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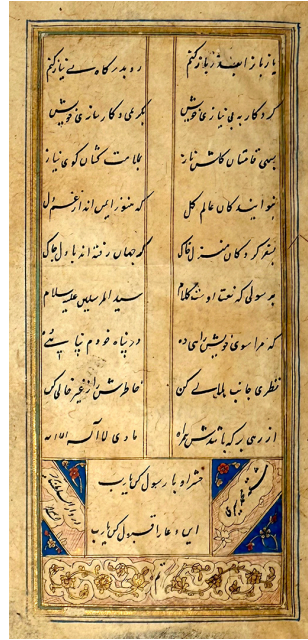
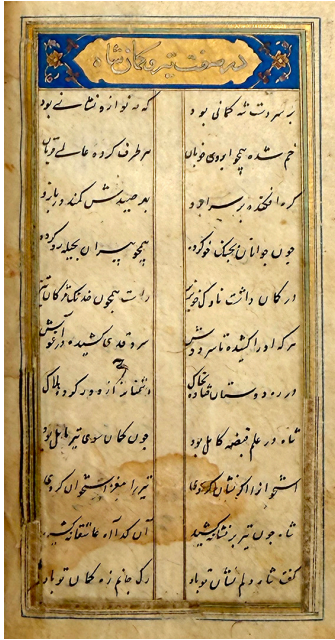
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front cover: item 1

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A Masterpiece of Persian Poetry

1. (Persian Manuscript) Hilali-i Chaghat'i [Bedrüddin (Nûrüddîn) Muhammed b. Abdillâh Hilâlî el-Esterâbâdî]. [Manuscript: **Shah u Darvish**]. Tabriz, Dar al-Sulthanat [Royal Palace]: A.H. 898?. [ca. 1492–3 C.E.].

40 ff. Leaves measure 175 x 93 mm. Polychrome ornamental heading and sectional titles in lapis and gilt with floral details, headings in white against gilt. Three full page miniatures. Text in two columns, within double ruled borders in gold, celadon, and lapis. (106 x 48 mm), 12 lines per page in black ink in a finely detailed nasta'liq hand, signed by the scribe Muhammad Miri. Finely preserved Islamic binding in Timurid style, brown leather with stamped gilt central lozenges, braided gilt rule border, pastedowns of red gazelle leather with intricate cut-out (qat'i) motifs. Spine with old repairs; tiny loss to one face in first miniature. Two Islamic collectors' seals (one on endpaper & the other repeated in margins), a third has been effaced. Bookplate of Lewis Einstein. Some marginal soiling. Provenance: Estate of American diplomat and historian Lewis Einstein (and by descent).

This superb manuscript contains the mystical mesnevi (mathnawi) *Shah u Darvish* (also known as *Shah u Geda*), composed by Hilali-i Chaghat'i, one of the leading poets of the Herat literary circle. This is one of the earliest manuscripts of the poem (other known examples are dated after the death of the poet). Written in the fa'ilatün müstef'ilün fa'ilatün meter, the poem consists of couplets exploring themes of divine love, renunciation, and the contrast between worldly power and spiritual enlightenment. The poet presents the Shah (King) and the Dervish (Mendicant) as allegorical figures, engaging in a philosophical and spiritual dialogue about justice, humility, and the transience of worldly rule.

The work was dedicated to Bedi'üz zaman Mirza, the son of Sultan Husayn Bayqara, one of the last great Timurid rulers of Herat. Hilali, initially patronized by 'Ali Shir Nav'i, later became a court poet, but after the fall of the Timurids, he faced persecution under the Shaybanids and was executed in 1529–30.

The three exquisite miniatures in the manuscript highlight the grandeur of Timurid Persian art, featuring lavish use of gold, celadon, and lapis lazuli — materials typically reserved for royal commissions. The final inscription referencing “Dar al-Saltanat” (Royal palace) confirms its production in Tabriz, likely during the transition from Timurid to Qara Qoyunlu rule.



A



B



C

The Miniatures depict:

- A. The creation of the manuscript and a contemporary portrait of a book production studio (nakkashkhane), depicting scribes, illuminators, and paper polishers at work. The author, seated in a brown robe, observes the process. Writing tools, including reed pens and inkpots, are scattered across the room. The signatures of the calligrapher and artist are incorporated into the miniature.
- B. The Shah practicing archery, observed by a dervish — the King, surrounded by courtiers, is seen honing his martial skills, while a dervish watches from a distance.
- C. A moment of spiritual counsel — the Dervish offering wisdom to the Shah, who listens in awe and humility. The King's posture and expression emphasize his transformation from a ruler of men to a seeker of truth.

The dates of the poet Hilali are unknown. The dating of this manuscript is right at the period of the earliest recorded reference to him, in Nava'i's Mecâlisü'n-nefa'is, circa 1491–92. The Timurid binding with delicate cut-out designs (qat'î), high-quality materials, and sophisticated artistry indicate a commission for a noble or royal patron. An exceptional survival.

[257393]

\$75,000



2. Abdülbaki, Mahmud, known as Baki [Baqi]. [Diwan] [Divan-i Baki]. Ottoman Turkey: [A.H. 1009 = 1600 C.E.].

131 leaves. Complete. 8vo. Two fully polychrome gilt ornaments decorated in lapis lazuli, text in two columns in a fine nasta'liq script in black ink, within gilt rule borders, some pages dusted with gold, a few leaves on tinted paper. Recent conservation binding to period style, Islamic wallet binding in full chestnut leather gilt, fore edge guard and boards with mandorlas in gilt and black, maroon gilt pastedowns and mandorlas semé in gilt, antique paper flyleaves with vase of flowers in découpage within gilt borders. With 5 ownership inscriptions and 4 seals, one of which is in a wonderfully artistic nasta'liq script in red ink. Some traces of damp at outer edges, three leaves with paper repair in gutter; text clean and fresh. Fine copy.

A choice dated manuscript of the *Diwan* (or *Collected Works*) of Ottoman court poet Baki (Mahmud Abdülbaki, 1526–1600 C.E.), known as “Sultân al-Shu'arâ” (Sultan of poets) in a “Golden Age” of Ottoman literature; his influence as a poet echoed down through the centuries. One of these inscriptions and the seal indicate that it is a gift of the Sultan.

[370564]

\$37,500



Evidentiary Leaf from the Yalaqabad Paper Mill

3. Rasit Effendi, and Asım Efendi Küçükçelebizade. **Tarih-i Rasit [Tarikh-i Rashid afandi]**. [Bound with:] **Tarih-i Çelebizade**. [With:] **A Leaf of Watermarked Paper from the Yalaqabad Mill**. [Istanbul: Ibrahim Müteferrika, A.H. 1153 = 1741 C.E.]. First edition.

Folio. Floral woodcut headpieces and large ornamental title at beginning of each part. Part II with manuscript flourish pençe (bureaucratic signature in the kalemîye class) in red at incipit. 288; [1, ornamental colophon], 8, index], 193; [2, index], 114, [5, index], 158 ff. 4 volumes bound in 3. Contemporary red leather wallet binding, boards and fore edge guards tooled with a central floral motif and roll borders in gilt, gilt stars on flaps and guards, marbled endpapers. Early shelf titles in ink on bottom fore edges. Minor rubbing and occasional soiling, small old paper repair at last leaf of text in vol. I. An outstanding copy.

Gerçek, *Türk Matbaacılığı*, p. 95; Gruber, Christiane. *The Islamic Manuscript Tradition: Ten Centuries of Book Arts in Indiana University Collections*, 14; Watson, W.J. "Ibrahim Müteferrika and Turkish incunabula," *Journal of the American Oriental Society* 88:3 (July–Sept. 1968), pp. 435–441, and p. 440, nos. 14–15; Nigar Anafarta, "Türkiye'de ilk Kâğıt: Yalova Kâğıt İmâlathanesi," *Hayat Tarih Mecmuası* 6:1 (1970), pp. 6, 16–18. Provenance: from a private collection in the Midwest.

This history covering the years A.H. 1071 to 1134 (1660–1722 C.E.) is the fourteenth work printed by Ibrahim Müteferrika, first printer of moveable Arabic type under Islamic patronage and authority, and "müteferrika" (house steward) to Sultan Ahmed III. Published at the beginning of Dhu al-Hiija 1153 [1741]. This set includes the continuation *Tarih-i Çelebizade* (covering the years 1721–1728), sometimes bound separately. The book is printed on highly sized and polished European (French) paper. It is rare in such a choice contemporary binding.

Bound into the end of the first volume of this work is a specimen leaf of the very rare paper from the first modern Ottoman paper mill at Yalova, established in the 1740s and producing for only a few years. The watermark is of a star and moon and a stylized minaret and the text “Yalaqabad Sannat 1158” (in this example, the final dal and 11 have been trimmed away; the leaf is stained at edge).

This watermark is the first watermark used in the Islamic world; and has until now been reported by only one scholar, Nigar Anafarta, who likely identified it from this set of *Tarih-i Rasit*.

[371055]

\$135,000



A Masterpiece of Ottoman Calligraphy and Qira'at Studies

4. (Arabic Manuscript) Ibn al-Jazari, Muhammad ibn Muhammad; and Kasım b. Fırruh Al-Shatibi. **Collection of Six Verse Treatises on Qira'at (Qur'anic Recitation)**. [Ottoman Empire: n.d., late 18th century or early 19th century].

171 leaves. Complete. 8vo. (7-1/4 x 4-1/2 inches). With six finely polychrome illuminated sectional headings, featuring intricate floral and arabesque motifs in gold, white, and black ink. Manuscript on high-quality European paper, specially treated with rose-colored burnishing, black ink on paper (titles and occasional passages in red), text in two columns, 11 lines per page, in elegant and masterfully executed thuluth script, within gold and black ink borders; catchwords. Nineteenth-century Ottoman brown goatskin binding, boards tooled with with red and gold sunburst medallions and intricate cornerpieces, within a wavy geometric gilt border, green-dyed paper endsheets; later ink titles on fore edges. Small loss at head of spine, otherwise fine and fresh and in a remarkable state of preservation.

A spectacular Ottoman manuscript compendium of the key works on Qira'at or recitation of the Qur'an, prepared on rose-polished paper with meticulous craftsmanship, elaborate illuminated headpieces and calligraphy of the highest accomplishment. Each of the six treatises has a distinctive illuminated gilt headpiece with rose motifs; the first work includes two detailed tables. Occasional red ink is used for emphasis of single letters, diacritics, or words, guiding the reader through the complex textual structure.

The manuscript contains the most authoritative works in Islamic Qira'at studies, featuring key texts of Muhammad ibn Muhammad Ibn al-Jazari (1350–1429 C.E.) and al-Qasim ibn Firruh Shatibi (1144–1194 C.E.).

The collection includes:

- Nihayat al-Barara fi al-Qirâ'ât al-thalath al-za'idah 'ala al-Ashr
- Muqaddimat al-Jazariyyah (al-Muqadimmah fima yajib 'al al-Qari'in ya'limuhu)
- al-Durrah al-Mudiyyah fi Qira'at
- Kitab al-Tayyibah al-Nashr fi'l-Qira'at al-'ashr
- hizr al-amani wa-wajh al-tahani (al-Shatibiyah)
- 'Aqilat atrab al-qasa'id fi asna' al-maqasid.

These texts represent the definitive canon of Qur'anic recitation, codifying the seven (Sab'a) and ten (Ashara) recitations that have shaped Islamic scholarly tradition for centuries. Ibn al-Jazari, an undisputed authority on Qira'at and Hadith, meticulously documented the transmission of the ten canonical recitations, ensuring their preservation and accuracy. His *Tayyibat al-Nashr* became a cornerstone of Qur'anic studies, influencing generations of scholars. Sâtibî, an Andalusian master of Qur'anic recitation, revolutionized didactic poetry, with his hizr al-amani wa-wajh al-tahani (known as *al-Shatibiyah*) serving as a primary instructional text for centuries.

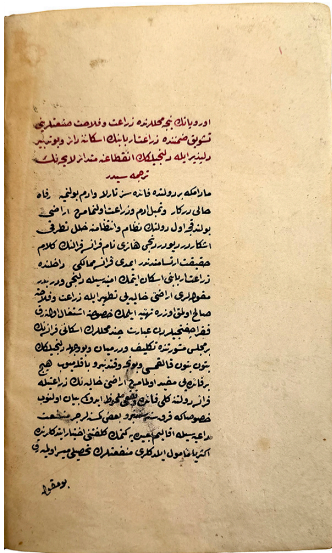
The manuscript is unsigned but distinctly Ottoman in its execution, and with a calligraphic verse couplet in Turkish following one of the texts. It bears two ownership inscriptions, with marginal annotations identifying book titles, and scholarly commentary. The careful compilation, high-quality materials, and extraordinary calligraphy point to a prestigious patronage, likely commissioned by a high-ranking scholar or institution.

A masterpiece of Islamic calligraphy and scholarly transmission.

[372075]

\$25,000

The Great Reformer: Mehmed Emin Ali Pasha on Agricultural Development, Colonization, and the Elimination of Begging



5. Mehmed Emin Ali Pasha.
 [TURKISH Manuscript:] **Avrupa'nın nice mahallerinde ziraat felahat sanatlarını tesvik zımında ziraat erbabının iskanına dair ve bu tedbir dilendirmek ile dilenciligin inkitasına mütedair layihanın tercümesidir.**
 [Ottoman Empire: 6 Zilkade A.H. 1254 = January 6, 1839 C.E.].

69 pages, 21 lines in in rika script, with occasional headings in red ink. 8vo. Contemporary marbled paper boards in wallet style. Ownership signature "İstakrabe'l-fakir Rukiye Suat binti Ali Pasha." Some dampstaining and minor ink adhesions. Spine repaired.

Unique autograph manuscript by the great Ottoman statesman and reformer Mehmed Emin Ali Pasha (1815–1871). The title translates as “A Report on Agricultural

and Development Practices in European Countries, and the Training of Agricultural Workers; Also on the Elimination of Begging and Beggary.”

A detailed examination of agricultural practices in Paris, London, and their surrounding rural areas. Ali Pasha discusses investments made to support farmers, benefits provided to them, and the resulting urban development. He describes the agricultural educational systems and suggests ways for the Ottoman Empire to adopt modern farming and agricultural techniques. The manuscript includes insights into Russian colonization and settlement policies, including the use of structured settlement programs to stimulate agricultural productivity and expand its influence. Ali Pasha’s analysis of these policies reflects his understanding of colonization as a tool for development and strategic expansion.

In addition to these observations, Ali Pasha argues that such investments and programs could eliminate the need for begging, and proposes innovative funding methods for these initiatives. This work seems to draw from European, possibly English sources, with Ali Pasha’s comments and suggestions for application in the Ottoman empire. The manuscript ownership note on the first leaf identifies this unique manuscript as formerly belonging to Rukiye Suat, daughter of Ali Pasha.

[371199]

\$12,500

6. Bena'yi Hadratları Diwani [Cover title] [Manuscript Book of Verse].

[Istanbul: A.H. 977 = 1570 C.E.].

39 ff. Large 8vo. Text in Ottoman Turkish and Persian, mostly in double columns. Ornamental headpiece. Nastaliq in black and red on colored leaves, ruled in black and in gold. Dated on last leaf. Red leather with gilt mandorlas with floral motif tooled in blind. Collectors' stamps on first and last leaves: [?Hilmi] Hassan Tahsin 1306 [1888]; 'Uthman bin Hassan Tahsin, and two others. Some staining.

[311740]

\$3,000



7. (Hanafi School) Halabî, Ibrahim bin Muhammed. [Turkish Manuscript. **Mülteka'l-Ebhur**]. Dated 26 Ramadan 1062. [Istanbul?: A.H. 1062 = September 1652 C.E.].

188 leaves. 8vo. Blue lapis lazuli and celadon-green polychrome illuminated headpiece with intricate floral motifs in gold. Manuscript in black ink, with chapter headings in red, on double-burnished European watermarked paper, 17 lines per page, the main text written in taliq script within gold-ruled borders. Extensively annotated by several hands, marginal commentary (sharh) and interlinear notes, with additional shukka or tipped-in slips. Index in red and black. Contemporary brown leather with ruled in gilt. Some rubbing, fore edge flap loose but holding. Tiny flaw to top of first leaf (not affecting text), some traces of dampstaining. Very good.

A fine and representative example of the classical Ottoman ilmîye (religious and

legal scholarship) system. This manuscript of *Mülteka'l-Ebhur*, authored by the 16th-century Hanafi jurist Ibrahim bin Muhammed el-Halebî (d. 1549), reflects the culmination of Ottoman legal and scholarly tradition. The work systematically synthesizes and clarifies the positions of earlier Hanafi texts, aiming to resolve differences in legal interpretation. A cornerstone in Ottoman legal education, *Mülteka'l-Ebhur* became one of the most authoritative texts in Islamic jurisprudence and was integrated into medrese curricula, as well as court and administrative practices.

This manuscript, copied by Rumeli Turtup kadi Halil Nasbi ibn Ismail, is a rare and meticulously prepared copy, reflecting the cultural and intellectual rigor of its time. The lavish decoration of the headpiece and high-quality materials indicate its intended use as a prestigious study and reference tool; the numerous annotations point to its long relevance and use. The manuscript remains sound and the text legible throughout.

[372013]

\$5,500

8. 'Abd Allah ibn Ahmad Nasafi. (Arabic Manuscript). **Kanz al-daqa'iq**. [Ottoman lands: undated (early 18th c. C.E.)].

158 ff. 6 x 8 inches. Ink on aharli paper. Text in black and red ink, 23 lines per page. Later red leather spine, cloth boards. Old paper repairs throughout, pencil page numbers in a European hand. Ownership inscriptions dated A.H. 1128–1152 [= 1716–1739 C.E.]. Very good.

A well-used compendium of Islamic jurisprudence in the Hanafi school, by 'Abd Allah ibn Ahmad Nasafi (d. A.H. 710 / 1310 C.E.). It systematically presents authoritative Hanafi rulings without extended argumentation. The introduction highlights its purpose as a concise yet comprehensive reference. A foundational Hanafi legal text, *Kanz al-Daqa'iq* is an abridgment of the author's *al-Wāfi*, widely studied in Ottoman madrasas.

[365678]

\$2,500



9. (Arabic Manuscript). [Islamic Devotional Manuscript with Qur'anic Verses, Attributes of Allah, and Other Prayers]. [Ottoman Empire: A.H. 1143 = 1730 C.E.].

117 ff. Dated at end. 12mo. Polychrome double page ornamental opening, text in black ink in a rounded naskh hand, 8 lines per page, fully vocalized, with gold dot aya markers, all within gilt rule borders. Attributes within gilt frames (30 per page). Occasional annotations in red. Late nineteenth century Islamic binding of red leather, plaque stamped in silver, with fore edge guard. Some minor smudging of passages, a few paper flaws. Twentieth-century ownership inscriptions on first blank. Very good plus overall.

Attractive pocket devotional with short surahs, tables of the Attributes of Allah, and other prayers. From the library of George Sarton.

[369933]

\$3,250



10. Arabic Manuscript. **Compendium of Seven Maghrebi Texts including a Pharmacoepia.** [N.p., Islamic Northwest Africa: various dates, 1767–1858 C.E.].

6 x 8 inches. Ink on paper, in different Maghrebi hands, catchwords; with later annotations. Twentieth-century brown Islamic wallet style binding. Loose in binding. Some leaves folded to retain annotations. Bookplates of Max Mayerhof and George Sarton (with presentation inscription from Mayerhof in Arabic and French “au Dr. Sarton,” and Sarton’s note of receipt in 1933).

Compendium of seven texts in different hands on various papers, all in Maghrebi script, two of which are dated A.H. 1181 and A.H. 1275.

- A) 47 pp., 19 lines in red and black, medical commentary on [Abu ‘Abd Allah] al-‘Ayashi, with a substantial pharmacoepia at end, dated in colophon A.H. 1275 [= 1858 C.E.]
- B) 16 pp., 19 lines in red and black, dated A.H. 1181 [= 1767 C.E.], leaves detached and with some soiling, first page with a later inscription
- C) 12 pp., 19 lines in red and black
- D) 20 pp., 20 lines in black on wove paper, in two hands(?): wa inni lama ra’aytu ‘uqul al-zall(?) waqtana ha’irat fi kunh hadhihi al’illat al-lati zahat bi al-Hind wa ja’at fi iqilim wa buldan. Historical discussion of medical conditions, from pre-Islamic times (including Galen).
- E) 20 pp., 19 lines in black, narrow page composition, prose and verse devotional text



F) 17 pp., 19 lines in red and black [similar hand as A]:
 fa yaqul al-'abd al-faqir ila Allah subhanahu Sahnun bin
 'Uthman [...] Qad sa'alni b'ad al-ilkhwan tahrir al-maqalatfi
 kayfiyat al-mukhammas khali al-qalb ... With two tables of
 numbers (good and evil) and a table of letter combinations.
 Discussing spiritual names and satanic names and numerology.

G) Single leaf, 74 lines, commentary on a passage in al-Ghazzali

Max Meyerhof (1874–1945) was a German-born ophthalmologist and scholar of mediaeval Arabic medicine long resident in Egypt (see H.S. Sugar, “Max Meyerhof, The Man and His Works,” *Hist ophthalm intern.* 2: 381–95 [1982]). George Sarton (1884–1956) established the history of science as a scholarly discipline and from the late 1920s incorporated the study of the sciences in the Arab world into his work.

[365679]

\$8,000





Epics of Early Islamic Battles

11. ('Ali ibn Abi Talib). [Arabic Manuscript] **Ghazwah Khaybar** [and:] **Ghazwah al-Shayban**. [A.H. 1189 = 1775 C.E.].

92; 61 pp. 2 vols. 6-1/2 x 8-1/2 inches. Ink on paper, 15 lines per page. Second work with outlining and headers in red. Old leather backed boards, marbled sides, later paper labels. Vernacular repairs, various ownership inscriptions. A bit rough and edgeworn, some leaves loosened. Very good.

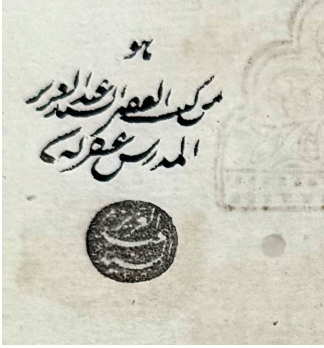
A rare example of 18th-century epic poetry, documenting the legendary battles of 'Ali ibn Abi Talib, the fourth Caliph and central to Islamic history and Shiite mythology. The first volume, *Ghazwah Khaybar*, recounts Ali's heroism in the conquest of Khaybar (628 C.E.), a pivotal battle that solidified his reputation as Islam's warrior par excellence (92 pp., dated at end A.H. 1189 = 1775 C.E., with an inscription indicating that the work was authored and owned by Shaykh Muhammed Baytar).

The second volume, *Ghazwah al-Shaybân* (61 pp., undated), narrates the struggle between Arab tribes and the Shayban clan's allegiance to 'Ali. Both texts, likely copied by the same scribe, are early written records of oral heroic traditions that had circulated for centuries.

These narratives played a crucial role in the mythologization of 'Ali ibn Abi Talib, shaping popular Shi'ite beliefs and folklore. Over time, such accounts became integral to Islamic oral culture, recited in coffeehouses and gatherings as tales of valor. This is an interesting manuscript transcription of core texts.

[365680]

\$5,000



12. Mustafa Sâmî, Hüseyin Sâkir; Subhî Mehmed Efendi. **Târîh-i Sâmî ve Sâkir ve Subhî**. Qunstantaniye [Istanbul]: Dârü't-Tıbaatî'l-Mâmûre (Müteferrika Matbaası), A.H. 1198 [= 1784 C.E.]. First edition.

With two ornamental sectional titles. 2], [5], 239, [1, blank] ff. Folio. Index bound at front (with first leaf numbered 239, others unnumbered). Some leaves printed on blue paper. Blank folio 72 present. Occasional marginal annotations (dates). Modern black quarter leather and black cloth. Ownership

inscription of "Abdülaziz el-Müderriş" with his seal. Some dampstaining (heaviest in gutter). Very good.

Compilation of Ottoman historical narratives by Mustafa Sâmî, Hüseyin Sâkir, and Subhî Mehmed Efendi, chronicling the reign of Sultan Mahmud I, beginning with his accession on 18 Rebülevvel 1143 (1 October 1730) and concluding with Ayşe Sultan's marriage to Ahmed Pasha on 24 Zilhicce 1156 (8 February 1744). The text offers a meticulously detailed account of events such as the 1736–1739 Ottoman-Russian-Austrian wars, peace negotiations, and notable administrative changes, as well as unique anecdotes like a meteor fall and the story of a converted Austrian prince.

Subhî Mehmed Efendi (1710s–1769) was a distinguished statesman who rose through the ranks of the Ottoman bureaucracy, holding several important posts, including vak'anüvis (court historian), and Darphâne-i Âmire (treasurer). His historical insights and firsthand accounts provide a rich portrayal of the Ottoman state during a transformative period.

Printed by the Müteferrika Press, this rare volume is a testament to early advances in Ottoman printing and historiography. Subhî's dual role as historian and bureaucrat established his legacy in Ottoman intellectual and cultural history.

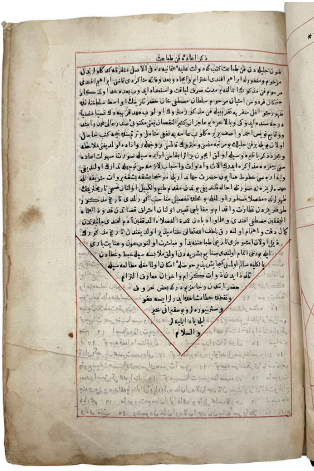
[371561]

\$7,500

13. İzzi, Süleyman. **Târîh-i 'İzzî**. [Kostantiniye, i.e., Istanbul: Dar ül-Tibâ'at ül-Ma'mûre, A.H. 1200 = 1785 C.E.].

[18], 288 ff. Folio. Text printed within red rule borders. Modern quarter black leather and black cloth, spine with raised bands. Last 4 leaves stained (final two heavily so).

İzzî Süleyman Efendi (d. 1755 C.E.) was an important figure in 18th-century Ottoman bureaucracy, recognized as both a calligrapher and historian. Born into a family with connections to the court, Süleyman received his early education from his father, learning Arabic and Persian, and later studied calligraphy under the renowned Egrikapılı Hoca Mehmed Râsim Efendi. In 1733, he served in



Abdullah Pasha's eastern campaign, and in 1737, clerk (kethüdâ kâtibi) during the Belgrade Campaign. In 1745, he was appointed as the official Ottoman court historian (vak'anüvis), held various administrative positions, and undertook a pilgrimage to Mecca.

Tarih-i İzzî, his most significant work, is a two-part history covering the years A.H. 1157–1165 [=1744–1752 C.E.]. The book documents major political, military, and administrative developments within the Ottoman Empire during this period, including wars, court politics, and significant regional events. İzzî's narrative goes beyond Istanbul,

encompassing the broader Ottoman territories. The author's objective was not only to record events but also to provide future generations and statesmen with lessons derived from these occurrences. His preface highlights this approach, emphasizing that history should serve as guidance and inspiration.

One of the last works issued from Ibrahim Müteferrika's press and a landmark in Ottoman printing history. The *Tarih-i İzzî* soon gained a readership among European scholars, and portions were translated into German by von Hammer-Purgstall and published in the *Archiv für Geographie, Historie, Staats- und Kriegskunst* (XIII/1822). Uncommon.

[371058]

\$7,500

Arabic Prayers with Persian Translations

14. **Islamic Devotional Manuscript on paper, incipit: Haddathna as-Sayyid li-Ajli Najm ad-Din Baha ash-Sharaf...** [Persia: n.d., late 18th or early 19th century C.E.]. With an added date in another hand at end, 22 Ramadan al-Mubarak A.H. 1245 [= 1829 C.E.].

139 leaves. Complete. 12mo. Arabic in 12-line naskhi script in black, fully vocalized, sectional titles in blue, with interlinear Persian translation in red nastaliq, within gilt and blue rule borders, catchwords in black nastaliq, polychrome gilt headpiece. Nineteenth century pasteboard covers. Worn, spine with old cloth tape repair; first and last leaves backed. First page somewhat soiled. Marginalia in several neat hands. A few leaves loosened. Good.

Collection of various occasional prayers, to the Prophet, to be said at dawn, in happiness, in darkness, against Satan, and so on. A handsome devotional manuscript, showing signs of long, careful use, in a secondary binding in somewhat rough condition.

[267152]

\$1,750

15. [Arabic Manuscript]. **Christian devotional manuscript, incipit: Hadhihi Qissat al-Sadiq Abi Ya'qub ibn Ishaq ibn Ibrahim.** [undated, 19th c. C.E.?].

52 leaves. 6 x 9 inches. Ink on paper, 23 lines per page. Dark leather binding tooled in blind. Text heavily stained, some leaves trimmed. Very good.

A rare example of a Christian devotional manuscript from the Levant written in Arabic. The text recounts the lives of key biblical prophets and other holy figures who lived in the sacred lands, reflecting the religious traditions of the region. The manuscript highlights the evolution of Christian narratives in the shadow of the influence of Islamic culture, visible in the adaptation of names and honorifics. As a product of the Levant's diverse religious and linguistic landscape, it serves as an important testament to the region's complex interfaith heritage.

[365681]

\$1,500

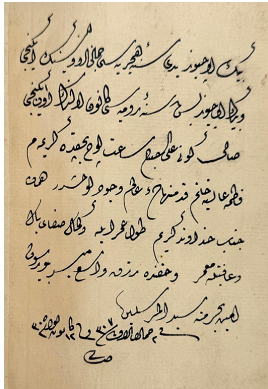
16. Ahmed Vâsif Efendi. [Tarih-i Vâsif] **Mehasin el-âsâr ve-hakayik el-ahbâr.** 2 volumes in 1. [Constantinople (Istanbul): Dar al-tiba'ah al-'Amirah, A.H. 1219 = 1804 C.E.].

15, 327; 6, 315 pp. Folio. Original brown leather wallet binding, boards and fore edge guard stamped in blind. Corners worn, last leaf a little toned. Very good.

OCLC: 245541898 (Stanford).

[371059]

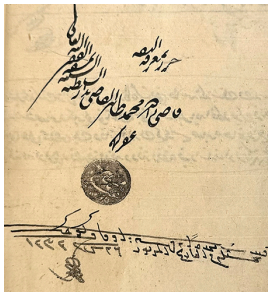
\$4,000



A Beautiful Waqf Commonplace Book and Register

17. Mehmet Tahir Efendi. [Turkish Manuscript: **Musaqqafât Waqf Rules and Record Book.**] [Istanbul: A.H. 1233 = 1818 C.E.].

47 leaves. 8vo. Manuscript in ink on double-burnished European watermarked paper, written in tevki script in black with occasional use of red ink, within gilt rule borders. Each section concludes with a signature dusted with gold highlights. Contains various official signatures and seals. Original brown leather cover, boards gilt with geometric designs. One leaf backed and with marginal repairs. Neatly rebacked. About fine.



This manuscript of a waqf (endowment) register, showcasing the Ottoman waqf system's finest and most comprehensive aspects. It documents the properties, annual income and expenditures, land measurements, and physical descriptions of assets belonging to the Alaüddin Efendi Tekke and Zaviye in Istanbul's Fatih district. The land was deeded to

Alaüddin Efendi, a renowned Sufi and sheikh, by Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror after the conquest of Istanbul as an endowment property.

The manuscript highlights the waqf's continuity and importance. The register was prepared under the supervision of Sheikh Mehmet Tahir Efendi, the era's finance minister and director of waqfs, and every page bears his signature. It covers the institution's financial and property records from A.H. 1118 to 1233 [= 1706–1818] C.E.]. At the beginning and end of the manuscript, official records and approvals are written in siyakat script, a specialized Arabic codified writing system used for financial transactions. The manuscript concludes with an extraordinary poem in divani script on the back endpaper, written as an ode to the sheikh. With Mehmet Tahir Efendi's seal, siyakat approval, and title inscription.

[372005]

\$2,000

Temporary Marriage and Other Shi'a Treatises

18. (Shi'a Jurisprudence). [Arabic Manuscript]. **Manzuma-i Sighah-ı Aqd-ı Nikah (Poetry of the Formula of Marriage Contract)** [and] **Hashiyah Der Mealim** [and three shorter works]. [A.H. 1235, 1236 = 1819–20 C.E.].

158 leaves. 8vo. Manuscript on paper (most gatherings of double-polished European watermarked paper, with some traditional polished paper), in black ink in a fine taliq script, 21 lines per page. section headings and key phrases highlighted in red. Recent half brown leather and cloth. Repairs to fore edge margins of 7 leaves; occasional minor smudging to margins. Two collector's stamps. Very good.

A collection of treatises reflecting the classical Shi'a jurisprudence (fiqh) and its stance on marginal legal and theological positions.

The first treatise, composed in poetic form (16 leaves), provides a doctrinal exposition of mut'a (temporary marriage), a distinctive feature of Shi'a Islam that permits a legally contracted, time-limited marital union. It explains the precise wording used in such contracts, detailing how they should be pronounced with the proper intention. This work serves as an excellent example of Persian-influenced poetic religious texts in Shi'a theology.

The second treatise delves into Shi'a jurisprudential terminology and its evidentiary basis in hadith, Qur'anic verses, and sayings of early Islamic scholars. It systematically extracts legal proofs from the Qur'an, structuring theological argumentation. These treatises have been foundational in Shi'a jurisprudential education and ideological dissemination for centuries across regions where Shi'a thought has been predominant.

The manuscript contains three shorter treatises discussing religious rulings on prayer (salat), fasting (sawm), and the theological and legal interpretations attributed to Imam Ali.

[315478]

\$1,500

19. Yaglikçizade, Ahmet Rifat. **Lügât-i Târihiyye ve Cogrâfiyye**. 7 vols. bound in 3. Istanbul: Mahmut Bey Matbaası, A.H. 1299–1300 [= 1882–1883 C.E.].

8vo. Original decorative black leather binding, minor wear to covers, overall in very good condition.

Ahmet Rifat Yaglikçizade Efendi (d. Istanbul, 1895), a distinguished Tanzimat-era historian, ethicist, and encyclopaedist, served in numerous high-ranking administrative positions before dedicating his life to academic pursuits. His magnum opus, *Lügât-i Târihiyye ve Cogrâfiyye*, is more than just a historical and geographical lexicon; it is a monumental compendium encapsulating the Ottoman Empire's thirst for knowledge during the Tanzimat period. The work systematically presents detailed biographies of significant figures, major historical events, the rise and fall of empires, with entries on sciences and other disciplines. The *Lügât-i Târihiyye ve Cogrâfiyye* showcases the transition of Ottoman scholarship into modern encyclopaedic traditions. It remains a vital reference work.

[371873]

\$4,000



20. Muhammed bin Abdül'halık bin Maruf. **Kanz al-Lughat**. [Manuscript Persian-Arabic Dictionary]. [Shiraz: A.H. 1239 = November 1823 C.E.].

230 leaves. Complete. 4to. Written in nasta'liq script in black ink, with principal words highlighted in red. 28 lines per page, text within double gilt rule borders. All pages on double-polished European watermarked paper. Artistic section headings are executed in red ink. The first two pages feature blue and gold ruling, with wide gold-polychrome floral borders. The headpiece is decorated in gold, blue, red, white, black, and green. Signed and dated at end by Shirazi calligrapher Abd al-Jaffar bin Muhammad Sharif. Contemporary blind-stamped morocco leather. Faintest traces of rubbing. Fine.

A significant Persian linguistic work from the early 19th century, representing one of the best Arabic-Persian dictionaries. Compiled by Muhammed bin Abdül'khalık bin Maruf (d. 1478 C.E.), *Kanz al-Lughat* is widely recognized as one of the finest lexicons for Arabic into Persian. Known for its clarity and practical structure, it was frequently copied during the manuscript period, and has remained an essential reference for religious and literary education. This particular manuscript was meticulously copied by renowned Shirazi calligrapher Abd al-Jaffar bin Muhammad Sharif, and his seal

is present at the end of the text, which is dated Safar 1239 [November 1823]. It was likely prepared for private use, as indicated by the unmarked margins left for commentary, but the absence of an ownership seal and pristine condition suggests that the manuscript has largely remained unused.

[371990]

\$6,500

21. (Shi'a Jurisprudence). [Arabic Manuscript. **Sharh-i Akhond Mulla Muhammad Salim**]. [A.H. 1240 = 1824 C.E.].

199 leaves. Incomplete (lacking pages at end). 8vo. Black ink on double-polished European watermarked paper, 18 lines per page, with key words and headings highlighted in red. Old leather binding, crudely repaired with paper and cloth. First three leaves repaired at margins. A few leaves loose. AS IS.

Mulla Muhammad Salim was a distinguished scholar of Shi'a fiqh, and held the title of Akhond, an honorific given to spiritual leaders of Shi'a Sufi orders. This manuscript provides an extensive commentary (sharh) on Shi'a theological and legal teachings as interpreted within his particular order. The opening section highlights Mulla Muhammad Salim's doctrines, emphasizing key theological positions, and includes a dated seal. A useful resource for understanding the intersection of Shi'a jurisprudence and mysticism, offering insight into the doctrinal interpretations of Shi'a religious orders.

[315446]

\$500



Commentary of Al-Shatibi's Work on Qur'anic Recitation

22. Ibn al-Qasih, 'Ali ibn 'Uthman. **Talkhis al-fawâ'id wa taqrîb al-mütabâ'id** [Arabic Manuscript. **Commentary on al-Shatibi**]. [Ottoman lands: A.H. 1249 = 1833 C.E.].

448 pp. 8vo. (8 x 6 inches). Ink on thick burnished paper, 21 lines per page, in Levantine-style script in black ink with headings and occasional passages in red ink, dated A.H. 1249 = 1833 C.E.

The first few pages extensively annotated in margins in a later scholarly hand, with numerous doodles and pen starts on last leaves. Leather wallet binding with fore edge guard, boards decorated with a shamsa motif in blind, top edge marked in ink "Sharh al-Shatibi." A bit shaken, textblock loose in binding, very good overall.

Ibn al-Qasîh (1316–1399 C.E.), an eminent scholar of Qira'at and Islamic textual transmission, was born in Baghdad and studied in Egypt, where he mastered the ten canonical recitations ('ashara). He later became a renowned instructor at Madânî Mosque, where he taught many scholars. His works, particularly *Siraj al-Qari'al-mubtadi' wa Tadhkar al-Muqri'al-mutahi*, are critical to the tradition of Qira'at pedagogy.

This manuscript is an early nineteenth-century copy of a standard work, an extensive and detailed commentary on al-Shatibi's *Hirz al-Amani*, a foundational text in the science of Qur'anic recitation. While al-Shatibi's work is a didactic poem that systematically presents the rules of Qira'at, this commentary expands upon its meanings with in-depth linguistic, grammatical, and recitational analyses, providing a comprehensive exegesis that was widely studied by advanced scholars. The presence of extensive marginal annotations suggests active scholarly engagement. A significant manuscript, offering a deeply analytical and authoritative commentary on one of the most important texts in the Qira'at tradition.

[365677]

\$5,000



Ottoman Physiognomy

23. (Islamic Manuscript). *Kiyâfetnâme* [Qiyafat-nama]. [Ottoman Empire: n.d., 19th century].

114 pp. 8vo. Ink on highly burnished, watermarked European paper, with floral gilt headpiece, text in 11 lines, black naskhi script, vocalized, marking letters and chapter headings in red, occasional words highlighted in red, within gilt borders, catchwords. Contemporary oxblood

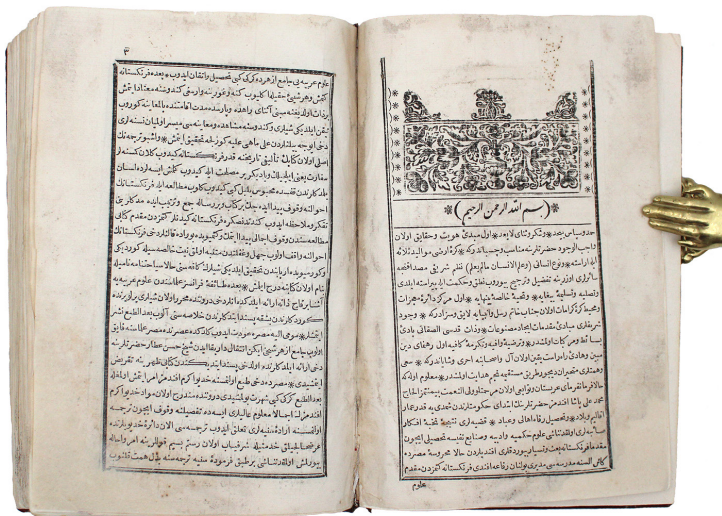
leather gilt Islamic binding, boards with gilt central sunburst medallion within gilt roll border, fore edge guard. Minor traces of rubbing; occasional smudges to a couple of lines, clean and legible throughout. Very good.

A refined example of ilm-i kıyâfet (physiognomy), a discipline that interprets physical traits to infer character and lineage. Derived from the Arabic qayf (“to track”), kıyâfet developed as a specialized field in Islamic scholarship, influencing medicine, governance, and social customs. Ottoman rulers employed it in selecting officials and servants, believing external appearance reflected inner virtues.

This genre flourished in the Ottoman Empire, producing original works rather than translations. Notable predecessors include *Kıyâfetnâme* (Hamdullah Hamdi, 15th c.), along with texts by Uzun Firdevsî, İlyâs b. İşâ-yı Saruhânî, and Erzurumlu İbrahim Hakkî. This anonymous manuscript exemplifies the sophisticated physiognomic traditions of the period, featuring elegant calligraphy and fine craftsmanship.

[316206]

51,500



The Turkish ‘Quintessence of Paris’

24. Tahtawi, Rifa‘at Rafi’ [Translated by Rustam Basim]. [*Seyahatname tercümesi*]. [Bulaq, Cairo: Matba‘at al-Sahib al-Sa‘adah al-Abadiya, A.H. 1255 = 1839 C.E.]. First edition in Turkish. One of 50 copies printed.

259 pp. Pages 213–216 mispaginated 209–212. Tall 8vo. Contemporary red leather tooled in blinds. Rebacked with new endpapers and conservation repairs to lower corners of a few leaves. Some remaining paper flaws at bottom corners. A nice clean copy of an important book.

Ihsanoglu, *The Turks in Egypt and Their Cultural Legacy*, pp. 43, 334, etc.

Egyptian polymath Rifa‘at Rafi‘ Tahtawi (1801–73) lived in Paris during the years 1826 to 1831 at the behest of Muhammad ‘Ali, acting as leader and imam to students sent there on scholarships. Tahtawi paid close attention to the French educational system and upon his return, organized a language school on the European model under the patronage of the Khedive (the origins of Ain Shams University). Tahtawi, who would issue a stream of translations and progressive works during his long career, also drafted an account of his travels, “Takhlis ‘al-ibriz fi talkhis ‘Bariz,” “The Quintessence of Paris,” written in Arabic and first published by the Bulaq Press in 1834.

This Turkish edition, entitled *Seyahatname-i Rifa‘a* (*The Travel Book of Rifa‘a*), was translated by Rustam Besim for Muhammad ‘Ali and for circulation among government and intellectual elite. The Khedive had ordered the establishment of a printing house and took great interest in the Bulaq Press and its output. The first book was a work of military strategy, printed in 1822. New typefaces were lettered and cast to replace the imported types and within a decade of its establishment the quality of “printing at Bulaq surpassed the printing standards of Istanbul” (Ihsanoglu). Print runs of 100 copies for the Arabic and 50 copies for the Turkish editions are reported. OCLC records a handful of locations under several records (Princeton, SOAS, BL, Oxford, McGill, LC, Kentucky). Bulaq printings are sometimes seen in heavily toned condition. This copy has some old traces of damp at lower corner but is otherwise clean and well printed on fine paper.

A cornerstone in the history of the intellectual exchange between Islam and the West.

[366593]

\$17,500

25. **[Islamic Devotional Manuscript in Arabic and Turkish, outlining Principles and Requirements of Islam].** [Ottoman Empire: n.d., 19th century C.E.].

50 ff. Complete. 8vo. Polychrome rose and gilt decorative opening page, five polychrome ornamental headings, text in naskh hand, 11 lines in black and red ink on polished European paper, gilt dot verse markers, within gilt rule borders ruled in red and blue. Contemporary brown leather Islamic wallet binding, with gilt rule borders, fore edge guard. Spine repaired, internally fresh (a very few smudges).

Attractive devotional manuscript on the principle and beliefs of Islam, with Arabic and Turkish equivalents, and explanatory text in Turkish. Finely executed and beautiful.

[369934]

\$3,750

The Book of Knowledge

26. Erzurumi, Ibrahim Hakki. [Marifetname] [Kitab-i Ma'rifat-nameh]. [Bulaq, Cairo, Egypt: al-Matba'ah al-Kubra, A.H. 1257 = 1841 C.E.]. Second Bulaq edition (first printed in A.H. 1255 = 1839 C.E.).

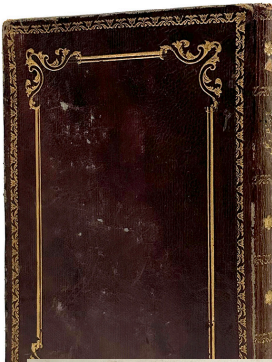
20, 564 pp. Folio. Text in Ottoman Turkish. Numerous figures and illustrations in text. Blue marbled paper over old leather wallet binding, gilt tooling to fore edge guard, spine rebaked in tan leather. Rubbed and worn, first and last leaves defective at gutter (no loss of text), occasional marginal paper repairs. Overall very good, textblock clean, with a few marginal annotations.

OCLC: 12009780.

Early edition of this classic Ottoman encyclopaedia and compendium, covering topics relating to astronomy, mathematics, the natural sciences, and Islamic theology and Sufism. The first Bulaq edition was printed two years before. The *Ma'rifetname* (*Book of Gnosis*) is celebrated as recording the earliest treatment of post-Copernican astronomy by a Muslim scholar.

[370615]

\$3,750



A Notable Bulaq Imprint

27. [al-Shahrastani, Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Karim]. **Terjeme-i Milal wa-nihal** [Translated from Arabic into Turkish by Nuh ibn Mustafa]. [Bulaq, Cairo: A.H. 1263 = 1847 C.E.].

4 [index], 150 pp. 8vo. Contemporary brown leather, spine titled in gilt with floral ornaments, boards with decorative borders in gilt, marbled endsheets. Fine fresh copy.

Cf. Ihsanoglu, *The Turks in Egypt and Their Cultural Legacy*, pp. 162, 190. OCLC reports two locations (Princeton & SOAS).



Superior copy of the Turkish edition of *Kitab al-Milal wa al-Nihal* (*The Book of Religions and Sects*), a major mediaeval Islamic theological work by al-Shahrastani (d. 1153 C.E.), recording the varieties of religious expression and sectarian differences in the classical Islamic world. This book circulated widely in manuscript in Arabic and also in the Turkish translation by Nuh ibn Mustafa composed in the 17th century C.E.; this is the finely executed Turkish printing at the Bulaq press established at the direction of Muhammad Ali Pasha. "Following its printing in Egypt, it was printed twice in Istanbul, in 1862 and 1887" (Ihsanoglu, p. 190).

[370301]

\$9,000

28. Fatîn Efendi. **Tezkere-i hatimet ül-Suara**. [Constantinople / Istanbul: Istihkâm Alayları Litografya destgâhı, A.H. 1271 = 1855 C.E.].

8vo. 432 [of 460] pp. Lacking the final 9 leaves. Lithographically printed. Contemporary quarter leather and patterned paper boards. Corners rubbed. Fair. Bottom trimmed a bit close, touching a few catchwords. Lacking the concluding leaves of the text. AS IS. OCLC: 21629688.

The *Hâtimetü'l-es'âr* of Fatîn Efendi (1814–1866), an Ottoman bureaucrat, poet, and literary historian, is the last and most comprehensive biographical anthology of poets produced in the Ottoman Empire. Covering 672 poets from 1721 to 1853, it bridges the classical and modern worlds, offering invaluable insight into the lives and works of Ottoman poets during a critical period of cultural transformation. The text includes biographical details and poetic samples, preserving the intellectual and artistic heritage of an empire on the cusp of modernization. Though celebrated for its content, the edition is infamous for its fragile lithographic production on low-quality paper, making surviving copies exceedingly rare.

[371566]

\$2,000

29. Hızır İlyas [Khidr İlyas]. **Veka'î-i Leta'if-i Enderuniyye [Tarih-i Enderun]**. [Istanbul: Matbaa-i Amire, A.H. 1276 = 1859 C.E.]. First edition.

34 (index), [2, blank], 503, [1, blank] pp. 8vo. Quarter brown leather and marbled boards. Ink stamp of Matbaa-i Amire on p. [1]. A bit rubbed, text clean (a few stamps of the American Research Institute in Turkey) in text margins). Very good.

OCLC records fewer than 20 locations.

Hafız Hızır İlyas' only known work, *Vekâyi-i Letâ'if-i Enderûniyye* — commonly referred to as *Târîh-i Enderûn* — is a primary source on Ottoman palace life, detailing events, honors, and ceremonies from his tenure in Enderun, the Imperial Ottoman palace school and court, particularly during the reign of Mahmud II. The text captures vivid accounts of court ceremonies, social gatherings, and intricate relations among palace officials. It includes personal reflections, noting family dynamics, rivalries, and the aspirations of those within the Ottoman court.

[371076]

\$3,000

30. Nejb [Necib], Mustafa. **Sultan Selim Thalith 'Asri**. Istanbul: Matba'a-i 'amire, [A.H. 1280 = 1863 C.E.].

118 pp. 8vo. Text in Ottoman Turkish. Contemporary quarter leather and patterned paper over boards. Minor rubbing, some traces of worming in outer margins. Very good, clean copy.

History of the rule of Selim III, Sultan of the Turks, 1761–1808. OCLC reports two locations, Princeton and Toronto.

[371069]

\$2,500

31. Çelebizade, İsmail Âsım. **Târih-i Çelebizade Efendi (Târih-i İsmail Âsım Efendi eS-Sehri bi-Küçük Çelebizade)**. [Istanbul: Matbaa-i Âmire, A.H. 1282 = 1865 C.E.]. Second edition.

[24], 625 pp. 8vo. Original quarter leather and marbled boards, marbled endpapers. Manuscript poem about Prophet Muhammad on the inner page. Very good.

Özege 19846.

Second edition of the continuation of *Târih-i Râsıt*, covering the years A.H. 1134–42 [= 1722–99.] Written for Grand Vizier Damat Ibrahim Pasha, this work includes 5 hatt-ı hümayun, 4 fetvas, and the full text of the Ottoman-Persian treaty. Criticized for its praise of Damat Ibrahim Pasha, it remains a key source for the Tulip Era. This work is particularly significant as it reflects a period when the Ottoman Empire began to come under European influence; notable also for being the first to include primary information about Müteferrika Press, making it a valuable contemporary source with many examples documenting the period.

[372214]

\$500

32. Peçevi, İbrahim. **Tarih-i Peçevi**. 2 vols. [Istanbul: Matbaa-i Âmire, A.H. 1283 = 1866 C.E.]. First edition.

10 [index], 504; [14, index] [2, blank], 487 pp. 8vo. Original quarter leather and marbled boards. Rubbed, snag at head of spine of vol. 1, rose paper pastedown, flyleaves defective; corner of one board of vol. 2 broken. Text is clean.

Özege 19889; OCLC reports about a dozen locations over several records.

First edition of the principal Ottoman chronicle from the beginning of the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent through 1640. İbrahim Peçevi (died ca. 1650) was an Ottoman government official and historian, born in Pécs (today Hungary), to a Bosnian family. He synthesized earlier works and recorded testimony of witnesses and veterans of campaigns; he was also one of the first Ottoman historians to use European (i.e. Hungarian) sources. The title page of volume 1 has the publisher's stamp, "Matbaa-i Âmire"; the title page of volume 2 bears the large seal of a waqf dedicated to Seyyid Mehmet Hilmi bin Fethullah el-Sirozi (now Serres, Greece). The colophon page is dated 15 Safer 1283 Hijri (29 June 1866). RARE.

[371078]

\$2,500

Chronicle of Ottoman History

33. Naima, Mustafa. **Tarih-i Naima. (Ravzatü'l-hüseyin fî hûlâsat-i a bâri'l-hafikayn).** [Istanbul: Matba'a-i Amire, A.H. 1283 = 1866 C.E.].

[16], 22, [2, blank], 462; 14, 451; 10, 460; [10], 465; [8], 452; 58, 441, [1, colophon] pp. 6 vols. 8vo. Quarter light blue calf, spines titled in gilt, cloth sides stamped in blind. Owner name Hashim Sami at foot of spines. Some toning and scuffing to spines. Paper repair to 3 leaves in vol. 3. Very good.

Ozege 15087.

The *Tarih-i Naima* is a key work in Ottoman historiography. Born in Aleppo in 1655, Mustafa Naima rose through the ranks of the Ottoman bureaucracy, eventually becoming the first official chronicler (vak'anüvis) of the empire. This extensive six-volume chronicle offers a vivid and nuanced account of Ottoman political, social, and cultural history, starting from 1574 during the reign of Murad III and continuing up to 1660.

[371629]

\$4,500

34. Sâ'nîzâde, Mehmet Ataullah Efendi. **Tarih-i Sâ'nîzâde.** 4 vols. in 1. Istanbul: Süleyman Efendi Matbaası and Cer'ide-i Havâdis Matbaası, A.H. 1284–1291 [1867–1875 C.E.].

8vo. Brown leather and cloth over boards. Very good.

Tarih-i Sâ'nîzâde is a significant history of the late Ottoman Empire covering the period from the accession of Sultan Mahmud II in 1808 to 1821. Written by Sâ'nîzâde Mehmet Ataullah Efendi in his capacity as vak'anüvis (official chronicler), the work meticulously documents the political, military, and social developments of the time. It draws on official state documents, including imperial decrees and council records, as well as the author's observations, making it a key source for understanding the transformative reforms and crises during the reign of Sultan Mahmud II.

Sâ'nîzâde's integration of contemporary European sources and his methodical use of Ottoman archival material reflect the influence of modern historical methods on Ottoman intellectual life. The *Tarih-i Sâ'nîzâde* served as a foundational text for later Ottoman historians, including Ahmed Cevdet Pasha.

[371872]

\$3,000

35. Lutfi, Ahmet. **Tarih-i Lutfî**. 8 volumes bound in 3. Istanbul: Matbaa-yi Amire, 1873–1912.

8vo. Blue cloth; with a duplicate of part 8; and with a continuation volume. Collection of Hüseynin Fevzi Ayberk with his marks.

Ahmed Lutfi Efendi (1817–1907), Ottoman historian and chronicler, played a pivotal role in preserving the Ottoman Empire’s historical records. Born in Istanbul, he initially trained in engineering but later shifted to religious and historical studies. His career included roles as a Persian translator, census officer for the Bosphorus region, and official Ottoman historian (vak’anüvis). His monumental work, *Tarih-i Lutfî*, documents events from 1825–1879, and is considered an essential resource for Ottoman historians. Eventually growing to 15 volumes, only the first seven were published during his lifetime. The remaining volumes were completed and published posthumously by other scholars, with some manuscripts still housed in libraries.

[371056]

\$1,500

History of the Ottoman Palace

36. Tayyâr-zâde Ahmed Atâ. **Târîh-i Atâ**. 5 vols. Istanbul: Seyh Yahya Efendi Matbaası / Ali Efendi Matbaası, A.H. 1291–1293 [= 1875 C.E.].

8vo. Later quarter leather and cloth (not uniform). Minor rubbing. Very good.

Tayyâr-zâde Ahmed Atâ (1810–1882), an Ottoman historian and bureaucrat, was the son of Tayyâr-zâde Mehmed Tayyâr Efendi. He served in various administrative roles and is best remembered for his scholarly integrity and his monumental work, *Târîh-i Atâ*. This five-volume history of the Ottoman administrative system is one of the most comprehensive and reliable sources on the Ottoman bureaucracy.

The *Tarih-i Ata* covers the entire span of Ottoman history from Osman Gazi to Sultan Abdülaziz, including descriptions of key buildings, biographies of grand viziers, sheikh-ul-Islams, scholars, scribes, financial officers, and other high-ranking officials trained in the Enderûn, the elite education system. Volume four includes biographies of Ottoman sultans, princes, and poets, with examples of their poetry.

Atâ’s unique perspective, drawn from his family’s five-generation connection to the Enderûn, ensures the accuracy and depth of his work. A standard unsurpassed work on Ottoman administration, court life, and culture.

[371625]

\$500

37. Es'ad, Sahhaflar Seyhi-zâde. **Üss-i Zafer**. Süleyman Efendi Matbaası, A.H. 1293 [= 1876 C.E.]. Second edition.

Later black cloth binding. Toning to text block, tears on first and last pages, not affecting the text. Good.

Es'ad Efendi (1789–1848) was author of *Üss-i Zafer*, a key historical account documenting the abolition of the Janissary Corps (Vak'a-i Hayriyye) under Sultan Mahmud II in 1826. Commissioned by the Sultan, the work offers a detailed narrative of the military reforms, the establishment of the Eshkinci corps, and the subsequent closure of Bektashi lodges. The book includes official decrees (hüccet-i sher'iyye) and explanations supported by Islamic texts and respected scholarly works. *Üss-i Zafer* remains an indispensable resource for understanding this transformative period in Ottoman history. It was later utilized by historians like Ahmed Cevdet Pasha as a primary source. OCLC records fewer than 20 locations.

[372027]

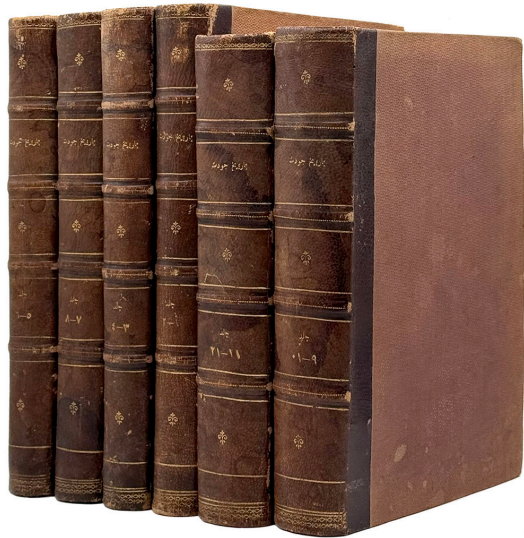
\$500

Monumental History of the Ottoman Empire

38. Cevdet, Ahmed.
Tarih-i Cevdet. Illustrated.
12 vols. bound in 6.
Istanbul: Matbaa-i
Osmaniye, 1876; 1884–5.

296, 310; 323, 300; 304, 342; 307,
300; 386, 268; 374, 332 pp. 8vo.
*Mixed set, first edition of vols.
9–12, second edition of vols. 1–8.*
*Contemporary quarter brown
leather and rose cloth boards.*
*One volume with the ownership
signature of Babanzade Ahmet
Naim Bey at the end. Boards
with some fading (cloth on vol.
1 rubbed); some toning to text.*
Vols. 1–8 slightly taller (as issued).
Overall very good.

OCLC: 11918448.



Ahmed Cevdet Pasha (1822–1895), a towering figure in Ottoman intellectual life, combined his roles as a historian, jurist, and statesman to produce this extraordinary work of Ottoman historiography. *Tarih-i Cevdet* reflects his unique perspective as both a scholar and an insider to Ottoman politics. Known for his reformist ideas and admiration for Ibn Khaldun, Cevdet Pasha emphasized causes and consequences rather than mere narration.

Covering the period from 1774 to 1826, the work provides a comprehensive account of a critical era in Ottoman history. It examines military conflicts, including the Russo-Turkish wars, and delves deeply into administrative and institutional changes within the empire. Cevdet's accessible prose, a departure from the ornate styles of earlier Ottoman chronicles, demonstrates his intent to make history understandable to a wider audience. Cevdet emphasized institutional history, exploring the rise and decline of Ottoman structures, and drawing upon a variety of primary sources, including treaties, archival documents, and first-hand accounts, making it an unparalleled resource for understanding the Ottoman Empire.

[372354]

\$3,000

39. Cevdet, Ahmed. **Tarih-i Cevdet**. [Volumes 1–3, 7–8, 9–10, and 12]. Illustrated. Istanbul: Matbaa-i Amire, [1288, A.H. 1292, 1293 = 1871-1884 C.E.]. 7+334, 8+364, 362+6, 396, 10+456, 10+386, 8+268, 8+332 pp. 8 [of 12] vols., bound in 4 (lacking vols. 4–5–6). 8vo. Mixed set, third editions. Volumes 1–3 and 7–8 are bound in quarter black leather, 9–10 in a later black cloth binding, and volume 12 in its original leather-backed cloth binding with an Ottoman crescent-star and tughra motif stamped on the boards. Some wear. Good plus. AS IS.

OCLC: 11918448 (for ed. dated A.H. 1293 = 1883–4 C.E.).

An indispensable resource for scholars.

[372356]

\$1,000

40. Sallam ibn 'Abd Allah Bahili. **Kitab al-Dhakha'ir wa-al-'alaq fi adab al-nufus wa-makarim al-akhlaq**. [Cairo: al-Matba'ah al-Wahhabiyah, A.H. 1298 = 1881 C.E.].

4 [index], 230 pp. 8vo. Leather backed boards, textblock toned, loose in binding. Complete. First leaf with marginal flaws. Good.

Uncommon printed text on Islamic religious and moral conduct, from the National Press in Cairo. Princeton University holds a copy (OCLC otherwise reports only microfilm).

[365682]

\$500

41. (Ottoman Ministry of Foreign Affairs). **Salname-i Nezaret-i Hariciye, 1302 Hicri Senesi [1885]**. Istanbul: Hariciye Nezareti Sicill-i Ahval Muduriyeti, Matbaa-i Ebuzzia, A.H. 1302 [= 1885 C.E.].

With 12 plates; an Ottoman imperial coat of arms gilt within the text. 4, 630, 1 pp. 8vo. Later black cloth binding. Very good.

Özege 6934.

The almanac opens with a tughra of Sultan Abdulhamid II and includes an Islamic calendar with sunrise and sunset times. There are extracts from Ottoman government documents, such as a relation of A.H. 1258 (1842 C.E.) regarding the appointment of Mehmed Emin Rauf Pasha as Grand Vizier to Sultan Abdulmecid I (p. 22). Includes a brief history of the Ottoman Ministry of Foreign Affairs, along with lists of Ottoman sultans, grand viziers, ministers, and ambassadors. The work also covers developments in Ottoman international relations, influential foreign states, their rulers, and their ambassadors to the Ottoman Empire. Printed by Ebuzzia Typography, owned by Ebuzzia Tevfik Bey (1848–1913), an influential Turkish journalist, writer, and supporter of the Young Turks movement. *Salname-i Nezaret-i Hariciye* is an invaluable source on Ottoman history and foreign policy.

[372025]

Ş1,000

42. Semseddin Sâmî, Editor. **Kamus-ul Alam. Tarih ve Cografya Lûgati ve Tabir-i Asahhiyle Kâffe-yi Esmâ-yi Hassa-yi Camidir ... Dictionnaire Universel d'Histoire et de Geographie.** Istanbul: Mihran Matbaası, 1889–1898. First edition.

6 vols. 8vo. Quarter black leather and cloth. Bindings rubbed, textblock toned. Good plus.

A complete set of one of the key encyclopedic works of the Ottoman period. Semseddin Sâmî (1850–1904), an important journalist, lexicographer, grammarian, playwright, and novelist of the Tanzimat period, is remembered primarily for his contributions to Turkish language and culture. Among these, *Kamûs ü'l-A'lâm* stands out as the first encyclopedia in Turkish cultural history.

This monumental six-volume work, referred to by its author as a “grand repository of history and geography,” is an indispensable source on geography, history, extinct nations, and prominent individuals. Compiled alphabetically and published in parts, it garnered acclaim among Orientalists of its time and continues to serve as a valuable reference today.

[371057]

Ş1,500

The Memory of the Ottoman Empire: Sicill-i Osmânî

43. **Sicill-i Osmânî yahut Tezkire-i MeSâhîr-i Osmâniyye. [Ottoman Biographical Encyclopedia].** Istanbul: A.H. 1308–1311 [= 1890–1893 C.E.].

451; 442; 62; 906 pp. 4 vols. 8vo. Original wallet-style binding of red leather spine, titled in gilt, cloth sides, red leather fore edge guards. Spines faded. Very good plus condition.

Mehmed Süreyya (d. 1909), Ottoman official and renowned biographer, dedicated his life to documenting prominent figures of the Ottoman Empire. His magnum opus, *Sicill-i Osmânî*, is a monumental biographical dictionary



covering over 20,000 entries, including Ottoman dynasty members, statesmen, scholars, artists, and more. Published in four volumes between 1890 and 1893, and based on archival documents, gravestone inscriptions, and other primary sources, *Sicill-i Osmâni* became an indispensable reference for Ottoman history. The first volume features a detailed account of the Ottoman dynasty, followed by alphabetical biographies. Subsequent volumes expand on families, viziers, sheikhs, and military officials. Although Süreyya envisioned supplements such as *Tekmile-i Sicill-i Osmâni* and *Zeylû'z-Zeyl*, they were never published. This work is considered a cornerstone of Ottoman historiography. RARE.

[372371]

\$7,500

The Great Ottoman Travelogue

44. Evliya Çelebi. **Seyahatname Evliya Çelebi.** 12 vols. bound in 6. Dersaadet [Istanbul]: Ikdam Matbaası, A.H.1314–1318 [= 1896-1901 C.E.].

8vo. Original quarter leather and purple cloth boards. Cloth faded, Some traces of wear. Very good.

Özege 5302; OCLC: 12942395.

One of the greatest works of Ottoman literature, the *Seyahatnâme* is the firsthand account of Evliya Çelebi's travels from the 1630s to 1681. Chronicling the vast geography of the Ottoman Empire and neighboring regions, it offers a vivid panorama of the era's social, cultural, and political landscape, detailing not only the physical and administrative structures of the empire but also its everyday life, language, architecture, and religious practices.

Notably, the *Seyahatnâme* is both a travelogue and an autobiography, blending Evliya's personal adventures with broader observations. The author's engaging descriptions, enriched by his fascination with the extraordinary ("acâib ve garâib"), include supernatural phenomena, architectural marvels, and lively accounts of diverse cultures and traditions. His inclusion of approximately 30 languages, local dialects, and even phonetic details underscores the linguistic richness of the work. Evliya's narrative style broke with the literary norms of his time, and the *Seyahatnâme* is not only a valuable historical document but also a masterpiece of Turkish literature, rich with humor, vivid descriptions, and detailed accounts of historical events.

[372037]

\$6,000

45. Semseddin Sâmî. **Kamûs-ı Türkî**. İstanbul: İkdâm Sahib-i İmtiyaz ve Basha Muharriri Ahmed Cevdet, İkdâm Matbaası, A.H. 1317–1318 [= 1899–1901 C.E.].

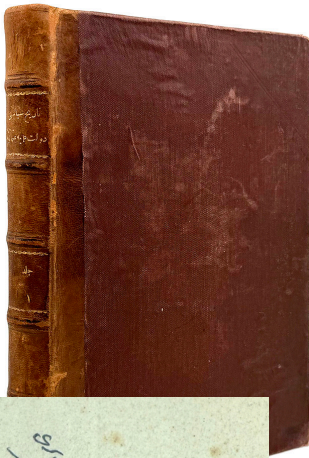
[3], 796; 797–1574, [1] pp. 2 volumes bound in 1. Large 8vo. Later brown cloth binding. Very good.

Özege 9997; OCLC: 12314117.

Kamûs-ı Türkî is the first systematic and alphabetically organized dictionary of the Turkish language. Prepared by Semseddin Sâmî (1850–1904), a prominent journalist, lexicographer, and novelist of the Tanzimat era, the work was initiated in 1899 and completed in 1901. The dictionary includes not only Turkish words but also Arabic, Persian, and Western-origin terms, providing detailed explanations of meanings, idioms, and technical terms. While reflecting the vocabulary of late 19th-century Turkish, it also laid the groundwork for language purification efforts. *Kamûs-ı Türkî* became an indispensable resource for later dictionaries and remains a vital reference today.

[372024]

\$500



Presentation Copy

46. Kamil Pasha. **Târîh-i Siyâsî-i Devlet-i Aliyye-i Osmâniyye**. 2 vols. İstanbul: Matbaa-i Osmaniye, A.H. 1325–7 [= 1909–1911 C.E.].

8vo. Contemporary quarter leather and cloth. Binding rubbed and soiled (head of vol. 2 scuffed). Good.

Ozege 19911.

Kıbrıslı Mehmed Kamil Pasha (1833–1913) was an Ottoman statesman who served as Grand Vizier four times during the late Ottoman period. Born in Piroyi village, Lefkosa (Nicosia), he passed away in his hometown. This work, written by Mehmed

Kamil Pasha, provides a comprehensive history of the Ottoman Empire, spanning from its foundation to the end of Sultan Abdülmejid's reign. As someone who personally knew many key figures of this era and witnessed its later years, the author offers uniquely insightful and accurate interpretations of historical events.

This monumental study offers a significant contribution to Ottoman historiography, reflecting both the author's personal experiences and his scholarly engagement with political and cultural narratives of the late Ottoman period.

[371569]

\$4,000

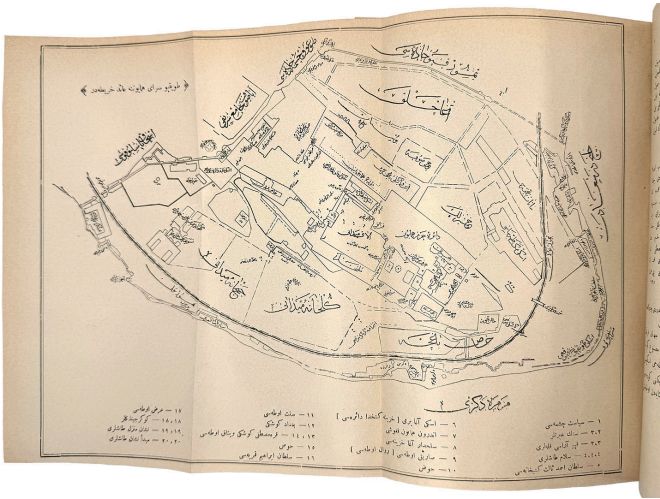
47. Mehmed Memduh Pasha. **Mir'at-ı Suunat**. Izmir: Ahenk Matbaası, A.H. 1328 [= 1910 C.E.].

182 pp. 8vo. Later black cloth. Minor toning to text block. Fine.

In *Mir'at-ı Suunat* (*Mirror of Events*), Mehmed Memduh Pasha (1839–1925), a former Minister of the Interior during the reign of Sultan Abdülhamid II, examines key domestic and foreign affairs. The book spans events from the reign of Mahmud II through Murad V (r. 1876), with a particular focus on the actions and policies of prominent Ottoman statesmen like Mustafa Reshid Pasha (d. 1858) and Ali Pasha (d. 1871). The work includes six diplomatic letters exchanged between the Russian, Ottoman, and Austro-Hungarian empires regarding the Hungarian nationalist movement, resignation letters of Grand Vizier Fuad Pasha and Midhat Pasha, petitions submitted to the Sultan during Husrev Pasha's term as Grand Vizier, and forty-one original documents on various political matters. Although written shortly after Memduh Pasha's dismissal from his role in the grand vizierate, the book's publication was delayed by thirty-three years due to censorship under Sultan Abdülhamid II.

[371634]

\$500



48. **Tarih Osmani Encümeni Mecmuası**. Nos. 1–77 [and:] **Türk Tarih Encümeni Mecmuası**. Nos. 1–6. Istanbul: Ahmed İhsan ve Sürekaşı, A.H. 1328–40 [= 1910–1921 C.E.].

Illustrated, some maps on folding plates. 6 vols. 8vo. Contemporary quarter red calf and cloth over boards. Bound from the parts with the usual variation in paper stock. Rubbed and worn. Internally fine, good plus overall.

The *Târîh-i Osmânî Encümeni Mecmuası* (*TOEM*), first published in 1910, was the first comprehensive and systematic journal dedicated to Ottoman

historiography. Issued bi-monthly, *TOEM* aimed to re-examine Ottoman history through a scholarly lens and continued publication through 1921, renamed as the *Türk Tarih Encümeni Mecmuası (TTEM)*. The journal also served as a standard scholarly periodical of Turkish history, including translations of works published in Western journals, offering a bridge between Ottoman and international historical scholarship.

This periodical marked a turning point in Ottoman historiography and facilitated the publication of numerous significant historical sources for the first time.

[371062]

\$2,500



49. (Arabic Manuscript). **İcazatnamah [Diploma Prepared for Ali Rıza Bâlîye] [İjzah]**. [Istanbul: Shahr Rajab al-Mubarak, A.H. 1329 = July, 1911 C.E.].

8vo. With two gilt headpieces with red and blue floral decorations and gilt flourishes. Black ink on polished paper, 15 lines per page in a taliq hand, gilt verse markers, names and key words in red, text within gilt rules. 10 leaves (last leaf is blank). Signed with ink seal at end of each section. Blue patterned boards stamped in gilt, cloth spine, red glazed endpapers. Loose in binding, otherwise, very good plus, internally fine.

This manuscript contains two icazet [ijazat] documents, issued by Ibrahim Sırrı el-Sururi to his student Ali Rıza ibn Sadullah el-Baliyevi (Balıkesir, Turkey), conferring the right to study and teach

hadith. Of particular note is the mention of Sheikh Seyyid Mehmet Galip Kadızade Mehmet Emin el-Islamboli (from Istanbul).

A beautiful specimen of calligraphy for official purposes.

[372023]

\$2,000

50. (Bosphorus Ferry Company). **Bogaziçi Sirket-i Hayriye, Tarihçe, Salname**. [Istanbul]: Ahmed İhsan ve Sürekası Matbaacılık Osmanlı Sirketi, A.H. 1330 [= 1914 C.E.]. First edition.

[10], 232; [28 pp., French summary] 4to. With color portrait of Sultan ReSat, folding map of the Bosphorus, and numerous black-and-white photographic plates. Black buckram. Very good, occasional light staining (paper flaw on first leaf of French text, minimal loss of text).

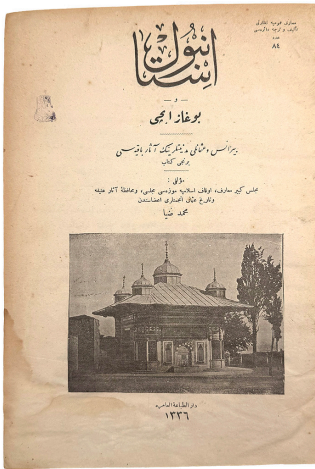
First edition of this comprehensive maritime work detailing the history, operations, and employees of the Sirket-i Hayriye (the Bosphorus Ferry Company), Turkey's first joint-stock company, which operated passenger and freight transport services on the Bosphorus from 1854 to 1945. The book includes biographies and photographs of the company's executives, employees, and captains, along with information about its fleet of 77 ships, piers, and the neighborhoods it served.

Captions and technical terms are also provided in French, with a 28-page French summary included at the end. Founded in 1851 with the support of Reshid Pasha and Sultan Abdülmecid, the company's charter was prepared by Ahmet Cevdet Pasha. Its first paddle steamers were ordered from England, and its inaugural voyage took place in 1854 between Eminönü and Üsküdar.

An invaluable snapshot of maritime transportation in Istanbul in 1914, including details on European advancements in shipping, piers, neighborhoods, and ferry services along the Bosphorus.

[371558]

\$1,750



Monumental Study of Istanbul's Byzantine and Ottoman Heritage

51. Ziya, Mehmed. **Istanbul ve Bogaziçi: Bizans ve Osmanlı Medeniyetlerinin Âsâr-ı Bâkiyesi**. Istanbul: Maarif-i Umumiye Nezareti Telif ve Tercüme Dairesi. Dar al-Tiba'at al 'Amirah, A.H. 1336 [1920 C.E.].

[22], 528 pp. 4to. With 183 illustrations including photographic plates, 1 engraved map, 2 folding maps, and 1 folding plate. Black cloth. Light traces of dampstaining, some toning to first and last leaves. Mevlevi sikkesi-style ownership stamp (illegible) on title page. Very good.

Ozege 8283.

Istanbul ve Bogaziçi is a monumental study of Istanbul's Byzantine and Ottoman heritage. Mehmed Ziya (1866–1930), historian and preservationist, is best remembered for his extensive documentation of Istanbul's architectural and cultural heritage. The work is richly illustrated with rare photographs captured by Ziya himself during his work with the Eski Eserler Encümeni, alongside earlier engravings and plans. This features detailed descriptions of mosques, palaces, fountains, and other monuments, as well as notes on Ottoman and Byzantine inscriptions, gravestones, and architectural details. A second volume was planned but was never completed.

[371077]

\$3,750

52. Cevad, Mahmud. **Maârif-i Umûmiye Nezareti: Tarihçe-i Teskilâtı ve İcraatı.** [Istanbul]: Matbaa-i Âmire, A.H. 1338 [= 1922 C.E.].

[4], 524, [4] pp. 8vo. With 21 plates, chiefly portraits. Contemporary black half leather and cloth. Minor rubbing (head of spine scuffed). Very good plus.

This detailed and authoritative work by Mahmud Cevad (1864/1865–1922) provides an account of the Ottoman Ministry of Education’s history, structure, and activities between 1824 and 1892, drawing upon original sources and archival records, documenting the ministry’s evolution and the reforms implemented during the tenures of various ministers.

[371486]

\$1,000

53. Sevük, İsmail Habib. **Türk Teceddüd Edebiyatı Tarihi [History of Turkish Modern Literature].** Istanbul: [Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Maarif Vekaleti], Matbaa-i Âmire, A.H. 1340 [= 1925 C.E.].

702 pp. 8vo. Original decorative ribbed black binding. Binding rubbed, traces of dampstaining to text. Good.

Özege 21533.

This seminal work by İsmail Habib Sevük (1892–1954) examines the development of modern Turkish literature in four sections: “Introduction,” “Tanzimat Literature,” “Servet-i Fünûn Literature,” and “National Literary Trends.” The book often compares Turkish literary movements with French literature, reflecting the intellectual and cultural transformations of the late Ottoman and early Republican periods.

[372026]

\$500

54. Ergin, Osman Nuri. **İstanbul Sehreminleri.** With numerous portrait photographs. Istanbul: Sehremaneti Matbaası, 1927.

[8], 774 pp. 4to. Original soft black cloth. Occasional faint dampstaining; overall very good.

Özege 9647.

Comprehensive work by Osman Nuri Ergin (1883–1961), a biographical dictionary of Istanbul’s mayors (Sehreminleri) covering the period from 1855 to 1928. As a supplement to his monumental five-volume *Mecelle-i Umûr-ı Belediye*, it details the lives, policies, and contributions of municipal leaders who shaped the city’s governance during the late Ottoman and early Republican periods.

[371565]

\$1,250

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