

Orientalia

*Rare books & manuscripts
from the Islamic world*

I

John Randall {Books of Asia}

The wonders of the world with hot pink Ottoman endpapers

1. al-Wardi, Siraj al-Din 'Umar ibn. [The pearl of wonders and the uniqueness of strange things.] Kitab kharida al-'aja'ib wa-farida al-ghara'ib. [Circa 1600], [Ottoman provinces].

Arabic and Ottoman Turkish manuscript on paper, 28.5 x 21.5 cm; text area 23 x 13 cm; ff. 246; 21 lines of black *naskh* per page, with section titles in red; f.1r with an elaborately calligraphed title in black and red, ff. 1v-2r with red, green and gilt frames; ff. 2v-3r with an illuminated world map and f. 27r with a coloured, marginal illustration of a nilometer in cross-section, and f. 51v with a diagram of the Ka'aba in red and black. In a contemporary morocco binding, with flap, gilt-tooled and blind-stamped, manuscript Arabic title to lower edge; pink-dyed European endpapers watermarked with a six-point star and the letters A F; nineteenth-century linen pasted over the original binding, pastedowns renewed; heavily worn, but sound. Internally, a little staining to the initial folios, and a small dampstain to the gutter, otherwise clean. Ownership inscription of Mustafa, an artillery officer, dated 1067 AH (1676/7 CE). [205136]

SOLD

An unusually large and attractive copy of the fifteenth-century cosmographical compilation most often ascribed to Siraj al-Din 'Umar ibn al-Wardi. His authorship and the manner of the text's composition remain a subject of scholarly research, but it was a popular text in the Ottoman world, much copied, and translated into Turkish repeatedly. Its popularity has led to a tangled series of recensions, with different copies incorporating various different elements from the text. Some copies omit the historical and eschatological sections; ours contains all of the expected sections.

The text notes the world, its regions, seas, cities, rivers, and mountains. Plants and animals are also described and their various properties enumerated. The final, brief sections provide a set of capsule histories and, lastly, a description of the sayings and deeds of the Prophet and his companion. The title and preface of the present copy are in Arabic; the rest of the text is an anonymous Turkish translation. Though al-Wardi's cosmography circulated in Arabic and numerous Turkish translations, this hybrid Arabic-Turkish recension is relatively unusual.

The scheme of illustrations is conventional in the world map and diagram of Ka'aba, often found in copies of this work with slight variations, but less so in the cross-section of a nilometer on f. 27r, an illustration we have not seen in other manuscripts of this text. The nilometer is not located or named in the text,





but appears beside the section on Fustat, and may be the Abbasid nilometer constructed opposite Fustat in 861.

Though the manuscript's binding has suffered from much use, and an unsympathetic attempt to repair it in the nineteenth-century, it provides ample evidence of an expensive, luxuriously produced copy in the traces of the original decoration still visible beneath the later linen, while its vividly dyed endpapers suggest an unusual state for colour on the part of the patron who first commissioned this manuscript.

Illuminated world map on ff. 2v - 3r, with south at the top of the map and north at the bottom.

First European grammar of Ottoman Turkish

2. Megiser, Hieronymus. *Institutionum linguae Turcicae, libri quatuor.*

Quorum I. Continet partem isagoges grammaticae Turcicae priorum, de orthographia TurcArabica. II. verò isagoges grammaticae Turcicae partem posteriorem, de etymologia Turcorum. III. complectitur diversa linguae Turcicae exercitia, & duae proverbiorum Turcicorum centurias. IV. Dictionarium est Latino-Turcicum & vicissim Turcico-Latinum. 1612, Lipsiae [Leipzig], sumptibus authoris.

First edition. Four parts in one volume; 8vo; pp. [xv], [1, blank], [53], [3, blank], [102], [2, blank], [49], [3, blank], [115], [1, blank]; title printed in red and black, 4H verso with full-page woodcut arms; text in Latin and Turkish (printed in Arabic characters and romanized). In modern calf, red morocco lettering piece to spine; final three parts browned. Blindstamp of British and Foreign Bible Society to initial blank; presentation inscription to the Society of Rev. John Noble Coleman, dated 21 October 1816. [79639]

SOLD

The first Turkish grammar published in Europe, prepared by the Protestant polymath Hieronymus Megiser (1554-1619). The extent of his authorship is contested; an interleaved copy, heavily annotated by Megiser's contemporary Johannes Melchior Mader suggests that the work was that of Hector von Ernaeu, as does the printed dedication to von Ernaeu inserted, and that Megiser merely arranged for its publication. Whichever the true author, the text is a landmark in the European study of the Turkish language.

The first part was printed on superior paper by Kirsten at Breslau; it contains the only Turkish printed in Arabic characters. The second, third, and fourth part contain romanized Turkish only. The second part is a grammar; the third contains Turkish specimens of various Christian texts and a collection of Turkish proverbs, with Latin, Italian and German translations provided. The fourth part provides a romanized lexicon of Turkish-Latin and Latin-Turkish, an interesting snapshot of contemporary spoken Turkish.

[Atabey 797; not in Blackmer; Smitskamp PO 346.]



Aleppo observed in every detail

3. Russell, Alexander and Patrick. **The natural history of Aleppo.** Containing a description of the city, and the principal natural productions in its neighbourhood. Together with an account of the climate, inhabitants, and diseases; particularly of the plague. **1794**, London, printed for G.G. and J. Robinson.

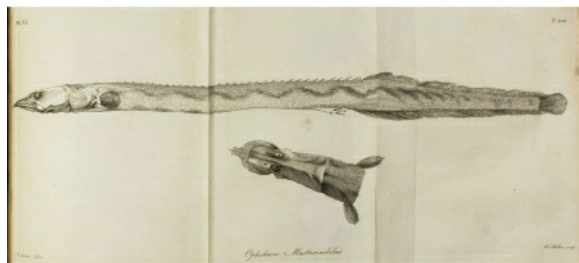
Second edition. Two volumes; 4to (30.5 x 24.5 cm); pp. xxiv, 446, xxiii, [i, errata]; vii, 430, xxxiv, [xxvi, index]; with 19 plates (5 folding) and 1 plan. A small number of printed Arabic words to text. Contemporary calf; rebacked and recornered, a little worn; marginal stain to p.349 in the first volume, otherwise clean and crisp. Armorial bookplate of Richard Mant, Bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora. [78752]

SOLD

The finest eighteenth-century account of life in an Ottoman city: Alexander Russell (1714-1768) went to Aleppo in 1740 as physician to the British factory there, where he compiled the materials first published as *The natural history of Aleppo* in 1756. In 1750 he was joined by his younger brother Patrick Russell (1727-1805), who succeeded him as physician to the factory when Alexander resigned in 1753.

The first edition is a single volume; Patrick Russell and his brother corresponded after its publication with an eye towards a revised edition, which was only published nearly thirty years after Alexander's death. Patrick entirely rearranged the text, adding copious notes and bibliographical citations, and arranging for the local terms given to be printed in the footnotes in Arabic type. From the scale of medieval Arab libraries to the practice of inoculation against the pox, the scope of this second edition is magisterial, the eye for sympathetic detail acute, and its value as a cultural history, as much as a natural history, is immense. The two brothers between them spent thirty years at Aleppo, and their account is without peer amongst European works of the eighteenth century.

[Blackmer 1458; Hamilton 45 (first edition).]



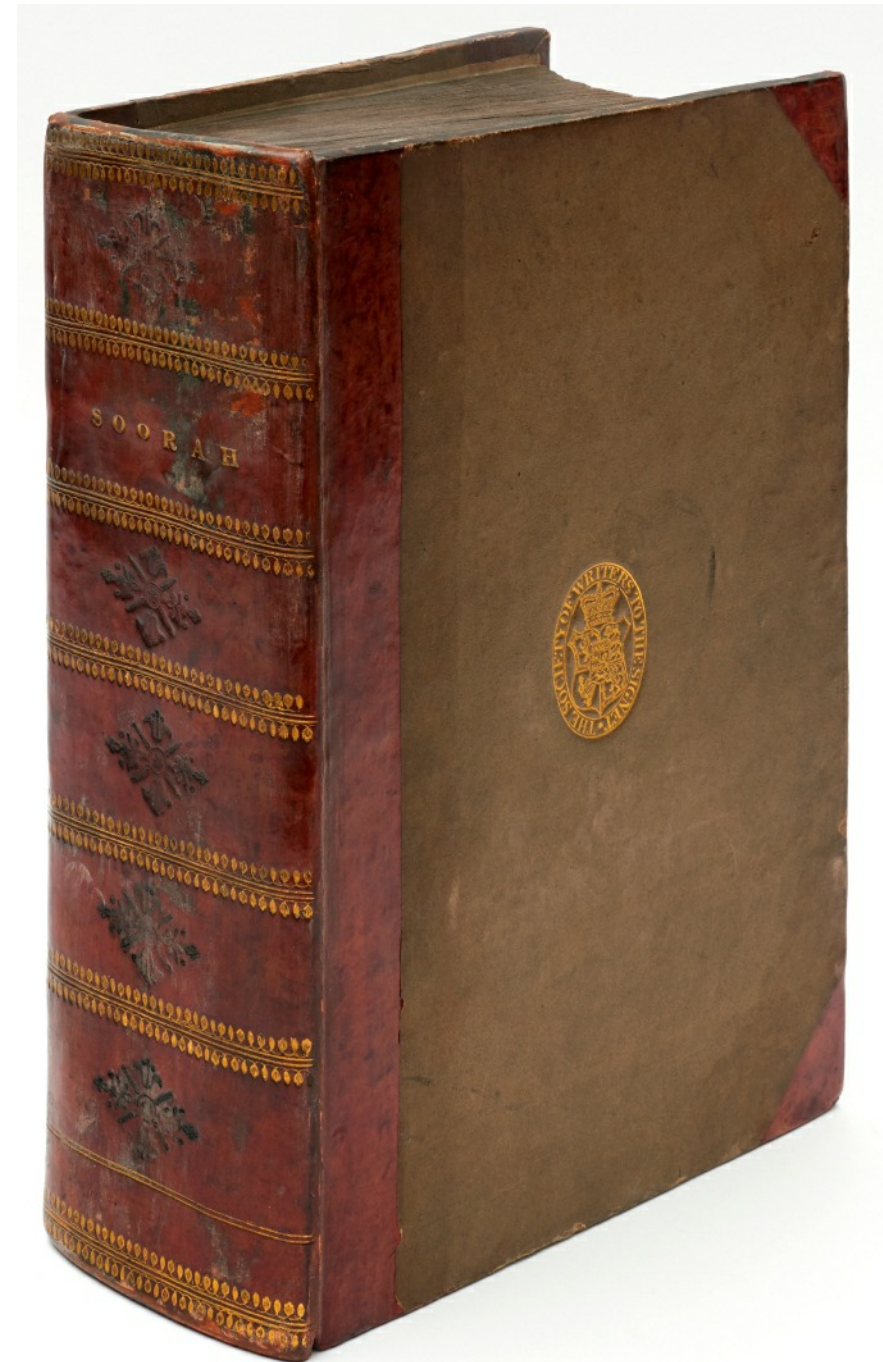
Editio princeps of an important Arabic dictionary

4. [Jamal Qarshi], Abu'l-Fadl Muhammad ibn 'Umar. [Al-Surah min al-Sihah.] The Soorah. A Dictionary of Arabic Words, explained in Persian, by Ubool Fuzl Moohummud bin Omr bin Khalid, commonly called Jumal, being a translation of a very celebrated Arabic Dictionary intitled the Suhah. Revised and corrected according to the authority of The Qamoos, The Shums ool Ooloom, The Deewan ool Udub, and other lexicons of equal celebrity, by Muoluvees Durvesh Ulee, Jan Ulee, Ubdoor-Ruheem, Ghoolam Husun and Husun Ulee. **1812-15**, Calcutta, printed at the press of Muoluvee Shooker Oollah, by Muoluvees Moobaruk Alee, and Nadir Hoosuen.

First edition. Two volumes bound in one; large 4to (30.5 x 22 cm); pp. [2, English uniform title], 1395-1376, [4], [1, blank], 1371-650, [1, blank], [2, Persian title], 648-2, [1, blank], [2, Persian title]; printed in Arabic and Persian on Indian paper; text and title-pages rubricated in red and set within red and black frames; Arabic words printed in margins. Contemporary quarter Indian polished calf over boards, spine gilt in compartments with blind-stamped ornaments; internal tear to J8 affecting a few letters across 4 lines, and occasional marginal worm tracks, with early paper repairs, text unaffected. Presented by George Swinton, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Signet Library, with morocco label recording his gift and paper shelf-label to front pastedown, with the Library's arms and name gilt-stamped on upper and lower boards. [78856] **£15,000**

The *editio princeps* of Jamal Qarshi's thirteenth-century abridgement of Jawhari's renowned Arabic dictionary, *al-Sihah*, a foundational text in Arabic lexicography. The present work was a critical edition prepared by a scholarly committee at Calcutta over a period of years; the text was collated against other significant Arabic dictionaries of the age, and is a monument of scholarship, as well as a fine, early example of Arabic and Persian typography in India.

Jawhari's dictionary, and Jamal Qarshi's abridgement, are both arranged in sequence of final root letter; the text provides a Persian explanation for each word. The primary audience for this edition would have been the educated, Persian-speaking literati in the Middle East, India, and Central Asia. This work precedes the Arabic edition of the *Sihah* printed at Bulaq by some forty years. [Edwards, *A catalogue of the Persian printed books in the British Museum*, columns 301-2; Haywood, *Arabic Lexicography*, p. 68.]



Hand-painted illumination on vellum

5. Bernstein, Georg. **Szafieddini Hellensis** ad Sulthanum Elmelik Eszdzaleh Schemseddin Abulmekarem ortokidam carmen Arabicum. E codice manu scripto Bibliothecae Regiae Parisiensis edidit. Interpretatione et Latina et Germanica annotationibusque illustravit D. Georgius Henricus Bernstein, orientis litterarum in Universitate Litteraria Regia Berolinensi professor. **1816**, Leipzig, Carl Tauchnitz.

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

£10,000

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

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

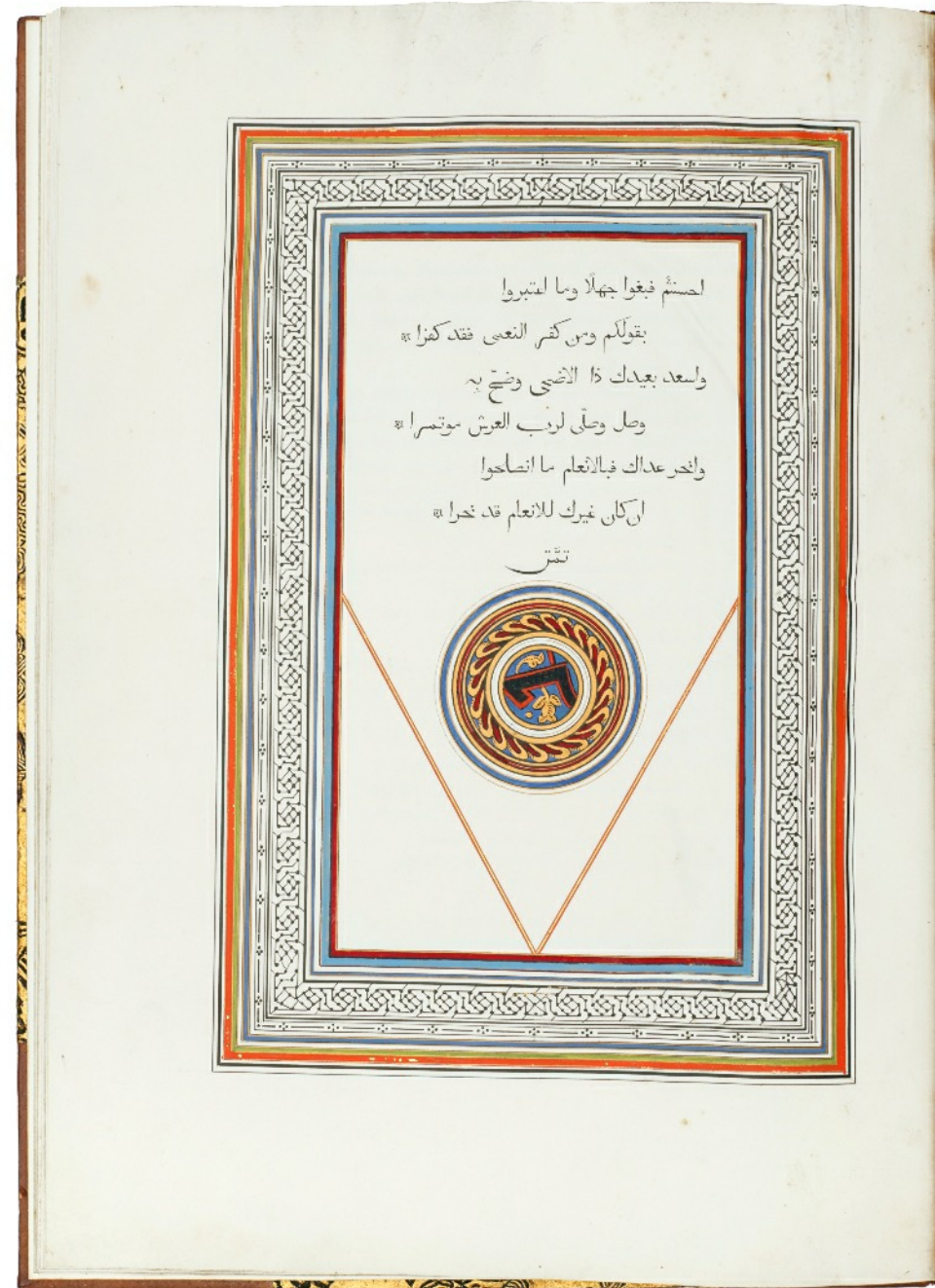




The Arabic type used has noticeable and attractive serifs, and displays an impressive degree of elongation in its lines, with the long descenders of final consonants overlapping the following word.

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

We have located no other copies on vellum; it seems likely that no more than two or three were produced, perhaps one for Tauchnitz and one for Bernstein.



“philology is the ruling principle and basis
of all science as water is of life”

6. [Qabul Muhammad.] **Farhang-i rif'at-i musamma bi-haft qulzum.** [The seven seas. A dictionary and grammar of the Persian language by His Majesty ... the King of Oudh.]

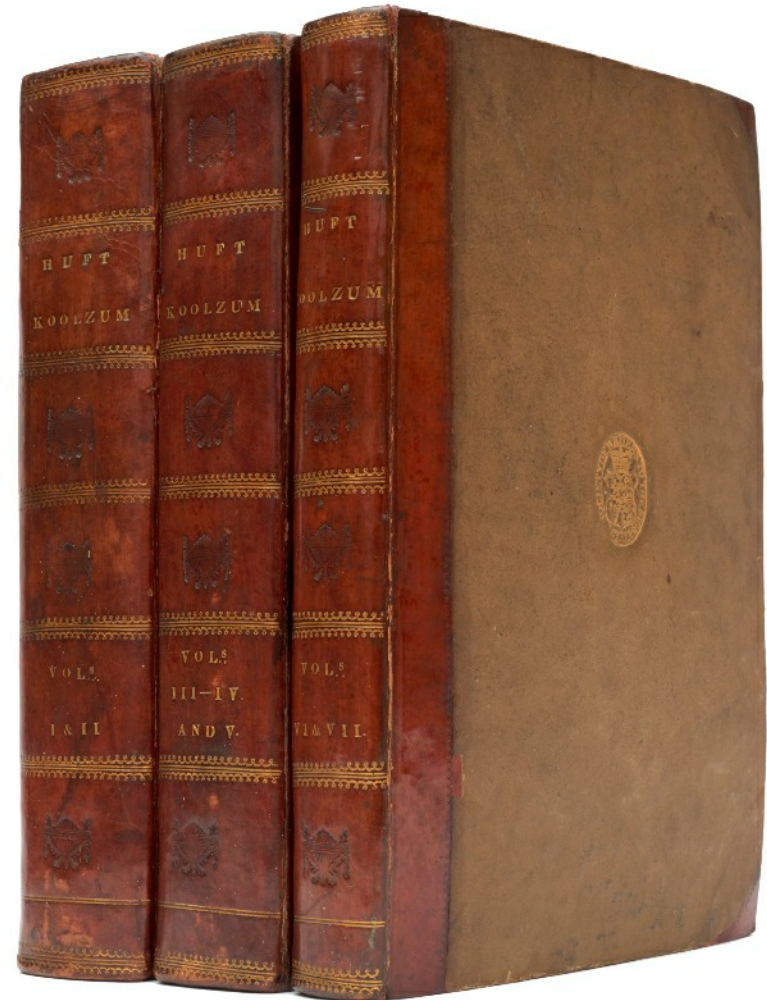
1820-1822, Lucknow, printed at His Majesty's Press in the city of Lucknow.

First edition; seven volumes bound in three; folio (39 x 28 cm); pp. [i, manuscript English title], [v], [2, blank], 354, [2, blank], 3, errata], [1, blank]; [i, manuscript English title], [2]-242, [2, blank], [2, errata]; [i, manuscript English title], [2]-245, [1, blank]; [i, manuscript English title], [2]-179, [1, blank]; [i, manuscript English title], [2]-180; [i, manuscript English title], [2]-161, [1, blank]; [i, manuscript English and Persian titles], [2]-229, [1, blank]; printed in Persian on Indian paper; 7 printed headpieces, text within printed frames, arms of the King of Oudh printed on upper margin of each page; final volume with a number of printed diagrams to text, largely illustrating grammatical points. Bound in contemporary half Indian polished calf over boards, spines gilt compartments with blind-stamped devices; spines neatly repaired; some intermittent spotting, a handful of pages heavily spotted. Presented by George Swinton, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Signet Library, each volume with morocco label recording his gift and paper shelf-label to front pastedown, with the Library's arms and name gilt-stamped on upper and lower boards. Contemporary manuscript note tipped in at front of the first volume with the “substance of a letter from the King of Oude relative to the Huft Koolzoom”. [78552]

SOLD

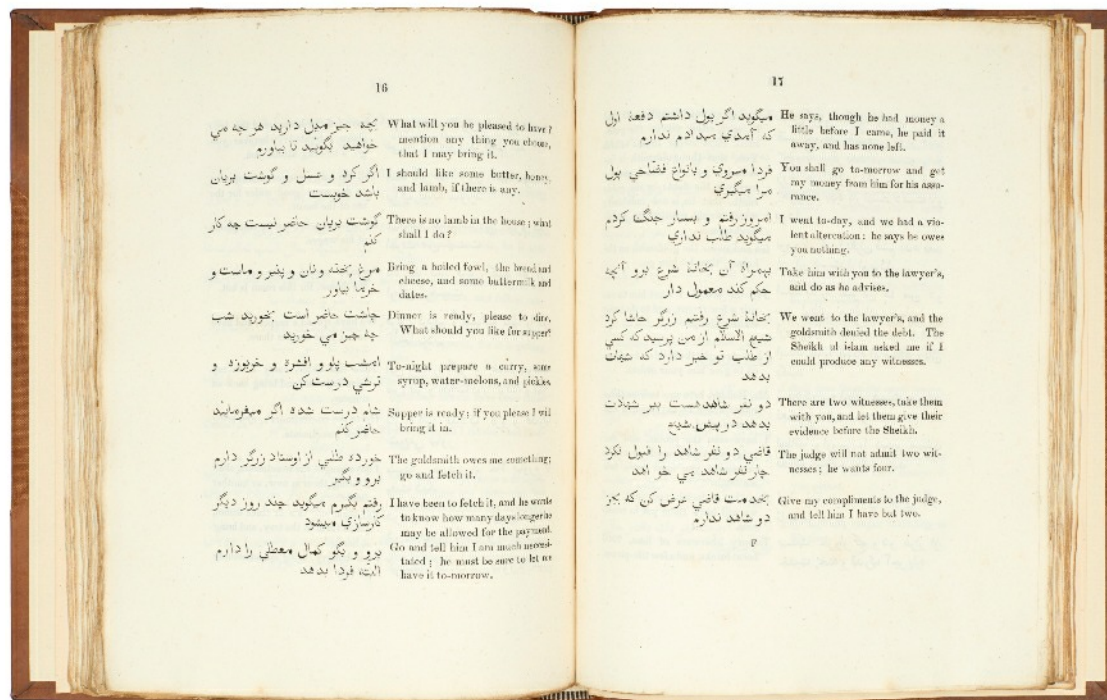
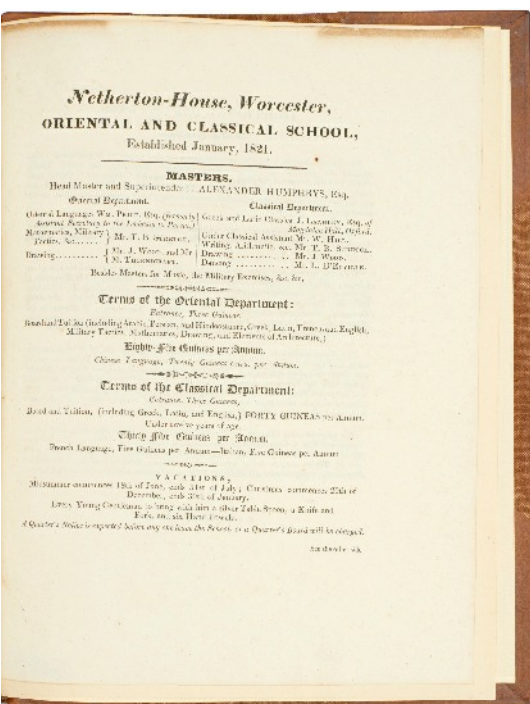
A magnificent work, the *Haft qulzum* represents the last flowering of Persianate culture under the patronage of the royal court of Oudh, printed at the royal press over two years, and containing nearly 28,000 entries, compiled by the courtier Qabul Muhammad at the behest of the first King of Oudh, and last Nawab, Ghaziuddin Haidar (1769-1827). The printed text ascribes the lexicon to the king, not the courtier, though Qabul Muhammad is identified as an assistant in the compilation.

This lexicon fulfilled a long-held ambition on the part of Ghaziuddin Haidar; the manuscript note tipped into the first volume describes his lifelong fascination with literature, and particularly lexicography. The king describes dictionaries as “a vast and deep ocean, from which the pearls of knowledge are to be extracted without much exertion...” He further explains the Quranic derivation of his own dictionary's title: “Because philology is the ruling principle and basis of all science as water is of life according to the verse in the Coran “I have made of water all things that have life” so that water is the fundamental principle of animated nature, I have named this work, the Huft Koolzoom or Seven Seas.”



The seventh volume contains a number of commentaries on Persian grammar and poetics. The tradition of Persian lexicography in India stretches back over centuries, to the *Farhang-i Qawmas*, compiled for the Sultan of Delhi in the late thirteenth century, and Persian remained at the heart of Indian government and literature through the nineteenth century, even as the Mughal empire ebbed. Persian literature remained a mark of status and cultivation at Delhi's successor courts in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; as Annemarie Schimmel has observed more works of Persian literature were created in India than Iran itself.

[Edwards, *A catalogue of the Persian printed books in the British Museum*, column 241.]



Arabic, Persian, and Urdu for English schoolboys

7. Price, William. A Grammar of the three principal Oriental Languages, Hindoostanee, Persian, and Arabic, on a plan entirely new, and perfectly easy; to which is added, a set of Persian Dialogues, composed for the author, by Mirza Mohammed Saulih, of Shiraz; accompanied with an English Translation, by William Price, Esq. **1823**, London, Kingsbury, Parbury, and Allen, printed by T. Eaton, Worcester.

First edition. 4to (26 x 20 cm); pp. [xiii], [1], 140, 48, 48, [ii, errata and advertisements], [ii, advertisement and price list for Netherton House]. With Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani text. Modern half calf over cloth; untrimmed; a fine copy. [80098]

£1,500

A tri-lingual grammar, treating Persian and Hindustani in parallel and Arabic in a separate section, prepared for the use of candidates for service with the East India Company by William Price (1771-1830), retired ladies' shoemaker and linguistic autodidact. Price had pursued his linguistic studies in parallel with his trade as a shoemaker, befriending the philologist George Hadley, and gaining an introduction to William Ouseley, who arranged for him to have access to the collections at the British Museum.

When Price's father died in 1807, he retired to pursue his interest in oriental languages, serving as interpreter to Sir Gore Ouseley's mission to Persia from 1811 to 1812, where he met Mirza Salih of Shiraz, who composed the Persian dialogues contained in the present work. When he returned to Worcester, Price taught oriental languages at a seminary run by his friend Alexander Humphreys at Netherton House, which offered parallel classical and oriental syllabi. Price first printed a few sheets for his students, but finding that their needs and abilities demanded a more substantial text, prepared the present work from his own notes and the dialogues composed by Mirza Salih, which he translated into English and French, and also transliterated into roman characters.

There are two states of this book, one with separate pagination for each section, as in our copy, and another with continuous pagination. The final two pages in our copy are an advertisement for Netherton House, listing the faculty, costs, and terms of the school, printed by T. Eaton at Worcester. Chinese instruction is offered at a cost of twenty guineas per annum, but Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani are offered as part of the regular curriculum. We have not traced another copy of this advertisement.

Pocket-sized epistles in Arabic

8. [Bible. Arabic.] **[Epistles of John.]** Thalath rasa'il Mar Yuhanna al-Rasul wa-khatima shi'r. **1828**, Malta, [English Church Mission Society].

Second edition. 12mo (15.2 x 10.2 cm); pp. 24, [1], [1, blank]; printed Arabic text. In original wrappers. [205119]

SOLD

An early example from the English mission press active at Malta, the Epistles of John printed for use by missionaries proselytising eastern Christians and Jews in Egypt and Lebanon. The Arabic text is from the Arabic bible printed at Rome in 1671.

The press was active from 1825 to 1842 and produced more than one hundred Arabic and Turkish titles, both religious and secular. It initially had only two sizes of Arabic type available; larger lettering had to be lithographed or engraved. This resulted in monotonous text, with the Society itself reporting internally that "Arabs generally dislike the the characters of the books issued from our Press". It was only in the late 1830s that new Arabic fonts were prepared and cast by the Society in Malta.

Roper records an 1826 first edition, but locates no copies.

[Roper 22. BL only.]

Reap what you sow, according to a Lebanese convert

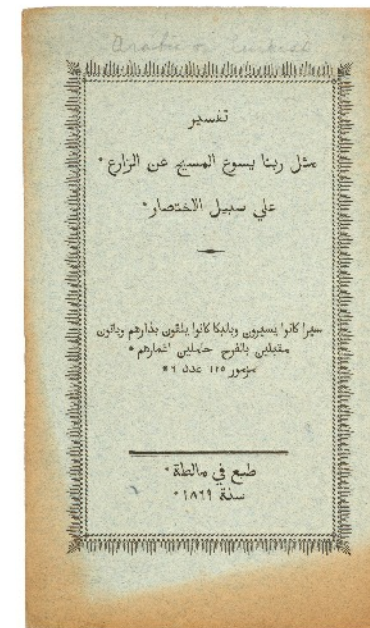
9. [Shidyaq, As'ad, and C. F. Schlienz.] **[Commentary on the Parable of the Sower of our Lord Jesus Christ, abridged.]** Tafsir mathal rabbina Yasu' al-Masih 'an al-zari 'ala sabil al-ikhtisar. **1869 [but 1829]**, Malta, [English Church Mission Society].

Second edition. 12mo (17.8 x 10.2 cm); pp. [ii], 19, [1]; printed Arabic text. Original printed wrappers; edges slightly browned. [205130]

£350

A more formal production from the Society's press at Malta, with a separately printed title-page. The commentary is from the edition of Christ's parables prepared by Schlienz and Shidyaq (Malta, 1828); this separate edition of their commentary on the Parable of the Sower was published at Malta in the same year.

[Roper 29. BL and Tübingen only.]



A missionary's lament

10. King, Jonas; [As'ad Shidyaq, translator]. **[Farewell of Jonas King to his friends in Palestine and Syria, 5 September 1825.]** Wida' Yunus Kin ilaa ahbabih fi Filastin wa-Suriya al-yawm al-khamis min Aylul 1825. **[1833]**, [Malta], [English Church Mission Society].

First Arabic edition. 12mo (15.4 x 9.4 cm); pp. 24. In original wrappers. [205120]

£650

The farewell letter of Jonas King (1792-1869) to his compatriots in Syria and Palestine. King was an American missionary, educated at Williams College and Andover Theological Seminary, who had been appointed Amherst's first professor of oriental languages and literature in 1821, but spent the period from 1823 to 1825 on mission in the Levant.

French and Italian editions were published at New York in 1825; Yale holds the original letter (Arabic MS 31).

[Roper 45. BL and Harvard only.]

An early Bombay Gulistan

11. [Sa'di, Sheikh Muslih al-Din Shirazi.] **Goolistan of Sadi.** 1833, [Bombay], lithographed for the Bombay Native Education Society by R. Prera.

First Bombay edition. 8vo (21.8 x 13.5 cm); pp. [ii, English title], 276; lithographed Persian text. Bound in contemporary Indian tree calf; edges worn, upper hinge cracked but holding; initial blank a little loose, lower corner of pp.11-12 torn, two letters of last line lost. With the ownership inscription and seal impression of Muhammad Nur Rahman Salim, dated 1304 AH (1887 CE).

[118927]

£1,500

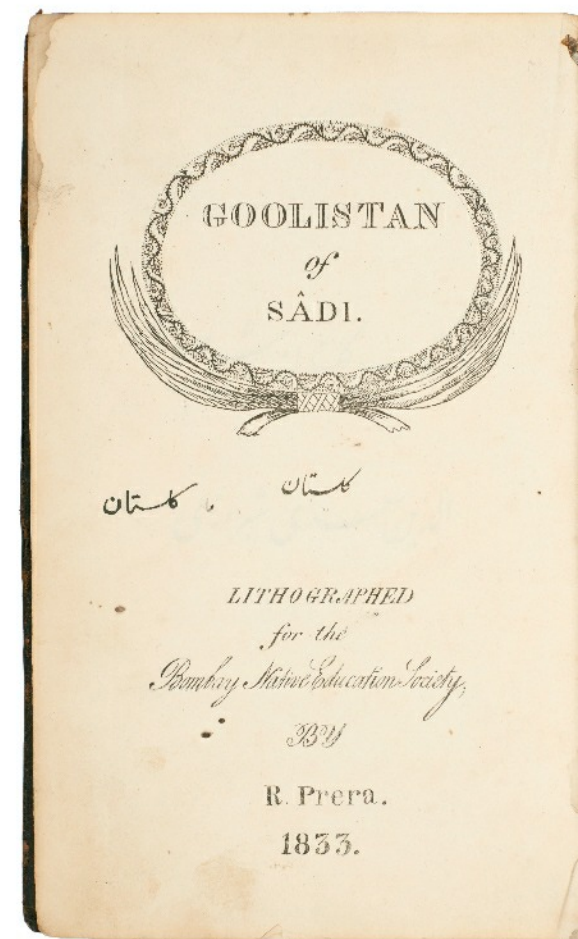
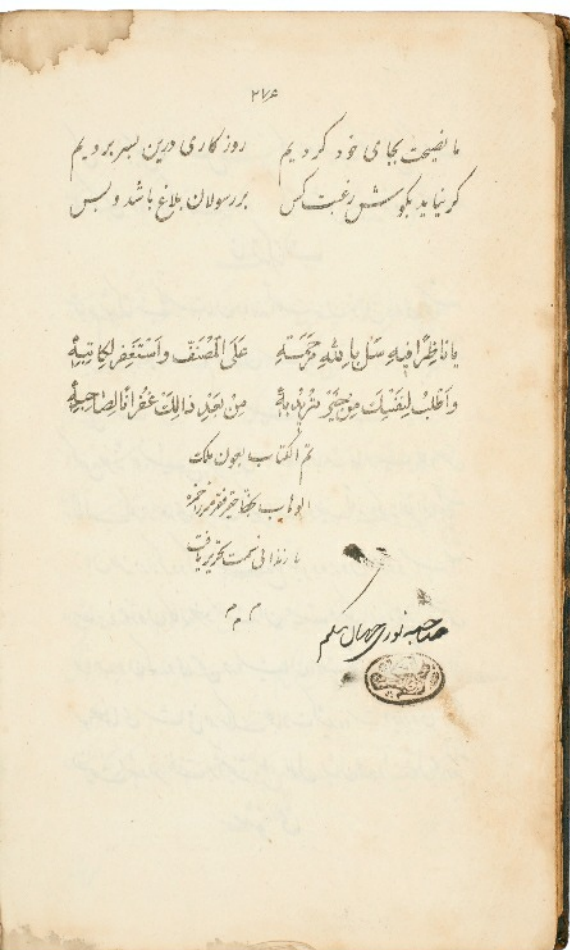
An early lithographic edition of the *Gulistan*, a foundational text of Persian literature composed by the poet Sa'di (1210-1291/2), which mingles prose stories and verse. The *Gulistan* was known in Europe from the seventeenth century and had a lasting influence on Western literature; the present edition is an unusually early example of a printed edition produced for use by non-Europeans, at the behest of the Bombay Native Education Society, a subscription society funded by Indians to promote local education.

The *Gulistan* was one of the principal texts of a traditional Islamic curriculum in India; the provenance of this copy suggests that it found ready use decades after its production. The calligraphy of the lithographic text, though not elaborate, is cleanly executed and neatly laid out.

The only earlier lithographic editions of the *Gulistan* are the three produced at Calcutta's Asiatic Lithographic Press between 1827 and 1830; while lithographic printing was introduced to Iran in the 1830s, the first book lithographed was a two volume Qur'an at Tabriz in 1832/3.

Both Cleveland and SOAS record copies with 286 pages rather than 276, but this appears to be a misreading of the pagination. The copies at the British Library are catalogued correctly.

[WorldCat and COPAC record Cleveland Public Library and SOAS only; there are 2 copies at the BL (306.33.E.3 and 306.33.E.4).]



He died imprisoned in a Maronite monastery

12. Shidyaq, As'ad. [Account of As'ad Shidyaq, who was persecuted for his steadfastness in the truth.] Khabariyat As'ad Shidyaq alladhi udtuhida li-ajl iqrarihi fi al-haqq. **1833**, Malta, [English Church Mission Society].

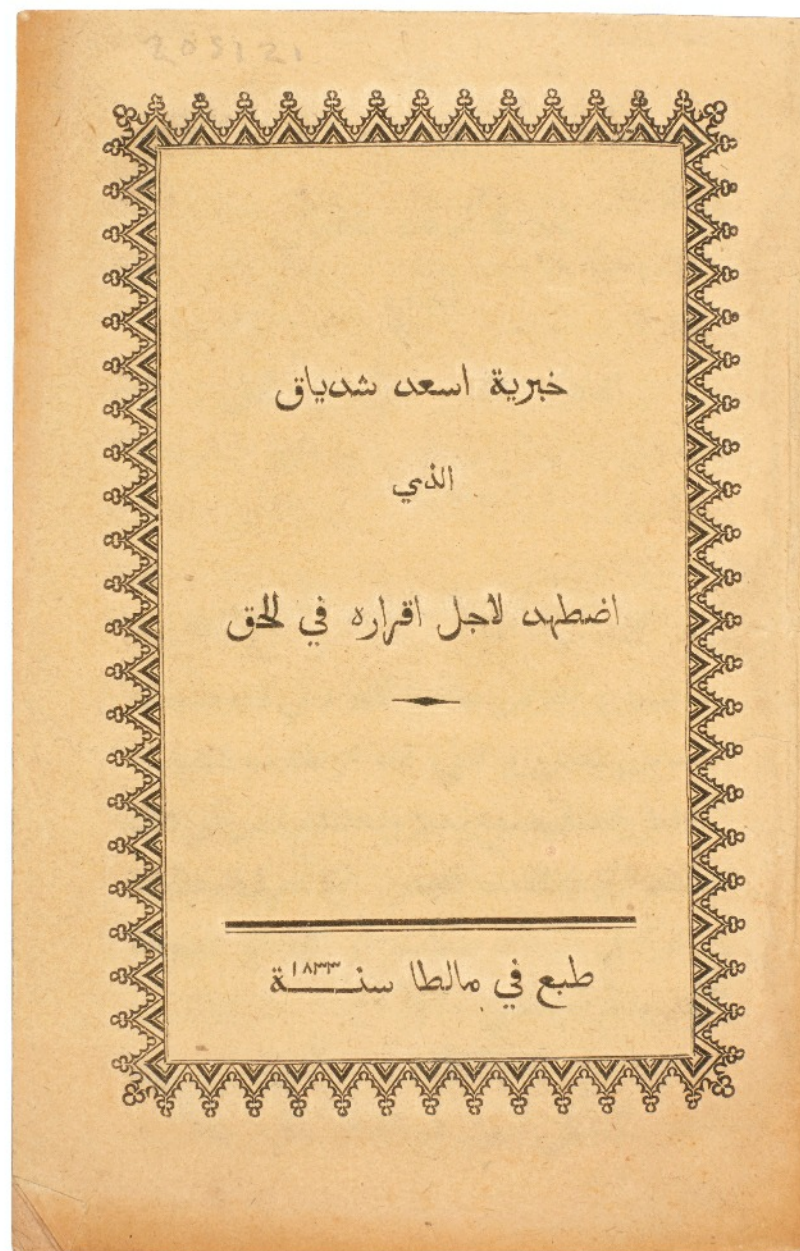
First edition. 12mo (15 x 9.6 cm); pp. 52; printed Arabic text. Original printed wrappers. [205121]
SOLD

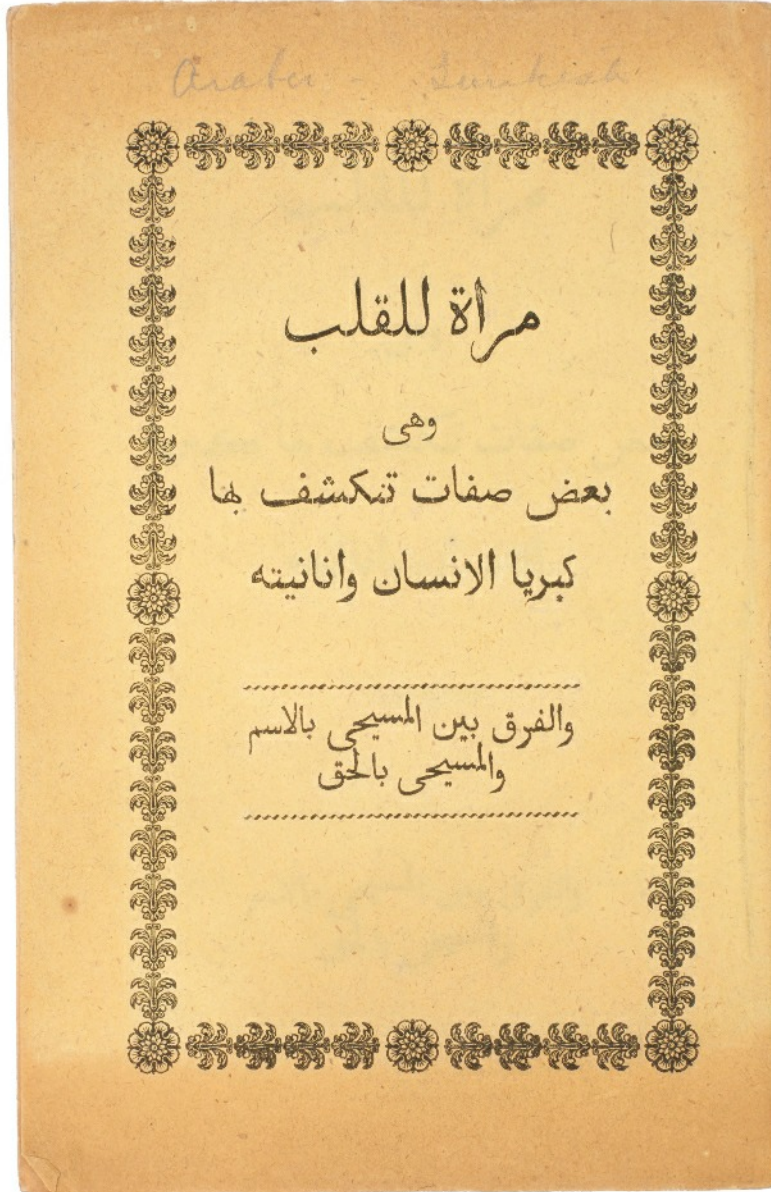
The first-person conversion account of the most prominent convert of the Protestant American missionaries active in the Levant, As'ad Shidyaq, presumably smuggled out of Lebanon prior to his death while detained in one of monasteries of the Qadisha Valley.

Shidyaq, from a prosperous, well-educated Maronite family, and an ecclesiastic in his own right, encountered Jonas King and his compatriots in the 1820s. He turned from disputation to Protestant faith; the Maronite patriarch had him excommunicated and detained. Though not, technically, a martyr, the Protestant missionaries saw in him a *cause célèbre*; Isaac Bird published an English version of Shidyaq's account (Boston, 1833), with a short biographical sketch, and Shidyaq's story would inspire further narratives in the nineteenth century.

His younger brother, Faris Shidyaq, became a journalist, and a prominent Arabic translator, collaborating with Samuel Lee in his translation of the Bible into Arabic.

[Roper 49. BL and NYPL only.]





Missionary reflections

13. [Badger, George Percy, and Hanna al-Jawali, *translators.*] [**Mirror of the heart.**] Mir'at li-l-qalb. [1839], [Malta], [English Church Mission Society].

12mo (16.2 x 10.5 cm); pp. 27, [1, blank]; printed Arabic text. Original printed wrappers. [205129]
£850

A short Arabic treatise on Christianity, comprising various lists of doctrinal principle, the attributes of sincere belief, the heart of a believer, all keyed to passages from Scripture, and a short selection of suitable prayers.

Despite its title, this is not a translation of Gossner's popular tract, *The Heart of Man*, though the text may well be a translation into Arabic from English missionary tracts. Roper does identify it as a translation, though he was unable to examine a copy.

George Percy Badger (1815–1888) was raised in Malta where his father served in the British Army. He studied Arabic there, and in Beirut, before returning to England to become ordained as an Anglican priest in 1842. The Archbishop of Canterbury appointed him as delegate to the Christians of the Church of the East in Mesopotamia and Kurdistan. He is best known for his *A History of the Imaams and Sayyids of Oman* (1871).

[Roper 88. We locate no copies.]

Printed for the Anglo-Persian war?

14. Kinneir, John Macdonald. **Map of the Countries lying between the Euphrates and Indus on the East and West, and the Oxus and Terek and Indian Ocean on the North and South.** Inscribed to Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, Knight of the Royal Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, by John Macdonald Kinneir. London. Published 1st January by A. Arrowsmith No.10 Soho Square Hydrographer to H.R.H the Prince of Wales. True copy. H. L. Thuillier. Major. Deputy Surveyor General of India. *November, 1856, Calcutta, Abdul Haleem and Balloram Nath at the Surveyor General's Office.*

Reprint of 1813 first edition. Folding map (92 x 125 cm); printed on four sheets, coloured in outline; dissected into 32 segments and mounted on linen. In a contemporary portfolio of diced red morocco, elaborately gilt; a little rubbed but handsome. Armorial bookplate of Henry George Charles Lascelles DSO (1882-1947). [78925]

[78925]

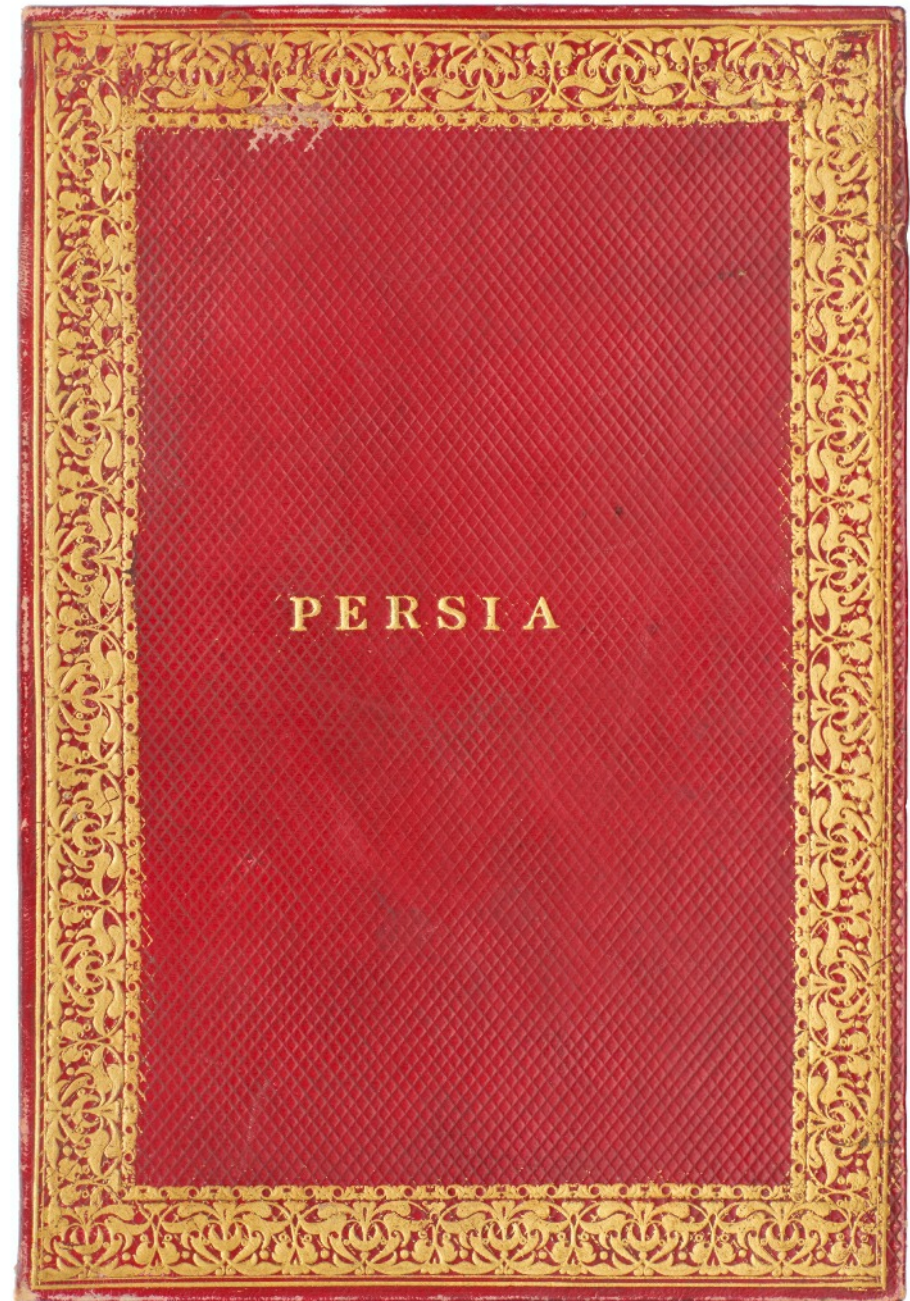
SOLD

A very rare Calcutta reprint of Kinneir's map of Persia, printed in November, 1856 in the immediate aftermath of the British declaration of war on Persia at Calcutta on 1 November 1856. The ensuing Anglo-Persian war lasted until 1857. This reprint was plainly intended for the officers of the British expedition against Persia, and suggests the extent to which British cartographical knowledge of the country remained dependent on the work of a handful of travellers. The reprint enlarges the map substantially from the 1813 original.

Sir John Macdonald Kinneir (1782-1830) was a distinguished army officer and diplomat, appointed envoy to the Persian shah in 1824; he died at Tabriz. The 1813 first edition of his map was published by Arrowsmith to accompany Kinneir's *Geographical memoir of the Persian Empire* of the same year, and was the fruit of his research in Persia from 1808 to 1810, during which time he served under Sir John Malcolm.

We locate one other copy of this map, at the British Library, which has been trimmed, removing the names of the Indian lithographers, and has the additional lithographed signature of the Surveyor General of India, Andrew Scott Waugh.

[Alai E.246.]



From the lithographic press of the ‘master of printers’

15. Firdawsi, Abu'l-Qasim. *Shahnameh*. Kitab-i Shahnameh. *Rabi' al-Thani*, 1276 Hijri [1859 CE], Bombay, Dadu Miyan ibn Muhammad Abdullah.

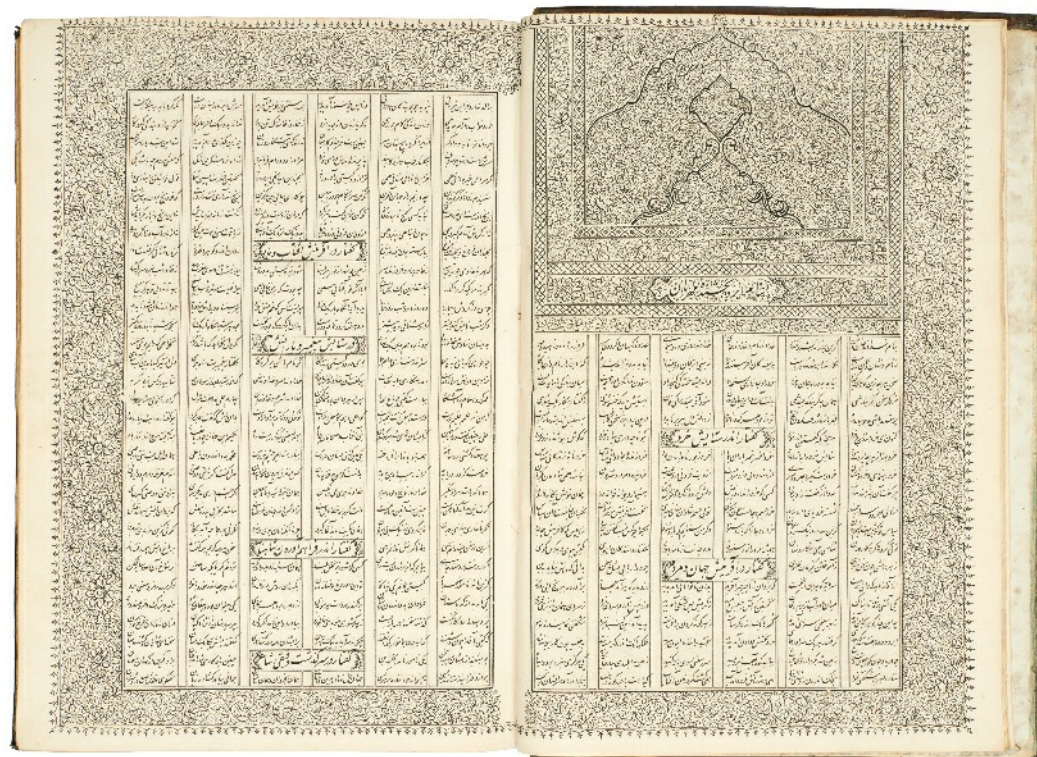
Six sections bound as one; 4to (33 x 23 cm); pp. 13, [1], 1-23, [2], 24-[188], 136, 164, 144, 58, 8, [2], [1, blank]; lithographed Persian text on fine, thin Indian paper; 32 lines per page of *nast'aliq*, framed and ruled in six columns; with 5 floreated title-pages, 6 floreated headpieces, and 1 floreated tailpiece; 55 illustrations (1 full-page, 21 three-quarter-page, and 35 half-page), and 1 blank frame for a half-page illustration. Contemporary red goatskin, boards with edges stained black around single gilt-stamped frames, each with a small gilt-stamped rosette at centre, spine with raised bands, dyed black, surrounded by gilt-stamped lines, gilt rosettes to each compartment, and title in gilt; marbled European endpapers; boards a little rubbed; pp. 45-8 in volume II have their upper margins excised, with contemporary paper slips pasted in, frames and first three lines of text supplied in manuscript, pp. 109-112 in volume III with a small section of two columns excised, with contemporary paper pasted in, frames and text supplied in manuscript. Presented by Sir Granville Bantock to the Library of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, with their bookplate and catalogue slip, and the later bookplate of St Antony's College, Oxford, recording presentation to the college by the British Petroleum Company. [205115]

SOLD

An early lithographic *Shahnameh*, the great Persian epic, with calligraphy by Muhammad Ibrahim ibn Muhammad Hussein Khan Ouliya' Sami' Shirazi and numerous lithographic illustrations drawn in the style of contemporary Qajar miniatures by an unnamed artist, melding the conventions of manuscript and printed book to intriguing effect, published by Dadu Miyan ibn Muhammad, boastfully described in the final colophon as the ‘master of printers’.

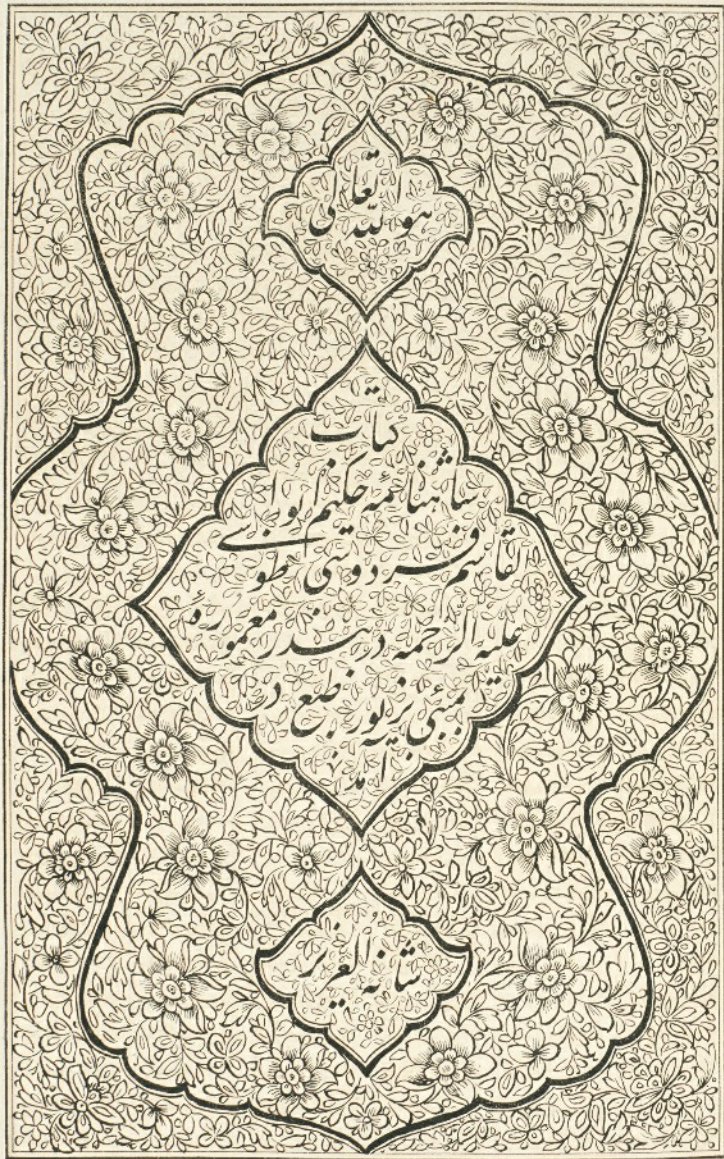
Bombay was the centre of Persian lithography in this period; the first lithographed *Shahnameh* was published there in 1846; followed by the first illustrated lithographic edition in 1849. The first Iranian edition was lithographed at Tehran in 1848-49. Between 1846 and 1860 at least nine Indian and two Iranian lithographic editions were published. These Bombay editions largely employed Iranian artists and calligraphers, based on the names of those identified, and were intended, at least in part, for export to Iran and the Persianate diaspora. Our copy appears to be a distinct, unrecorded edition from the other 1859 edition, published anonymously, which shares the same calligrapher, with 56 illustrations.

The texts of these lithographic editions largely follow that of Macan's printed *editio princeps* (Calcutta, 1829), but these lithographic editions were clearly



produced by and for a non-European audience. Despite the obvious Qajar influence on the illustrations, the prominence given to Zoroaster in our copy's illustrations suggests that Bombay's Parsi community another potential market for these books. Though stylistically similar, often with prominent figures identified by small, inset captions, the illustrated Bombay editions display considerable variety in the detail of their drawings; both the nature of lithography and the inclinations of the artists producing editions which are effectively unique, rather than merely reproductions of preceding works.

All of these lithographic editions are surprisingly rare, and may well have been produced in quantities more comparable to manuscripts than printed books. The labour involved in lithographing a text of this length was considerable, and the price may well have matched or exceeded that of a contemporary manuscript copy. A number of these early lithographic editions were printed over twelve months, based on the dates of their colophons; ours appears to have been produced within a single month.



Highlights from the 1001 Nights

16. Jarrett, Henry Sullivan, *editor*. **Selections from the Alif Laylah** for the High Proficiency Examination in Arabic for officers of the military & civil services... **1881**, Calcutta, printed by Mawlavi Kabir ud Din Ahmad at the Urdu Guide Press.

8vo (21.6 x 13.4 cm); pp. [ii, English title], 396-[1], [ii, Arabic title]; printed Arabic text in *naskh*. Modern boards; original yellow printed wrappers bound in. Verso of Arabic title-page with a manuscript index of the tales. Contemporary pencilled monogram of W. H. D. to Arabic title; their English annotations throughout. [101110]

SOLD

A selection of tales from the *Thousand and one nights*, prepared from the second Calcutta edition (1839-1842), by Major Henry Sullivan (1839-1919), army officer and orientalist, for the use of civil and military candidates in the Government language examinations. Jarrett seems to have recognised the appeal of popular Arabic tales to British language students; he also prepared an edition of Hariri's *Maqamat* (Calcutta, 1882). The tales selected vary considerably in length, with the shortest only a few pages, and the longest almost thirty pages.

The manuscript index keys the text to Burton's English translation of the tales (London, 1885-1888); the English notes are in another hand, and largely supply translations or transliterations of the Arabic, and suggest an engaged, diligent contemporary reader.

[Outside the UK, Cleveland Public Library, National Library of Israel, Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, and USC only.]

BURTON	Pages	INDEX	
II	129	1	The Water Bird. Nizam-148
II	132	4	The Fox and the Wolf Nizam 148
II	130	21	The Caliph Haroun Al Rashid and the Mock Caliph
II	179	41	Ali the Persian
II	167	45	Ali Shari Zamarrud
II	228	85	The Loves of Jutair bin Umair and the Lady Budoor
II	245	100	The Man of AL YENEN and his 6 slave girls
II	32	118	Uns AL Wajud and the Wazir's Daughter
II	189	152	Alru Hasan and his Slave girl Tawaddud.
II	88	201	The City of Brass.
II	257	236	Story of Ajib and his brother Ghariib
III	91	376	Ottah and Rayya
III	96		
III	104	388	Yunus the scribe of the Caliph Walid Bin Sahel.
III	110	390	Al Asmai and the 3 girls of
III	113	393	1 Ibrahim of Mosul and the Bird.

منتخب

كتاب ألف ليلة وليلة

الذي يدعى عودما

اسمار الليالي للعرب مما يتضمن الفكاكة ويورث الطرب

لخصه

الخبير المعظم - ذو النجود والهمم - المنجد المحترم

ميجرايچ . اس . جئريت

سكرتيرى بورد آف الكراسنرس

بحكم اركان الدولة

للامتحان في درجة هائى پروفيسه نسي

طبعه الحقير

كبير الدين احمد

في مطبعة المسمى باروكايند پريس الواقع في

كلكته

في سنة ١٨٨١ع

Say “open up!” in Kurdish

17. Ardalan, Abu'l-Hasan. **Lughat-i Kurdi.**
[Kurdish-Persian vocabulary.] **1303 AH [1885 CE],** [Tebran], [no printer].

8vo (21.5 x 15.8 cm); pp. [1, blank], [2]-43, [1, blank];
interleaved. Lithographed Persian and Kurdish text. A
handsome copy bound in later half morocco over cloth,
spine gilt. Ownership inscription of W. St. Clair-Tisdall.
[78811]

£1,250

A short Kurdish-Persian vocabulary,
composed and lithographed in Persia during
the height of lithographic printing in Iran. The
words are presented largely in parallel lists,
with little grammatical context provided.
Among the Kurdish words provided are such
gems as “your life” and “open up!” suggesting
that the vocabulary was meant for use at the
rougher edges of Qajar society.

Reverend William St. Clair-Tisdall (1859-1928)
had a distinguished career as a lecturer and
missionary, writing a number of works on
comparative religion, including one on the
sources of the Qur'an, as well as grammars of
Gujarati, Panjabi, Urdu, Persian. From 1892
until 1900 he ran the Church Missionary
Society's Persia and Baghdad Mission; he
wrote a number of works in Persian, and
translated the Gospels from Greek into
Kurdish (London, 1900) with the assistance of
a Kurdish convert called Mirza Ismail. He
most likely acquired the present vocabulary in
Iran.

[No copies recorded by COPAC; WorldCat records a
copy at Columbia only.]

