Ottoman poetry has always played a large part in the cultural life of the Turkish Empire. It is an art in which all the historical or literary persons of name have exercised themselves, and it was extremely important in shaping the language and literary style of all that the Ottoman Turks produced in six centuries. In the words of Gibb, "nearly all Turkish writing that was wholly or mainly literary or artistic in intention took the form of verse...The history of Ottoman poetry is thus nearly equivalent to the history of Ottoman literature" (History of Ottoman Poetry I (London 1900) p.v).

The poetical works of 175 Ottoman authors are here offered for sale in a collection of 253 books and manuscripts. This collection is divided in 47 manuscripts (including two autographs), some 50 editions published in Istanbul and Bulaq before 1280 H. /1863, and about 100 editions published between 1863 and 1928, the year of the Turkish alphabet reform, the remaining volumes being editions or studies published after 1928 in various countries.

The collection is in fine condition, and brings together an unparalleled wealth of material for the study of this fascinating subject. The price is Dgl. 40000.

We append a list of all the authors represented by at least one publication, mentioning between brackets the number of editions or studies if more than one, and the manuscripts if there are.

Ahi Çelebi (ms)  
Ahmed Paşa  
Akif Paşa (3)  
Arif  
Asaf  
Askeri (ms)  
Avni  
Avni  
Ayni, Karamanli  
Baki (+ 4 ms)  
Beliği-i Burusselvi  
Bihismi  
Bûhâneddîn, Kadi  
Cahidi (ms)  
Cem Sultan  
Cemâli  
Ovrâ Çelebi (+ 2 ms)  
Dâ'î, Ahmed  
Derdli (2)
A large collection of Arabic manuscripts has been brought together the past few years by Messrs. Brill. In 1978 a first selection was published as Catalogue No 500, we now offer a second part consisting of 332 manuscripts. The manuscripts are carefully described, and divided into 16 sections, of which a summary description will be given below. This collection, forming an ideal nucleus for a Near Eastern Department library, is offered for sale at Dfl. 425000.

1 Varia (bibliography, idjāzas, scholarship, madda‘ās) 26 manuscripts
- 7 idjāzas
- 2 tadhkiras, 17th & 18th century
- Union catalogue of Ms in Istanbul libraries, ca. 1850

2 Magic, mysticism, 12 manuscripts
- Sufi Ms dated 835 H.

3 History, geography, 10 manuscripts
- Waqīfa concerning a NaṣīḥīRAFT-library
- al-‘Ummālī, Muḥtashār copied during his lifetime, 977 H.

4 Prayers, 7 manuscripts
- Maghribī shura of Da’ār al-kha’irat serving as printer’s copy

5 Qur′ān, Qur′ānic sciences, 24 manuscripts
- Qur′ān copied Algiers 1159 H.
- Volume of al-Baidawi, Anwār at-tanzīl, copied in Khwarizm 761 H.

6 Theology, 40 manuscripts
- as-Samarqandī, Muhhtalib al-rīwāya, copied before 825 H., with original lettered binding
- Iden, Tābīb al-‘ārīfīn, dated 789 H.
- One of the oldest commentaries on as-Nasafi, Kanz al-daqā‘īq dated 725 H.
- at-Taftazānī, K. at-Talwīb, copied 853 H.
- Kitāb madjma‘ at-tayyirāt, 1319 H., autograph

Old Testament in Arabic, concluding chapter of Deuteronomy (vol. I fol. 81b), slightly reduced.
7 Tradition, 17 manuscripts
- Ša'īr al-Maṣābīḥ al-miṣrī, copied in 918 H.
- Commentary on preceding work copied 982 H.

8 Fiqh, 89 manuscripts
- Mukhtasar kitāb al-ḥadāyā, copied 828 H.
- al-Mawāni, Sharḥ al-kāns fi'l-ṭurūq, copied 888 H.
- an-Natījāt, autograph dated 1235 H.
- an-Nawāgiene, K. al-Adhiqār, dated 771 H., collated 895 H.
- Unique copy of an old-Turkish translation of al-Shāfi‘ī, Shir‘at al-Iṣlām, 911 H.

9 Philosophy, 24 manuscripts
- b. Ǧīlān, 'Ilm al-mašīq, copied Isfahan 1024 H.
- Complete copy of al-Bukhārī, Sharḥ bīyāt al-mašīq dated 1105 H.

10 Christian works, 3 manuscripts
- Important 17th century manuscript of the Old Testament, 2 folio volumes
- Part of Epistles of St. Paul, copied 1035 H.
- Collected works of the famous poet Niğūla al-Turk

11 Lexicography, 10 manuscripts
- Bahjat al-Luqat, presentation copy
- Two Arabic-Turkish dictionaries dated 937 H.

12 Grammar, philology, 37 manuscripts
- Sharḥ Kitāb al-ṭahārāt, copied 875 H.
- Sharḥ Taṣrīf al-Zanjīnī, copied 851 H.
- Unknown work by Ya‘qūb b. Mardāsh al-Manṣūmānī

13 Rhetoric, 12 manuscripts
- Fragment of a commentary on the Talḥīs al-miftāḥ dated 740 H.

14 Literature, 12 manuscripts
- al-Ṭabī‘ī, Miftūḥ, copied 978 H.
- an-Nūrī, Sharḥ Gulistān, dated 971 H.

15 Astronomy, arithmetics, 3 manuscripts
- Rare nadijūs of astronomical texts dated 1182 H.

16 Medicine, 6 manuscripts
- Medical Ms copied in Cairo 737 H.
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the volumes with translation only, but the text-volume supplied
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tant memoirs (see index), and last not least his edition with
translation of a modern Arabic poet (16).
The most important bibliography for Arabic studies in the
preceding centuries is the Bibliotheca Arabica of Schnurrer (34).
Editiones principes of three Arabic authors are listed under
nrs. 43, 99 and 168.

The three great German Arabists of the period, Flügel, Freytag
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edition is present both in the first European and the first
Oriental version (134 + 135). The two most important works of
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Lane's fundamental work for 19th century Orientalism, his
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as well as his famous translation of the Thousand and One Night
(163) are both given in the first edition.
For more details we refer to the check-list, and the two indexes
with details of printing places and Arabic authors.
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كتاب
مسابقة البرون والغمام
في سعوة للهام
تاليف ميخائيل بن نقولا
بن إبراهيم صباغ
وقد ترجمةً من اللغة العربية إلى اللغة الفرنسية
سلغستير دماسي
طبعاً في باريس
في دار الطبعة السلطانية
سنة 1800 مسيحية

The Birth of Modern Arabic Scholarship in Europe 1800 - 1850
A chronological check-list

1. Carlyle, J.D. Specimens of Arabian poetry. Cambridge 1796
2. Décade égyptienne, premier volume. Cairo 1800
3. Desgenettes, R.N.D. Tanbih fima yaheass... Cairo 1800
4. [Marçay, J.-J.] Recueil des pièces...Klostermann, Cairo 1800
5. [Marçay, J.-J.] Traduction turque des pièces... Cairo 1800
7. Lif, M.A. Historia Arabiae Felix. Erlangen 1801
15. Adam, G. Irshad bi Khans al-kalamat. Dar al-Shu'air 1804
19. Silvestre de Sacy, A.J. Chrestomathie arabe II-III. Paris 1806
24. Willmet, J. Oratio de Arabum meritis. Amsterdam 1807
26. Silvestre de Sacy, Mémoires antiquités Persé...histoire Arabes avant Mahomet. Paris 1808
27. Silvestre de Sacy, Mémoire littérature Arabes. Paris 1808
28. Silvestre de Sacy, Grammaire arabe. Paris 1810
29. Silvestre de Sacy, Relation de l’Égypte. Paris 1810
30. Carlyle, J.D. Specimens of Arabian poetry. London 1810
31. Mihellovich, P. Comme de institutis liter. in Hispania. Göttin. 1810
32. Oelsen, R.E. Des effets de la religion de Mohamed. Paris 1810
33. Vatshniere, E. Mémoires géographiques sur l’Égypte. Paris 1811
34. Schuyler, C.F.D. Bibliotheca Arabica. Halle 1811
35. Sédillot, P. Notice de Relation de l’Égypte. Paris 1812
36. Arsyda, A. Institutiones grammaticae Arabicae. Vienna 1813
37. Fraenh, C.M. Numphylacticon Orientalia Pototianum. Kasan 1813
38. Savary, D. Grammaire langue arabe vulgaire. Paris 1813
40. Langley, L.M. Voyages de Sind-bâd le marin. Paris 1814
41. Lockett, A. The Hist Amill. Calcutta 1814
42. Menil, V.E. Desp. de Antara ejusque poëmat. Amsterdam 1814
44. Willmet, J. Commentatio de vita Labid. Amsterdam 1814
45. [Knoe, G.] Historia decem Verzirorum. Upsala 1815
46. Koesten, H.G.L. Carminum Orientality triga. Stralsunda 1815
Between 1926 and 1951 there was published under the authorship and at the expense of the Egyptian Prince Youssouf Kamal, one of the most lavishly produced cartographical works of the 20th century, the *Monumenta Cartographica Aegypti & Africae*. Of this stupendous collection of texts and maps, only 100 copies were printed; of these some 75 copies were distributed free of charge to the leading university libraries and geographical institutions in the world, and the remaining copies remained at the disposition of the Prince Youssouf Kamal.

The total number of sheets contained in this collection, each separately numbered and measuring 75 x 60 cm, comprised, aside from preliminary and index sheets, roughly 937 sheets of descriptive text, many with illustrations, and 785 sheets of cartographical plates. The whole was sturdily bound in 16 volumes quarter cloth with gilt morocco labels on spine.

The actual editorship of the work was undertaken by the famous Dutch cartographer and librarian Dr. F.C. Wieder, who in his turn sought the cooperation of other leading scholars, especially where the sources in Oriental languages were concerned. The work was printed at the presses of E.J. Brill Ltd., where a remarkable feat of craftsmanship was accomplished.

The *Monumenta* aimed at bringing together as many documents as possible that could illustrate the history of the cartography of the African continent, with special emphasis on Egypt. To this end extensive extracts are given from Oriental and Western sources, both from unpublished manuscripts as from printed sources.

In all these cases the original text is printed in its own language, accompanied by a French translation. Moreover, both in the text and in the translation all the geographical names have been printed in red. One must have seen such a huge page of intricate Chinese or Arabic text, with the translation in parallel columns, the whole dotted by the small red flowers of Kamal's
geographical passion, to feel the luxuriousness of this undertaking.

For the cartographical illustrations the same procedure was followed, viz. to reproduce (mostly in the original size) as many maps, drawings, planispheres, portolans &c. as possible, both from the published travelbooks and studies on the subject, as from numerous unpublished manuscripts unearthed in libraries all over the world.

As was to be expected in view of Prince Kamal's nationality, special attention was devoted to Arabic geographical material, and it can safely be assumed that the whole of the third part (Epoca araba) in 5 volumes was prepared by Dr. Wiede's collaborator in this subject, the well-known Dutch scholar Prof. Dr. J.H. Kramers. With its extensive Arabic extracts and numerous unpublished cartographical illustrations this third part can be considered as a true monument of Arabic cartography.

After the Second World War two more volumes were published, embodying the materials accumulated since the publication of Tome IV/4 in 1939; but as by then Dr. Wieder was no more alive (he died in 1943), the volumes were issued without descriptive text.

Price of the set: £1. 100000
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I. ÉPOQUE AVANT PTOLEMAE. Published in one volume 1926.

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1 Arabic titlepage
2 Latin titlepage
3 Inscription
4 Portrait of Youssouf Kamal
5 Préface
6-106: 42 sheets text with illustrations, 59 plates, of which one coloured
107 Table des matières

II. PTOLEMAE ET ÉPOQUE GRECO-ROMAINE; ATLAS ANTIQUUS ET INDEX. Many source quotations in Greek, Syriac and Armenian. Together 244 sheets with descriptive text and illustrations, and 233 plates, published in 4 volumes 1928-33.

108-233
108 Titlepage
109-232: 72 sheets text with illustrations, one blank sheet (155), 51 plates of which 6 double-sheet and 6 coloured
233 Table des matières

III. ÉPOQUE ARABE. Especially rich in quotations of Arabic sources as well as Syriac, Ethiopic, Coptic and Chinese sources, and with many illustrations from unpublished Oriental and Western manuscripts. Together 368 sheets with descriptive text and illustrations, and 214 plates, published in 5 volumes 1930-35.

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582 Table des matières
IV. ÉPOQUE DES PORTUGAIS, SUIVIE PAR L'ÉPOQUE DES DÉCOUVERTES.

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1936
1073-1177
1073 Titlepage
1074-1176: 70 sheets with text and illustrations, 26 plates, 4 double-sheet plates, one triple-sheet plate (1117), 2 four-fold plates (1161 and 1170)
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1291-1383
1291 Titlepage
1292-1382: 63 sheets text with illustrations, 18 plates, 9 double-sheet plates, one four-fold plate (1303)
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IV/4
1939
1384-1484
1384 Titlepage
1385-1477: 64 sheets text with illustrations, 26 plates, 3 folding tables
1478-81 Table alphabétique Tome IV/1-4
1481-82 Table des matières Tome IV/1-3
1483 Plate to be inserted before sheet 1285
1484 Table des matières IV/4
Manuscript of the Qur'an, 398 leaves 260 x 172 mm; 13 lines great Ottoman nashī; por page in gold and blue rules 170 x 98 mm, text fully vocalized.

Fol.1-2a (Zabriya) fully decorated in old Turkish-Persian style
Fol.3-395a Text
Fol.395b-398a Hādā 'al-ḥām al-Qur'ān
All headings of the sura's nicely decorated with different designs, each bāṣ (60 parts of the Qur'ān) and 'āṣr marked with gold and coloured circles in the margins.
Some pages slightly dampstained, not affecting text. Little defects on pages 2b, 3a, heading on p.2b slightly damaged.
Old Ottoman binding (later than the MS) with flap, gilt decorations in the center and corners, slightly worn in the folds, end 17th or beginning 18th century.

At the end (p.395a) in the blank space for the colophon has been added in white lettering on a gold circle the following 'colophon':
Kutabu ḥādāl-Muṣḥaf al-ṣarīf Muhīyīddīn 'Abd al-Qādirī Gīlanī ġawī al-A'zan bi-ta'rīfī anāt ḥamāsī mī'at wa-abd wa-sirīn, i.e.
Muhīyīddīn 'Abd al-Qādirī Gīlanī ġawī al-A'zan copied this Muṣḥaf (Qur'ān) in 521.
On p. 398b an Arabic note written by Muḥammad Ṯālib al-Qādirī (i.e. a member of 'Abd al-Qādirī Gīlanī's order) confirms this statement.
al-Qādirī (or al-Qārūnī) was a great Ḥanbalite theologian, preacher and šahīr, who gave his name to the order of Gādirīya, and lived between 470-561 (1077-1165). See for details El I 69-70.

This colophon would date the MS in the 13th century. It is however impossible in view of the following arguments:

1. The writing and decorations are 15th century Ottoman style
2. The Arabic composition of the colophon is not properly expressed
3. The title ġawī al-A'zan was given to al-Qādirī only later by his followers
4. The writing is not quite similar to that of the main text

The colophon will have been added at a later date, but it is possible to ascribe this fine piece of calligraphy to the second half of the 15th or first years of the 16th century.
It is even possible that this Qur'an is from the pen of the well-known calligrapher Shāh Ṯaṣādūllāh Qībīlī al-Kukhāb if one compares the handwriting with the example illustrated on El IV plate xvii nr.3.

According to ownership entries on pp.395b and 398b the MS went to India where it was sold at 500 rupees. It was in the possession of Muḥammad Ṯālib (treasurer or librarian?), and was later presented to a great personality or Mogul dignitary.

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Three calligraphical MSS as shown on the cover, from left to right

a) Şâfi'at al-Şâgâdiya, the famous prayerbook of the Shi'ites, similar to the Qâlî'îl al-ţâhirît. Persian calligraphy dated 1111 H./1699, with splendid polychrome decorations, in an unusually fine calligraphy, with coloured filigrane work on inside covers. Leather binding repaired, some marginal repairs and wormholes in the MS. Size including binding 163 x 90 mm. Dgl. 13000.

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For a specimen of his writing, see Nu'h ădîb al-Sultân 'Abd al-Mu'mammad Bûn-i Ịrââî, Padiyâ-i șeşî u șeşîtân (Tehran 1346) p.149.

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