner I, 121. Brunet III, 34. Goedeke VII, 766, 86.*

TURKISH FOLK TALES IN ARABIC SCRIPT, TEXT AND EIGHT ILLUSTRATIONS LITHOGRAPHED IN ISTANBUL

47. **[Folk Tales – Turkish].** The story of the famous Ferhad and Shirin. [With:] Stories of the secret of Mahfiruz Sultan.

Istanbul, the lithographic printing office [Henri Cayol?], 1271 H [= 1854/55 CE]. 4°. 64 pp. A wholly lithographed book from a calligraphic and pen-decorated manuscript written in Turkish in Arabic script, with 8 lithographed pen-drawn illustration plates

قلم جليل لسزقي ذلت	يازه دائم محبتي محنت
كود ايدو جتم حادي عيني م	چكوبن ميل خامدون مردم
وصل حينده فصل شرداري	فصل وقتنده وصل اولا كاري
كه ايكي يارسي ايدو بي كار	ايكي بيچاره كه ايلس يار
دل كم بوك اولد دستي قلم	جو قلم اولمز ايسه راست رقم
شكر قلدك طابتي وانر	فصلب قل شكايتي آخر
كه اولدي آخر يو نسيمه زيبا	كچ شلايتدن ايلس شكر خدا
دل عشاقه مؤنس مردم	اولدو غيچيرت بو دفتر خرم
دفتره مؤنس نكل و بلس	يازدي تاريخي خامره شكل

طبعت هذه التسمية الطيبة والخطبة الشريفة والفتوة المنيعة
 في البلدة الطيبين قاعدة السلاطين في المدينة الكوين
 حانها الله عن ألافات الأدرين وانارها بالعلم الكيتين
 في يوم الخامس برك الله الخامس ليس له في الكيمن ثاني
 يوم الثامن والعشرين من شهر الثشرين الثاني
 في السنة ثلاث و ثلاثين و ثمانمائة والف
 بعد أميلا حضرت عيسى عليه افضل الصلوة والبركا
 و ذلك بمصرف و باعتمان
 يوسف بن حام الترحان
 نالت سهواته الغفران

امثال العرب

ARABUM PROVERBIA

SENTENTIAEQUE PROVERBIALES

QUAE VOCALIBUS INSTRUXIT, LATINE VERTIT,

ET SUMTIBUS SUIS REDIT

G. W. Freytag.

Permaison

TOM. III

pars prior.

Insunt

- 1) proverbialia sententiaeque proverbialia
- 2) dies inter Arabes pugnis celebres
- 3) facete ingenioseque dicta.

Bonae ad Rhenum,

MDCCLXIII.

Venditur apud A. Marcum bibliop. Bonnens.



(numbered by the text page they face), and elaborate pen-work decoration on the title-page, the opening of the text and the final page, and smaller decorations scattered through the text. The pages progress from right to left as usual for a book in Arabic script. Contemporary boards cut flush with the leaves, sewn at 2 stations without supports, shell-marbled sides, with a contemporary paper label on the front board with the manuscript title "Ferhad and Shirin. Turkish.". Spine reinforced with later brown cloth.

An extremely rare, wholly lithographed book containing two folk tales, published in Istanbul and written in Turkish in the Arabic script. The main text, with 8 illustrations, tells the ancient story of Ferhad and Shirin, first recorded in a Persian version by Nizami Ganjavi (1141–1209). In Persian it is usually known as Khosrow and Shirin: Prince Khosrow is Ferhad's rival for the love of the Syriac (or in some versions of the story Armenian) princess Shirin. Like Romeo and Juliette, it is a story of star-crossed lovers and suicide. One plate includes a military leader with a European-style telescope. The second story is written in the outside margins of the pages, running parallel to the main story. It is based on more recent Ottoman history but probably does not stick closely to the historical facts. The main character is Mahfiruz Sultan, an Eastern Orthodox Christian slave, consort of the Ottoman Sultan Ahmed I and mother of Osman II. She helped put her son on the throne when he was only 14 but he was assassinated four years later.

Henri Cayol set up the first lithographic printing office in Istanbul in 1247 A.H. (1831/32) and added letterpress printing in several languages soon after. His printing office burned down in 1852 but he opened a new one in 1855, so we suppose this must be one of the first products of the re-opened press.

An extremely rare early lithographic book from Istanbul, with two Turkish folk tales, the main one with 8 illustrations.

¶ *Özege, Katalogu (1971–82) (noting only 6 plates); Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft 53 (1899), 10913²; cf. WorldCat 41490099 (1 copy of a similar Istanbul lithographed book of Turkish stories from the same year).*

48. **Freytag, Georg Wilhelm.** *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum praesertim ex djeuharii firuzabadiique et aliorum Arabum ... (Including): Bindseil, Heinrich Ernst.* Index vocum latinarum. Halle, C.A. Schwetschke and son, 1830–1837. 4°. 4 text volumes + index volume (bound in 2 volumes). xvi, 544 pp. (2), 538 pp. (2), 524 pp. (2), 651, (3) pp. Contemporary dark green half sheepskin, gold-tooled spines.

First edition of a famous Arab-Latin dictionary by the German orientalist Georg Wilhelm Freytag (1788–1861), who studied under Silvestre de Sacy. Based on Golius's 1653 dictionary, Freytag's lexicon soon replaced his predecessor's ground-breaking lexicon and it remained a standard work until well into the 20th century.

Some occasional minor foxing, and with a few small plant leaves pressed between the pages, causing some offsetting. Bindings worn along the extremities. Overall in very good condition.

¶ *Irwin, For lust of knowing, pp. 176, 239. Lambrecht 479. Philologia orientalis 314a (note). For the author: NDB V, 425.*

49. **Freytag, Georg Wilhelm.** *Arabum proverbia. Vocalibus instruxit, latine vertit, commentario illustravit [...].* Bonn, A. Marcus, 1838–1843. 8°. 3 volumes bound in 4 (first volume bound in 2). (4), viii, 420 pp. (421–)752, (4) pp. 952 pp. xxv, (1), 690 pp. Original wrappers (vol. 1) and contemporary blue wrappers (others).

First edition of this compendium of Arabic proverbs. Uncut and untrimmed with some occasional brownstaining; occasional edge flaws. Wrappers slightly damaged; handwritten note with payment instructions for subscribers based in St Petersburg pasted to upper cover of second volume. Desmaisons' ownership to title-pages.

¶ *Fück 166. Gay 1730. Brunet II, 1394. Graesse I, 634. OCLC 7479723.*

فتح في فتح قلعة
 اتصال نحو ١٥٢٠
 وفتح بلد نحو ١٥٢٠
 وفتح في فتح شرم
 فتح نحو ١٥٢٥
 وفتح بلد نحو ١٥٢٥

وثلف في اضطراب
 النار بالبارود
 في قلعة مدغشقر
 زمنة غازی محمد شاه
 نحو ١٥٠٠ اتقا

وهذا اعظم
 ما اصاب
 لشاه غازی محمد
 شاه

1. ch.
 2. Page 104
 3. 1
 4. 2
 5. 3
 6. 4

Manuscript de l'Académie de Guelles.
 Histoire de l'Empire Moghol.
 Ghazni - no. 1000
 Des notes communes à l'Assemblée
 Première affaire à Khourzakh - 1848
 Secondement de l'œuvre - Chaher -
 par Derwiche Nour Mohammed
 et l'histoire par les draps - sa son
 Pasha de l'Empire Moghol - Gh. est
 en fait de cela cherché à s'empare
 de la fabrication de l'acier
 Combustibles Khamsa à l'abri
 Ghamsa - avec la permission de Gh.
 M. de Mel - avec l'acier de l'acier

1202
 1848

جازي محمد شاه

50. **Fuzuli, Muhammad ibn Süleiman.** *Hadikat üs-Süedâ* (“The Garden of Pleasure”).

Bulaq (Cairo), 1261 H [= 1845 CE]. 8°. (2–3 pp. index), 364 pp. Contemporary full black calf with giltstamped decoration and fore-edge flap. Purple endpapers.

Rare second Bulaq edition: Ottoman Turkish translation of the “Garden of Pleasures” (History of the Allied Martyrs of the Family of the Prophet Mohammed). The 16th century Azerbaijani poet Fuzuli remains one of the most highly regarded authors of the Islamic World. The “Garden of Pleasures”, one of his most famous works, was translated into many languages from the original Azerbaijani version. Three editions appeared at the Bulaq Press, first in 1253 (1837/38) and another later in 1271 (1854/55). Old hand-written title on the lower edge. Binding and endpapers slightly worn, missing front free endpaper, index loose. Paper slightly age-toned and foxed (stronger on the first and last pages). Wormholes in the blank margins of the index, title-page and last two pages; a tiny hole in the text of the index, hole in the upper part of the first page (not affecting the text), two small holes in last pages (slightly affecting text). Sporadic old annotations in black ink, otherwise in a good condition. Preserved in a highly decorative original binding. Only one institutional example on Worldcat (Hungarian Academy of Sciences).

¶ OCLC 1014970391. *Hsu Cheng Hsiang, The First Years of Arabic Printing in Egypt 1238–1269/1822–1851.*

WITH MANUSCRIPT TRANSLATION IN DESMAISONS’ HAND

51. **[Ghazi Muhammad].** Manuscript history of Ghazi Muhammad.

[Russian Central Asia], Du’l-Higga 1279 H [= May/June 1863 CE]. 4° (178 × 216 mm). Arabic manuscript on glossy oriental paper. 142 pp. on 71 ff. (leaf size ca. 175 × 215 mm; written space ca. 125 × 170 mm). Written in an interesting Central-Asian naskh calligraphy, 15/16 lines per extensum. Contemporary red cloth boards.

A historical chronicle, with large literary inserts, of Ghazi Muhammad (Ghazi Mullah, 1790–1832), the first Imam of the Caucasian Imamate (now Dagestan in the North-Eastern Caucasus), who is known for

promoting Sharia and spiritual purification as well as for facilitating a jihad against the invading Russians from 1829 until his death.

In excellent condition. Loosely inserted at the end is a manuscript translation into French by Desmaisons (50 pp. plus 5 pp. of notes).

GOLIUS’ EPOCH-MAKING ARABIC DICTIONARY

52. **Golius, Jacob.** *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum, contextum ex probatoribus orientis lexicographis. Accedit index Latinus copiosissimus, qui lexicis Latino-Arabici vicem explere possit.*

Leiden & Amsterdam, Bonaventura & Abraham Elzevier, also sold by Johannes van Ravesteyn [and others], 1653. 2°. (12), 16 pp., 17–2922 cols., (40) pp. With title-page printed in red and black, with Elzevier’s woodcut device. Later calf, with title-label to spine.

First edition of Golius’s ground-breaking Arabic lexicon, which remained the most important dictionary in European Arabic studies until Freytag’s dictionary appeared in the 1830s. Golius based his dictionary on a variety of Arabic lexicographical texts, the most important being al-Jawhari’s *Sahah* and Firuzabadi’s *Qamus*, but he also used geographical and zoological sources such as al-Damiri’s book on animals. His dictionary included, moreover, Arabic words derived from other languages, most notably Turkish and Persian, which he translated directly from the source language, using Turkish and Persian glossaries. The work concludes with an extensive index, containing some 10,000 entries. “The manner in which Golius arranged his dictionary, according to the Arabic root letter and the verbal and substantival forms with all their derivatives, is still the fundamental criterion of Arabic dictionaries in European languages” (Vrolijk & Van Leeuwen). The book was produced in four simultaneous issues, differing only in the imprint, all noting Bonaventura and Abraham Elzevier as printers (the colophon also noting the Elzeviers as printers), one apparently for their own distribution and others noting the book’s sale by Johannes Janssonius in Amsterdam or Arnout Leers in Rotterdam rather than the present Johannes van Ravesteyn.

Jacobus Golius (1596–1667), a pupil and friend of Erpenius, was one of the most important Arabists of his day. From 1625 to 1627 he served as

chancellor of the Dutch consul in Aleppo. Afterwards he was appointed professor of Arabic at Leiden University. The Elzeviers acquired Erpenius's printing materials after his premature death in 1624, including his famous Arabic types with it. Erpenius had had them cut in Leiden by Arent Corsz. Hogenacker and they set the style that remained the standard among Dutch, English and other Arabic scholars for many years.

¶ *De Nave, Philologia Arabica* 91. *Schnurrer* 79. *Smitskamp, PO* 314. *Vrolijk & Van Leuwen, Arabic studies in the Netherlands*, pp. 47f. *Willems* 723.

RARE OFFPRINT OF AN ARTICLE ON ISLAMIC SPAIN,
INCLUDING THE FIRST FRENCH TRANSLATION
OF AN ELEGY ON THE FALL OF SEVILLE

53. **Grangeret de Lagrange, Jean-Baptiste-André.** *Les Arabes en Espagne.*

Paris, Dondey-Dupré and sons, 1824. 8°. 22 pp. Contemporary paste-paper wrappers.

Rare offprint of an article on the Islamic conquest of Spain based on Arabic sources. The first part describes the conquest by Abd al-Rahman of the Visigothic Kingdom and the establishment of the Caliphate of Córdoba. In the second part, the author describes and admires the poetry of the region before giving the first (annotated) translation into French of the elegy written by Abu al-Baqa' al-Rundi (1204–1285) on the occasion of the conquest of several Moorish cities by Castile in 1267. In it, al-Rundi describes the fall of several civilizations including the Persian Empire and the Umayyad Caliphate, before lamenting the fall of several Andalusian cities and finally urging the Arabs of North-Africa “living tranquil and serene” to come to the aid of their brethren in Spain.

Jean-Baptiste-André Grangeret de Lagrange (1790–1859) was a French Arabist and translator of Arabic poetry. He had studied Arabic and Persian with Silvestre de Sacy. In 1822 he became one of the founders of the *Journal Asiatique*, where he published “Les Arabes en Espagne”. In 1828 he presented a collection of Arabic poetry, for the first time translated into French, in *Anthologie arabe, ou choix de poesies arabes*. This collection also contained his translation of Abu al-Baqa' al-Rundi.

Binding somewhat worn and some browning at the edges; a good copy.

¶ *WorldCat* (5 copies). Cf. *Pouillon (ed.), Dictionnaire des orientalistes de langue française, nouv. éd., p. 485. Melville & Ubayadli, Christians and Moors in Spain, p. 145.*

FAMOUS TRANSLATION

54. **Hafiz / Rosenzweig-Schwannau, Vincenz.** *Der Diwan des grossen lyrischen Dichters Hafis im persischen Original herausgegeben, ins Deutsche metrisch übersetzt und mit Anmerkungen versehen [...].*

Vienna, k. k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, 1858–1863. Large 8°. 2 vols. (lacking the 3rd and final volume). XII, 834 pp. (2), 595, (1) pp. With 2 gilt lithographic plates. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards.

First edition of this much sought-after translation: a bilingual (Persian and German) edition of Hafiz's famous poems, and the principal work of the oriental scholar Rosenzweig. “A true model and masterpiece of philological knowledge and precise translation. The crowning achievement of Rosenzweig's literary career” (Wurzbach). Vincenz Rosenzweig (1791–1865, ennobled in 1854 as “Ritter zu Schwannau”) served as professor at Vienna's famous Oriental Academy from 1817 to 1847.

Wants the third and final volume, published in 1864. Bindings insignificantly rubbed at extremities; very light occasional browning, but a fine copy.

¶ *Grisebach* 122. *Wurzbach XXVII, 35f. Durstmüller II, 189. ÖBL IX, 255f.*

55. **Haji, Nuri.** *Munseat-I Aziziye fi Asar-i Osmaniye.*

Istanbul, Vezir Hani Matbaasi, 1284 H [= 1868 CE]. 8°. 2, 156 pp. – (And): *Veysi. Habname.* 25 pp. Contemporary half cloth over marbled boards.

Ottoman Turkish treatise on letter-writing. Includes the *Habname-i Veysi* (Veysi's “Dreambook”), written in 1608.

Covers rubbed, extremities rubbed and bumped, but stitching firm. Internally browned but still very good.

¶ *OCLC* 949487828. *Kani* 27f.

2 Bde. (v.3)

DER

DIWAN DES GROSSEN LYRISCHEN DICHTERS

HAFIS

IM PERSISCHEN ORIGINAL HERAUSGEGEBEN

INS DEUTSCHE METRISCH ÜBERSETZT

UND MIT ANMERKUNGEN VERSEHEN

VON

VINCENZ RITTER V. ROSENZWEIG-SCHWANNAU.

تدر بجزوه کلی من سحر داندوس
که نه هر کورق خواند معانی دانست

Nur dem Spasser ist verständlich
Was das Buch der Rose spricht:
Mancher liest in einem Blatte
Und versteht den Inhalt nicht.

Hafis I, S. 106 (7. Abdruck aus dem Buchstaben Tz. Vers 2.

BAND I.

WIEN

DRUCK UND VERLAG DER K. K. HOF- UND STAATSDRUCKEREI

1858.

no. 54

(71)

شبا من كتب الخوارج فاشتبك في ذهنه منه (212) طرف قوي وتوجه
السي دمشق في سنة ثلاث عشرة (213) وستماية وتعد في بعض اسواقها
ونظر بعض من يتعصب لعلي رضي الله عنه وجري بينهما كلام ادبي
الي ذكره عليا بما لا يسوغ فثار الناس عليه ثورة كادوا يقتلونه (214)
فسلم منهم وخرج من دمشق منهزما بعد ان وصلت (215) القضية الي
والي البلد فطلبه (216) فلم يقدر عليه ووصل الي حلب خائفا يتربص
وخرج منها (217) في العشر الأول او الثاني من جمادي الآخرة سنة ثلاث
عشرة (218) وستماية وقوصل الي الموصل ثم انتقل الي اربل وسلك منها
الي خراسان وتحامى دخول بغداد لان المناظر له جد دمشق كان
بغراديا (219) ان ينقل قوله فيقتل فلما انتهى الي خراسان اقام بها
يتنجر في بلادها واستوطن مدينة مسرو مدة وخرج منها (220) الي نسا
ومضي الي خوارزم وصادفه وهو بخوارزم خسروج التتر وذلك في سنة
عشرة (221) وستماية فاذنهم بنفسه كبعثته يوم الحشر من رمسه (222)
وقاسا في طريقه من الضيف (223) والتعب ما كان يكمل عن شرحه
اذا ذكره ووصل الي الموصل وتقطعت (224) به الاسباب واعتره دني
المساك وشن الثياب واقام بالموصل مسجدة ثم انتقل الي سنجان
وارتحل منها الي حلب واقام بظاهرها (225) في الدخان الي ان مات
في التاربخ الادبي ذكره (226) وثقلت من تاربخ اربل الذي عني
بجمعه

بقتلوه A. (214) عشر L. (213) deest in L. et A. (212)
L. ثلاثة عشر (218) عنها A. (217) وطلبه L. (216) بلغت A. (215)
سنة عشر L. Recte. ست عشرة A. et B. (221) عنها A. (220) bene inserit A. وحشي (219)
قاسي Uterque Recte. رومس pro رميه L. omitit يوم الحشر et كبعثه (222)
طارها L. (225) وقد التقطعت A. (224) الضايقة L. et A. (223)
ان شاء الله تعالي L. et A. addunt (226)

no. 56

A SUMPTUOUSLY ANNOTATED
CATALOGUE OF ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS

56. **Hamaker, Hendrik Arent.** Specimen catalogi codicum mss. orientalium bibliothecae Academiae Lugduno-Batauae [...]. Leiden, S. and J. Luchtman, 1820. (4), VIII, 264, (4) pp.

With:

(2) **Chahan de Cirbied, Jacques (Hakob Sahar Irpetean).** Notice de deux manuscrits Arméniens contenant l'histoire de Mathieu Eretz; ...

Paris, Imprimerie Impériale, 1812. 92 pp.

(3) **Tochon d'Annecy, Joseph-François.** Dissertation sur l'époque de la mort d'Antiochus VII évergètes sidètes, Roi de Syrie, sur deux médailles antiques de ce prince, ...

Paris, L.G. Michaud, 1815. 68 pp.

3 works in 1 volume. 4°. 19th century red, grained half sheepskin, shell-marbled sides.

(1) First edition of a thorough and extensively annotated catalogue of oriental manuscripts held in the Leiden University Library. Though the catalogue describes only 12 volumes of manuscripts, the numerous scholarly notes and long quotations make it an essential source of information rather than a mere guide to the collection. It describes many of the important manuscripts collected by Levinus Warner, including al-Baladhuri's *Kitab Futuh al-Buldan*. Hendrik Arent Hamaker (1789–1835) was an internationally acknowledged orientalist. In 1824 he published an Arabic edition of al-Waqidi's account of the siege of Damietta, but many of his ambitions remained unfilled, partly because of his early death.

(2) First edition of a treatise on two Armenian manuscripts about the first crusade, owned by the Bibliothèque Impériale. They were believed to form part of the famous chronicle by the Armenian poet and historian Matthew of Edessa (died 1144). Cirbied's book opens with his extensive discussion of the manuscripts (pp. 3–31), followed by a long extract in French translation (pp. 32–57) and in the original Armenian (pp. 58–92).

(3) A numismatic study centring on two medallions and their relation to Syriac chronicles of the Seleucid Empire during the last years of the reign of Antiochus VII Sidetes (from 138 to 129 BC), also illustrating other medallions from the time of other Seleucid rulers.

Some manuscript annotations and owner's entries. Some browning, spine worn along the joints and slightly damaged at the head, otherwise in very good condition.

¶ (1): *Saalmink*, p. 779. For the author: *NNWB III*, cols. 529–530. (2): *J.A. Lane, Diaspora of Armenian printing (2012)*, pp. 38–39 and note 2 on p. 213. For the text: *MacEvitt, "The Chronicle of Matthew of Edessa"*, in: *Dumbarton Oaks papers*, vol. 61 (2007), pp. 157–181.

COLLECTION OF MIDDLE EASTERN
SOURCE TEXTS ON RUSSIA

57. **Hammer-Purgstall, Joseph von.** Sur les origines russes. Extraits de manuscrits orientaux adressés à Mgr. le Comte de Romanzoff, chancelier de l'Empire de Russie, dans une suite de lettres depuis l'an 1816 jusqu'à l'an 1825.

St Petersburg, Imprimerie de l'Académie impériale des Sciences, 1827. Large 4°. VIII, 132 pp. With engraved title (dated 1825). Arabic texts at the end, following the French version. Contemporary green half roan, raised bands on spine with blind-stamped filets.

Unique and uncommon edition of this collection of Arabic, Persian and Turkish texts mentioning Russia and its inhabitants. Sources include the works of Idrisi, Motenebbi, Abulfeda, Ibn Khaldun, Hajji Khalifa, etc., as well as the Quran.

The Austrian scholar Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall (1774–1856) was appointed to a position at the Austrian Embassy in Constantinople in 1799. One of the most prominent orientalists of the early 19th century, he is considered the first man to have initiated a genuine study of the Ottoman world based on the principles of critical scholarship. Occasional foxing, insignificant wear to corners and leading edges. An appealing copy, wide-margined copy.

¶ *Brunet III*, 33.

Zeitwarte
des Gebetes
in sieben Tageszeiten.

—
Ein Gebetbuch
arabisch und deutsch.

Herausgegeben
von
Sammer-Purgstall.

Permaison
1847

—
Wien, 1844.

Gedruckt bei N. Strauß's sel. Witwe und Sommer.

Hartleb

no. 60

HAMZAE ISPAHANENSIS

ANNALIUM

LIBRI X.

—
EDIDIT

J. M. E. GOTTWALDT

DR. PHIL., BIBLIOTHECAE IMPER. PUBL. PETROPOLITANAE
CUSTOS, SOCIETATUM HISTORICAE ET ANTIQUARIAE
PROVINCiarUM BALTICARUM ET ORIENTALIS
GERMANICAE SOCIUS A LITERIS.

TOM. II. TRANSLATIO LATINA.

—
LIPSIAE

SUMPTIBUS FR. CHR. GUIL. VOGELII.

MDCCCXLVIII.

Permaison

no. 61

58. **Hammer-Purgstall, [Joseph von] (ed. and transl.).** Mahmud Schebisteri's Rosenflor des Geheimnisses. Persisch und deutsch. Pest & Leipzig, Hartleben, 1838. 4°. VI, 32 pp. With 2 lithographic plates and 28 ff. of Arabic letterpress with lithographic borders, toned in seven different colours. Original wrappers stored within a splendid gilt morocco and marbled portfolio in the oriental style.
- First edition. – Without any doubt Hammer's finest work in imitation of an oriental manuscript: the Persian text of the famous Sufi manual 'Golshan-e Râz' is printed in seven four-leaf quires of varying colours, each framed by a lithographed sequence of interlaced flowers and animals (pheasants, deer, antilopes, panthers, jackals). The German translation, the unsophisticated typography of which provides a striking contrast to the luxurious Persian text, is illustrated by two plates of topographical interest. The binding preserves the original blue paper wrappers with a large emblematic lithograph of a shell hidden among a bouquet of roses, drawn by Pauline von Koudelka-Schmerling. Occasional slight foxing in the German part as common, otherwise a perfect copy, uncut and untrimmed.
- ¶ *Goedeke VII, 767, 100. Geiger & Kuhn II, 301. KNLL XIV, 544. Rabenlechner I, 122. Krafft 66, CXCVI. Cf. Brunet III, 34 (ed. Wien, 1838). For Hammer-Purgstall cf. Fück 158ff.*
59. **Hammer-Purgstall, Joseph von.** Falknerklee, bestehend in drey ungedruckten Werken über die Falknerey [...] aus dem Türkischen und Griechischen verdeutscht. Pest, C. A. Hartleben, 1840. 8°. 2 vols. With lithographed frontispiece, (8), xxxii, (2), 115 pp.; 49 ff. (Turkish text). Contemporary brown cloth.
- First and only edition, one of 300 copies. "A book particularly important to lovers of falconry, its origin and history" (Schwerdt). Includes a list of books and manuscripts in many languages on falconry. Foxed (as often). Spine-ends of volume 1 chipped, volume 2 rebacked, preserving original backstrip. Both volumes rubbed.
- ¶ *Harting 112. Schwerdt I, p. 228.*
60. **Hammer-Purgstall, Joseph von.** [Miqat al-salah fi sab'at awqat]. Zeitwarte des Gebetes in sieben Tageszeiten. Ein Gebetbuch arabisch und deutsch. Vienna, Strauß' Witwe & Sommer, 1844. 8°. (4), 56 pp.; 36, (1) ff. Original black glossy wrappers with ornamental Arabic title printed in silver (rubbed away on lower cover).
- Only edition of this collection of Muslim prayers edited by Hammer-Purgstall. Wrappers rubbed, some brownstaining. Leaves 9/10 and 11/12 of the Arabic text are transposed. Desmaisons' ownership, dated 1947, to title-page.
- ¶ *Graesse II, 206. Goedeke VII, 768, 113. OCLC 7490038.*
61. **Hamzah al-Isfahani, Abu-l-Hasan / Gottwaldt, Joseph M. E. (transl.).** [Kitab Tarikh sini muluk al-ard wa-al-anbiya – latine]. Hamzae Isphanensis annalium libri X. Leipzig, Friedrich Christian Wilhelm Vogel, 1848. 8°. xii, 200 pp. With a folding table. Original wrappers.
- Hamzah's famous "History of Bygone Kings and Prophets of the Earth", a chronology of pre-Islamic and Islamic dynasties. This is the second volume only, containing the editor's Latin translation. The first volume, containing the text, had appeared in 1844. Uncut and untrimmed, wrappers damaged. Desmaisons' ownership to title-page.
- ¶ *OCLC 179746450. Cf. Zenker I, p. 102, 855 (Tom I).*
62. **[Hanafite school].** Hanafi religious manuscript. Persia, 1249 H [= 1833 CE]. Large 8° (170 × 270 mm). Persian manuscript on paper. 115 ff. 13 lines, 2 columns, in black and red ink, text panels bordered by red double rules. Unbound.
- A complete manuscript miscellany of Sunni Islamic Hanafi jurisprudence. Divided into three sections: the first contains the "Nam-e Haqq" by Sharafo'd-Din Bukhari (d. ca. 682/1283), a catechetical Sufi mnemonic

of fundamental Hanafi doctrines. This is followed by a catechetical prose work on various themes of the Islamic faith, typical of the Cahar Ketab (“The Four Books”) – apologetic and propagandistic compositions of the Sunni doctrine of the Hanafi school which were popular in the Turkish-speaking Central Asian madrasas. The main part of the manuscript comprises an ethical-religious poem in the style of the Sufic matnavi: instructional verses to be considered precepts to which a pious Muslim would necessarily adhere.

Desmaisons’ ownership, dated Boukhara 1834, on blank first page (with French title “MS Persan, Theol.”). Untrimmed and never bound in loose quires.

63. **[Hanafite school].** Hanafi religious manuscript.

[Turkmenistan, early 19th century]. 8°. Chagatai manuscript, 30 written pp. on 22 leaves of thick blue paper. Leaf size 98 × 161 mm; written space ca. 80 × 130 mm. Text written in brown ink, 10/12 lines per extensum. Contemporary half calf.

An manuscript in Chagatai Turkish, spoken by the Tatar people from the historical region of Khorezm (Xorazm), the western region of present-day Uzbekistan or eastern Turkmenistan. The treatise discusses religious problems within the Sunni Islamic tradition – apparently, the Hanafi school – on the effectiveness of voluntary prayer (Arabic: *dua*; Persian: *namaz*). A table of contents at the beginning lists a series of prayers with page numbers running to 24, suggesting that the manuscript was not completed by the scribe as originally planned.

Desmaisons’ ownership, dated Orenburg 1832, on the first leaf. Well preserved.

64. **[Hanafite school].** Hanafi religious manuscript.

[Central Asia], 1239 H [= 1824 CE]. Persian manuscript on coloured paper (mostly in blue, with an orange quire inserted). 65 ff. Text per extensum and in double columns, 13 lines throughout, written in a precise Persian nastaliq. Black ink with red for emphasis and captions. Contemporary half calf with blind-stamped cover decoration.

A complete manuscript miscellany of Sunni Islamic Hanafi jurisprudence. While Turkmen (“Western”) and Uzbek (“Eastern”) styles are not easily distinguishable here, the provenance is certainly Central Asian. Divided into three sections: leaves 3v–10v contain a short Persian poem of 177 verses, the “*Nam-e Haqq*” by Sharafo’-d-Din Bukhari (d. ca. 682/1283), a catechetical Sufi mnemonic of fundamental Hanafi doctrines.

Leaves 11r–33r contain a catechetical prose work on various themes of the Islamic faith, typical of the Cahar Ketab (“The Four Books”) – apologetic and propagandistic compositions of the Sunni doctrine of the Hanafi school which were popular in the Turkish-speaking Central Asian madrasas.

The main part of the manuscript comprises leaves 34v–63v, an ethical-religious poem written in double columns: short verse compositions in the style of the Sufic matnavi. Tellingly, each of these instructional verses is captioned “*Nasihah*” (“warnings”, “exhortations”, or “advice”), as they are to be considered precepts to which a pious Muslim would necessarily adhere.

Leaves 1r–3r contain elaborate calligraphic exercises showing modular or broken lines which appear to anticipate the modern “*moraqqa*” style, a scribe’s trial patchwork of letter drawings. Dated “1239” at the end.

An interesting piece of evidence both of Hanafi devotion and of its mode of propaganda in the Emirate of Bukhara in the early 19th century, under the reign of the Emir Hayder Töre (r. 1800–26) and still similarly employed under that of the notorious Nasrullah Khan (r. 1826–60), whose execution of the two British officers Stoddart and Conolly would make news throughout Europe in 1842.

A few waterstains along the lower edges and the gutter (mainly confined to the first leaves), but very well preserved. Desmaisons’ ownership (dated 1834) to front pastedown.

ONE OF THE FIRST FRENCH, ARABIC, PERSIAN, AND
OTTOMAN TURKISH DICTIONARIES PUBLISHED IN EUROPE

65. **Handjéri, Alexandre.** Dictionnaire français-arabe-persan et turc.

Moscow, l'imprimerie de l'université impériale, 1840–1841. 4°. 3 vols. Contemporary full sheepskin.

First edition of this dictionary, one of the first of its kind published in Europe, and a standard work of reference in the 19th century. Prince Alexandre Handjéri (1759–1854) belonged to one of the principal Greek families resident in Istanbul. He was fluent not only in the European tongues, but also knew Arabic, Persian, and Turkish. Handjéri ruled the Principalities of Moldavia and Valachia for the Ottomans. In 1821, with the beginning of the Greek Revolution, the phanariotes felt threatened; following the advice of the Russian ambassador, he went into exile in Russia. To meet the needs of those concerned with commerce and diplomacy in the Middle East, Handjéri began work on his dictionary in 1806. He finished his labours in 1840 and dedicated the book to Nicolas I, who had it published at the Imperial press. 200 copies were ordered by the Sublime Porte. – A fine copy.

ARABIC POETRY

66. **Hariri, al-Qasim Ibn-'Ali / Peiper, Carl Rudolf Samuel.** [Kitab al-maqamat al-Hariri, latine]. Haririus latinus, sive Abu Mohammedis Alcasemi, fil. Alii, fil. Mohammedis, fil. Otmani, Haririi Bazrensis, Haramensis, narrationes consessuum nomine celebratae, omnes et integrae [...].

Hirschberg, Carl Wilhelm Immanuel Krahn, 1832. Large 4°. 3 parts in one vol. (14) 28 pp. (6), 38 pp. (8), 152, (2) pp. Contemporary half calf, spine rebacked with giltstamped red morocco label. Marbled endpapers.

First complete Latin translation (by the Silesian classicist and oriental scholar C. R. S. Peiper, 1798–1879) of the famous “Maqamat” (“Assemblies” or “Sessions”) of al-Hariri of Basra (1054–1122): a virtuoso display of Arabic poetry, consisting of fifty anecdotes written in stylized prose which used to be memorized by scholars. “Al-Hariri’s Maqamat tie in with the tradition of al-Hamadani. Like he, al-Hariri tells us of the experiences of an educated vagrant, Abu Zaid from Sarug. But his aim is not so much to render vividly this creature of his imagination or even his environment, but rather to invest his accounts with every syntactical and lexical finesse imaginable, and it is these, rather than the content of the narrative, that are to captivate and preoccupy the reader. This is the final flaring of the national Arab spirit: dazzling and, for the moment, pretty as fireworks, but similarly barren, ultimately fizzling out without effect” (GAL I, 276). Hariri’s masterpiece had continued to captivate European Arabists since the 17th century (cf. Fück, 148): the first part only was published in Arabic and Latin by Fabricius in 1638, followed by Golius in 1656. Schultens published the first three chapters in Arabic and Latin in 1731, with parts 4 through 6 following in 1740. Caussin de Perceval published the full Arabic text in 1819 (following an 1809–14 Calcutta edition), which was eclipsed by that of Silvestre de Sacy in 1822, while Rückert produced a German version in 1826.

Slight browning throughout due to paper; pages and Assemblies numbered in pencil by a later owner. Rare.

¶ *Brunet III, 45. Graesse III, 211. OCLC 602600128.*

ARABIC GRAMMAR

WITH AN ESSAY ON ARABIC CALLIGRAPHY,
ILLUSTRATED WITH A FRONTISPIECE AND 16 FINE PLATES

67. **Herbin, Auguste F[rançois] J[ulien].** Développemens des principes de la langue Arabe moderne, suivis d'un recueil de phrases, de traductions interlinéaires, de proverbes arabes, et d'un essai de calligraphie orientale.

Paris, François-Jean Baudouin, 1803. 2° (230 × 305 mm). (6), VII, (1), 254, (2) pp. With Baudouin’s FJB cipher-monogram on t. p., 10 numbered engr. plates (5 folding), engr. calligraphic Arabic frontispiece, and 16 folding letterpress tables. Modern tanned sheepskin.

First and only edition of A. F. J. Herbin's (1783–1806) treatise on modern Arabic. Treats grammar, orthography, syntax and elocution, followed by several texts in Arabic with Latin translations: the fables of Luqman, excerpts from Abu Al-Fida's description of Egypt and Arabic proverbs. Includes the celebrated "Essay on Oriental Calligraphy" (illustrated with ten fine plates and the frontispiece), an early account of Islamic calligraphy with details on scripts and writing materials: "Cet ouvrage ne conservé une place dans la bibliothèque des orientalistes qu'à cause d'un 'Essai sur la calligraphie orientale', et des planches fort bien gravées qu'il renferme. Ces planches manquent dans plusieurs exemplaires" (Brunet). Auguste François Julien Herbin (1783–1806) was a promising orientalist whose plans to also publish an Arabic-French and French-Arabic dictionary remained unfulfilled due to his premature death. Some soiling, otherwise a very good copy with all the plates. Untrimmed, preserving the deckles and point holes.

¶ *Schnurrer 147. Vater/Jülg 28. NYPL Arabia coll. 192. Arabic Books Printed in Europe (King Abdulaziz Public Library) 15. Brunet III, 110. Graesse III, 247. OCLC 7033701.*

68. **Hindoglu, Artin.** Dictionnaire abrégé Français-Turc ou [Hazine-i lugat-i]. – [Hazine-i lugat-i] ou Dictionnaire abrégé Turc-Français.

Vienna, F. Beck/Anton v. Schmid, 1831–1838. 8°. 2 vols. bound in one. With 2 lithographed titles. Contemporary brown half leather with giltstamped red spine label, spine in six compartments. All edges red.

First edition of the first modern French-Turkish dictionary; rare. Artin Hindoglu was a 19th century Ottoman etymologist, interpreter, and linguist. Of Armenian descent, he was born in Constantinople and lived there until the age of ten. He moved to Austria in 1812 and served as professor from 1824 to 1831 before being appointed interpreter to the Emperor. His first publication was an Ottoman Turkish grammar intended to help understand ordinary conversation (Vienna 1829). This was later translated into French and published in 1834 as "Grammaire théorique et pratique de la langue turque telle qu'elle est parlée à Constantinople" (Theoretical and practical grammar of the Turkish language as spoken in Constantinople). In 1830 he composed a

German-Armenian dictionary, which he had published in Venice at the Armenian Mekhitarist monastery at the San Lazzaro degli Armeni. – Occasional foxing.

¶ *Vater/Jülg 415. Not in Zaunmüller.*

69. **Hossein Efendi Ratib (ed.).** Kitâb Nawâdir al-Asâr fi Mutalî'at al As'âr (On Rarities in Poetry).

Bulaq, Matba'at Bulaq, 1246 H [= 1840 CE]. 4°. 179, (1) pp. Contemporary giltstamped calf with fore-edge flap. 4°.

An anthology of little-known Ottoman poetry. The printed marginal glosses provide sources. The Bulaq press, established in 1235 (1819/20), "wrote" printing history. This is the first Muslim printing press in the Arab world" (Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution. A Cross-Cultural Encounter, Westhofen 2002, p. 183).

A clean copy, somewhat wrinkled near beginning and end.

ARABIC POETRY

70. **Humbert, Jean (ed.).** Anthologie arabe, ou choix de poésies arabes inédites.

Paris, Treuttel & Würtz, 1819. 8°. 1X, (1), 300 pp. Contemporary dark green boards with giltstamped black spine label. Marbled endpapers.

Rare anthology of Arabic poetry with Arabic text and French translations printed on opposite pages as well as literal Latin translations and notes. Jean Humbert (1792–1851), a Geneva clergyman, learned Arabic in Paris under the auspices of Silvestre de Sacy and later pioneered the Arabic curriculum at the University of Geneva.

Extremities and hinges somewhat bumped; some browning throughout. A good copy.

¶ *GAL II, 479 (for the writings of Michel Sabbagh, pp. 291ff. in the Anthology). Cf. Fück 156 (for Humbert).*

DICTIONNAIRE

ABRÉGÉ

FRANÇAIS-TURC

ou

خزينة لغات

par

ARTIN HINDOGLU,

natif de Kiutahié dans l'Asie mineure, actuellement professeur
de la langue turque et arménienne.

Vienne

1851.

chez S. Beck, Libraire, rue Seitzergasse N° 427.



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الكلمة لفظا وضع لمعنى مفرد وهى اسم وفعل وحرف لانها امان تدل على
معنى فى نفسها والا الثانى الحرف والاوّل امان يقترن باحد الازمنة
الثالثة والا الثانى الاسم والاوّل الفعل وقد علم بذلك حدكلى واحدمنها
الكلام ما ضمن كلمتين بالاسناد ولا يتأتى ذلك الا فى اسمين او اسم وفعل
الاسم ما دل على معنى فى نفسه غير مقترن باحد الازمنة الثلاثة ومن
خواصه دخول الاموال الجوال والتون والاسناد اليه والاضافة وهو معرب
ومبنى فالعرب المركب الذى لم يشبهه مبنى الاصل وحكمه ان يختلف آخره
باختلاف العوامل لفظا وتقديرا الاعراب ما يختلف آخره به ليدل على
المعاني المتوارة عليه وانواع رفع ونصب وجر فالرفع علم الفاعلية
والنصب علم المفعولية والجر علم الاضافة العماىل ما يتقوم به المعنى
المقتضى للاعراب فالفرد المنصرف والجمع المكسر المنصرف بالضمة
رفعاً والفتحة نصبا والكسرة جازعاً المؤنث السالم بالضمة والكسرة غير
المنصرف بالضمة والفتحة اخولاً واوبك وجولاً وهنولاً وفولاً وذومال
مضافاً الى غيرهما المتكلم بالواو والالف والياء المبنى وكلا مضافاً الى مضمر
واثنان بالالف والياء جمع المذكر السالم واوا وعشرون واخواتها بالواو

بأحمد سبحانه قال الشيخ الامام
العالم العلامة فريد عصره ووحيد
دهره جبال الدين ابو عمرو عثمان
المعروف بابن الحاجب السالكى
تغمده الله بغفرانه الكلمة لفظ الخ
الكلمة قبل هى والكلام مشتقان
من الكلم يتكبن اللام وهو الجرح
لتأثير معاربهما فى النفوس كالجرح
وقد عبر بعض الشعراء عن بعض
تاثيراتهما بالجرح حيث قال
جراحات السنان لها التيام
ولا يلتام ما جرح اللسان ج

71. **Ibn Abi Zar' al-Fasi, 'Ali ibn 'Abd Allah / Tornberg, Carl Johan.** *Annales regum Mauritaniae a condito Idrisidarum imperio ad annum fugae 726.*

Uppsala, Litteris Academicis, 1843–1846. Large 4° (230 × 280 mm). 2 parts in 3 volumes. (2), 144, (2) pp. 360 pp. (8), XIV, 361–446 pp. Original printed yellow and blue wrappers.

Arabic text with Latin translation and commentary of this chronicle of mediaeval Moroccan dynasties, including the Idrisids, Zanata, Almoravids, Almohads, and Merinids, by Zar al-Fasi (d. after 726/1326). A few edge flaws, but well preserved. Untrimmed and partly uncut as issued.

¶ *GAL II, 240f. OCLC 682184610.*

72. **Ibn al-Hâjib, Jamal ad-Din Uthman / Al-Birkawi, Muhammad Ibn Pir 'Ali Muhyiddin.** *Al-Kâfiyya. Izhar al-asrar. Al-'Alwamil al-jadida.*

Bulaq, Matba'at Bulaq, 1241 H [= 1825 CE]. 4°. 63, (1) pp. Slightly later red cloth with giltstamped title to gilt spine. Marbled endpapers.

This rare and early Bulaq-printed work includes, without a common title page, Ibn al-Hajib's (1175–1249) famous brief manual of Arabic syntax, "Al-kafiyya" (pp. 2–28) as well as two grammatical treatises of Al-Birkawi, known as Birgili (d. 1573): "Izhar al-asrar" (pp. 30–57), focusing on the functions of nouns and verbs), and "Al-'Alwamil al-jadida" (pp. 58–63), on the function of particles.

Slight worming, otherwise a good copy, appealingly bound.

¶ *GAL S I, p. 531; S II, p. 656f. OCLC 55790895 (Cambridge U. library only).*

73. **Ibn Al-Wardi (Sirajaddin abu Hafs bin al-Muzaffar bin al-Wardi al-Qirasi al-Bakri).** *Aegyptus auctore Ibn Al-Vardi. Ex apographo Escorialensi, una cum lectionibus variis e codice Dresdensi primus edidit, vertit, notulisque illustravit Christianus Martinus Fraehn, Rostochiensis.*

Halle/Saale, Johann Christian Hendel, 1804. 8°. 112 pp. Contemporary marbled fawn calf, smooth gilt decorated spine, green title label, gilt chain pattern on leading edges, inner dentelle. Marbled endpapers. All edges gilt.

First European publication of an extract from the great cosmographic treatise ("Haridat al-'Aja'ib wa-Faridat al-Ghara'ib") by the Arab historian Ibn Al-Wardi (1292–1349), a compilation largely based on the works of Najmaddin al-Harrani and Al-Maqdisi's "Bad' al-halq". Contains the Arabic text as well as the Latin translation. This appears to be the first work by the German orientalist Christian Martin Joachim von Frähn (1782–1851), a student of Tychsen's.

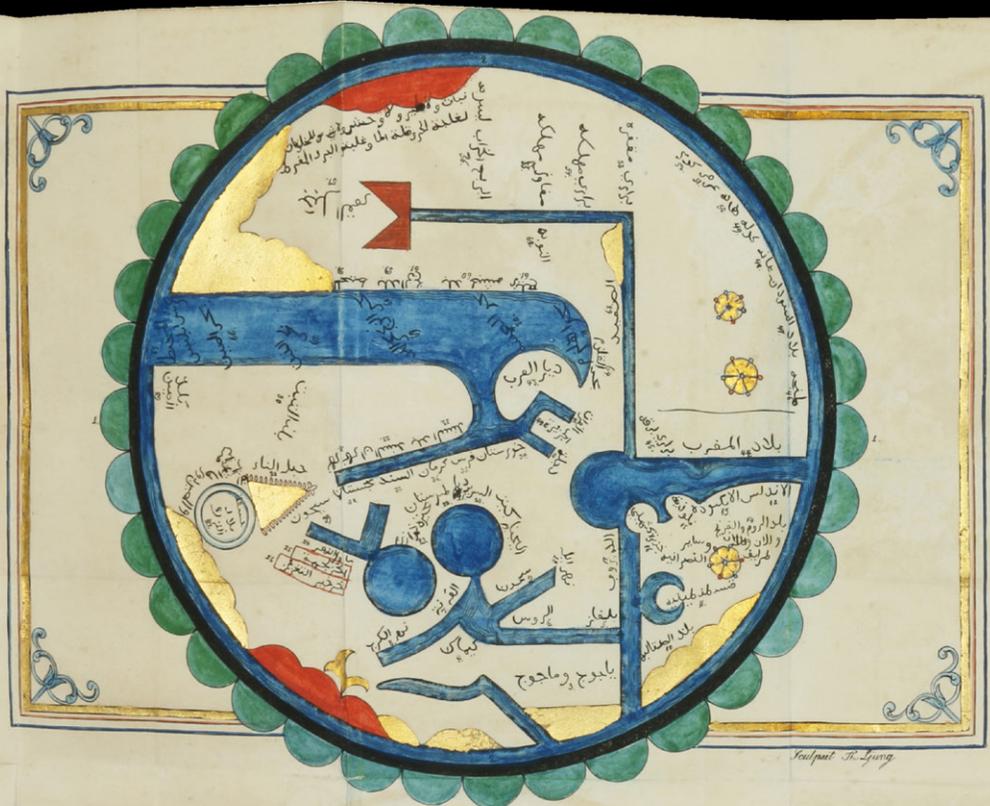
Top spine-end scuffed; some browning throughout. Formerly in the collection of the French historian François-Jean-Gabriel de La Porte du Theil (1742–1815), with a handwritten note on the first endpaper.

¶ *GAL II, 132.*

WITH ISLAMIC WORLD MAP

74. **Ibn al-Wardi, Umar / Tornberg, Carl Johann (ed.).** *Fragmentum libri margarita mirabilium, auctore Ibn-El-Vardi, prooemium, caput secundum, tertium, quartum et quintum continens. Pars prior (–posterior).*

Uppsala, excudebant Regiae Academiae typographi, 1835–1839. 8°. 2 parts in one volume. (2), 135, (3), VIII, (2) pp. 98, (2), 99–167, (1), (4), XVI, 109, (1) pp. With a coloured and gilt folding engraved plate. Contemporary giltstamped red half morocco.



Terra globus, e Codice Upsalensi Sbn. Elvarici

no. 74

للخطا والخطل والوقوف لصالح القول والعمل،
 وقد وضعت هذه الدائرة مستعينا بالله
 علي صورة شكل الارض في الطول والعرض
 باقاليبها وجهاتها وبلدانها وصغانتها وعروضها
 وهيباتها وانظارها وممالكها وطرقها
 ومسالكها ومعاورها وممالكها وعامرها
 وقامرها وجبالها ورمالها وعجاجيمها
 وغزايها وموضع كل مملكة واقليم من
 الاخرى وذكر ما بينهما من المختلف
 والمعاطب برا وبحرا وذكر الامم المنقسمة
 التجهات والاقطار طرا وسد ذي القرنين في
 سالف الاحقاب علي ياجوج وماجوج كما في
 نص الكتاب

وبالله سبحانه الاعتصام هو حسي علي
 الدولم ومنه اسال السدان والتوفيق فانه
 للاجابة والتحقق والله اعلم، تم

وهذه صورة الدائرة المذكورة

Arabic text and Latin translation of the principal parts of the “Kharidat al-’Ajaib wa-Faridat al-gharaib” (“Unbored Pearl of Wonders and the Precious Gem of Marvels”), written by Siraj al-Din Abu Hafis Omar Ibn al-Wardi (d. 1457; frequently confused with the earlier Aleppo historian Zayn al-Din Abu Hafis Ibn al-Wardi, d. 1349). His cosmographical work is a largely unedited conflation of several mediaeval sources, some of which have not survived otherwise. Due to the fact that much of the information was outdated even at the time of compilation (apparently, al-Wardi decided not to update his sources), the work is often erroneously dated as early as the 10th century. It refers to geography, climate, terrain, flora and fauna of the various parts of the world, their countries, populations, and rulers. Ibn al Wardi is also considered the author who introduced the term “Kalmyk” (referring to a Mongolian tribe). The geometrically rigid map, commonly known as “Ibn-al-Wardi map”, renders schematically the mediaeval Islamic image of the world: “At the center of the map are the two holiest cities of Islam, Mecca and Medina. The map shows China and India in the north and the ‘Christian sects and the states of Byzantium’ in the south. The outer circles represent the seas. The manuscript is a cosmology, not meant to be accurate geographically, but only to present the reader with a systematic overview of the existing knowledge about the world at the time” (Cat. “World treasures of the Library of Congress: Beginnings” [2002]).

The first modern western references to this work, preserved in numerous manuscripts, are probably to be found in Olof Celsius’s “Hierobotanicon” (1745ff.) and in a 1758 article by Joseph de Guignes in the “Journal des Savans” (cf. Schnurrer 176). Parts of al-Wardi’s geography were apparently published in Leipzig in 1766, then (edited by Hylander) in Lund in 1784ff. and 1823; in 1789, de Guignes published a rather extensive summary and commentary (Paris, Imprimerie Royale). The present edition was prepared by Carl Johann Tornberg (1807–77), de Sacy’s student and the first Swedish Arabist proper (cf. Fück 199). It long remained the only one to satisfy modern editorial standards and is based on a manuscript in the Uppsala University Library and on comparisons with a manuscript in the collection of the Russian envoy van Suchtelen.

Somewhat browned; handwritten inscription (dated 22 May 1917) on title-page.

¶ *Brunet III, 397. Graesse III, 406. OCLC 82691369.*

THE FIRST PUBLICATION
OF ANY PART OF IBN JUBAYR’S RIHLA

75. **Ibn Jubayr / Amari, Michel (transl.).** Voyage en Sicile de Mohammed-ebn-Djobair de Valence, sous le règne de Guillaume Le Bon.

Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1846. 8°. With wood engraved printer’s device on title-page. Contemporary half calf.

First publication of any part of Ibn Jubayr’s rihla, both in the original Arabic and in a French translation, in an extract from the *Journal asiatique*. This extract from a manuscript in Leiden describes the great traveller’s visit to Sicily in 1184–1185. After returning home to Granada from the hajj to Mecca, Ibn Jubayr visited Palermo, which only a century before had been captured from the Arabs. Ibn Jubayr describes a hybrid society of Christians and Muslims living peacefully together. However, Ibn Jubayr also contrasts the favourable situation of the Muslims – who had many mosques and Qur’an teachers, practiced as merchants and had their own judges – with the fact that they still depended on royal protection.

Endpapers and title-page foxed, but otherwise in very good condition.

¶ *Lambrecht 2049.*

THE GREAT ARABIC HISTORIOGRAPHER’S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

76. **Ibn Khaldun / Mac Guckin de Slane, William (ed. & transl.).** Autobiographie d’Ibn-Khaldoun.

Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1844. 8°. 128 pp. Contemporary half morocco with marbled covers and giltstamped spine. Marbled endpapers.

First separate edition of this translation. The great Arab scholar Ibn Khaldun (1332–1406) distinguished himself as a historiographer; he is also claimed as a forerunner of the modern disciplines of sociology and demography. His autobiography, of which an abridgement is given

here, is to be found at the end of his History of the Berbers. The Irish scholar William McGuckin de Slane (1801–78), a disciple of Silvestre de Sacy, served as Principal Interpreter of Arabic of the French Army and Professor of Arabic at the École de langues orientales in Paris.

Some foxing throughout; numerous annotations in red ballpoint by a later scholar. Rare; no copy in America.

¶ OCLC 646244745. Cf. Schmidt, *Ibn Khaldun*, p. 58.

FIRST EDITION OF A 13TH-CENTURY CLASSIC OF ARABIC
GRAMMAR, IN 1003 VERSE COUPLETS

77. [Ibn Malik] Djemal-eddin Mohammed / Silvestre de Sacy (ed.). *Alfiyya ou la quintessence de la Grammaire Arabe*, ouvrage de Djemal-eddin Mohammed, connu sous le nom d'Ebn-Malec; publié en original, avec un commentaire, par le Bon Silvestre de Sacy.

Paris, Oriental Translation Fund, 1833. 8°. VIII, 254, 143 pp. French title-page with steel-engraved device. Modern half calf in early 19th-century style, gold-tooled spine.

First printed edition, in the original Arabic with a lengthy commentary in French, of Ibn Malik's 13th century Arabic grammar (*nahw*), nominally in 1000 rhymed verse couplets, known in Arabic as *al-Khulasa al-alfiyya*. The rhymed verse was a mnemonic device to help students remember their grammar. Abu Abd Allah Jamal al-Din Muhammad, better known as Ibn Malik (ca. 1204–1274), was one of the three “great masters” (*Encyclopedia of Arabic literature*, p. 256) of classical Arabic grammar.

With library stamp on title-pages. Slightly foxed, showing through slightly, but still in good condition with further only an occasional minor marginal chip or water stain. Binding fine. First edition of a classic of Arabic grammar.

¶ Sidney Glazer, “*The Alfiyya of Ibn Malik*” and “*The Alfiyya commentaries ...*”, in: *Muslim World* 31 (1941), pp. 274–279 & 400–408. Meisami & Starkey, eds., *Encyclopedia of Arabic literature* (1998) I, 347.

78. (Ibn Qutaybah, Abu Muhammad ‘Abdallah) – Petersson, Andreas. *Expositio de quattuor primis Khalifis ad librum Ibn Kuteibae ascriptum, secundum codicem Lundensem [...]*.

Lund, Berling, 1856. 8°. (1), 29 pp. (*Bound with*) 11: Yllander, Hermann Emanuel. *De formis verbi finite in lingua hebraea commentatio [...]*. Ibid., 1863. (2), 38 pp. Contemporary marbled boards.

Two mid-19th-century Swedish oriental dissertations: the first about a history of the Caliphate by Ibn Qutaiba, based on a manuscript in the Lund oriental library; the other, a linguistic study of Hebrew verb forms. Extremities rubbed. Foxed throughout; contemporary ownership to inside front cover.

¶ OCLC 251635325. Cf. *GAL SI*, 187 (*Leiden* 1856). – II: OCLC 504107851.

79. Ibn-al-Farid, ‘Umar Ibn-’Ali / Wallin, Georg August. [Kitab Kasf as-sirr al-gamid fi Sarh Diwan Ibn-al-Farid]. *Carmen Elegiacum Ibnu-l-Faridi cum commentario Abdu-l-Ghanyi*.

Helsingfors (Helsinki), Johann Christoph Frenckell, 1850. 8°. 2 parts in one volume. (2), 22; (1), 23 pp. Lithographed Arabic text. Stitched as issued.

Only edition of the dissertation that earned the author his professorship: an edition of Ibn-al-Farid's poem “*Kitab Kasf as-sirr*”, with the commentary of ‘Abd-al-Gani Ibn-Isma’il an-Nabulusi, based on manuscripts in London and St Petersburg. The Finnish orientalist and explorer Georg August (Yrjö Aukusti) Wallin is remembered for his journey through the Arabian countries during the first half of the 19th century. After his return to Europe in 1850, Wallin was made Professor of oriental languages at Helsingfors.

Uncut, untrimmed copy.

¶ OCLC 311543243.

اللغة العربية

للشيخ القدير العربيين،

وهو يشمل أيضا أوكد الخطى لقان للشيخ وبعض الأقسام من دستور ديوانيه
التي ألفها تاجا أمثال العرب تالفا بحارات فيدرع ربي بحانات التي ليلة وكذا
عنه رابعها جمع الكلمات العربية بحاسا عشرين خطاها باللسان العربي
والفرانساوي ساكنا للخط وأدبه، ويوضح كل حرفه.



مطوع في باريس

بالطبعة برادول مطبع الكنتون للأندسطون برفا قده
عن كل نوعه، سنة عن تاريخ للشيخة الفرانساوية والشيخة
عن تاريخ الحجرة،

*Recueil de Notices et Récits Kourdes
offert par l'auteur*

RECUEIL

DE

NOTICES ET RÉCITS KOURDES

SERVANT À LA CONNAISSANCE

DE LA LANGUE, DE LA LITTÉRATURE ET DES TRIBUS DU KOURDISTAN,

réunis et traduits en français

par

M. Alexandre Jaba,

consul de Russie à Erzeroum.

Baron Desmaisons

ST.-PÉTERSBOURG, 1860.

Commissionnaires de l'Académie Impériale des sciences:

à St.-Petersbourg, à Riga, à Leipzig
MM. Eggers et Comp., M. Samuel Schmidt, M. Léopold Voss.

Prix: 1 R. = 1 Thlr. 3 Ngr.

THE FIRST TREATMENT OF POST-COPERNICAN
ASTRONOMY BY A MUSLIM SCHOLAR

80. **Ibrâhim Haqqi Erzurumi.** Marifetname.

Bulaq, al-Matbaa ül-Kubra, 1255 H [= 1839 CE]. 2° (190 × 285 mm). 23, (1), 563, (1) pp. With 13 full-page scientific diagrams, 2 full-page world maps, 8 full-page tables, 3 full-page illustrations of Mekka and Jerusalem, 5 half-page diagrams and 1 half-page table.

Second printed edition of the famous scientific encyclopedia in Ottoman Turkish, published more than half a century after the death of its author, the Sufi philosopher Ibrahim Haqqi (1703–80). The “Marifetname”, or “Book of Gnosis”, completed in 1756, is a compilation of astronomical, astrological, mathematical, anatomical, psychological, philosophical as well as mystical religious texts. Compiled from 400 sources and completed in 1757, the book was written in a layman’s language. It is famous for containing the first treatment of post-Copernican astronomy by a Muslim scholar. “Sorte d’Encyclopedie, traitant successivement des croyances musulmanes, de la cosmologie, de l’anatomie etc.” (Zenker). Among the astronomical and geographical illustrations are a world map in two hemispheres, a map of the poles, the lunar phases and diagrams showing the solar system and earth’s orbit.

Well preserved in a modern binding.

¶ *Özege 12259. Zenker I, 1709. OCLC 949546174.*

81. **Ibrâhim Haqqi Erzurumi.** Marifetname.

Kahire, Matbaa-i Abdurrahman Rûsdî, 1280 H [= 1863 CE]. 2° (235 × 320 mm). 23, (1), 564 pp. With 8 lithographed full page charts, 17 lithographed full page illustrations (mostly astronomical) and 6 lithographed charts in the text. Bound in contemporary brown calf with blindstamped cover ornaments and fore-edge flap.

Fourth printed edition. – Binding slightly worn with minor staining and tiny wormholes in the joints of the envelope flap, minor staining, small holes in the upper inner corners going throughout the book; a small piece of white corner missing in an index page, old pencil annotations in the white margin of page 373, overall a good example.

¶ *Özege 12259. Bekir Topaloglu, Marifetname, TDV Islam Ansiklopedisi (https://islamansiklopedisi.org.tr/marifetname). Hsu Cheng Hsiang, The First Years of Arabic Printing in Egypt 1238–1269. 1822–1851. OCLC 281735599, 883837097. Cf. Zenker I, 1709.*

INSCRIBED TO DESMAISONS

82. **Jaba, Alexandre (ed.).** Recueil de notices et récits kourdes, servant à la connaissance de la langue, de la littérature et des tribus du Kourdistan.

St Petersburg, Eggers & Co., 1860. Large 8°. X, III, (3), 128, (2) pp. Original printed wrappers.

First edition of this rare and early collection of Kurdish writings, mainly by Mahmud Bayazidi (1797–1863). Text in Kurdish (printed in Arabic script) with French translation. The author served as Russian consul at Erzurum. A modern Sorani Kurdish edition appeared in Hewlêr (Kurdistan, Iraq) in 2000 as “Yekemîn çîroknûs u pexsannûsî Kurd”, another, in Turkish and Kurmanji Kurdish, in 2016 as “Kürtlere dair kısa tanitim yazıları ve öyküler derlemesi”.

Binding loosened, wrappers damaged. Slightly browned throughout. Title-page inscribed to Desmaisons by the author, also with Desmaisons’ autograph ownership.

¶ *OCLC 7202196.*

بدره اول چهارم که از خاک است ...



سلسله حق الرحیم و التعمیر و التعمیر

بعد از آنکه صفی شاه حکمت ...
درین باره در وقت ...
غیر از آنکه در بعضی ...
نست ...
و نقصان حاصل ...
نقصان و کمال ...
نقصان حاصل ...
علم حاصل ...
و از آن ...
بیشتر ...
و از آن ...
بموجب ...

بدره اول چهارم که از خاک است ...
بدره اول چهارم که از خاک است ...
بدره اول چهارم که از خاک است ...

بدره اول چهارم که از خاک است ...

دوستی و دوستی و در این ...
طایفه است که این ...
است ...
کافی ...
طایفه ...
عساکر ...
آنها ...
با ...
نقصان ...
نیاز ...
مانده ...
در ...
از ...
زبان ...
و ظاهر ...
عینی ...
در ...
لا ...
چنان ...

بدره اول چهارم که از خاک است ...

بدره اول چهارم که از خاک است ...

83. **Jami, Nuru'din 'Abdu'r-Rahman.** *Ketab al-Ensa.*

Eastern Ottoman Empire, late 18th century. 8° (140 × 217 mm). 94 pp. Persian manuscript on paper. Leaf dimensions ca. 140 × 217 mm; written space ca. 65 × 160 mm. Written in black ink in accurate nastaliq, red ink for emphasis throughout, 19 lines, single column. With gilt-illuminated headpiece (*sarlawh*) at the beginning; text panel framed by polychrome fillets in red, blue, and gold. Contemporary green *moirée* silk boards with gilt fillet and braided borders; leather spine. Green endpapers.

A brief, complete anthology of the writings of the famed Khorasani poet Jami (1414–92), the last great “classical” poet of the Golden Age of Persian literature. Mainly comprises works in the traditional short metres of the Arab-Persian poetry, such as the *bayt* (dystich), the *robai* (quatrain) and the *mesra* (a metrically elaborated hemistich), but also includes some passages from larger-scale compositions such as the *matnavi* and occasional poems composed for noblemen or politicians from the Muslim East.

Extensive marginalia, mainly to beginning. Occasional brownstaining; a few remarginings. Extremities somewhat bumped, but well preserved in a pretty, contemporary binding.

84. **Jaubert, Amédée.** *Éléments de la grammaire Turke, l'usage des élèves de l'École Royale et Spéciale des Langues Orientales Vivantes [...].* Deuxième édition.

Paris, imprimerie Firmin Didot Frères, 1833. Large 8°. 377, 5, 8, (18) pp. With a folding lithographic plate showing the Turkish alphabet in Arabic script. Original half calf over marbled boards.

Second edition of this introduction to Ottoman Turkish. The French oriental scholar and diplomat Jaubert (1779–1847) was one of the most distinguished pupils of Silvestre de Sacy. He acted as interpreter to Napoleon Bonaparte during the Egyptian Campaign of 1798–99, in which he was a member of the Egyptian Institute of Sciences and Arts. Occasional light brownstaining, but well-preserved. Handwritten ownership of Desmaisons, dated 1837 to title-page, with occasional ink annotations throughout. Binding rubbed and hinges split, but altogether well-preserved.

¶ OCLC 742804088. Cf. *Brunet III*, 517.

85. **Jawhari, Isma'il ibn Hammad / Scheidius, Everardus (ed. & transl.).** [*Kitab as-Sihah*]. *Purioris sermonis Arabici thesaurus, vulgo dictus Liber sehah, sive Lexicon Arabicum. Particula 1* [= all published]. E codicibus manuscriptis summa fide edidit ac versione latina instruxit.

Harderwijk, J. Moojen typis Arabicis editoris, (1774–1776). Large 4° (211 × 268 mm). (18), 179 pp. Contemporary Prussian-blue wrappers with remains of a spine label.

The first attempt at a printed edition of this classic Arabic dictionary, al-Jawhari's “*Tag al-luga was-sihah al-'arabiya*” (The Crown of Language and the Correctness of Arabic), commonly known as “*As-sihâh*”. Jawhari himself reached only the letter *Dad* before he died in an unsuccessful attempt at human flight from the roof of a mosque in 1003 AD (the work was subsequently completed by his student Ishaq Ibrahim bin Salih al-Warraq). To this day the dictionary remains an indispensable companion of Arabic philologists in both the East and the West; “manuscripts are to be found in almost every library” (Brockelmann). “In this great dictionary [the author] codified pure Arabic as based on the criticism of his predecessors' preparatory studies as well as his own experiences and collections. The ‘*As-sihâh*’ is arranged in an alphabetical order, according to the final, and not the first, rooter of the words [...] This system, which was later adopted by other large Arabic dictionaries, attempts to supply those in search of rhyming words with a handbook” (Goldziher, *A Short History of Classical Arabic Literature*, 1966, p. 70). The Arabic typeface traces back to Erpenius; Scheidius (1742–94) had managed to acquire the fount around 1770. The preface is dated 1774, the postscript 1776: after the printer Moojen had deferred all further work for a full six months, Scheidius writes, he chose to publish at least the present part “in place of a specimen”. Indeed, this would remain all that was published: complete editions would not appear until 1854 (in Tabriz) and 1865 (in Bulaq). Jawhari's work also formed the basis of Ibrahim Müteferrika's first publication, the Arabic-Turkish dictionary of 1729. Light browning with insignificant waterstains near the beginning. Slight worming in the gutter, more pronounced near the beginning, but never touching the text. Printed on superior paper, an untrimmed and wide-margined copy.

¶ *Schnurrer 114*. OCLC 22704219. Cf. *GAL I*, 128. Not in *Smitskamp*, PO.

CAABI BEN-SOHAIR

CARMEN IN LAUDEM MUHAMMEDIS DICTUM

DENUO

MULTIS CONIECTURIS EMENDATUM, LATINE VERSUM
ADNOTATIONIBUSQUE ILLUSTRATUM

UNA

CUM CARMINE MOTENABBII GRATULATORIO
PROPTER NOVI ANNI ADVENTUM

ET

CARMINE EX HAMASA UTROQUE INEDITO

EDIDIT

G. W. FREYTAG, Dr.

PROF. PUBL. ORD. IN UNIVERS. BORUSS. RHEN.

Vermaalen

H A L A E

APUD C. A. SCHWETSCHKIUM

M D C C C X X I I I.

no. 87

كتاب

كليله ودمنه

ترجمه من البهلوية الى العربية عبد الله بن المسقع

وقد اعنتى بتعريبه وطبعه

العبد الفقير البارون ساسونستري دسلسي

وذيله

بالقصيدة المعلقة

للبيد بن ربيعة العاصري

مع شرح

الاستاذ الزوزني

طبع

في مدينة باريز المحروسة

بدار الطباعة الملكية المعون

سنة ١٨١٦ المسيحية

no. 88

86. **[Jurjani, Mir Sayyid Sharif]**. Manuscript on Arabic grammar. No place or date. 8°. Arabic manuscript on paper. 114 ff. Brown gilt calf with gilt title to spine (“Mir Sajjid Sharif. Al Mutawwal”).

Contains a commentary on an Arabic grammar (ff. 1–82), a fragment of a writing on grammar (ff. 83–98), and a fragment of Mir Sayyid Sharif Jurjani’s “Al Mutawwal” (ff. 99–113).

Brownstaining and waterstaining throughout, binding and some leaves repaired.

87. **Ka'b ibn Zuhair / Freytag, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich (ed.)**. Caabi ben-Sohair Carmen in laudem Muhammedis dictum denuo multis coniecturis emendatum, latine versum adnotationibusque illustratum una cum carmine Motenabbii gratulatorio propter novi anni adventum et carmine ex hamasa utroque inedito.

Halle, C. A. Schwetschke, 1823. 4°. (6), xxiv, 12, (2), 42, (2), 28 pp. Contemporary wrappers.

Second, corrected and expanded edition, including previously unpublished works by the 9th and 10th century poets Abu Tammam Habib ibn Aws al-Tai and Abu al-Tayyib Ahmad Mutanabbi. The Arabian poet Ka'b ibn Zuhayr was a contemporary of the Prophet Muhammad. His “Banat Su'ad” (“Su'ad Has Departed”), also known as the “Qasida al-Burda”, is a qasida in praise of Muhammad and is considered the first na'at in Arabic. According to tradition, when Ka'b embraced Islam and recited the poem in front of Muhammad, the Prophet was so moved that he removed his mantle and wrapped it over him.

Untrimmed, wide-margined copy with some edge flaws or wrinkling. Handwritten ownership of Desmaisons to both title-pages.

¶ OCLC 7482412. Cf. *GAL I*, 39 (1822 ed.).

88. **[Kalila wa Dimna]. Silvestre de Sacy, Antoine Isaac (ed.)**. Calila et Dimna, ou Fables de Bidpai, en Arabe.

Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1816. 4°. (2), viii, 140 pp. (8), 315, (1) pp. Contemporary half calf.

First publication of a complete Arabic text of the Kalila wa Dimna or Bidpai fables, written by Ibn al-Muqaffa (ca. 721–ca.757) and edited by the famous French orientalist Antoine Isaac Silvestre de Sacy (1758–1838). At its core a translation from the Sanskrit Panchatantra, Ibn al-Muqaffa added an introduction and several moralising sub stories, turning a collection of fables into “an indispensable store-house of political wisdom... But in the end it is unlikely that anyone ever learnt either politics or morals from this book; the supposed pedagogical content is little more than an ostensible justification for what to a Muslim reader would otherwise have seemed a trivial work of entertainment” (Blois). Following the fables, is the complete text of the Mu'all aqa by Labid (ca. 516–ca. 661), one of the greatest pre-Islamic Arabic poems, also published for the first time. It contains notes in Arabic by Sacy and a French translation. Silvestre De Sacy was the first professor of Arabic at the École spéciale des langues orientales vivantes in Paris on its establishment in 1795. He produced an 1810 Arabic grammar that finally replaced Erpenius's as the scholarly standard and several carefully edited editions of Arabic and other oriental manuscripts from the collections of the Bibliothèque Royale/Impériale.

With minimal (contemporary?) underlining. Binding restored; a good copy.

¶ Blois, “*Kalila wa-Dimna*”, in: *Meisami & Starkey, Encyclopedia of Arabic literature*, pp. 423–425. *Keith-Falconer, Kalilah and Dimnah*, pp. xvi–xvii.

89. **Kara Çelebi-zade Abdülaziz Efendi**. Ravzatü'l-ebrar.

Bulaq, Matba'at Bulaq, H 1248 (= 1832 CE). 2°. 6 pp., 1 bl. f., 637, (1) pp. Contemporary calf binding with fore-edge flap, blind-stamped cover ornament and cloth spine.

First edition of this Islamic chronicle by the Ottoman religious scholar and historian Kara Çelebi-zâde Abdul Aziz Efendi (1591–1658). – Professionally restored.

¶ OCLC 462409245 (only the BnF copy).

90. **Kashfi Tirmizi, Muhammad Salih.** Kitab Manaqib Al Murtazavi Al Alavi (The Book of the Virtues of Imam Ali).

Bombay, 1269 H [= 1852 CE]. Large 8°. (2), 358, (4), 359–504 pp., 2 final blanks. With double-page ‘unwan. Lithographed throughout. Contemporary marbled calf, spine and covers gilt.

A portrayal of the virtues of the fourth caliph and first Imam, Ali ibn ‘Abi Talib (602–661), in twelve chapters. Lithographic reproduction of manuscripts was common in Muslim countries, which showed traditional skepticism towards printing Arabic with movable types. The process had been introduced to India in 1824.

Slight browning and foxing; binding loosened. Occasional old marginalia. Attractive binding rubbed and bumped, with slight worming to one corner.

THE FIRST ISLAMIC GEOGRAPHY

91. **Katib Chelebi (Haji Khalifa/Mustafa ibn Abdallah).** Gihan Numa, geographia orientalis, ex Turcico in Latinum versa a Matth. Norberg. Pars prima (–secunda).

Lund, Berling, 1818. 8°. 2 vols. VII, (I), 639, (I) pp. 559, (I) pp. Later marbled wrappers.

Only Latin edition of the first modern geography and atlas of the Islamic world, translated by Matthias Norberg (1747–1826). For his famous universal Islamic geography the Ottoman historian and bibliographer Katib Chelebi (1609–57), one of the principal intellectual figures of the 17th century Ottoman empire, drew on Mercator’s and Hondius’s “Atlas Minor” as well as other Western sources, making them available to the Islamic world for the first time. It was first printed at the first Turkish

press by Ibrahim Müteferrika in 1732. “Of the utmost interest both as the best-known work of Ottoman geographical literature and as the document of a pivotal moment in the history of ideas” (Wolff, Mercator 2.12.a).

Occasional brownstaining due to paper; occasional duststains to margins. Untrimmed, uncut copy of this rare edition.

¶ Brunet III, 8. OCLC 84953456.

92. **Al-Khuri, Khalil.** Harabat Suriya.

Beirut, Tab’a gadida, 1860. 8°. 56 pp. Original printed wrappers.

First edition. – A description of the archaeological ruins of Syria, a treatise presented by the Lebanese journalist Halil ibn Gibra’il al-Huri, later “State Poet” and secretary to Fuad Pasha, to the Beirut Scientific Commission in March 1859. Printed in Arabic throughout.

Inscribed in Arabic on upper wrapper cover.

¶ OCLC 251475093.

THE EARLIEST ISLAMIC TEXT ON ALGEBRA: FIRST PRINTING IN ANY LANGUAGE, LARGE-PAPER COPY

93. **Al-Khwarizmi, Abu Ja’far Muhammed ibn Musa / Rosen, Frederic (ed. & transl.).** [Mahtasar min hisab al-gabr wal-muqabala]. The Algebra of Mohammed ben Musa.

London, Oriental Translation Fund, 1831. Large 8° (168 × 262 mm). 2 parts in 1 volume. (2), XVI, 208 pp. (4), 122, (2) pp. Several diagrams in the text. With 8 pp. of ads bound at the end. Original green cloth with paper title label.

The first printing of Al-Khwarizmi’s algebra in any language. “The earliest [Arabic] writer from whom we have any mathematical work at all is al-Khwarizmi, who worked under Khalif al-Ma’mun am-Bait al-Hikma and died after 232/846. He gained special renown for his books on algebra, the name of which he coined, and arithmetics. Soon translated into Latin, they remained authoritative for European mathematics as late as the Renaissance” (GAL).

GIHAN NUMA,
GEOGRAPHIA ORIENTALIS,
EX TURCICO
IN LATINUM
VERSA

A

MATTH. NORBERG
S. S. THEOL. DOCT. ORIENT. ET GRÆC. LING.
PROFESSORE, CANCELLARIE REGIÆ CONSILIARIO,
CUM INSIGNI EQUESTRI ORDINIS REGI
DE STELLA POLARI.

PARS PRIMA.

LONDINI GOTHORUM MDCCCXVIII.
LITERIS BERLINGIANIS.

no. 91

خطرات سورية

تأليف

خليل أفندي الحوري

خطاب تلاه على محفل العمدة الأدبية
في بيروت في ١٥ اذار سنة ١٨٥٩

○○○○○○○○

طبعة جديدة

طبعت بالمطبعة السورية في بيروت سنة ١٨٦٠

no. 92

الكتاب المختصر

في حساب الجبر و المقابلة

تصنيف

الشيخ الاجل ابي عبد الله ما محمد بن موسى

الخوارزمي

طبع في مدينة لندن
سنة ١٨٣٠ المسيحية

no. 93

RAPPORT

FAIT

AU GOUVERNEMENT FRANÇAIS.

no. 95

A special large paper copy, untrimmed and handsomely printed with wider margins than those on regular paper, originally from the library of Edward Law, 1st Earl of Ellenborough (1790–1871), Governor-General of India between 1842 and 1844, with subscriber's plate tipped in before title ("This copy was printed for the Right Honourable Lord Ellenborough") and stamp of "Earl of Ellenborough's Heirlooms" on front pastedown endpaper.

Spine label rubbed. Board corners bumped, covers slightly abraded. A very good, unopened copy otherwise.

¶ *GAL I, 216. DSB VII, 364. Sarton I, 563. For a detailed description of the work, see Katz and Parshall, *Taming the Unknown* (2014), pp. 138–147.*

EDITIO PRINCEPS

94. **Kinalizade, Alaaddin Ali Çelebi.** Ahlâk-i alâ'î.

Bulaq (Cairo), Matbaa-i Bulak, 1248 H [= 1833 CE]. 6, 236, 127, 52 pp. Contemporary full leather binding with fore-edge flap, covers blindstamped with borders and central medallions.

Editio princeps of this important ethical treatise. The 16th-century Anatolian jurist and philosophical author Ala' al-Din 'Ali Kinalizade "was a very industrious writer. He wrote glossaries and commentaries on a series of theological works. He became famous by his ethical work 'Akhlaq-i 'Ala'i' written in 972 (1564) for the Beylerbey of Syria, 'Ali Pasha, the original manuscript of which is in the library of Raghîb Pasha in Stambul (No. 966). This work [...] was printed in Shawwal 1248 (February 1833) at Bulak [...] and besides translated either in full or in parts" (Brill).

Binding scuffed with traces of professional repairs; spine rebacked. Interior shows marked damp- and waterstains, but complete. Near-contemporary notes in Ottoman Turkish to flyleaf.

¶ *Brill's First Encyclopaedia of Islam IV, 1017. Journal Asiatique (1843) II, 40, no. 68. Zenker I, 1357 ("alami" in error for "ala'i"). Bursali Mehmed Tabir, Osmanli müellifleri I, 400f. OCLC 21712782.*

95. **Kleber (Jean-Baptiste) & Damas (François Etienne).** Rapport fait au gouvernement français, des evenemens qui se passent en Egypte [...].

Cairo, de l'Imprimerie Nationale, an 8 [1800]. 8°. 65, (1) pp. Full contemporary calf, boards with gilt borders, black morocco labels to spine, gilt.

First edition of one of the very few books the French printed in Cairo, reflecting the importance of Kleber's report on the events in Egypt from the treaty of El Arish to the eve of the evacuation of French troops.

The Treaty of El Arish provided for the French evacuation of Egypt, allowing for a three month armistice and the guarantee that none of the French troops should be hindered from returning to France. The British shortly reneged upon the agreement, largely due to divisions within their own ranks, although dithering by the Sultan didn't help either. This led to the resumption of hostilities in March 1800 at the Battle Heliopolis, which the French, though outnumbered, won quickly and the French re-occupation of the capital ensued.

This substantial report includes a letter from the English Admiral, George Elphinstone, Viscount Keith denouncing the treaty of El Arish, as well as proclamations by Kleber. The heart of the report is a detailed despatch by Damas on the military operations that followed including those at Heliopolis. The report concludes by listing the nine articles of agreement for the withdrawal of Ottoman troops from Cairo.

Kleber led a division of Napoleon's troops that invaded Egypt in 1798 and remained in Cairo for several months after being wounded in battle. He was eventually placed in command of the expeditionary force in Egypt. Kleber died in June 1800 and the report was completed by his aide-de-camp, General François Etienne Damas, who, having survived the plague at Jaffa, was promoted to division commander and oversaw part of Upper Egypt.

Extremities slightly rubbed, some minor marginal worming not affecting the text, pencil note to front free endpaper. A lovely copy with wide margins in a contemporary binding. OCLC locates copies at the BL, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek and the Freie Universität Berlin.

96. **Knös, Gustav (ed.)**. Chrestomathia syriaca, maximam partem e codicibus manu scriptis collecta.

Göttingen, J. C. Baier / Barmeier for Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1807. 8°. viii, 199, (1) pp. Contemporary green boards with gilt-stamped label to spine.

First edition of Knös's large corpus of Syriac texts, one of his principal works. – The Swedish scholar Gustaf Knös (1773–1828) studied in Göttingen and (under Silvestre de Sacy) in Paris. He held the Uppsala chair of oriental languages from 1814 until 1828. Later, following a spiritual crisis, Knös lost all interest in philology and produced no more works.

Spine somewhat sunned. An excellent, virtually unbrowned copy.

¶ *Zenker, BO II, 1683. Cf. Kayser III, 371 (2d ed. 1808).*

97. **Köhne, Bernhard [Karl] von (ed.)**. Mémoires de la Société d'Archéologie et de Numismatique de St. Pétersbourg. Issue IV. St Petersburg / Berlin, Posen & Bromberg, Gräff / Mittler, 1848. 8°. 160 pp. With 7 lithographic plates and 1 engraved plate. Original green printed wrappers.

Volume 4 of this rare archaeological and numismatic journal, edited by the German numismatist B. K. Köhne (1817–86), who had previously published "Koehne's Zeitschrift für Münz-, Siegel- und Wappenkunde" (inception in 1841). He went to Russia in 1845, serving as director of the numismatic department of the Eremitage.

Wrapper with Desmaisons' autogr. ownership. Some brownstaining; an untrimmed, wide-margined copy.

¶ *Cf. OCLC 633943950.*

98. **Köhne, Bernhard [Karl] von (ed.)**. Mémoires de la Société d'Archéologie et de Numismatique de St. Pétersbourg. Issue XIII (= Vol. V, No. 1).

St Petersburg / Paris / Berlin, Posen & Bromberg, Götz / Rollin / Mittler, 1851. 8°. 140 pp. With 5 lithographic plates.

(Includes:) Bulletin de la Société Impériale d'Archéologie de St. Pétersbourg. Séances xxxvi–xliv. St Petersburg, Société, 1851. 52 pp. Original green printed wrappers.

Volume 13 of this rare archaeological and numismatic journal, edited by the German numismatist B. K. Köhne (1817–86), who had previously published "Koehne's Zeitschrift für Münz-, Siegel- und Wappenkunde" (inception in 1841). He went to Russia in 1845, serving as director of the numismatic department of the Eremitage.

Wrapper with Desmaisons' autograph ownership. An untrimmed, wide-margined copy.

¶ *OCLC 311576387.*

99. **Krafft, Albrecht**. Die arabischen, persischen und türkischen Handschriften der k. k. orientalischen Akademie zu Wien [...]. Vienna, (P. P. Mechitaristen), 1842. 8°. xx, 206, (2) pp. Original wrappers.

First edition. – A catalogue of the manuscripts of the Oriental Academy founded by Maria Theresa in 1753/54: the major achievement of the early-deceased orientalist and writer Krafft (1816–47), himself a graduate from the Academy and employed as a civil servant at the Imperial and Royal Court Library in 1845. "Of great value due to the significant resources of the academic library as well as its thorough and expert editing" (cf. Petzholdt), including a bibliography of 120 earlier descriptions and catalogues of oriental manuscripts, followed by the actual catalogue of 509 manuscripts arranged by subject. Hammer-Purgstall hailed it as "a work by which the author created a lasting monument to himself as an oriental scholar and bibliographer". Due to Krafft's untimely death a catalogue of the Hebrew manuscripts at the Court Library as well as one of the picture gallery at the Belvedere remained unfinished.

Wrappers a little dusty, otherwise fine.

¶ *Zenker I, 221, 1782. Petzholdt, 426. Besterman 444, 4754, 6227. Durstmüller I, 289 (erroneously ascribed to Jakob Goldenthal). Wurzbach XIII, 99. Not in Kalemkiar.*

CHRESTOMATHIA SYRIACA

MAXIMAM PARTEM
E CODICIBVS MANV SCRIPTIS
COLLECTA.

EDIDIT
GUSTAVUS KNÖS.

GOTTINGAE,
SUMTIBUS VANDENHOEK ET RUPRECHT
LITERIS BARMEIERIANIS.
CVRA I. C. BAIER.

1807.

no. 96



no. 100

100. **Lagus, Jacob Johan Wilhelm.** Icmal-i ahval-i Al-i Selcuk ber mucib-i nakl-i Oguzname. Seid Locmani ex libro Turcico qui Oghuzname inscribitur excerpta [...].

Helsingfors (Helsinki), Johann Christoph Frenckell, 1854. 8°. 2 parts in one volume. (2), 52; 15, (1) pp. With colour-lithographed title to the Ottoman text. Stitched as issued.

Lagus's dissertation for the professorship in Helsinki (which he lost to Kellgren). Includes the Ottoman Turkish text. – Some browning. Untrimmed copy.

¶ *Henriksson-Puuponen 78. Marklin 34. OCLC 66728813.*

NOTEBOOK OF A PUPIL OF THE ORIENTALIST LOUIS-MATHIEU LANGLÈS, LEARNING THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE

101. **[Langlès, Louis-Mathieu].** [Wrapper title:] Cahier de langue Persanne. Dicte par le citoyen Lenglés. An 7e de la Republique. Paris, 1799. 4° (23 × 18.5 cm). 20 ff. Manuscript on paper, also including a leaf with a letterpress table of the Latin and Arabic alphabet, entitled “Alphabetum Arabicum”. Contemporary plain paper wrappers.

Manuscript notebook of a student learning the Persian language, apparently one of the pupils of the French philologist and orientalist Louis-Mathieu Langlès (1763–1824) as indicated by the note on the wrapper. Most of the leaves contain either longer text-passages or lists of cases or glossaries, with text in Latin and Persian script.

Langlès had studied Arabic and Persian, and “played a leading part in the foundation of the Ecole spéciale des langues orientales vivantes, an institution that was unusual in teaching spoken languages ...” (Irwin). He became the first head of the school after its foundation.

With pencil notes on the back of the paper wrappers. Paper wrappers slightly soiled. Slightly browned and with some occasional spots or ink blotches. Overall in good condition.

¶ *R. Irwin, For lust of knowing: the orientalists and their enemies (2006), pp. 137, 141.*

THE PRE-ISLAMIC COINAGE OF THE ARABS

102. **Langlois, Victor.** Numismatique des Arabes avant l’Islamisme. Paris, C. Rollin and Druand; London, J. Curt (colophon and reverse of half-title: printed by Pommeret and Moreau, Paris), 1859. 4°. With 4 numbered engraved plates and 1 lithographed “bis” plate. Publisher’s letterpress printed paper wrappers.

First edition of a monograph on the pre-Islamic coinage of the Arabs by the French historian, orientalist and numismatist Victor Langlois (1829–69). The book is divided into five chapters, treating the coins of Nabataea, Characene, Palmyra, Edessa and Hatra, and is followed by an appendix on the Arab colonies, including the rare coins from Abyssinia. Unfortunately the spine is split, almost separating the book in two, but otherwise in very good condition, wholly untrimmed with all bolts unopened and in the original printed wrappers.

¶ *Gay 358r. Hage Chabine 262r.*

THE ARMY SURGEON OF NAPOLEON’S CAMPAIGN

103. **Larrey, [Dominique-Jean].** Relation historique et chirurgicale de l’expédition de l’armée d’orient, en Egypte et en Syrie. Paris, Demonville & Soeurs, an XI – 1803. 10, (2), 480 pp. Contemporary full calf with gilt cover borders and gilt spine (rebacked) with green labels; gilt inner dentelle and leading edges; marbled endpapers. All edges gilt.

First edition. – Baron Dominique-Jean Larrey (1766–1842), the “most famous army surgeon of the modern age” (Hirsch), introduced the revolutionary “ambulances volantes” (“flying field hospitals”), mobile medical units that attended to casualties as part of the immediate avant-garde. In 1798 he was assigned to Napoleon’s Egyptian expedition in the rank of chief medical officer. His present volume offers both an account of the military operations and the medical aspects of the campaign, documenting the wealth of his experience gained in the Middle Eastern theatre. He would expand on the present account in the monumental state-published “Description de l’Égypte” (1809).

In a beautiful, contemporary French binding signed by Courteval (active from 1796 to 1836) on the marbled flyleaf (covers somewhat rubbed and chafed; spine and hinges professionally repaired).

¶ *Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 358. Waller 5612. Wellcome III, 451. Hirsch III, 613. OCLC 422338032.*

ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRY

104. Legendre, Adrien-Marie. Usul al-handasah.

Bulaq, Matba'at Bulaq, 1839. 4°. 284 pp. Illustrated with 13 lithographed folding tables. Bound in contemporary full calf with gilt decoration on both boards.

“Usul al-Handasah” (A. M. Legendre’s 1794 “Elements de Geometrie”) was translated into Arabic after Edhem Bey by Muhammad ‘Ismat’s Turkish translation. The colophon states: “We have concluded the translation of his book by the help of God, The Giving King, on Wednesday 22. Rab-al-Awwal 1255 [June 6. 1839], and the editing was finished on Thursday 15. Rab-ath-Th-n- 1255 [28 June 1839] [...] Usul al-Hansasah is finished.” Founded in 1820 by Mohamed Aly as part of his scheme to modernize Egypt, the Bulaq or El-Amiriya Press was the first official and governmental printing press to be established in Egypt. – Some wear to binding.

¶ *OCLC 122787498.*

105. [Letter-writing manual]. Persian chancery repertoire manuscript.

Bukhara (now in Uzbekistan), late 16th century. 8° (114 × 201 mm). Persian manuscript on paper (leaf size 105 × 198 mm; written text 85 × 150 mm), 15 lines per extensum written in very neat nastaliq calligraphy in black and red ink. 70 ff. (complete). Contemporary full leather binding with blind-tooled and gilt-stamped decoration.

A late 16th century manuscript collection of models for official correspondence, originating from the chancery of the Emirate of Bukhara.

Mostly comprising a few lines of exemplary text accompanied by short notes, the more than 200 outlines of official letters teach how to properly address various high-ranking personalities both at home and abroad. The beginning of the manuscript offers an elegantly written praise of epistolographic repertoires such as this, as they provide training to ministerial personnel and the secretarial class of bureaucracy, which form the backbone of any efficient state administration. In a marginal note written near the middle of leaf 63r is a figure “989” (H?), which would be consistent with the likely date of the manuscript (corresponding to 1581/82 CE).

Desmains’ ownership, dated “Boukhara 1834”, and title “Modèles de lettres” on the verso of the first leaf. Some browning and occasional edge flaws, waterstains near the end; old edge reinforcements and traces of use, but still very well preserved.

THE FABLES OF LOKMAN

106. Lokman. Fables de Lokman, surnommé le Sage, en arabe et en français, avec la prononciation figurée, ainsi que la traduction en français, mot à mot et interlinéaire, le tout suivi d’une analyse grammaticales, de notes et d’une traduction française au net; par Léon et Henri Hélot.

Paris, Théophile Barrois, 1847. 8°. (4), III, (1), 104 pp. Modern half fawn roan, smooth spine. Original yellow wrappers printed in red and blue bound within. Marbled endpapers.

A new edition of the Fables of Lokman, a legendary sage of the pre-Muhammedanian era and occasionally said to have been king of Yemen, a prophet, or an Abessinian slave. This late 13th-c. adaptation of a Syrian translation of Aesop’s Fables was attached to his name. Since their first publication in Europe in 1615, the “Fables” constitute an obligatory passage for learning Arabic, which explains the proliferation of versions (including those for school use). – Insignificant staining to wrapper.

¶ *Chauvin III, p. 17, no. 23. Cf. Schnurrer 142.*

107. **Louis XVI / Silvestre de Sacy, [Antoine Isaac] (ed.)**. [Al-durr al-manzum fi wasaya al-sultan al-marhum]. Testament de Louis XVI, Roi de France et de Navarre, avec une traduction arabe par M. le Baron Silvestre de Sacy. Paris, de l'Imprimerie Royale, 1820. 8°. 19, (1), 22, (2) pp. Contemporary grey wrappers.

First Arabic edition. "Silvestre de Sacy translated the Last Will and Testament of Louis XVI into Arabic and had the translation printed together with the French original in 1820, in hopes that it might prove a comfort and encouragement to the Christians of the Orient, while giving Muslim readers a demonstration of Christian submission and evangelical meekness" (cf. Fück). Three years previously, de Sacy had published the late King's Testament (together with the last letter of Marie Antoinette) in a luxurious folio edition. "Sacy never let his Christian convictions hamper his work as a scholar, for he saw religion as a personal matter. Although he revealed his faith at times, it was never to pose it as the strongest model against which to judge other religions. He was nevertheless very pious. There is no other way to explain his translation of the guillotined king, Louis XVI, into Arabic [...]. He apparently wished to show how devout, simple and charitable his beloved monarch had been" (Kamal as-Salibi, *The Druze* [London 2005], p. 20).

The orientalist de Sacy, a monumental figure in the development of oriental studies in France, began his career as professor of Arabic at the École des Langues Orientales Vivantes in 1796. In 1806 he was offered the chair of Persian at the College of France and in 1824 was appointed director of the school of oriental languages. He also acted as advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, translating political propaganda into Arabic, including the "Bulletins of the Grande Armée" (cf. Atabey 1134). Occasional slight duststaining near margins, but a good, untrimmed and wide-margined copy, the central bifolium remaining uncut.

¶ Fück 144 (note 377). *Bibliothèque de Sacy III*, 478f. OCLC 25217438.

108. **[Mahabharata – Kossovich, Kaetan Andreevich (ed.)]**. *Legenda ob okhotnikie i parie golubei*. St Petersburg, Imperial Academic Press, 1859. Large 8°. XVI, (2), 14, (13)–124, (2) pp. Original printed wrappers.

Excerpt from the "Mahabharata": the "Kapotalubdhakasamvada", or the Tale of the Hunter and the Dove, printed in Sanscrit, Russian and Latin, with a preface, translation, transcription and glossary by K. Kossovich. Inscribed by the editor on the front flyleaf: "À Monsieur le Baron Pierre Desmaison, l'hommage de l'auteur / St. Petersb. 17. Mars 1867". – Browned throughout.

¶ OCLC 38641195.

109. **Al-Mahdi al-Hafni, Muhammad / Marcel, Jean Joseph (transl.)**. *Les dix soirées malheureuses; contes d'Abd-Errahman, traduits de l'Arabe, d'après un manuscrit du Cheykh El-Mohdy [...]*. Paris/Leipzig, Schubart & Heideloff, 1828. 8°. 3 volumes. xxxvi, 214 pp. (4), 260 pp. (4), 284 pp. Marbled endpapers. Contemporary red half calf with giltstamped spine and spine title. All edges sprinkled red.

First edition; extremely rare. – Ten Arabian tales translated by the French orientalist Marcel (1776–1854), a member of the scientific commission accompanying Napoleon's Egyptian expedition and later the director of the National Press in Cairo. More common in the 1829 Renouard edition (the only one listed in library catalogues), the work belongs to the genre of *Mirrors for Princes*. This earlier edition does not include the engraved frontispieces and the portrait of Cheykh El-Mohdy (Muhammad al-Mahdi, 1737–1815) featured in the 1829 issue.

Insignificant waterstaining to upper margins of vols. 2 and 3, otherwise in fine condition. The only specimen of the 1828 first edition that could be traced.

¶ Dantès, *Dictionnaire biographique et bibliographique* 652. Cf. Gay 1869 (1829 ed., title erroneously cited as "les dix soirées musulmanes"). Beck, *Allg. Repertorium der in- und ausländischen Literatur für 1830, 142* (1829 ed.). This edition not in OCLC.

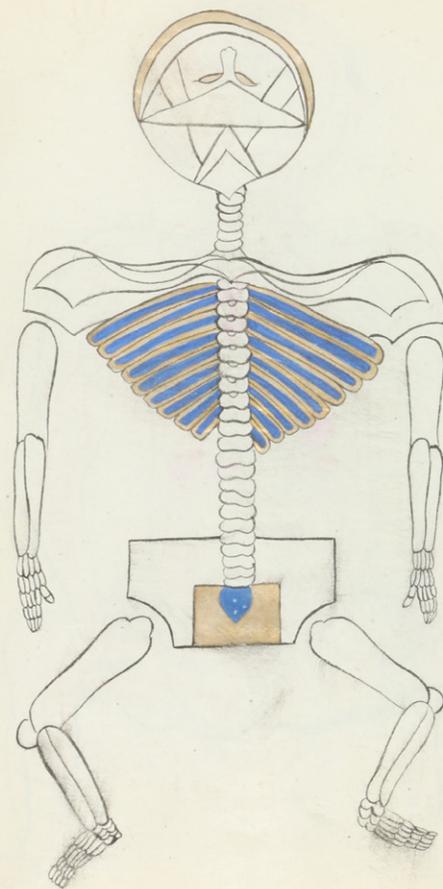
(3)

LA RIFORMA DELL' ALCORANO

Intendete, Mortali, quanto avvenuto sia al Figlio della Luce, allo Stenebrante, al Domatore del fulmine, all' invincibile Braccio dell' Onnipossente, l' illuminato Profeta *Seich-Mansur*. Spalancate senza indugio i vostri spiriti; disferate i tenebrofi nascondigli de' vostri cuori, e penetrerà in essi un nuovo lume, che vi presenterà come in altrettanti sfolgoranti cristalli l' immagine viva di voi stessi. Svegliatevi, e tosto sentirete la mia voce.

Nel giorno 6. della VI. Luna dell' Era di Egira 1163. mentre i miei vigorosi Atleti più numerosi del-

A 2 le are-



THE FIRST CHECHEN JIHADIST'S PROPHECIES:
ALMOST UNOBTAINABLE; THE THIRD KNOWN COPY

110. **Al-Mansur al-Mutawakil 'ala Allah.** La riforma dell'Alcorano e le profezie dell'aggiornante, dell'illuminato e del vigilante profeta Seich-Mansur. Traduzione dall'arabo. [Florence, Anton Giuseppe Pagani], 1786. Small 8°. 43 pp. Original temporary wrappers.

The almost unobtainably rare first edition of this pamphlet presenting the Chechen resistance fighter Mansur's plans for a reform of Muslim society.

Sheikh Mansur waged a six-year campaign against the army of Catherine the Great before his capture in 1791, calling upon fellow Muslims to join him in jihad. "He was the first to preach and lead [...] the Holy War against the infidel Russians in the Caucasus [...] Dropped, as it were, from the clouds full grown, a warrior, preacher and prophet and, in spite of [his] many failures [...] he drew after him now one, now another, of the the fierce tribes of the mountain and the forest [...] He it was who first taught them that in religious reform lay the one chance of preserving their cherished liberty and independence" (Baddeley, p. 47).

Italian interest in Sheikh Mansur began in December 1785, with a piece in the Florentine "Gazzetta Universale" about his defeat of Russian troops. By June 1786 the paper was announcing that "the celebrated Sheikh Mansur's code for the reform of the Quran has been brought all the way from the Caucasus to Italy, and promptly translated from Arabic into our language. The pamphlet is unique of its kind, and, in addition to the reform, contains some terrible prophecies by this new sectarian [...] Some copies are available in Florence from Anton Giuseppe Pagani for the price of one paolo". Within the year, several reprints appeared at Milan, Rimini, and Fuligno; a German translation was published in 1787. "The pamphlet foretold a 'great revolution' which was to be universal and egalitarian. It was to take place in the year 1812, and in order to prepare the way for it, a 'reform of the Quran' was necessary. The reform would involve numerous changes. No taxes would be levied on land [...] A 'general assembly' would set up a rapid and efficient legal system. Slavery would be abolished [...] 'Lastly, you will destroy the big cities, which, like so many whirlpools, swallow up the provincial towns.' Big cities were 'the very portrait of contradiction', 'a receptacle for opulence and excessive misery'. There was an 'eternal struggle' between them. 'The

peoples of many nations are sacrificed for the benefit of Constantinople, Paris, London, Rome, Smyrna and other large and populous cities which, like a diamond truly surrounded by dung, are a compound of spirit and stupidity, beauty and extravagance, greatness and depravity" (Venturi 1991, pp. 96f).

The Turin historian of enlightenment Franco Venturi has attributed the authorship to Filippo Buonarroti (1761–1837), while Sheikh Mansur himself has sometimes been identified with Giambattista Boetti (1743–98?), an Italian monk turned condottiere who went to Mosul as a missionary, converted to Islam and operated in Chechnya.

Some foxing and waterstaining throughout. An untrimmed, wide-margined copy with a few edge and corner flaws, but entirely complete; merely the upper wrapper cover is damaged with loss to bottom corner. Never seen at auction, this is the third known copy: the only other two surviving specimens are kept at the Biblioteca comunale di Trento and Bologna's Biblioteca comunale dell'Archiginnasio.

¶ ICCU UBOE\081759. OCLC 801323676. F. Venturi, "La Riforma dell'Alcorano ossia il mito italiano dello sceicco Mansur", in: *Rivista Storica Italiana* 98 (1986), pp. 47–77. The same, "The legend of Boetti Sheikh Mansur", in: *Central Asian Survey* 10 (1991), pp. 93–101. Cf. Baddeley, *The Russian Conquest of the Caucasus* (1908).

THE FIRST ANATOMICAL ATLAS IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD

111. **[Mansur bin Muhammad bin Ahmad bin Yusuf bin Faqir Ilyas].** Tashrih-i badan insan [The Anatomy of the Human Body, or "Mansur's Anatomy"].

Persia, 19th century. 4° (173 × 210 mm). Persian manuscript on paper, 73 leaves, 17 lines to the page written in nasta'liq script in black ink. With 7 diagrams of the human body in watercolour and ink. Contemporary blindstamped red morocco.

A manuscript of the author's principal work, the "Tashrih-i badan insan": the first coloured atlas of the human body, the achievement for which the early 15th century Persian physician Mansur from Shiraz, Timurid Persia, is best known. The seven diagrams illustrate the skeletal and the nervous system, the muscles, arteries, veins, and an embryo in the womb. While Mansur's "Anatomy" was not the first notation of the

human body, it is considered the first colour atlas ever created. It led to a substantial change in the contemporary Islamic perception of human anatomy, as such an atlas had previously been considered contrary to Islamic law. Mansur is also credited with one of the earliest anatomical sketches of a pregnant woman: while his other illustrations are likely inspired by earlier Latin and Greek writings, the pregnant woman is considered an original work.

Binding stained and chafed, inner hinges reinforced or broken. Occasional chipping to edges. An appealing manuscript.

RARE OFFPRINT

112. **Marcel, Jean-Joseph.** *Histoire de l'Égypte depuis la conquête des arabes jusqu'à celles des français.* Paris, (Henri Dupuy), 1834. 8°. xxvi, 528 pp. Modern half brown calf, smooth spine gilt.

Rare offprint, produced in a mere 80 copies, of this history of Egypt from the Arabic conquest to Napoleon's expedition. The work was later included in volume 11 of "L'Histoire scientifique et militaire de l'expédition française en Égypte". Includes Arabic half-title. The preliminary matter quotes the titles of various important Arabic works in Arabic letterpress.

The French orientalist Jean-Joseph Marcel (1776–1854) took part in the Expedition to Egypt and was appointed director of the Imprimerie Nationale established in Cairo, and the Imprimerie Impériale in France from 1802 to 1815. He was removed from office after the fall of Napoleon. After going into hiding at the beginning of the Second Restoration period, he resumed his scholarly work and replaced Gabriel Prosper Audran from 1817 to 1820 in his lectures at the Collège de France. Some brownstaining and foxing near beginning and end of the volume.

¶ *Gay 2130. Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 14.*

113. **Marsden, William.** *Bibliotheca Marsdeniana Philologica et Orientalis: A Catalogue of Books and Manuscripts Collected with a View to the General Comparison of Languages, and to the Study of Oriental Literature.*

London, J. L. Cox, 1827. 4°. (4), 308, (4) pp. Original boards, rebacked.

First edition of Marsden's monumental collection catalogue. The distinguished oriental scholar William Marsden (1754–1836), born in Verval, county Wicklow, Ireland, was the son of a shipping merchant and banker. At the tender age of 16 he obtained a civil service appointment with the East India Company and was sent to Benkulen, Sumatra, in 1771. After eight years' service abroad, he resigned his East India Company position and returned to England, and later held a post in the Admiralty. He soon became acquainted with Sir Joseph Banks and the leading literary men of the day, and was elected a member of the Royal Society and other learned bodies. Marsden presented his collection of over 3400 oriental coins to the British Museum in 1834 and his library of books and manuscripts to King's College, in 1835. His publications include: "History of Sumatra", 1783; "Dictionary of the Malayan Language", 1812; "Grammar of the Malayan Language", 1812.

Occasional spotting, binding slightly stained.

¶ *Brunet III, 1473. Graesse IV, 417.*

114. **[Medical manuscript].** Ottoman manuscript on the humours. Ottoman Empire, 18th century. 8° (130 × 195 mm). (1), 2, (4), 3–51 pp. (28 ff. in all, complete). 15 lines, 2 columns, written space enclosed within borders of black and gold ink. Naskh script in black ink (with gold headings) on smoothed paper. With fine 'unwan headpiece in blue, red, gold, and opaque white on first page. Contemporary calf with gilt borders and cover ornaments, lacking fore-edge flap. Marbled pastedowns.

كِتَابُ الرِّوَايَةِ
 الرَّاهِرَةِ الْمَاهِرَةِ
 فِي تَارِيخِ مَضَرِّ الْقَاهِرَةِ
 مِنْ صَحْفِ مَطَهَّرَةٍ
 نَظَمَهَا الْفَقِيرُ الدَّلِيلُ
 أَبُو حَسَنٍ

طبع في باريس في سنة ١٢٤٩

من كتاب تيسرنا در شرح
 ای حکیم و علم و جود حلیم
 جان و دل بر کجمله شاهد
 قادر و رب فرزند سبب
 سکا اقرار بجز از دلند
 اشنا بوز از دلنا بلمه
 مصطفی جرمی عنایت قبل
 انبیا اولی حق یارب
 ده عشق کن خاکسار الله
 نیکم الهام اول نور سلاج
 بذلت صحیحی به الله اول
 مختصر نوی رساله ایلا

حضرت کدکیر نشان عظیم
 ذات پاک همیشه واحد
 جلوه امر و اول سبب
 جمله و از بجز از دلند
 جرم مزاج بیره بلمه سند
 رحمت کن زده هدایت قبل
 قبل سعید الله سق یارب
 دردی دل صدهزار الله
 از بار زده عنایت کلمه
 خسته لرغنی به الله اول
 علم حکمت بر مقام اله اول

A medical compendium (partly in verse), with several chapters on humoralism.

Pagination added in a broad pen by a slightly later hand at the head of each page. Some browning and waterstaining throughout. With 19th and 20th century notes in ink and pencil to free endpapers. Binding a little worn, with bumped edges and spine-ends.

115. [Mehmed Esad, Imamzade]. *Dürr-i Yakta*.

Bulaq, *Dar at-tiba'at al-Amira*, 5 Rabi' al-Awwal H [= 9 June 1837 CE]. 4°. 6, 57, (1) pp. Original half calf.

Second Bulaq edition of this religious treatise printed in Ottoman Turkish, entitled “The Unique (Incomparable) Pearl”, concerning the principal canonic theological rulings by the Hanafi imams regarding Sunni doctrine and rites. Authorship is attributed to the theologian Imamzade Mehmed Esad (d. 1267/1851). Hammer-Purgstall cites an earlier Bulaq edition from 1830 and the 1827 first edition, published in Constantinople: “Dürri jekta, d.i. die einzige Perle, eine dogmatische Abhandlung nach dem Ritus Hanefi, die Entscheidungen der hanefitischen Imame über die wichtigsten Entscheidungen des Dogma und des Ritus. Nachdruck des i. J. d. H. 1243 (1827) zu Constantinopel gedruckten Werkes eines Ungenannten. 56 S. in Klein-Quart; gedruckt zu Bulak im Schaaban 1245 (Februar 1830)” (*Geschichte des osmanischen Reiches* VIII, p. 522, note 33).

Binding slightly rubbed; traces of worming (confined to gutter).

¶ *Dorn, Cat. des ouvrages arabes, persans et turcs (1866), p. 20, no. 3.*

116. Melik Schahnazar, Mir Dâvoud Zadour de (Melik'-Shahnazariants, Dawit' Dazdourian). *Notices sur l'état actuel de la Perse. (L'état actuel de la Perse)*.

Paris, Nepveu / Imprimerie Royale, 1817/1818. 12°. (4), 360 pp. With additional engr., hand-coloured title page, engr., hand-coloured frontispiece and engr., hand-coloured plate. Contemporary half morocco with gilt spine and marbled covers.

Second edition of the pamphlet entitled “Détails sur la situation actuelle du royaume de Perse” (“Dar bayan i ahwal wa-nizam wa-gudharishat i adalat i ayat i in ayyam dar mamalik i mahrusah i Iran”) in Persian, French, and Armenian, first published in Paris in 1816. This also contains “Récit d'un acte de tolérance religieuse” (edited by Jacques Chahan de Cirbied, i.e., Yakob Sahān Jrpetean) and “Aperçu général de la Perse” (by chevalier L. Langlès), both in French and Armenian. The engraved plates, both fine costume illustrations, show the author, Melik Schahnazar (Persian envoy to France), and Khatchadour d'Hohannes (“officier du Prince Royal de Perse actuel”).

¶ *Nersessian 335. Wilson 54. OCLC 24277747, 25614233.*

THE FIRST TURKISH GRAMMAR

117. Meninski a Mesgnien, Franciszek. *Institutiones linguae Turcicae, cum rudimentis parallelis linguarum Arabicae & Persicae*.

Vienna, Schilg, 1756. 4°. 2 vols. (14), 256 pp. 252, (2) pp. Both titles in red and black, with engr. vignettes. Contemporary wrappers, uncut and unopened.

Second, enlarged edition of the first Turkish grammar. The Turkish is provided with transliterations by the editor Adam Frantisek Kollár (1718–83) and includes many explanations translated into German, Italian, French, and Persian. The “Exercitationes” have been added by Kollár and include, inter alia, the texts of various peace treaties with the Porte.

Franciszek Meninski (1623–98) studied at Rome under the direction of the Jesuits and accompanied the Polish ambassador to the Porte in 1653. He learned Turkish from Ali Beg and others and became interpreter to the Emperor of Austria. This grammar originally appeared as part of Meninski's rare magnum opus, the “Thesaurus linguarum orientalium Turcicae, Arabicae, Persicae” (Vienna 1680), most copies of which are believed to have perished during the Turkish siege of Vienna. The manuscript price notes in our copy of the Bibliotheca Schulteniana testify to the rarity and value of this work: Johan Jacob Schultens's own annotated copy commanded an astonishing 200 Dutch guilders at the 1780 auction of his library. William Jones is quoted in Straker's catalogue

* فهرس *

امست بالله ۳	وملاکتہ ۳	وکتبه ۳
ورسله ۴	والیوم الاخر ۴	وبالقدر ۴
افعال اختیار پده عبدک ارادہ جزئیہ سی ۴	عقاید دینیہ دن برشیدہ شبہہ آیتسہ ۵	نه مانند نسن دیو سوال اولنسه ۵
لسانندن کلمہ کفر صدور آیتسہ ۵	تمازی انکار آیتسہ ۶	حکمنده اولنلره تمازایله امر ایتمک ۶
تمازک فرضلری ۶	حبدندن طهارت ۷	عسلک فرضلری ۷
غسل ایجاب ایدن شیلر ۷	آبدستک فرضلری ۷	آبدستی بوزن شیلر ۸
مست اوزرینه مسح ۸	مدت سفر ۸	صاحب عذرک تعریفی ۸
صارغی اوزرینه مسح ۹	تیم ۱۰	نجا سندن طهارت ۱۰

استیجا

NOTICES

SUR

L'ÉTAT ACTUEL DE LA PERSE,

EN PERSAN, EN ARMÉNIEN ET EN FRANÇAIS;

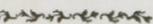
PAR

MYR-D'AVOUD-ZADOUR DE MELIK SCHAHNAZAR,
Envoyé de Perse en France;

ET MM.

LANGLÈS, Chevalier de Saint-Waladimir, Membre de
l'Institut royal de France, de la Société asiatique de
Calcutta, &c. &c.

CHAHAN DE CIRBIED, Professeur d'arménien à l'École
royale et spéciale des langues orientales.



PARIS,

IMPRIMERIE ROYALE.

Chez NEPVEU, Libraire, passage des Panoramas, n.º 26.

1818.

supplement (1834/35): “The labours of Meninski immortalised him; his dictionary of the Asiatic languages is perhaps the most laborious that was ever undertaken by any single man.” The work was never completely translated into English; John Richardson produced at Oxford in 1777 what amounted to “little else than a limited translation of the great Thesaurus of Meninski” (preface by Francis Johnson in his 1928 edition of Richardson’s abridgment).

Spine-ends slightly worn, occasional mild browning, otherwise a fine, amply margined set, uncut and unopened.

¶ *Atabey* 803. *De Sacy* 2515. *Cf. Zaunmüller* 17. *Vater/Jülg* 24 (*Thesaurus linguarum orientalium Turcicae, Arabicae, Persicae*; 1680).

ONE OF ONLY TWO COPIES ON LARGE PAPER

118. Meninski a Mesgnien, Franciszek. *Lexicon Arabico-Persico-Turcicum adiecta ad singulas voces et phrases significatione latina, ad usitatiores etiam italica.*

Vienna, Joseph Edler von Kurzböck, 1780–(1802). 2° (290 × 452 mm). 4 vols. (8), CLXI, (12), 660, (4) pp. (4), 822, (2) pp. (2), 1086 (but: 1084, pp. 693f. numbered twice), (2) pp. (2), 1207, (2) pp. Title printed in red and black. With engraved and woodcut head- and tailpieces; 3 engraved and folded plates. Allegorical engraved title vignette (a putto surrounded by books). A uniformly bound set in contemporary marbled boards with gilt label to flat green spine. All edges untrimmed.

Second edition, produced in a total press run of 502 copies, of which only two were printed on large paper (cf. Graesse, Ebert and Wurzbach). The normal-paper copies measure a mere 36 cm, compared to the present copy, which stands 45 centimetres tall.

As the first edition, published in 1680, had been rare from the start, most copies having perished in the Siege of Vienna, and plans for a new London edition had fallen through, a second edition was becoming increasingly desirable. With the financial support of Empress Maria Theresa, who granted an advance of 8000 fl., the monumental work was edited by the Austrian orientalist Bernhard Freiherr von Jenisch (1734–1807), who enlisted the aid of Franz von Klezl for the final three volumes; the printer Kurzböck had many of the types specially recast.

The first volume also contains a bio-bibliography of Meninski, “De vita et scriptis Meninski”.

Vols. 11–14 contain only half-titles as issued. All volumes rubbed and bumped at extremities; top edge of volume 14 has an old brown inkstain. Altogether a fine, untrimmed copy on large paper with only marginal light browning on a few pages.

¶ *Brunet*, II, 1633. *Graesse*, IV, 489. *Ebert* 13814. *Wurzbach* X, 163f. *Durstmüller* I, 217. *Mayer*, *Wiens Buchdrucker-Geschichte* II, 51.

119. [Mevlevi musical manuscript]. *Kitab-e Shahidi.*

Anatolia, Muharram 1054 H [= March/April 1644 CE]. Small 4° (145 × 210 mm). 56 pp. Ottoman manuscript on watermarked paper, signed by the scribe Ram(a)dan ibn Zulfiqar. Leaf dimensions ca. 140 × 208 mm; written space ca. 80 × 140 mm. Text written in black ink in accurate nash calligraphy, 13 lines, single column, with metrical and musical notations in red ink. Contemporary oriental full leather binding with giltstamped ventre and corner decorations.

The complete lyrical work known as “Ketab-e Shahidi” (“Book of Shahidi”) in Ottoman Turkish, with 38 compositions including musical and metrical notations as typical of poetry and music used within the Sufi Mevleviyye order.

Metrical-musical notations expressed in a numerical abjad, in place of the melodic modulation system called maqam. This system is of Arabic origin and similar to the Western heptatonic scale, but more widely articulated. The maqam notations reflect the prosodic metres (buhur), here always rubricated at the beginning of the poems, together with the complete verse trend, according to the Arabic patterns (tafail) which indicate vocalisations and metre.

The colophon also mentions the name of the copyist, Ramdan (Ramzan?) ibn Zulfiqar. The European watermark and the mevlevi sufi argument, together with the well attested ethnic and social variety in the Mevleviyye brotherhood, suggest that the scribe may have been of Indian origin, but a member of the Mevleviyya who moved to Qonya area.

Ownership of Abd ar-Radman ibn Hasan, dated 17 Ramadan (?) 1161 H (= 5 September 1748 CE), and two faded black stamps. After the colophon, an Arabic prayer; at the end, two poetic compositions in Turkish and in Persian. The text has been extensively annotated, both between the lines

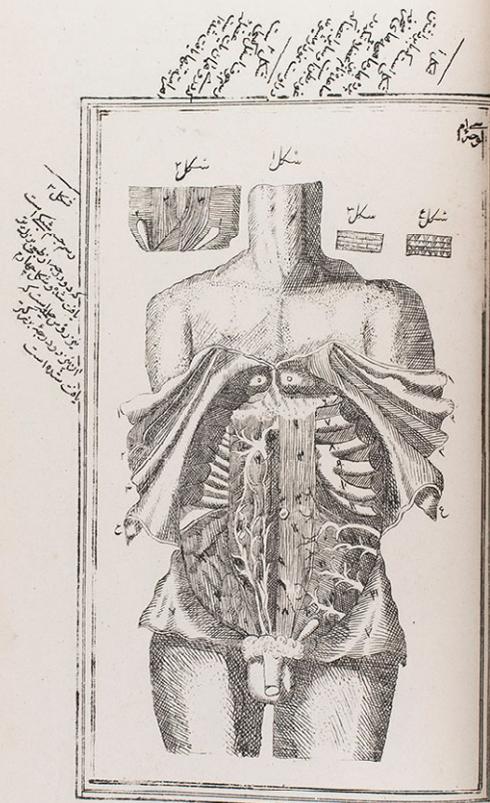
Xe

MOHAMMEDIS FILII CHAVENDSCHAHI
VV LGO
MIRCHONDI
HISTORIA SAMANIDARVM
PERSICE.

E CODICE
BIBLIOTHECAE GOTTINGENSIS
NVNC PRIMVM EDIDIT,
INTERPRETATIONE LATINA.
ANNOTATIONIBVS HISTORICIS ET INDICIBVS
ILLVSTRAVIT
FRIDERICVS WILKEN
PHILOSOPHIAE DOCTOR ET HISTORIARVM IN ACADEMIA
HEIDELBERGENSI P. P. O.

GOETTINGAE
SVMTIBVS HENRICI DIETERICH.
MDCCCVIII.

no. 121



no. 122

and in the margins, probably by a single hand. Most leaves have been reinforced on the margins; binding shows early repairs to extremities. In good condition.

AN INTERESTING AND EXTENSIVE ACCOUNT
OF 19TH CENTURY LIFE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

120. **Michaud, [Joseph Fr.] / Poujoulat, [Baptistin].**
Correspondance d'Orient, 1830–1831.

Paris, Ducollet, 1833–1835. 8°. 7 vols. (4), IV, 468 pp. (4), VIII, 416 pp. (4), 503, (1) pp. (4), 440 pp. (4), 543, (1) pp. (4), III, (1), 478 pp. (4), 612 pp. With a large folding map. Contemporary green half calf with gilt cover fillets; spines titled in gilt.

Only edition. – The bulk of this work comprises the correspondence between Michaud (the author of “L’Histoire des croisades”) and Poujoulat, who travelled together to Jerusalem through Greece and Constantinople and then separately explored Syria and Egypt respectively. “The letters form an interesting and extensive account of life in those countries at the time” (Blackmer).

Some foxing throughout, as common; lower covers of two volumes slightly sunned, otherwise an appealing, uniformly bound set.

¶ *Atabey* 807. *Blackmer* 1121. *Weber* I, 211. *OCLC* 580939134. *Not in Cobham-Jeffery*.

ON THE ORIGINS OF ISLAM, EARLY ISLAMIC CIVILISATION,
AND PERSIAN HISTORY

121. **Mir Khvand, Muhammad ibn Khavandshah / Wilken, Friedrich.** Mohammedis filii Chavendschahi vulgo Mirchondi Historia Samanidarum persice.

Göttingen, Heinrich Dieterich, 1808. Large 4° (187 × 221 mm). VIII, 222 pp. Contemporary marbled boards with giltstamped red spine label. All edges red.

First edition of the History of the Samanid Empire by the Persian historian Mir Khwand (ca. 1434–98), part of the author’s famous “Rawzat al-Safa”, on the origins of Islam, early Islamic civilisation, and Persian history. Persian text accompanied by a Latin translation by Friedrich Wilken, professor at Heidelberg, on opposite pages. The Sunni Iranian empire of the Samanids existed from 819 to 999; at its greatest extent, it encompassed all of today’s Afghanistan, large parts of Iran, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and parts of Kazakhstan and Pakistan. Occasional light brownstaining. Binding rubbed and bumped. Old pencil shelfmark to upper cover and title-page.

¶ *Zenker* I, 872. *Schwab* 383. *Ebert* II, 14123. *OCLC* 265485249.

EUROPEAN ANATOMICAL ILLUSTRATION
INTRODUCED TO PERSIAN MEDICINE

122. **Mirza Mohammad Vali.** [In Arabic script: cheragh haa rewshenaaa der asewl pezeshekea = Illumination of the fundamentals of medicine].

Tabriz (Iran), dar al-Tabae [State Printing Office], 1271 H [= 1854/55 CE]. 2° (340 × 210 mm). [1], “194” [= 195], 108 [+ 4 blanks]; “240” [= 280]; [1], 5, 10 pp. A wholly lithographed book in nashk Arabic script, with 3 title-pages (all with decorative borders, the 1st and 3rd with elaborate floral and arabesque decoration), 56 lithographed anatomical illustration plates. Contemporary light brown goatskin, each board with blind single and double fillets forming a panel design, with 3 lozenge-shaped white parchment inlays with arabesque and floral decoration (a large one in the centre and a smaller one above and below), yellow paste-downs with a lithographed panel of elaborate arabesque and floral decoration.

Very rare first edition of an extensive Persian-language medical handbook by Mirza Mohammad-Vali, chief physician of the army under the fourth Qajar Shah, Nasar al-Din (reigned 1848–96): a pioneering work of Iranian printing, which introduced European anatomical illustration to Persian physicians and helped to promote the study of European medicine, primarily in the army. While the book provides a broad introduction to medicine in general, its most remarkable feature is the collection of

anatomical illustrations: 56 lithographed plates showing human skeletons and bones; muscles, tendons and ligaments; internal organs (male and female); and the respiratory, nervous and circulatory systems. They are based on European models such as Vesalius, Scarpa and Fabrici.

For centuries Arabic medicine had been more advanced than that in Europe in many respects, so that European advances in the Renaissance were heavily dependent on the study and translation of Ibn Sina (Avicenna) and other ancient Arabic sources. But European advances in anatomy and surgery had proved their benefits in treating shrapnel and gunshot wounds, and European doctors and public health officials were learning to rein in infectious diseases that proved a growing problem, especially in the modern cities where the greater mobility of domestic and foreign travellers met crowded conditions and sanitary facilities that were no longer able cope. So with growing contacts between Persia and Europe, and with the Persian army increasingly facing and using European artillery in the course of the 19th century, the government and army became important adherents of the study of European medicine. When the government established the Dal al-Fonun (ancestor of the University of Tehran) in 1851 it included a medical school to train army physicians. Mirza Mohammad-Vali, a physician in the Royal Persian Regiment, was appointed 'hakimbáshiye nezám (chief physician of the army) by the Shah in 1852.

Slightly browned and with a small restoration in the decoration of the main title-page (an owner's stamp may have been removed) but still in good condition. A half dozen pages are slightly dirty and there is an occasional minor marginal defect. The binding is slightly worn and much of the decoration of the inlaid parchment is lost, but the binding remains structurally sound. A rare and remarkable lithographic medical work, with 56 anatomical plates.

¶ Cf. *Hormoz Ebrahimnejad, Medicine, Public Health, and the Qājār State, p. 51, and ibid., Medicine in Iran ... 1800–1925, (2014), note 131 on p. 190.*

123. Mohammed Baqer b. Mohammed Taqi Sefti Esfahani. So'ál va Javáb.

[Tehran or Esfahan?, 'Abdo'r-Razzaq Esfahani, Mohammed Halil Esfahani and Mirza Zeyno'l-'Abidin Tabrizi], Sa'ban 1247 H [= Jan, 1832 CE]. 2° (202 × 297 mm). 162 ff. Headings and rubrication in red ink. Original blindstamped calf.

An incunable of Persian printing with movable type in Persia: a Shiite religious treatise belonging to the Hadith genre, by the Persian scholar and mollah Mohammed Bâqer (d. 1844 CE). Its title (literally, "Question and answer") indicates the structure of its various sections. The place of publication (Tehran or Isfahan) is still disputed (cf. Marzolph, p. 210). Paper brownstained, cloth slightly rubbed; mounted catalogue card. Desmaysons' ownership to flyleaf in pencil.

¶ *Babazade 13. Marzolph, Persian Incunabula, in: Gutenberg-Jahrbuch 82 (207), pp. 205–220, p. 217, no. 14.*

FIRST SPECIMEN OF TWO ARABIC PRINTING TYPES, BY A GREAT FRENCH PUNCHCUTTER DIRECTED BY FRANCE'S LEADING ORIENTALIST

124. Molé, Joseph. Épreuves de caractères Arabes, gravés et fondus par Molé Jeune, sous la direction de M. L. Langlès. Paris, (de l'imprimerie d'Everat), 1823. 4°. Modern boards.

Type specimen of two Arabic types cut by the leading Paris punchcutter Joseph Molé (1775–1841?), known as Molé jeune. Molé cut two sizes of Arabic (Saint-Augustin and Petit-Romain), including sorts for Turkish, Persian, Hindustani, Malay, Pashto (Afghani), also included in the present specimen. The work consists of a title-page, a brief preface and 12 leaves of specimens to show passages in all six languages for each of the two types. The types were cast on the named bodies (about 14 and 10 point), but were set with separate vowel points, the type with vowel points measuring about 161 mm/20 lines or about 24 point (Grand Parangon) and about 118 mm/20 lines or about 17 point (Gros Romain). Molé cut them under the guidance of the orientalist Louis-Mathieu Langlès (1763–1824) and they first appeared in the present work. Binding only slightly rubbed along the extremities. Title-page with some faint waterstains, final leaf slightly foxed, otherwise in very good condition.

¶ *For Molé: "Joseph Molé", in: Journal für Buchdruckerkunst (1841), no. 10 (October), cols. 145–147.*

(4)

ARABE (Petit-Romain.)

سورة الزخرف

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

حَمْدٌ وَالْكِتَابِ الْمُبِينِ * إِذَا جَعَلْنَا قُرْآنًا عَرَبِيًّا لَعَلَّكُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ * وَإِنَّ فِي أُمِّ الْقَتَابِ لَدَلِيلًا عَلِيمًا *
كَلِيمًا * أَفَضْرَبُ عَنْكُمْ الذِّكْرَ عَنَّا أَنْ كُنْتُمْ قَوْمًا مُشْرِكِينَ * وَكَمْ أَرْسَلْنَا مِنْ قَبْلِكَ فِي سِيْرِ الْأَوَّلِينَ *
وَمَا يَأْتِيهِمْ مِنْ نَجْوَى إِلَّا كَانُوا بِهِ يَسْتَهْزِئُونَ * فَاجْلِسْنَا أَيُّدَهُمْ بِطَنَّاءٍ وَأُنْصِيْ سَمْعَ الْأَوَّلِينَ * وَلَقَدْ
سَلَّمْنَاهُ مِنْ خَلْقِ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ فَيَحْسَبُونَ أَنَّ الْغُرُوبَ الْعَرَبِينَ الْعَالِمِينَ * الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمْ تَارِيخَ
مَهْدًا وَقَدَحًا لَكُمْ فِيهَا سَبِيلًا لَعَلَّكُمْ تُرْتَدُونَ *

no. 124

В. Д. Демисон

ОСМАНСКАЯ

ХРЕСТОМАТІЯ

ДЛЯ

УНИВЕРСИТЕТСКАГО ПРЕПОДАВАНІЯ,

СОСТАВЛЕННАЯ

АНТОНЪ МУХЛИНСКИМЪ

ОРДНАРННЫМЪ ПРОФЕССОРОМЪ ТУРЕЦКОЙ СЛОВЕСНОСТИ ВЪ ИМПЕРАТОРСКОМЪ
С. ПЕТЕРБУРГСКОМЪ УНИВЕРСИТЕТѢ.

ЧАСТЬ ВТОРАЯ.

В. Д. Демисон

С. ПЕТЕРБУРГЪ.

ВЪ ТИПОГРАФИИ ИМПЕРАТОРСКОЙ АКАДЕМИИ НАУКЪ.

1859.

no. 125

125. **Muchlinski, Anton (ed.)**. Osmanskaja khrestomatija dlja Universitetskago Prepodavanija.

St Petersburg, Imperial Academic Press, 1858–1859. 8°. 2 vols. in one. (4), 169, (5) pp. 176, (4) pp. Contemporary half calf with giltstamped spine.

First edition of this chrestomathy of Ottoman Turkish. The Polish-Russian orientalist and Turkologist Muchlinski was among the first in Europe to compile textbooks for use in Turkish lessons. He researched the Lipka Tartars and the Belarusian literature written in Arabic script. Desmasons' ownership to title-page. Very rare, only two copies of the second volume traced in libraries internationally (at Erfurt/Gotha and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences).

¶ OCLC 835739066 (vol. 2 only).

ADVICE FROM AN OTTOMAN DIVAN POET TO HIS SON

126. **Nabi, Yusuf / Abel Pavet de Courteille (transl.)**. Conseils de Nabi efendi a son fils Aboul Khair.

Paris, Imprimerie Impériale, 1847. 8°. (4), 1v, 100, (4), 67, (1) pp. Contemporary half morocco, title in gold on spine, chemical marbled paper sides.

First edition of a poem by the Ottoman poet Yusuf Nabi (1642–1712), translated by the French orientalist Abel Pavet de Courteille (1821–89), who specialized in Turkish. In the poem, called Khairiyè, Nabi gives advice to his young son Abul Khair, with sections on the value of prayer, the advantages of youth, patience, danger of lies, hypocrisy, avarice, etc. Besides dealing with virtues and vices, Nabi comments on the beauty of Constantinople (Istanbul), on the joy of spring, on poetry, and even on playing chess. The poem also comments on the corruption of the Ottoman government of that day, “advising [his son] that the bribery, corruption, and oppression involved in provincial governorships, as well as in the legal hierarchy, made the life of an official a constant nightmare” (Davison). The book starts with an introduction, giving a brief biography of the author. The poem is given in both French and Turkish, together with Pavet de Courteille's notes.

Nabi was an influential divan poet who rose to fame during the rule of Sultan Mehmet IV (1642–93). “Deeply learned in Arabic and Persian literature and in the religious sciences, Nabi demonstrated his unusual depth of learning in his poems, which were models of technique as well as style regardless of the form he used” (Shaw).

With some faint damp stains, otherwise in very good condition.

¶ *Biographical encyclopaedia of Islam III*, p. 901. Davison, *Reform in the Ottoman Empire 1856–1876*, p. 20. For the author cf. Shaw, *History of the Ottoman Empire and modern Turkey I*, p. 285. Not in Blackmer.

MIDDLE EASTERN NAPOLEONIC PROPAGANDA

127. **[Napoleon – Bulletins de la Grande Armée]**. Tarih-i isevinin bin sekiz yüz bes senesi yahud tarih-i hicrinin bin iki yüz yigirmi senesinde França devleti ile Avusturya ve Moskov devletleri beyninde Nemçe ve Avusturya memalikinde vaki olan çenk ve sefere dayir havadis namelerin tercümesidir [Book of the Events of the War Between France and Austria at the End of the Year 1805 Common Era].

[Paris, Imprimerie impériale, ca 1806–1808]. 4°. 3 volumes bound in two. 275, 328, 259 pp. With 3 woodcut title borders. Original wrappers.

Very rare translation of the “Bulletins de la Grande Armée”; very few copies listed in library records. The account of the history of the First Napoleonic War against Austria was also distributed throughout the Middle East for propaganda purposes. The translators were Jean Daniel Kieffer and B. Belletête.

The original wrappers show stars and the crescent on the covers. A clean, nearly spotless copy showing slight traces of handling; spine brittle with some insignificant browning and staining.

¶ OCLC 311942200, 311942203.

خيريّة نابی



وكان عام طبعه
في مدينة باريس الحميّة
بدار الطباعة السلطانيّة
سنة المسيحيّة 1857

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ
الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

سنة ديديكري مجلسه
بيان اولهش افاد لالردر

بيك سكر يوز التي سنة عيسوي سي ماه اوڤتوبرك اون درديجي
كوني يعني بيك ايكي يوز يكري برسنة هجري سي ماه شعبانك
الك كوني اوله وقتنك شوكتلو فرانجه ايمپراطوري وبادشاهي وايطاليا
قرالي حضرتلرينك تنديجي اوزن رتبتلو فرانجه دولتي پرنس
آرشي سائلريديري جنابلري سنة ديديكري كبر و حكما مجلسه

128. **Nasreddin (Nasir ad-Din) Khodja.** Letaif-i Hâce Nasreddin. Bulaq, Matba'at Bulaq, 1254 H [= 1838 CE]. 8°. 40 pp. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards.

First Bulaq edition of this collection of witty anecdotes centered on the humorous folk figure Nasreddin; the second edition altogether following that published in Istanbul the previous year. "The influential Cairo prints of 1254 H (1838 CE), 1256 (1840), 1257 (1841), and 1259 (1843) [...] became the basis of European translations, and an unbroken line of [...] Nasreddin Hoca tales thus became cemented in the literary tradition" (Palabiyik). In Ottoman Turkish throughout. Binding slightly rubbed; Desmaisons ownership (dated 1841) on the verso of the title-page.

¶ *N. Palabiyik, "Justus Raphelengius and the Turkish Folk Tradition", in: Journal of the American Oriental Society 139.2 (2019), p. 335.*

INSCRIBED TO DESMAISONS

129. **Nikitskij, Mikhail.** Emir-Nizam-Ed-din-Ali-Shir v gosudarstvennom i literaturnom ego znachenii. St Petersburg, Imperial Academic Press, 1856. 8°. (2), 104 pp. Contemporary green wrappers.

Dissertation about the Chagatai Turkic poet, writer, politician, linguist, mystic Ali-Shir Nava'i (1441–1501), the greatest representative of Chagatai literature.

Some browning throughout. Inscribed to Desmaisons by the author on the title-page.

¶ *OCLC 680437935.*

130. **Nippert, R[obert Fabianovic].** Azbuki vostochnykh i zapadnykh âzykov i obrazec korrekturnykh s obseponâtnymi korrekturnymi znakami. Dlá posobiâ nabosikam i korrektoram. St Petersburg, Imperial Academic Press, 1859. 4°. (4), 52, (2) pp. Original printed wrappers.

A manual of alphabets used by oriental and occidental languages, with sample corrections for the use of Russian scholars and proofreaders. Wrappers browned; old handwritten ownership to upper cover.

¶ *NUC 420, 16. OCLC 836291186.*

131. **Nizami Ganjavi / Erdmann, Franz von (ed.).** De expeditione Russorum Berdaam versus. Auctore imprimis Nisamio disseruit [...].

Kazan, typis Universitatis Caesareis, 1826–1828. 8°. 2 volumes (of 3). IX, (1), 3–74, (2), 120, (8) pp. LXXIV, 312, (4) pp. With one folding plate in second part. Contemporary (vol. 2: original printed) blue wrappers.

A Persian-text edition of part of Nizami's "Eskandar Nameh" ("The Book of Alexander the Great"), recounting the Russian invasion of Bardaa (Armenia) in the 10th century. Erdmann would produce a third and final volume in 1832.

Second volume entirely untrimmed. Both volumes rubbed; second volume more so, with edge flaws and lacking lower cover, but interior clean. Desmaisons' ownership to title-page.

¶ *Zenker I, p. 67, 555. Cf. OCLC 257837622 (part 1) and OCLC 257838296 (part 2).*

SCARCE DISSERTATION ON ARABIC ASTRONOMY

132. **Norberg, Matthias (praes.) / Östberg, Jacobus (resp.).** De astronomia Arabum. Lund, Berling, 1802. 4°. 10 pp. Modern marbled wrappers.

First edition of this scarce dissertation on Arabic astronomy, written by the important Swedish orientalist Matthias Norberg (1747–1826). With a few interspersions printed in Arabic. Very rare; only 3 copies located in OCLC, only one in America (SLUB Dresden; Staatsbibliothek Berlin; Houghton Library at Harvard).

¶ *OCLC 312540242.*



چهار

Свѣдѣтельство
Петру Ивану вичу
 ЭМРЪ-ШЗМ-ЭД-ДНЪ-А.Ш-ШРЪ,
Демезму,

вѣ

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМЪ И ЛИТЕРАТУРНОМЪ ЕГО ЗНАЧЕНІИ,

РАЗСУЖДЕНІИ

МИХАИЛА НИКИТСКАГО

НА СТЕПЕНЬ

МАГИСТРА ВОСТОЧНОЙ СЛОВЕСНОСТИ.

Всѣмъ кому богъ дастъ
успѣшнѣ,

успѣшнѣ

всѣмъ аминъ.

САНКТПЕТЕРБУРГЪ.

Въ типографіи Императорской Академіи Наукъ.

1856.

مصری



Le Beg d'Egypte.

no. 134

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

حمد بی حد و تنای بی عدد خداوندی سرور که بی نوع انسان را
 از سائر مخلوقات ممتاز فرموده او را بر تمامی موجودات سفلی
 سروری عطا فرمود تا دردی که بقافضای حکمتش او را با احساس
 متعوضه متوج کرده اند به ذهن درآید و او را برای امتیاز اشتیاق
 مخصوصه و مدرکه تا آنکه بساطت آن کمال رفعت و برتری رسد
 حکایک و حکیم مشیتش نطق را در او و البته ساخت تا آنکه بسوی آن مائیس
 و حامد رک خود را مع تصورات و حیالاتش بنظم بیان کشیده عروس
 معانی را بخلق کلمات و در یور الفاظ بلاغت سمات مزین گرداند
 ما بعد چون این حقیر بی بضاعت مع عدم قابلیت که سر خود را
 باستان خانه فضل و عرفان ناده خاک پای اصحاب فضایل را
 توتیای دیده خود ساخته بود در حالیکه عدم استعداد بل عین استیفا
 فقیه لازم کمال موجب و حرمان از معاشرت اصحاب کمال و ارباب
 عرفان می بایست بشود و لغات افتاب الطافی می نمایان تشابه
 او را آنجا که صمیمیت اوست و نه استحقاق حقیر الطاف بخش دردت حاله
 این خاک سار شده او را سعادت عبودیت مفوض و بعضی بندگی

مسعود

no. 135

133. **Oberleitner, Andreas.** *Fundamenta Linguae Arabicae.* Accedunt selectae quaedam, magnamque partem typis nondum exscriptae sententiae, primis legendi ac interpretandi periculis destinatae.

Vienna, Antonius Schmid, 1822. 8°. xvi, 390, vi pp. Contemporary half calf with giltstamped spine (oxidized) and giltstamped label to spine (oxidized). All edges red.

First edition. – The orientalist and theologian Oberleitner (1789–1832) became “adjunct professor for Arabic, Syriac and Chaldean languages and higher exegesis at the University of Vienna in 1816, succeeding the Maronite priest Antonio Aryda, who had returned to his native Syria, and whose devoted student and friend he had been [...] His independent work on the ‘Fundamenta’ as well as an Arabian and Syrian chrestomathy constitute major accomplishments” (cf. ÖBL). “In order to print the works needed by the Austrian theological schools, such as Oberleitner’s Arabian and Syrian textbooks, which were required reading, Schmid arranged their printing himself, as there was no printer at that time capable of producing Arabic, Persian or Syriac types” (cf. Mayer). Spine lightly rubbed. Paper slightly foxed throughout.

¶ *Aboussouan* 693. *Mayer II*, 145. *ÖBL VII*, 188. *Script. Ord. S. Benedicti* 324, II. *Wurzbach XX*, 455. *Brunet IV*, 143. *Graesse V*, 1. *Zenker I*, 33, 251. *ADB* 24, 95f.

A COMPENDIUM OF ISLAM AND THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE,
OWNED BY A SURGEON IN NAPOLEON’S ARMY

134. [**Ottoman Empire**]. *Recueil Précis de l’Empire Ottoman où l’on trouve tout ce qui concerne la Religion, la Milice, le Gouvernement Civil des Turcs, et les grandes Charges et dignités de l’Empire.*

Likely France, ca 1750. 2° (245 × 350 mm). French manuscript on paper. (2), 76, (2) pp. A single cursive hand in light-brown ink, chapter headings in larger black ink, title party written in Arabic script in red and gold. Contemporary full calf with oriental-style red and gilt cover ornaments.

Unpublished compendious account of the Ottoman Empire in the 18th century. In the introduction, the unidentified writer justifies his project: “We tend to regard the Turks as a barbarian, poorly disciplined nation, for which reason we are so little curious to learn of their history and the form of their government. The purpose of this work is to give an accurate idea of them [...]”. The book is divided into four sections: religion, armed forces, civil administration, as well as offices and dignities in the Ottoman Empire. Chapters include: “Du Ramazan”, “Du pélerinage de la Méque” (an extensive discussion); “De la Police”; “Description du Serail de Constantinople”; “Du Mahometisme ou De la vie de la Religion et de la Politique”; but also “La prise de Constantinople” and “De l’Alcoran et de Mahomet”. With a two-page table of contents at the end and an engraving captioned “Le Beg d’Egypte” in ink glued to the lower paste-down (rubbed, with some worming).

Closely written; marginalia and annotations by the same hand; black-ink catchwords in Arabic script in the margins throughout.

Binding rubbed and professionally repaired; spine rebacked. Occasional light brownstaining; second half shows a waterstain as well worming with some loss to text. From the collection of the French military surgeon Pierre Gorsse (1767–1840) with his autograph ownership “Ouvrage appartenant à Mr. Gorse, Chirurgien major du deuxième Régiment de Dragons de la Garde impériale, membre de la Légion d’honneur, ancien chirurgien en chef en Hollande” on first blank (ca 1820). Lower flyleaf has additional ownership by Gorsse as well as a note by one “Monsieur Neugragiensky...” (?), dated 10 Sept. 1807.

135. [**Persian manuscript**]. Miscellany on Arab culture.

No place, 1246 H [= 1830 CE]. 4° (ca. 157 × 210 mm). Persian manuscript on paper. 56 ff. (first and last blank). Purple wrappers.

Persian dialogues on various topics, including the Arabic language, calligraphy, sciences, the Arab people before Islam etc.

Desmaisons’ ownership to first page. Sewn and loosely inserted within supersized wrappers (somewhat frayed).

136. [Persian manuscript]. Poetry collection.

No place or date (19th century?). 4° (ca. 180 × 230 mm). Persian manuscript on paper. 100 pp. Contemporary blindstamped calf.

A Persian poetry miscellany on coloured paper, mostly strongly frayed at the edges, stitching loosened or loose. Desmasons' ownership, dated 1839, is on first page. Binding severely shrunken and with large hole in upper cover.

ON THE TASTE FOR BOOKS, LIBRARIES,
AND READING IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

137. Quatremère, [Etienne]. Mémoire sur les Nabatéens.

Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1835. 8°. (4), 154 pp. – (Bound with) II: Vie du Khalife Fatimite Moezz-li-Din-Allah. Ibid., 1837. (3)–138 pp. – (Bound with) III: Mémoire sur le goût des livres chez les orientaux. [Ibid., 1838]. 48 pp. – (Bound with) IV: Notice sur la vie et les ouvrages de Masoudi. [Ibid., 1839]. 30 pp. – (Bound with) V: Observations sur le feu grégeois. [Ibid., 1850]. 62 pp., blank leaf. – (Bound with) VI: Mémoire sur Darius le Mède et Balthasar, Rois de Babylone. (Annales de Philosophie chrétienne, [1838]). 20 pp. – (Bound with) VII: Notice historique sur la vie et les ouvrages de l'Abbé Lourdet. (Épernay, A. Warin for the Annales de Philosophie chrétienne, [1839]). 19, (1) pp. Early 20th century full French calf with giltstamped red label to prettily gilt spine. Marbled endpapers.

A collection of seven rare offprints of publications by the orientalist Quatremère from the “Journal Asiatique” and the “Annales de Philosophie chrétienne”, including one on the taste for books, libraries, and reading in the Muslim world (“Sur le goût des livres chez les orientaux”, 1838). Étienne Marc Quatremère (1782–1857) studied Arabic under Silvestre de Sacy. In 1807 he was employed in the manuscript department of the Imperial library before taking the chair of Greek at Rouen in 1809. Six years later he entered the Academy of Inscriptions and taught Hebrew and Aramaic at the Collège de France from 1819 onwards. Upon Silvestre de Sacy's death in 1838, he succeeded him as professor of Persian at the School of Living Oriental Languages. – Well preserved and appealingly bound.

138. [Qur'an]. Qur'an manuscript.

Probably Yemen, II Rabi al-Awwal 1061 H [= 4 March 1651 CE]. 2° (222 × 292 mm). 550 pp. Written space ca. 125 × 200 × 125 mm; written in black and red ink in a typical Southern Arabic Peninsula nash calligraphy, 17 lines, single column. Modern full leather binding in oriental style with fore-edge flap and blind-stamped decorations to covers. Marbled endpapers.

A complete Koranic manuscript on laid paper, copied by the scribe Muhammad ibn Muhammad an-Nasri “al Katib”. Traditional heading decorations in red, black and white throughout. Numerous marginal notes concerning glosses or considerations about the various qira'at (traditional Koranic recitation styles), involving some textual variations. Some browning and fingerstaining; occasional light remarginings. Preserved in excellent condition.

139. Rashid al-Din. (Jami' al-Tawarikh.) In: Trudy Vostochnago Otdieleniia Imperatorskago arkheologicheskago obshchestva, Tom sed'moy.

St Petersburg, [v tip. ekspeditsii zagotovleniia gosudarstv. bumag], 1861. 8°. xxxi, (1), (2), 286 pp. With 7 folding genealogical plates (numbered as pp. xix–xxxi). Original printed wrappers.

Persian text of what has been hailed as “the first world history”, the “Jami' al-tawarikh” of Rashid-al-Din Hamadani (1247–1318), edited by I. N. Berezin as vol. 7 of the “Proceedings of the Eastern Division of the Imperial Archaeological Society”. This is part 1 of 3; successive parts were published in vols. 13 (1868) and 15 (1888).

Some browning and duststaining. Desmasons' ownership to upper wrapper cover. Untrimmed copy.

¶ OCLC 12151690.

من قول الله عز وجل
فأما الذين آمنوا فليطهروا
فأما الذين كفروا فليعلموا
أنهم لن ينجوا
فأما الذين آمنوا فليطهروا
فأما الذين كفروا فليعلموا
أنهم لن ينجوا



ومن قرا سورة
ان لا ينجح منه
طوبى في دار واحدة
تقدم اول المعية

قوله ان الذين آمنوا
فليطهروا
فأما الذين كفروا
فليعلموا
أنهم لن ينجوا

من قرا سورة الاخلاص
من الاجور مجرد من اكل
من قرا سورة الاخلاص
من الاجور مجرد من اكل
من قرا سورة الاخلاص
من الاجور مجرد من اكل



سورة التوبة

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ
مَا أَصْبَحَ عَنْهُ مَالٌ
وَمَا كَسَبَ سَبْعَ نَجَاحٍ
إِذْ أَذِنَ لَهَا لَهَبٌ وَامْرَأَتُهُ
حَمَالَةٌ الْخَبِيثِ
فِي جِيدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِّن مَّسَدٍ

سورة الاحقاف

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
أَمْ أَتَى عَلَى الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا
أَلْحَقٌ مِّنْ عَذَابٍ
لَّا يَشْعُرُونَ
أَمْ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُمْ آيَاتُ
الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا مِن قَبْلُ
وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُمْ كُفْرًا
بِآيَاتِنَا إِذْ كَفَرُوا
فَأُولَئِكَ سَاءَ لِمَا كَانُوا
يَعْمَلُونَ

سورة الفلق

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ
مِن مَّا خَلَقَ وَمِن مَّا بَدَأَ
وَمِن مَّا يُعِيدُ وَمِن مَّا يَحْيِي
وَمِن مَّا يُمِيتُ وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ
السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ
وَمَا يَئُودُهُ حِفْظُهُنَّ
وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ

غايق
من قول الله عز وجل
قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ
مِن مَّا خَلَقَ وَمِن مَّا بَدَأَ
وَمِن مَّا يُعِيدُ وَمِن مَّا يَحْيِي
وَمِن مَّا يُمِيتُ

عَلِمَ إِذَا وَقَبَ وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ
وَمِنْ شَرِّ الْمُجْرِمِ
وَمِنْ شَرِّ الْوَيْلِ
وَمِنْ شَرِّ الْوَيْلِ
وَمِنْ شَرِّ الْوَيْلِ

سورة التوبة

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْتَّائِبِينَ
مِن مَّا كَانُوا يَفْعَلُونَ
قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْتَّائِبِينَ
مِن مَّا كَانُوا يَفْعَلُونَ
قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْتَّائِبِينَ
مِن مَّا كَانُوا يَفْعَلُونَ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْتَّائِبِينَ
مِن مَّا كَانُوا يَفْعَلُونَ
قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْتَّائِبِينَ
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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْتَّائِبِينَ
مِن مَّا كَانُوا يَفْعَلُونَ
قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْتَّائِبِينَ
مِن مَّا كَانُوا يَفْعَلُونَ



- « Les musulmans se sont emparés d'Acre, et ont accablé
 » les infidèles de coups.
 » Notre sultan a marché contre eux avec des chevaux qui
 » renversent tous les obstacles (1).
 » Les Turcs (soldats du sultan) ont juré de ne plus rien
 » laisser aux chrétiens. »
 Le schéikh fit part de sa vision à plusieurs personnes, et
 elle ne tarda pas à se vérifier.
 Le cadî Mohi-eddin avait aussi composé ces deux vers,
 qui se trouvèrent d'une justesse parfaite :
 « O enfans du nord (2), vous allez encourir la vengeance
 » inévitable de Dieu.
 » Malek-aschraf est descendu sur vos côtes ! attendez-vous
 » à des coups non interrompus (3). »
 Le sultan, suivant Novairi, se fit un devoir de convertir

وماق سلطاننا الميم
 خيال تدك الجبال دكا
 واقم الترك منذ سارت
 لا تركوا للفرج ملكا

(1) Littéralement, qui renversent entièrement les montagnes. Cette expression paraît imitée de l'Alcoran, sour. LXXXIX, vers. 22.
 (2) Les mots que nous traduisons par enfans du Nord, signifient proprement enfans du jaune ou du blond. Les Orientaux donnent cette épithète aux Francs et aux peuples du nord de l'Europe, dont la plupart ont en effet les cheveux blonds. Les Persans le disent aujourd'hui des Russes. Voyez le *Voyage* de M. Gaspar Drouville. Il paraît au reste que cette dénomination a eu primitivement une toute autre origine. Voyez le recueil des *Notices des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque du Roi*, tom. IX, p. 437. Voyez aussi une note de Reiske sur les *Annales* d'Aboulféda, tom. I, note 17.

(3) يا بني الاصفر قد احل بكم
 نعمة الله التي لا تنفصل
 قد نزل الامر في ساحلكم
 فابشرو منه بصفح متصل



AN EARLY PRIVATE COLLECTION OF ISLAMIC ART

140. **Reinaud, [Joseph Toussaint]**. Description des monumens musulmans du cabinet de M. le duc de Blacas.

Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1828. 8°. 2 vols. (4), xv, (1), 400 pp. (4), 488 pp. With 10 engr. plates (2 folding). Contemporary full calf with giltstamped spines. Marbled edges.

First edition of J. T. Reinaud's (1795–1867) rare catalogue of the famous collection of Islamic Art amassed by the French statesman Blacas. Most copies have title changed to "Monumens arabes, persans et turcs".

The French antiquarian and diplomat Pierre Louis Jean Casimir, prince de Blacas d'Aulps (1770–1839) acted as prime minister to Louis XVIII when he succeeded Napoleon in 1814 and later served as French ambassador to the Holy See. Remaining in Rome for many years, he provided Ingres with a commission and became a patron to the German classicist Theodor Panofka. He worked closely with Italian archaeologist Carlo Fea in the excavation of the Roman Forum, supported the orientalist Jean-François Champollion and created the "Musée Egyptien" within the Louvre. In 1866, his descendants sold most of his collection to the British Museum, where it remains to this day.

Some browning and staining throughout. The plates show beautiful specimens of Arabic calligraphical art (including many seals). A single copy in the past decades' auction records (1998: Sotheby's, £2,000).

¶ *Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 159. Gay 3592 bis (variant title). Brunet IV, 1198. Graesse VI, 72. Quérard VII, 513. OCLC 39974885. Not in Arntzen/Rainwater.*

ISLAMIC TEXTS ON THE CHRISTIAN CRUSADES

141. **[Reinaud, (Joseph-Toussaint)]**. Extraits des historiens arabes, relatifs aux guerres des croisades, ouvrage formant, d'après les écrivains musulmans, un récit suivi des guerres saintes, nouvelle édition, entièrement refondue et considérablement augmentée. [Paris], Imprimerie royale, 1829. 8°. XLVIII, 582 pp. Contemporary dark green half sheepskin, gold-tooled spine, marbled endpapers.

First edition of a work on Islamic texts about the Christian crusades, by the French orientalist Joseph Toussaint Reinaud (1795–1867). It gives a French translation of numerous texts and extracts relating to the crusades originally written in Arabic from the 11th to the 15th century by Arab historians, with occasionally some passages in Arabic in the notes. Most of the texts deal with major battles and sieges, Saladin, and victories and deaths of important leaders. The preliminaries include brief biographies of some of the major authors, including Ali ibn al-Athir, Baha ad-Din ibn Shaddad, Imad ad-Din al-Isfahani, Ibn al-Adim and many more. The texts are arranged into different chapters, each devoted to a different stage of the crusades.

The book is in fact the publication of a part of the extensive manuscript by Georges-François Berthereau (1732–94), who collected numerous Arab texts on the crusades, but the publication was prohibited during years following the French Revolution. The book was published as a part of the Bibliothèque des croisades, as an addition to the well-known Histoire des croisades, written by Joseph François Michaud (1767–1839).

With a stain on the half-title and some staining throughout, otherwise in very good condition.

¶ *Hage Chabine 3963. Not in Blackmer.*

ARABIC TRAVEL ACCOUNT FROM THE EARLY ABBASID ERA,
CONCERNING CHINA AND INDIA

142. **Reinaud, Joseph Toussaint (transl.)**. Relation des voyages faits par les Arabes et les Persans dans l'Inde et à la Chine dans le IXe siècle de l'ère chrétienne; texte Arabe imprimé en 1811 par les soins de feu Langlès.

Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1845. 2 volumes. 8° (150 × 100 mm). With Arabic title-page printed in red and black. Later half calf, gold-tooled spine, with the original blue printed wrappers bound in.

First edition in French of an account of two Arabic voyages to China and India. The text was translated from the Arabic by the French orientalist and professor Joseph Toussaint Reinaud (1795–1867). The Arabic text was first printed in 1811, under supervision of the French linguist and orientalist Louis-Mathieu Langlès. The first volume starts with an introduction to the text, followed by the translation. The main text can be divided into two sections. The first account is based on a statement from a merchant called Suleyman, who is said to have travelled to India and China in the years 851–852 (237), however, the actual author of the text is unknown. The following account was written down by Abu Zayd al-Hasan al-Sirafi. Al-Mas'udi, “the Herodotus of the Arabs”, mentions al-Sirafi in one of his works, stating that he met him in the year 915–916 (303) in Basra, Iraq. Al-Sirafi tells us he was commanded to verify and extend the earlier account. The date of the second account is unclear, but it was probably written in the first half of the 10th century. The text gives a lively account of the life in China and India, with “... the first foreign descriptions of tea and porcelain, and a whole panorama of Chinese society, from the Son of Heaven and Confucian ethics down to toilet paper and bamboo urinals” (Mackintosh-Smith). The second volume gives notes to the translation, followed by the Arabic text. Added to the Arabic text are two extracts from works by Al-Mas'udi, including his *Muruj al-dhahab*. Restored tear though the wrapper and first two leaves, otherwise in very good condition, with only some minor browning. Wholly untrimmed.

¶ *Cordier, Sinica, cols. 1924–1925. Hage Chahine 3965. T. Mackintosh-Smith and J. Montgomery, eds., Two Arabic travel books (2014), pp. 4–17.*

**CONVERSATIONS AT THE ALGERIAN MARKETPLACE,
ATTRACTIVELY BOUND**

143. **Richard, Charles.** *Les mystères du peuple Arabe.* Paris, Challamel Ainé (half-title: *De Soye et Bouchet*); Algiers, Bastide, 1860. Large 12° (17 × 12 cm). xxiii, [1 blank], 242 pp. Contemporary yellow half morocco, gold-tooled spine with a blue morocco title-label and the emblem of the Ottoman Empire, a crescent moon with star, in the other compartments, marbled sides, marbled endpapers and gilt upper edge (bound by R. Petit).

First edition of a work explaining Arabian customs, culture and beliefs, by the French author and former *Chef des affaires Arabes* Charles Louis Florentin Richard (1815–1881). He situates his essay at the marketplace in Algiers, first describing the surroundings, the market and its colours and eventually its visitors. The majority of the text consists of conversations between various peoples, from both higher and lower social classes, including administrators, tribal leaders, merchants, slaves and a woman, all expressing their own ideas, opinions and beliefs.

Richard himself lived and worked in Algiers for a few years prior to the publication of his books on Algeria. The present work complemented his *Scènes de mœurs arabes*, which had appeared 1859. A list of his works is included on the back of the half-title.

Some minor foxing. Binding very slightly rubbed. Overall in very good condition.

¶ *Not in Chadenat or Gay.*

THE FOUNDER OF THE TULUNID DYNASTY

144. **Roorda, Taco (ed.).** *Abul Abbasi Amedis, Tulonidarum primi, vita et res gestae.*

Leiden, S. & J. Luchtmans, 1825. Large 4° (226 × 284 mm). (8), 108, (2) pp. Later wrappers.

An early, important study of Ahmed ibn Tulun (835–884), the founder of the Tulunid dynasty that ruled Egypt and Syria between 868 and 905. Contains extensive source quotations in Arabic. “An extensive monograph, and a very excellent effort, valuable especially for its notes [...] Wüstenfeld’s later account of the Tulunids in his ‘Statthalter von Ägypten’ may be called dated with more justification” (C. H. Becker, *Beiträge zur Geschichte Ägyptens unter dem Islam* [1903], p. 150).

Occasional insignificant browning. An untrimmed copy.

¶ *Graesse I, 7. Kayser I, 21.*

الذکر

دست گشت با شستند
دست خاتم با شستند
دست خاتم با شستند

انوار شوی را روح تقدیر
انوار شوی را روح تقدیر
انوار شوی را روح تقدیر

بنام خداوند جان آفرین
خداوند بخشنده و مستگیر
خداوند ما و ما مانند ما
خداوندی که همه کز او سرش
سر بدش جان کز آن فزاید
نگران کشا ترا بگوید و بگوید
و کوششم کبر و کبر دار زشت
و کوشش کی قطره در بحر علم
و کوشش کی قطره در بحر علم
و کوشش کی قطره در بحر علم

کلیه سخن در زبان آفرین
هر چه خطاب بشی و پیش پذیر
خداوند روزی و وره نیاید
بهر در گشت هیچ قدرت نیست
بدرگاه او بر زمین نیاید
نه عذار او را نه امر اند بجز
چو با زامانی عاجز و رونوش
گشته و بر دیوش حکم
بدرگاه او بر زمین نیاید
بهر در گشت هیچ قدرت نیست

بهر در گشت هیچ قدرت نیست
بدرگاه او بر زمین نیاید
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مقامات

برین آتش زلفت خند چشم
برست را او حق چه چیز و کس
چنان چمن خوان کرم که مست
لطیف و کرم که مست و کرم ساز
نمراه و آری کبریا و پستی
کلاه سعادت یکی کبر سرش
یکجا بر برفنا تیاج بخت
کستان کذا آشی بر خیل
چنانست مشهور احسان
گمراشت بر
پس بر زمین عدهای بند
بندید با کبر گشت تیاج حکم
و کرم در دهد کستان ای کرم
بدرگاه او بر زمین نیاید
بهر در گشت هیچ قدرت نیست

عشق لکش از طاعت حق و ش
بنی آدم و مرغ و مور و کبکس
که سیم رخ در قافیه مستحور
که دارای خلقتش امان از
که مکشاق قید سست داشت غن
کلیه شقاوت یکدیگر برش
یکی آنجا که اندر آرز بخت
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همچو در بیوت بیانی خود
بماند کز بیان حصر و بکم
علازل کویه نفس بستم
بزرگان نهادم بر کویه
تضعیح کجا ترا نشنیدی
بر اسرار آنکست لیل و نوح
خداوند دیوان رو و زنجیر
نهر و کجای آنکست کس
یکل تقصیر در حرفت بند
چو کلاه عک در آن آرز
روان کرد و کرم و کبکس
علازل کویه نفس بستم
علازل کویه نفس بستم

عشق لکش از طاعت حق و ش
بنی آدم و مرغ و مور و کبکس
که سیم رخ در قافیه مستحور
که دارای خلقتش امان از
که مکشاق قید سست داشت غن
کلیه شقاوت یکدیگر برش
یکی آنجا که اندر آرز بخت
کرمی بر آتش بر آرز بخت
چنینست توفیق فرمان او
فرا نیست بر توفیق
همچو در بیوت بیانی خود
بماند کز بیان حصر و بکم
علازل کویه نفس بستم
بزرگان نهادم بر کویه
تضعیح کجا ترا نشنیدی
بر اسرار آنکست لیل و نوح
خداوند دیوان رو و زنجیر
نهر و کجای آنکست کس
یکل تقصیر در حرفت بند
چو کلاه عک در آن آرز
روان کرد و کرم و کبکس
علازل کویه نفس بستم
علازل کویه نفس بستم

ARABIC GRAMMAR TO REPLACE ERPENIUS'S, FOLLOWED BY
A LEXICON TO AL-THA'ALIBI

145. **Roorda, Taco.** *Grammatica Arabica, breviter in usum scholarum academicarum conscripta ... Adiuncta est brevis chrestomathia, edita et lexico explanata* a P. Cool.
Leiden, Samuel and Johannes Luchtmans, 1835. 8°. VIII, 298, (34), 63, (1) pp. With numerous words and passages in Arabic type. Contemporary half cloth.

First edition of an Arabic grammar by the Dutch professor of oriental languages Taco Roorda (1801–74), followed by a lexicon based on the writer Al-Tha'alibi (961–1038) and an Arabic chrestomathy by P. Cool. A second edition appeared in 1858. Roorda's grammar was published to replace Erpenius's. Added at the end is an extensive review of the work by H.E. Weijers, originally published in *De gids I* (1837), but here apparently published as an offprint with new page numbers. Binding almost detached from bookblock, but the text in very good condition.

¶ *Lambrecht 869 & 871. Nat. de studie van Oostersche talen in Nederland, p. 145.*

NOTICE SUR LES WAHABIS

146. [**Rousseau, Jean Baptiste Louis Jacques**]. *Description du Pachalik de Bagdad. Suivie d'une notice historique sur les Wahabis, et de quelques autres pièces relatives à l'Histoire et à la Littérature de l'Orient.*
Paris, Treuttel & Würtz, 1809. 8°. VII, (1), 261 pp. Original boards with giltstamped spine fillets and traces of a stamped spine label. All edges sprinkled in red.

Extremely rare description of the province of Baghdad (treating geography, economy, politics), anonymously edited and annotated by the great orientalist Sylvestre de Sacy. The appendix contains Rousseau's groundbreaking "Notice sur les Wahabis", as well as a "Notice sur les Yézidis" by Maurizio Garzoni, who had spent 18 years in Kurdistan, translated into French by de Sacy. The volume is concluded by a series

of "Poésies Persanes", translated by Rousseau (1780–1831). The French orientalist knew the region intimately due to having served there as French consul.

Binding somewhat rubbed. Front flyleaf trimmed closely; occasional brownstaining but altogether a good, clean copy.

¶ *Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 1962. Wilson 194. Quérard VIII, 233. OCLC 7034932. Cf. Henze IV, 685.*

147. **Saadi.** *Bustan* (and other poems).

Safavid Persia, 7 Rabi at-Tani 964 H [= 7 Feb. 1557 CE]. 8°. (119) ff. Persian manuscript on paper. Leaf dimensions ca. 100 × 186 mm. written space ca. 80 × 170 mm. Written in fine nastaliq-style calligraphy, 19 lines, 2 columns, in black and red ink and surrounded by oblique-angled text in the margins, text panels bordered by red double rules. Near-contemporary full leather binding with fore-edge flap and giltstamped decoration.

An early, finely preserved manuscript of the "Bustan" ("Orchard") of Saadi, one of the masterpieces of classical Persian poetry. It was composed in "matnavi" metre (rhymed distichs) in 1257, the year before the Mongolian army's sack of Baghdad under Hülegü, which brought an end to the Islamic Caliphate in Asia. The themes of the "Bustan", divided into ten thematically arranged chapters, are centered on anecdotes from the journeys of Saadi across Muslim Asia, frequently occasioning reflections on human needs and weaknesses. The parade of human types and moral teachings subtly affirms a "Sufic" ethics of wisdom permeated by brilliant irony.

The oblique text surrounding the text panel contains passages from several great Persian poets such as Attar, Rumi and Qasem-e 'Anvar, as well as the entire *Divan* of Riyazi of Samarkand.

Desmaisons' ownership, dated Bukhara 1834. on front flyleaf. Some traces of use, but well preserved.

ترا هر چه مشغول داند زهر است
لذراست تو هر چه در دانت است

حکایت

میرشیش شوریده حال ز نوبت
لذهن نغمه تنگ از بالین
ملقبشامیرس لرزن از خبر تا
بسندهم آنچه پسندد مرا

حکایت مجنون

بمجنون کبر گفت کبر نیک
چه بود که در کبریا ای کجی
مرد در سرت شور لبی مانند
خجالت دلگشت میسانند
چو شنید پیاله بکبر است
که ای خواجه دستم زدم بر باد
مرا خود صدمه مند است از لبش
تو نیز هم ز من زهر بر لبش
نه هر رید دلیل صبور بود
لب بسیار در زهر زهر بود
ملقبشامیرس وفادار فرزند
پیا میکه دار لب سبیل کویا
ملقبشامیر نام من پیش است
نه حقیقت ز کرم ای کجا کدو

حکایت سلطان محمود

میر خواجه بر شاه غز و سیر کوفت
لحسن نه انده لاله از شکفت
کلیه که ز رنگش نه بوی
غیب است سودا بلبل بود
مجموعه گفت این حکایت کسی
بر پیچید از اندیشه بر خود کبر

دانی

ای عشق من ای خواجه بر او است
ز برقه و بالا کرد لجر او است

حکایت

شنیدم که در تنگ نار شتر
بیفتاد و شکست صندوق
پنجاه ملک استین بر فتنه
وز اینجا تبعید مرکب بر اند
سوال نام بر در زهر جان نشد
ز سلطان سنجاب پلش ان شدند
کرد قفار ملک جز ایاز
نماند از وقتا قاسم که در فرار
نماند که در هیچ هیچ
ز اینجا چه آورده گفت هیچ
مرا اندر قفار تو منیا ختم
ز خدمت سنجاب زده ختم
زنت تو خرم است در بارگاه
بجایت مشو غافل از بهر شاه
علاف مروت بود کا و لیا
مقت کنند از خدا اجر خدا
کرا زوست چه نیت احسان
تو در بند خویش نه در بند دوست
مانا و بهر باشد از جرم باز
نیاید بگوشش تو از غیب سلاز
حقیقت سر حقیقت است
هم او هموس کرد بر غولسته
نیمت نظر کرد بر پستان است
نیمت نظر کرد بر پستان است

حکایت

قداس من و سپهر از فاریاب
رسیدیم در خاک مغرب یاب

148. Saadi. Bustan.

Persia/Afghanistan, 20 Safar 1249 H [= 9 July 1833 CE]. 8° (120 × 195 mm). Persian manuscript on paper. 136 ff. (last two blank), complete. Leaf dimensions ca. 110 × 190 mm, written space ca. 74 × 175 mm. Written in an elegant Persian black-inked nasta'liq calligraphy, 16 lines, 2 columns, with Surah titles marked in red. European-style leather binding with gold stampings, a bit worn.

An outstandingly preserved manuscript of the “Bustan” (“Orchard”) of Saadi, one of the masterpieces of classical Persian poetry. It was composed in “matnavi” metre (rhymed distichs) in 1257, the year before the Mongolian army’s sack of Baghdad under Hülegü, which brought an end to the Islamic Caliphate in Asia. The themes of the “Bustan”, divided into ten thematically arranged chapters, are centered on anecdotes from the journeys of Saadi across Muslim Asia, frequently occasioning reflections on human needs and weaknesses. The parade of human types and moral teachings subtly affirms a “Sufic” ethics of wisdom permeated by brilliant irony.

The colophon names the scribe as Hoseyn Ali. Desmaisons’s ownership, dated Orenburg 1833, on lower endpaper; title (in French) at the beginning. The endpaper also contains Desmaisons’ handwritten statement that “Ce livre à été copié par moi par Mirza Hoseyn, secrétaire du Prince Afghan Schah-zadé Farroukh, frère de Schâh Schoudj’a”. Supported by the British during the First Anglo-Afghan War (1839–42) against Emir Dost Mohammad, Shah Shuga’ (1785–1842) would soon become the fifth Emir of Afghanistan. He is remembered as a very unpopular and cruel ruler.

149. Saadi. Gulestan (“The Rose Garden”).

Kashmir or Eastern Persia, 1811. 4° (173 × 225 mm). Persian manuscript on light blue smoothed paper, leaf size ca. 170 × 220 mm; written space ca. 105 × 150 mm. 110 ff. (including first blank), complete. Written in a refined nasta'liq calligraphy, per extensum

and two columns, 9–17 lines, in black ink, with titles marked in red. Contemporary half calf.

Sa’adi’s famous “Gulistan” (“Rose Garden”), a work in a similar tradition as the Mirrors for Magistrates and likely the great Persian poet’s most famous effort. The paper of this manuscript points to Kashmir or Eastern Persia (now in Afghanistan) as the place of origin.

With numerous interlinear and marginal comments as well as various verse additions in Arabic and Persian at the end of the manuscript. Dated 1811 in Arabic letters, but indicating the Gregorian dating system (CE); a later note on the last page is dated “1241” (1825 CE).

Desmaisons’ ownership to recto of first written leaf, dated Orenburg, 1832. In very good condition.

150. Saadi. The Gûlistân of Musle-Huddeen Shaik Sâdy of Sheeraz. Printed from the Calcutta Edition Published by Francis Gladwin, Esq. in 1806.

London, W. Bulmer & Co. for the publisher and Black, Parry, and Kingsbury, 1809. 8°. 20, 251, (1) pp. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards.

Persian text throughout of Sa’adi’s famous “Gulistan” (“Rose Garden”), a work in a similar tradition as the Mirrors for Magistrates and likely the great Persian poet’s most famous effort. Schwab’s “Bibliographie de la Perse” states that this edition comprised two volumes (the first with English translation and the second with the Persian text), but more likely the volumes were sold individually.

Desmaisons’ ownership in ink to title-page.

¶ *Schwab 1021. OCLC 49482709. Cf. Wilson 197.*

151. Saadi / Barb, Heinrich Alfred (ed.). Nasihat al-muluk (Advice for Rulers).

Vienna, Dar al-Tiba’ a-yi Makhsusa ba Dawlat-i Impiraturiyya (k. k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei), 1856. 8°. 49, (1) pp. Persian text in typeset Nasta’liq. Contemporary wrappers.

Extracts drawn from Saadi's didactic work "Pandnama", edited by H. E. Barb (1826–83), professor for Persian at the Imperial Polytechnic Institute in Vienna.

Light dust-soiling. Uncut, untrimmed copy.

¶ *Zenker I, 17, 207. OCLC 251953420.*

PRODUCED BY THE AUSTRIAN IMPERIAL STATE PRINTING
OFFICE

152. **Saadi / Graf, Karl Heinrich (ed.).** Le Boustân de Sadi. Texte persan. Avec un commentaire Persan [...].

Vienna, k. k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, 1858. Small 2° (215 × 282 mm). VIII, 479, (1) pp. Title and 'unwan on p. 2 printed in gold and colours. Contemporary marbled half calf with giltstamped title to spine (upper cover of the original blue wrappers, printed in gold and black, bound within). All edges marbled.

First edition. – The orientalist Karl Heinrich Graf (1815–69) had published a translation of Saadi's "Orchard" in Jena as early as 1850, in two duodecimo volumes. His present edition of the original text (with commentary in Persian throughout) stands out due to the elaborate production by the Austrian Imperial State Printing Office in Vienna. Graf, a Protestant theologian and scholar of oriental languages who hailed from Alsace, had studied in Strasbourg and taught at Paris and Leipzig before becoming professor of French and Hebrew at the renowned Princely "Landesschule" at Meißen.

Title slightly brownstained. Near-contemporary stamps of the Library of the Austrian Imperial and Royal Public School of Oriental Languages. A good copy.

¶ *Zenker II, 476. Schwab 1041. Nawabi II, 452. ADB IX, 550. NDB VI, 723.*

FIRST EUROPEAN EDITION OF "GULISTAN"

153. **Saadi / Ryer, André du (ed. & transl.).** Gulistan ou l'empire des roses. [...] Traduit en François par André du Ryer.

Paris, Anthoine de Sommerville, 1634. Small 8°. (8), 166 pp. Contemp. brown full calf with cover borders and edges gilt. Spine gilt. Marbled endpapers.

Rare first European edition of Sa'adi's famous "Gulistan", a work in a similar tradition as the Mirrors for Magistrates. The translator, André du Ryer, was a French orientalist and consul in the Levant, notably in Alexandria and Constantinople. He returned to France in 1630 and became royal interpreter in oriental languages. He also published a Turkish grammar in 1630 and a translation of the Qur'an in 1647. Sa'adi is the most widely known Persian author in the West, and his "Gulistan" (Rose Garden), completed in 1258, was the first Persian literary work to be translated into any European language. This and later translations established Sa'adi's reputation among Western writers and inspired La Fontaine, Diderot, Voltaire, Renan, Herder, and Goethe. The present translation remained incomplete; the first complete version in a western language was the edition of the text with a Latin translation published in Amsterdam in 1651.

Spine professionally repaired in places. Signature of Gigault de la Favière, dated 1768, on title-page.

¶ *Zenker I, p. 60, no. 491. Schwab 1009. Brunet V, 25. Cioranescu XVII, 27953.*

CARRIER PIGEONS IN THE ARABIC WORLD

154. **Sabbagh, Michel.** Kitab Musabaqat al-barq wa-al-ghamam fi su'at al-hamam. La colombe, messagère plus rapide que l'éclair, plus prompt que la nue.

Paris, Imprimerie Impériale (J. J. Marcel), an XIV = 1805. 8°. 95, (1) pp. Contemporary wrappers.

First French edition, with the translation (by Silvestre de Sacy) and the Arabic text printed in parallel, entitled "The race with the lightning and the clouds above: on the success of the messenger dove". The Syrian linguist Michel Sabbagh (1784–1816) served as interpreter to the Imperial



no. 152

كتاب
مسابقة البروق والغمام
في سعادة الحمام

تأليف ميخائيل بن تقولا
بن ابراهيم صباغ
وقد ترجمه من اللغة العربية الى اللغة الفرنسية
سلوستر دساي



طبع في باريس
في دار المطبعة السلطانية
سنة ١٨١٥ مسيحية

no. 154

Army during Napoléon's Egyptian Campaign. He emigrated to France when the army left Egypt and attached himself to Silvestre de Sacy and the Imperial Library and print shop. His original work on carrier pigeons remains a classic.

A well-preserved, untrimmed and wide-margined copy.

¶ *GAL II, 479. OCLC 11618486. Schnurrer BA 426.*

ONE OF THE FEW WORKS

CONFIRMING THE CONTINUATION OF THE PRODUCTION OF ARABIC TEXTS AT THE IMPRIMERIE ROYALE IN PARIS

155. **Sabbagh, Michel.** [Nasid tahani li-sa'adat al-kulli al-diyana Lwis al-tamin 'asar malik Faransa wa-Nawar]. Cantique de Félicitation à Sa Majesté Très-Chrétienne Louis le Désiré, Roi de France et de Navarre, composé en arabe par Michel Sabbâgh, et traduit en français par Grangeret de Lagrange, élève de l'Ecole spéciale des langues orientales.

Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1814. Large 4°. 23, (1) pp. Arabic text with French translation opposite. Contemporary blue marbled paper wrappers.

Rare congratulatory canticle to Louis XVIII of France, composed by Michel Sabbagh in Arabic and translated into French by Grangeret Lagrange, student of the Special School of Oriental Languages. One of the few works confirming the continuation of the production of texts in Arabic at the Imprimerie Royale, composed on the occasion of the First Restoration and the accession of Louis XVIII to the French throne. Mihail ibn Niqula ibn Ibrahim al-Sabbag (1784–1816), whose name was francicized into Michel Sabbâgh, was of Palestinian origin. After completing his studies in Damascus, he moved to Cairo from amidst the Syrian Melkite community; during the Campaign of the Armée de l'Orient he was an interpreter for the French, and he followed them during the embarkation that followed the capitulation of Desaix. In Paris, Silvestre de Sacy involved Sabbâgh with his work, in 1807 he officially became copyist for the Imperial Library, and also created a translation service of Arabic texts into the French language.

Binding rubbed; slight rustmark to half-title; very clean altogether.

¶ *OCLC 11873620. Cf. Fück 143; GAL II, 479 (for Sabbagh).*

GUIDE TO READING THE QUR'AN

156. **Sale, (George).** Introduction a la lecture du Coran, ou Discours préliminaire de la version anglaise du Coran de G. Sale. Traduction nouvelle par Ch. Solvet.

Alger, Paris, Bastice, Edouard Legrand, 1846. 8°. VIII, 358 pp. With 3 lithographed genealogical tables (2 folding). Contemporary green half sheepskin, gold-tooled spine, marbled endpapers.

First edition of a new French translation of a guide to reading the Quran. It was written by the English orientalist George Sale (1697–1736), as a “preliminary discourse” accompanying his translation of the Quran into English, first published in 1734. Sale starts with the historical background in which Islam emerged, the Jahiliyyah (age of ignorance), the role of Christianity, Judaism and other religions in Arabia, etc. He continues with the history of the origin of the Quran, when and how it was written down, and the various editions and translations. The majority on the book deals with the doctrines and precepts of the Quran, how to interpret certain passages, and how the precepts are put into practice. With some occasional staining, plates slightly creased, otherwise in very good condition. Binding only slightly rubbed along the extremities.

¶ *Catalogue of Arabic books in the British Museum I, cols. 923–924.*

THE FIRST BOOK FROM MÜTEFERRIKA'S MUCH-SOUGHT SECOND SERIES

157. **Sami (Arpaeminizade), Mustafa b. Osman / Sâkir Hüseyin / Sûbhi Mehmed b. Halil el- Rumi.** Tarih-i Sami ve Sakir ve Subhi (Tevarih-i Sami ve Subhi ve Sakir).

Qustantiniyah (Istanbul), Darüttibaat il-Âmire (Ibrahim Müteferrika), 1198 H [= 1783/84 CE]. Small 2° (200 × 297 mm). (8), 71, (1 blank), (73–)238 ff. (complete without first and last blanks). 18th century full calf with blind-tooled floral design to covers and fore-edge flap.

نشيد قهاني
لسعادة الكلي الديانته
لويس الثامن عشر
ملك فرنسا وناوار

ألفه بالعربي مختايل الصباح
وترجمه الى اللغة الفرنسية اجرايجيرت ديلاجرايخ
احد التلاميذ في مدرسة اللغات الشرقية



طبع في باريس المحروسه

سنة ١٨١٤



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

مقبسنا دانش، ايقانه عمل اشكال وياي اوتياب بال اوليه كه سابقه عنایت في نهايه ازليه
ومشيت عدية العلة في غابت ليز ليه رفع ظلام شر كصناد ودقم مظالم ار باب ستقا وفساد الجون
هر قرن سعادت اقتزانه خواص عباد كرم معتاد ندين بر ينله سميت نهاد في انا مكاه في الارض
وآ تينا من كل شي سيبايع شان جليل العنوا نيله دياجه طراز سر نامه اقبال وسعادت ووازلنا
الحد يدقيه باس شديدي في اولان شمشير جهاتكبر خون اشام ايله پيرا من كلزار ملك وملتد ن قطع
ايادي ظلم واعساف اهل ضلالت اتم سعادت بهيم وقا عله سنيه دن اولد يقي متفق عليه اصحاب
آر الالوب وبوخاصه لطيفه الخالة هذه امور كاز كا سلطنت صا حقه را في به بدياره بخش حسن
قظام واوزنك سيمبر در لك دولت عثمانيه به زيت افزاي شوكت واحشام اولان مطلع انوار الهى
طرازنده اورنك بادشاهي فرازنده چتر نخل الهى في نظم في شهنشاه عالم شه كا مران في سكندر سوري
وسلجان مكان في جهان بر نواز نور ذاتش گرفت في سيمبر افسر خاك پايش گرفت في نيز في كل كلشطران
وياش اقبال و فروغ كوكدوى حاه و جلال في بيت في لعه آفتاب بخت سعبد في ر وستنا بخش
جسمه ناخيد في مردم چشم جانور وي جهان بر نوا آفتاب امن وامان ز پور افزاي سلطنت راني
سربر آراي ز م صاحبقراني جو هر مردى و مرت داري بوخت كلستان لطف و عدالت كاري
نظم في هماين اختري از برج شاهي في باوز بنده بخت بادشاهي في كل تازه زناح دولت بخت في كهي زيد
ياوم تاج هم تحت في سروج الشريعة الفراء من الملة البيضاء اعظم سلاطين عظام آل عثمان

First edition of this historical work, chronicling events in the Ottoman Empire from 1730 to 1743 CE, printed by the Müteferrika press, the first Ottoman press ever. Ibrahim Müteferrika (1674–1745), a polyglot Hungarian convert to Islam, established the first Turkish printing house in Istanbul in 1727. After having issued 17 landmark works, his printing activities were brought to an end by political pressure in 1743. In 1756, Müteferrika's son tried to re-open the press with a second edition of his father's first publication (an Arabic-Turkish dictionary), but produced nothing but that single volume. An attempt by the British diplomat James Matra, motivated by the exorbitant prices for manuscript books, to re-establish a press in Constantinople was aborted in 1779. Only in 1783 was the famous Müteferrika Press re-opened properly, and six more titles were produced, of which this is the first. "Especially the titles from this second series are extremely rare" (Maurits van den Boogert, in: *Early Ottoman Printing: The Müteferrika Press. Turkish Incunabula from the Müteferrika Press, 1729–1794*).

Edges occasionally a little wrinkled; some slight browning and foxing, otherwise in excellent condition. Desmasons' ownership on the first page, stating that the volume was a gift from "Halys Effendi".

¶ *Babinger, Stambuler Buchwesen, pp. 21f. Özege, Eski harflerle basilmis Türkçe eserler katalogu, no. 19893. Milli Kütüphanede mevcut Arap harfli Türkçe kitapların muvakkat katalogu, p. 1123. OCLC 19766636.*

158. Samsu'd-Din al-Halili. Tables for Qibla calculations.

Ottoman Syria or an eastern Ottoman province, late 15th or early 16th century. Tall 8° (100 × 287 mm). 10 ff. (first blank). Arabic manuscript on paper. Leaf dimensions ca. 90 × 275 mm; written space ca. 69 × 235 mm. Written in red and black ink in an accurate nash script, 35 lines, single column. Text panel framed by double red rules. Numerous terms and symbols emphasized in red ink. Modern blindstamped full leather binding with light gilt ornamentation.

Complete first section out of three forming a larger set of azimuthal tables for the calculation of the Qibla, i.e. the exact direction of Mecca, which the faithful Muslim must face to fulfil their ritual daily prayers. The preface of this work includes a short account of the Islamic scientific tradition on which the author, the Mamluk-age astronomer and

muwaqqit ("time-keeper") of the Great Mosque of Damascus, Samsu'd-Din al-Halili (ca. 1320–80), based his research, also quoting a passage from the *Risalat al-Gayb* (chapter 67) by the 13th century Egyptian astronomer and scholar 'Abu 'Ali Hassan al-Marrikusi (d. 1282, the first Arab author to give a full account of linear astrolabes).

A few leaves remargined, but altogether in very good condition.

ONE OF THE EARLIEST ISLAMIC MEDICAL WORKS
TO DRAW ON VESALIAN SCIENCE

159. Sani-zade Mehmed Ataulah. [Hamse-i Sâ nizade].

Qustantiniyah (Istanbul), Tabhane-yi Sahane / Dar üt-Tibaaat ül-Amire (Imperial School of Medicine), 1235 H [= 1820 CE]. 2° (212 × 305 mm). 3 parts in 1 volume: 8 pp. of preliminaries; 131, (1 blank) pp. and 80 pp. (bound alternately), with 56 etched plates; 39, (1 blank) pp.; 283, (1 blank) pp. Contemporary half calf.

The first edition of the first illustrated medical book ever printed in the Muslim world: the medical compendium of the pioneering Ottoman physician Sanizade (1771–1826) on anatomy, physiology, and internal medicine. (Later expanded to five books, it would be known as "Sanizade's Canon of Five". This was one of the earliest Turkish medical works to draw thoroughly on western, Paracelsian and Vesalian science: indeed, it is modelled on and partly translated from Italian and German sources, such as Anton Störck, Bartolomeo Eustachi, Gabriele Fallopio, and Costanzo Varolio. The anatomical illustrations are reproduced from a variety of sources, chiefly the "Anatomie chirurgicale" (1734) of Jean Palfin, which in turn was based on Vesalius. A five-volume Arabic edition appeared at Bulaq in 1828 by direct order of Mehmet Ali.

Sanizade's book was the first to use modern Ottoman Turkish medical terminology; the earlier Ottoman medical manuscripts were written in a courtly Turkish difficult even for many physicians. Compared to the Arab-Islamic works of its time, the volume stands out both for the accuracy of the descriptions and for the quality of the illustrations of anatomical details. Sâ nizade had access to numerous texts, was a capable linguist and had trained both at the Ottoman medrese and by reading Western literature.

Part 1 bound with text, index and plates arranged alternately. In the first and the second book a few leaves have been transposed, but entirely complete and in excellent condition with Desmaisons' ownership, dated 1849, on the flyleaf.

¶ OCLC 608102180.

160. Sarbaz Borujerdi, Isma'il Khan. *Kitab Asrar al-Shahada* ("Mysteries of martyrdom").

Kerbala, Mohammad-Qoli, 1279 H [= 1862 CE]. 8°. 225 pp. (113 ff.) of lithographed text. Written space 12 × 20 cm including diagonal writing on the margins, inner frame 8 × 13 cm, 18 lines. Nasta'liq calligraphy by the scribe Mohammad Sadeq al-Hoseini al-Golpayegani, with 17 illustrations by Mirza 'Ali-qoli Qo'i. Contemporary full leather binding, blind-ruled and with blindstamped oriental cover decoration.

Complete Persian text of the "Kitab 'Asrar ash-Shahada" ("Book of the Secrets of Martyrdom"), a Shi'ite apologetic text composed in the early 19th century by Esma'il-Chan Sarbaz Borujerdi (first or middle Qajar dynasty), illustrated by the artist Mirza 'Ali-qoli Qo'i. Fourth printing in all, following the first printing in 1268 H and those in 1274 and 1277 (all lithographed). The 17 lithographed illustrations show scenes taken from sacred Shi'ite history as well as the dramatic events surrounding Muhammad's son-in-law 'Ali 'ibn 'Abi Talib and his grandson Husayn 'ibn 'Ali. Also, this edition includes an elaborate sarlawh headpiece consisting of three concentric frames with floral decoration, around an oval depiction of the angel Gibril (the Archangel Gabriel of the Christian tradition). The internal writing panel (in two columns) contains the text of the Asrar; surrounding this, an external one contains additional commentary. The headlines marking a new section are written in a style slightly more closer to Tuluth.

In excellent condition throughout. Exceedingly rare in all editions.

¶ Cf. *Marzolph, Narrative Illustration in Persian Lithographed Books*, p. 235 (citing 115 pp. with 50 illustrations). *Dhari'a II*, 185. *Febrest col.* 203.

161. Savary, duc de Rovigo, Anne Jean Marie René / (Aziz Effendi, transl.). *Tarih-i Bonapart*.

Al-Iskandariyah (Alexandria), [Fi-Saraya, Al-Iskandria], 1249 H [= 1833 CE]. Large 8° (179 × 262 mm). 2 parts in one volume. 186, (4), 154 pp., Contemporary pink boards with brown calf spine.

Extremely rare publication on Napoleon Bonaparte, commissioned by Muhammad Ali, the viceroy of Egypt: the first Ottoman Turkish translation of the memoirs of the French general and diplomat Savary (1774–1833), printed in Alexandria. The press was located in the complex of the Ras Al Tin, the construction of which started at the same time. Only three books were printed at the press, all by the same author, the leading Alexandrian scholar Aziz Effendi, and all were published in 1833 (in June, August and October respectively).

Muhammad Ali Pasha admired the reformist politics as well as the maverick personality of Napoleon, and it was at his direct orders that the Duke of Rovigo's biography of the Emperor of the French was translated and published for an Egyptian audience: thus, the country's literate elite was to appreciate the value of Napoleon's bold charisma and modernizing agenda, and in doing so hopefully gain a new appreciation of Muhammad Ali's rule, as well as heed the warning: if Egypt did not embrace the modern age, it would once again be invaded by a foreign power. This intellectual propaganda appears to have been resoundingly successful, as the official Egyptian issues of Napoleon's biography proved incredibly popular: several editions were issued over the succeeding decades, and the work become mainstay of Egyptian (and Ottoman) political literature for the remainder of the 19th century.

Some pages with printed annotations. Binding shows light staining and scratches, some water-staining and traces of wear. Interior clean; last page and lower edge with minor old annotations. Hand-written title on the front endpaper; small tears and tiny wormholes in the lower edge, extending through the first leaf. Overall a fine copy. Wordcat only records 3 examples (Princeton, University of Pennsylvania; Cal. State Univ. Sacramento); a fourth is in the Austrian National Library.

¶ Özege 2514. OCLC 30581200.

162. **Saveliev, P[avel] S[tepanovich]**. (Monety Dzhuchidskija, Dzhagatajskija, Dzhelairidskija i drugija). In: Trudy vostochnago otdelenija Imperatorskago Russkago Arkheologischeskago Obshchestva. Chast' Tret'ja. Vypusk' vtoroj.

St Petersburg, [v tip. ekspeditsii zagotovleniia gosudarstv. bumag], 1857. 8°. 203–376 pp. With 5 lithographic plates. Original printed wrappers.

A study of the coins of the Jochids, Jagataiids, Jala'rids and others peoples which circulated in the area of the Golden Horn at the time of Tokhtamysh (late 14th century), published in the "Proceedings of the Eastern Department of the Imperial Russian Archaeological Society", pt. 3.

Wrapper chipped; contemporary pencil notes on upper wrapper cover. Very rare.

163. **Saveliev, P[avel] S[tepanovich]**. (O zhizni i uchenykh' trudakh' Frena. – Dopolneniya k' opisaniyu samanidskikh' monet'.) In: Zapiski Imperatorskago arkheologicheskago obshchestva. Tom shestoy.

St Petersburg, v tip. ekspeditsii zagotovleniia gosudarstv. bumag, 1855. 8°. (5), (340–)492, (2) pp. With a portrait frontispiece and one plate of coins. Original printed green wrappers.

Notes of the Imperial Archaeological Society, vol. VI. Contains two orientalist articles by the Russian historian P. S. Savelyev (1814–59): on the life and work of the German-born oriental scholar and numismatist Christian Martin Joachim Frähn (1782–1851) and on Samanid coins.

Desmaisons' ownership to upper wrapper cover. Uncut, untrimmed copy.

¶ OCLC 702255959.

164. **(Schlechta von Wssehrd, Ottokar [ed.])**. Osmanische Sprichwörter [...]. Proverbes ottomans.

Vienna, k. k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, 1865. 8°. XII, (2), 180 pp. Contemporary blue cloth with giltstamped cover title. All edges marbled. White moirée silk endpapers.

First edition. – Ottoman proverbs with interlinear translation, transliteration for purposes of pronunciation, German and French translation and a glossary confined to the nouns and verbs (given in the infinitive) occurring in the text. With a preface by the Viennese oriental scholar Schlechta-Wssehrd, who edited the volume for the Imperial and Royal Oriental Academy.

Light browning; three small holes in the upper cover, otherwise well preserved.

ON THE ZODIAC FROM THE CAUCASUS,
WITH 2 ENGRAVED PLATES

165. **Schwartz, Carl G.** Mémoire explicatif sur la sphère caucasienne, et spécialement sur le zodiaque, où l'on prouve que ce dernier monument, sous quelque forme qu'il puisse se présenter, doit être jugé indigne de toute attention de la part des astronomes et des archéologues, n'ayant jamais été dans l'origine qu'une pure rêverie astrologique.

Paris, Migneret, 1813. 4°. (4), 53, (1) pp. With a folding engraved plate and a folding engraved map. Contemporary paste-paper wrappers.

First edition of a treatise on astronomy and the zodiac by the Swedish Carl G. Schwartz, consul at Baku, Azerbaijan. He discusses the role and importance of zodiac signs originating from the Caucasus, compared to zodiac signs from Egypt, Greece, India, etc., which he argues are all very closely related to each other, but not studied enough. Schwartz also questions the idea that the images corresponding to the constellations

OSMANISCHE SPRICHWÖRTER

HERVORGEGEBEN

DURCH DIE K. K. ORIENTALISCHE AKADEMIE IN WIEN.

ضرب المثل
عثمانية

وبانده کائن مکتب شرقیه طریندن نشر اولمیشدر

PROVERBES OTTOMANS

PUBLIÉS

PAR L'ACADÉMIE I. ET R. DES LANGUES ORIENTALES À VIENNE.

WIEN.

VIENNE.

K. K. HOF- UND STAATSDRUCKEREI. ❖

IMPRIMERIE IMPÉRIALE.

1865.

وبانده کائن دولت امپراطوره مطبعه سنده باصمندر
فی سنه 1341

no. 164

SUPPLÉMENT

A L'HISTOIRE GÉNÉRALE

DES

HUNS, DES TURKS ET DES MOGOLS,

contenant

UN ABRÉGÉ DE L'HISTOIRE DE LA DOMINATION DES UZBÈKS
DANS LA GRANDE BUKHARIE, DEPUIS LEUR ÉTABLISSE-
MENT DANS CE PAYS JUSQU'À L'AN 1709, ET UNE
CONTINUATION DE L'HISTOIRE DE KHARÉZM,
DEPUIS LA MORT D'ABOUL GHAZI-KHAN
JUSQU'À LA MÊME ÉPOQUE;

PAR M. JOSEPH SENKOWSKI,

Professeur ordinaire de Langues et de Littératures Orientales à l'Université
Impériale de St. Pétersbourg, attaché au Collège Impérial des affaires étran-
gères, membre de la Société Royale Philomatique de Varsovie et de celle
des Amateurs de la Littérature russe et de la Bienfaisance
à St. Pétersbourg, &c.

à Monsieur

ما شاء الله

M. de Mangaly, Envoyé Extraord.

à l'auteur

St. PÉTERSBOURG,

IMPRIMERIE DE L'ACADÉMIE IMPÉRIALE DES SCIENCES.

1824.

no. 167

on celestial maps and globes really reflect the position of the stars, or are just the result of the artist's fantasy. The engraved plate depicts the constellations of the northern and southern hemisphere, with an area in the southern constellations left blank. The engraved map shows present-day Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia, including many cities and mountains. Foxed, mostly in the margins, and some faint water stains. Paper wrappers damaged along the spine. Overall in good condition.

- 166. (Sédillot, L[ouis Pierre Eugène] Am[élie]).** Mémoire sur les instruments astronomiques des Arabes. (In:) Mémoires présentés par divers savants à l'académie royale des inscriptions et belles-lettres de l'institut de France. Première série. Sujets divers d'érudition. Tome I.

Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1844. Large 4°. 1–229 pp.; entire volume: (4), 461, (3) pp. With 36 lithographic plates. Contemporary red half calf with giltstamped (oxydized) spine title. Marbled endpapers. All edges marbled.

Academy reprint of this account of ancient Arabic astronomy and astronomical instruments by the French orientalist L. A. Sédillot (1808–75), first published separately in 1841. The other contributions in the volume are: C. Leber, Mémoires sur l'appréciation de la fortune privée au moyen âge (pp. 230–338); André Papadopoulos-Vretos, Mémoire sur le Pilima (pp. 339–364); and L. Dessalles, Le trésor des chartes, sa création, ses gardes et leurs travaux, depuis l'origine jusqu'en 1582 (pp. 365–461). – A fine copy.

¶ *Houzeau/Lancaster II, 18. Cf. R. Wolf, Geschichte der Astronomie (1877), p. 787.*

PRESENTED TO DESMAISONS
BY HIS TEACHER GEORGIJ MICHAJLOVIC VLANGALI:
HIS GIFT FROM THE AUTHOR

- 167. Senkovski, Józef [Julian (Osip Ivanovich)] / Muhammad Yusuf, Munshi.** [Tuhfah-i'azhar-i tadhkirah-i Muqim-hani]. Supplément à l'histoire générale des Huns, des Turcs et des Mogols, contenant un abrégé de l'histoire de la domination des Uzbèks dans la Grande Bukharie, depuis leur établissement dans ce pays jusqu'à l'an 1709, et une continuation de l'histoire de Kharèzm, depuis la mort d'Aboul Ghazi-Khan jusqu'à la même époque [...].

St Petersburg, Imprimerie de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences, 1824. Large 4°. (2), 132, 24 pp. With a folding genealogical table. Contemporary wrappers.

First edition. – A supplement to Joseph de Guignes' "Histoire générale des Huns, des Turcs, des Mongols, et des autres Tartares occidentaux" (1756–58). The book is comprised of two commentaries based on Munshi Muhammad Yusuf's "Tazkirah". The first, in French, is a commentary on the "Tazkirah" consisting of an introduction and three parts. The second, "Tuhfat azhar al-tadhkirat al-muqimiyah li tullab 'ilm al-lughati al-farisiyah" ("A bouquet offering from the history of Muqim Khan for the students of the discipline of the Persian language"), is in Persian (albeit with an Arabic title) and summarizes the historical sources used in the first commentary.

Brownstained with a few edge flaws; spine chipped. An untrimmed, wide-margined copy with the author's autograph inscription on the title-page to the oriental scholar and translator Georgij Michajlovic Vlangali (1781–1834): "Monsieur de Vlangaly, Cons. d'Etat, hommage de l'auteur". Later gifted by Vlangali to his student Desmaisons, with the latter's autograph note on the inside front wrapper: "Don de mon professeur de Turc à St. Petersburg Mr Vlangaly".

¶ *Graesse III, 362. OCLC 5157758.*



ديباجه

تخذ وبتاي منتها اول باري جل جلاله حصرته جلت
قدرة كيدك زك عقلك وديك بي وجاتك بصيرتي انك كبريتي
مطالعك سنده حيرتك وتخلو انك عايات افكاري ونهايات
انظاري انك كال صديت طاعتك حضيضك سررك واندز
وسلان اول كبريتك كبريتك لطفك احاطه اتمكك نفاك نطاي
تلك اولوز ومسكات رجاك بصر اذراك حراغيك حمالك
پرتوي حقيقتك ايرشمر وسمع ذهلينك وهم خيال كيدك
كاه سنك عظمك متلاي صديقي اشدلم وانك علبك بحري
احاطه اتمسكز حمله معلومات دانك و صفاتك وجزه يانك



سنة الله الخبز

الحمد لله الذي وجب وجوده وعم الانام فضله وجوده الميزة عن صاحبة وعن ولد
المفرد في ملكه فهو الواحد الاحد الذي اصطفى محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم من خلاصة العرب
فكان نبيه فيهم اشرف نسب لما صعد في صحب الانبار مارواه القامة الاخيار من قوله
الله عليه وسلم ان الله اصطفى من كانت قرشا واصطفى من قرش بن هاشم واصطفاني من بن هاشم فانا
خير من خيار من خيار صلى الله عليه وعلى آله واصحابه السادة الابرار صلاة وسلاما دائمين
ما اختلف الليل والنهار اما بدهذه تحفة شريفة وهدية مينة تحتمر بالمنصب المطهر النبوي
والنسب الشريف العلوي والمغزى المهدي واعلى مجد يرتدى به المرتدى وهو اصل المجد ومؤتله
ومنتها المجد ومعقه ما شجع ما استلما النبى العظيم والرسول الجليل المكرم صاحب
المعجزات الباهرة والناقب الفاخرة صاحب الشرع الشريف والقدر العالم الشريف
المبلغ للرسالة والمادي من الضلالة ما شجع ما تفرعت منها اشجار وايست كل شجر
بانمار فاشم كل نفس بما خص به من الاسرار فاكنت في مكان الا وحصل لاهله الامان
وان كانت في زمانك تنكب على بمر الزمان وهو الامان من كل شر الجامعة لكل خير وناهيك
بشيرة يكون اصلها سيد البشر صلى الله عليه وعلى آله واصحابه ما دار فبك بقر وقتت عين نظر
واذن بغير ورضاه الله تعالى عن ابي بكر وعمر وعثمان طمع القرآن وعلى بن ابي طالب سيدنا النبي
ومسيد اهل الكفر والعلقيان وعز السرة الباقيين والتابعين لهم باحسان الى يوم الدين
ثم اعلم لها الناظر في هذه الشريعة ونعمة الله واياك انما اشتغلت على ما به وسبه وتعين

168. [Shagarat ash-Sharifa]. Kitab ash-Shagarat ash-Sharifa. [Likely Egypt, mid-19th century]. 2° (300 × 210 mm). (44) pp. Lithographic text on a single column of 21 lines surrounded by double black rules. Original half calf over printed boards.

The “Book of the Noble Tree”, including a series of eight full-page genealogical diagrams representing the family of the Prophet Muhammad and the successions of the first four caliphs (the Rashidun, or “Rightly Guides” caliphs), preceded by a apologetic-religious introduction and followed by a catalogue of the ruling dynasties of the various caliphates and sultanates throughout the various regions of the Islamic world, particularly Egypt.

Desmaisons’ ownership to front flyleaf, with handwritten French title “Généalogie du Prophète et Table chronologique des Khalifes et des Souverains qui ont régné en Egypte jusqu’à Abdoul Médjid Khan”. In excellent condition. Exceedingly rare; no copy on OCLC.

THE FORTY VIZIERS

169. [Shaikhzade Ahmed Misri] / Belleteste, [Henri Nicolas]. [Kirk vezirin ve kirk hatunun hikayetleri nam ile meshur kitabdan bazi hikayat-i güzide.] Contes turcs, en langue turque, extraits du roman intitulé, Les Quarante Vizirs. Paris, De Bure, 1812. Large 4°. (2), 258, (2) pp. Green cloth (restored) with contemporary giltstamped red spine label.

Rare French-printed edition of the Ottoman Turkish text of the “Forty Viziers”, an extended version of the Persian “Sindbad” cycle. With French and Turkish titles but as usual without the French translation (which only comprised the first 48 pages), edited by the orientalist Belletête (1778–1808), a member of Napoleon’s Egyptian expedition. The selection was published posthumously by J. J. Marcel.

Binding rubbed; slight browning and waterstaining to text.

¶ *Atabey* 908. *Chauvin VIII*, p. 18, no. 52. *Zenker I*, 729. *Brunet 1778i*. *Gay/Lemonnyer I*, 718. *Not in Blackmer*.

VERY RARE PRACTICAL GUIDE TO ARABIC

170. Soussa, Bichara. Nouvelle méthode pour apprendre à parler l’Arabe vulgaire en très-peu de temps et sans maître avec un tableau des poids, mesures et monnaies de l’orient.

Alexandria, Palmiro Pergola, 1865. 8°. (4), 143, (1) pp. Later boards.

Very rare first and only(?) edition. “After carefully examining a great number of grammars and systems for teaching vulgar Arabic, I have come to the conclusion that a somewhat despised, humble, and not at all philosophical-philological work by Bichara Soussa, a Copht of Alexandria, is certainly the most intelligible and practical” (Leland, *The Egyptian sketch-book*, 1873, p. 307).

Back of title-page strengthened, some thumbing, some spots and front board almost separated from the book block; a fair copy.

¶ *WorldCat* (3 copies).

RARE COLLECTION OF EARLY ARABIC POETRY FROM THE HUDHAYL TRIBE

171. [Al-Sukkari, Abu Sa’id] / Kosegarten, Johann Gottfried Ludwig (ed-). The poems of the Huzailis; edited in the Arabic, from an original manuscript in the University of Leyden, and translated, with annotations [...]. Vol. I. Containing the first part of the Arabic text [all published].

London, the Oriental Translation Fund (colophon: printed by Frederic William Kunike), 1854. Large 4° (34 × 26 cm). (2), VIII, “295” [=296] pp. Contemporary dark brown/black cloth, with letterpress title-label on spine.

Very rare first edition, English issue, of a selection of poems from the *Ash’ar al-Hudhaliyyin*, a famous anthology of poetry from the Hudhayl tribe, composed ca. 550/700 A.D. The Hudhayl lived near Mecca, and their increased poetic production in the mid-sixth century coincided with the rise of Quraysh, the tribe of the Prophet Muhammad. The anthology survives in a manuscript compiled by the eminent 9th-century Baghdadi philologist Abu Sa’id al-Sukkari and it is the only complete

collection of tribal Arabic poetry from that period. The present volume, edited by the German orientalist Johann Gottfried Ludwig Kosegarten (1792–1860), presents a selection of 138 poems by 26 poets in the original Arabic (a second volume with English translations was never published). The first few leaves slightly thumbed, but otherwise in very good condition, wholly untrimmed and printed on large paper. Binding bumped and the spine label worn, but otherwise good. No copy sold in auction for over 70 years.

¶ *Lambrecht 1334 (Latin issue). Cf. N. A. Miller, “Tribal poetics in early Arabic culture: the case of Ash’ar al-Hudhaliyyin” (2016).*

172. Süheylî, Ahmed ibn Hemdem. Acaib ül-measir ve garaib in-nevadir.

Istanbul, Darü'l-Tibaatü'l Amire, 1256 H [= 1840 CE]. 4°. 6 pp, 1 blank leaf, 362 pp. Original leather binding with fore-edge flap and silver-stamped decorations.

Principal prose work by the Ottoman poet Ahmed Süheylî (d. 1596) in its first printed edition: curious stories and anecdotes based on characters of Islamic history.

Binding rubbed and bumped at extremities. Desmains’ ownership, dated 1841, on blank verso of first leaf; author and title handwritten on the flyleaf.

¶ *OCLC 949511666.*

POPULAR RHYMING VOCABULARY: FIRST PRINTING

173. Sünbülzade Vehbî, Mehmet. [Tuhfe-i-vehbî].

[Istanbul], Darü't-Tibaatü'l-Mamure, 1213 H [= 1798/99 CE]. 8°. 55, (1) pp. (arranged in 58 sections). The final line of verse above the imprint on p. 55 is a chronogram (cf. Gibb) which yields a completion date of 1197 H [= 1782/83 CE]. Modern brown half cloth.

Editio princeps of a popular rhyming vocabulary by the Turkish poet Sünbülzâde Vehbî (1719–1809). The writer here employs mesnevi

rhyming couplets in various meters to offer a substantial repertoire of Persian words and phrases along with their Turkish equivalents, while providing at the same time an elementary text on poetics. The most famous example in Turkish literature of a genre which presents information in easily-remembered lines of verse, “Tuhfe-i Vehbî” (“Vehbî’s Offering”) was composed around 1782 and has numerous precedents in earlier Ottoman poetry.

In his monumental “History of Ottoman Poetry”, E. J. W. Gibb describes Vehbî as “a voluminous and versatile writer” and notes that he “was one of the first Turkish poets to write what we should call ‘occasional’ verses” (259). Perhaps with the vocabularies in mind Gibb writes, “It is impossible not to admire the skill and dexterity with which he manipulates the most unpromising material, and fashions it into forms which, if not beautiful, are at least ingenious” (260).

In the 18th century printing was not nearly so wide-spread in Turkey as in the European principalities. Indeed, Ibrahim Müteferrika, the first Islamic printer in the Middle East, opened shop in Istanbul in 1728. It is therefore not surprising that the Tuhfe was not printed until nearly twenty years after its composition. Vehbî went on to compose in 1799/1800 a vocabulary for Arabic terminology on the same model, which he entitled “Nuhbe-i Vehbî” (“Vehbî’s Selection”). Both these works would prove immensely popular throughout the 19th century; by 1890 more than two dozen editions of the Tuhfe alone issued from the presses of Istanbul and Cairo. “Vehbî’s Offering” also provided the basis for what Hammer-Purgstall called “eines der schätzbarsten Werke osmanischer Literatur über persische Grammatik und Sprache, und gibt besonders über des Imalet oder den Umlaut im Persischen treffliche Aufschlüsse” (Gesch. des Osmanischen Reiches). As early as 1791/92 the celebrated scholar Ahmed Hayatî (d. 1813/14) prepared a 500-page commentary on the “Tuhfe-yi Vehbî”. “[H]ighly esteemed for the valuable information it contains on points connected with the Persian language” (Gibb 1v, 258), the commentary was first printed at Istanbul c. 1800 and saw at least five more editions by the mid-century. It is notable that Hayatî had previously published a commentary on a 16th-century rhyming vocabulary; that work, by Shahidî, was also entitled “Tuhfe”.

A rare first printing of this ephemeral school book, and an outstanding witness to the polyglot philological traditions of the Islamic East in the transmission of text and scholarship between father and son.



جدی حد او کرم فرمایه
 قیلدی از جمله او خلاق کریم
 شان موسایه ایدوب هم تکرم
 هم سلیمان او اعلام لطیف
 حکمت و قدرتی ایله عیسا
 نوع انسانی هم اولدی انبیا
 اختلاف صور و السنه دن
 شعرا السنه سن اول منان
 هم رسولینه هزاران صلوات
 نطقید روحی خداوند علیم
 عالمینه سبب رفعتد ر
 نازل اولدی اکا فرقان جلیل
 کرچه کیم شعر دکدر او کلام
 فهم ایدوب مرتبه اعجازین
 ابکم اولدی فصیحای عدنان
 ایلدی مدعیانی ملزم
 اولسون اصحابه صد کونه سلام
 بری از جمله جناب حسان
 بری هم کعب بلاغت بیرا
 جمله سی اهل حدیث و تفسیر
 اومه رمکی او لایق روز جزا
 بعد ذاسطه مقال ایلیم لم
 چونکه بوعید ضعیف و احقر

که انک نعمتید ربی غایه
 حضرت آدمه اسماء تعلیم
 قیلدی ذاتبته اضافته کلیم
 منطق الطیر ایله ابتدی نطق
 طفل ایکن اولدی بشکده کویا
 ایلدی ناطقه ایله ممتاز
 نیجه یک حکمتی وارد روشن
 قیلدی مفتاح در کعب نهان
 که اودرافصح اصحاب لغات
 نه کهر در او کریم ابن کریم
 انس و جنه نه یوک نعمتد ر
 کیم ایدر شائنه عالم نیجیل
 نظم شاعردنه ممکن بو نظام
 ایشیدوب هدده آوازی
 قالدی حیران بلغای قطان
 جمله سی عجز له اولمش مقیم
 که آنک هر بریسی اهل کلام
 نظمعی عالم ایدر استحسان
 کعبی بین الفصحایک اعلا
 علم و عرفانه بی مثل و نظیر
 اوله زوهی زاره شفعا
 سبب نظمی ندر سوبلیه لم
 ابتدی ابرانه سفارته سفر

ایلیوب دوروزان صفهان
 تانها و ندوعز اقبه کتدم
 عزیم ایدوب تاید یار شیراز
 شعر اسی ایله صحبت ایده رلک
 کشف وحل ایشیدیم نیجه لغات
 فارسی انله مخصوص زبان
 بشقه در نیجه اغیارده مال
 فارس اقلیمه دوشمش شیراز
 اصفهان یئرک الفناطدره
 چون او اقلیمه ایدوب کشت و کدار
 عث او ایلیایه دیوبوسفرم
 دامن خناطره ایلردی خطور
 یاد کارم اوله هر بخدومه
 او قیه هم ولد آکا هم
 لیک نابود ایدی قدری هیزک
 یکعیار اولمش ایدی آهن وزر
 خس و خا ایله بر ایدی کل
 کلشن غنده ایدوب ناله و زار
 کهرین کویستره مزیدی استاد
 بوسیدن دل ناشاد و حزین
 بمجال اولمشیدی کفتاره
 ناکهان لطف خداوند جلیل
 وردی دنیا بدعجب حسن نظام
 بولدی قدرین یته کلاهی کهر
 یعنی بر آصف عالیشانانی
 زیور صدر وزارت ایتدی
 دولتته ذاتی ایله کلدی شرف

چوق مقاماتی قیلدم سیران
 هب اضو لیله تماشا ایتدم
 خواجهم حافظ ایله اولدم همراز
 شعر و انشا روشنده کیده رلک
 وارا امش زده مکر حقوق غلطات
 اصطلاحاتی دخی بیبایان
 غیری کونه اولتور استعمال
 اسکات مسوب اوزبان ممتاز
 پهلو بونک دخی شیراز بره
 چوق زمان ایشیدیم مکت و فرار
 قبایق امید نیله بر اشم
 که ایدوب سعی بلیغ و موفور
 یازده یم بر لغت منظومه
 عمر مک حاصلی لطف اللهم
 بوغیدی فی ذرو کهرک
 ناسره قالمشیدی نقد هنر
 آتیق التئده یا توردی سبیل
 بیرو زاع سیاه ایدی هزار
 بوغیدی قدرنی اکثر نقاد
 کعبی محنده ایدوب آه و این
 صدانکه ابکم ایدی اول بیچاره
 قیلدی احوال جهانی شویبل
 اهل نذر زهره سی مسرور و کام
 اجتنار ایلدی نقیاد قیدر
 صفه در خیم حتم دورانی
 مسند آرای صدارت ایتدی
 کورمش مثلنی امجاد سلف

¶ Cf. Bianchi, “Catalogue général des livres arabes, persan et turcs, imprimés à Boulaq en Egypte depuis l’introduction de l’imprimerie dans ce pays” (1843), nos. 53 and 156, citing the eds. of 1830 and 1839. Gibb IV, 257f. Hammer-Purgstall, *Gesch. der Osmanischen Dichtung IV*, 554–573. The same, *Gesch. des Osmanischen Reiches VII* (1831), p. 587, no. 27. Karatay 849. Özge 21252. Cf. Reinaud, “Notice des ouvrages arabes, persans, et turcs imprimés en Égypte” (1831), no. 13, citing the newly-published edition of 1830. Rieu, *Cat. of the Persian MSS in the British Museum*, p. 515f. Zenker, *BO I*, 30–35, noting in error 88 pp. for the first edition.

174. [**Tatar grammar**]. Azbuka i grammatika tatarskago jazyka s pravilami arabskago ctenija, prepodavaemyja v Imperatorskoj Kazanskoj Gimnazii. / Sahinsahinin Cazan gimnazijasida lisan-i-turki wa-hatt-i-arabi unratlaturgian alif-ba ila kicicka turki nahw wa sarfi-si dir.

Kazan, University Press, 1809. 8°. (2), 62, 106, (4) pp. Contemporary wrappers.

Russian-printed alphabet and grammar of the Tatar language, a Turkic language spoken by Tatars mainly located in modern Tatarstan (European Russia), as well as Siberia. Includes an introduction to reading Arabic script.

Some brownstaining throughout. Desmaisons ownership, dated 1830, to title-page.

¶ OCLC 253246468.

INSCRIBED TO RÜCKERT’S PUBLISHER

175. **Tha’alibi, ‘Abd al-Malik ibn Muhammad / Dieterici, Fr[iedrich] (ed.)**. Mutanabbi und Seifuddaula aus der Edelperle des Tsaälibi nach Gothaer und Pariser Handschriften dargestellt. Leipzig, Fr. Chr. Wilh. Vogel, 1847. 8°. vi, 200, (2) pp. Contemporary half red morocco with giltstamped spine and orange cloth covers with gilt borders. Blue marbled endpapers. All edges gilt.

First edition of the author’s first publication, an annotated edition (with translation) of a chapter from the anthology of Abu Mansur al-Tha’alibi. Inscribed by the author to Friedrich Rückert’s publisher, the Stuttgart-based bookseller Samuel Gottlieb Liesching (1786–1864), and his wife, whom he identifies as his patrons: “Seinen verehrten Gönnern Herrn und Madame Liesching / ehrfurchtsvoll / der Verfasser. Paris den 23ten Mai 1847” (on the blank first leaf). Friedrich Heinrich Dieterici (1821–1903) from Berlin was an important oriental scholar and traveller. Among his teachers was Rückert himself, who is among the dedicatees in the printed dedication.

Some foxing throughout; binding rubbed. Very rare.

¶ Kayser XI, 234. OCLC 6770096. For Dieterici cf. Fück 173; NDB III, 672f.

176. [**Transactions of the Syrian Society of Beirut**]. Al-jiz al-awwal min ‘a’mal al jamiyyah al-Suriyyah.

Beirut, Syrian Society, 1852. 8°. (16), 99, (3) pp. Original printed wrappers.

Printed in Arabic throughout. – Insignificant browning; Desmaisons’ handwritten ownership to lower wrapper cover.

¶ OCLC 702593342, 52476619.

177. [**Tuti-nâme**]. Kitâb-i Tûtî-nâme.

Bulaq, Dâr ül-Tibâ’at ül-’Âmire, 1254 H [= 1838 CE]. 8°. 208 (instead of 212) pp. Disbound.

Ottoman Turkish edition of the Persian collection of fables and moral tales known as the “Book of the Parrot”, originally written in Sanskrit, where it is known as “Sukasaptati”. The stories are supposedly narrated to a woman by her pet parrot, at the rate of one story every night, so as to dissuade her from going out to meet her paramour when her husband is away.

Desmaisons ownership to remains of a wrapper. Brownstained throughout; several leaves severely frayed; wants pp. 205–208.

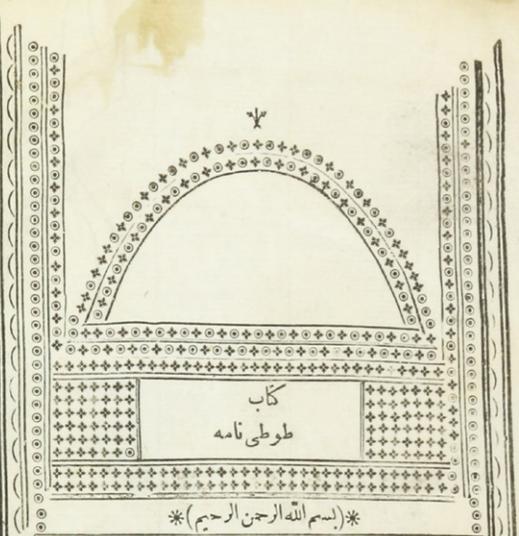
¶ OCLC 1015009665.

АЗБУКА
И
ГРАММАТИКА
ТАТАРСКАГО ЯЗЫКА
СЪ ПРАВИЛАМИ АРАБСКАГО ЧТЕНІЯ,
преподаваемая
ВЪ ИМПЕРАТОРСКОЙ Казанской
Гимназіи.

Цена безъ переплета на простой бумагѣ 45 копѣй;
а на бѣлой 60 копѣекъ.

Въ Типографіи Казанскаго Универ-
ситета,
1809 года.

Делмейеру
1836.



حد و سپاس لا یحصی حضرت خدای جناب علیہ اولس و نکه نوع نبی ادبی
کرامت نطقه سائر حیوانات ممتاز * و تعظیم (ولقد کرمنا) ایله سرافراز * قبول
و هزاران تحیات حضرت طوطی مکرستان (وما ینطق عن الهوی) و بلبل
کوبای (ان هو الا وحی یوحی) هم وار یدروج بلاغت * و خورشید برج
رسالت سرور کائنات و مقدر موجودات * حضرت محمد المصطفی صلی الله
تعالی علیه وسلم * که حبل المتین شمر بعینه تشبث ایلین قولارن طریق ضلالتدن
هدایت قیلشدور (بعده) ارباب ذکایه خنی دکادر که جمیع حاله عقلای صداقت
مال * و فضلی نظرافت اشمال * یوار ینخ اسلافی مطالعه و کیفیات واحوال لیرین
ملاحظه ایدوب انردن زواید نیجه اخذ فوائد ایدر لر * التحق بو عالم کون
و فداده جلوهر و مشهود اولان نوار ینخ مجموعی درلک واستحضار برام
دشوار اولغله انرلک زبده کلامندن حاصل اوله جتی معنایی علی وجه الایجاز
نیجه ارباب فضل اسانندن اصحاب ادراک فہم ایتشردر که درلک واذعان صاحبی
اولنر فوائد بسیار اخذ ایتلری امر مقرر در سلطانی سلاطین جهان * و کل
صد برلک و ضیة دولت جملة عالمیان * سرافراز سر بر سلطانی * مسند آرای بارکاه
عنائی * حضرت تلمی کتاب مذکور عبارت مر بوط و کلمات مضبوط ایله تحریر
اولنسنی بو عبد کثیر لینه فرمان یورد قلرنده * که چه بوک و نه امور اقدم

178. [**Tuti-nâme**]. Kitâb-i Tûtî-nâme. [Istanbul], 1267 H [= 1851 CE]. 8°. 282 pp. Contemporary half cloth over marbled boards.

Ottoman Turkish edition of the Persian collection of fables and moral tales known as the “Book of the Parrot”, originally written in Sanskrit, where it is known as “Sukasaptati”. The stories are supposedly narrated to a woman by her pet parrot, at the rate of one story every night, so as to dissuade her from going out to meet her paramour when her husband is away.

Desmaisons ownership to final blank leaf.

¶ *OCLC 1014808223.*

179. **Tychsen, Oluf Gerhard**. Elementale Syriacum sistens grammaticam, chrestomathiam et glossarium.

Rostock, Koppe, 1793. 8°. (16), 170, (10) pp. With 9 folding engr. plates. Contemporary wrappers.

First edition. – O. G. Tychsen (1734–1815) taught oriental languages at the University of Bützow; at Rostock he also served as head librarian. He authored many works on oriental literature; the plates in the present book are engraved by himself (cf. *ADB*).

Wrappers somewhat frayed; old shelfmark labels; some dust- and waterstaining.

INSCRIBED TO DESMAISONS

180. **Ubayd Allah ibn Mas'ud al-Mahbubi / Kazem-Bek, Aleksandr Kasimovich (ed.)**. [Kitab Mukhtasar al-Wiqayah fi masa'il al-Hidayah]. Mjuchteserjul'-vigkaet ili sokrascennyj vigkaet.

Kazan, University Press, 1845. 4°. (8), xcii, (5), 234, (3) pp. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards.

8th century Islamic law commentary of the Hanafite school. Arabic text with Russian translation by Mirza Mukhammed Ali Kazem-Bek (1802–70), professor of Persian and Turkish at Kazan and later head of the Oriental Languages department at St Petersburg.

Spine missing; binding rubbed and extremities bumped. Some browning throughout; a slight waterstain. Inscribed to Desmaisons by the editor on the front flyleaf; Desmaisons' ownership (dated 1845). Very rare.

¶ *OCLC 251245655. Cf. GAL I, 377.*

INSTITUTIONAL EDUCATION IN THE ARAB WORLD, AUTHOR'S INSCRIBED COPY

181. **Veth, Pieter Johannes**. Dissertatio de institutis Arabum erudiendae juventuti et literis promovendis inservientibus.

Amsterdam, (C. A. Spin for) Johannes Müller, 1843. 8°. viii, 51, (1) pp. Original printed blue wrappers.

First edition. – An investigation of Arab institutions for the education of youth and the promotion of literature, based on the works of Casiri, Wüstenfeld, Hammer-Purgstall, G. Weil, G. W. Freytag, McGuckin de Slane, J. A. Conde, as well as on published Arabic sources such as those of Al-Zarnuji and on Leiden manuscripts. Dissertation of the Dutch geographer P. J. Veth (1814–95), professor of ethnology and the first Chairman of the Royal Netherlands Geographical Society.

With the author's autograph inscription: “Het Frisch Genootschap / Van den Schryver”.

¶ *OCLC 33829008.*

ITALIAN FOR GREEKS

182. **Vlantis (Blandi), Spyridon**. Grammatica della lingua Italiana. Edizione quinta. Grammatiki tis italikis glossis. Ekdosis pempti. Venice, Nikolaos Glykys (Glikis), 1816. 8°. 216 pp. Original half calf with giltstamped red spine label.

Fifth edition of this grammar of Italian, aimed at speakers of Greek and printed in double columns in Italian and Greek. The Venetian scholar Spiridon Vlantis (1765–1830), a translator and teacher of Greek, was closely associated with the Glykys publishing house.

Binding rubbed and bumped. Wants front flyleaf; corner of pp. 89f. torn away with minute loss to a few letters. Some brownstaining. Title-page stamped and annotated, with Desmaisons' handwritten ownership.

¶ *Veloudis 921. Ginis 894. Lazarou 142. OCLC 49013411. Not in Vater/Jülg.*

183. Volney, C[onstantin] F[rançois Chasseboeuf, Comte de].

Simplification des langues orientales, ou méthode nouvelle et facile d'apprendre les langues arabe, persane et turque avec des caractères européens.

Paris, Imprimerie de la République, an III [= 1794/95 CE]. 8°. (4), 135, (3) pp., final blank f. With three folding tables and an engraved plate. Contemporary wrappers.

Only edition of this introduction to Arabic, written by the Comte de Volney (1757–1820) as history professor at the newly-founded École normale, immediately after the end of the Terreur and his release from prison following the fall of Robespierre. In spite of its wide-ranging title, the book comprises essentially an Arabic grammar and a collection of Arabic proverbs; the long introductory chapter has been hailed a model of style. Volney had learned Arabic in 1782 in preparation of a long journey through Egypt and Syria.

Untrimmed, wide-margined copy, lightly brownstained throughout, wrappers more noticeably so with chipped edges and spine. Desmaisons' ownership on front flyleaf.

¶ *Gay 3429. Brunet V, 1351. Cioranescu 663767. Monglond III, 481. OCLC 21978700.*

184. Waiz Kashifi, Husain. 'Anwar-e Sohayli ("The Lights of Canopus").

Probably southern Afghanistan, late 17th or early 18th century. Tall 8° (82 × 204 mm). Persian manuscript on paper. Leaf

dimensions 80 × 220 mm; written space ca 55 × 160 mm; written in black and red ink in Central-Asian nastaliq, 19–23 lines in single column. Contemporary blind-tooled full leather binding.

A collection of fables by the Timurid prose-stylist Hosayn Wa'ez Kahsefi: essentially, an Indo-Persian reworking of the entire Middle Eastern fairytale tradition (Panchatantra, Bidpai) transferred to the Arab world. Written around the end of the 9th/15th century under the patronage of Sultan Hosayn Mirza Bayqara, it was titled after his vizier and commander, Ahmad Sohayli, though there is also a pun on Sohayl, the brilliant star Canopus.

The manuscript is complete and is divided into 14 thematic chapters: (1) on avoiding calumniators, slanderers, and people with ulterior motives; (2) on the punishment of evildoers and their disgraceful end; (3) on the benefits of agreement between friends and the advantages of mutual aid; (4) on observing the doings of enemies and not being complacent about their machinations; (5) on the dangers of carelessness and failing of one's purpose; (6) on the dangers of haste in affairs; (7) on vigilance and prudent dispensation, and how, by stratagems, to escape harm from foes; (8) on guarding against the malevolent and not trusting in their hypocritical pretenses; (9) on the virtue of forgiveness, the finest quality in rulers and holders of power; (10) on rewarding actions by just requital; (11) on the danger of seeking too much and failing in one's purpose; (12) on the virtue in rulers of clemency, gravity, calm, and composure; (13) on how kings should avoid discourse with perfidious and treacherous people; (14) on not paying attention to the vicissitudes of time but rather basing one's actions on God's disposition. Distributed rather unevenly throughout the chapters are roughly 100 allegorical stories. The protagonists are mostly animals (such as the two jackals Kalileh and Dimneh, the pigeon, the hawk, the cat, the lion, the fox, etc.), but also various human stock characters (such as the old woman, the king, the merchant, etc.). Curiously, the text of 'Anwar-e Sohayli was a subject Persian language and culture examinations required by the Indian Civil Service under British administration.

Binding rubbed and with traces of repairs. Browning, light water-staining, signs of contemporary use, but generally in good condition. Desmaisons' ownership, dated 1832, to verso of last preliminary blank.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
 حضرت علی علیہ السلام اطلاق علیت حضرت زکریا
 حمد و ثنا ای او بچم دان نه شی الای
 مجده بر زبان موجودات علوی و طبی
 جاری و درایت و فواید معانی
 او بقاعده رسمه و اعطی کل شیء خلق
 ثم یدی در افق ای مجموع مبدعات
 سماوی و ارضی ساری و سایر
 رموز آموخته عقل نکتہ بیوند شایع
 ده جان بودمند جوهر بخش حکمت
 باریک بر روز آرنده شبلمی تاریک
 در ظلام کرم قدیم و کتاب لازم
 القدری و التکریم با حضرت رب
 بنیاه سلطان حکماه مع الله
 نکتہ دان و علمک عالم تکون تعلم
 روشن بیان انا فیض الوب و
 محمد کازل نا ابد
 بصر بیت با آرش نام او
 نقش بیت چرخ که انوار نبیش
 بدو بیت زود همه آفرینش
 بدو بیت صلوات الله و سلام
 علیه و علی آله و اصحابه المقبولین

Anwar-e-
 Scheche
 1992
 Dehnavi

DE
PRAECIPUA INTER
HODIERNAM ARABUM
LINGUAM ET ANTIQUAM DIFFERENTIA
DISSERTATIO,
QUAM
VENIA AMPL. ORDINIS PHILOS. AD IMPERIALEM
ALEXANDREAM IN FENNIA UNIVERSITATEM

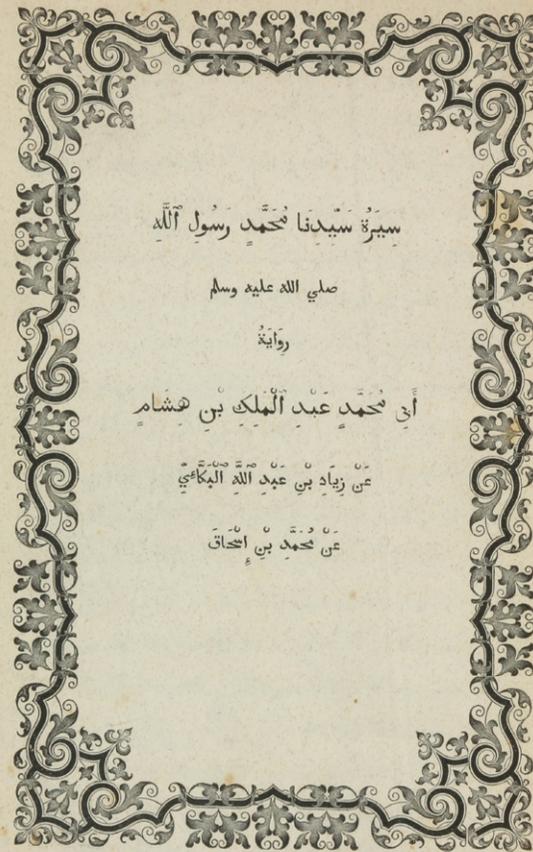
P. P.
GEORGIUS AUGUSTUS WALLIN,
Phil. Magister.

In Auditorio Theolog. die VIII Junii MDCCCXXXIX

h. a. m. s.

HELSINGFORSIAE
EX OFFICINA TYPOGRAPHICA FRENCKELIANA

no. 185



no. 187

185. **Wallin, Georg August (Yrjö Aukusti).** De praecipua inter hodiernam Arabum linguam et antiquam differentia dissertatio. Helsingfors (Helsinki), Frenckell, 1839. 8°. (2), 47, (1) pp. Marbled boards.

Only edition of Wallin's dissertation, a study of the differences between classical and modern Arabic. Like his more famous contemporary J. L. Burckhardt, the Finnish orientalist Wallin was not only fluent in Arabic, but also capable of passing for a scholarly sheikh. Indeed, the two explorers are often compared: "I see many points of resemblance between them, the same iron constitution, the same versatility, the same indomitable energy, the same imperturbable temper" (H. C. Rawlinson, quoted in Henze). Financially backed by his alma mater, the University of Helsinki, Wallin departed for the Middle East in 1843 and set out on his expeditions from Cairo under the name of Abd al-Wali. "In 1845, proceeding southeast across the wastelands of the Nafud Desert, he reached Ha'il then continued by force of circumstances southward to Medina and Mecca. From there he returned to Egypt" (Howgego). After his return to Europe in 1850, Wallin was made Professor of oriental languages at Helsingfors. His notes provide a detailed overview of the political and religious movements and the role of the different tribes in Palestine and especially in Saudi Arabia.

Browned as common. An untrimmed, uncut copy as issued. Of the utmost rarity.

¶ *K.-E. Henriksson (A Wallin Bibliography), in: Studia orientalia 17 (1952), p. 13–16, at p. 13. Henriksson/Puupponen 167. Marklin 76.*

THE LIFE OF THE PROPHET

186. **Weil, Gustav.** Mohammed der Prophet, sein Leben und seine Lehre. Aus handschriftlichen Quellen und dem Koran geschöpft und dargestellt. Mit Beilagen und einer Stammtafel. Stuttgart, Metzler'sche Buchhandlung, 1843. 8°. xxxviii, 450, (8) pp. of Arabic appendices, (2) pp. of errata. Original half calf over marbled boards with giltstamped title to spine.

Scarce first edition of this Life of Mohammed, entitled "Mohammed the Prophet, his Life and His Teachings. Drawn from Handwritten Sources and the Koran". One of the most important sources for later European and American biographies of the Prophet. As the *ADB* notes, "[Weil] was the first to go back to the oldest sources available in Europe at the time," giving his work more scholarly value than other contemporary but "popular" accounts. The present volume includes seven appendices which reproduce, in their original Arabic, some of the manuscripts used by Weil, as well as a genealogical table of the Prophet's ancestry. It was not in his nature, however, to attempt a psychological reconstruction of the Prophet's character, as was done later by Aloys Sprenger and Muir. "One of the ablest Orientalists of his time" (cf. *ADB*), Gustav Weil (1808–89) spent many years in Cairo and Turkey during his 20s, publishing "Poetic Literature of the Arabs" at the age of 29. This was followed by the present work, a "Historical-Critical Introduction to the Koran", and a further investigation into the life of Mohammed from ancient sources (1864). In later years he received honors from various states, including Baden and Prussia. Weil's collection of Arabic manuscripts was presented to the University of Heidelberg by his children.

Handwritten ownership of Desmayses to front flyleaf: a gift from the Russian grammarian Nikolay Ivanovitch Gretsck (1787–1867), with Desmayses' note: "Souvenir de Gretsck, le 30 Sept. 1833, St. P[etersburg]". A well-preserved association copy.

¶ *Chauvin 428. Gay 3628. OCLC 18280115.*

CLASSIC EDITION

187. **Wüstenfeld, Ferdinand (ed.).** Das Leben Muhammed's nach Muhammed Ibn Ishâk bearbeitet von Abd el-Malik Ibn Hischâm. Aus den Handschriften zu Berlin, Leipzig, Gotha und Leyden herausgegeben.

Göttingen, Dietrichsche Universitäts-Buchhandlung, 1858–1859. 8°. 2 vols. 540, (2); (541)–1026 pp. (Arabic text). Uniformly bound in black half cloth over black library boards with handwritten spine labels.

The 19th century's classic edition of the Life of Muhammad, edited from early manuscripts by the German orientalist H. F. Wüstenfeld (1808–99). The great literary historian of Arabic literature studied theology and oriental languages at Göttingen and Berlin. He taught at Göttingen, becoming a professor there (1842–90), and published many important Arabic texts and valuable works on Arabic history. Bindings somewhat bumped. Light browning and brownstaining; scholarly annotations to endpapers and pastedowns. Arabic text only, without the volume containing the introduction, critical apparatus, and index.

¶ *Chauvin XI, 169 (p. 46). Arabic Books Printed in Europe (King Abdulaziz Public Library) 99.*

- 188. Ya'qubi, Ahmad ibn Abi Ya'qub / Juynboll, Abraham Wilhelm Theodor (ed.).** [Kitab al-Buldan]. Specimen e literis orientalibus, exhibens, Kitabo'l-boldan, sive Librum regionum.

Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1861. 8°. 154, (8) pp. Original printed wrappers.

First edition. The Muslim geographer Ya'qubi (d. ca. 897 in Egypt) was perhaps the first historian of world culture in the Abbasid Caliphate. His "Kitab al-Buldan" ("Book of the Countries") contains an extensive description of the Maghreb. "The book is based on research and inquiries among travellers and takes account not only of topography (in particular that of the larger cities) but also of economic geography and taxation statistics" (cf. GAL). Although Michael Jan de Goeje had published, as his doctoral dissertation, an edition in 1860 which is usually cited as the first, that work merely comprises the final ten leaves of the manuscript which Juynboll here presents in its entirety.

A. W. T. Juynboll (1834–87), the son and student of the oriental scholar T. W. J. Juynboll, would go on to teach Javanese at the Institute for the Education of East Indian officials (Indian Instelling tot Opleiding van Oost Indian Ambtenars) and became professor of Dutch East Indies studies in 1873.

Untrimmed copy as issued; some occasional light edge wrinkling and chipping. Desmains' ownership of to wrapper cover; mounted catalogue card.

¶ *OCLC 906823662. Cf. GAL I, 226. For Juynboll cf. Fück, p. 325.*

- 189. Al-Zamakhshari / Broch, Jens Peter.** Al-Mufassal, opus de re grammatica Arabicum.

Oslo, W. C. Fabritius, 1859. 8°. 229, (5) pp. Near-contemporary cloth with title in gold on spine, covered with protective plastic.

First edition of Jens Peter Broch's dissertation on al-Zamakhshari's *Al-Mufassal* (Arabic grammar), and the first book with Arabic type printed in Norway. The Persian scholar Al-Zamakhshari (1075–1144) was one of the most important commentators on the Arabic languages. His major work, the *Al-Mufassal* is "celebrated for its concise but exhaustive exposition" (Encyclopaedia Britannica). The text in the present publication was based on various Arabic manuscripts collected by Broch himself, and is here printed together with Broch's commentary on the text, which gained him international fame. Broch (1819–86) was an orientalist and linguist from Norway, who promoted under Christopher Andreas Holmboe (d. 1882). Title-page slightly smudged and restored at the gutter, otherwise in very good condition.

¶ *I. Goldziher, On the history of grammar among the Arabs, p. 136.*

**"AN OFFERING TO MUSLIM WARRIORS":
THE FIRST ENGLISH TRANSLATION
OF A TREATISE ON EARLY MODERN JIHAD**

- 190. (Zayn al-Din 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Malibari) / Rowlandson, Michael John (trans.).** Tohfut-ul-Mujahideen, an Historical Work in the Arabic Language.

London, John Murray and Parbury, Allen & Co. for the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland, 1833. 8°. (2), (vii)–xvi, 181, (1) pp. Contemporary green library cloth with printed label pasted on spine.

First English translation of the Tuhfat al-Mujahidin ("An Offering to Holy Warriors") by the scholar Zayn al-Din al-Ma'bari, written in Arabic around 1583 CE in response to the Portuguese attacks on Islamic territories on the Malabar Coast. Rowlandson's translation, with footnotes in English and Arabic, seeks to provide a commentary on both al-Ma'bari's

TOHFUT-UL-MUJAHIDEEN,

AN

HISTORICAL WORK

IN

THE ARABIC LANGUAGE.

[by ZAIN AL-DIN]

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH

BY

LIEUT. M. J. ROWLANDSON,

COR. M. R. A. S.

PERSIAN INTERPRETER TO THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, FORT ST. GEORGE.



LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE ORIENTAL TRANSLATION FUND
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

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M.DCCC.XXXIII.

no. 190

VENDIDAD

Fargard I.

Handwritten text in Pahlavi script, likely a list of contents or a preface, arranged in several lines.

Handwritten text in Pahlavi script, possibly a date or a reference, located at the bottom of the page.

no. 191

important historical account of the struggles against the Portuguese invaders and his understanding of the Islamic doctrine of Jihad.

As later historians have attested, the Portuguese showed little mercy in their Middle Eastern and Indian campaigns: Robert B. Serjeant (The Portuguese off the South Arabian Coast [1963], p. 30) particularly noted “the cruel, ruthless, and insulting attitude of the Portuguese towards the Muslims” during this period. The “Tuhfat al-Mujahidin” thus explores al-Ma’bari’s justifications for a Holy War: in this case, because the Portuguese have occupied Muslim territories; killed or forcibly converted Muslims; and raped Muslim women in order to produce Christian children. Chapter 1, “Regarding certain Divine Commands, wherein War against Infidels is enjoined. Treating, also, of the Reward that shall await that Act of religious Duty”, lists the merits of Jihad as specified in the Qur’an and Hadiths. Chapters 11–14 give an outline of the history of Islam in Malabar from the very earliest Muslim settlements on the Malabar coast, established by Arab emigrants around 710 CE; the development of trade through seaports established by Muslims; and the treatment by local Hindu rulers of their Muslim subjects. Chapter 14 gives a complete history – one of few Asian sources to do so – of Portuguese incursions into Islamic territory from the storming of Jeddah in 1517 CE to the conquest of the Malabar Coast.

¶ *GAL II, 416 (p. 548)*. OCLC 6830733. Cf. “*The Impact of a Sixteenth-Century Jihad Treatise on Colonial and Modern India*” in Kendall & Khan (eds.), *Reclaiming Islamic Tradition* (2016); Amer, “*The Rise of Jihadic Sentiments and the Writing of History in Sixteenth-Century Kerala*”, in: *The Indian Economic & Social History Review* 53 (2016); and *Christian-Muslim Relations, Vol. 7*, pp. 883–887.

191. **[Zend Avesta]. Ohlshausen, Justus (ed.)**. Vendidad Zend-Avestae pars XX, adhuc superstes. Partie 1 (= all published). Hamburg, (Perthes), 1829. 48 pp., lithographed throughout. Contemporary marbled black boards with original lithographed wrappers bound within.

Lithographic edition of this part of the Zend-Avesta’s Vendidad collection: an enumeration of various manifestations of evil spirits, and ways to confound them, here of diseases, their origin, and spells against them. Text in Avestan throughout. The Holsatian oriental scholar Justus Olshausen (1800–82, a student of Silvestre de Sacy) was made full professor in Kiel in 1830. Occasional light browning. Old ownership to lower flyleaf.

¶ OCLC 4452241.

INSCRIBED TO DESMAISONS

192. **[Zend Avesta] – Kossovich, Kaetan Andreevich (ed.)**. Tschetyre statji is Zendavesta. St Petersburg, Imperial Academic Press, 1861. 8°. XLIV, 159, (5) pp. Original printed wrappers.

Text and Russian translation of the Avesta, the original document of the Zoroastrian religion. Kossovich (1815–83), son of a Belarussian priest and brother of the classicist Ignatij Kossovich, studied classics and philosophy at Moscow University, where he also learned Hebrew, Arabic and Persian. After several years as a teacher of Greek in Tver and Moscow, he moved to St Petersburg in 1850, where he served at the Imperial Public Library. In 1851 he visited London, meeting a number of leading Indologists. Since 1860 he served as the first professor of Sanskrit at the Oriental Faculty in St Petersburg.

Wrappers browned, slight browning throughout. Inscribed by the editor to Desmaisons to the half-title. An uncut, untrimmed copy.

¶ OCLC 162438550.

INSCRIBED TO DESMAISONS

193. **[Zend Avesta – Yasna – Gathas]. Kossovich, Kaetan (Cajetan) Andreevich (ed.)**. Gata Ahunavaiti Saratustrica carmina septem. Latine vertit et explicavit, commentarios criticos adjecit, textum archetypi adhibitis Brockhausii, Westergaardii, Spiegelii et Iustii editionibus nec non lectionibus variantibus recensuit [...]. St Petersburg, impensis Caesariae Universitatis, 1867. (6), VI, (2), 165, (7) pp. Original printed wrappers. 8°.

Only edition, presenting the Sanskrit and Latin text. Inscribed on the flyleaf to the collector Desmaisons by the editor. — Untrimmed copy with Desmaisons’ ownership to upper wrapper cover.

¶ OCLC 253627936.



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For Mr. Desmairon

a token of sincere friendship

The Editor. —

Desmairon
1845.