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ARABIC BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS, JOURNALS,
PERIODICALS AND POSTERS

Winter 2021

1.

في علاج الجدي

ان في ابتداء هذا الداء السهلة معرفته وقت
تسلطه تقتضي الاحادة بالحدرا الكلي عن
التقا المرضي لذي حرارة النار المصطنعة وممثل
ذلك حر الشمس ايضا ودفا المحلات بالزيادة
والاروقه المقللة وتثقيل الاعطية لانه بعكس
ذلك يلزم بسط المرضي متنشطين ومنشراحين
للهاوا على انطلاق الريح الرطبة اعني على اعتدال
الريح وتغديرها

ثم انه في وقت الحما المصطحب معها طلوع
الجدي لا بد من اعطا المنقيات ومشروبات
حامضة مرطبة ومبردة ضد الغفونة

فدونكم السنامكه والخيار شنبر والشر هندي



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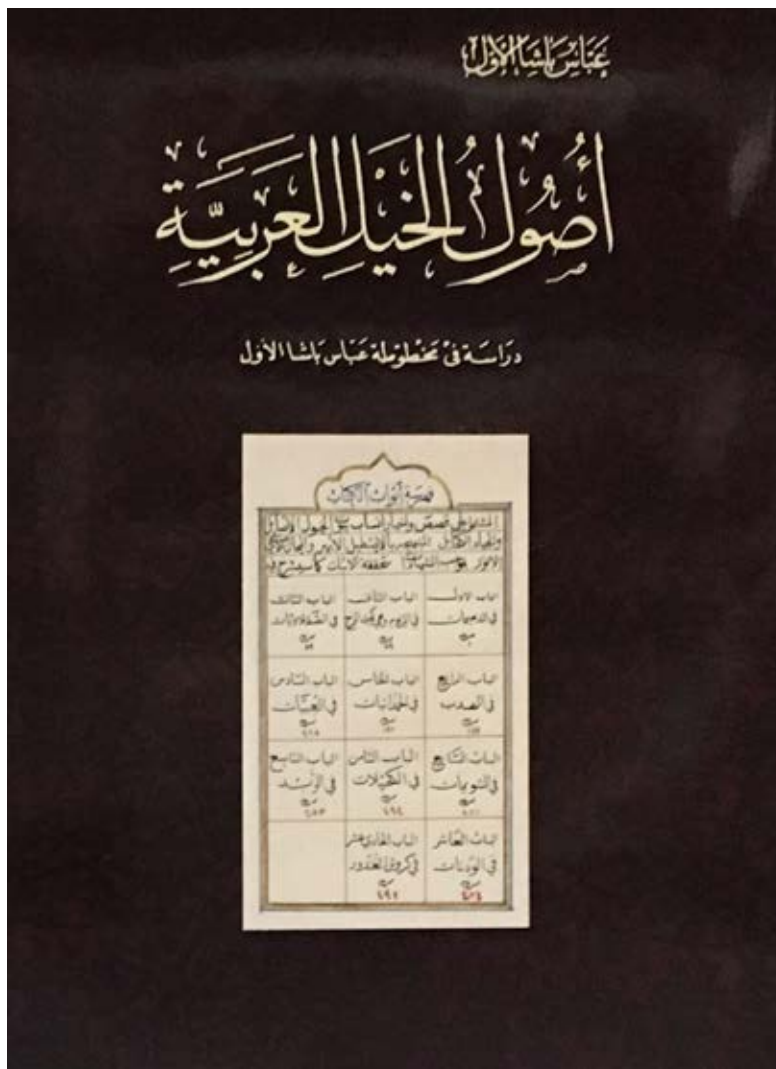
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كتب: القسم الأول

BOOKS: FIRST PART



أصول الخيل العربية

1. ABBAS PASHA AL-'AWAL.

'Usul Al-Khail Al-Arabiyya. TWO VOLUMES.

4to. Volume I: A study of 'Abbas Pasha Manuscript: 465 pp., Arabic text / Volume II: A facsimile of the original manuscript of 'Abbas Pasha within borders, cloth in d/w. Set fitted in a special box. Mint condition. New. King Abdul Aziz Public Library, Riyadh, 2008.

One of the best written sources on Arab horses. The manuscript here is printed as facsimile for the first time, containing 17 lines to the page in nakshi script, with a few designs. The manuscript is about 517 pages.

Abbas Pasha I (1813-1854), admired the Arab horses, and even lived with the Ruwala Bedouin for some time. Emir Faisal Ibn Turki (1785-1865) helped Abbas Pasha to obtain many of the Arabian horses in the Arabian Desert. He sent emissaries together an extensive history of these horses, recording their stories and blood lines from the Bedouin tribes. The information gathered in this manuscript remains an invaluable resource on the history of the Arabian breed. [26954]

£ 400.00

المرافعات المدنية والتجارية والنظام القضائي في مصر

2. ABU HAYF, ABDUL HAMID.

*Al-Murafa'at al-Madaniya wa al-Tijariya
wa al-Nizam al-Qada'i fi Misr.*

8vo. 1000 pp., Arabic text, contemporary half-calf, title gilt on raised spine, Matba'at al-l'timad, Cairo, second edition, 1921.

Abu Hayf was an Egyptian scholar who held the position of dean of the School of Law in Cairo. He is the author of several books on Egyptian and International law. [36079]

£ 200.00



شرح شواهد التلخيص المسمى معاهد التنصيص وبهامشه بدائع البداعة

3. AL-'ABBASI, ABDUL RAHIM BIN AHMAD & ALI BIN ZAFER AL-AZDI.

Sharh Shawahid al-Talkhis al-Musamma Ma'ahid al-Tansis wa bi Hamishihi Bada'i al-Bada'a. TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.

4to. Volume I: 262 pp., [1, contents] / Volume II: [1, contents], 224 pp., Arabic lithographic text within borders, second text by al-Azadi printed on margins, modern hard back binding, first and last leaves foxed, small tear at top margin of contents page of Volume 2, professionally repaired without any loss to text, occasional spotting, otherwise copy in good condition, Al-Matba'a al-Bahiyah al-Misriyyah, Cairo, 1316 A. H./ 1898.

Al-'Abbasi (d. 1556) was a leading scholar and literary figure, whose long career coincided with the rapid expansion of the Ottoman empire. He was born in Egypt, studied under the most pre-eminent scholars and madrasas in Egypt and Syria and soon acquired a reputation for his knowledge of the Muslim religious and philological sciences. He settled in Istanbul and gained favour with the Ottoman court. He was an accomplished composer of Arabic verse in his own right. Al-Abbasi was the main force in perpetuating the Arabic humanities during the heyday of the Ottoman empire. His chief legacy to posterity in his *Ma'ahid al-Tansis*, a commentary on the examples from the classical Arabic poetry (Shawahid) quoted in support of principles of literary criticism set forth in al-Khatib al-Qazwini's widely studied *Talkhis al-Miftah*. In seeking to achieve his main purpose in this work, al-Abbasi engaged in highly subtle and sophisticated comparative analysis of classical verse. Encyclopaedia of Arabic Literature, Volume 1, page 4. [35065]

£ 500.00





شرح التبيان على ديوان أبي الطيب أحمد ابن الحسين المصنبي

4. AL-'ABKARI, ABU AL-BAQA' BIN ABI ABDALLAH.

Sharh al-Tabyan 'ala Diwan Abi al-Tayyib Ahmad ibn al-Husain al-Mutanabbi. TWO VOLUMES.

4to. 4 pp., 523 pp / Volume II: 522 pp., Arabic text within borders, newly bound, modern hard back binding with gilt lettering on spines, ink inscriptions on margins, browned paper, foxing throughout, slightly soiled, last page of Volume 2 cut without any loss to text, small library stamp at end of volumes, hand written inscription on front fly leaf of Volume 2, printed in Cairo, 1287 A. H. / 1877.

Abu al-Baqā' al-'Abkari (1143-1219) was a leading Iraqi linguist, mathematician and literary figure. He studied in Baghdad at Ibn al-Jawzi, and was considered the most important linguist of his time. There are many controversies regarding this work of Sharh Diwan al-Mutanabbi; for example, the Iraqi scholar Mustafa Jawad believed that this version is not by al-'Abkari himself, but by his student ibn Adalan. However, the book was very popular and was printed many times: in Calcutta in 1845, in Cairo in 1844, 1870, 1877 and 1936-38. The last edition appeared in Beirut in 1979. Al-Mutanabbi was the recognised master of poetry, and he continued to be the master of enthusiastic circles of admirers and students, who discussed, annotated and preserved his work under the poet's direct guidance. Al-Mutanabbi's poetry provided one of the primary models for the Neoclassical poets of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. His influence extended across the Arab East, North Africa and even into Persia. [35011]

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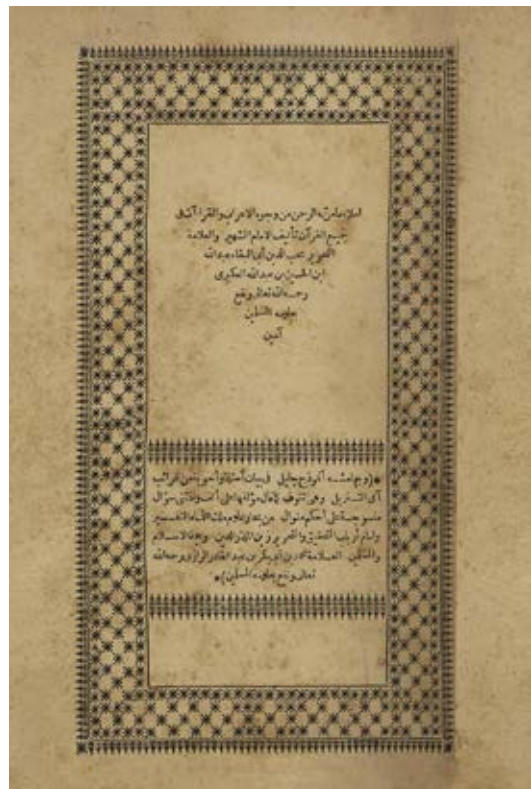
وبهامشه امموزج في بيان أسئلة وأجوبة عن غرائب آي التنزيل

5. AL-'AKBARI, MUHIBB AL-DIN ABI AL-BAQA & AL-RAZI, MUHAMMAD B. ABI BAKR.

'Imla' ma Mann Bihi al-Rahman min Wujuh al-'Arab wal Qira'at fi Jami' al-Qur'an wa Bihamishihi Ghara'ib 'Ayi al-Tanzil. TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.

4to. Volume I: 161 pp., [1 contents] / Volume II: 168 pp., [4 pp., contents], Arabic text within borders, modern green hard back binding with gilt lettering title on spine, new end papers, paper slightly browned, first few pages have small wormhole traces with some loss to outer edges, not affecting text, lower corner of back cover chipped, copy clean otherwise and in very good condition, al-Razi text printed on margins, Al-Matba'a al-Maimaniyya, Cairo, 1306 A. H./ 1888. [35055]

£ 400.00



كشف المعاني والبيان عن رسائل بديع الزمان

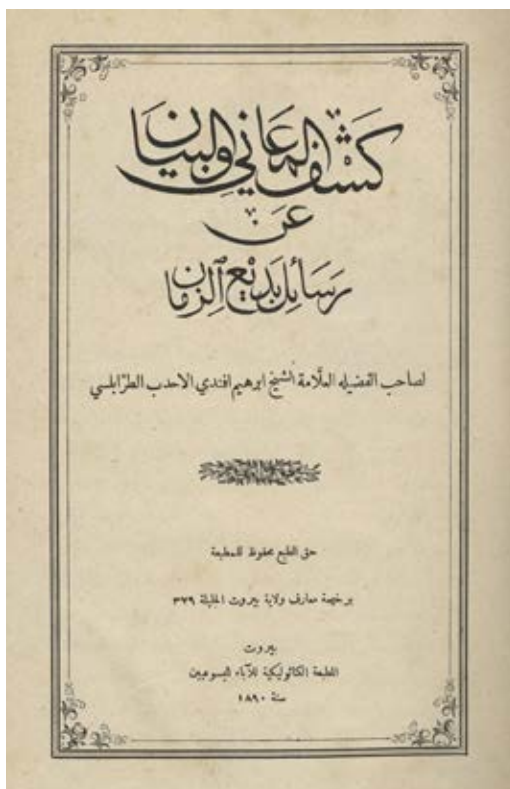
6. AL-AHDAB, IBRAHIM.

Kashf al-Ma'ani wa al-Bayan 'An Rasa'il Badi' al-Zaman.

8vo. 545 pp., Arabic text, half-title, modern hard back binding, new end papers, few wormholes on margins, occasional spotting, otherwise in overall good condition, Catholic Press, Beirut, 1890.

Al-Hamadhani (968-1008) was given the nickname "Badi' al-Zaman" (The Wonder of the Age) in recognition of his mastery of Arabic prose in the high style. Although he wrote a number of works, including a set of rasa'il (epistles), he is remembered chiefly as the writer who managed to combine different narrative features into an entirely new genre: the maqamah (the name of the genre being derived from the idea of "standing", and thus perhaps contrasted with the institution of majlis, a name that implies an "evening session"). [35315]

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تيسير الوسائل في تفسير الرسائل

7. AL-ALAM, YUSUF.

Taysir al-Wasa'il fi Tafsir al-Rasa'il.

8vo. [4], 932 pp., Arabic lithographed text within borders, contemporary half-calf, cover rubbed & soiled, previous owner's name inscribed on title page, otherwise copy clean inside and in very good condition, al-Matba'a al-Umumiya, Beirut, 1873.

This work is an introduction to the Syriac language, the Holy Bible and its different editions of translation. The author who was a Christian clergyman, discussed also the different letters issued by figures of the Bible. [36078]

£ 200.00



الأضداد في اللغة

8. AL-ANBARI, MUHAMMAD BIN AL-QASIM IBN BASHAR.

Al-Addad fi al-Lughah.

8vo. 384 pp., Arabic text edited by Muhamad al-Rafi'i, title slightly soiled with small cut to lower margin without loss, last page of index cut with few lines loss, modern hard back binding, al-Matba'a al-Husayniya, Cairo, 1325 A. H./ 1907.

Al-Anbari, was an Arab philologist who studied philology at the madrasa al-Nizamiyya in Baghdad. He wrote several works discussing various aspects of the Arabic language. [35336]

£ 200.00



تاريخ آداب اللغة العربية

9. AL-ANDARI, NI'MATALLAH.

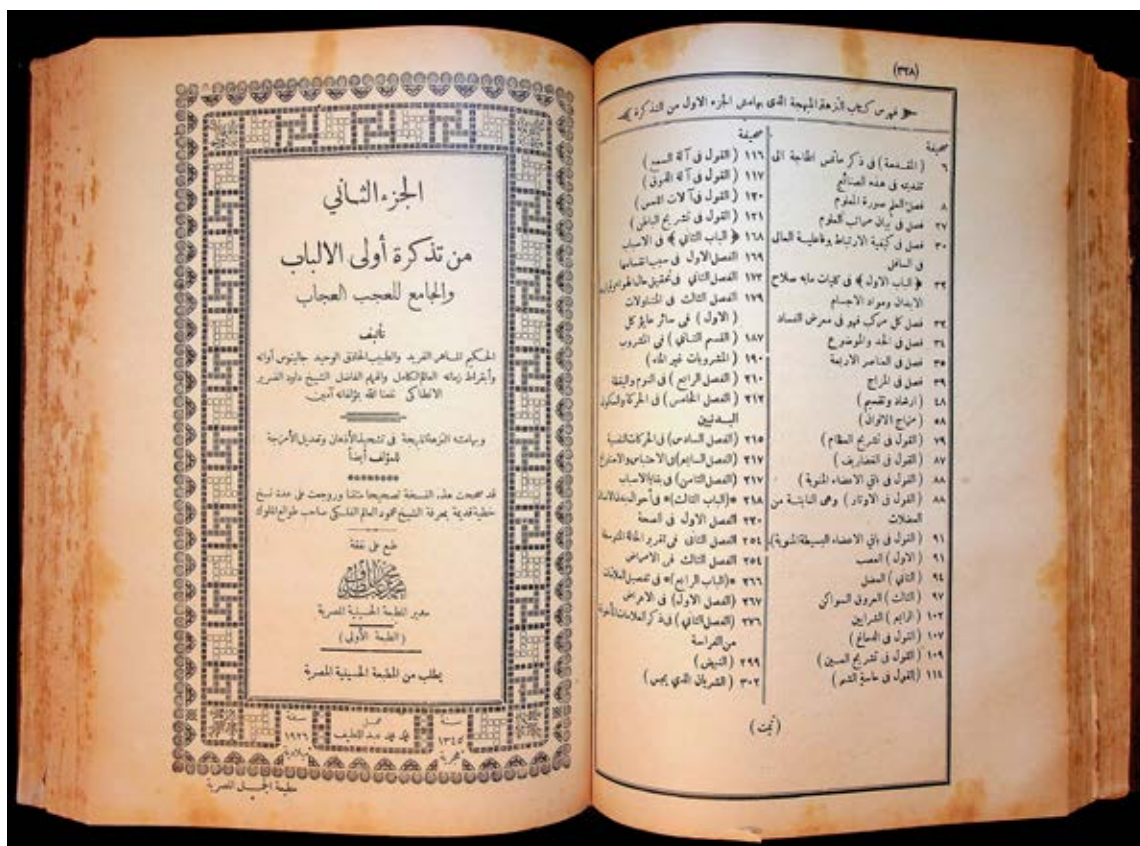
Tarikh 'Adab al-Lughah al-Arabiyyah.

8vo. 498 pp., Arabic text, modern hard back binding, title page printed within decorated borders, paper slightly browned, printed at al-Mursalin al-Lubnaniyyin Press, Junieh, 1929.

The author is a Lebanese priest and author. This work was used in education at schools in Lebanon. It is divided into two parts:

- 1- The history of Arabic language and its literature.
 - 2- Selections of texts from leading Arab authors throughout history.
- [36083]

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تذكرة أولى الألباب والجامع للعجب العجائب وبهامشه الزهدة المبهجة في تشييد الأذهان وتعديل الأمزجة

10. AL-ANTAKI, DAWUD.

Tizkirat Awla al-Albab wa al-Jami' lill 'Ajab al-Ujab + al-Nuzha al-Mubhija fi Tashiz al-Azhan wa Ta'dil al-Amzija. TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.

4to. Volume I: 328 pp., / Volume II: 193 pp., Arabic text within borders, modern hard back binding, browned paper, wormholes on last pages not affecting text, Matba'at al-Jamal al- Misriyyah, Cairo, 1345 A. H. / 1926.

Dawud al-Antaki (d. 1599) was born in Antioch, Syria. He was a blind Syrian physician and pharmacist, who excelled in studying medicine. He was particularly gifted in logic, philosophy and astronomy. He travelled to Aleppo, Damascus, Cairo and Mecca.

After the height of medicine in the medieval Islamic world and after the work of Ibn Al- Nafis (d. 1288), Dawud Al-Antaki was one of three great names in the field of Arabic medicine in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries CE, alongside the Iraqi scholar Yusuf Ibn Ismail Al-Kutbi and the Turkish doctor Khadir Ibn Ali Hajji Basa. The seminal western historian on Arabic medicine Lucien Leclerc (Histoire de médecine arabe, Paris 1876) considered Al-Antaki the last representative of Arabic medicine.

At the end of his life, al-Antaki made a pilgrimage to Mecca where he died. He left behind a large volume of works, including The Research of Diseases, The Poem of the Doctor, A Treatise on Baths and The Pleasure of Sight.

The most interesting and best known of his works is The Memento, which contains three books, of which the last one is the most important. It is a pharmacopoeia and contains more than 1712 names of drugs (the Canon contained less than 800). This is the most complete book after that of Ibn Al Bitar. In his work, al-Antaki described, for the first time, syphilis and its treatment with mercury.

This work, the Tadhkira, is known to be the prime Arabic language reference work on medicine, natural history and the occult sciences. [35012]

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الصناعتين الكتابة والشعر

11. AL-ASKARI, ABI HILAL AL-HASSAN B. ABDALLAH B. SAHL.

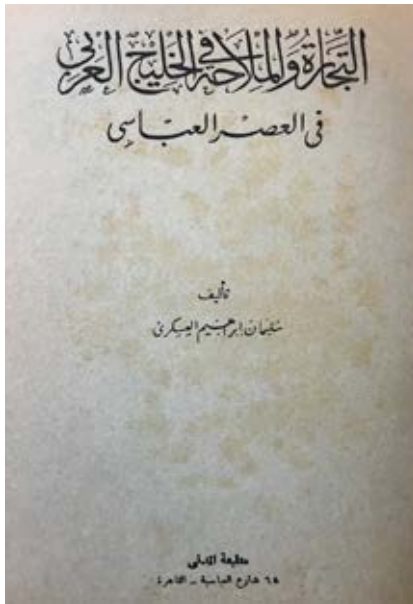
Kitab al-Sina'atayn al-Kitabah wa al-Shi'ir. [The book of two arts: prose and poetry].

4to. 370 pp., Arabic text, edited with footnotes by Muhammad Amin al-Khanaji, modern hard back binding, paper slightly browned, few ink annotations in margins, first & last leaves foxed, few wormholes on the first few pages, occasional foxing, Matba'at Mahmud Beik, Istanbul, 1320 A. H./ 1902.

Al-Askari is described by many biographers as a scholar of high standing, whose circle was attended by many eminent scholars who sought to read under him. He wrote a large number of books, most of which have either been lost or exist only in manuscript.

If this book tells us something, it is about the breadth of Al-Askari's linguistic knowledge. As a scholar of the fourth century of the Islamic era, Al-Askari was encyclopaedic in his knowledge. [35307]

£ 300.00



التجارة والملاحة في الخليج العربي في العصر العباسي

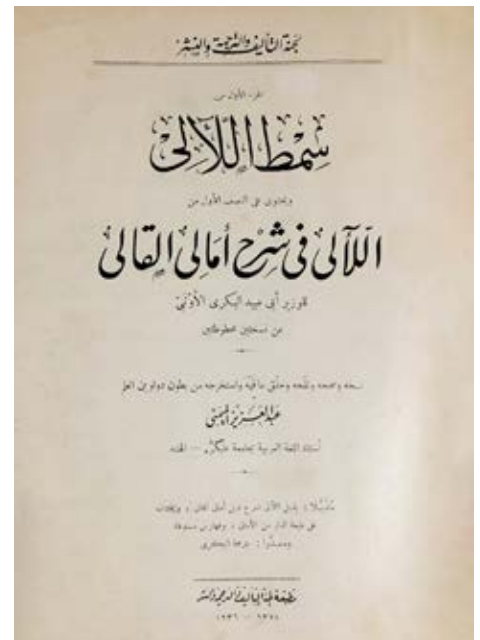
12. AL-ASKARI, SULAYMAN. IBRAHIM.

Al-Tijarat wa al-Milaha fi al-Khalij al-Arabi fi al-Asr al-Abbasi.

8vo. [11], 247 pp., Arabic text, modern hard back binding, original wrappers preserved, library stamp on title page, otherwise copy in good condition, al-Madani Press, Cairo, 1972.

A historical academic study which discusses the navigation and trade in the Arab Gulf during the 'Abbasid period. [35706]

£ 400.00



سمط اللائي ويحتوي على النصف الأول من اللائي في شرح أمالي القالي

13. AL-AWNABI, ABI UBAID AL-BAKRI.

Samt al-Lla'ali wa Yahtawi ala al Nisf al-Awwal min al-La'ali fi Sharh Amali al-Qali / Zayl al-La'ali fi Sharh Zayl Amali al-Qali / Samt al-La'ali wa hua Zayl al- La'ali. THREE VOLUMES IN ONE.

4to. Volume I: [20, biography, introduction & index], 622 pp., 4 b/w illustrations from original manuscript / Volume II: 625-972 pp., [2] / Volume III: 134 pp., Arabic text edited & introduced by Abdul Aziz al-Maimani, modern hard back binding, some ink annotations in margins, light foxing to title pages, otherwise copy in very good condition, Matba'at Lajnat al-Ta'lif wal Tarjama wal Nashr, Cairo, 1935-1936. [35323]

£ 400.00

الشرح الجلي على بيتي الموصلي

14. AL-BARBIR, AHMAD EFFENDI.

Al-Sharh al-Jali 'ala Baytay al-Mussali.

8vo. 252 pp., Arabic text within borders, title page within borders, modern hard back binding, three worm holes on margins of the first three pages, **missing 10 last pages**, pp. 351-52 torn without loss, scattered foxing throughout, ink comments on margins, al-Matba'a al-Adabiyya, Beirut, 1302 AH./ 1884.

Sheikh Ahmad al-Barbir a literary figure of the eighteenth century. He was a jurist, poet and writer. He was born in Damiat (Egypt) of a Beirut family. He studied in Cairo, returned to Beirut in 1769 in order to continue his studies. In Beirut he served as a jurist under Emir Yusuf al-Shihabi. Later he left to live in Damascus and lived under the protection of the Mufti Sheikh Khalil al-Maradi. According to al-Zakali he left eleven manuscripts which are distributed in several libraries. [36070]

£ 100.00



الاقتضاب في شرح أدب الكتاب

15. AL-BATLIYUSI, IBN AL-SAYYID.

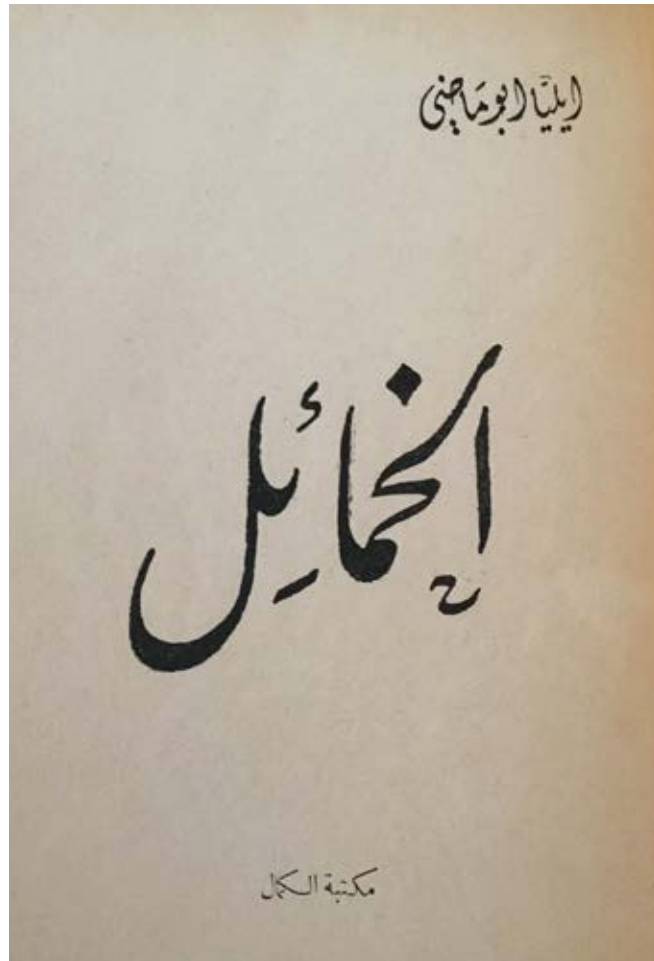
Al-Iqtidab fi Sharh Adab al-Kuttab.

8vo. 477 pp., Arabic text within borders, edited & introduced by Abdallah al-Bustani, contemporary red cloth, slightly soiled and rubbed round edges, hinges weak, few wormholes not affecting text, otherwise copy generally in good condition, al-Matba'a al-Adabiyya, Beirut, 1901.

Al-Batliyusi, Ibn al-Sid (1052-1127) was a leading Andalusian scholar who was known mainly as a grammarian, a lexicographer and less so, as a philosopher. He was also a prominent traditionalist with interests in jurisprudence and theology and enjoyed a career as a court-poet and secretary. Virtually all his work has survived. He wrote several books discussing and commenting on various linguistic texts by Ibn Malik, al-Ma'arri, Ibn Qutayba, abi al Abbas ibn al Mibrad, Yaqub ibn al Sikkitt and many others. His works were praised by medieval biographers and attracted the attention of modern scholars, and thus there is quite a number of critical editions and studies of his works. By contrast, we have less data on Ibn al-Sid's life, and what we have is difficult to use. This is probably why there are so few studies devoted to his career, despite its importance to an understanding of his literary production. [32564]

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الخمائل

16. ABU MADI, ELIYA.

Al-Khama'il.

8vo. 135 pp., [3], Arabic text, modern hard back binding, original wrappers preserved, slightly foxed, otherwise copy in very good condition, Maktabat al-Kamal, Beirut, no date, ca. 1960.

Eliya Abu Madi (1890 – 1957) was a Lebanese poet, born in the village of Al-Muhaydithah, Mount Lebanon. At the age of 11 he moved to Alexandria, Egypt where he worked with his uncle.

In 1911, he published his first collection of poems, *Tazkar al-Madi*. Shortly after, he was exiled by the Ottoman Turkish authorities, when he left Egypt for the United States and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1916 he moved to New York City and began a career in journalism. In New York, Abu Madi met and worked with a number of Arab-American poets including Kahlil Gibran. He married the daughter of Najeeb Diab, editor of the Arabic language magazine *Mera'a al-Gharb* (Mirror of the West), and became the chief editor of that publication in 1918. His second poetry collection, *Diwan Iliya Abu Madi*, was published in New York in 1919; his third and most important collection, *Al-Jadawil* (The Streams), appeared in 1927.

In 1929 Abu Madi founded his own periodical, *Al-Samir*, in Brooklyn. It began as a monthly, but after a few years it was published five times a week.

His poems are very well known among Arabs; poet, author, and journalist Gregory Orfalea wrote that "his poetry is as commonplace and memorized in the Arab world as that of Robert Frost is in ours." [35224]

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شرح ديوان ابن الفارض وبهامشه كشف الوجوه الغر لمعاني نظم الدر

17. AL-BURINI, HASSAN / ABDUL GHANI AL-NABULSI & ABDUL RAZZAK AL-KASHANI.

Sharh Diwan Ibn al-Farid wa Bihamishihi Kashf al-Wujuh al-Ghurr Lima'ani Nazm al-Durr by Abdul Razzak al-Kashani. TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.

4to. Volume I: 196 pp., / Volume II: 320 pp., Arabic lithographic text within borders, al- Kashani text printed on margins, modern hard back binding, lower part of last page is lacking, paper browned, title page of Volume one foxed, printed at al-Matba'a al-Qahiriya, Cairo, 1123 A. H./ 1711.



Omar ibn 'Alī ibn al-Fārid (1181-1235) was an Arab poet, esteemed the greatest mystic poet of the Arabs. His poetry is entirely Sufic. Some of his poems are said to have been written during ecstasies.

Unlike many other respected poets of the day such as Ibn Sana al-Mulk, Ibn Unayn, Baha al-Din Zuhayr and Ibn Matruh, Ibn al-Fārid refused the patronage of wealthy governmental figures, which would have required him to produce poetry for propaganda, preferring the relatively humble life of a teacher that allowed him to compose his poetry of unhampered enlightenment. One time al-Malik al-Kamil, who was the Ayubbid Sultan at the time, liked some of his odes so much that he sent the poet an exorbitant amount of money and offered to build a shrine for him. Ibn al- Fārid denied both the money and the offer of the shrine, choosing to trust in God to supply for his needs. His position as a teacher at the Azhar mosque allowed him to provide for his family of three children. [35059]

£ 400.00



كشف الحجاب في علم الحساب

18. AL-BUSTANI, BUTRUS.

Kitab Kashf al-Hijab fi 'Ilm al-Hisab.

8vo. 414 pp., Arabic text within borders, numerous figures, contemporary quarter calf, previous owner's name inscribed on front endpaper, otherwise copy clean and in good condition, American Press, Beirut, 1887.

Butrus al-Bustani was a writer and scholar from the present-day Lebanon. He was a major figure in the Nahda, which began in Egypt in the late 19th century and spread to the Middle East.

He is considered to be the first Syrian nationalist, due to his publication of *Nafir Suria*, which began following the 1860 Mount Lebanon civil war. In 1870, he founded *Al-Jinan*, the first important example of literary and scientific periodicals, which began to appear in Arabic in the 1870s alongside the independent political newspapers. [36077]

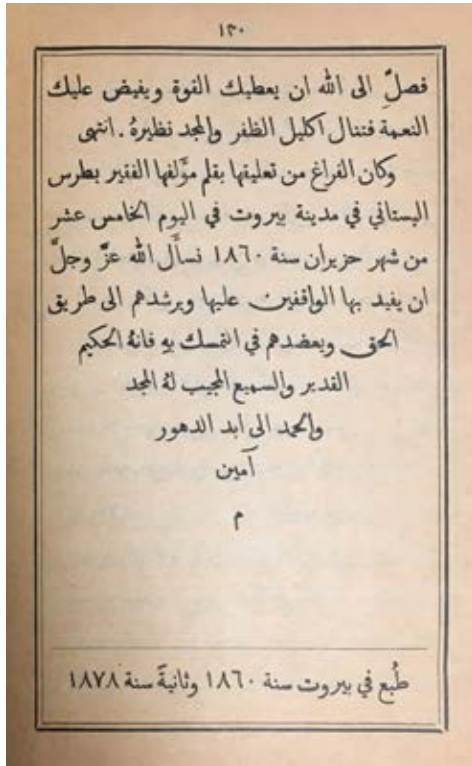
£ 250.00

قصة أسعد الشدياق، باكورة سورية

19. AL-BUSTANI, BUTURUS (1819-1883).

Qissat As'ad al-Shidyaq. Bakurat Sourlya.

12mo. 130 pp., Arabic text within borders, modern full calf, original wrappers preserved, edges of the original wrappers and lower edge of the first page cut without loss, otherwise copy clean inside and in very good condition, printed in Beirut, second edition, 1878.



A second edition of this extremely rare publication.

Asaad Al-Shidyaq (1798-1830) came under the influence of the American Congregationalist missionaries in Beirut where he was employed by them as a teacher and translator; he had embraced Protestantism in defiance of the Maronite Patriarch. When Al-Shidyaq was imprisoned and ill-treated by the Patriarch, his brother, the famous scholar Faris, acted on his own initiative by going to the missionaries and eventually taking refuge with them. To avoid his suffering a similar fate to that of his brother, the missionaries decided to send him away from Lebanon, and he embarked from Tyre to Alexandria in December 1826.

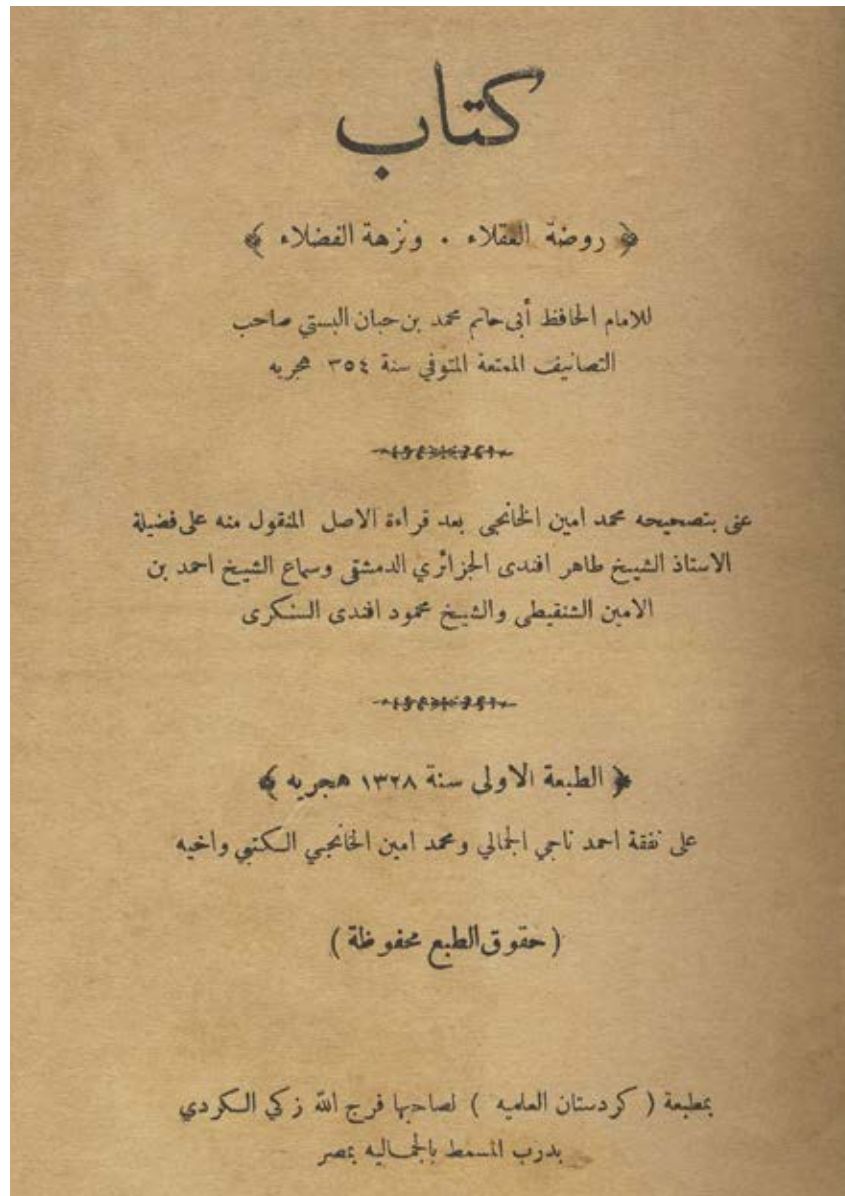
In 1830 the Maronite Patriarch starved As'ad al-Shidyaq to death after imprisoning him in a convent in the Lebanese mountains. A few years after his death the renowned linguist and literary figure wrote the story of As'ad Al-Shidyaq and published it for the first time at the American Missionary printing house in Malta. About thirty years after the death of As'ad al-Shidyaq, the text was reprinted in 1860 in Beirut. Bustani offers the form of the story *Khabriyat*, in order to frame As'ad al-Shidyaq's life. In *Khabriyat* As'ad al-Shidyaq, life is a narrative from birth to death. Bustani's conclusion in narrating the life story of al-Shidyaq was: "Remember that we cannot share with Christ His greatness if we do not also share His pain. So be joyful and happy whenever you are tested, and do not be sad, because your faith is strong".

COPAC lists one copy only at the University of Glasgow.

Butrus al-Bustani was a writer and scholar from the present-day Lebanon. He was a major figure in the Nahda, which began in Egypt in the late 19th century and spread to the Middle East.

He is considered to be the first Syrian nationalist, due to his publication of *Nafir Suria* which began following the 1860 Mount Lebanon civil war. In 1870, he founded *Al-Jinan*, the first important example of the kind of literary and scientific periodicals which began to appear in the 1870s in Arabic alongside the independent political newspapers. [35432]

£ 1,800.00



روضۃ العقلاء ونزهۃ الفضلاء

20. AL-BUSTI, ABI HATIM MUHAMMAD B. HABBAN.

Kitab Rawdat al-'Uqala' wa Nuzhat al-Fudala'.

8vo. 267 pp., Arabic text edited by Muhammad al-Khaniji, modern back binding, paper browned, the last two pages slightly torn at margins without loss, some ink inscriptions in margins, Matba'at Kurdistan al-'Ilmiya, Cairo, first edition, 1328 A. H./1910.

Al-Busti was born in Bust in Sijistan. He was one of the prominent scholars of Hadith. He was also a Faqih, learned and one of the students of Ibn Khuzaimah. His other main work is entitled "Sahih Ibn Hibban: Al-Musnad al-Sahih *Ala al-Taqasim wa al-Anwa*. [35206]

£ 250.00

القضية الكردية

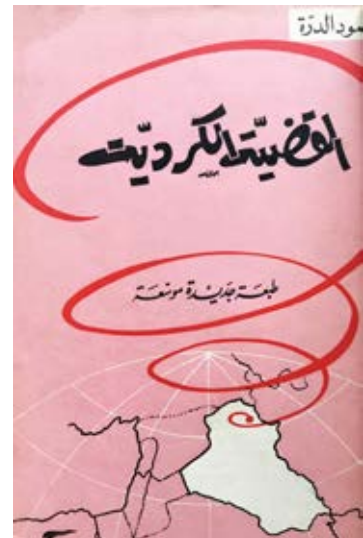
21. AL-DURRA, MAHMUD.

Al-Qadiyah al-Kurdiyah.

8vo. 447 pp., frontispiece colour map, tables, modern hard back binding, original wrappers preserved, index, few ink underlining, Dar al-Tali'a, Beirut, second enlarged & edited edition, 1966.

Contents: History of the Kurds during 250 years after the fall of the Abbasid dynasty. The Iranian-Turkish struggle to dominate Iraq. Kurdish National Movements and Emirates. The establishment of modern Iraq. Assyrian, Yazidiz and Kurdish revolts. The Iraqi revolution of 1958 and its implications on the Kurds. The Kurdish revolt and the support of the Shah. The Arabs and the Kurdish problem. [36093]

£ 200.00



دمشق في العصر الأيوبي

22. AL-HAMAWI, MUHAMAD YASIN.

Dimashq fi al-'Asr al-Ayyubi.

8vo. 78 pp., frontispiece, b/w illustration, modern hard back binding, partly torn original wrappers preserved, al-Matba'a al-Hashimiya, Damascus, 1937.

The Ayyubids dynasty ruled large parts of the Middle East including greater Syria, Mesopotamia, Hijaz, Nubia and part of the Maghrib during the 12th and 13th centuries. It was founded by Salah al-Din in Egypt. This work is written by a Syrian historian about the circumstances of Damascus during the Ayyubid period. [36090]

£ 200.00



المغنون البغداديون والمقام العراقي

23. AL-HANAFI, JALAL.

Al-Mughanun al-Baghdadiyun wa al-Maqam al-Iraqi.

8vo. 119 pp., Arabic text, hard back binding, original wrappers preserved, last page partly damaged, Ministry of Irshad, Baghdad, 1964.

The Iraqi Maqam is a genre of Arabic maqam music found in Iraq that is at least four- hundred years old. The ensemble of instruments used in this genre, called Al-Chalghi al- Baghdadi, includes a qari' (singer), santur, jawza, tabla or dunbug/dumbeg, and sometimes riqq and naqqarat. The focus is on the poem, sung in classical Arabic or an Iraqi dialect (then called zuhayri). [36088]

£ 150.00



تاريخ الإمارة الطائية في بلاد الشام

24. AL-HAYARI, MUSTAFA (1936-1998).

Tarikh al-'Imara al-Ta'iya fi Bilad al-Sham.

8vo. 226 pp., Arabic text, 4 maps, numerous figures, modern hard back binding, original wrappers preserved, biblio, index, Ministry of Culture, Amman, first edition, 1977.

The tribe of Ta'i is a Yemeni Arab tribe that settled in the Northern part of the Arabian Peninsula, Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Iraq. This work highlights major events in the history of the tribe. [36094]

£ 200.00

المستطرف في كل فن مستظرف و ثمرات الأوراق في المحاضرات

25. AL-IBSHIHI, SHIHAB AL-DIN & TAQI AL-DIN Known as IBN HIJJA AL- HAMAWI.

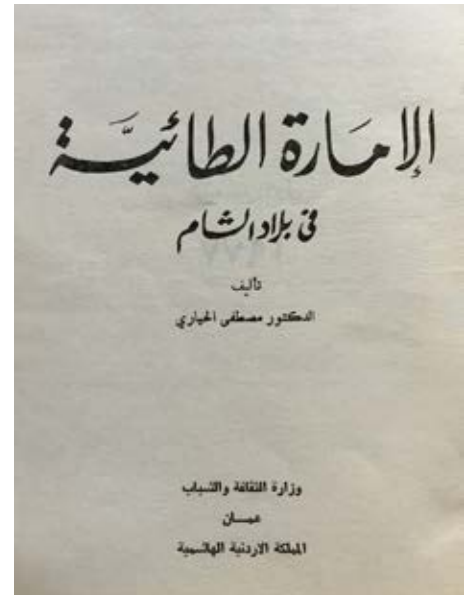
Al-Mustatrif fi Kul Fann Mustazrif + Kitab Thamarat al-Awraq fi al-Muhadarat. TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.

4to. Volume I: [4 pp., contents], 211 pp., / Volume II: [4 pp., contents], 256 pp., Arabic text within borders, second text printed in margins, newly bound hard back binding with gilt lettering on spine, browned paper, small cut at top corner of title page of Volume 2, scattered foxing, Matba'at Ahmad al-Babi al-Halabi, Cairo, 1314 A. H. / 1896.

Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Mansur Baha' al-Din Abu al-Fath al-Ibshihi was an Egyptian man of letters who was born in 1388 in the Egyptian village of Abshawayh, from which he took his nisba. His fame rests on the reputation of this book, *Al-Mustatrif fi Kul Fann Mustazrif* (The exquisite in every pleasing art). Al-Ibshihi studied jurisprudence and grammar and memorized the Qur'an at the age of ten. He frequented Cairo where he attended lessons by al-Bulqini. After the death of his father he became a preacher and dedicated himself to literature, which he loved. Al-Sakhawi notes that al-Ibshihi wrote another book on literature, *Atwāq al-azhār 'alā Sudūr al-anhār* (Necklaces of flowers on the chests of rivers), and began a book on the art of correspondence entitled *Fī Sanat al- Tarassul wa-al-Ktābah* (On the trade of correspondence and writing). He might have been the author of a manuscript entitled *Tadhkirat al-'Arifin wa Tabsirat al- Mustabsirīn* (The reminder for the aware and the guidance for the shrewd). Al-Ibshihi writes at the beginning of *al-Musta'rif* that he compiled in his book every art in which "striving scholars write volumes". These arts include aphorisms, literature, histories, anecdotes, information, stories, witticisms and fine poetry. He notes that he took as examples verses from the Qur'an and the authenticated hadith. He wove in fine stories about saints, borrowing material from other books, such as *Rabī' al-abrār* (The spring of the devotees) by al- Zamakhshari, and *al-'Iqd al-Farīd* (The unique necklace) by Ibn 'Abd Rabbih. The book is divided into 84 chapters discussing various topics in religion, morality, nature, poetry and human life in all its aspects. (World Digital Library Catalogue).

The second text in these two volumes is by Ibn Hijja (1365-1434), a poet, prose writer and literary critic. He was born and died in the city of Hamah, Syria; he worked in Syria and Egypt as a chancery official. He collected many of his letters in *Qahawat al-Insha'*. Among his several anthologies of prose and poetry the most famous is this work *Thamarat al- Awraq*. [18373]

£ 600.00



شعر المتوكل الليثي

26. AL-JABURI, YAHYA.

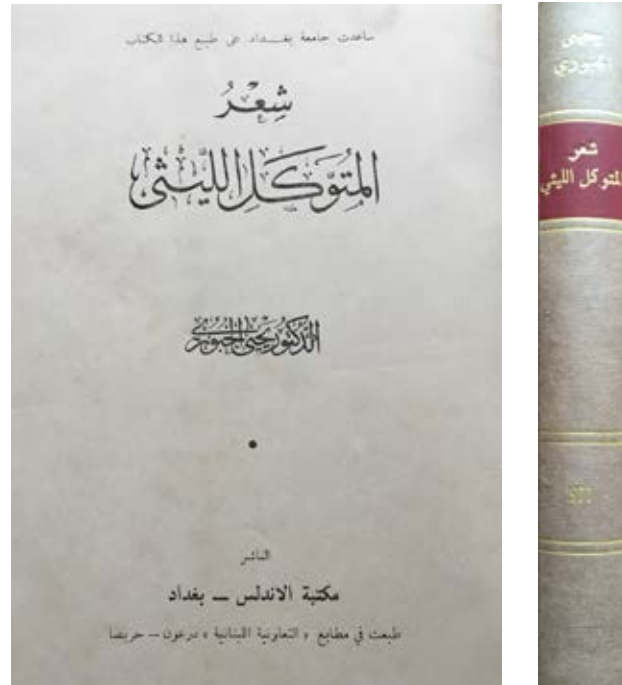
Shi'r al-Mutawakil al-Laythi.

8vo. 364 pp., Arabic text, 4 b/w illustrations depicting pages from original manuscript, modern hard back binding, indices, published by al-Andalus Bookshop, Baghdad, printed at Harissa Press, Darun, no date, ca. 1970.

Al-Mutawakil was a poet from the Omayyad period. He lived in Kufa, a member of the tribe Layth ibn Bakr (a sub division of Kinana). He wrote panegyric poems for Mu'awiya and his son Yazid, as well as love poetry about his ex-wife Ruhaima, divorced at her request because of an illness, but cured afterwards. Some poems of *Hija'* and Fakr are preserved. Al-Akhtal met him when he visited Kufa and was impressed by his poetry.

Ref: Encyclopaedia of Arabic Literature, Volume 2, page 561. [36095]

£ 225.00



هذا كتاب الحيوان

27. AL-JAHIZ, ABU OTHMAN AMRU BIN BAHR

Haza Kitab al-Hayawan. SEVEN VOLUMES IN ONE.

4to. Volume I: 196 pp., [1] / Volume II: 135 pp., [2] / Volume III: 168 pp., [1] / Volume IV: 156 pp., [2] / Volume V: 175 pp., [2] / Volume VI: 175 pp., / Volume VII: 84 pp., Arabic text, modern hard back binding, paper browned with scattered foxing, title page soiled with sticker at lower margin, ink annotations in margins, minor cut to last page of Volume seven with loss of one word only, a tear across pages 51 & 59-61 of Volume 6, al-Matba'a al-Hamidiya al-Misriya, Cairo, 1905-1907.

Abu Othman Amru bin Bahr Al-Jahiz, commonly known as al-Jahiz (776-868/ 869), was an Arab prose writer and author of works of literature, Mu'tazili theology, and politico-religious polemics.

Ibn al-Nadim lists nearly 140 titles attributed to Al-Jahiz, of which 75 are extant. His best known works are: *Kitab al-Hayawan* (The book of living), a seven-part compendium on an array of subjects with animals as their point of departure; *Kitāb al-Bayān wa-l-tabyīn* (The book of eloquence and exposition), a wide-ranging work on human communication; and *Kitāb al-Bukhalā'* (The book of misers), a collection of anecdotes on stinginess. [35808]

£ 275.00





الكوفة في ثورة العشرين

28. AL-JUBURI, KAMEL SULAIMAN.

Al-Kufa fi Thawrat al-'Ishreen.

8vo. 259 pp., Arabic text, b/w photographs, modern half-calf, original wrappers preserved, paper slightly browned, biblio. index, al-Adab Press, Najf, first edition, 1972.

A rare work covering the 1920 revolution in Iraq. Discontent with the British rule which was materialised in May 1920 in mass meetings and demonstrations in Baghdad. The start of the revolution was centred on peaceful protests against the British rule. There were large gatherings at mosques. At one of the larger meetings, 15 representatives were nominated to present the case for Iraqi independence to the British officials. Acting Civil Commissioner, Arnold Wilson, dismissed their demands as impractical.

Armed revolt broke out in late June 1920. Ayatollah al-Shirazi issued another fatwa which read, "It is the duty of the Iraqis to demand their rights. In demanding them they should maintain peace and order. But if the English prevent them from obtaining their rights, it is permitted to make use of defensive force." This seemed to encourage armed revolt. The British authorities tried to counter this by arresting a sheikh of the Zawalim tribe. Later, an armed Iraqi stormed the prison and set him free. The revolt soon gained momentum as the British garrisons in the mid-Euphrate region were weak and the armed tribes were much stronger. By late July, the armed tribal rebels controlled most of the mid-Euphrates region. The success of the tribes caused the revolt to spread to the lower Euphrates and all around Baghdad. [36096]

£ 400.00

كتاب التعريفات + مصطلح في اصطلاحات الصوفية

29. AL-JURJANI, ALI IBN MUHAMAD.

Kitab al-Ta'rifat + Mustalah fi Istilahat al-Sufiya.

8vo. 175 pp., / 12 pp., Arabic lithographed text within border, original hard boards with a flap, al-Matba'a al-Wahbiya, Cairo, 1283 A. H./ 1866.

Ali ibn Muhamad al-Jurjani (1339–1414), encyclopedic writer and traditionalist theologian, was born near Astarabad and became a professor in Shiraz. When Timur plundered this city in 1387, he moved to Samarkand, but returned to Shiraz in 1405, and remained there until his death.

Of his thirty-one extant works, many being commentaries on other works, one of the best known is this work, the Ta'rifat (Definitions), which was edited for the first time by Gustavus Flügel (this work), published also in Constantinople (1837), Cairo (1866, etc.), and St. Petersburg (1897). [35429]

£ 500.00



الكليات: معجم في المصطلحات والفروق اللغوية

30. AL-KAFFAWI, AYUB IBN MUSA ABI AL-BAQA'.

Al-Kulliyat: Mu'jam fi al-Mustalahat wa-al-Furuq al-Lughawiya.

4to. [2], 781 pp., Arabic lithographic text within borders, contemporary full red calf with a flap, gilt decoration, rubbed cover and edges, few ink comments on margins, light foxing throughout, printed at al-Matba'a al-'Amira, Cairo, 1287 A. H. / 1870.

Al-Kulliyat, a dictionary of differences in terminology and language compiled by Abi al- Baqa' al-Husseini al-Kaffawi al-Hanafi (died 1683/ AH 1094). He was born in Crimea and studied Islamic theology and Arabic linguistics in his hometown of Kuffa. He served as a judge at al-Qudus and Baghdad.

He was exiled by Sultan Muhammad Khan to Kuffa where he spent twelve years, afterwards he served as a judge in Istanbul until his death (Al-'A'lam, Zarkali /38).

Another scholar, Omar Rida Kahala, mentions *al-Kulliyat* in his book *Mu'jam al- Mu'allifin* (Vol. 3/ 31) as one of the best reference books, containing about 6000 subjects covering Islamic and Arabic culture during the ten centuries before the eleventh century after the Hijra. The subjects cover Fiqh, theology, philosophy, logic, linguistics and related subjects. [16421]

£ 800.00



نسخة عن مخطوطة الكتاب البارع في اللغة

31. AL-KALI, ISMA'IL IBN KASIM.

A Facsimile of the Manuscript of Al-Kitab Al-Bari' fi 'L-Lughah.

4to. 148 pp., of Arabic text, 15 pp., [1], of introduction & index in English, edited by A.S. Fulton, cloth, title gilt on spine & upper cover, copy clean & in very good condition, British Museum, Department of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts, London, 1933.

The work is considered as the pre-eminent Book of Lexicography, composed in Cordoba by the famous Arab philologist of the 10th century Abu 'Ali Isma'il Ibn Al-Kasim Al-Kali. The manuscript, which is reproduced in this volume, was written on vellum by an Andalusian scribe probably in the 11th century, it comprises fragments of a huge dictionary of the Arabic language entitled *Al-Kitab Al-Bari' Fi 'L-lughah*. [3518]

£ 200.00



طراز المجالس

32. AL-KHAFAGI, SHIHAB AL-DIN AHMAD BIN MUHAMMAD.

Tiraz al-Majalis.

8vo. [2], 369 pp., Arabic lithographic texts within border, hard back binding, few ink comments on margins, few worm holes not affecting text, otherwise copy in good condition, printed at al-Wahbiya Press, Cairo, 1284 A.H./ 1867.

Shihab al-Din Ahmad bin Muhammad al-Khafagi, an Egyptian Hanafi-Maturid scholar and poet. He was born in the village of Siryakos near Cairo. His father was a leading literary figure of his time. Shihab al-Din began his studies in Mecca, later he spent some time in Istanbul, where he was appointed *Qadi al-Qudat* (chief judge) of Egypt.

This work is one of his several literary works. Here he discusses Arabic poetry, al-Jahiz literary works, and Arabic linguistics. [36071]

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الدليل إلى البرازيل

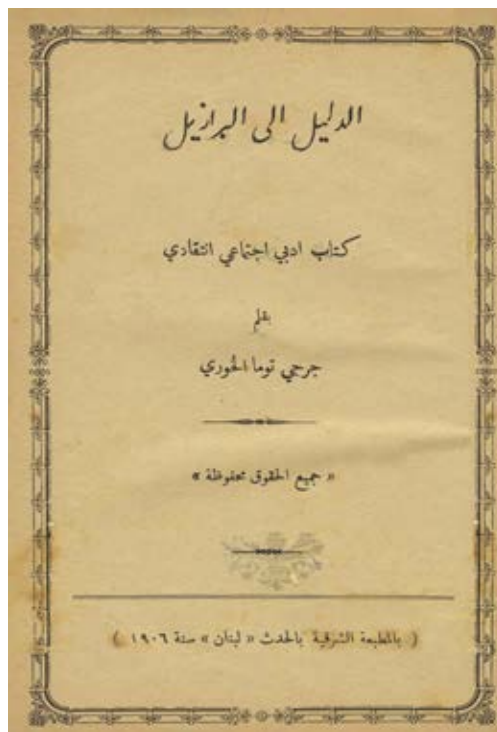
33. AL-KHURI, GIRGI TUMA.

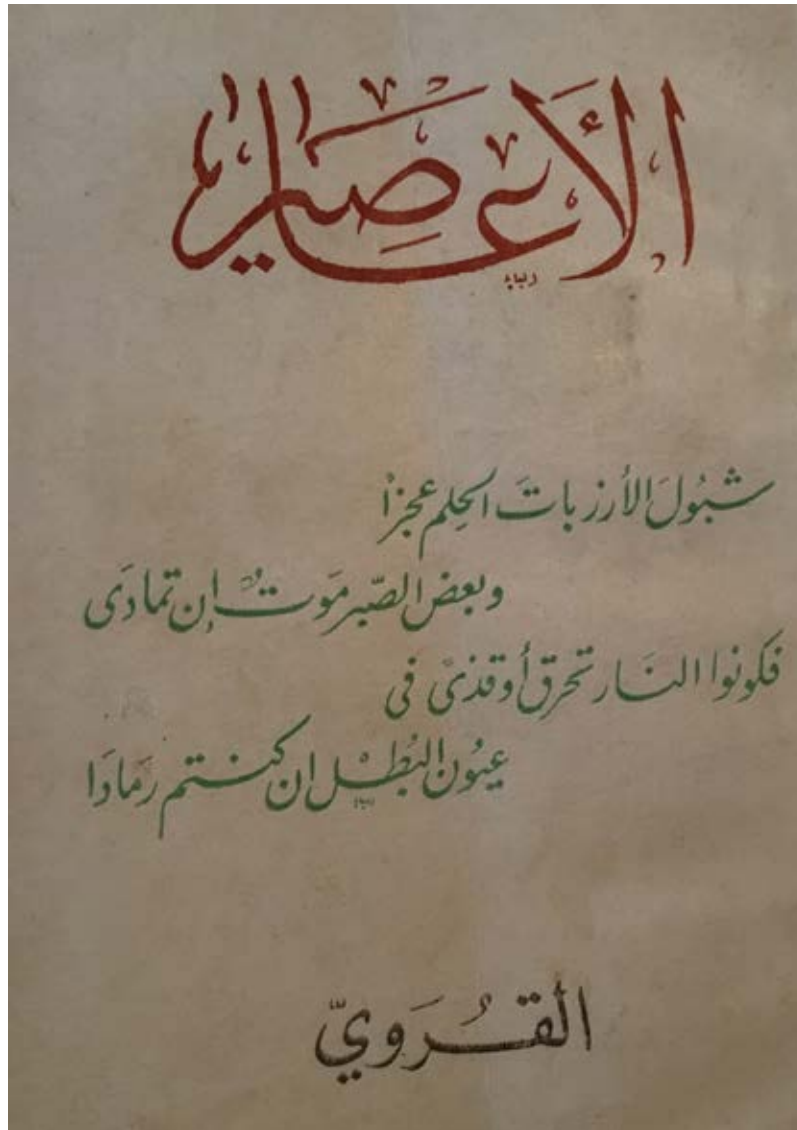
Al-Dalil Ila al-Barazil. Kitab Adabi, Ijtima'i, Intiqadi.

8vo. 96 pp., Arabic text, frontispiece portrait of the author, modern hard back binding, paper slightly browned, title page soiled, occasional foxing, otherwise copy in good condition, al-Matba'a al-Sharqiya, al-Hadath, Lebanon, 1906.

A rare account of a journey by a Lebanese writer, from Beirut to Brazil via Haifa, Akka, Jaffa, Port Said, Alexandria, Messina, Napoli, Genoa, through the Atlantic ocean to Brazil. In Brazil the author gives a detailed account on the circumstances of Syrian immigrants in that country, especially in Rio de Janeiro. A special chapter deals with the situation of the Arabic press in Brazil. [35226]

£ 1,000.00





الأعاصير

34. AL-KHURI, RACHID SALIM (1887-1984).

Al-A'asir.

8vo. 120 pp., Arabic text within borders, portrait of author at rear, modern hard back binding, original wrappers preserved, Matba'at al-Urfan, Sidon, 1949.

Rachid Salim al-Khuri, a Lebanese poet known as the "Village poet". He immigrated to Brazil in 1913 where he started working as a journalist in São Paulo. Al-Khuri's first book of poetry entitled *al-Rashdiyyat* was published in São Paulo in 1916. He was a member of *al-'Usba al-Andalusiya* and was its chairman from 1938 to 1942. He started his journalistic activities at *al-Jarida*, which was published by Khalil Saadeh in São Paulo. Later, after 1934 he was appointed as chief editor of *al-Rabita* newspaper, which was published in São Paulo by the Syrian National Committee. [36091]

£ 225.00

مجمع الأمثال + جمهرة الأمثال

35. AL-MAIDANI, ABI AL-FADL & ABI HILAL HASSAN B. ABDALLAH AL- ASKARI.

Majma' al-Amthal + Kitab Jamharat al-Amthal. TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.

4to. Volume I: [1], 338 pp., [2 pp., contents] / Volume II: [1 pp., contents], 380 pp., Arabic text within borders, modern black hard back binding with gilt lettering on spine, browned paper, annotations in margins throughout, light foxing, tear at front fly leaf, title hand written on front fly leaf, small tear on top corner of last leaf, al-Matba'a al-Khairiyya, Cairo, 1310 A. H. / 1892.

"Proverbs excited the interest of the learned from the beginning of Arabic literature, historians and philologists emulated one another in collecting and explaining them. Thus we find among the sources of the works that have survived to us the old historians and genealogists like 'Awna b. al-Hakam, and Abu-L-Yakzan to whom with the great monographist Muhammad b. Habib, Zubair b. Bakkar and al-Maidani we owe most of the history and legendary material.

Majma' al-Amthal is one of the oldest works which has survived, containing 4,766 proverbs. Al-Maidani collected the material compiled by his predecessors in this work and expanded each section by an appendix on modern proverbs. Since then the work has been regarded as a standard work on the subject". [Brill's First Encyclopaedia of Islam, 1913-1936, Volume 5, p. 409].

The second text *Jamharat al-'Amthal* was compiled by Abu Hilal al-Askari (d. 1005) and printed for the first time Bombay in 1306-07. It includes about 2000 mathal, arranged alphabetically according to the first letter. The author proceeds from Hamza's work, whom he, being a purist, reproaches with having included too many "new ones", and accumulates the material transmitted from his teachers, and their authorities in the madjalis; the only quotation in the name of Abu 'Ikrama is missing in the latter book; he had taken

care to tighten the innumerable philological and "historical annotations", rejecting amthal which were linguistically incorrect, occasionally distinguishing between al-mathal al kadim, al- muwald and al-muhadath. *Al-Amthal* in his collection are largely "literary ones" and have not in common any more with every day life in the streets".

Bibliographic reference: The Encyclopaedia of Islam: fascicules 111-112, p. 823. [35013]



£ 800.00

منهاج اليقين في شرح أدب الدنيا والدين

36. AL-MAWARDI, ABU AL-HASSAN 'ALI IBN HABIB.

Minhaj al-Yaqin fi Sharh Adab al-Dunya wa al-Din.

4to. 571 pp., [1 pp., errata, 2 pp., index, 1 pp., alphabetical index], Arabic text & title within borders, original cloth backed binding, few worm holes on margins, Mahmud Bey Printing Press, Istanbul, 1318 A. H/1900.

Al-Mawardi known in Latin as Alboacen (972–1058 CE), was a jurist of Shafi'i school, most remembered for his works on religion, government, the caliphate, public and constitutional law during a time of political turmoil. Appointed as chief judge over several districts near Nishapur in Persia and Baghdad itself, al-Mawardi also served as a diplomat for the Abbasid Caliph al-Qa'im and al-Qadi in negotiations with the Buyid Emirs. He is best known for his treatise *Al-Ahkam al-Sultaniyya w'al-Wilayat al-Diniyya*, which provides a detailed definition of the functions of caliphate government, which under the Buyids, appeared to be rather indefinite and ambiguous. This work discusses the literary and ethical values of Islam. [36074]

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الكامل في اللغة والأدب

37. AL-MUBARRAD, ABI AL-'ABBAS MUHAMMAD BIN YAZID.

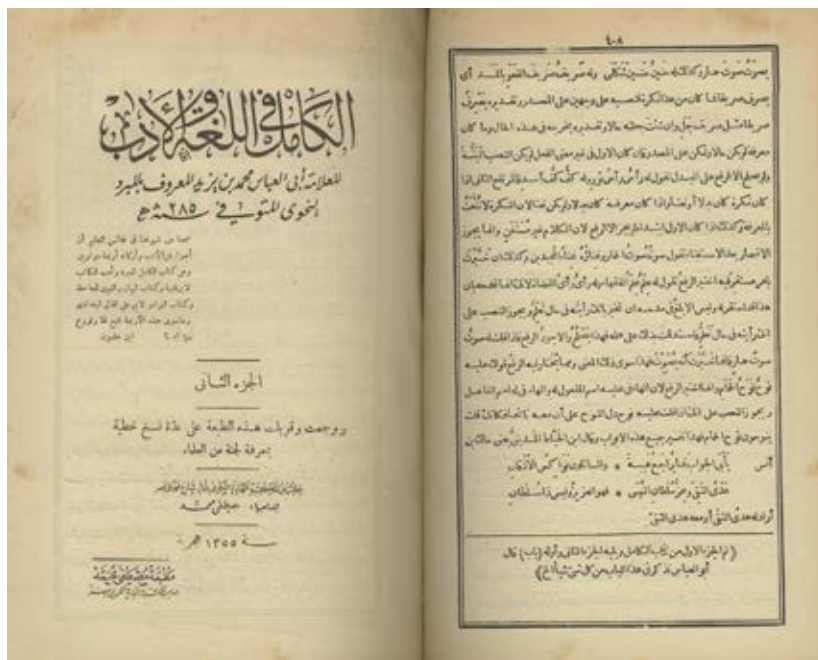
Al-Kamil fi al-Lugha wa-al-Adab. TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.

8vo. Volume I: 408 pp., / Volume II: 424 pp., Arabic text within borders, contemporary green cloth, soiled and rubbed, few ink comments on margins, few wormholes on front cover and endpapers not affecting text, al-Maktaba al-Tijariyya al-Kubra, Cairo, 1355 A. H. /1936.

Al Mubarrad (826-898) was a native of Basrah, a great philologist, biographer and a leading grammarian of the School of Basra, rival to the School of Kufa. A prolific writer, perhaps the greatest of his school. His best known work is *Al-Kamil* (The Perfect One or The Complete). After studying grammar in Basra, al-Mubarrad was called to the court of the 'Abbāsid Caliph al-Mutawakkil at Sāmarrā' in 860. When the Caliph was killed in 861, al-Mubarrad went to Baghdad, remaining there most of his life as a teacher.

He was a leading scholar of Sibawayh's seminal treatise on grammar *al-Kitab* (The Book), he lectured on philology and wrote critical treatises on linguistics and Quranic exegesis (tafsir). He is said to be the source of the story of Shahrbanu or Shahr Banu — eldest daughter of Yazdegerd III.

This work is considered his major contribution to Arabic lexicography. It has been edited by W. Wright (Leipzig, 1864), and published in Constantinople (1869). [34996]



£ 300.00

ديوان القطامي مع شرحه

40. AL-QUTAMI, Umayr Ibn Shuyaym.

Diwan des 'Umeir Ibn Shujaim al-Qutami'.

4to. xxiii, [1], 53 pp., of German text, 92 pp., of Arabic text, translated & edited by J. Barth, original soft covers as published, partly uncut, title in German & Arabic, small chip to lower spine, small closed tear to Arabic cover, otherwise copy clean inside & in very good condition, Mit Unterstützung der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien Series, E. J. Brill, Leiden, first edition, 1902.

Abu Sa'id Umayr ibn Shiyaym (or Shiyaym) al-Taghlibi al-Qutami was an Umayyad poet, who, like Muslim ibn al-Walid, was known as Sari al-Ghawani. Little is known about his life. According to 'Abd al-Qahir al-Jurjani', he was a Christian who converted to Islam; al-Qutami remained Christian until the Abbasid period. His poetry consists of *wasf*, *madih* and *ghazal*; Ibn Sallam placed him in the second Tabqa of poets, alongside the likes of Dhu al-Rumma, though he was in fact closer in inspiration to Jarir and similar to al-Akhtal in his *ghazal* and *nasib*. He drew inspiration from the desert roots of Arab culture to the exclusion of its new urban context. Notably there are a number of aphorisms in his poetry. [extracted from the Encyclopaedia of Arabic Literature, Volume 2]. COPAC lists only one copy at London University. [35006]

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نيل الأرب في مثلثات العرب

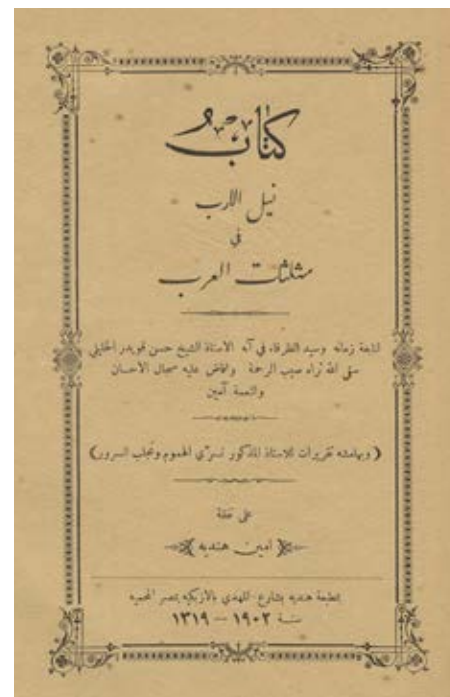
41. AL-QUWAYDIR, HASSAN.

Nayl al-Arab fi Muthallathat al-'Arab.

4to. 115 pp., [1 contents], Arabic lithographed text, modern hard back binding, light stamp of previous owner, paper slightly browned, light foxing on half-title & last page, Matba'at Hindiyya, Cairo, 1319 A. H. / 1902.

This work is a manual for students of poetics. It discusses the use of triple short vowels (muthallathat) in a manner conforming to Arabic morphology and authoritative practice. The author, Hasan ibn 'Ali Quwaydir (1788 or 1789–1846), does not tell us how he came to select the words and phrases in the book. In its idiosyncratic choice of examples and its prescriptive directions for use, this is a highly personal work. The verses of the main text, framed within double borders, are extensively glossed by the author with literary and morphological explanations. The main text is completely vowelised, while there is no vowelising on the marginalia. The work is organised alphabetically, with tables of contents at the beginning and end. The main lexicon is followed by a list of unusual words and proper names. According to a biographical note, Quwaydir was born in Cairo and spent his entire life there. His ancestors were from Morocco and came east to settle in al-Khalil. His father, who was a merchant, moved to Cairo, where his son was born. Although educated in language and literature under prominent teachers at al-Azhar, Quwaydir devoted much of his time to international trade. He had a close following of students who studied with him and wrote panegyric poems about him upon his death. His literary and commercial interests left him no time to compile his poetry into a diwan, or authoritative collection. [35342]

£ 400.00



أمة اليمن في القرن الرابع الهجري

42. AL-SAN'ANI, MUHAMAD BIN MUHAMAD BI YAHYA BIN ABDALLAH.

A'imat al-Yaman fi al-Qarn al-Rabi' 'Ashar Lil-Hijra. TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.

8vo. Volume I: 120 pp., / Volume II: 415 pp., Arabic text, modern hard back binding, library stamp on lower edge of title page, al-Matba'a al-Salafiya, Cairo, 1376 A. H./ 1956.

Islam came to Yemen around 630 during the Prophet's lifetime and under the rule of the Persian governor Badhan. Thereafter, Yemen was ruled as part of Arab-Islamic caliphates, and became a province in the Islamic Empire.

Regimes affiliated to the Egyptian Fatimid caliphs occupied much of northern and southern Yemen throughout the 11th century, including the Sulayhids and Zuraidis, but the country was rarely unified for any long period of time. Local control in the Middle Ages was exerted by a succession of dynasties, which included the Ziyadis (818–1018), the Najahids (1022–1158), the Egyptian Ayyubids (1174–1229) and the Turkoman Rasulids.

This work is written by a Yemeni historian, covering a specific period of Yemen history. [36087]

£ 400.00



ديوان الصائغ

43. AL-SAYIGH, NICHOLAOS (1692-1756).

Al-Diwan.

8vo. 230 pp., Arabic text, contemporary hard back binding, title within borders, scattered foxing throughout, the Catholic Press, Beirut, 1890.

Al-Sayigh, a priest and poet from Aleppo, was a student of the leading scholar and linguistic Germanus Farhat. The Diwan was printed for the first time in 1859 at the Catholic Press in Beirut. According to Maroun Abboud, Nassif al-Yazigi edited this Diwan before it was published.

Nicolas al-Sayigh al-Halabi (1692-1756), a poet who was the chief general of the Fasili (Basilian) monks in Aleppo, jurists affiliated with the monastery of St. John at Shuwair (Mount Lebanon). He was one of the students of the famous scholar Germanus Farhat.

This work was written in 1724, the original manuscript is kept at the Saint Joseph University library at Beirut. He is quoted saying: 'The world in which I live now is a completely different world from the one I knew. I spend every day surrounded by hundreds of manuscripts that tell me the marvels of tales. This world is unlike anything else, and the manuscripts have a unique spirit, a wondrous feeling and an uninterrupted voice'. Bibliographic reference: Al-Zarkali, volume 8, pp. 46-47. [36081]

£ 300.00





المصنف من الكلام على مغنى ابن هشام وبهامشه شرح الإمام محمد بن أبي بكر الدمايني

44. AL-SHAMNI, TAQI AL-DIN AHMAD IBN MUHAMMAD.

Al-Musanaf min al-Kalam 'ala Mughni Ibn Hisham + Sharh al-Imam Muhammad bin abi Bakr al-Damamini. TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.

4to. Volume I: 320 pp., / Volume II: 286 pp., 2 pp., (table of contents), Arabic text within borders, second text printed on margin, browned paper, foxing throughout, some annotation in margin, newly bound in black leather binding with gilt title and date on spine, new end papers, Al-Matba'a al-Bahiyya al-Misriyah, 1305 A. H. / 1887.

This work contains two commentaries on Ibn Hisham's *Mughni al-Labib 'an Kutub al-'Areeb*, which is a classical, an advanced level Arabic grammar. Ibn Hisham (1310-1360) was an Arab grammarian, who was born in Cairo and also died there. His works include a commentary on Ibn Malik's *Alfiyya*, an elementary treatise on syntax entitled *al-l'rab 'an Qawa'id al-l'rab*, some very profound grammatical riddles and two longer works, *Qatr al-Nada wa-Ball al-Sada* and *Shudhur al-Dhahab*, which both follow the fashion of the time in consisting of a basic text and commentary by the same author. His *Mughni al-Labib 'an Kutub al-'Arib* is a more original work in both structure and content. Arranged alphabetically, it is a concentrated and erudite survey of the main concepts of syntax and the functions of the particle, conjunctions and prepositions. In this Volume Two scholars are commenting on Ibn Hisham's great grammatical treatise. [35010]

£ 800.00



مطالع الأضواء في مناهج الكتاب والشعراء

45. AL-SHARTUNI, SAID AL-KHOURI (1849-1912).

Kitab Matali' al-Adwa' fi Manahij al-Kuttab wa-al-Shu'ara'.

8vo. 260 pp., Arabic text within ruled borders, modern hard boards, paper browned & foxed throughout, few wormholes on title page & last few pages, otherwise copy is in fair condition, Al-Matba'a al-Adabiyyah, Beirut, 1908.

Al-Shartuni was a leading figure in the Arab renaissance movement at the second half of the 19th century. He was a leading linguist and scholar. His major work was a dictionary entitled *Aqrab al-Mawarid*. He published several books dealing mainly with Arabic language, poetry and literature.

Al-Shartuni spent most of his life teaching Arabic in Damascus and Beirut. In the last 22 years of his life, he was dedicated to correcting all the publications of the Jesuits mission in Beirut. [34984]

£ 300.00

بدايات الطباعة العربية في سوريا وجبل لبنان

EARLY ARABIC PRINTING IN SYRIA AND MOUNT LEBANON

Arabic printed books originated in Italy, the first Arabic book containing Christian prayers, was printed in 1814. The first Arabic printing house in the Arab world was established in Aleppo in 1706 by the Greek Orthodox metropolitan Athanathius Debbas. Previously Debbas had helped to print two Arabic books in Romania at the beginning of the 18th century. The ruler of Walachia in Romania gifted Debbas with the equipment needed to start an Arabic publishing house in Syria and the Arab world. Within the first year of operation Debbas issued two books, a Book of Psalms and a Gospel book both translated into Arabic by the Bishop 'Abd Allah ibn al-Fadl al-Antaki (d. 1052). One of the operators of the press was 'Abdallah al-Zakhir. The second press in Aleppo was established by the Maronite Church in 1857 by the endeavors of the Bishop Yusuf Matar.

In The second Arabic printing house was established in 1733 In 1733 in the Greek catholic monastery of Mar Yuhanna al-Sayigh, al-Shuway, at Khinshara village (Matn region of Mount Lebanon. The new printing house was under the supervision of Abdalla al-Zakhir (d. 1748), a Syrian Catholic who had left Aleppo due to differences with Athanasius Debbas and the Byzantine Orgodox Church. He found refuge at Mar Yuhanna convent.

The first book in Arabic type printed at the Monastery of Mar Yuhanna was printed in 1733-34. It was the Kitâb mizân al-zamân (book of balance of time) by J. E. Nieremberg, translated into Arabic by Jesuit Father Fromage and the deacon 'Abd Allah Zakhir. It seems that 'Abd Allah Zakhir designed certain tools, ordered from the carpenters and blacksmiths of Alep, and that he had made others on site. Volney, who visited this printing works during his travels to Lebanon in 1784, left us a description of it. He described Zakhir as having «had the courage to form the three-fold project of writing, casting and printing».



الأبركاسيس أي أعمال الرسل والقديسين

46. EARLY ARABIC PRINTING FROM ALEPPO.

Kitab al Abarkasis ay 'Aamal al Rusul wa al-Quddisin wa Rasayil Mar Bulous al Rasul wa Yaqub wa Butrus wa Yuhanna wa Yahuza wa Abukalapsis.

4to. 385 p., [13], Arabic lithographed printing with borders, chapters' headings engraved with decorated borders, vignette at the end, translated into Arabic in 1729 from the Italian edition of 1703 by Jirmanus Farhat, contemporary full calf, very small stamp on front cover, marbled end papers, some pages at the end have very light damp marks, index, in good condition overall, printed in Aleppo on the instructions of His Excellency the Maronite Patriarch Youssef Matar on the 10th of September, 1862.

The origin of the word Abarkasis is Greek and means works. The book is a part of Saint Luke's gospel, which used to be read daily at the Coptic Orthodox Church in the Coptic language.

It was translated into Arabic and used in daily masses in the Greek Orthodox Church when Arabic started to be used in the churches instead of Coptic after 1704; this copy was printed for the Maronite Church and some dates and passages were changed accordingly to follow the Maronite instructions. [16784]

£ 7,000.00



الليتورجيا الإلهية

47. AL-ZAKHIR, ABDALLAH / EARLY ARABIC PRINTING FROM SHUWAYR (MOUNT LEBANON) / YUHANNA FAMM AL-ZAHAB.

Kitab al-Luterjia al-'Ilahiyya.

8vo. 102 pp., Arabic lithographic text within borders, printed in red & black, partly two column per page with some Greek text, title printed in red & black, engraved vignette on title page, contemporary full calf, decorated & gilt, raised band spine, scattered light foxing, pages browned, previous owner's name inscribed on front end paper, copy in very good condition, printed at St John the Baptist Monastery, Dayr al-Shuwayr, Lebanon, 1880.

Yuhanna Famm al-Zahab known as Saint John Chrysostom (347-407) is considered both by the Greek Orthodox Church and the Eastern Catholic Church to be one of the earliest saints. He was famous for his extensive philosophical works and his sermons. He lived the life of an ascetic in one of the caves near Antioch.

In the year 386 Chrysostom was ordained priest by Flavian, and from that moment onwards his real importance began in ecclesiastical history. His chief task during the next twelve years was preaching, which he had to do either instead of or with Bishop Flavian. But no doubt the larger part of the popular religious instruction and education fell upon him.



The earliest notable occasion which showed his power of speaking and his great authority was the Lent of 387, when he delivered his sermon "On the Statues".

In 398 Chrysostom was elected a Patriarch of Constantinople. But, as the result of a conflict which broke out within the Church, Chrysostom was abducted to Cucusus, a secluded and rugged place on the east frontier of Armenia, and his followers were accused of treason.

Chrysostom has deserved a place in ecclesiastical history, not simply as Bishop of Constantinople, but chiefly as a Doctor of the Church. He wrote numerous letters and books, including the one which was published by Saint John Convent at Shuwayr Mount Lebanon. [34994]

£ 4,000.00



الأبركسيس أي الأعمال المختصة بالرسل القديسين

48. AL-ZAKHIR, ABDALLAH / EARLY ARABIC PRINTING FROM SHUWAYR (MOUNT LEBANON).

Kitab al-Abrkassis.

4to. 6 of 8 pp., introduction lacking the first two pages, 404 pp., Arabic lithographic text within borders, headings printed in red, text complete, contemporary embossed full calf, cover rubbed at edges, raised spine, hand writing inscriptions on end papers, printed at St John the Baptist Monastery, Dayr al-Shuwayr, Lebanon, 1859.

The Gospel according to Saint Luke is the third of the four canonical Gospels. It tells of the origins, ministry, atonement, death, resurrection, and ascension of Jesus Christ. This work was produced for the use of Arabic speaking members of the Greek Catholic (Melchite) Church, this Evangelion comprises Saint Luke's Gospel arranged for reading throughout the liturgical year. [2906]

£ 5,000.00

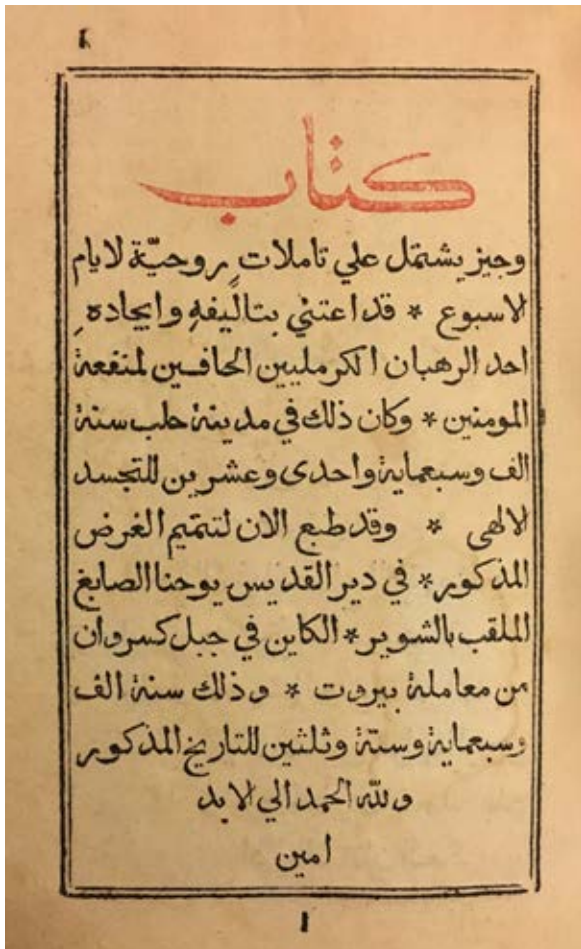


تأملات روحية لأيام الأسبوع

49. AL-ZAKHIR, ABDALLAH / EARLY LEBANESE PRINTING / BIBLIA ARABICA -PSALMI.

Kitab Ta'ammulat Ruhiyya li Ayam al Usbu'. [Méditations Spirituelles pour les jours de la semaine].

8vo. 159 pp., Arabic text within ruled borders, page titles, key words and phrases in red, period blind embossed morocco, gilt flowery decoration, speckled edges, previous owner's inscription on front fly leaves, cover lightly soiled and rubbed round edges, small humidity mark on front edge, occasional foxing, otherwise copy in good condition, printed at St John the Baptist Monastery, Dayr al-Shuwayr, Lebanon, 1736.



The second book printed at the press of St. John the Baptist Monastery in Dayr al-Shuwayr, established by 'Abdallah al-Zakhir circa 1734. The first book printed there was published in 1734. The author of this work was a priest residing in Aleppo. Camille Aboussouan - who had collected twenty-one impressions from the al-Shuwayr printing - only had the 15th edition of these Psalms, printed in 1899.

Bibliographic references: Nasrallah, 38; Louis Sheikho, 40-41; Silvestre de Sacy, 1842, I, n° 1346 and pages 412-414. [35974]

£ 5,500.00

الرسائل المشتمل على أعمال الرسل

50. AL-ZAKHIR, ABDALLAH / EARLY LEBANESE PRINTING / BIBLIA ARABICA.

Kitab al-Rasa'il al-Mushtamil 'ala 'Amal al-Rusul al-Qidissin wa Rasa'il Bulos al-Rasoul wa Yaqub wa Butrus wa Yuhanna wa Yahuza Kana'issyan. [The Apostolos, or the Acts and Epistles, arranged for liturgical reading according to the use of the Greek Church].

4to. 304 pp., Arabic lithographed text within borders, printed in red & black, early ink inscriptions to front endpapers and fly leaf, contemporary mottled calf, stamped and ruled in blind with decorative centre & corner pieces, lightly rubbed with extremities worn, new raised spine with title gilt on new red label, scattered foxing, heavier on endpapers & title page, [printed at St. John the Baptist Monastery, Dayr al-Shuwayr, Lebanon, 1813 AD].



This work was printed in Arabic at the important Monastery of St. John the Baptist in Dayr al-Shuwayr, Mount Lebanon. The printing press there was founded by Abdallah al-Zakhir (1684-1748), and operated between 1743 and 1899. It was renowned for its fine Arabic type, and produced 32 titles (and 36 editions) in total to propagate the Christian faith in the region.

Bibliographic references: Nasrallah, 38; Louis Sheikho, 40-41; Silvestre de Sacy, 1842, I, n° 1346 and pages 412-414. [35762]

£ 2,500.00



المزامير - كتاب التأملات الروحية

51. AL-ZAKHIR, ABDALLAH/ EARLY LEBANESE PRINTING / BIBLIA ARABICA -PSALM.

Kitab al-Mazamir. Kitab Ta'ammulat Ruhiyya li Ayam al Usbu'... [Livre des Psaumes].

8vo. 366 pp., [18], Arabic text within ruled borders, illustrations, period blind embossed morocco, lightly rubbed, speckled edges, small tear at top margin of back endpaper, Bookplates of Abbot Boyer and the Congregation of the "Oblat de Marie- Immaculée", small ink stamp on last page, soiling to endpapers, copy otherwise in very good condition, printed at St John the Baptist Monastery, Dayr al-Shuwayr, Lebanon, 1797.

This is the 7th edition of the second book printed at the press of St John the Baptist Monastery, Dayr al-Shuwayr, established by 'Abdallah al-Zakhir circa 1734. The author of this work was a priest residing in Aleppo. This edition is not listed in Nasrallah, nor in Schnurrer. Camille Aboussouan - who had collected twenty-one impressions from the al- Shuwayr printing - only had the 15th edition of these Psalms, printed in 1899.

Bibliographic references: Nasrallah, 38; Louis Sheikho, 40-41; Silvestre de Sacy, 1842, I, n° 1346 and pages 412-414. [34470]

£ 5,500.00



بدايات الطباعة العربية في فلسطين

EARLY ARABIC PRINTING IN PALESTINE

The Franciscan Printing Press (FPP) started publishing in Jerusalem in 1847 as the "Stamperia Francescana", later taking the name of Franciscan Printing Press. The work of the FPP has enabled the invaluable work by the researchers of the Studium Biblicum Franciscanum of Jerusalem, today the Faculty of Biblical Studies and Archaeology of the Antonianum University of Rome, to be circulated in several languages.

The establishment of printers and their ability to flourish in Palestine and other parts of Syria was accompanied by the growth of the missionary movement, and the involvement of various European churches in the missionary activity of the different Christian denominations.

In order to further its teachings among Christians in Palestine and the neighbouring Arab countries, the Franciscan Order agreed to import books from abroad and eventually to establish a printing press in Jerusalem dedicated to serving their missionary goals.

The Austrian monk Sebastian Frotechner, through the support of Emperor Joseph I, imported the necessary equipment, machinery and ink-printing letters from Austria and established a printing press in Jerusalem in 1846. The very first material published by this printing press was the book Christian Instruction released in both Arabic and Italian.

The printing press published books in Arabic, Turkish, Armenian, Hebrew, Greek, French, and Italian. By 1883, this printing press, had published approximately 103 books, some of them series volumes that covered a variety of subject matter. The books dealt with religious issues pertaining to proselytizing, education, linguistics, and literary subject matter. (Early Printing Presses in Palestine, Jerusalem Quarterly, 36, p. 79).

الاستعداد للموت

52. EARLY ARABIC PRINTING FROM PALESTINE / ALFONSO MADRID DELIGUORI.

Kitab al-Isti'dad lil-Mawt. Apparecchio Alla Morte Ossia Considerazioni Sulle Massime Eterne.

8 vo. 335 pp., [8], Arabic text, [5, introduction in Italian], contemporary quarter calf, title printed within borders, scattered foxing throughout, front blank endpaper cut, Franciscan Printing Press, Jerusalem, 1851.



Second Arabic edition, the first Arabic edition was printed in Rome in 1829. This work by Saint Alphonse de Liguori (1696-1787), was written in Italian and published in 1758. It was translated into Arabic by the Archbishop of the Melkite Greek Catholic Archeparchy of Aleppo Maksimus ibn Jirjis Mazlum.

Alfonso Liguori (1696-1781) was an Italian Catholic bishop, spiritual writer, scholastic philosopher and theologian. He founded the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer (the Redemptorists). As a prolific writer, he published nine editions of his Moral Theology in his lifetime, in addition to other devotional and ascetic works and letters.

This work *Apparecchio Alla Morte* is an ascetic and classical work of Christian spirituality written in 1768. The book can be considered a development of the *Massime Eterne* previously written by the same author. It was widely popular within the Catholic Church and was translated into several languages including Arabic. [34991]

£ 600.00

مرشد المسيحي لإفادة الطوائف الشرقية الكاثوليكية

53. EARLY ARABIC PRINTING FROM PALESTINE.

Kitab Murshid al-Masihi li ifadat al Tawa'if al Sharqiyya al Catholikiyya.

4to. 254 pp., Arabic text within ruled borders, typographical ornaments, contemporary hard boards, worn, occasional yellowing, otherwise copy in good condition, Franciscan Press, Jerusalem, 1852. [34983]

£ 900.00



مختصر تواريخ الأرمن

54. KHANJI, ANTOINE (Editor).

Mukhtasar Tawarikh al-Arman.

8vo. 355 pp., [4, contents, 1, errata], Arabic lithographed text within borders, decorated half-title page, modern hard back binding, copy clean and in very good condition, Franciscan Press, Jerusalem, 1886. [36086]

£ 450.00



معزي الأكتويخس الكبير

55. SARRUF, GURGI (Editor).

Mu'azzi, al-Uktu'ikhus al-kabir yatadammana jami' ma yakhtassu bihi ma' al- mulhaqat al-mu'tadah.

Folio. 536 pp., Arabic text with- in borders, double column per page, engraved illustration at the beginning of chapter one, small tear to lower end of title page without loss, contemporary full calf, cover rubbed at edges, Press of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem, 1858.

Palestine held an important religious place in the world, which enabled the country to have a significant role in the world culture of the time, although it is not considered the seat of printing. Arabic printing presses were found in the Old City of Jerusalem, in Haifa, and in Jaffa. However, there is no evidence to corroborate these lists in other sources. This minimal information however plays an important role in confirming that the early printing presses made it possible for the establishment and rise of printing and publishing in Palestine. The establishment of these printers and their ability to flourish was accompanied by the growth of the missionary movement in Palestine and other areas of greater northern Syria and the involvement of various European churches in the missionary activity of the different Christian denominations.

Towards the end of 1849 the Orthodox Patriarch Kerilous II recommended that the "Society of the Holy Sepulchre" establish a printing press for the Church on the grounds of the Orthodox Patriarchate in Jerusalem. The Beirut journal *Al-Mashriq* noted in 1903 (Issue 2, No. 5) in an article titled "The History of Publishing in the East" that the Orthodox printing press survived well into the 20th century and published a number of instructional and church books in both Arabic and Greek. The press published approximately 36 books in Arabic and 29 books in Greek from its establishment to 1883 alone. See: Mohammed Basil Suleiman. Jerusalem Quarterly. Copac lists only one copy at the British Museum. [34734]



£ 7,000.00

طباعة عربية من العراق

ARABIC PRINTING FROM IRAQ



البرهان القاطع

56. AL-TABTABAEI, ALI.

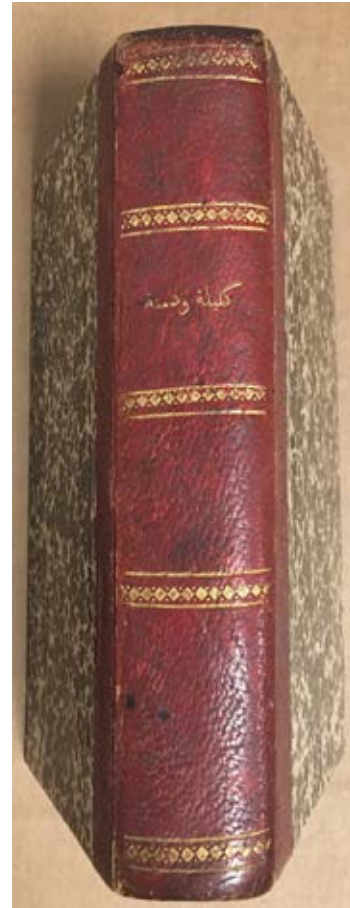
Al-Burhan al-Qati'. VOLUME II ONLY.

4to. 624 pp., Arabic lithographed text, contemporary full calf, hinges weak, cover rubbed, title & first page partly damaged and repaired, otherwise copy clean inside and in good condition, published at al-Najf al-Ashraf, 1873.

Al-Tabtabaei was an Iranian scholar and mystic. He was the son of Hussain Qazi a prominent pupil of the Grand Mirza Shirazi. His maternal grandfather, Mirza Mohsen, was a great jurist. He received the degree of Authority or Ijtihad when he was 27 years old.

He learned under the supervision of great scholars, such as Mirza Mousa Tabrizi, Muhammad Ali Qarcheh Daghi, Sayyed Hosein Qazi, Mirza Muhammad Taqi Tabrizi. Muhammad Kazem Khorasani (Akhoond Khorasani), Mirza Fathollah Shariati, Mirza Hosein Tehrani, Sheikh Muhammad Kazem Yazdi, Fazel Sharabyani, Sheikh Muhammad Bahari, Sayyed Ahmad Karbala'ei. He wrote several books, including a partially completed *Tafsir* of the Qur'an, which is a commentary up to verse 91 of *Surat al-An'am*. [36085]

£ 800.00



كليلة ودمنة

57. IBN AL-MUQAFFA', ABDALLAH.

Kitab Kalila wa Dimna. Kalila et Dimna. Fables Indiennes traduites du Persan en Arabe.

Small 8vo. 430 pp., [2 Contents], Arabic text within borders, extra title page in French, quarter calf red spine with marbled boards, decorated gilt spine, lightly rubbed, small pencil note on lower margin of first page, previous owner's stamp on front fly leaf, occasional light foxing on first few leaves, otherwise copy in good condition, printed at the Dominican Convent Press, Mosul, second printing, 1876.

This is a rare edition of Kalilah wa Dimnah, printed at the Dominican Press in Mosul. Interest in typeface Arabic was not limited to independent scholars and merchants but also expanded to missionary presses in the Near East such as the Dominican Convent Press in Mosul, the American Press in Malta and Beirut, and also the Jesuits Press in Beirut. The Mosul Press bought its type according to Henry Harris Jessup from the American Mission in Beirut. A few titles have survived from the Dominican Press in Mosul.

Kalila and Dimna or "The Fables of Bidpai" is one of the gems of world culture, having been translated through the centuries everywhere from China to Spain; the fables are subtle and suggestive moral tales. It is one of the masterpieces of Eastern culture. Intended originally as a book of Council for Kings, literally, a 'mirror' for princes, these clever and philosophical animal fables carry immense significance in all sections of Arab and Persian society, to this day. From India, via Persia, the tales reached the Arab world through the pen of Ibn Al-Muqaffa', who was a court scribe, a wit, and a radical reformer. The publication locates Ibn Al-Muqaffa's work in its original historical context - Iraq circa 750 AD and the dawn of the Abbasid revolution - one of the most turbulent moments in Islamic history, and an age with all too many parallels to our own.

[After Louis Sheikho. *Tarikh Fann at-Tiba'a* ... 178]. [35433]

£ 2,000.00

طباعة عربية من المغرب

ARABIC PRINTING FROM MOROCCO



طباعة حجرية من المغرب: طلعة المشتري في النسب الجعفري

58. AL-NASIRI, AHMAD BIN KHALID (1835-1897).

Tal'at al-Mushtari fi al-Nasab al-Ja'fari. TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.

8vo. Volume I: 331 pp., [3 pp., contents] / Volume II: 208 pp., Arabic lithographed text within borders, modern hard back binding, papers slightly browned, margin of page 309 in Volume II repaired, few worm holes on margins not affecting text, from the private library of Khair al-Din al-Zarkali whose name is stamped in ink on title page, Moroccan Lithographic Printing, Fez, 1309 A. H./1891.

Al-Nasiri is considered to be the greatest Moroccan historian of the 19th century. He was a descendant of the family that founded the Nasiriya Sufi order in the 17th century. He was a prominent scholar and wrote an important multi volume history of Morocco: *Kitab al- Istiqsa li-Akhbar Duwal al-Maghrib al-Aqsa*. The work is a general history of Morocco and the Islamic west from the Islamic conquest to the end of the 19th century. He died in 1897 shortly after having put the finishing touches to his chronicle.

An abstract text of this work was translated into French by Jean Bodin and published in 1918 at "Archives Berberes". This book is considered the most important work dealing with *Ansab* in North African countries. [36080]

£ 800.00

بدايات الطباعة في مصر

EARLY ARABIC PRINTING IN EGYPT

In 1822, the first Arabic printing press established by the Khedive Muhammad Ali Pasha started its operation, at the port of Boulaq on the Nile

Between 1822 and 1842, the press at Boulaq published 243 titles. By far the largest number of books - 48 - were on military and naval subjects. Muhammad Ali had seen both the French and the English fleets in action and realized how vulnerable Egypt was to invasion from the sea. He had also noted how successful the modern arms of the French had been against the antiquated weapons of the Mamluks.

Interestingly though, the next largest category of books published by the Boulaq Press was poetry. Twenty-six works of poetry in Turkish, Persian and Arabic were published in the first 20 years of the press operation; clearly the men associated with the Boulaq Press were as interested in traditional Islamic literature as they were in translation of European works on military tactics. After poetry came grammar, with 21 titles, mathematics and mechanics with 16, medicine with 15 and veterinary medicine with 12. The rest of the books published by the press were on religion, botany, agriculture, political administration and so forth.



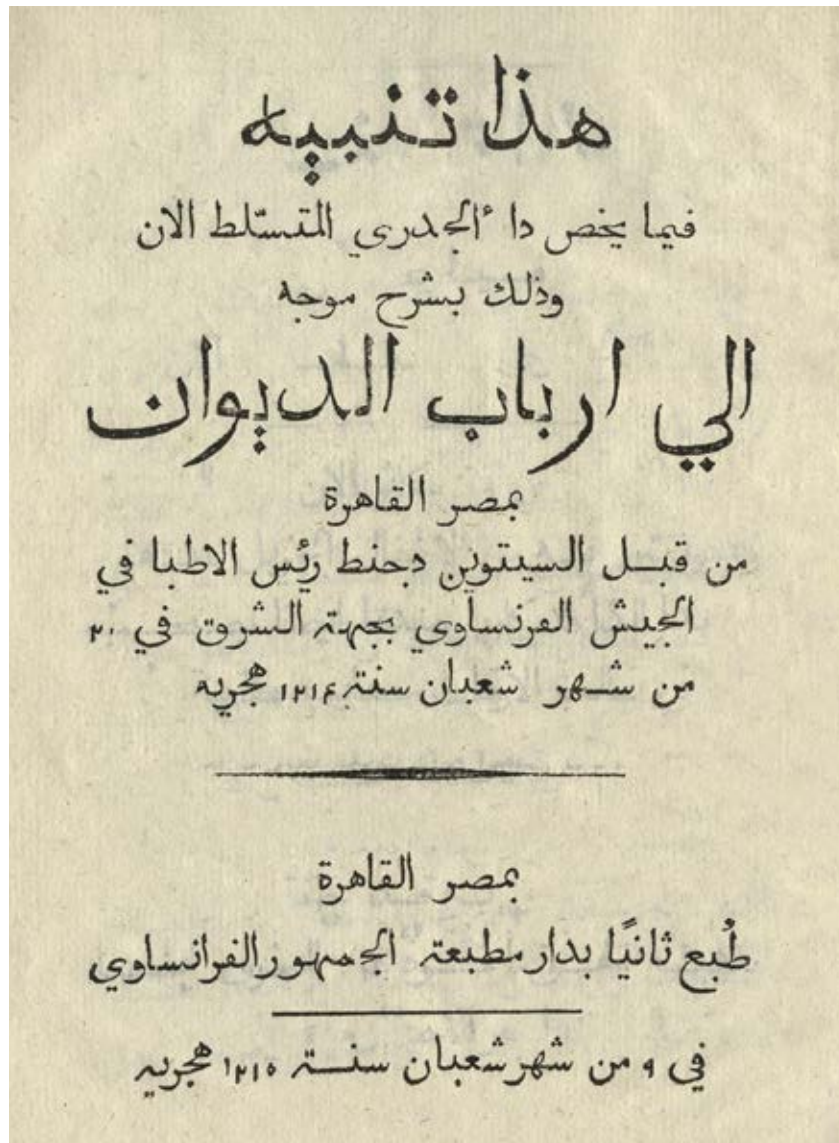
تنبيه فيما يخص داء الجدري إلى أرباب الديوان

59. DESGENETTES, RENE-NICHOLAS (1762–1837).

Hadha Tanbih Fima Yakhuss Da' al-Gudari al-Mutasallit al-'an wa-Dhalik bi-Sarh Muwaggah ila Arbab al-Diwan bi Misr al-Qahirat.

Small 4to. 25 pp., half title, contemporary full calf, slightly rubbed, gilt filaments, traces of worm hole throughout upper margin, not affecting text, Matba'at al-Gamhour al-Fransawi, Cairo, second impression, 1215 H (1800).

René-Nicolas Dufriche, baron Desgenettes (1762–1837), was a French military doctor. He was chief physician to the French army in Egypt and at Waterloo. In 1798, he was made chief physician of the *Armée d'Orient* as well as part of the natural history and physics department of the *Institut d'Égypte*. Bonaparte invited him on board the admiral's flagship *Orient*. As physician-in-chief, Desgenettes instructed the health officers of the *Armée d'Orient* to study the ecology, the diseases and the remedies used by local healers. Desgenettes had barely arrived in Egypt when he was overcome by the several diseases brought on the army by the burning heat, continuous bivouacking and lack of drinking water. He installed hygiene measures and rigorous preventative measures: washing (both bodies and clothes), disinfection of living areas and supervision of nu-



trition. The many cases of smallpox, scurvy, severe and contagious conjunctivitis and dysentery observed by him in Egypt gave him further experience in military medicine. During the expedition into Syria, as head doctor of the *Armée d'Orient*, Desgenettes had to face a bubonic plague epidemic in the course of the army's march across the Syrian desert. To sustain the troops' morale, he denied the disease existed and forbade any mention of its name.

When Bonaparte found himself forced to raise the siege of the fortress at Saint-Jean-d'Acre on 21 May 1799, he demanded that the medical staff evacuate the wounded and the sick and kill the plague sufferers with fatally strong doses of opium, but Desgenettes determinedly refused to do so, forcing Bonaparte to instead transport the sick as far as Jaffa. The friendship of the two men then cooled again over the question of evacuating the plague sufferers from Jaffa.

The considerable mortality rate of children in Cairo during the winter of 1800 from smallpox, incited Desgenettes to publish his advice on the disease on 12 January 1800 in Cairo. It was translated into Arabic by Don Raphael and distributed not only in Cairo but also to the Bedouins of the desert and among the Sheikhs of the Delta villages. The success of that publication justified a second impression later in 1800, solely in this Arabic version.

Bibliographic reference: B. I. E. I., De Meulemaere 71-6. [35371]

£ 2,000.00



خزانة الأدب ولب لسان العرب على شواهد شرح الكافية وبهامشه المقاصد اللغوية في شرح شواهد الألفية المشهور بشرح الشواهد الكبرى

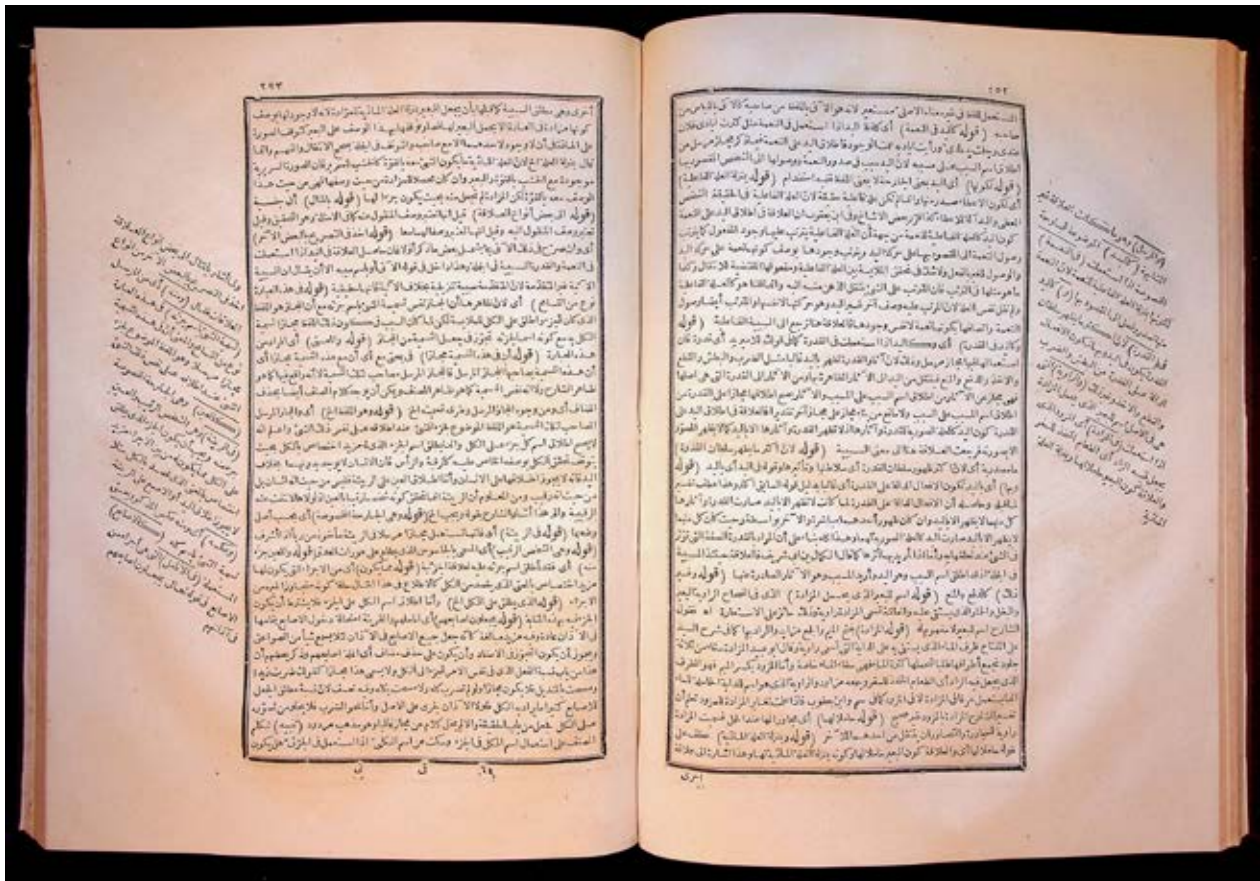
60. AL-BAGHDADI, 'ABDUL AL-QADIR.

Khizanat al-Adab wa-Lubb Lubab Lisan al-'Arab + Al-Maqasid al-Nahawiyya fi Sharh Shwahid Shuruh al-Alfiyya wa Sharh al-Shwahid al-Kubra Lill Imam al-'Ayni Mahmud. FOUR VOLUMES.

4to. Volume I: [3, contents], 580 pp., / Volume II: [3, contents], 564 pp., / Volume III: [4, contents], 670 pp., / Volume IV: 599 pp., modern hard back binding, newly bound, new endpapers, library stamps on title and last pages, (some crudely scribbled and blackened with loss of few words), browned paper, small tear to contents page 2 of Volume I with loss of few words, cut to last page of Volume II without any loss to text, occasional soiling, al- Matba'a al-Miriyya, Boulaq, first edition, 1299 A. H. / 1881.

Abdul Qadir al-Baghdadi, born in Baghdad and died in Cairo, was a writer of commentaries, such as the verses quoted on al-Astaralbadhi's commentary on ibn al- Hajib's *Kafia*, and Mughni of ibn Hisham al-Nahawi. He also wrote a superb commentary on ibn Hisham's commentary on the famous poet Banat Suad, by Ka'ib ibn Zuhair, which includes biographical information on grammarians. However, he was mainly known for his *Khizanat al-Adab* (this work), a commentary on the verse quoted by al-Astaralbadhi's commentary on the *Kafia* of ibn al-Hajib. This work is perhaps less important for its philological content than the enormous numbers of sources it quotes: 945 principal titles have been counted in the *Khizana*, in addition to many subsidiary works. [29676]

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حاشية الدسوقي على شرح التفتازاني على متن التلخيص مع الشرح المذكور

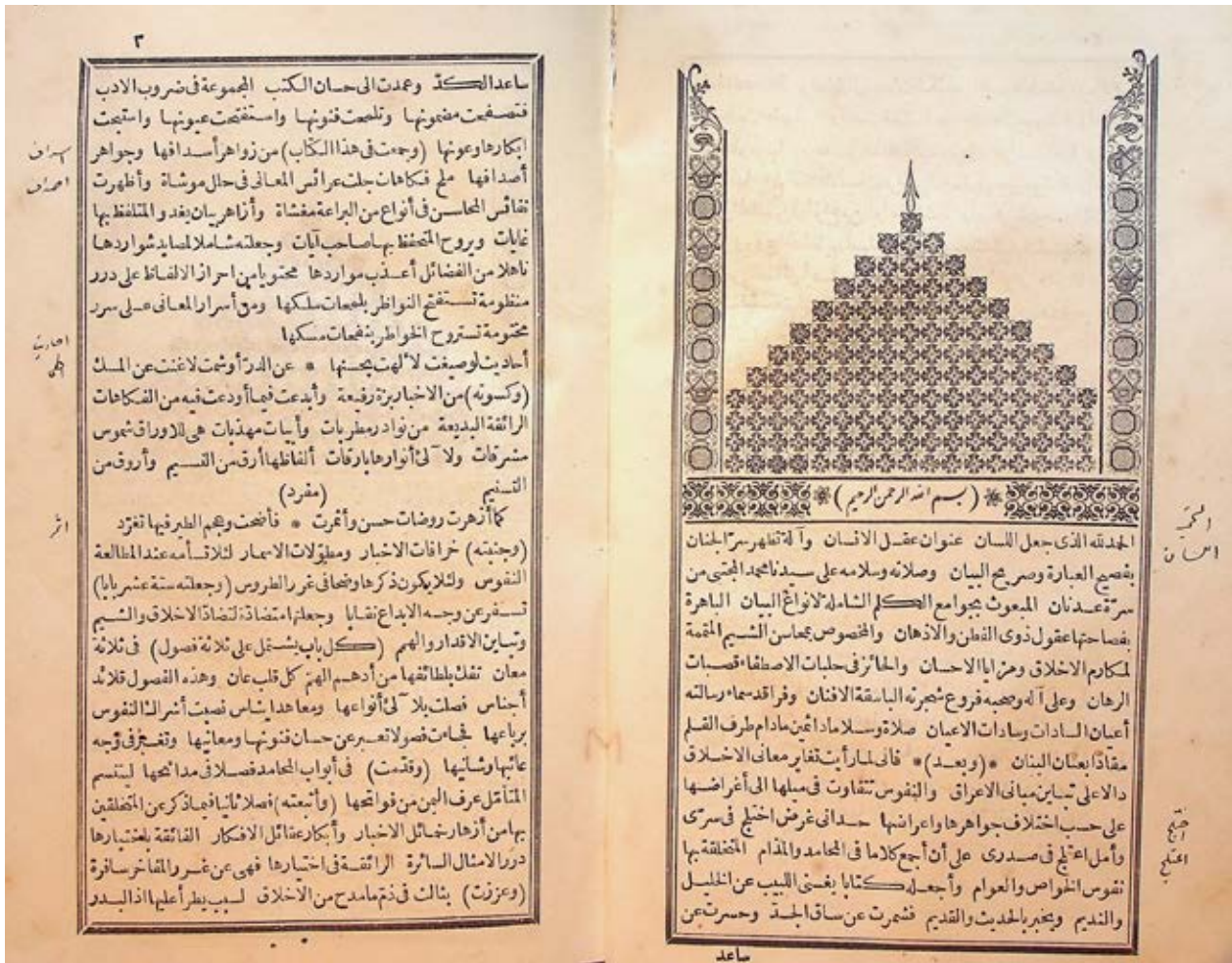
61. AL-DASUQI, Muhammad Ibn Arafa.

Hashiyat 'ala Sharh al-Allamah Sa'id al-din al-Taftazani 'ala Matn al-Talkhis ma' al-Sharh al-Mazkur. TWO VOLUMES.

Folio. Volume I: [2, contents], 493 pp., contents page torn & repaired without loss, last page torn without loss, few wormholes affecting the margin of the of the last few pages / Volume II: [2, contents], 493 pp., Arabic lithographic text within borders, contents & last page torn & repaired without loss, some wormholes affecting the second volume, modern hard back binding, Boulac, 1271 A. H./ 1854.

Numerous commentaries have been written on Ibn Hisham al-Ansari's *Mughni al-Labib 'An Kutub al-'A'arib* including this one by Musataf 'Arafa al-Dasuqi. Ibn Hisham al-Ansari was a distinguished and renowned Arab grammarian. Born at the beginning of the 8th century Hijrah, he wrote several works which are being learnt and studied even today. *Mughni al-Labib* was compiled twice by Ibn Hisham in 749 A. H. and 756 A. H. *Mughni al-Labib* is among the leading grammatical works, specifically in discussion of the Huruf al-Ma'ani (grammatical prepositions or particles), in addition to other aspects of grammar. The objectives of *Mughni al-Labib* are stated in its introduction, among which are: to facilitate understanding of Qur'an and to simplify students' learning of grammatical rules and questions. Further, the methodology used by Ibn Hisham in *Mughni al-Labib* helps students, particularly those who major in Arabic language, to understand its content. The methodology used includes a suitable selection of topics, simplified arrangement of al-Huruf order, wide and detailed discussion, and accuracy of information. It is hoped that this book, *Mughni al-Labib* continues to receive the attention deserved in view of the abundant benefits gained from it, and also that it continues to be part of the reference for the existing syllabus, specifically for students who major in Arabic language. [35143]

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غُر الخصاص الواضحة وعرر النقائص الفاضحة

62. AL-KUTUBI, ABU ISHAQ BURHAN AL-DIN Known as AL-WATWAT.

Ghurur al-Khasa'is al-Wadiha wa 'Urar al-Naqas'is al-Fadiha.

8vo. [12 pp., contents], 335 pp., Arabic lithographed text within border, modern hard back binding, paper slightly browned, few ink inscriptions on margins, some foxing at the preliminary & last pages, Boulaq Printing, 1284 A. H./ 1858.

Al-Watwat (1235-1318), lived all his life in Mamluk Egypt. Unlike other writers of his era, he did not belong to the circle of the Mamluk administration. He was a wealthy bookseller (hence his names Al-Kutubi, 'the Bookseller' and Al-Warraq, 'the Paper-seller') and a celebrated compiler. According to his contemporary Al-Safdi (d. 1363), "he had a great knowledge of books and their value".

Al-Watwat's best-known two works are *Mabahij al-Fikar wa Manahij al-'Ibar* [The joys of ideas and the methods of lessons], and this book, *Ghurur al-Khawass*... [35345]

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الفتاوى الغيائية وبهامشه فتاوى زين الدين بن نجيم الحنفي

63. AL-KHATIB, DAWUD IBN YUSUF /ZAYN AL-DIN BIB NUJAIM AL-HANAFI.

Al-Fatawa al-Ghiya'iyya wa Bihamishihi Fatawa Zayn al-Din Bin Nujaim al-Hanafi.

Small 4to. 192 pp., Arabic lithographic text within borders, contemporary cloth backed boards, previous owner's stamp on title page, few worm holes on endpaper & title page, printed at al-Matba'a al-Kubra al-Amiriya, (Boulaq), Cairo, 1322 A. H./ 1904.

The Fatawa al-Gha'iyya were presented by Dawud Ibn Yusuf al-Khatib to Sultan Abi al-Mzaffar Ghayath al-Din Yammine. The other text was by ibn Nujaim al-Hanafi a fundamentalist jurist from the Hanafi school of thought. Hanafi jurisprudence was his greatest scientific interest. [36075]

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شرح المقامات الحريية

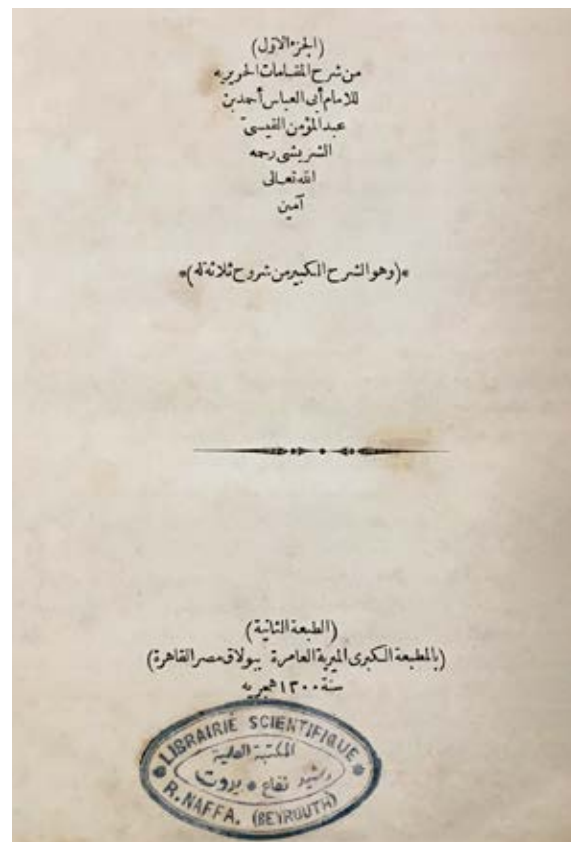
64. AL-SHARISHI, ABIAL- 'ABBAS.

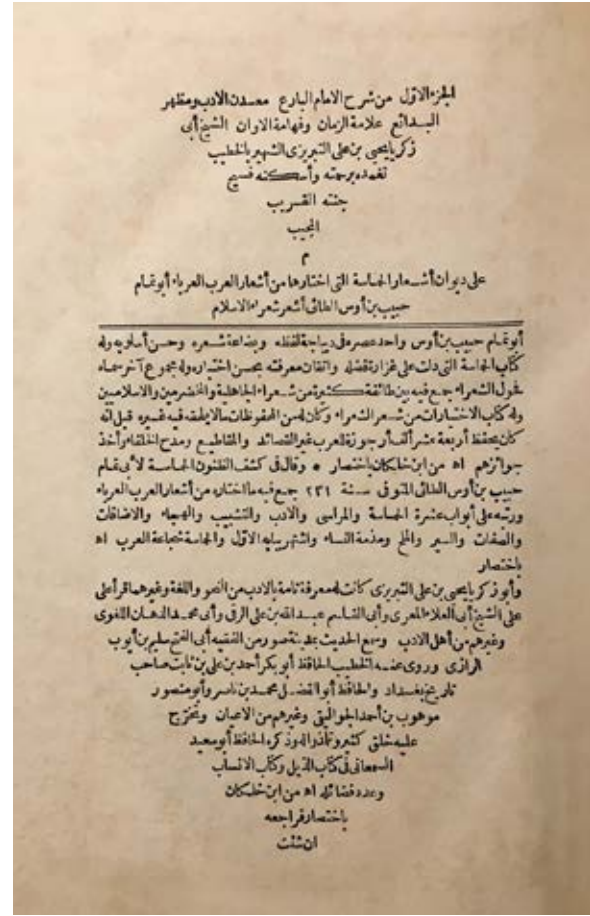
Sharh al-Maqamat al-Haririyyah. TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.

4to. Volume I: [3 pp., contents], 390 pp., / Volume II: [3 pp., contents], 415 pp., Arabic text within borders, modern hard back binding, small cut to outer margin of first three leaves without loss to text, contemporary ink comments on margins, paper slightly browned, ex- library stamp, first three leaves of Volume I soiled, occasional yellowing, Boulaq Press, Cairo, second edition, 1300 A. H./ 1882.

Abi al-'Abbas al-Sharishi (1181-1222) was primarily a scholar of the Arabic language, and his commentary on the *Maqamat al-Hariri*, the famous and influential treatise, "is undoubtedly the most complete and the most famous" of many major commentaries on al- Hariri's work". Al-Sharishi was a student of the great traveller, Ibn Jubayr. Al-Naboulsi, in his book *al-Haqiqah wa-al-Majaz fi Rihlat Bilad al-Sham wa Misr wa-al-Hijaz*, mentions that he sat down with Ahmad Afandi ibn Barri and 'He showed me the *Rihla* by Sharishi providing explanation of *Maqamat al-Hariri*, in which he passed through Baghdad and attended a sermon of Abu-L-Faraj ibn al-Jawzi. Then he went to Damascus in Syria and to the two sanctuaries. We found the manuscript in the scripts of my father the late Isma'il Afandi Ibn al-Nabulsi. I took it and read it for some days and then returned it to him". (The Heritage of the Arabo-Islamic learning, p. 337). [35028]

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شرح أشعار ديوان الحماسة

65. AL-TABRIZI, YAHIA IBN 'ALI.

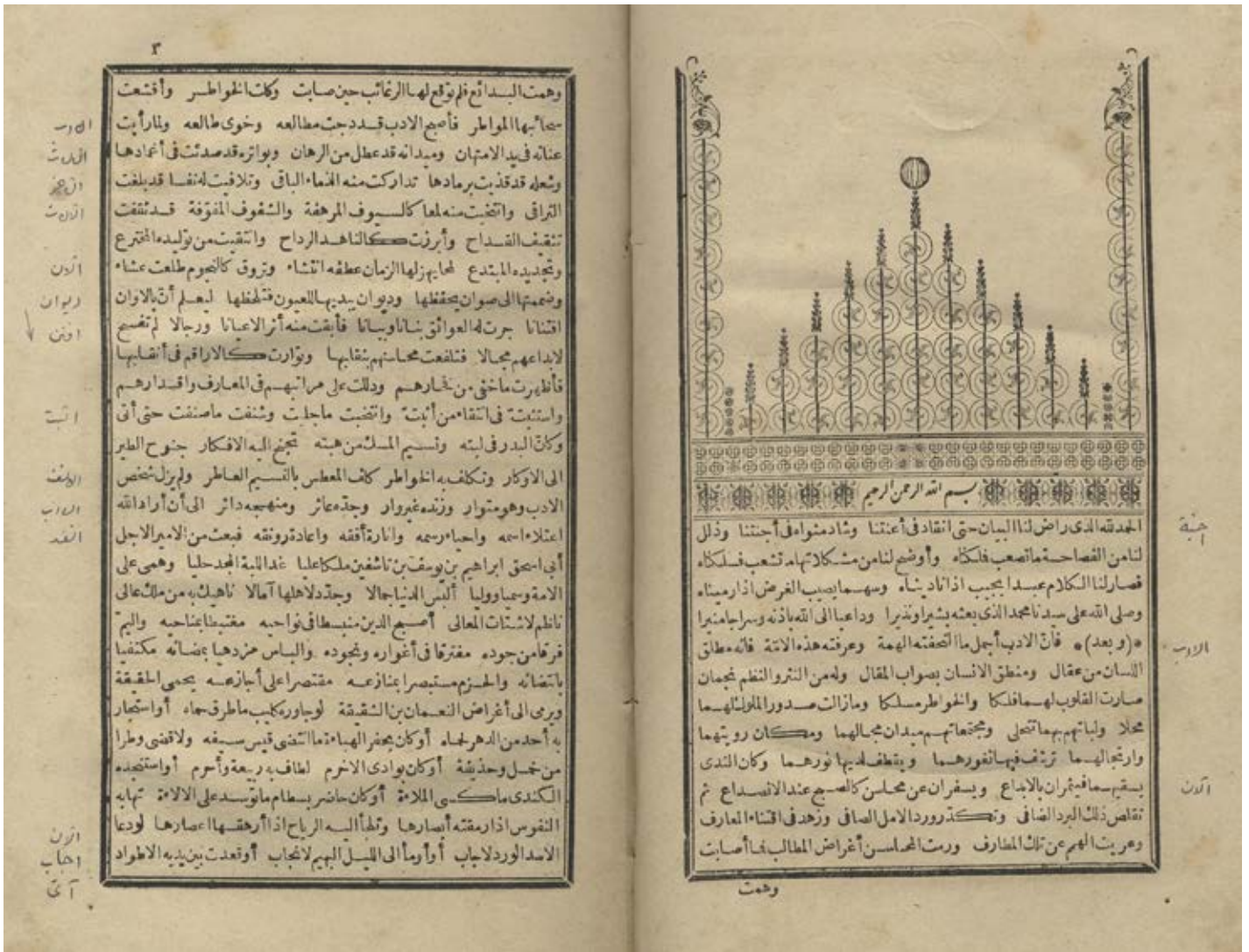
Sharh Diwan al-Hamasa. FOUR VOLUMES IN TWO.

4to. Volume I: [3 contents], 234 pp / Volume II: [3 contents], 202 pp / Volume III: [5 contents], 197 pp / Volume IV: [5 contents], 188 pp., Arabic text within borders, browned paper, newly bound, modern hard back binding, gilt title on spine, previous owner's inscription on front fly leaf of vol. 1 and 3, small stamp at the end, in good condition, Boulaq Printing, Cairo, 1296 AH/1878.

The *Hamasa* is a genre of Arabic poetry that "recounts chivalrous exploits in the context of military glories and victories". In this work Yahya al-Tabrizi comments on a selection of ancient Arabic poetry which was selected by Abu Tammam Habib bin 'Aws al-Ta'i. According to the reference book *Kashf al-Zunun*, about twenty-eight Arab and Muslim scholars commented on *Sharh Diwan al-Hamasa*, the poems in which were collected by Abu Tammam.

Abu Tammam is best known in literature by his 9th century compilation of early poems known as the *Diwan al-Hamasa*. This work is one of the greatest anthologies of Arabic literature ever written. Abu Tammam gathered these poems when he was snowbound in Hamadan, where he had access to an excellent library belonging to his friend Abu al-Wafa Ibn Salama. There are ten books of poems in the *Hamasa*, all classified by subject. Some of them are selections from longer poems. A later anthology by the same name was compiled by the poet al-Buhturi, and the term has been used in modern times to mean "heroic epic". [29617]

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قلائد العقيان في محاسن الأعيان

66. IBN KHAQAN, AL-FATIH BIN MUHAMMAD.

Qala'id al-Uqyan fi Mahasin al-'Ayan.

8vo. 307 pp., Arabic lithographed text within borders, modern hard back binding, few ink annotations in margins, paper slightly browned, light foxing to end leaves, Matba'at Boulaq, Cairo, 1283 A. H./1866.

Abu Nasr al-Fath ibn Muhammad ibn Khaqan (died 1134), also known as al-Fath ibn Khaqan, was a well-known writer from al-Andalus. This work, *Qala'id al-Uqyan* (Necklace of Rubies), is a biography of his contemporary Andalusian poets including extracts of their poems. His other best-known work is *Mathmah al-Anfus wa Masrah at-Ta'annus fi-Mulah Ahl al-Andalus* (The Aspiration of the Souls and the Theater of Congeniality in the Anecdotes of the People of al-Andalus). The works are written in rhymed prose full of metaphorical expressions and are an excellent source of information about the apogee of Andalusian letters. [35322]

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لسان العرب

67. IBN MANZUR, JAMAL AL-DIN MUHAMAD IBN MUKARRAM.

Lisan al-Arab, lil-Imam Al-Allama Abi-L-Fadl Jamal Eddine Muhammad ibn Mukarram Ibn Manzur. TWENTY VOLUMES IN TEN.

4to. 8711 pp., Arabic lithographed text within borders, Volume I: Parts I & II ('b'-kwt), 487 pp., some pencil markings on front page / Volume II: Part III & IV (lbt-whd), 487 pp / Volume III: Parts V & VI (ahd-lhbr), 475 pp / Volume IV: Parts VII & VIII (m'r-hjd), 413 pp / Volume V: Parts IX & X (hrd-hif), 452 pp / Volume VI: Parts XI & XII (d'f-wkk), 407 pp / Volume VII: Parts XIII & XIV ('bl-gj'm), 379 pp / Volume VIII: Parts XV & XVI (hbrm- hwn), 304 pp / Volume IX: Parts XVII & XVIII (dbn-djj), 318 pp., pencil marking on last page / Volume IX: Parts XIX & XX (r'j-ja), 391 pp., later roan-backed cloth binding, gilt- lettered spines, with variable browning, some spotting and other marks, cover rubbed and slightly worn round edges, published at al-Matba'ah al-Kubrá al-Miriyyah, Egypt, first edition, 1300-1308 A. H, (1882/ 1883-1891 AD).

COMPLETE RARE SET. Jamal al-Din Muhamad Bin Mukkaram Ibn Manzur (1233-1311) was born in Tunisia. He is considered to be the author of the most comprehensive dictionary of the Arabic language *Lisan al-Arab* (The Tongue of the Arabs). According to Brockelmann, Ibn Manzur studied philology and dedicated most of his life to excerpts from works of historical philology. He is said to have left 500 volumes of this work.

Lisan al-Arab was completed by Ibn Manzur in 1290. Comprising 20 printed volumes (in the most frequently cited edition), it is the best known dictionary of the Arabic language, as well as one of the most comprehensive. Ibn Manzur compiled it from other sources to a large degree. The most important sources used were the Tahdhīb al-Lugha of Azharī, the Muhkam of Ibn Sidah, the Nihāya of al-Dhahabi and Jauhari's Sihāh as well as the glosses of the latter (Kitāb at-Tanbīh wa-l-Īdāh) by Ibn Barrī. It follows the Sihāh in the arrangement of the roots: The headwords are not arranged by the alphabetical order of the radicals as usually done today in the study of Semitic languages, but according to the last radical - which makes finding rhyming endings significantly easier. Furthermore, the *Lisan al-Arab* notes its direct sources, but not or seldom their sources, making it hard to trace the linguistic history of certain words. Murtaḍā al-Zabīdī corrected this in his Tāj al-'Arūs, that itself goes back to the *Lisan*. The *Lisan*, according to Ignatius d'Ohsson, was already printed in the 18th century in Istanbul, thus fairly early for the Islamic world. [29635]

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68. IBN SIDAH, ABI AL-HASAN ALI IBNISMA'IL.

Kitab Al-Mukhassas. SEVENTEEN VOLUMES IN SEVEN.

4to. 3499 pp., Arabic text within borders, few comments on margin, modern hard back binding, newly bound, gilt lettering on spine, very good condition, al-Matba'a al-Amiriya al-Kubra, Boulaq, Cairo, first edition, 1316-1321 A. H. / 1898-1903.

Ibn Sidah (1007-1066) was an Andalusian philologist and lexicographer. He compiled two important dictionaries: *al-Mukhassas* and *al-Muhakkam*. He was blind, as was his father, and consequently his life was not very active. He devoted his life entirely to philology and lexicography disciplines, which had probably been traditionally nurtured in his family.

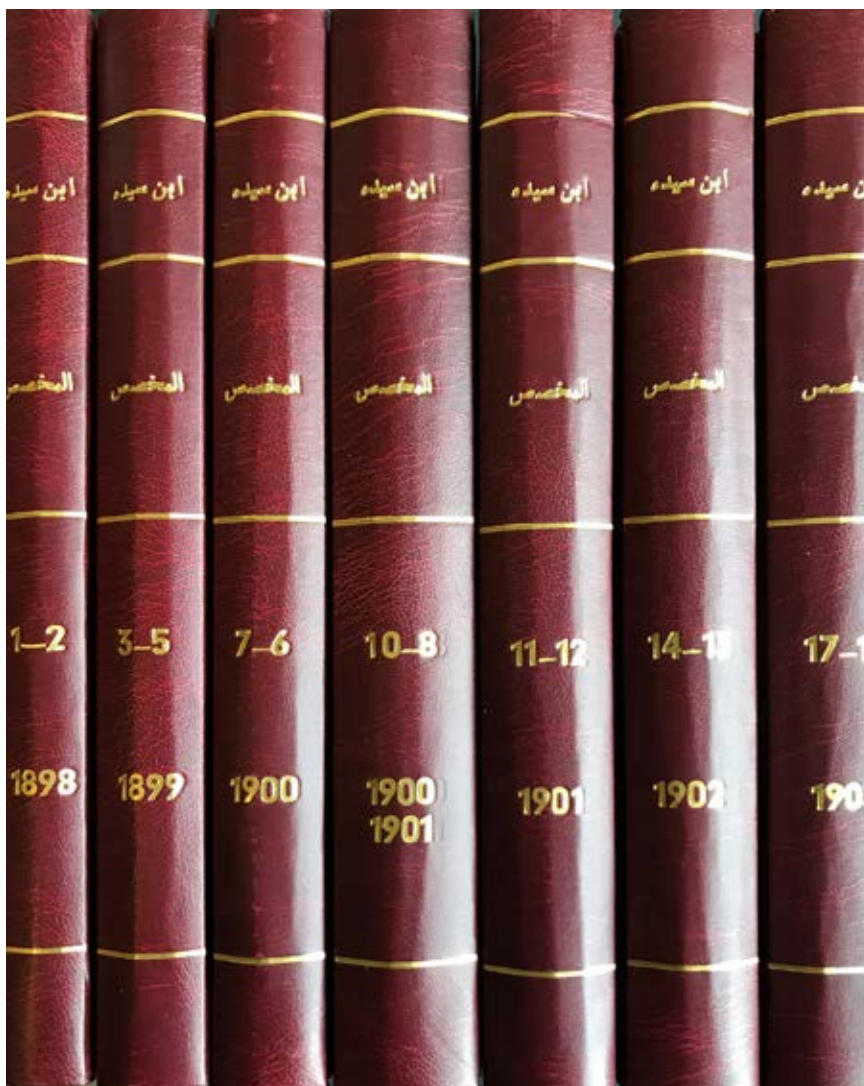
Al-Mukhassas may be regarded as the counterpart of Ibn Manzur's dictionary *Lisan al-Arab*, as both authors brought together, for the sake of comprehensiveness, a number of earlier works, although Ibn Manzur's sources (five in all) are much fewer than Ibn Sidah's. It should be noted however, that one of Ibn Manzur's sources is *al-Muhakkam* itself, derived by Ibn Sidha from a large number of sources that he used in *al-Mukhassas*.

'The most prominent philologist whose influence on Arabic lexicography was felt for generations. He was born blind in Murcia and received his early education from his father. He developed a fantastic memory which aided him in compiling voluminous lexicons.

In the introduction, Ibn Sidah explained that one reason prompting him to compose such a lexicon was that previous lexicons were incomplete and deficient, failing to do justice to the great wealth of the Arabic language and lacking full and lucid explanations of terms. He concluded that Arabic is so noble, perfect, and elegant that God must have helped to make it so through His teachings and inspirations. 'Chejne.

There are only two known manuscript versions of this book, the complete one in Cairo (4-187) and two incomplete volumes in the El Escorial Library, Spain. (575).

Bibliographic references: GAL I, p. 308. EI II, 445. OCLC 20111625; Chejne p. 190-191; Al-Bustani: Da'irat al-Ma'aref Vol. I p. 532. [736]



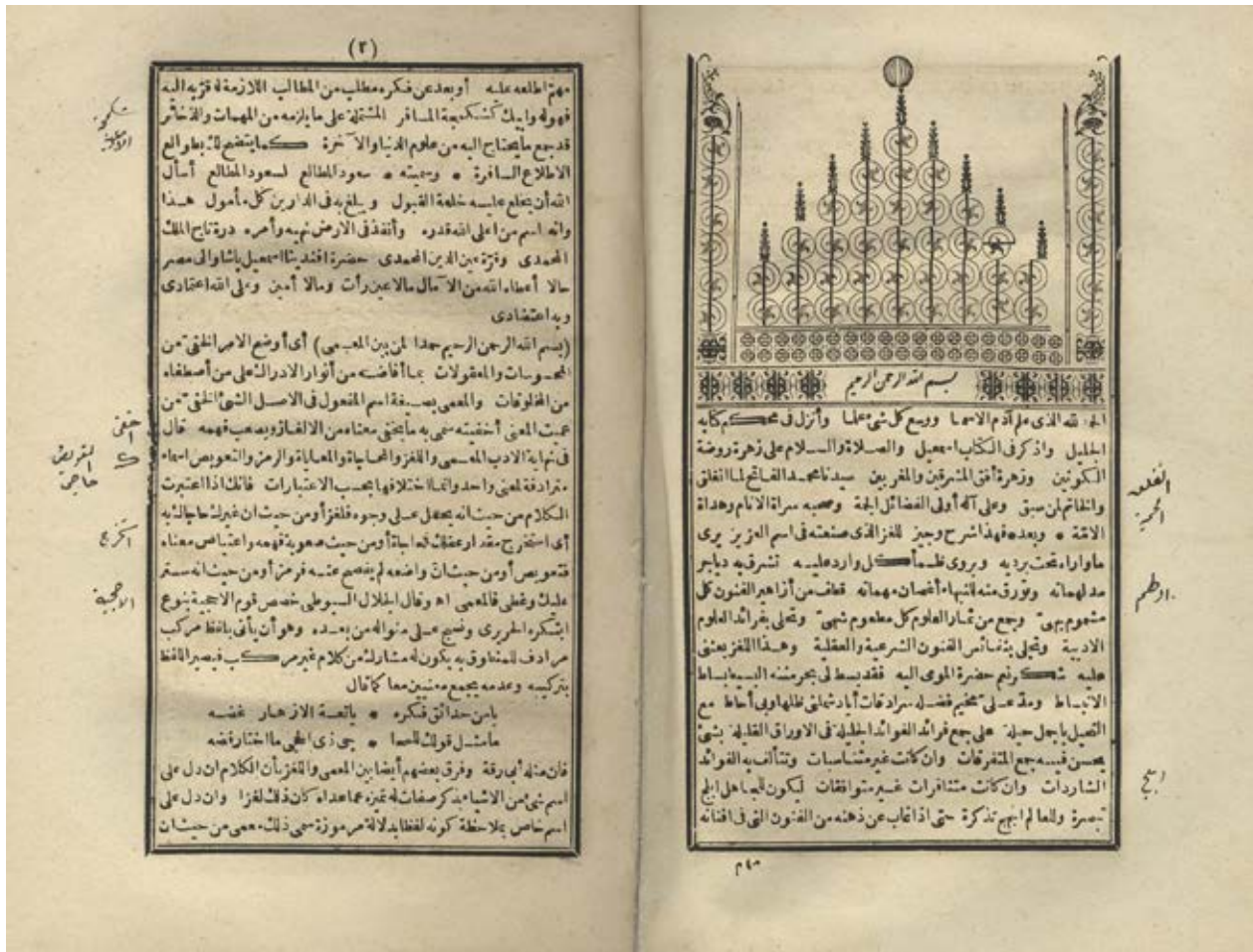
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سعود المطالع فيما تضمنته الألغاز في اسم حضرة والي مصر من العلوم اللوامع

69. NAJA AL-'ABYARI, ABDUL HADI.

Su'ud al-Matali' fi-ma Tadmmanahu al-Alghaz fi Ism Hadrat Wali Misr min al- Uulum al-Lawami'. TWO VOLUMES.

8vo. Volume I: 499 pp., / Volume II: [1, contents], 327 pp., [16, contents of volume I], Arabic lithographed text within border, modern hard back binding, few ink comments in margins, few wormholes affecting margins of the last few leaves of both volumes, Boulaq Printing, Cairo, 1283 A. H./ 1866.



Abdul Hadi b. Radwan Naja al-Abyari was an Egyptian writer known to have composed more than forty books. He was educated at al-Azhar and served at the palace of Khedive Isma'il as a teacher for his sons. This work is considered to be the most famous work he wrote together with Nayl al-Amani *Sharh Muqadimat al-Qastalani* and *Al-Qasr al-Mabni al Hawashi al-Maghni*. [35452]

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سفينة الراغب وسفينة المطالب

70. RAGHIB, MUHAMMAD.

Safinat al-Raghib wa Safinat al-Matalib.

8vo. 8 pp., [2], 680 pp., Arabic text within borders, modern half-calf, title gilt on spine, damage at corner of pages 243-244 affecting parts of nine lines on each page, professional repair to lower corner of last leaf without any loss, otherwise copy clean and in very good condition, second revised edition by Muhammad 'al-Sabbā g with a life of the author by Nasr 'al-Hūrīnī, Boulaq Printing House, Cairo, 1283 H/1865.

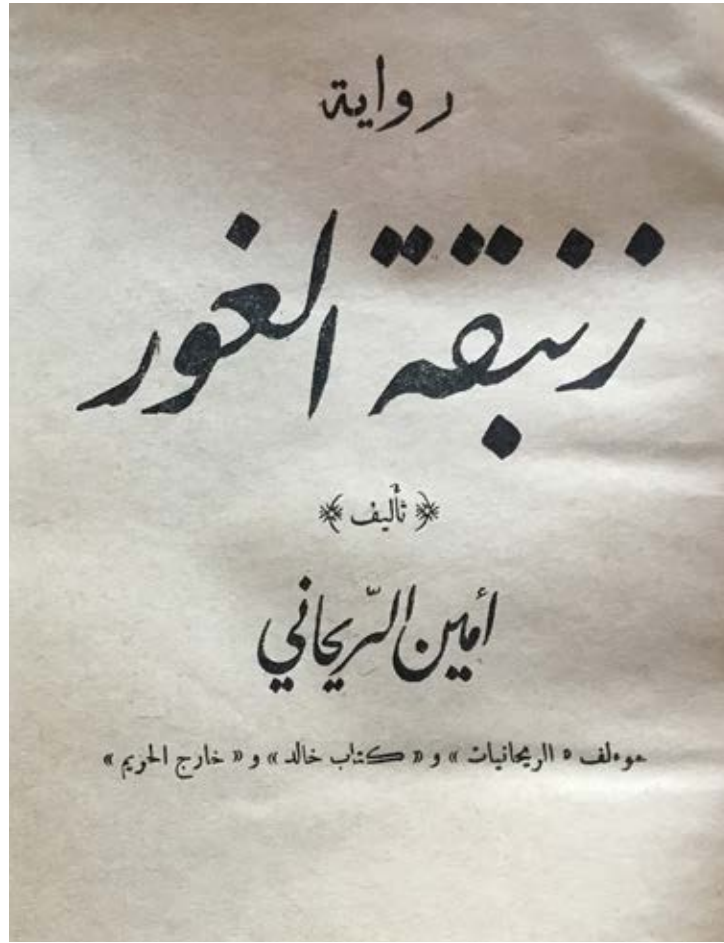
Muhammad Raghib Pasha was a renowned poet and distinguished political thinker of the 18th century Ottoman state. He served in several posts including the Ottoman Registry Office, Secretary to the Governor of Van, deputy for management of the military revenues in Baghdad, head of treasury and many other leading posts including a Vizier of the Ottoman state.

Besides being a leading statesman, he was a great scholar. He wrote works both in Arabic and Turkish. *Safinat al-Raghib wa Safinat al-Matalib* is one of his most important works, written in Arabic in a form of a lecture, dealing with various subjects of humanity and religion. A sizeable portion is devoted to the question of the creation of the world and the human being. From "The Biographical Encyclopedia of Islamic Philosophy", p. 369. [34692]

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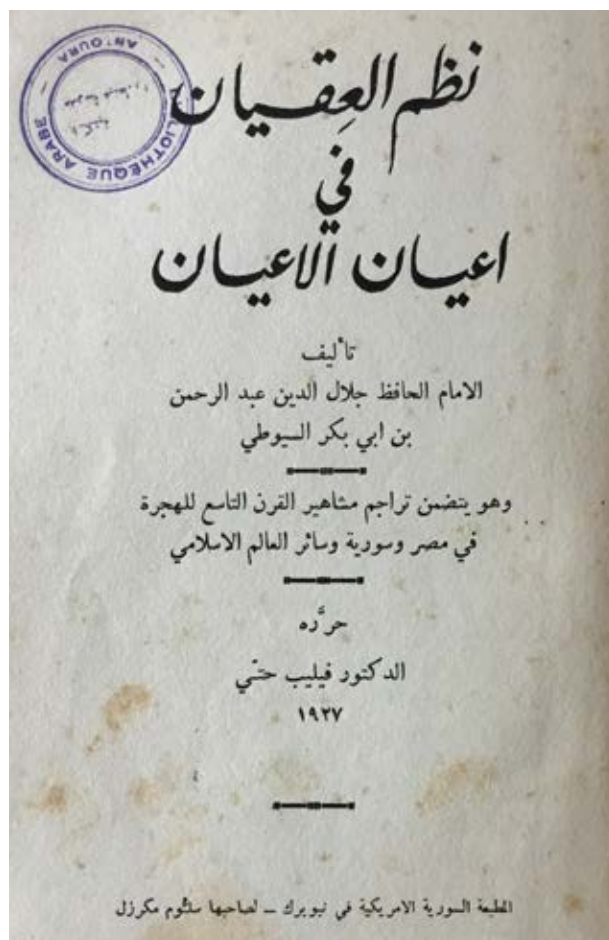
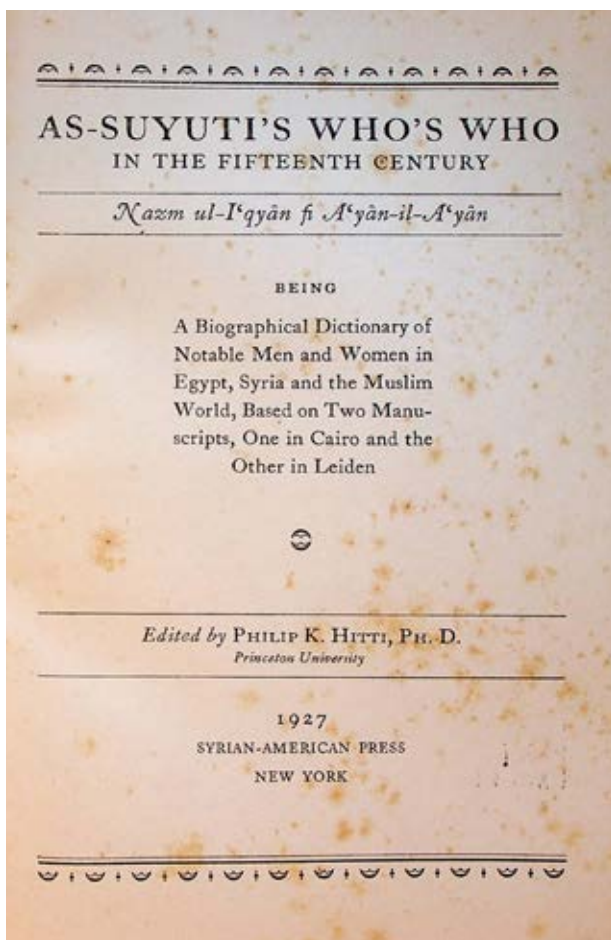
71. AL-RIHANI, AMIN (1876-1940).

Riwayat Zanbaqat al-Ghawr.

8vo. 330 pp., [4 pp. adverts], Arabic text, modern hard back binding, paper browned, printed at al-Funun Press, New York, first edition, 1917.

Al-Rihani, a Lebanese writer, was also a major figure in the *mahjar* literary movement established by Syrian emigrants in North America. He became an American citizen in 1901. During the period between 1910 and 1922, Rihani became remarkably involved in the literary life while continuing to pursue productive political engagements. On the literary level, he continued writing and publishing in English and Arabic. Among the books he published during that period were: *The Lily of A-Ghor*, a novel in English, which was rewritten in Arabic (this work), describing the oppression of women during the Ottoman Empire, symbolised by Mariam. *Jihan*, a novel in English about the role of Middle Eastern women during World War I. *The Luzumiyat*, a translation of Al-Ma'arri's Arabic poetry into English with Rihani's introduction, highlighting the significance of this poet to the Western mind. *The Path of Vision*, essays in English on East and West. *A Chant of Mystics*, poetry in English. *The Descent of Bolchevism*, a political analysis in English on the Arab origins of the socialist movements. *Al-Rihaniyyaat*, philosophic and social essays in Arabic. [36092]

£ 700.00



الطبعة الأولى في نيويورك: نظم العقيان في أعيان الأعيان

72. AS-SUYUTI, JALAL AL-DIN.

As-Suyuti's who's who in the fifteenth century/ Nazm ul-'I'qyan fi A'yan-il-A'yan. Being a biographical Dictionary of Notable Men and Women in Egypt, Syria and the Muslim World based on Two Manuscripts, one in Cairo and the other in Leiden.

8vo. [27], 179 pp., [13], [1, errata], Arabic text, [1, introductory note in English], title in English & Arabic, edited & introduced by Philip K. Hitti, 2 facsimile illustrations from original manuscripts, contemporary green cloth, lightly soiled & rubbed, remainder of stickers on spine & upper cover, small stamp on Arabic title page, index, Syrian-American Press, New York, first edition, 1927.

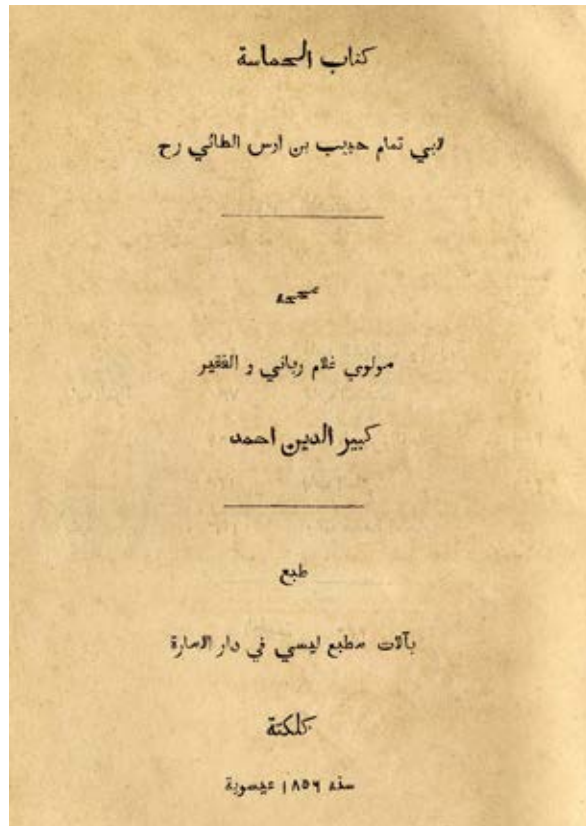
"This work by the famous Egyptian historian and traditionalist, Jalal-ud-Din as-Suyuti (1445-1505 A. D.), is based on two ancient manuscripts - the only two in existence - one in Cairo and the other in Leiden. Of the five to six hundred books sketched by the pen of this indefatigable author, whose knowledge was encyclopaedic in its range and character, this book is one of the few valuable ones that have hitherto been practically unknown to the world, neither Brockelmann, Nicholson, Huart, nor Zaidan having ever mentioned it, or referred to the manuscripts, in their histories of Arabic literature.

The book is a collection of 200 brief biographical sketches of the most distinguished men and women in the Muslim world who lived in or about the fifteenth century". Editor's note. [34244]

£ 500.00

طباعة عربية من كلكتا

ARABIC PRINTING FROM CALCUTTA



ديوان الحماسة

73. AL-TA'I, ABU TAMMAM IBN 'AWS.

Diwan al Hamasa, a Selection of Arabic Poems by Abu Tammam Habib Ibn Aws al-Tayy, Prescribed for the Decree of Honor Examination in Arabic for Civil and Military Officers. Edited from the collation of three old and accurate MSS, by Mawlawi Kabir Ud Din Ahmad. TWO VOLUMES.

8vo. Volume I: 112 pp., / Volume II: 113-232 pp., Arabic text, title printed in Arabic in volume one & in English in volume two, previous owner's name inscribed in Arabic on front end paper, contemporary green cloth, slightly spotted and rubbed round edges, browning to end leaves, otherwise set in very good condition, printed at the Urdu Guide Press, Calcutta, first edition, 1880.

Extremely rare. In the last quarter of the 18th century, Calcutta grew into the first major centre of commercial and government printing. For the first time in the context of South Asia it became possible to talk of a nascent book trade which was fully fledged and included printing, binding, subscription publishing and also libraries.

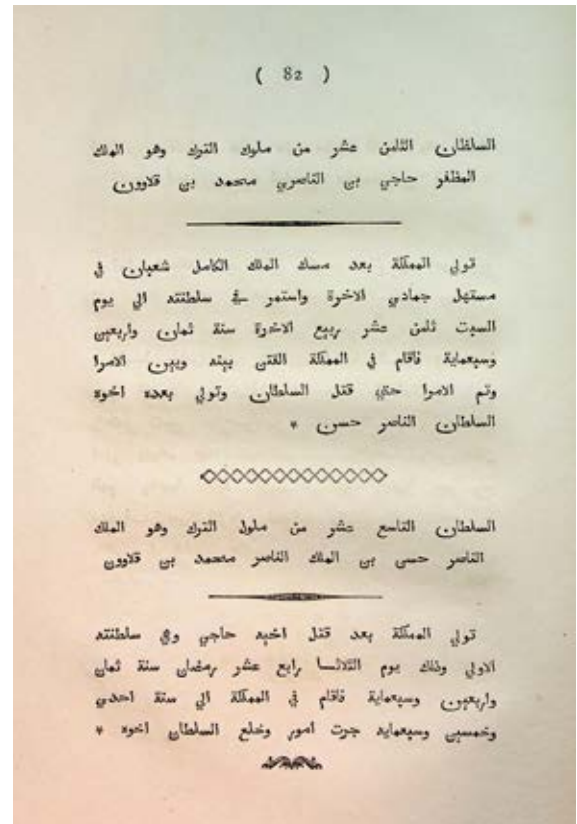
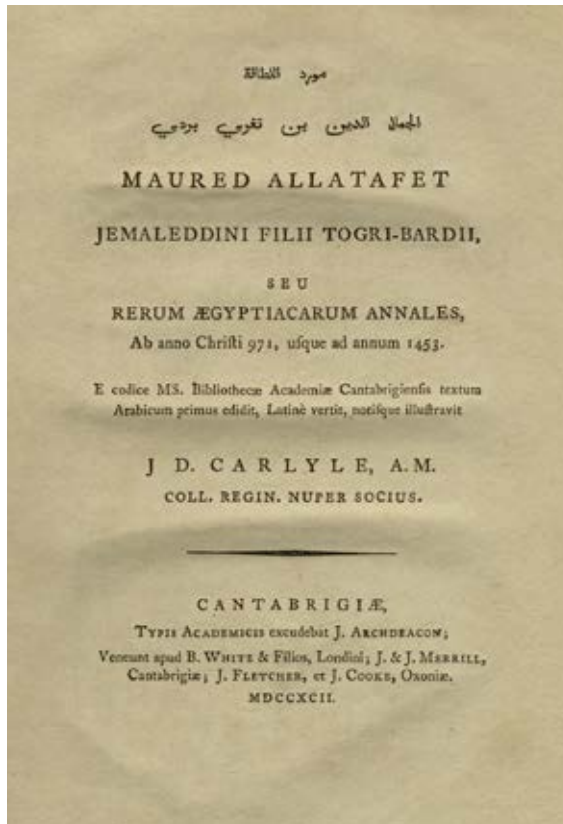
The work explains how the British East India Company introduced printing not simply to facilitate trade, but more importantly, to consolidate the Empire. Fort William College, founded in Calcutta in 1800, provided a further stimulus for printing Arabic, Persian and particularly Urdu texts needed to instruct servants of the East India Company in those languages. By 1820 about twenty Arabic and another twenty Persian texts were printed for the College's use at various Calcutta presses.

The East India Company had introduced lithography to India in the early 1820s, which rapidly displaced typography for Islamic printing as presses were established right across Northern India." (Encyclopaedia of Islam Volume VI, pp. 805-06). Not at Copac. [34908]

£ 1,600.00

طباعة عربية من بريطانيا

ARABIC PRINTING FROM ENGLAND



مورد اللطافة

74. IBN TAGHRIDI, ABU AL-MAHASIN YUSUF (1411-1470).

[Mawrid al-Latafah]. *Maured Allatafet Jemaledдини filii Togri-Bardii, seu Rerum Aegyptiacarum annales, ab anno Christi 971, usque ad annum 1453.*

4to. [3], 132 pp., Arabic text only, without the Latin translation and notes which should have followed, plain blue boards rebaked with paper, lightly soiled and rubbed, untrimmed pages as issued, errata, small label of Librairie Orientale verso front cover, occasional very light foxing, otherwise copy in good condition, Typis Academicis Excudebat J. Archdeacon; Veneunt apud B. White & Filios, Londini; J. & J. Merrill, Cantabrigiae; J. Fletcher, et J. Cooke, Oxoniae, London, first edition, 1792.

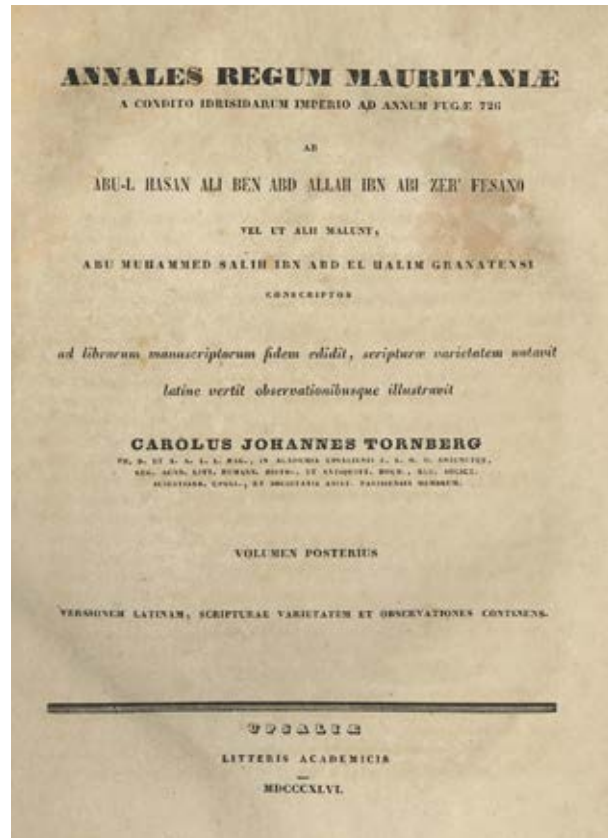
This text was translated by Joseph Carlyle from the Arabic of Yusuf ibn Taghri Birdi. It appeared for the first time in 1792. Carlyle was appointed chaplain by Lord Elgin to the embassy in Constantinople in 1799, and prosecuted his researches in Eastern literature on a tour through Asia Minor, Palestine, Greece and Italy, collecting in his travels several valuable Greek and Syriac manuscripts for a projected critical edition of the New Testament, collated with the Syriac and other versions; a work, however, which he did not live to complete.

After his death in 1804, there appeared a volume of poems descriptive of the scenes of his travels, with prefaces extracted from his journal. Among other works which he left unfinished was an edition of the Bible in Arabic, completed by H. Ford and published in 1811.

Bibliographic references: Schnurrer 184; Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 25; Gay 2073; OCLC 165551800. [35960]

£ 600.00

طباعة عربية من السويد



الأنيس المطرب روض القرطاس في أخبار ملوك المغرب وتاريخ مدينة فاس

75. IBN ABI ZER' FESANO (AL-FASI), ABU AL-HASSAN IBN ABDALLAH.

Kitab al-Anis al-Mutrib bi Rawd Al-Qurtas fi Akhbar Muluk Al-Maghrib Wa Tareekh Madinat Fas. Annales Regum Mauritaniae A Conditio Idrisidarum Imperio Ad Annum Fugae 726. TWO VOLUMES.

4to. Volume I: *Textum Arabicum Continens*: 381 pp., [2 errata], Arabic text, Volume II: *Versionem Latinam*, text edited by Carolus Johannes Tomberg. *Scripturae Varietatem et Observationes Continens*: [3], xiv, 446 pp., Latin text, translated & edited by Carolus Johannes Tornber, contemporary embossed green cloth, lightly rubbed round edges, title gilt on faded spine, *Litteris Academicis*, Upsala, 1843-1846.

Rare work covering the history of Al-Maghrib and Islamic Spain. Drafted during the first quarter of the 14th century, 726/1326 by Ibn Abi Zar', this history of Fes and Morocco is a plagiarism of the *Bayân* of Ibn 'Idhârî. Inspired by al-Bakrî, the *Rawd al-Qirtas* and the *Bayân* tally in their description of the nomadic life of the Saharans and the facts relating to Yahya b. Ibrahim. The *Rawd al-Qirtas* begins by confusing the chronology and leading us astray by imaginary facts and silence on the events related by the *Bayân* and *al-Hulal al-Mawshiyya*.

This edition of “*Annales Regum Mauritaniae*” is one of the most important works edited by the Swedish Orientalist Carl Johannes Tornberg (1807-77). Published in Arabic with a translation into Latin. The text covers the history of Spain, Fes and Morocco from the 8th century onwards. Carl Johannes Tornberg was an Orientalist, an Arabist and Professor in Eastern Languages at Lund University, Sweden, in 1850. His translation of the Qur’an, 1874, is the first complete one in Swedish, but it subsequently fell into disrepute; instead, this and his edition of Ibn-El-Athir’s Universal History in 14 volumes (Leiden, 1851-76), consolidated his importance in the field of European Orientalism.

Bibliographic reference: Zenker I, 854 & II, 726. [18582]

£ 2,000.00

كتب: القسم الثاني

BOOKS: SECOND PART



أساس البلاغة

76. AL-ZAMAKHSHARI, Abi Al-Qasim Mahmud Ibn Omar.

Kitab Asas Al-Balagha. TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.

4to. Volume I: 272 pp., / Volume II: 116 pp., Arabic lithographed text within border, few wormholes affecting title page, preliminary and last pages, paper slightly browned, modern hard back binding, Cairo, 1327 A. H./ 1909.

Al-Zamakhshari, also called Jar Allah, (1075–1144), was a medieval Muslim scholar of Persian origin, who subscribed to the Mu'tazilite theological doctrine but later repented and converted to Sunni Islam. He was born in Khwarezmia, but lived most of his life in Bukhara, Samarkand, and Baghdad. He was a great authority on the Arabic language as well as a rationalist theologian.

Asas al-Balagha (The Foundation of Eloquence), considered one of his major works, is a thesaurus and dictionary of figurative speech, in part to reconcile what he viewed as the miraculous nature of the Qur'an with his theological views. It was the earliest Arabic lexicography to be organised in a completely alphabetical form, and was noteworthy for its attention to metaphorical meanings. Words therein are listed in order from the first of their three component letters to the last, excluding complicated forms derived from roots as well as rare roots such as quadrilaterals and quint-laterals. Zamakhshari's goal was to catalogue both the literal and figurative meanings of Arabic words, and he used examples from the Qur'an and Hadith for both. He viewed words almost as living organisms that were given life by the way they were used in rhetoric. [29687]

£ 500.00

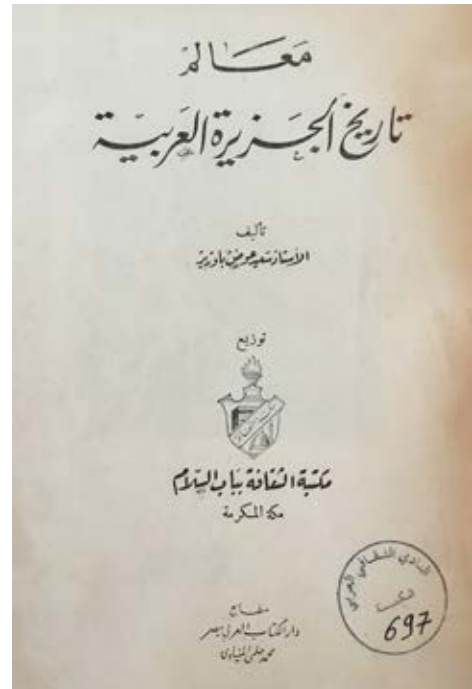
معالم تاريخ الجزيرة العربية

77. BAWAZIR, SAID AWAD.

Ma'alim Tarikh al-Jaziraal-Arabiya.

8vo. 287 pp., Arabic text, frontispiece portrait, 1 map, modern hard back binding, biblio., library stamp on title page together with a presentation text to the Arab Cultural Club at Sidon, Lebanon, few pencil underlining, light foxing at lower margin of title page and few other pages, Dar al-Kitab al-Arabi, Cairo, first edition, 1954. [36097]

£ 500.00



الإنجيل الإلهي المقدس

78. BIBLIA ARABICA / MAXIMOS SAYIGH (Translator).

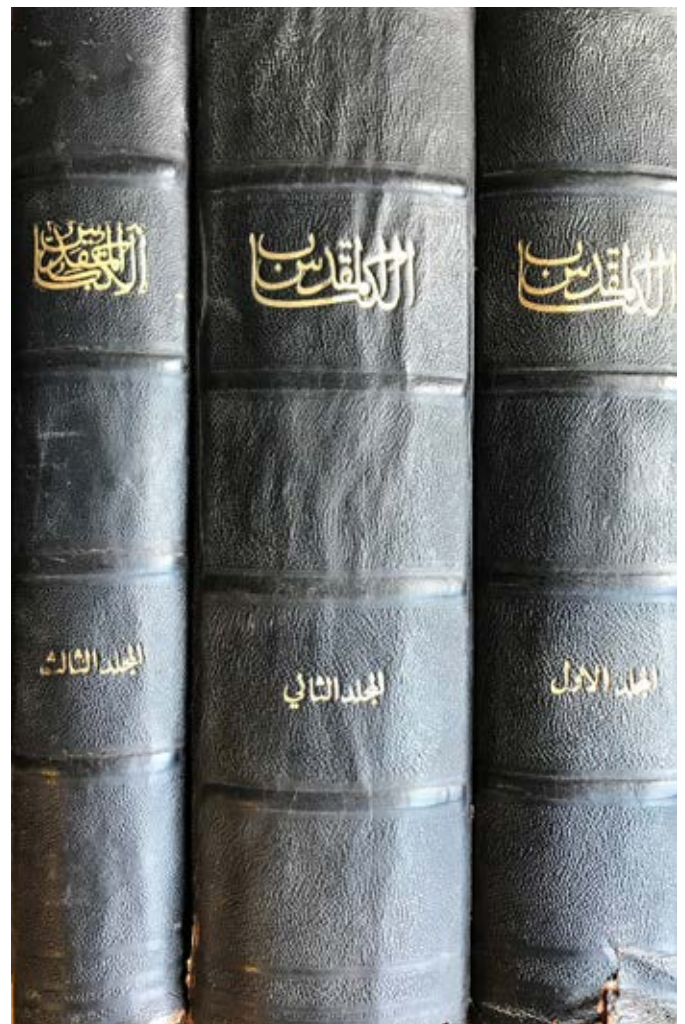
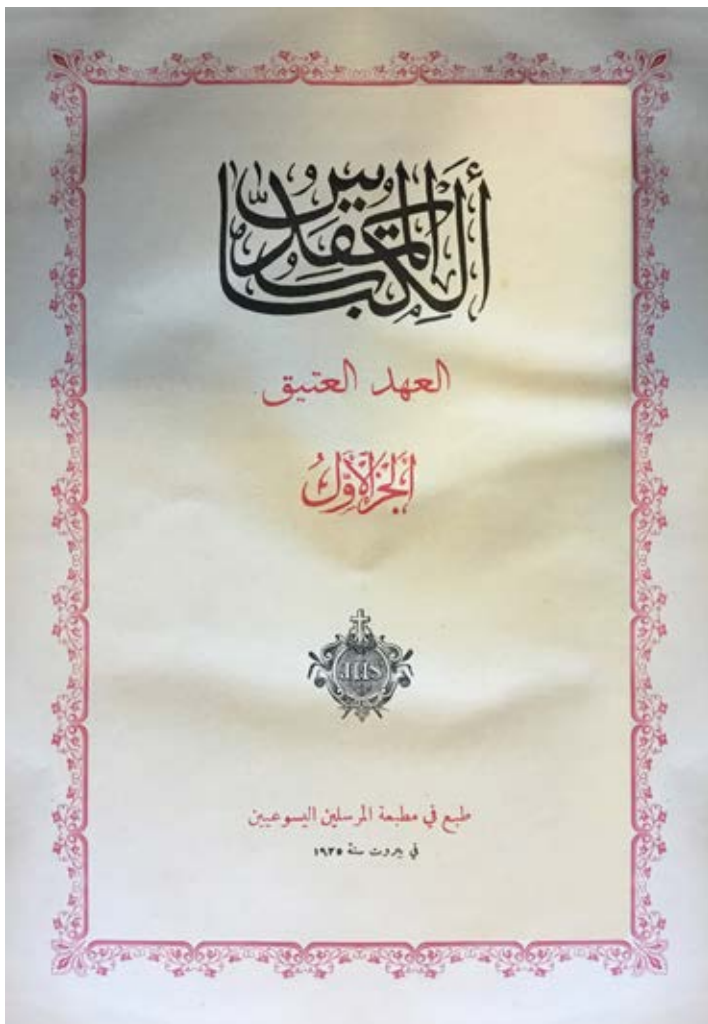
Al-Injeel al-Ilahi al-Muqaddas.

4to. [6], 236 pp., [6], Arabic text, double column per page, all headings printed in red, title page within gilt borders, listing on borders the titles of the six gospels, 4 b/w illustrations, contemporary quarter calf, title gilt on raised spine, embossed gilt sign of cross on front & back covers, copy clean and in perfect condition, printed at St. Peter Printing Press, Harissa, Mount Lebanon, 1929.

This beautiful edition of the Bible was translated in 1929 by Maximos Sayigh, the Greek Catholic bishop of Tyre. Sayigh compared his translation to the translations of the Jesuit fathers and that of Abdallah al-Zakhir.

This translation of the Bible is one of 26 Arabic translated editions that appeared between 1591 and the present day. It is a historical fact, that the first printed edition of the Arabic gospels was issued in Rome in 1591. The text was brought from Lebanon and printed with some beautiful wood blocks of the various scenes in the New Testament, exactly similar to this edition. [36068]

£ 600.00



الكتاب المقدس

79. BIBLIA ARABICA.

Al-Kitab al-Muaqddas. THREE VOLUMES.

4to. Volume I: 4 pp., of introduction in Latin, 10 pp., of introduction to translators in Arabic, 892 pp., of Arabic text, [1] / Volume II: [1, Latin text], 903 pp., Arabic text / Volume III: [1, Latin text], 13 pp., of introduction in Arabic, 597 pp., of Arabic text, printed throughout within elaborate borders, title pages in red and black, contemporary cloth, title gilt on spine, speckled edges, covers slightly rubbed round corners with minor damage at lower spine of Volume I, top edge of lower endpaper of Volume I cut, occasional spotting, small damp stain to outer edges of Volumes I & III, otherwise set inside in good condition, The Jesuits Press, Beirut, 1925-1939.

This new translation from Hebrew and Greek was carried out by the Jesuits in Beirut and was printed by using new type obtained from Constantinople by the moderator of the Jesuits in Syria, Ambrosius Monnot.

The type used for this edition marked the beginning of a new era of fine Arabic typography.

Bibliographic references: Darlow et Moule 174; Le Livre et Le Liban 167, for 1878-1882 edition. [35426]

£ 1,000.00

حكايات لقمان

80. CHERBONNEAU, AUGUSTE (1813-1882).

Fables de Lokman. Texte Arabe. Revu sur les meilleures éditions collationné avec le manuscrit de la bibliothèque du roi et suivi d'un dictionnaire par ordre alphabétique de tous les mots qui se trouvent dans ces fables.

Small 8vo. 92 pp., Arabic and French text, half title, contemporary printed wrappers, lightly soiled and rubbed round edges, occasional light foxing, otherwise copy in good condition, Imprimerie Royale L. Hachette et Cie, Paris, second edition, 1847.

This work contains the text of the Fables of Luqman (Lokman) in Arabic followed by an Arabic-French dictionary of the words used in these fables. Luqman is thought to have been a pre-Islamic personality, whose name is given to the thirty-first chapter of the Quran. According to Islamic tradition, Luqman was a sage who lived in the eleventh century BC. and came from Abyssinia, Egypt or Palestine. He lived with a powerful king who respected him enormously, who some believe was King David. The Qur'an does not speak of Luqman as a prophet, but merely describes his character traits.

Here is a compilation of fables which legend attributes to him.

The Fables of Lokman was published by Erpenius and Golius in the 17th century. Marcel made a translation in 1799 and 1803.

Bibliographic references: Cf Zenker BO II, 595 (first edition): "Fables de Lockman, expliquées d'après une methode nouvelle" Lorenz III, 306. [34138]

£ 400.00



أول الطريق إلى النهضة النسوية في العراق

81. DAWUD, SABIHA AL-SHAYKH (1912-1975).

Awal al-Tariq ila al-Nahda al-Nasawiya fial-Iraq.

8vo. 244 pp. frontispiece portrait, introduction by Munir al-Qadi, drawings by Yahya Jawad, upper corner of half-title & title page slightly cut without loss, previous owner's name inscribed on half-title page, otherwise copy clean and in good condition, modern hard back binding, al-Rabita Press, Baghdad, first edition, 1958.

Sabiha Dawud was Iraq's first female lawyer and a prominent women's rights activist. Her father Ahmad al-Shaikh Dawud was among the Iraqi leaders arrested during the 1920 Iraqi revolution and subsequently exiled. Her mother, Na'ima Sultan Hamuda, was also politically active: in 1920 she led a Baghdad women's committee to support the revolt, and in 1923 she was one of the founding members of the Women's Awakening Club. Dawud was one of the first girls to receive a public education in Iraq. In 1936, she became the first female to study law at Iraq's College of Law, though she was forced to sit separately from her male classmates. She was active in the Iraqi Women's Union, a nationalist women's organization. She was a director of two of its constituent organizations since the 1940s, and became vice president of the Union in the early 1950s. Her history of the Iraqi women's movement was used as the main source of 'The Awakened' by Doreen Ingrams, the first extended English-language treatment of the women's movement in Iraq. [36084]

£ 550.00



علم ادب النفس اوليات الفلسفة الأدبية

82. HADDAD, NICOLAS.

'Ilīm 'Adab al-Nafs, Awliyat al-Falsafa al-Adabiyya, Ethics.

8vo. 290 pp., Arabic text, frontispiece portrait, modern hard back binding, paper slightly browned, few worm holes in the first three pages not affecting text, otherwise copy in good condition, printed at al-Matba'a al-Arabiyya, Cairo, 1928.

Nicolas Haddad (1878-1954), was one of the first Arabic authors in the last century to tackle social subjects and socialism. He graduated as a pharmacist from the Syrian Protestant College, American University of Beirut, and immigrated to Egypt to work in Journalism. In 1907, he travelled to New York where issued the periodical *al-Jami'a* with his friend Farah Antun. After two years in New York, he returned to Egypt with his wife Rose Antun Haddad and established the famous literary journal *al-Sayidat waal-Rijal*. Haddad published several books including one on Socialism, the Philosophy of Existence, Love and Marriage, the Path and Fate of Democracy. He also contributed to *al-Muqtataf*, *al-Hilal*, *al-Adib* and many other periodicals and journals. [36069]

£ 150.00



كتاب العقد الفريد

83. IBN 'ABD RABBIH (AHMAD IBN MUHAMMAD).

Kitab al-'Iqd al-Farid. [The Unique Necklace] SEVEN VOLUMES.

4to. 3302 pp., Arabic text, within borders, later roan-backed cloth binding, gilt-lettered spines, with variable brown-ing, some spotting and other marks, rubbing and wear, index, Matba'at al-Ta'lif wa'l-Tarjamah wa'l-Nashr, Cairo, sec-ond edition, 1948-49.



Al-'Iqd al-Farid (The Unique Necklace), is one of the classics of Arabic literature. Compiled in several volumes by an Andalusian scholar and poet named Ibn 'Abd Rabbih (246–328 H. / 860–940 C.E.), it remains a mine of information about various elements of Arab culture and letters during the four centuries before his death. Essentially it is a book of *adab*, a term understood in modern times to specifically mean literature, but in earlier times its meaning included all that a well-informed person had to know in order to be considered in society as a cultured and refined individual. This meaning later evolved and included belles lettres in the form of elegant prose and verse that was as much enter-taining as it was morally educational, such as poetry, pleasant anec-dotes, proverbs, historical accounts, general knowledge, wise maxims, and even practical philosophy.

Ibn 'Abd Rabbih's imagination and organisation saved his encyclopaedic compendium from easily being a chaotic jumble of materials by conceiving it as a necklace composed of twenty-five 'books', each of which carried the name of a jewel.

Each of the twenty-five parts was organised around a major theme and had an introduction written by Ibn 'Abd Rabbih, followed by his relevant *adab* selections of verse and prose on the theme of the 'book'. He drew on a vast repertoire of sources including the Bible, the Qur'an, and the Hadith, and the works of al-Jahiz, Ibn Qutayba, al-Mubarrad, Abu 'Ubay-da ibn al-Muthanna and several others, and the diwans of many Arab poets including his own poetry, which is why The Unique Necklace is a standard text for those interested in classical Arabic literature. [35824]

£ 700.00

شرح العلامة ابن عقيل على ألفية الإمام ابن مالك

84. IBN 'AQIL, ABU AL-WAFA ALI.

Sharh al-Allama Ibn Aqil ala Alfīyat al-Imam Ibn Malik.

8vo. 336 pp., Arabic text within border, modern hard back binding, pencil annotations in margins, minor foxing, tiny cut on title page without loss, end leaves frail, Matba'at al-Qidis Jawurjius Lill Rum al-Orthodox, Beirut, 1889.

Abu al-Wafa Ali Ibn Aqil ibn Ahmad al-Baghdadi (1040–1119) was an Islamic theologian from Baghdad. He was a Hanbali jurist with rationalist leanings and trained in the tenets of the Hanbali school (*mazhab*). He was forced into hiding by the Hanbalis for frequenting the circles of groups who were at odds with the Hanbali tradition. In one of his reminiscences, he remarks that his Hanbali companions wanted him to abandon the company of certain scholars, and complains that it hindered him from acquiring useful knowledge.

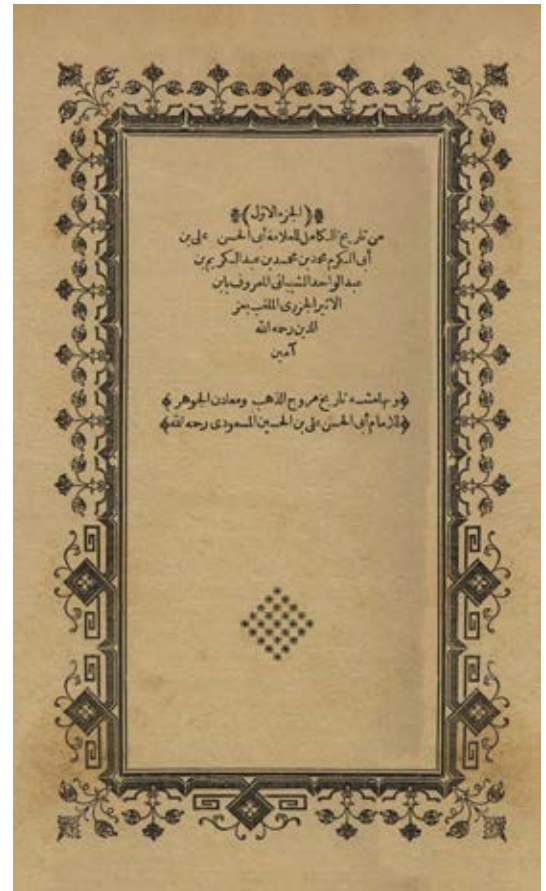
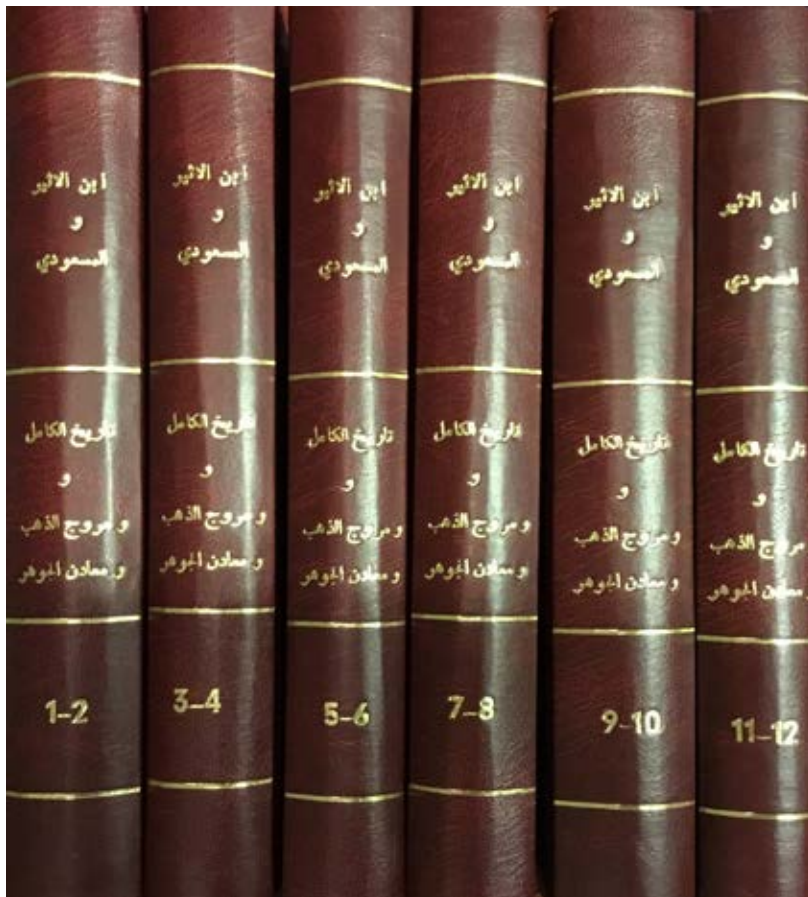
In traditionalist eleventh-century Baghdad, his admiration for the mystic al-Hallaj (d. 922) led to his persecution and forced him to recant. Among his works of jurisprudence that have survived is *al-Wadih fi Usul al-Fiqh*.

This work is a commentary by Ibn 'Aqil on the famous 1,000-line poem on the principles of Arabic grammar, *al-Alfiya* by Ibn Malik. Ibn 'Aqil (1040–1119) was a leading grammarian of the Arabic language and wrote prolifically, but not much is known about his life. In addition to his commentary on *al-Alfiya*, his works include *Taysir al-Isti'dād li Rutbat al-Ijtihād* (The facility of preparedness for the capacity of independent reasoning) and *al-Jāmi' al-Nafīs 'Alā Mazhab al-Imām Muhammad Ibn Idrīs* (The precious encyclopaedia on the method of the Imam Muhammad ibn Idrīs, in six volumes).

Both *al-Alfiya* and the commentary are standard texts in the traditional Islamic curriculum. Muhammad ibn 'Abd Allāh ibn Malik (died 1274) was an Arab grammarian born in Jaén in Andalusia. After leaving Andalusia he settled in Syria. He is best known for his *al-Khulāsa al-Afiya* (or *al-Alfiya* for short), a versification of Arabic grammar that was to become one of the principal texts for education in the Arabic language across much of the Islamic world. At least 43 commentaries have been written on this work, which is so important because scholars had previously searched for dependable authentication of the grammar and lexicon of Arabic. Ibn Malik intended his poem as a teaching tool rather than a work of research. However, students were required to memorize it, which became controversial in modern times. [35334]



£ 200.00



تاريخ الكامل وبهامشه تاريخ مروج الذهب ومعادن الجواهر

85. IBN AL-ATHIR ABI AL-HASSAN ALI & AL-MAS'UDI, ABI AL-HASSAN ALI IBN HUSSAIN.

Tarikh al-Kamil wa Bihamishihi Tarikh Muruj al-Zahab wa Ma'adan al-Jawhar lill Imam abi al-Hassan Ali B. Hussain al-Mas'udi. TWELVE VOLUMES IN SIX.

4to. Volumes 1: 7 pp. contents + 254 pp./ Volume II: 4 pp. contents + 220 pp. / Volume III: 7 pp. contents + 206 pp. / Volume IV: 6 pp. contents + 224 pp./ Volume V: 8 pp. contents + 226 pp./ Volume VI: 8 pp. contents + 180 pp./ Volume VII: 8 pp. contents + 182 pp./ Volume VIII: 12 pp. contents + 236 pp./ Volume IX: 12 pp. contents + 230 pp./ Volume X; 12 pp. contents + 246 pp./ Volume XI: 11 pp. contents + 214 pp. / Volume XII: *Tarikh al- Kamil wa Bihamishihi Rawdat al-Manazir fi 'Akhbar al-'Awa'il wal al-'Awakhir*: 8 pp. + 198 pp. lithographed Arabic text within border, paper slightly browned, some foxing on the last & first few pages, modern hard back binding, published by Ahmad al-Halabi & Muhammad Mustafa, Cairo, 1303 A. H./1886.

The *al-Kamil fi al-Tarikh* (The Complete History), is one of the most important Islamic historical works, organised into several volumes, years, and subsections. Each volume is divided in chronological order into years. Each year has several sections committed to major events, which are not necessarily in chronological order. These subsections include major political events, the appearance of groups such as the Franks or the Tatars (Mongols), and major battles like the Siege of Jerusalem of 1099.

The *Muruj al-Dahab* (Meadows of Gold and Mines of Gem) by al-Masudi is an historical account from the beginning of the world starting with Adam and Eve until and through the late Abbasid Caliphate and medieval Baghdad. [35308]

£ 1,000.00



من النهاية في غريب الحديث والآثر وبهامشها الدر النثير تلخيص نهاية ابن الأثير

86. IBN AL-ATHIR, MAJID AL-DIN B. MUHAMMAD & JALAL AL-DIN AS- SUYUTI.

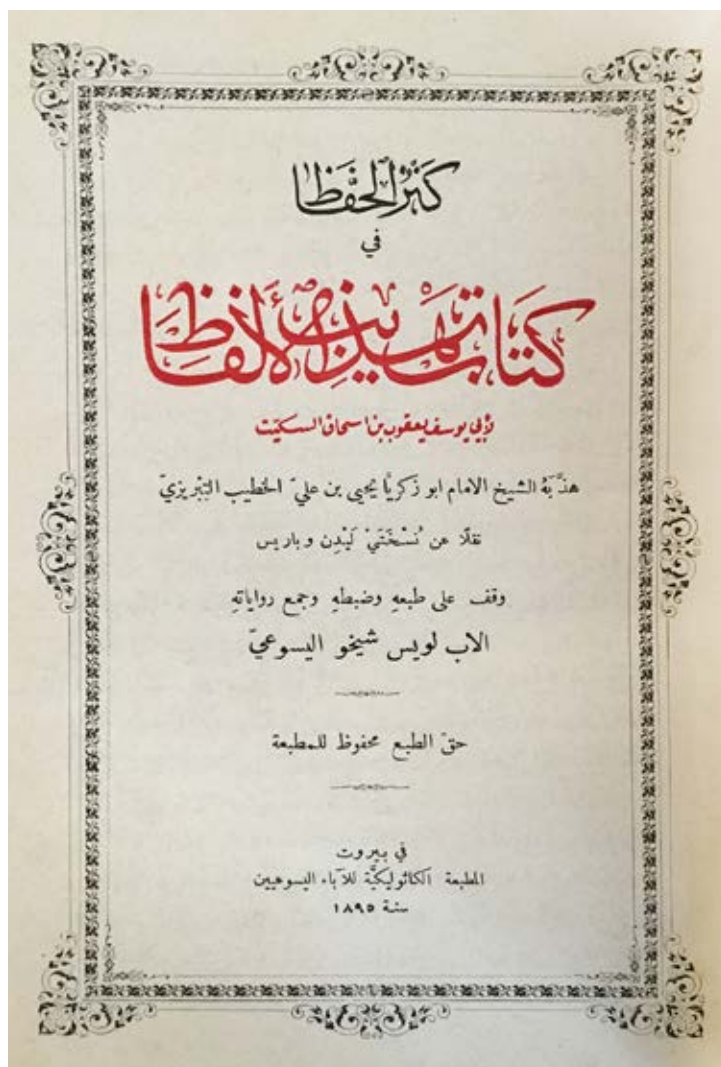
Min al-Nihaya fi Garib al-Hadith wal-Athar + al-Durr al-Nathir, Talkhees Nihayat Ibn al-Athir. FOUR VOLUMES IN TWO.

4to. Volume I: [4], 323 pp., [1] / Volume II: 276 pp., / Volume III: [2], 291 pp., / Volume IV: 270 pp., Arabic text within borders, paper slightly browned, contemporary half-calf, rubbed cover, printed at al-Matba'a al-Othmaniyya, Cairo, 1893.

Majid al-Din as-Shaybani al-Jazari (1149-1209), widely known as Ibn al-Athir, was from a family of scholars. His siblings were very popular among historians, especially his youngest brother Abu al-Hassan ibn Muhammad, better known as 'Aki 'Izz al-Din ibn al-Athir, who was known for his excellent written works such as *al-Kamil fi al-Tarikh* and *'Usul al-Ghabah fi Ma'rifat al-Sahabah*.

Majid al-Din was well known for his depth of knowledge and problem-solving skills. Imam Abu Shama'ah said about him: "He read *hadith* and excelled at it; he was extremely intellectual with pious characteristics". He wrote many works and this one is among the most popular ones, which is an encyclopaedic dictionary of reports and prophetic traditions, which are either problematic in their wordings or their meaning is not immediately clear. [7464]

£ 1,000.00



كنز الحفاظ في كتاب تهذيب الألفاظ

87. IBN AS-SIKKIT, ABI YUSUF YAQUB B. ISHAQ./ EDITED & INTRODUCED BY LOUIS CHEIKHO.

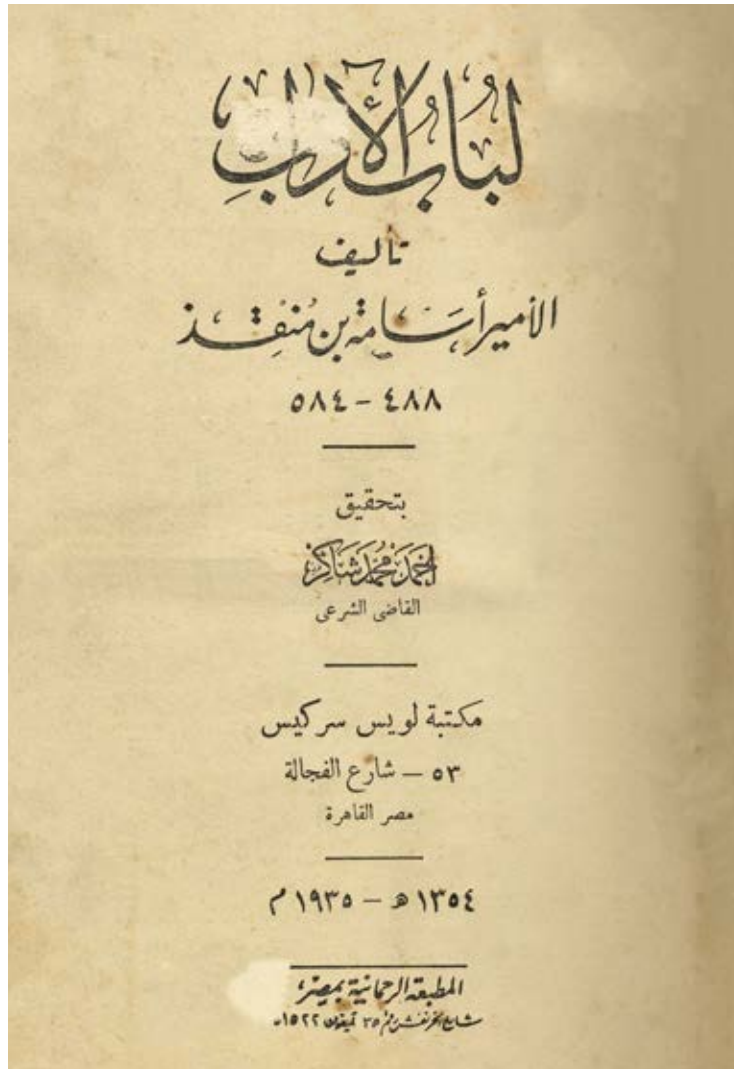
La Critique du Language. Kanz al-Huffaz fi Kitāb Tahzīb al-Lafẓ.

8vo. [12], 940 pp., Arabic text within borders, title printed in red & black, in Arabic and French “La Critique de Langue”, (iv introduction in French), few worm holes on margin not affecting text, edited & introduced by Louis Cheikho, contemporary half-calf, few ink inscriptions on margins, Catholic Press, Beirut, 1895.

Ibn as-Sakkīt of Baghdad, the acknowledged scholar of lexicography and syntax, was the tutor of Mutawakkil’s son. “Although he is mostly counted among the Kufan grammarians, he received his professional education in Baghdad, where his teachers were, among others, al-Fraa’, Qutrub, abu ‘Obaida and al-Asma’i.

Most of ibn as-Sakkīt’s work has not been preserved, but his influence must have been considerable in view of the fact that he is extensively quoted by almost all later lexicographers. His main interests were poetry and lexicography, but it is important to note that in his most important lexicographical work, the *Kitāb Isḥāḥ al-Mantiq*, he arranged his material at least in part according to morphological criteria.” *Lexicon Grammaticorum*, p. 695. [34245]

£ 750.00



لباب الاداب

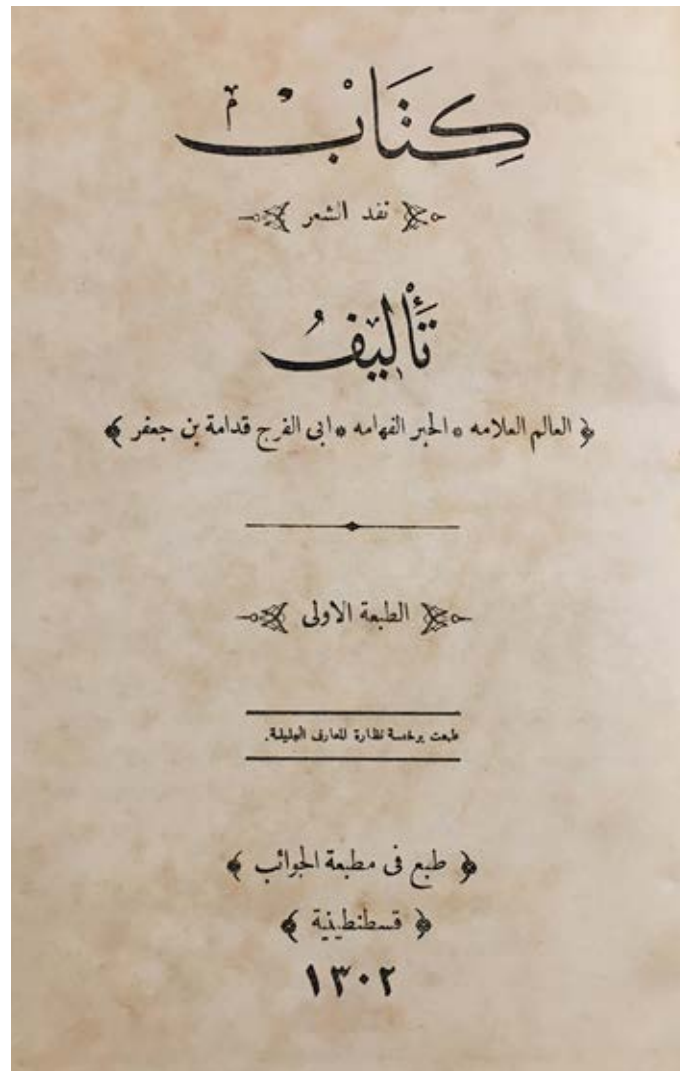
88. IBN MUNQIDH, USAMAH.

Lubb al-Adab.

8vo. 526 pp., Arabic text edited by Muhammad Ahmad Shakir, 3 b/w plates from original manuscript, modern hard back binding, index, ink annotations in margins, occasional minor foxing, heavier on title page, closed tear to last leaf without any loss to text, copy in overall good condition, al-Matba'a al-Rahmaniyah, Cairo, 1935.

Usāma ibn Munqidh (d. 584/1188) is best known for his “memoirs” entitled *Kitāb al-l'tibar*, which provides a personal and detailed window into the world of an aristocratic Syrian Muslim in the period of the Crusades. However, scholars have almost completely ignored a lesser-known work by Usāma called *Lubāb al-Adāb* or The Kernels of Refinement. This anthology consists mostly of poetic excerpts relating to *Adab*, the ideal conduct of the male courtier, but also contains a handful of narrative anecdotes about Usāma and his times, very much akin to the material found in his “memoirs”: tales of admirable behaviour, of encounters with the Franks, of Usāma’s family, and the daily life of the elite of his day. This article presents these narrative extracts translated into English for the first time, with commentary, and with the intention that The Kernels of Refinement will attract the attention it deserves from both Arabists and non-Arabists. [35163]

£ 200.00



نقد الشعر

89. JA'FAR, ABU AL-FARAJ QUDAMA BIN.

Kitab Naqd al-Shi'r.

8vo. 89 pp., Arabic text within borders, contemporary embossed soiled cloth, foxing throughout, weak joints, Matba'at 'al-Jawa'ib, first edition, 1302 A. H. / 1884.

Little is known with certainty about Qudama ibn Ja'far al-Katib al-Baghdadi (ca. 873- ca. 932/948), also known as Abu'l Faraj. He was a Syriac scholar and administrator for the Abbasid Caliphate, who converted to Islam. Of his several books on philosophy, history, philology, and administration, only three have survived: the first *Kitab al-Kharaj* (the Book of Land Tax), the second *Kitab al-Alfaz* (Book of Words), and the third which is this work, *Kitab Naqd al-Shi'r* (Evaluation of Poetry), an essay and guide to composing good poetry. The work provides specific criteria for assessing the quality of poetry. The author defines it as "discourse with rhyme, metre, and intention". What is perhaps most remarkable is that this specific definition of poetry, based on both rhyme and metre, was to remain the predominant criterion in any definition of the poetic in Arabic until mid-20th century. [23463]

£ 400.00

الدروس الأولية في الفلسفة الطبيعية

90. JACKSON, ALAN.

Al-Durus al-Awaliya fi al-Falsafa al-Tabi'iyah.

8vo. 438 pp., Arabic text within borders, frontispiece, 283 b/w illustrations in text, contemporary cloth, rubbed & faded, copy clean inside and in good condition, no publisher, Beirut, 1881.

This work is one of the earliest books that were used in educating students at the Syrian Anglican Female school in Beirut. [36076]

£ 400.00



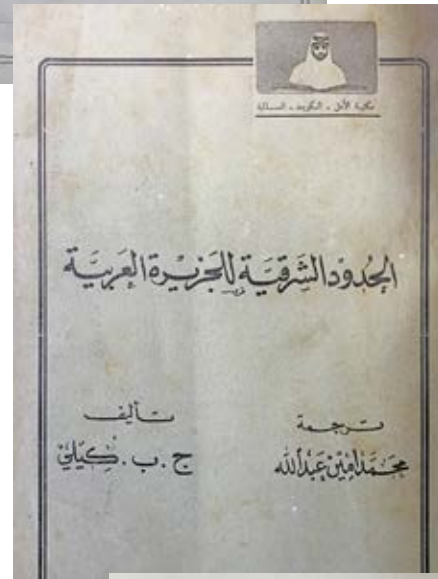
الحدود الشرقية للجزيرة العربية

91. KELLY, J. B.

Al-Hudud al-Sharqiya Lil-Jazira al-Arabiyya.

8vo. 289 pp., [1], Arabic text translated from English by Muhammad Amin Abdallah, modern hard back binding, original wrappers preserved, Maktabat al-Amal, Kuwait, 1967. [35731]

£ 400.00



تاريخ الجزيرة العربية في عصر الشيخ محمد بن عبد الوهاب

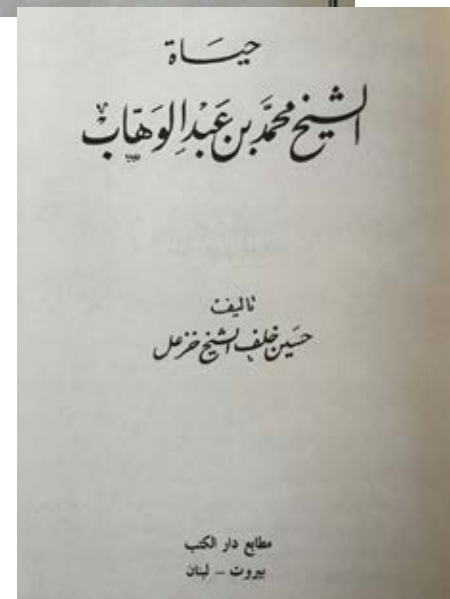
92. KHAZ'AL, HUSSAIN KHALF AL-SHAIKH.

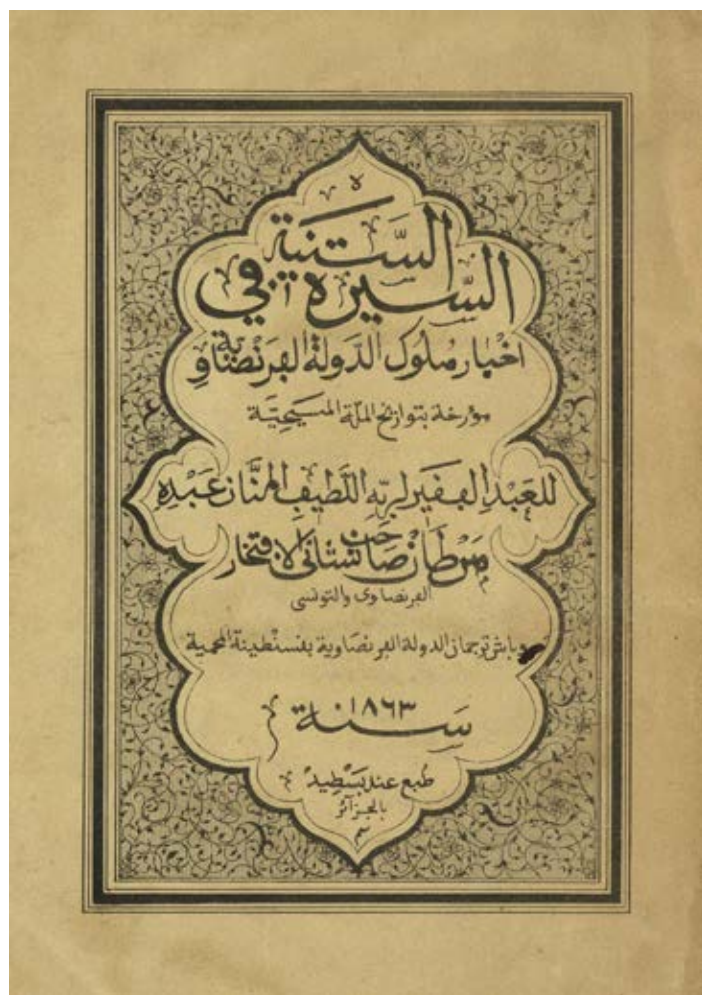
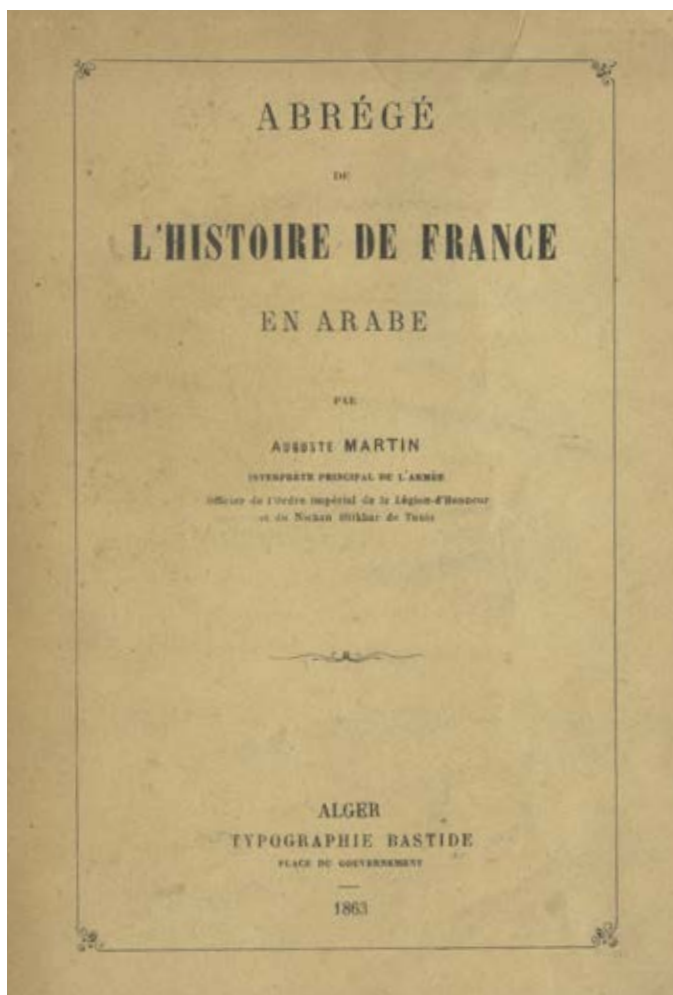
Tarikh al-Jazira al-Arabiya fi 'Asr al-Shaikh Muhammad Bin Abdul al-Wahab.

8vo. 454 pp., [1 errata], 2 colour frontispiece portraits, modern hard back binding, original wrappers preserved, indices, copy clean and in very good condition, Abdul Mun'im Mughniya, Beirut, third enlarged edition, 1972.

Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Wahhab (1703-1792) was a religious leader, Islamic scholar and theologian from Najd in central Arabia. He was the founder of the Wahhabi movement, which attempted a return to the principles of Islam as practised by its early forebears (salaf). [35007]

£ 350.00





السيرة السنية في أخبار ملوك الدولة الفرنسية

93. MARTIN (AUGUSTE).

Al-Sira al-Saniya fi Akhbar Muluk al-Dawla al-Faransawiya. Abrégé de l'histoire de France en Arabe.

8vo. 180 pp., Arabic text, titles in French and Arabic, publisher's original wrappers, soiled and worn, weak & detached spine, unopened, upper and lower covers glued to endpapers, otherwise copy in general good condition, Typographie Bastide, Algiers, 1863.

A presentation copy signed by the author and dated 1868. A rare Arabic book printed in Algeria during the colonial period. The Arabic was used in Algeria under the July Monarchy and the Second Empire. The occupation authorities, who were particularly anxious to have competent interpreters, chose to encourage the dissemination of the Arabic language among the French and, at the same time, that of the French language among the Arabs. In addition to the creation of language courses and schools, the French authorities provided aid for the publication of textbooks: until 1840, all Arabic works published in Algiers came out of the presses of the Government Printing Office and, in the 1850s, a small number received financial support from the War Department in the form of subscriptions. The composition of reference works was also encouraged and thus was published, in the *Moniteur de l'Algérie*, on December 20, 1852, a ministerial decree instituting two prizes of 5,000 francs each, intended to reward authors of French-Arabic and Arabic-French dictionaries, as there were hardly any. A commission met two years later, but no prizes were given. This manual entitled in Arabic *As-Sira al-Saniyya fi Akhbar Muluk al-Dawla al-Saniyya al-Faransawiya*, was published under the supervision of Auguste Martin. The text is a chronological history of the kings of France and their reigns; it was financed by the Ministry of War. It should be noted that the period from the early conquest of Algeria in 1830 until 1870 witnessed a spread of Arabic schools and early Arabic printed books under colonial supervision in Algeria. [36058]

£ 800.00

سنة في طيارة

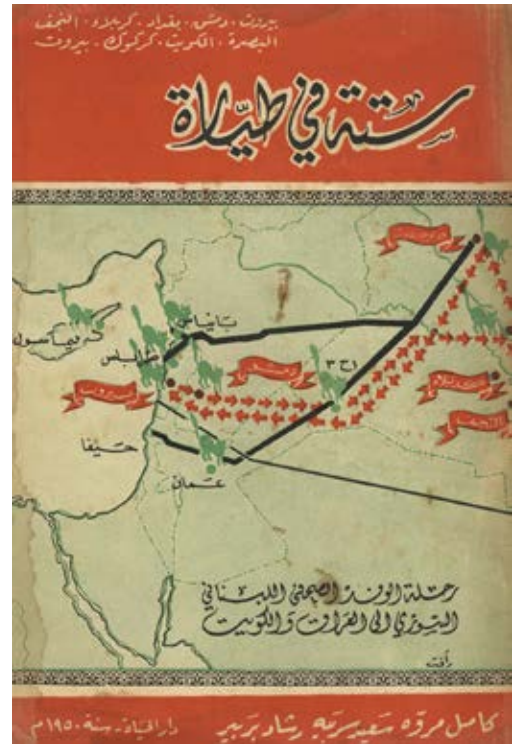
94. MEROUUEH, KAMEL / SAID SERBAYH & RASHAD BARBIR.

Sitta fi Tayyara, Beirut, Damascus, Baghdad, Karbala, al-Najf, al-Basrah, Kuwait, Karkuk and Beirut.

8vo. 117 pp., [1 advert], Arabic text, profusely illustrated in b/w photographs, publisher's original wrappers, cover and title page soiled with small cut without any loss to text, previous owner's name inscribed on title page, minor foxing, otherwise copy in good condition, Dar al-Hayat, Beirut, 1950.

A trading company in Beirut invited six leading journalists, three Syrians from Damascus and three Lebanese from Beirut, to visit Iraq and Kuwait on one of their aeroplanes. This is an account of that journey, written by the three Lebanese journalists on their impressions, covering conversations with political and economic figures, together with a description of the progress of oil industry in both Iraq and Kuwait. The journey started by air from Beirut via Damascus to Baghdad, Karbala, Najaf, Basrah, Kuwait, Karkuk and back to Beirut. [35423]

£ 700.00



تنزيل الآيات على الشواهد من الأبيات

95. MUHIBB AL-DIN, MUHAMMAD IBN ABI BAKR.

Tanzil al-Ayat ala al-Shawahid min al-Abyat. Sharh al-Kashaf.

8vo. 336 pp., Arabic text within borders, edited by Nasr al-Hurini, browned paper, ink inscriptions in margins, note by previous owner on front title page, modern hard back binding, copy in very good condition, published at al-Matba'a al-Kubra, Cairo, A. H. 1281/1864.

The principal work by Abu al-Qassim al-Zamakhshari is his commentary on the Qur'an entitled *Al-Kashaf 'An Haqa'iq al-Tanzil* which was completed in 1134. His literary efforts were mostly devoted to dogmatic exegesis of a philosophical nature, rather than tradition, particularly in the lexicographical side of his work, concentrating fully on the readings and supporting his explanations by ample abstracts from the old poetry.

Al-Kashaf retained a high place in Islamic literature. Numerous commentaries and explanations of the *Kashaf* were published by several scholars. Al-Baidawi, for example, produced his own work trying to surpass al-Zamakhshari's *al-Kashaf* in the accuracy of grammatical exposition and by quoting variant readings. This commentary by Muhibb al-Din is one of the earliest works on the subject. [34989]

£ 600.00



شاعرات العرب في الجاهلية والإسلام

96. YAMOUT, BASHIR (Editor).

Sha'irat fi al-Jahiliya wa-al-Islam.

8vo. 250 pp., [4 pp. index & biblio], Arabic text, modern hard back binding, original lightly soiled wrappers preserved, few ink comments on margins, al-Maktaba al-Ahliya, Beirut, first edition, 1934.

The book covers more than twenty female poets, and is divided into two parts, the pre- Islamic and Islamic periods. Very famous women poets are listed with samples of their poetry including al-Khansa', Sakina bint al-Hussain, Wallada bint al-Mustakfi and many others. [36072]

£ 200.00



الخزانة الشرقية

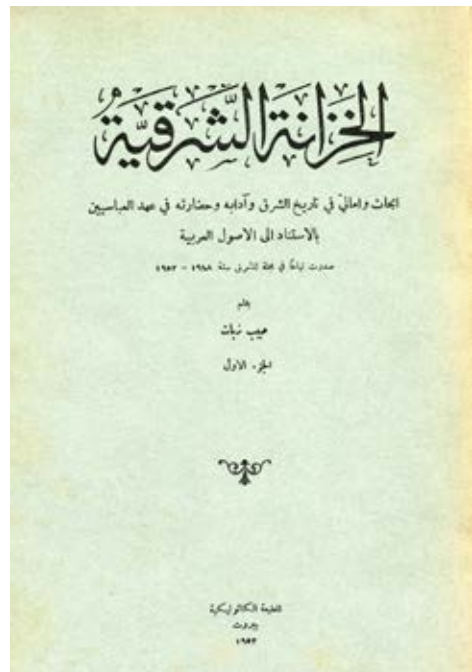
97. ZAYAT, HABEEB.

Al-Khizanat ach-Charqiya (Bibliothèque Orientale). Notices et extraits de manuscrits arabes pour l'étude de l'histoire, la littérature et la civilisation orientales à l'époque des Abbassides. FOUR VOLUMES.

8vo. 169 pp., [1] / 169 pp., [2] / 191 pp., [1] / 175 pp., [1], Arabic text, titles and content pages in both Arabic and French, publisher's original wrappers, slightly faded, biblio, partly uncut, volume 4 cover foxed, small marginal tear to upper cover of volume 2 without any loss, otherwise set in very good condition, Imprimerie Catholique, Beirut, 1937-1952.

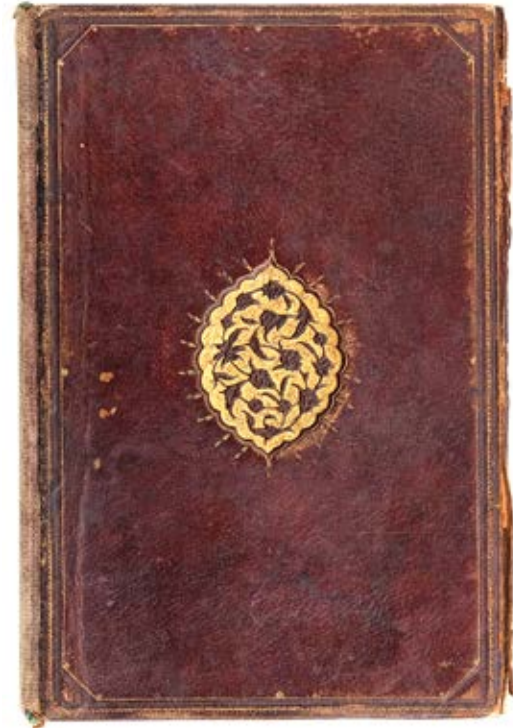
RARE WORK. Habeeb Zayat is known as a highly esteemed and undisputed pioneer in the history of the Greek Melkite Church. His works are found in major libraries in Europe. He corresponded with the great Orientalist scholars of his time, including Louis Massignon, Claude Cahen and Barbier de Meynard. Zayat devoted his free time to research the manuscripts while still employed by the Imperial Ottoman Bank. From the beginning of his scientific career, Orientalists were attracted by his work. In his early thirties in 1930', he had already spent ten years working in the library of the Daheryé which, at the time of the Umayyad Caliphs, had been the largest in Damascus. In 1936, he founded a bi-annual journal, *Al Khizanat al-Charquiyat* whose purpose was the study of literature and Oriental history. The review was published in Harissa in Lebanon while it was put together in Cimiez, a suburb of Nice in France. Habib Zayat published original articles found in libraries in which he worked. [32684]

£ 900.00



مخطوطات عربية

ARABIC MANUSCRIPTS



إنباء الإصطفا في حق آباء المصطفى

98. MUHYI AL-DIN MUHAMMAD BIN AL-KHATIB AL-AMASI, BETTER KNOWN AS AL-KHATIB QASIM (MUHYIDDIN MEHMED HATIBZADE).

Inba' Al-Istifa' fi Haqq Aba' Al-Mustafa. A Religious Treaties Concerning The Ancestry of the Prophet Muhammad. Ottoman Turkey.

Small Folio. Arabic manuscript on polished paper, 81 leaves, 13 lines to the page written in clear ta'liq script in black ink, significant words and sentences underlined in red ink, catchwords, extensive Arabic commentaries written diagonally in wide outer margins, 16th Century burgundy morocco binding with stamped central medallions decorated with intertwining floral motifs and serrated leaves on a gold ground, outer borders tooled in gold, doublures of brown morocco, with flap, lacking spine, Ottoman Turkey, at Madrasa Ayasofya, Constantinople, copied by the scribe Ali bin Muhammad bin Ahmed during the reign of Sultan Suleyman The Magnificent, (REG. 1520 -66), dated 10th Rajab 936 / 10th March 1530.

An Early Copy of an Ottoman Manuscript dedicated to Sultan Suleyman the Magnificent: The colophon of this copy of the work states that it was dedicated to Sultan Suleyman the Magnificent (reg. 1520–66) in AH 931/AD 1524–25. The author was born in Amasya in AH 864/AD 1459-60, where he also studied, gaining expertise in subjects as varied as exegesis, law, music and the esoteric science of letters (*jafr*). He taught in various schools (*madrasas*) in Amasya and Bursa, and was for a while tutor to Prince Ahmed. He was appointed head teacher of the *madrasa* built by Sultan Selim I (reg.1512-20) next to Ayasofya in Constantinople, and then in the Semaniye *madrasa* in the same city. He died in AH 940/AD 1533-34, and was buried in Eyup. For a biography of the author, see A. Mingana, Catalogue of the Arabic Manuscripts in the John Rylands Library, Manchester 1934, pp. 705-706, no. 425. The author and his works are listed in the following two works: K. Celebi, *Kashf al-Zunun*, Vol. I, Beirut, n.d., p. 170; O. Kehhale, *Majmu' al-Mu'allifin*, Vol. II, Baghdad, n.d., p.148.

Manuscripts from the period of Sultans Bayezid, Selim I and Suleyman the Magnificent are very rare, and in the case of this copy both the author and the Sultan to whom it was dedicated, were still alive when it was made. Furthermore, it was copied in 1530, only five years after it was composed in 1525. [36065]

£ 8,000.00

شرح ديباجة المصباح

99. IBN SAYYID ALI, YA'QUB.

Sharh Dibagat al-Misbah.

4to. 112 nn. Bl. 15 Zln, handwritten manuscript on Arabic language and grammar, compiled from several works and written in a simple Naskhi style. One of the authors is Ya'qub ibn Sayyid, the wide margins, browned and stained, slight signs of wear overall, red ink underlining, cover damaged, embossed lids, Colophon not dated, probably Ottoman Empire, around 1800. [35402]

£ 600.00



معنى اللبيب عن كتب الأعاريب

100. AL-'ANSARI, ABDALLAH B. YUSUF IBN HISHAM.

Ma'na al-Labib 'An Kutub al-A'arib.

4to. approximately 450 pp., neatly hand written Arabic text, 23 lines to the page, many words and headings written or underlined in red, minor worm holes on margin of endpaper, contemporary stamped full calf with flap, inscribed by Abdul Basit ibn al-Shaykh 'Ali al- Fakhuri al-Shafi'i al-Bayruti, 1276 A. H. / 1859.



Ibn Hisham al-Ansari (1309-1360), was a leading Egyptian grammarian. Imam Ibn Hajar al-Asqalani mentioned in his book *al-Durar al-Kamina* that al-Ansari learned from all the great scholars of his time such as Taj al-Tabrizi, Taj al-Fakhani, Shuhab ibn Marhal and Ibn Jama'ah. He quickly became famous for his work in the science of Arabic grammar and wrote 28 titles or works about *Nahw*, *Sarf* and *Lugha*:

- *Mughni al-Labib 'an Kutub al-A'arib*. (This work).
- *Awdah al-Masalik ila Alfyyat ibn Malik*.
- *Sharh al-Burda*.
- *Qatr al Nada wa-ball al-Sada and Sharh Chuzur al-Zahab*.

Imam Ibn Hajar al-Asqalani quotes ibn Khaldun saying: "Everywhere we went in Morocco we would hear that there has come from Egypt an unparalleled scholar in the science of Arabic Grammar, not even matched by Sibawayh". [3306]

£ 3,000.00

زهر الكلام

101. ARABIC CHRISTIAN MANUSCRIPT.

Zahr al-Kalam.

Large 4to. 396 pp., double column per page, inscribed text within red borders, headings inscribed in different colours, contemporary half-calf, rubbed & soiled, scattered foxing throughout, Ottoman Syria (Tyre), inscribed by Elias Andraos abu Sheibam 29 May, 1897.

A rare manuscript inscribed at the city of Tyre. The text covers daily prayers conducted by the Greek Orthodox churches in Syria with regular references to the Bible and saints. [35102]

£ 1,500.00



مجلات و صحف JOURNALS & NEWSPAPERS



مجلة الحوليات الأثرية العربية السورية

102. ANTIQUITY JOURNAL.

Les Annales Archéologiques Arabes Syriennes, 1951-2015.

4to. A run of 51 years (years 1951, 1966 are in 2 parts, year 1983 in 3 parts), texts in Arabic, French, English & German, b/w illustrations, maps, plans, drawings, modern hard back binding, title gilt in Arabic on spine, Volume XVIII - 1968 Tomes 1 & 2 in lightly soiled original wrappers, otherwise set in very good condition, Ministère de la Culture, Direction Generale des Antiquites et des Musees, Republique Arabe Syrienne, Damas, 1951-2015.

This set is missing the years 1954-1955, and 1964. It is worth noting that the last issue published was in 2015.

The years 1993-1995, 1997-1998 and 2000 were never published.

The first issue of *Les Annales Archeologiques Arabes Syriennes* (AAAS) journal appeared in 1951. It is an archaeology and history journal published by the General Directorate of Antiquities and Museums of the Syrian Arab Republic. The journal comprised studies, research, archaeological and historical discoveries, highlighting the scientific and archaeological contribution of the General Directorate of Antiquities and Museums with the aim to disseminate the archaeological culture of Syria in the country itself, in the Arab world and in the international scientific community. The first issues cover the results of the excavations conducted by the French historian Schaefer in Ugarit in the area of Ras Shamra. [36067]

£ 9,000.00

82_5

فنون عربية

FUNOON ARABIAH





فنون عربية

103. ARABIC ART MAGAZINE - LONDON.

Funun Arabiah, 1981-1982. SEVEN VOLUMES - COMPLETE SET.

4to. Profusely illustrated in colour and b/w photographs, complete set published by the Iraqi Cultural Center, London, 1981-1982.

A complete run of this important art magazine that shed light on the modern Arab art movement as well as covering the activities and exhibitions of artists throughout the world. In addition to modern art, articles covered Arabic calligraphy, modern and traditional architecture in the Arab World, interviews with leading Arab artists and translations of major texts by leading international artists. The magazine ceased publication during the Iraqi-Iranian war. [36037]

£ 2,000.00



جريدة الزوبعة من الأرجنتين

104. ARABIC NEWSPAPER FROM ARGENTINA.

Al-Zawba'a / The Cyclone, 1940-1947. THREE VOLUMES - COMPLETE SET.

Folio. Volume I: 1940-1941: 350 pp., Issue No. 1, August 1, 1940 - Issue No. 34, December 15, 1941 / Volume II: 1942: 240 pp., Issue No. 35, January 1, 1942 - Issue No. 58, December 15, 1942 / Volume III: 1943-1947: 314 pp., Issue No. 59, December 1, 1943 - Issue No. 94, September 17, 1947, frontispiece portrait in each volume, modern hard back binding, set in mint condition, new, Buenos Aires, 1940-1947, reprinted in Beirut, 2020.

This complete set is a reprint of a rare Arabic newspaper published in Argentina by Antun Saadeh, the founder of The Syrian Social Nationalist Party. *Al-Zawba'a* was suspended several times due to the refusal of the commercial Arabic language printing houses in Argentina to print it.

The majority of Saadeh's writings during his years of exile from 1939 until 1947 by the French mandatory forces in Syria were published in this newspaper. The issue of securing its publication remained a challenge to the founder, due to the scarcity of choices and the increase in prices because of the Second World War. It is estimated that about 1500 copies per issue were printed and distributed among Syrian emigrants in South and north America. Few of these issues were secretly sent to homeland. An extremely rare set. [36034]

£ 800.00



جريدة سورية الجديدة من البرازيل

105. ARABIC NEWSPAPER FROM BRAZIL.

Souria al-Jadida / The New Syria, 1939-1941. THREE VOLUMES - COMPLETE SET.

Folio. Volume I, 1939: issue no.1, March 1, 1939 up to issue no. 54, December 30, 1939 / Volume II, 1940: issue no. 46, January 6, 1940 up to issue no. 98, December 28, 1940 / Volume III, 1941: issue no. 99, February 6, 1941 up to issue no. 125, August 1941, Arabic text with some translated Portuguese text, total pages 1004, frontispiece portrait of the founder at each volume, hard back binding, São Paulo, Brazil, 1939-1941, Facsimile reprint Beirut, 2020.

A rare complete facsimile set of the original newspaper published in the city of São Paulo by the Bunduqi brothers, a Syrian emigrant family and Antun Saadeh, the founder of The Syrian Social Nationalist Party, who arrived Brazil in 1939 from Lebanon.

The terms of agreement between Saadeh and the Bunduqi brothers were that the latter would finance the printing of the paper, while Saadeh with members of his party would provide editorial stewardship, content generation, and promotion.

The newspaper adhered to the party line and Saadeh was supervising its editorial from his exile in Argentina. Later the agreement between the two sides was suspended by Saadeh, after the publication of propaganda material in favour of German war efforts. In August 1941, the newspaper was suspended due to the decision of the Brazilian government to stop all foreign language publications.

The importance of this newspaper is in the articles written by Saadeh in its early issues and his opinion regarding the Second World War and the fate of Syria after the end of the war. [36035]

£ 800.00



جريدة صدى النهضة من لبنان

106. ARABIC NEWSPAPER FROM LEBANON.

Sada Al-Nahda, 204 Issues, 1946. COMPLETE RUN.

Folio. 528 pp., Arabic text, illustrated in b/w photographs, hard back binding, a facsimile reprint of the original paper, unknown publisher, Beirut, 2020.

The first issue of this political newspaper was published in Beirut on 28 January 1946. It was the official newspaper of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party during the exile of its founder Antun Saadeh in South America. Issue 204, published on 31 December 1946, was the last issue of this publication. Leading Palestinian, Lebanese and Syrian scholars contributed to its articles. [36039]

£ 800.00



جريدة لسان الحال من لبنان

107. NEWSPAPER FROM LEBANON.

Lisan al-Hal. 1883-1975. NOT COMPLETE.

Folio, all set is in contemporary hard back binding, some rubbing, browned paper. The set is not complete, full description of the contents of this lot is below, Beirut-1886-1975).

Folio. Volume VI, 1883, Issues Nos: 542, 545, 546, 549, 550, 554, 555, 556, 557, 559, 560, 561, 562, 569, 572, 576, 577, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 601, 603, 604, 606, 608, 616 / Volume VII, 1884, Issues Nos: 338, 641, 642, 643, 644, 646, 654, 656, 657, 658, 659, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 669, 670, 762, 673 / Volumes covering the years: 1960-1961, 1962-1963, 1964-1965, 1966-1967, 1968-1969, 1970-1971, 1972-1973, 1974-1975.

Lisan al-Hal, a Lebanese Arabic language daily newspaper, was one of the oldest Lebanese newspapers established by Khalil Sarkis in 1877. The paper was censored several times during the Ottoman era and ceased publication during the Lebanese Civil War in the 1970s.

Khalil Khattar Sarkis (1842-1915) was an eminent figure in late Ottoman Beirut and an important contributor to the *Nahda*, the Arab Literary Cultural 'Awakening' that began in the latter part of the 19th century. More than a journalist, Sarkis was a pioneering printer, a prolific publisher and the author of nine books. In the last quarter of the 19th century, he built one of Beirut's largest printing businesses 'Al Addabiyya', which turned out several journals, hundreds of books and numerous publications. [<https://www.jstor.org/stable/40206008>].

Khalil Khattar Sarkis continued as editor until his death in 1915, his son Ramez Khalil Sarkis took over the task until 1941 when he was elected as a Lebanese Member of Parliament in Beirut and was appointed as minister of education. [36110]

£ 13,000.00

متسلسل	إسم المطبوعة	شروحات	النوع
1	لسان الحال سنة 1886 - 6 و 8 كانون 2 1886 - 3 و 18 كانون 2 - 1887	الأعداد 924 - 825	مجلد
2	لسان الحال سنة 1887 - 3 كانون 2 - 5 و 17 تشرين 1	الأعداد 1000 - 925	مجلد
3	لسان الحال سنة 1923 - 1924	الأعداد 9320 - 9043	مجلد
4	لسان الحال سنة 1960 - 13 نيسان - 25 آب	الأعداد 18621 - 18508	مجلد
5	لسان الحال سنة 1960 - 26 آب - 31 كانون1	الأعداد 18730 - 18622	مجلد
6	لسان الحال سنة 1961 - 1 كانون2 - 30 نيسان	الأعداد 18830 - 18731	مجلد
7	لسان الحال سنة 1961 - 26 نيسان - 31 آب	الأعداد 18929 - 18831	مجلد
8	لسان الحال سنة 1961 - 1 أيلول - 31 كانون1	الأعداد 19337 - 18930	مجلد
9	لسان الحال سنة 1962 - 1 كانون2 - 31 آذار	الأعداد 19113 - 19038	مجلد
10	لسان الحال سنة 1962 - 5 نيسان - 5 أيلول	الأعداد 19244 - 19115	مجلد
11	لسان الحال سنة 1962 - 3 تموز - 30 أيلول	الأعداد 19266 - 19188	مجلد
12	لسان الحال سنة 1962 - 1 تشرين- 31 كانون1	الأعداد 19342 - 19267	مجلد
13	لسان الحال سنة 1963 - 1 كانون2 - 31 آذار	الأعداد 19418 - 19343	مجلد
14	لسان الحال سنة 1963 - 2 نيسان - 2 تموز	الأعداد 19494 - 19419	مجلد
15	لسان الحال سنة 1963 - 3 تموز - 2 تشرين1	الأعداد 19573 - 19495	مجلد
16	لسان الحال سنة 1963 - 3 تشرين1 - 31 كانون1	الأعداد 19647 - 19574	مجلد
17	لسان الحال سنة 1964 - 1 كانون2 - 1 نيسان	الأعداد 19724 - 19649	مجلد
18	لسان الحال سنة 1964 - 2 نيسان - 1 تموز	الأعداد 19800 - 19725	مجلد
19	لسان الحال سنة 1964 - 2 تموز - 1 تشرين1	الأعداد 19879 - 19801	مجلد
20	لسان الحال سنة 1964 - 2 تشرين1 - 31 كانون1	الأعداد 19956 - 19879	مجلد
21	لسان الحال سنة 1965 - 1 كانون2 - 30 نيسان	الأعداد 20054 - 19957	مجلد
22	لسان الحال سنة 1965 - 1 آيار - 31 آب	الأعداد 20158 - 20055	مجلد
23	لسان الحال سنة 1965 - 1 أيلول - 31 كانون1	الأعداد 20261 - 20159	مجلد
24	لسان الحال سنة 1966 - 1 كانون2 - 31 آذار	الأعداد 20336 - 20262	مجلد
25	لسان الحال سنة 1966 - 1 نيسان - 30 حزيران	الأعداد 20410 - 20337	مجلد
26	لسان الحال سنة 1966 - 1 تموز - 22 أيلول	الأعداد 20489 - 20411	مجلد

متسلسل	إسم المطبوعة	شروحات	النوع
27	لسان الحال سنة 1966 - 1 تشرين1 - 31 كانون1	الأعداد 20490 - 20566	مجلد
28	لسان الحال سنة 1967 - 1 كانون2 - 30 نيسان	الأعداد 20567 - 20665	مجلد
29	لسان الحال سنة 1967 - 1 آيار - 31 آب	الأعداد 20666 - 20769	مجلد
30	لسان الحال سنة 1967 2 أيلول - 31 كانون1	الأعداد 20771 - 20872	مجلد
31	لسان الحال سنة 1968 - 1 كانون2 - 30 نيسان	الأعداد 20873 - 20971	مجلد
23	لسان الحال سنة 1968 - 1 آيار - 31 آب	الأعداد 20972 - 21076	مجلد
34	لسان الحال سنة 1968 - 1 أيلول - 31 كانون1	الأعداد 21077 - 21177	مجلد
35	لسان الحال سنة 1969 - 1 كانون2 - 30 نيسان	الأعداد 21178 - 21277	مجلد
36	لسان الحال سنة 1969 - 1 أيلول - 31 كانون1	الأعداد 21383 - 21482	مجلد
37	لسان الحال سنة 1970 - 1 كانون2 - 30 نيسان	الأعداد 21483 - 21582	مجلد
38	لسان الحال سنة 1970 - 1 آيار - 30 آب	الأعداد 21583 - 21685	مجلد
39	لسان الحال سنة 1971 - 1 آيار - 31 آب	الأعداد 21887 - 21990	مجلد
40	لسان الحال سنة 1971 - 1 أيلول - 31 كانون1	الأعداد 21991 - 22092	مجلد
42	لسان الحال سنة 1972 - 1 كانون2 - 30 نيسان	الأعداد 22093 - 22192	مجلد
42	لسان الحال سنة 1972 - 3 آيار - 2 تموز	الأعداد 22194 - 22246	مجلد
43	لسان الحال سنة 1972 - 3 تموز - 30 أيلول	الأعداد 22247 - 22323	مجلد
44	لسان الحال سنة 1972 - 1 تشرين1 - 31 كانون1	الأعداد 22324 - 22398	مجلد
45	لسان الحال سنة 1973 - 1 كانون2 - 29 نيسان	الأعداد 22399 - 22492	مجلد
46	لسان الحال سنة 1973 - 5 آيار - 31 آب	الأعداد 22500 - 22600	مجلد
47	لسان الحال سنة 1973 أيلول 1 - كانون1 31	الأعداد 22601 - 22701	مجلد
48	لسان الحال سنة 1974 كانون2 1 - نيسان 30	الأعداد 22702 - 22801	مجلد
48	لسان الحال سنة 1974 آيار 3 - آب 31	الأعداد 22803 - 22906	مجلد
50	لسان الحال سنة 1974 أيلول 1 - كانون1 31	الأعداد 22907 - 23006	مجلد
51	لسان الحال سنة 1975 كانون2 1 - نيسان 30	الأعداد 23007 - 23107	مجلد

من العدد 925 في 3 كانون الثاني 1887 إلى 980 إضافة إلى الأعداد المكررة 972 و 973 و 974، ثم الأعداد من 985 إلى 1000 في 5 و 17 تشرين الأول 1887.



جريدة الجيل الجديد من لبنان

108. NEWSPAPER FROM LEBANON.

Al-Jeel al-Jadid [The New Generation]. 51 ISSUES - COMPLETE RUN.

Folio. 214 pp., Arabic text, illustrated with b/w photographs, modern hard back binding, a facsimile edition of the original newspaper, Beirut 1948-1949.

This newspaper is of utmost rarity, it was published under the supervision of Antun Saadeh, the founder of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party. The first issue appeared on 3rd April 1948, a period that witnessed the Palestinian tragedy and the arrival of hundreds of thousands of Palestinian refugees to Lebanon after the creation of the state of Israel in June 1948.

The newspaper adopted a radical fundamental policy against the Zionist state. The political developments that followed in 1949, led the Lebanese government to encourage the *Kata'ib* sectarian Christian party to attack and burn the offices of this newspaper. The *Kata'ib's* attack was a pretext for the government to arrest thousands of Saadeh's party members, and in 8 July 1949, Sa'adeh was arrested and executed. The last issue carrying the number 51 published on the 11 June 1949, the day of the *Kata'ib* attack is considered extremely rare due to the limited publication. [36040]

£ 800.00





مجلة مهرجانات بعلبك الدولية

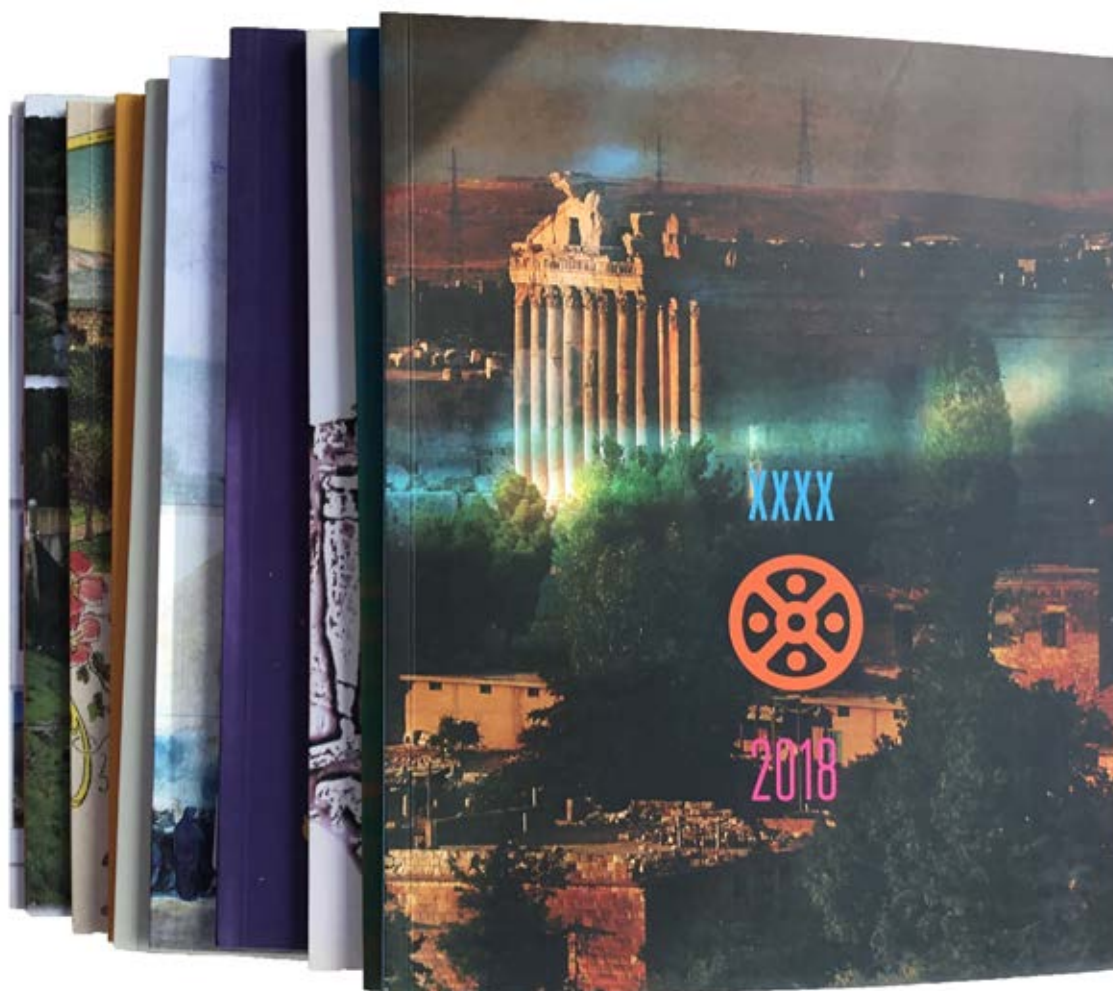
109. BAALBECK FESTIVAL CATALOGUES.

Baalbeck International Festival / Festival International de Baalbeck / Mahrajanat Baalbeck al-Dawliya, 1955-2019.

4to. Arabic, French & English text, profusely illustrated in colour and b/w photographs, publisher's pictorial wrappers, cover of few volumes slightly rubbed, otherwise set in very good condition, published by the committee of Baalbeck International Festival, Beirut, 1955-2019.

A major informative source. The collection contains scripts of major Lebanese and Arab plays that were performed at the temples of Baalbeck. It also has information about major European classical music composers, jazz and contemporary Western singers who have performed at the ancient temples and includes some illustrations of modern Arab art.

The Baalbeck International Festival is the oldest and most important cultural festival in the Middle East. Since 1955 music, dance and ballet audiences from all over the world have been going to the city of Baalbeck to attend the annual festival held at one of the famous Roman acropolises.



The festival dates goes back to the mid-20th century with the first organizational activities being held in 1955. After one year, it was named the Baalbeck International Festival, which became a governmental institution whose goal was to promote tourism and Lebanese culture. The festival was held in July and August in the ruins of the Roman temples. In 1957, two catalogues were issued, but none was issued for the summer of 1958 because of the security situation in Lebanon and the festival was cancelled. In 1966, it established a drama school for the promotion of works done by Lebanese authors.

After the Lebanese Civil War (1975–1990) and the cessation of festival activities for a quarter of a century, the festival reopened for incoming spectators in 1997. Due to the Israeli war against Lebanon, the 2006 Festival, where Fairouz and the Rahbani brothers were scheduled to perform, was cancelled. The Rahbani show was performed in Beirut in December that same year, but there is no catalogue for 2007.

Cultural events such as classical music, opera, jazz, modern world music, Lebanese Nights, rock and pop music as well as ballet and theatre have regained their past site since then, with over 40,000 yearly spectators watching the events in the unique historic setting of Baalbeck.

Famous names in the world of music and art have contributed to the festival, among them: Australian Ballet, Ballet Rambert, The Royal Ballet, London, Stuttgart Ballet, Béjart Ballet Lausanne, Caracalla Dance Theatre, Paul Taylor Dance Company, The Dance Theater of Alwin Nikolais, The Alvin Ailey Dance Theatre, Miles Davis, Chamber Orchestra of Moscow, Chamber Orchestra of Stuttgart, English Chamber Orchestra, Lebanese National Symphony Orchestra, The New York Philharmonic Orchestra. Opera Singers, musicians and actors, the likes of Plácido Domingo, Ella Fitzgerald, Fairuz, Joan Baez, Johnny Hallyday, Sabah, Nina Simone, Sting, Umm Kulthoum, Warda Al-Jaza'iria, Jessye Norman, Gerard Depardieu, Fanny Ardant, Angela Gheorghiu, Jean Michel Jarre, Mika, Ibrahim Maalouf, and many others... [36033]

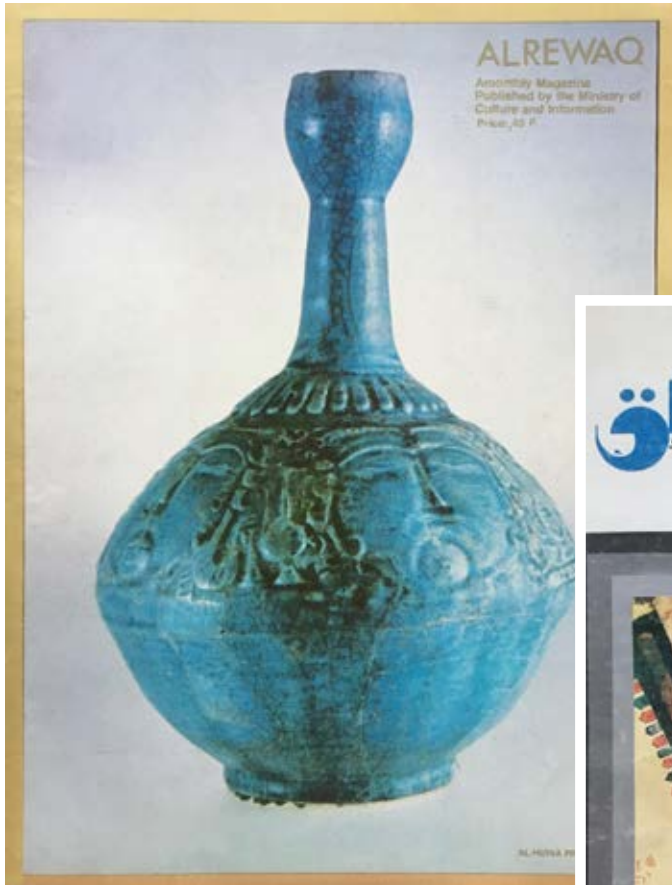
£ 4,000.00

مجلة الرواق

110. IRAQI ART MAGAZINE.

Al Rewaq, a monthly Iraqi magazine. FIFTEEN ISSUES - COMPLETE SET.

4to. Profusely illustrated in b/w and colour photographs, hard back binding, published by the Iraqi Ministry of Culture and Information, Baghdad, 1978-1984.



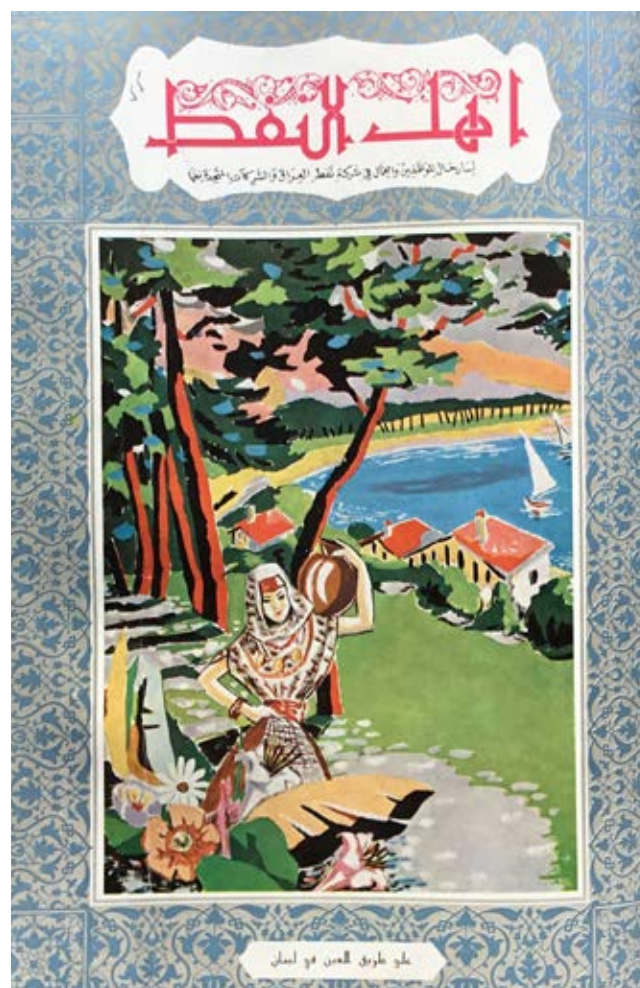
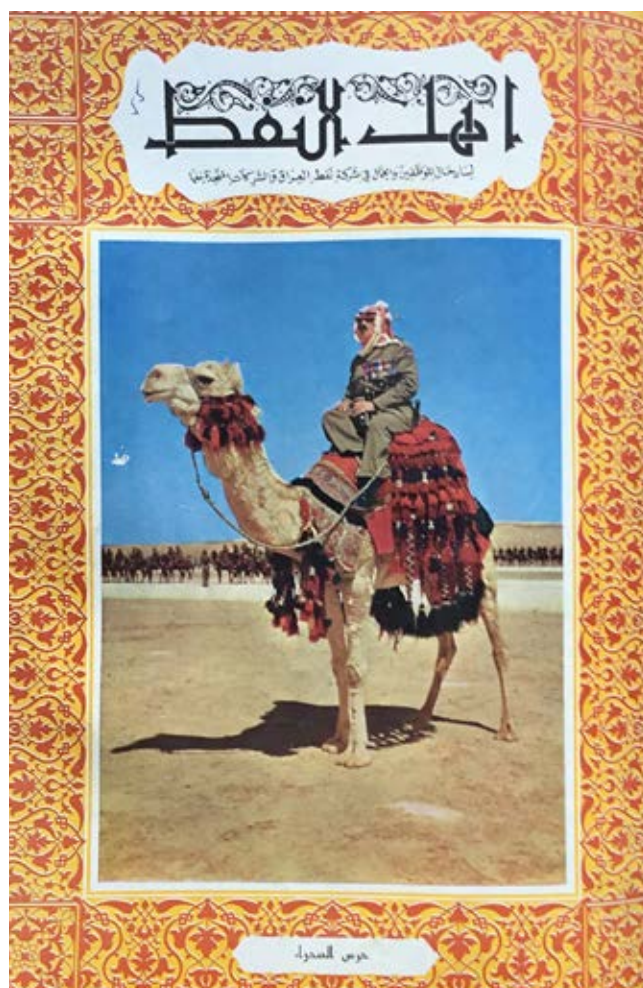
A rare Iraqi art magazine dealing with the modern art movement in Iraq and the Arab World, together with studies of Islamic art and architecture and ancient Mesopotamian art. Leading Iraqi scholars and artists contributed to this magazine including Shaker Hassan Al Said, Baland al Haidari, Nouri al Rabi and Hafiz Droubi among others. The last issue deals entirely with *Maqamat al-Hariri*, the Arabic paintings and miniature of Al-Wasiti. [36036]

£ 3,000.00

مجلة أهل النفط

111. IRAQI CULTURAL & INDUSTRIAL MAGAZINE.

Ahl al-Naft / The People of Oil, 1951-1959. SEVEN VOLUMES - COMPLETE SET.



4to, profusely illustrated in colour & b/w photographs & illustrations, minor dampness affecting edges of few pages, contemporary hard back binding, title gilt on raised spine, The Iraqi Petroleum Company, Baghdad, 1951-1959.

A rare and very interesting monthly magazine published by the I.P.C (Iraq Petroleum Company). It covers political, cultural, economic and artistic activities in Iraq and the Arab World. The magazine ceased publication after the 1958 revolution. *Ahl al-Naft* or *Al 'Amiloon Fil Naft* became a very popular magazine in the Arab World in a short period of time; it is estimated that its circulation was about 8000 copies. Its editorial was based in Baghdad, while its former version was based in Beirut. Readers' letters were answered in the magazine's first pages and lists of accepted and rejected literary submissions were also indexed. Though privately published, it nevertheless operated under the supervision of the Iraqi Ministry of Oil and Metals. Images of the oil workers and oil fields appeared also on its covers. Leading Iraqi and Arab scholars and poets contributed to this magazine including Jabra Ibrahim Jabra, Ahmad al-Safi al-Najafi, Sa'di Yusuf, Fadwa Tuqan, Baland al-Haidari, Maroun Abboud and Said Aql among others.

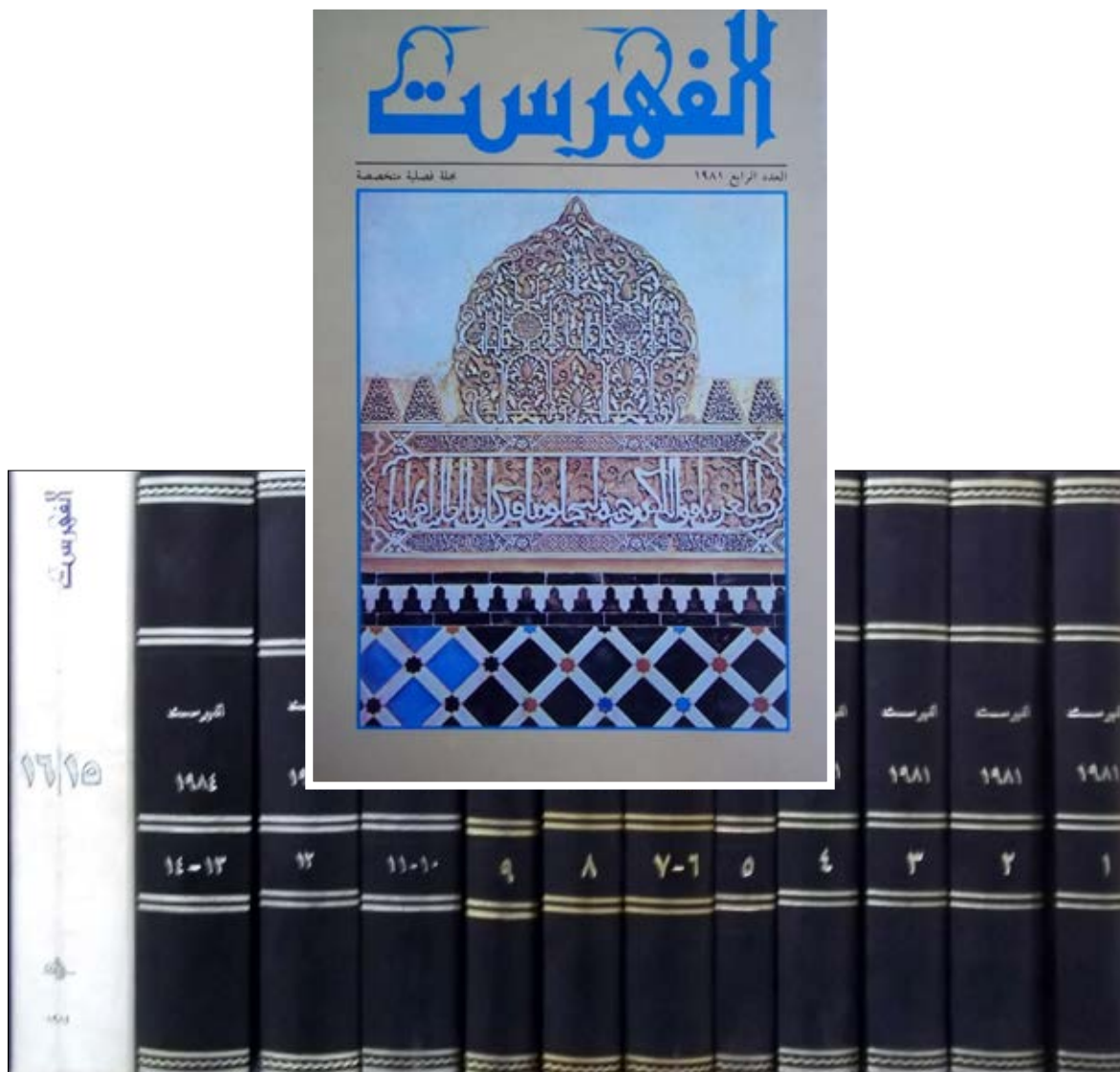
In addition to an extensive coverage of modern Iraqi artists' exhibitions held in Baghdad and the Arab World, it also covered interviews with Iraqi artists. In 1954, a narrative of a journey in the Arabian Gulf was published in the October issue, and a study on falcon hunting in Qatar appeared in the November issue. [36038]

£ 14,000.00

الفهرست

112. PERIODICAL FROM LEBANON.

Al-Fahrast [The Index]. A Quarterly Journal Specialised in Documentation, Indexing and Bibliography. THIRTY THREE ISSUES IN TWENTY VOLUMES - COMPLETE SET.



8vo. A complete run from number 0-32, bound in 20 Volumes, hard back binding, double column per page, Volume Zero loose in 167 pp., Beirut, 1981-1988.

This monthly journal was first published in 1981 by Michel Nawfal in Beirut. It is a bibliographical review covering the Arab and Islamic world. It ceased publication in 1988.

Al-Fahrast, this project falls within the context of the historical experience of the region and tries to fill a gap encountered by educational and cultural institutions, research institutes and specialised scientific centres in Lebanon and the Arab world, as well as researchers and those interested in the affairs of this part of the world. Working on indexing weekly, monthly and quarterly Arab magazines, based on all the experiences that have dealt with indexing and classification locally and internationally, would provide a reference that aspires to be comprehensive and accurate, and to contribute to the revival of civilised communication between Arab and Islamic writings. [36117]

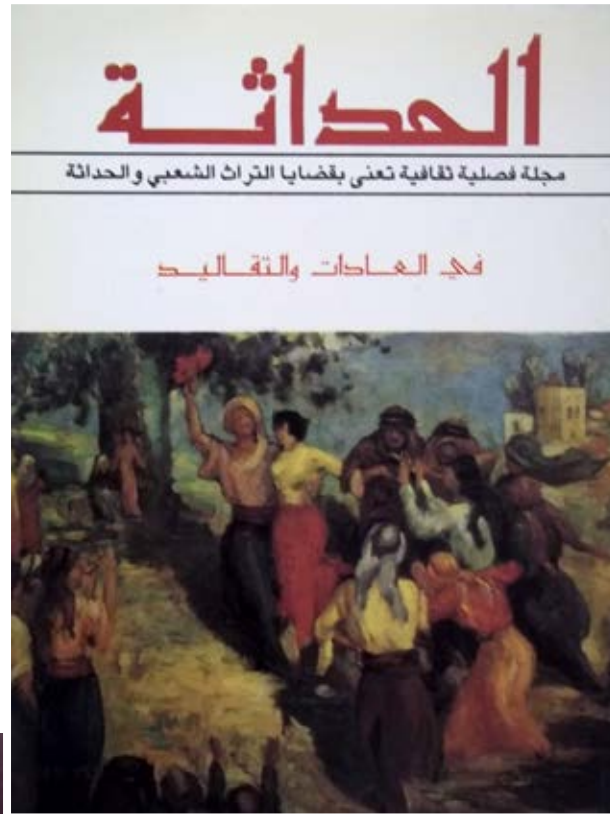
£ 4,000.00

الحدّاثَة

113. PERIODICAL FROM LEBANON.

Al-Hadatha. A Quarterly Cultural Journal dealing with Arab Heritage, 1994-2020. TWENTY EIGHT VOLUMES - A COMPLETE RUN.

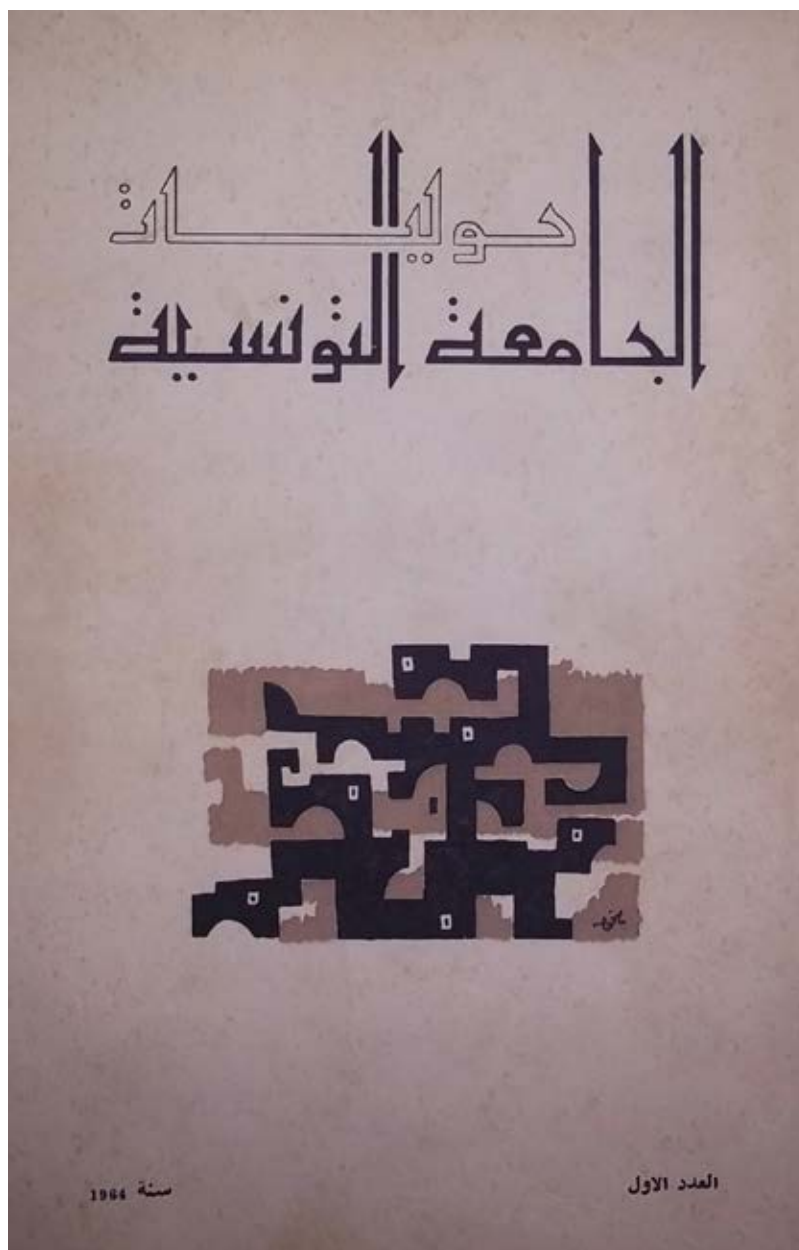
8vo. each issue is approximately 220 pp., all bound in hard back binding, a complete run up to date (including Nos 205-206, Winter 2020), Dar al-Hadatha, Beirut, 1994-2020.



This magazine, in its new content and mission, took upon itself to address issues of heritage and modernity to the level of interaction between two existing factors, leading to a third related one. Editor in chief, Farhan Saleh. Among the topics of the magazine are folklore, singing, customs, traditions, proverbs, wisdom, traditional and rare expressions in our daily life, to defining folk crafts, their history, stories of folklore, and features of their identity in Arab countries.

Among the magazine's contributors are: Abdullah Al-Alayli, Ahmed Abu Saad, Walid Gholmiyeh, Akram Qanso, Ilham Kallab Al-Bassat, Tawfiq Al-Basha, Frederick Ma'touk, Salam Al-Rassi, and others. [36118]

£ 4,000.00



حوليات الجامعة التونسية

114. PERIODICAL FROM TUNISIA.

Hawliyat al-Jami'a al-Tunisiya 1964-1996. Journal for Scientific Research. FORTY ONE VOLUMES.

8vo. Each issue is approximately 200 pp., bound in hard back binding, the journal was established in 1964 and ceased in 1996, Official Printing Press, Tunisia, 1964-1996.

The Tunisian University "Annals" emerged after the university organised its educational departments and took all measures to use research as a tool of enriching education in all its departments.

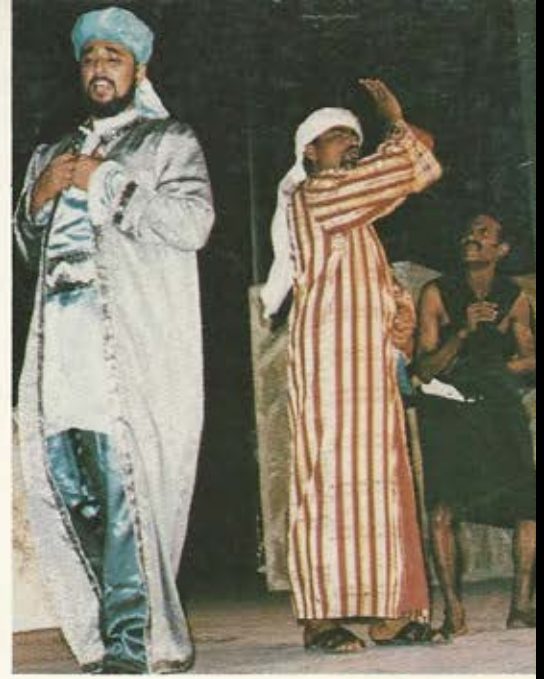
The university hoped for these "Annals" to be a tool of expression and communication. Thus, enhancing their activities to be open to dialogue. [36116]

£ 4,000.00

الحياة الشرقية

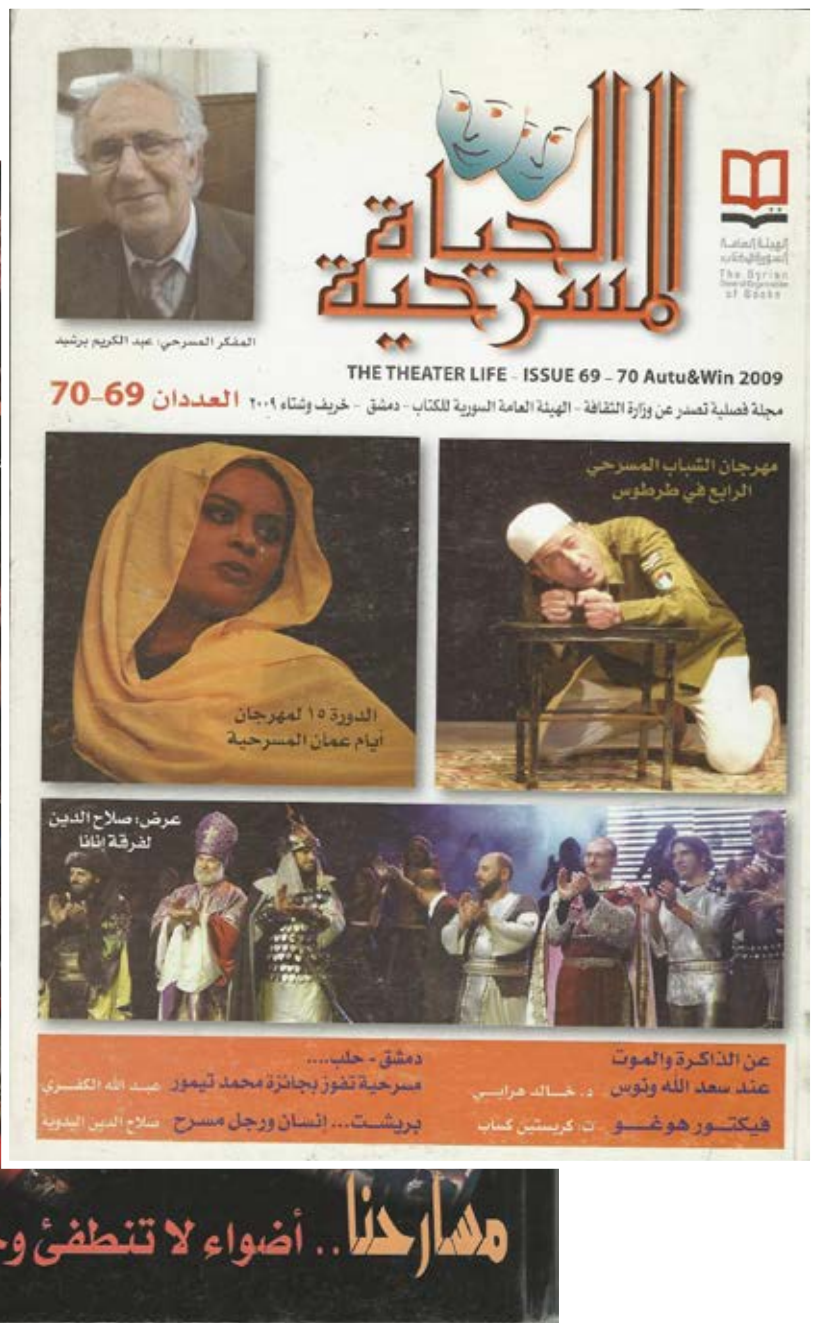
العدد
٣٤-٣٥

مجلة فصلية تصدر عن وزارة الثقافة والإرشاد القومي



● ملف مهرجان دمشق الحادي عشر ● المهابهاراتا
● في البحث عن مسرح عربي ● العلامات في المسرح





الحياة المسرحية

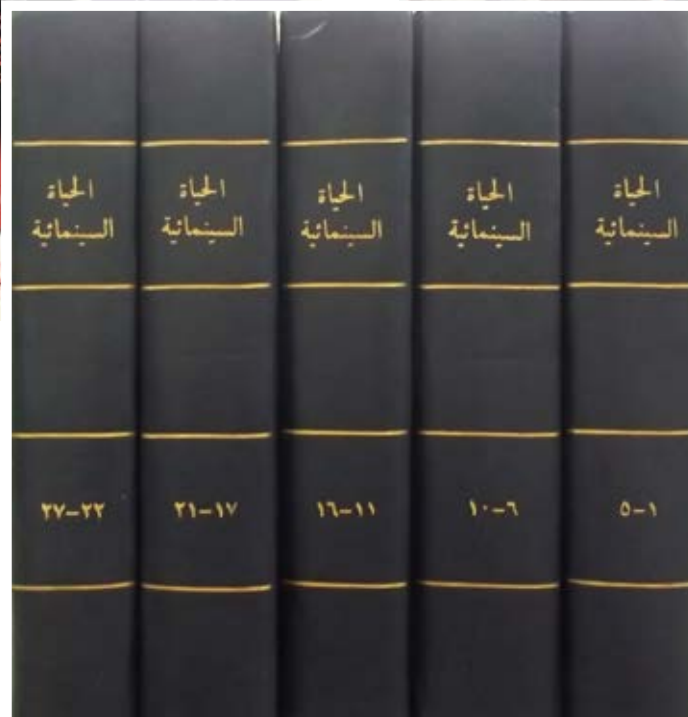
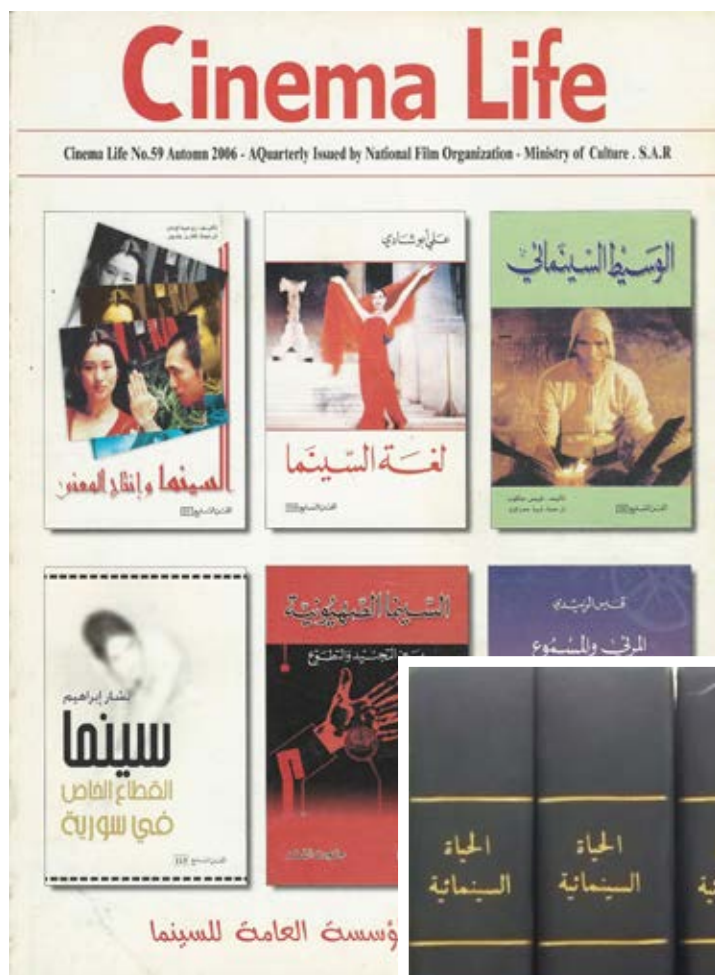
115. PERIODICAL JOURNAL FROM SYRIA.

Al-Hayat al-Masrahia [Theatre Life]. TWENTY SIX VOLUMES - COMPLETE RUN.

4to. Bound in hard back binding, a complete run up to issue No 105, summer 2018, Ministry of Culture and National Guidance, Damascus, 1980-2018.

This specialised periodical discusses matters related to theatre life with specific interest in the activities of Arab theatres. It was edited by the leading Syrian scholar Sa'dallah Wannus. It stopped publication two years ago due to the Syrian war. [36119]

£ 4,000.00



الحياة السينمائية

116. PERIODICAL JOURNAL FROM SYRIA.

Al-Hayat al-Sinama'iya [Cinema Life]. ONE HUNDRED ISSUES IN TWENTY EIGHT VOLUMES - COMPLETE RUN.

4to. Bound in hard back binding, a complete run up to No 100, Summer 2018, Ministry of Culture and National Guidance, under the supervision of the Public Film Institute, Damascus, 1978-2018.

This specialised periodical discusses matters related to cinema with specific interest in the activities of the Arab cinema in the film industry. It stopped publication two years ago due to the Syrian war. [36120]

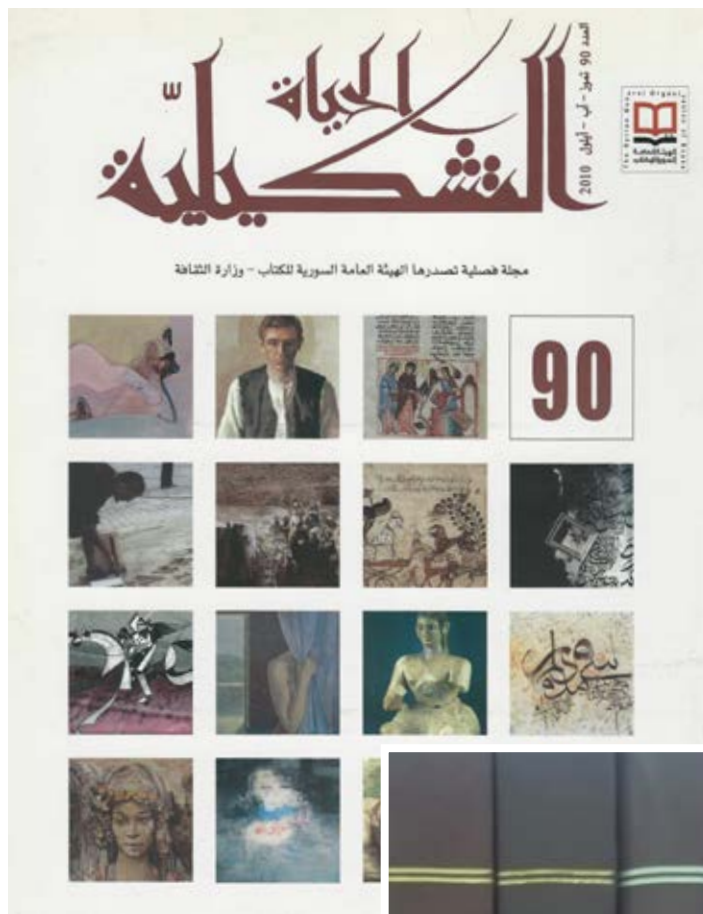
£ 5,000.00

الحياة التتسكيلية

مجلة فصلية تصدرها وزارة الثقافة والارشاد القومي

عدد الثامن





الحياة التشكيلية

117. PERIODICAL JOURNAL FROM SYRIA.

Al-Hayat al-Tashkiliya. [Art Life]. TWENTY FIVE VOLUMES - COMPLETE RUN.

4to. Bound in hard back binding, a complete run up to Nos 115-116, summer & autumn 2018, Directorate of Fine Arts, Ministry of Culture, Damascus, 1980-2018.

A quarterly journal dedicated to modern and contemporary arts in Syria and the Arab world. Editor in chief, Tareq al-Sharif and Mahmoud Chahine. It stopped publication two years ago due to the Syrian war. [36121]

£ 5,000.00



النقاد

118. PERIODICAL.

An-Naqid [The Critic]. EIGHTY FOUR ISSUES IN SEVEN VOLUMES - COMPLETE RUN.

4to. A monthly magazine dealing with creativity and freedom of writers, bound in hard back binding, Riad El-Rayyes Publishing House, London/Beirut, 1988-1995.

A monthly literary journal. Leading scholars and artists from the Arab World contributed to it. All covers illustrate paintings of leading Arab artists. [36113]

£ 4,000.00

119. PERIODICAL.

Majallat Shi'ir 1957-1969. FORTY VOLUMES - COMPLETE SET.

8vo, a complete set of Shi'ir magazine, [lacking numbers 6, 9, 11, 14, 15 & 38 for now], publisher's original wrappers, some covers slightly soiled & foxed, lower cover of issues number 3, 20 and 35 rubbed and slightly soiled at edges, otherwise set in good condition, Beirut 1957-1969.

A VERY RARE complete set of "Shi'ir" the leading magazine of modern Arabic poetry in the Arab world. Covers and text illustrated by leading Arab artists of the period.

The project of this magazine was announced by two Syrian poets, Yusuf al-Khal and Adonis (Ali Ahmad Said) on 14 September 1965. The first issue appeared on 10 January 1957. The periodical continued to be published until 1969, and 44 issues were published. The periodical was suspended for two years 1965/1966, because of financial problems. In early 1967 the periodical started to be published again, but in 1969 the last issue appeared after bitter conflict between the leading poets and scholars who contributed to this leading modernist magazine in the Arab world.



The aim of the magazine was to revolutionise Arabic poetry by creating a Poetic renaissance movement. Leading poets from all over the Arab world published their poems in Shi'ir including Adonis, Badr Shakir al-Sayyab, Muhammad al-Maghout, Sarkun Bulos, Fouad Rifka, Yusuf al-Khal, Khalil Hawi and many others. [35750]

£ 5,500.00

ملصقات POSTERS

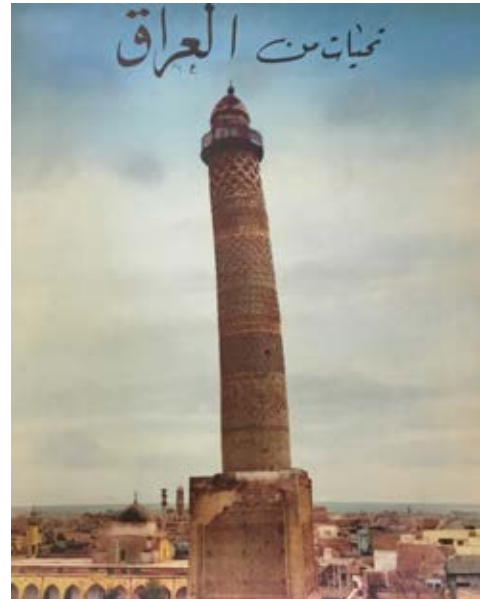
تحيات من العراق

120. IRAQ / POSTER.

Tahiyyat Min Al-Iraq.

Dimensions: 80 x 63 cm, laid down on canvas, showing a minaret. Iraq was one of the first Arab countries to publish posters. The first series of small posters appeared in 1939, issued by Baghdad College of fine arts under the supervision of the Iraqi artist Fai'iq Hassan. The students of the college designed the series which promote plays performed at the college. In the 1940s commercial companies started producing posters promoting their trade. The 1950s witnessed a series of modern Iraqi art exhibitions in Baghdad and Basra and some posters designed by Jawad Salim, Fai'q Hassan and others were published. [14853]

£ 800.00



العراق موطن الحضارات الأولى

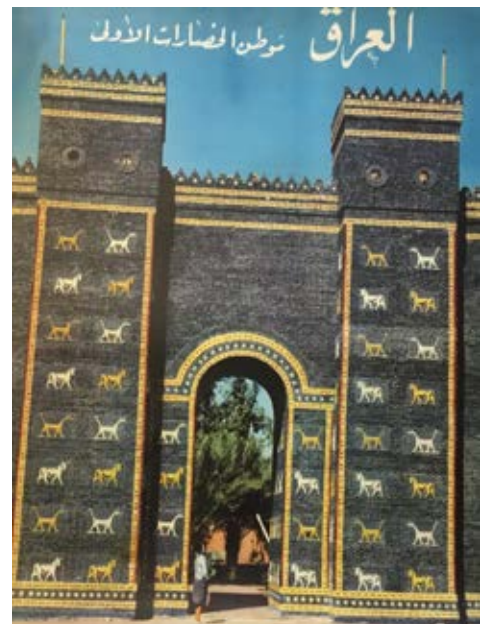
121. IRAQ / POSTER.

Al-Iraq. Mawtin Al-Hadarat Al-Ula.

Dimensions: 80 x 65 cm, laid down on canvas, showing the Gate of Ishtar.

Ishtar Gate, enormous burnt-brick entryway located over the main thoroughfare in the ancient city of Babylon (now in Iraq). Built about 575 BC, it became the eighth fortified gate in the city. The Ishtar Gate was more than 38 feet (12 metres) high and was decorated with glazed brick reliefs, in tiers, of dragons and young bulls. The gate itself was a double one, and on its south side was a vast antechamber. Through the gatehouse ran a stone- and brick-paved avenue, called the Processional Way, that has been traced over a length of more than half a mile. [29006]

£ 1,000.00



بغداد: الملاحه في دجلة

122. WUNSCH, AUGUST.

Bagdad. Land und Leben.

Dimensions: 80 x 110 cm, colour lithograph plate, Leutert U. Schneidewind, 1912.

This poster is from the Educational Pictures Series for schools produced by the German author and Orientalist August Wünsche. It was published circa 1900. Other posters covering the Islamic world depict the pilgrimage to Mecca, produced in the same series. A copy of this poster is kept at Dortmund Westfälisches Schulmuseum. [21724]

£ 700.00



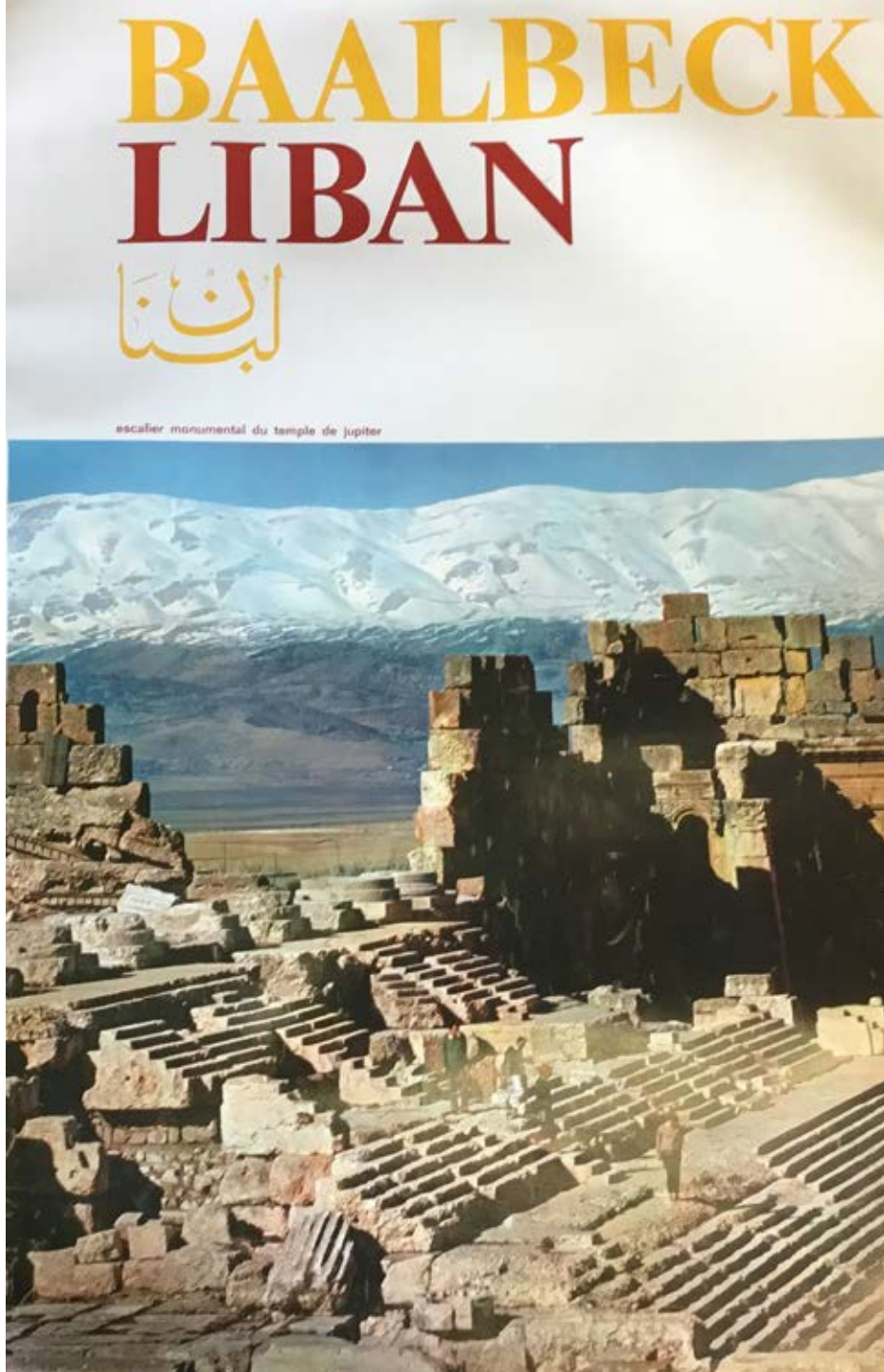
معبد جوبيتر: بعلبك

123. LEBANON / POSTER.

Baalbeck, Liban. Escalier Monumental du Temple de Jupiter.

Dimensions: 99 x 60 cm, laid down on canvas, showing a view of the Temple of Jupiter & Mount Lebanon, photo by Fulvio Roiter, Design by D.M.V, National Council of tourism in Lebanon, printed by Draeger, Paris, France. [29007]

£ 800.00



آثار فينيقية

124. LEBANON / POSTER.

Lebanon Phoenician Monuments.

Dimensions: 98 x 63 cm, laid down on canvas, showing Bronze Figurines, photo by Fulvio Roiter, design by Marinis, National Council of tourism in Lebanon, "Second Millenium BC", The Beirut Museum, printed by Draeger, Paris, France.

Throughout the years the National Council for Tourism which was established in Lebanon during the 1960s issued a series of posters promoting antiquity sites in the country. The Lebanese economy during that period relied on the revenues from tourism. This is one of the posters depicting Phoenician statues. [29008]

£ 650.00



طيران الشرق الأوسط

125. LEBANON / POSTER.

Middle East Airline. Lebanon.

Dimensions: 63 x 81 cm, design by Auriac, printed by Imprimerie Paris, France. The poster promotes Middle East Airlines, the Lebanese national airline.

Original vintage travel advertising poster published by the Middle East Airlines (MEA), featuring a bold and colourful design by the French painter and graphic artist Jacques Auriac (1922-2003) depicting a bowl of fresh fruit including grapes, lemons, pears and peaches with a plane flying overhead against the red background. The airline was founded in 1945. [29009]

£ 600.00





قايس وليلى

126. ORIGINAL EGYPTIAN FILM POSTER.

Qais Wa Laila [Kaiss et Laila].

Original vintage Egyptian film poster for the epic drama QAIS WA LAILA, directed by Mohammed Dia El Din, starring Magda, Shoukry Sarhan, Abbas Fares, Omar Al Hariri... Colourful artwork. Very good condition. Size: 80 x 120 cm. distributed by Wapar France Films, printed in France, 1960.

Vintage posters series printed in France between 1940 and 1970 as part of a French Arabic production. The films were produced to be released in French Cinemas and French speaking countries in North Africa (Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco...), French Africa, Syria and Lebanon. They were dubbed in Arabic, with French subtitles.

Magda was an actress born on May 4, 1931 in Tanta, Egypt as Affaf Kamel Elsabahy. She was also director, known for Mn Oheb (1966), The Village of Lovers (1954) and Teenagers (1960). She was married to Ehab Nafee'. She died on January 16, 2020 in Cairo. [36106]

£ 850.00



منتهاى الفرح

127. ORIGINAL EGYPTIAN FILM POSTER.

Montaha Al Farah [Au Comble de la Joie].

Original vintage Egyptian film poster for the musical MOUNTAHA EL-FARAH (The Ultimate Joy), directed and written by Muhammad Salem, starring Sabah, Chadia, Farid El Atrash, Mohamed Abdel Wahab, Fayzah Ahmad, El-Deif Ahmed. Colourful artwork. Very good condition. Size: 80 x 120 cm, distributed by Wapar France Films, printed in France, 1963.

From a series of vintage posters printed in France between 1940 and 1970 as part of a French Arabic production.

PLOT summary: A group of Egyptian soldiers return from the Yemen War, including Men'em who promises his friends a grand wedding. Sheikh Hassan (the father of the bride to be) claims to be an acquaintance of artists, and promise to get them Abd el Wahab and Umm Kulthum to sing at the wedding; but then he gets in trouble when Nadia goes to Nagwa Fouad the belly dancer and it is discovered that the dancer doesn't know him. In the end in true classic Egyptian romance all ends well, as the artists decide to show up anyway to honor the returning soldiers. [36107]

£ 650.00



بنت الحارس

128. ORIGINAL FILM POSTER.

Bent el Haress [La Fille du Gardien].

Original Lebanese film poster for the musical BENT EL-HARESS (The Guardian's Daughter), directed by Henry Barakat, written by Assi and Mansour Rahbani, starring Nasri Shamseddine, Fairouz, Elias Rizk, Marcel Marina, Eman, Eli Choueiri and others, Colourful artwork. Very good condition. Size: 80 x 60 cm, distributed by Francoeur, printed in Algiers, 1968.

Vintage posters series printed in France between 1940 and 1970 as part of a French Arabic production. The films were dubbed in Arabic, with French subtitles.

PLOT summary: As the villagers decide to fire the two guards who guard the village, Negma, the daughter of one of the guards, dresses up as a masked man who comes every night into the village in an attempt to prove to the villagers that danger can come at any time. [36108]

£ 900.00



رابعة

129. ORIGINAL VINTAGE POSTER.

Rabha [Winner].

Original vintage movie poster for the 1973 re-release of the 1943 film RABHA (The Winner), a romantic drama movie directed by Niazi Mustafa and produced by Studio Misr in Cairo, starring Badr Lama, Kouka and Serag, Mounir. Writers: Bayram El Tunki (screenplay) and Mahmoud Taymour (story). Colourful artwork. Very good condition. Size: 80 x 120 cm, distributed by Francorex, printed in France, 1973.

Vintage posters series printed in France between 1940 and 1970 as part of a French Arabic production. The films were dubbed in Arabic, with French subtitles.

Badr Lama, originally Badro Lamas or el A'ma (the blind), according to some sources, is a Palestinian actor born in Chile, South America. He worked there as an assistant director on two short films, and in 1924 he and his elder brother, the director Ibrahim Lama, decided to return to Palestine. However, on their way home, they stopped in Alexandria and decided to settle there. They worked in cinematography and joined the society of *Ansar el Sowar el Motahareka* which later became Mena Film. Eventually, they started their own production company, Condor Film, which produced several films.

In 1930, the brothers moved to Cairo and established Studio Lama. They wrote, acted and directed films together, and were hugely successful in Egypt, they continued to make films until the late 40s. [36098]

£ 550.00



أحبك أنت

130. ORIGINAL VINTAGE POSTER.

Ahebak Enta [C'est Toi que J'aime].

Original vintage movie poster designed by Studio Adly, for the release of the 1949 film AHEBAK ENTA (I Love You), a romantic musical produced by Farid El Atrach Studio in Cairo, starring Farid El Atrach and Samia Gamal, based on story and dialogue by Youssef Gohar with screenplay by Ahmed Badrakhan and cinematography by Ahmed Khorshid. Colourful artwork. Very good condition, clean, no creases. Size: 80 x 120 cm, distributed by Francorex, printed in France, 1949.

Samia Gamal (1924–1994) was an Egyptian belly dancer and film actress. She studied dancing under Badia' Masabni, when at a time Tahia Karioka was the major star dancer. She soon became a respected soloist and brought forth her own style. Samia Gamal incorporated techniques from ballet and Latin dance into her solo performances. She was also the first to perform with high-heeled shoes on stage. She starred in dozens of Egyptian films next to the famous Farid Al Attrach. They not only played each other's love interest on the silver screen but also in real life. In 1949, Egypt's King Farouk proclaimed Samia Gamal "The National Dancer of Egypt", which brought US attention to the dancer. [36099]

£ 550.00



غزل البنات

131. ORIGINAL VINTAGE POSTER.

Ghazal el Banat [Caprices de Femme].

Original vintage movie poster designed for the release of the 1949 film GHAZAL EL BANAT (Capricious Women), a romantic musical produced and directed by Anwar Wagdi in Cairo, starring Laila Mourad, Anwar Wagdi, Nagib El-Rihani and Mohammad Abdel Wahab, based on story and dialogue by Nagib El-Rihani. Colourful artwork. Very good condition, clean, no creases. Size: 80 x 120 cm, distributed by Wapar France, printed in France, 1949.

Ghazal Al Banat (The Flirtation of Girls) is a 1949 Egyptian film. It is Naguib Al Rihani's last film and was shown in cinemas after his death. Ghazal Al Banat was also the last appearance of Mohammed Abdel Wahab in film. The film was produced by Anwar Wagdi, who was married to the female lead, Laila Mourad.

Music composed by Mohammed Abd El Wahab, who was a gifted composer and musician. He composed Egypt's national anthem. In 1924, he was taken under the wing of Ahmed Shawky, then known as the Prince of Poets. In 1964, President Gamal Abdel-Nasser awarded him Egypt's highest Medal of Honor. [36100]

£ 600.00



تعال سلم

132. ORIGINAL VINTAGE POSTER.

Taala Sallem [Viens Saluer].

Original vintage movie poster designed for the release of the 1951 film *TAALA SALLEM*, a romantic musical produced by Farid El Atrash Studio in Cairo, starring Farid El-Atrash, Samia Gamal, Ismail Yassin, written by Abul-Suood El-Ibyari and directed by Helmy Rafla. Colourful artwork. Very good condition, clean, no creases. Size: 80 x 120 cm, distributed by Regent Films France, printed in Algeria, 1951.

Vintage posters series printed in France between 1940 and 1970 as part of a French Arabic production. The films were dubbed in Arabic, with French subtitles. [36101]

£ 600.00



بنت الأكابر

133. ORIGINAL VINTAGE POSTER.

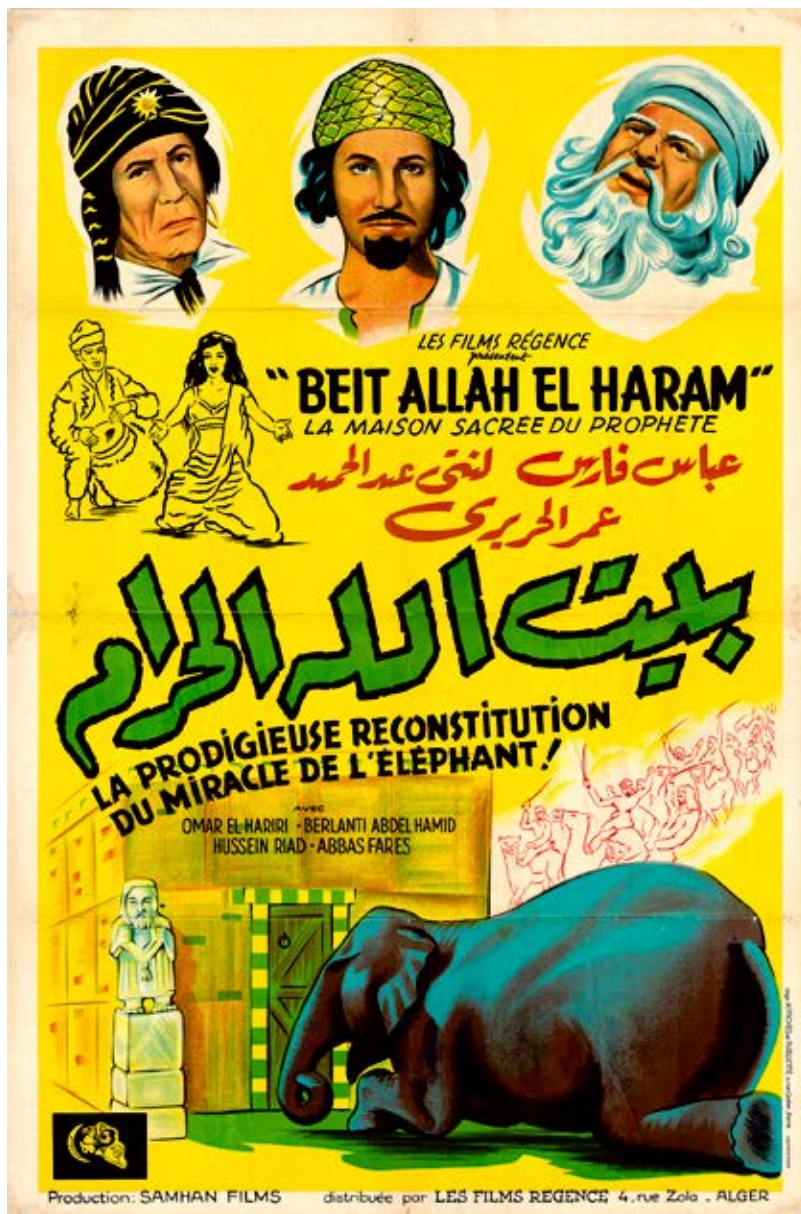
Bint el Akaber [La Belle Heritier].

Original vintage movie poster designed for the release of the 1953 film BINT EL-AKABER (Daughter of the Nobility), a musical comedy produced and directed by Anwar Wagdi, United Film Company in Cairo, starring Laila Mourad, Anwar Wagdi, Zinat Sidqi, Ismail Yassine, released by Mabruka Films. Colourful artwork. Very good condition. Size: 80 x 120 cm, distributed by Francorex, printed in France, 1953.

Vintage posters series printed in France between 1940 and 1970 as part of a French Arabic production.

PLOT summary: Layla is a beautiful and gentle girl who lives with her grandfather in the Great Palace, who in turn prevents her from going out or meeting strangers. The Pasha travels to the pilgrimage, leaving Layla with her uncle to take care of her. Anwar and his colleague Shafshaq come to fix the broken phone in the palace. Anwar falls in love with Layla, believing that she is a maid at the house and they agree to marry. At the same time, the uncle marries Anwar's sister. The grandfather returns from travel and tries to break up the couple, but after long arguments the couple cling to their love and triumph against the worn traditions. [36102]

£ 600.00



بيت الله الحرام

134. ORIGINAL VINTAGE POSTER.

Beit Allah El Haram [La Maison Sacree du Prophete].

Original vintage movie poster designed by Affiches et Publicités for the release of the 1953 Egyptian film BEIT ALLAH EL HARAM, La Prodigieuse Reconstitution du Miracle de l'Elephant, produced by Samhan Film Company in Cairo, starring Omar El Hariri, Birlanti Abdulhamid, Abbas Fares, Ismail Yassin, directed and co-written by Ahmed El Tokhy. Colourful artwork. Very good condition, clean, no creases. Size: 80 x 120 cm, distributed and released by Regents Films, printed in Algeria, 1953.

Vintage posters series printed in France between 1940 and 1970 as part of a French Arabic production.

PLOT summary: The story of Abraha Al-Ashram who waged a military expedition in the Year of the Elephant, aiming to demolish the sacred Kaaba, killing whoever stood in his way, whether women or children, and the attempts of the prophet Muhammad's uncle, Abu Talib Ibn Abd Al-Muttalib, to prevent such an unholy act. [36103]

£ 750.00



ليالي الحب

135. ORIGINAL VINTAGE POSTER.

Layali El Hob [Nuits d'Amour].

Original vintage movie poster designed by Moaty for the release of the 1955, Egyptian romantic musical drama LAYALI EL-HOB, starring Abdel Halim Hafez as Ahmed Momtaz, Amal Farid, Serag Mounir, Abdel Salam Naboulsi; directed and produced by Helmy Rafla. Colourful artwork. Very good condition. Size: 80 x 120 cm, distributed by Royale Sodifilm in Morocco, printed in France, selection by AFDEC, France, 1955.

Vintage posters series printed in France between 1940 and 1970 as part of a French Arabic production.

Plot summary: Ahmed Momtaz was a low-ranking employee who invented a type of fireproof cloth. He offers his invention to his direct supervisor in the hope of recognition and promotion. The director in turn offers it to the one above him and so on until it reaches the executive director. Each person in the chain took credit for the invention himself. One evening, Momtaz went with his colleague to a costume party, at the chairman's house, there he met the daughter dressed as the maid. She thinks he is the millionaire Ahmed Momtaz (they share the same name), he thinks she's the maid, they fall in love. But then the real millionaire appears. He too wanted to court the girl. In the meantime, the director discovers the truth. Ahmed tries to prove to him that he is worthy and that in fact he is the real inventor behind the cloth. There is a confrontation between the employee and the millionaire, which ends in Ahmed's favour and he ends up, in classic Egyptian film romance, marrying his love. [36104]

£ 750.00



عنتر بن شداد

136. ORIGINAL VINTAGE POSTER.

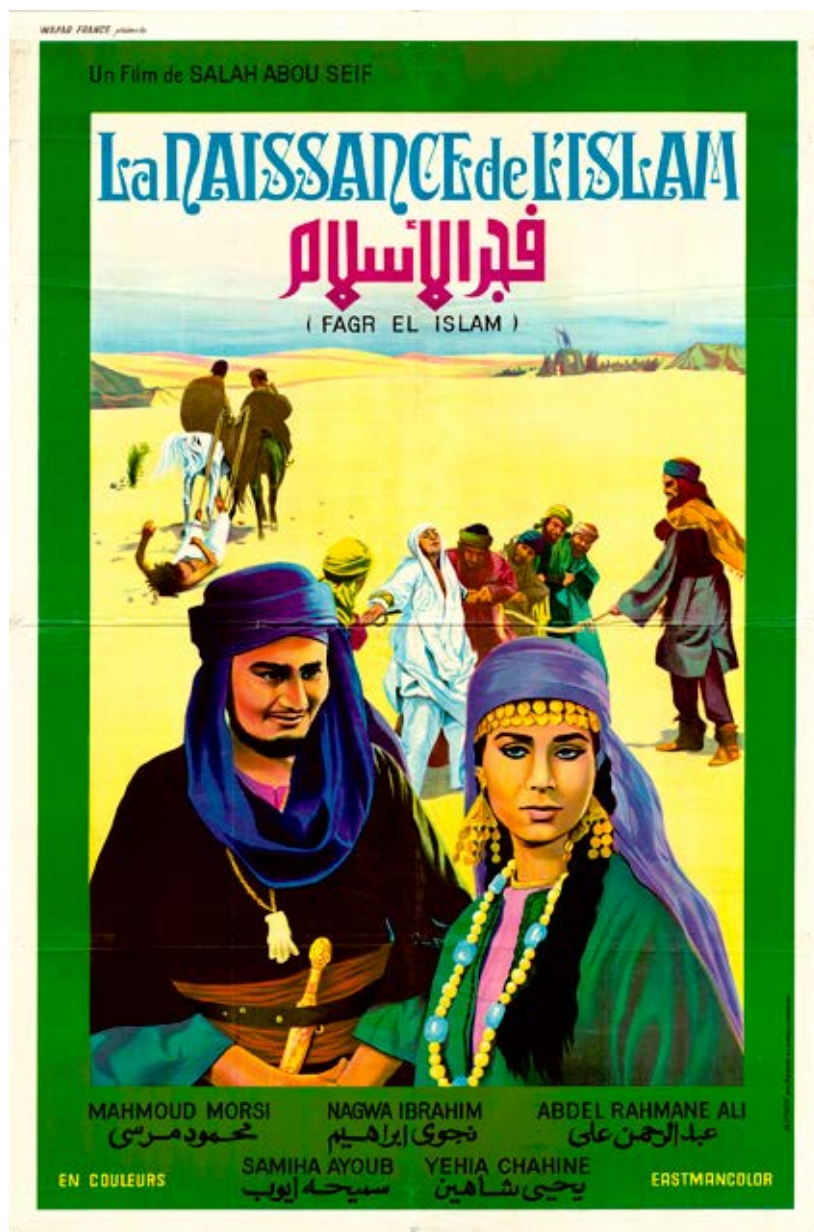
Antar Ibn Chaddad.

Original vintage movie poster for the release of the Egyptian action and romance 1961 film: ANTAR BIN CHADDAD, the epic story of Antar, directed by Niazi Mustafa and produced by Studio Misr el Guedida in Cairo, starring Farid Shawky, Kouka and Serag, Mounir. Colourful artwork. Very good condition. Size: 80 x 120 cm, distributed by Regents Films, printed in Algiers, 1961.

Vintage posters series printed in France between 1940 and 1970 as part of a French Arabic production.

PLOT summary: The famous tale of the Arabian knight and poet Antara Ibn Shaddad, who falls in love with Abba, but has to fulfil her father's only condition for them to get married, which is to capture and bring 80 red camels. His father, a prince, rejected him since his mother was a slave. Antar constantly struggles to be recognised by his father as a true prince as well as win his true love, Abba. . [36105]

£ 900.00



فجر الإسلام

137. ORIGINAL VINTAGE POSTER.

Fajr el Islam [La Naissance de L'Islam].

Original Vintage Egyptian film poster for the epic historical FAJR EL ISLAM (The Birth of Islam), directed by Salah Abu Seif, Abdel Hamid Gouda El Sahhar (writer), starring Mahmoud Morsi, Najwa Ibrahim, Yahia Shaheen, Abdulrahman Ali Ibrahim Abdulraziq, Ahmed Khamis...Colourful artwork. Very good condition. Size: 80 x 120 cm, distributed by Wapar France Films, printed in France, 1970.

Vintage posters series printed in France between 1940 and 1970 as part of a French Arabic production.

PLOT summary: A portrayal of the Pre-Islamic era through the depiction of Al-Hareth, the head of a major tribe that practised looting, embezzlement, enslavement of women, and all those vile practices would ensure the head's ultimate power. His son falls in love with one of the slaves, and marries her.

Salah Abu Seif (1915 – 1996) was one of the most famous Egyptian film directors and is considered to be the godfather of Neorealist cinema in Egypt. Many of the 41 films he directed are considered Egyptian classics. His film The Beginning and the End (1960) was the first adaptation of a novel by Nobel Prize winner Naguib Mahfouz. In 1977 he was a member of the jury at the 10th Moscow International Film Festival. [36109]

£ 900.00



حكايتي مع الزمن

138. ORIGINAL VINTAGE POSTER.

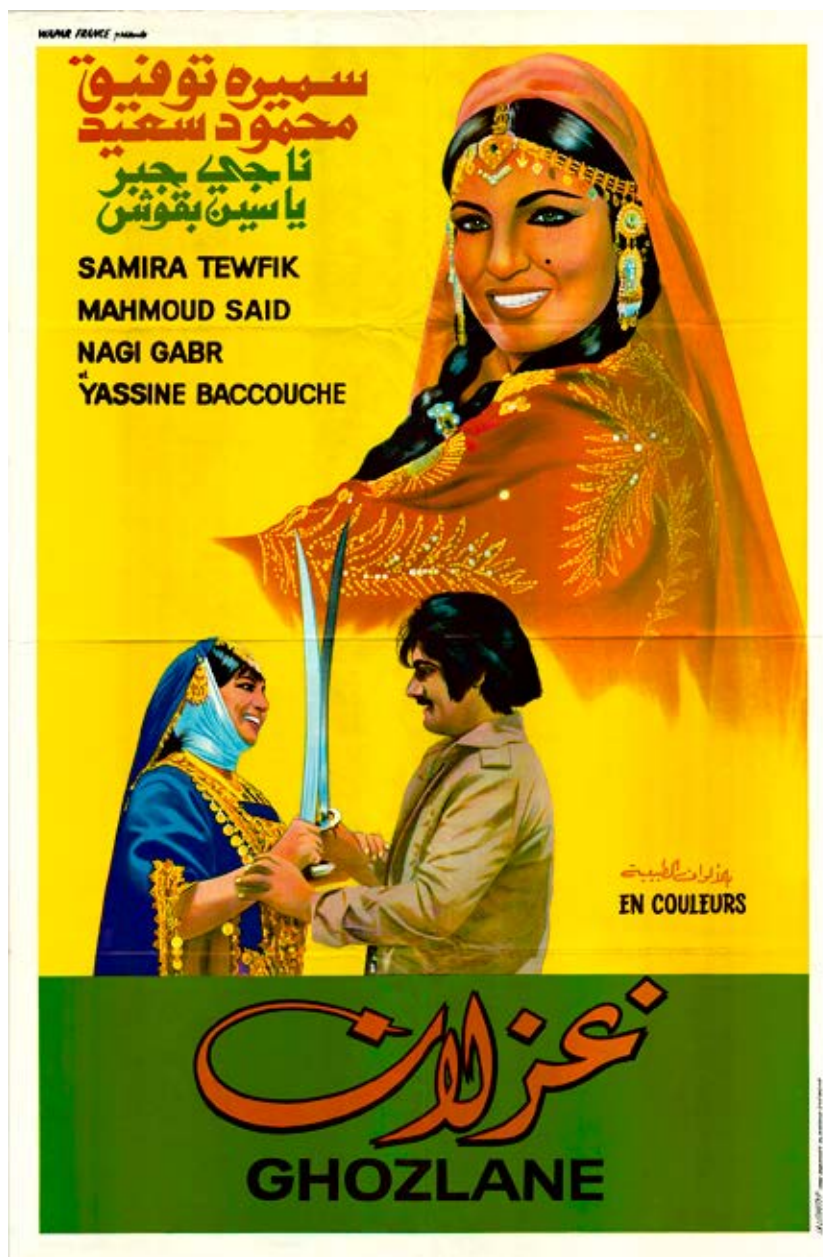
Hekayti maa al Zaman [Une Etape de ma Vie].

Original Vintage Egyptian film poster for the musical HEKAYTI MAA AL ZAMAN (My Story with Time), directed by Hassan El Emam, Samir Seif (Co-director), written by Mohamed Mostafa Samy (Scriptwriter), George Onnet (Story), starring Warda, Roshdy Abaza, Youssef Wahby, Samir Sabri, Lebleba, Nabila El Sayed... Colourful artwork. Very good condition. Size: 80 x 120 cm, distributed by Wapar France Films, printed in France, 1973.

Vintage posters series printed in France between 1940 and 1970 as part of a French Arabic production.

PLOT summary: When the singer Soheir marries Salah, he gets her to quit her band. Soheir discovers that Salah is conducting illegal business and leaves him, only for him to keep her from seeing her son. As he sees that she is starting to fall for the new director of her band, Salah returns and promises a fresh start. [36111]

£ 750.00



غزلان

139. ORIGINAL VINTAGE POSTER.

Ghazlane.

Original Lebanese film poster for the musical GHAZLANE directed by Samir El-Ghoseini, written by Fawzi Aldbey (Story & Screenplay), starring Samira Tawfik, Mahmoud Saaied, Naji Jabr, Yaseen Baccous, Adnan Barakat, Samir Almasri... Colourful artwork. Very good condition. Size: 80 x 120 cm, distributed by Wapar France Films, printed in France, 1974.

Vintage posters series printed in France between 1940 and 1970 as part of a French Arabic production. The films were produced to be released in French Cinemas and French speaking countries in North Africa (like Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco...), French Africa, Syria and Lebanon. They were dubbed in Arabic, with French subtitles.

PLOT summary: Ghazlan is a Bedouin girl living with a tribe. She falls in love with one of the tribe's knights. But the love story faces trouble, and many challenges and obstacles in order for love to triumph. [36112]

£ 650.00



البراق

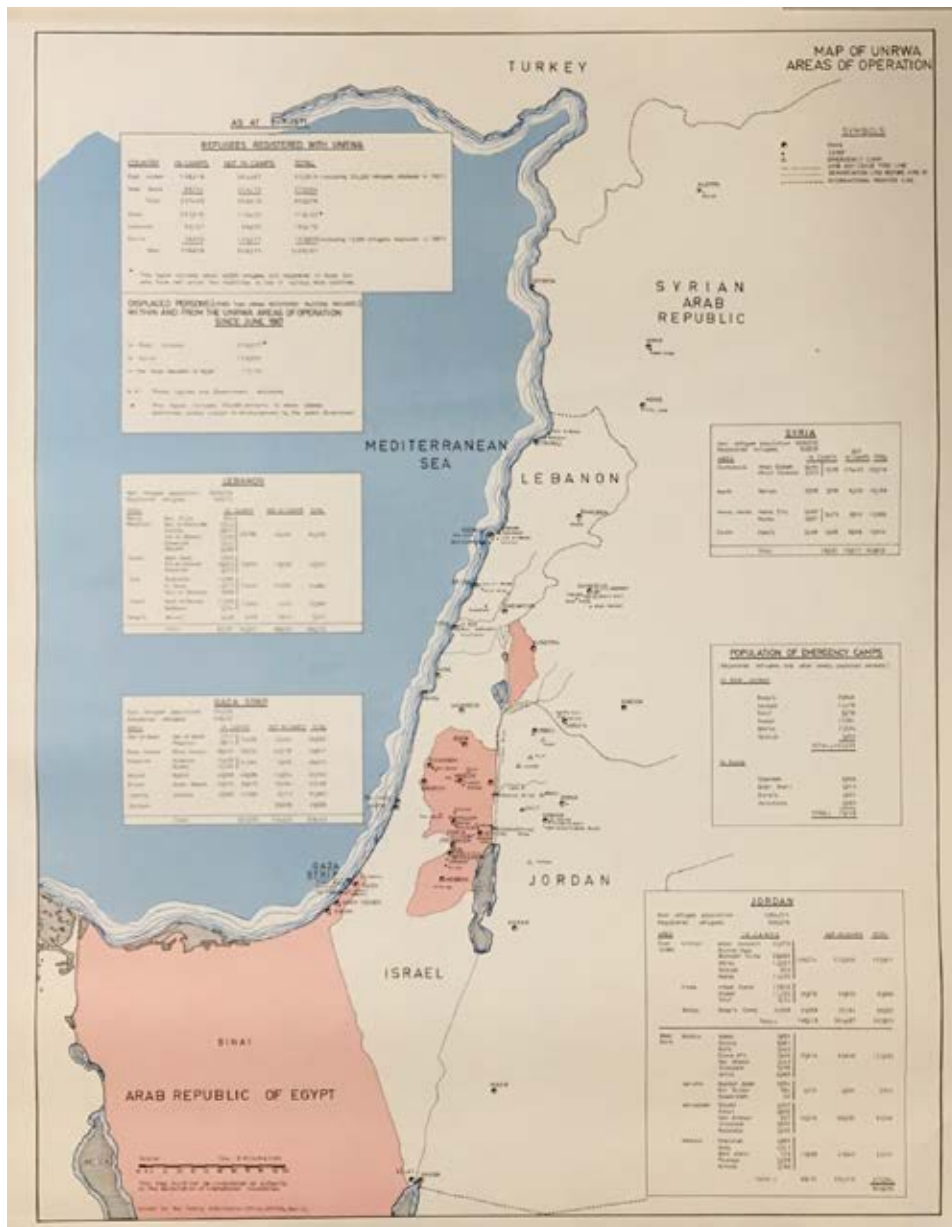
140. POSTER.

Rare Imaginary Popular Poster representing the story of the Burak and the Prophet Ascension.

Dimensions: 42 x 32 cm, chromolithograph poster, numbered edition #13, small margins, small tear at lower margin, printed in Lyon and distributed in Algeria, [beginning of the 20th century].

Rare imaginary popular poster showing a view of al-Ka'aba including Qur'anic quotations on the right and left borders, while the upper part shows al-Burak horse and the Prophet's ascension. [33751]

£ 1,600.00



الأونروا واللاجئين الفلسطينيين

141. POSTER. UNERWA AND THE PALESTINIAN REFUGEES.

Propaganda Poster URNA Map Palestine Refugees.

Dimensions: 60 x 45 cm; light creasing and few small tears, unknown designer, Lebanon, 1971.

Original vintage Map of URNA Areas of Operation - The Gaza Strip - Lebanon. Created in December 1949, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) is a relief and human development agency which supports more than 5 million registered Palestinian refugees, and their patrilineal descendants, who fled or were expelled from their homes during the 1948 Palestine war as well as those who fled or were expelled during and following the 1967 Six Day war. Originally intended to provide jobs on public works projects and direct relief, today UNRWA provides education, health care, and social services to the population it supports. Aid is provided in five areas of operation: Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem; aid for Palestinian refugees outside these five areas is provided by UNHCR. [35971]

£ 250.00



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