

Catalogue

Rare Prints, Objects & Photos

*Ottoman Historians, Travel,
Oriental Historic Photography*



AHMED CEVDET PAŞA



Vekâyi-i Devlet-i Alîye (Events in the Sublime State / the Ottoman Empire)

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Osmaniye, 1309 [1892]

ÖZEGE 19772

12 Vol. I: 6, [2], 381 p., II: 6, 391 p., III: 6, 388 p., IV: 4, 365 p., V: 4, 370 p., 1 Illustration, VI: 7, 412 p., VII: 7, 367 p., VIII: 362 p., IX: 320 p., X: 278, 7 p., XI: 9, 275 p., XII: 8, 286 p.

Half-leather bound, 26 x 17 cm.

Ahmed Cevdet Pascha (* 1822 in Lowetsch; † 1895 in Istanbul)

Ottoman statesman; historian and lawyer. His life's work includes the participation on various law codifications (known as the Mecelle) and the creation of the "Grammar Book of the Ottoman Language" which he wrote together with Mehmed Fuad Pascha.

Between 1854 and 1884 he published 12 volumes of Tarih-i Cevdet (,Chronicle of Cevdet'; originally Vekâyi-i Devlet-i Alîye') which was a continuation of Hammer-Purgstalls „Geschichte des osmanischen Reiches“. In February 1855 he became court chronicler (vak'anüvis).

Order No RAR_125

Euro 3 000



AHMED VASIF

**Mehâsinü'l-Âsâr ve Hakaikü'l-Ahbâr
(The Charms and Truths of Relics and Annals)**

Cairo: Bulaq, 1246 [1830]

ÖZEGE 22519

2 Volumes in 1 Vol., I: 14, 210 p.; II: 7, 190 p.

(The first 2 folios of the index of vol. 1 are damaged and some text is missing. A photocopy with the full text has been inserted)

Half-leather bound, 28 x 18 cm.

“The Chronicler Ahmed Vâsîf on Agency, Causality, and a Reformist Philosophy of History”

18th century Ottoman court chronicles are rarely studied as products of active, inquisitive minds. Most often they are seen as factual records without larger aims or messages. Such an approach, it should be said, obscures the chronicler's role in bringing his own sense and form to history. This paper will explore some ways in which one prominent Ottoman historian came to terms with the past, above all the strange and inexplicable.

Ahmed Vâsîf Efendi published his history *Mehâsinü'l-Âsâr ve Hakaikü'l-Ahbâr* (The Charms and Truths of Relics and Annals) in 1804. As a court chronicler (*vakanüvis*) he was charged with recording events of the court: war, administration, diplomacy, and ceremony. Yet Vâsîf undertook much more in *Mehâsin*, an interpretive digest of four earlier court chronicles. *Mehâsin* shows a mind seeking order, unity, and meaning in events of the past. I will focus primarily on how Vâsîf makes sense of strange or unexpected events, including premonitions, fires, earthquakes, eclipses, meteorites, and other natural phenomena.

His reaction is far from that of a neutral recorder. Vâsîf often uses these moments to edify: he ties them, explicitly or implicitly, to individual action or a moral order embodied in the ruler. At other times, they bear more “rational” explanation. Vâsîf's interpretations, however, uphold in all cases a strongly colored view of the past and moralistic function of history. The sampling offered in this paper is admittedly small. Still, it is enough to prompt further questions about the court chronicler's function and, more generally, about Ottoman conceptions of history and the natural world in the 18th century. At the very least it will encourage us to read more closely.

(Ethan Menchinger, University of Michigan)

Order No RAR_126

Euro 2 100



GİRİDÎ MUSTAFA NAİMA

Ravzatü'l-hüseyin fî Hûlâsat-ı Ahbâri'l-hafikayn (Garden of Elegance Containing Extracts of on the Orient and the Occident)

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Âmire 1259 [1843]

ÖZEĞE 15087

6 Volumes in 3 Vols. + appendix about "Edirne Incident"

15, 462 + 15, 451 + 10, 460 + 6, 10, 465 + 6, 452 + 8, 442 +
58 p. Half leather bound, 21.5 x 14 cm.

NAİMÂ (1655-1716). Historian. His real name was Mustafa Naim. Born in Aleppo, he went to Istanbul at an early age, entered the bureaucracy, and rose to the position of secretary of the Imperial Council. In 1700 the grand vizier Amucazade Hüseyin Pasha appointed him court historian. After 1704 Naimâ served as the director of the Registry of Landed Property (Defter Emini) and chief accountant (Baş Muhasebeci 1713), and finally director of Land Registration for the Morea (1715), where he died (Patras, Greece). Naima became celebrated for his work on Ottoman history for the period 1574-1655. *Ravzatü'l-hüseyin fî Hûlâsat-ı Ahbâri'l-hafikayn* (Garden of Elegance Containing Extracts of on the Orient and the Occident), also called *Naima Tarihi* (History of Naima), is one of the major sources for late 16th and early 17th century Ottoman social history.

Sheyhülislam Feyzullah Efendi (1638–1703) was the head of the *ilmiye* (the legal-academic establishment) during the entire reign of Sultan Mustafa II (1695–1703). During this time he amassed extraordinary power and wealth. Feyzullah Efendi was in fact the most dominant figure in politics. It was primarily through the Sheyhülislam that the sultan tried to curb the growing power of households established by viziers and pashas. As the sultan's beloved mentor, Feyzullah Efendi was granted unprecedented executive power. He was authorized to intervene in the management of state affairs, so much so that the Sheyhülislam also came to dominate the central administration. This situation eventually resulted in his violent demise, a direct consequence of what came to be known in Ottoman history as the "Edirne Incident" (Edirne vakası). Because of this incident he is executed in Istanbul in 1703.

Order No RAR_127

Euro 2 400



FERAİZCİZÂDE MEHMED SAİD

Tarih-i Gülşen-i Maarif

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Âmire 1252 [1836]
Not in ÖZEGE but AEKMK - BDK
2 Volumes. 8, 1-848 + 6, 849-1693 p.
Half leather bound, 22.5 x 15,5 cm.

History of the Ottoman Empire from the beginning to the Treaty of Karlowitz, signed on 26 January 1699 in Sremski Karlovci, in modern-day Serbia, concluding the Great Turkish War of 1683–1697 in which the Ottoman Empire had been defeated at the Battle of Zenta by the Holy League. It marks the end of Ottoman control in much of Central Europe, with their first major territorial losses after centuries of expansion, and established the Habsburg Monarchy as the dominant power in the region.

Feraizcizâde Mehmed Said, died 1836 in Bursa, is a famous historian of the XIX.th century. He studied the works of other historians like Mutafa Sami, Hüseyin Sakir and Mehmed Subhi, printed by Müteferrika in 1784, Ahmed Vasif's Ravzatü'l-hüseyin fî Hülâsat-ı Ahbâri'l-hafikayn, Naima's Mehâsinü'l-Âsâr ve Hakaikü'l-Ahbâr, and finished his book after nineteen years in March 1834.

Order No RAR_128

Euro 1 800



RAMAZANZÂDE NİŞANCI MEHMED PAŞA

Tarih-i Nişancı Mehmed Paşa (History of Nişancı Mehmed Paşa)

Istanbul: Tab'hane-i Âmire, 1279 [1863]
ÖZEGE 19880

3+348, cloth spine, leather covers, 18 x 13 cm.

The historical work, titled Tarih-i Nişancı Mehmed Paşa, but originally titled Siyer-i Enbiya-i izam ve ahval-i hulefa-i kiram ve menakib-i selatin-i Osman, was written at the instigation of Sultan Suleyman and is still one of them today most popular most used historical manuals of the Ottomans.

After a very short about one Quarter of the whole-filling treatment of world history (patriarchs, Muslim dynasties, etc.) is presented in more detail the Ottoman imperial history from Osman up to Suleyman, and indeed until the year 969 [1561]; the last event mentioned in most of the manuscripts is the execution of Prince Bayezid on the 15th of Muharrem 969 [25.XI. 1561]. In between are details of saints, famous poets, scholars, writers, buildings of the sultans, etc.

Order No RAR_129

Euro 1 000



SADRAZAM İBRAHİM HAKKI PAŞA

Tarih-i Umûmî (General History)

Istanbul: Kasbar Matbaası, 1305 - 1306 [1888 – 1889]
3 Volumes in 1 Vol. 357 + 3, 384 + 392 p.
Half leather bound, 19.5 x 13 cm.

Ibrahim Hakki Pasha lived between the years 1863 and 1918. He was a scientist who lectured in the schools such as The Faculty of Political Sciences and The Faculty of Laws. He served as a legal advisor to the Ottoman Government and during this mission, he took charge in a lot of commissions dealing with political, judicial and financial issues.

Besides, he served as an ambassador at Rome and Berlin after he ran The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Education. In 1910, he was appointed as Grand Vizier and during his office, he travelled to Europe with the intention of recovery and treatment which attracted attention as a different portrait of a Grand Vizier. He died while he was ambassador at Berlin in 1918. He was buried in the Cemetery of Yahya Efendi

Order No RAR_130

Euro 1 250



MEHMED ŞEMSEDDİN [GÜNALTAY]

Mufasssal Türk Tarihi (1. Kitab) (Turkish History - 1st Book)

Istanbul: Âmire Matbaası, Maarif Vekâleti Neşriyatı,
1341 [1923]

160 s., 6 double page, 2 folded maps (41x44 cm.)

ÖZEĞE 14012

Full leather bound, gilded ornamental covers and
gilded edges, 23 x 16.5 cm.

Mehmed Şemseddin Günaltay (1663-1961) was historian and politician. He was the the 8th prime minister in the Republic of Turkey in 1949-1950.

Order No RAR_131

Euro 1 800



SUBHÎ PAŞA

**Hakaikü'l-kelam fî Tarihi'l-İslâm
(Truths about the History of Islam)**

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Âmire, 1297 [1880]

ÖZEGE 6620

5+3+357 pp.

Full leather bound, gilded ornamental covers, 19.5 x
13.5 cm.

[Abdülatif] Suphi Paşa (1818-1886) was a historian and education specialist. He was the founder of the Faculty of Fine Arts (Sanayi-i Nefise Mektebi) and The Archological Museum (Müze-i Hümayun) in Istanbul.

He planned in his work Hakaiku'l-Kelam fi Tarihi'l-İslam a general history of the Islam in many volumes, but only the first volume is published about the time from the beginning of Islam to the time of Caliph Ali.

Order No RAR_132

Euro 750



MEHMED TEVFİK PAŞA

**Mekâtib-i Askeriye-i Şâhâneye Mahsûs
Tarih-i Osmanî
(Ottoman History. For Military Schools)**

Istanbul: Mekteb-i Fünûn-u Harbiye-i Şâhâne Matbaası,
1308 [1891]
ÖZEGE 12728
309 pp., paperback, 23 x 16 cm.

Meşrutiyet era history textbooks are important reliable resources not only they reflect the understanding of the Meşrutiyet by the state but also of the effects of these books on generations who later founded the republic. Therefore making research about these textbooks have great importance to understand the matter. This work aims to introduce Fatihli Mehmet Tefvik Pasa who wrote a history course book which was studied among all military schools of Meşrutiyet era.

Mehmet Tefvik Pasa's history book must be considered different since it was studied in all military schools where Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and other leading figures of early republic studied history through this book. Mehmet Tefvik Pasa and Atatürk's fate intersects once again because Atatürk's favourite teacher's name at Manastir Military School was also Mehmet Tefvik . Mehmet Tefvik was respected by Atatürk so much that he was appointed as the head of Turkish History Institute and later served as a member of parliament of Turkish Republic.

Order No RAR_133

Euro 500



VEHBÎ MUZAFFER PAŞA

**Memâlik-i Devlet-i Âliye-i Osmaniye
Coğrafya-yı Sevkü'l-ceyşisi**

**(History and Geography of the Ottoman
Empire)**

Istanbul 1302 [1885] (?)

ÖZEGE 25207

218 pp + 186 pp manuscript

A rare book about the History and Geography of the Ottoman Empire.
The first 218 pages are printed, the following 186 pages are a manuscript.

Order No RAR_134

Euro 850



John Lewis Burckhardt

Travels in Syria and the Holy Land

First Edition 1822

Published by John Murray, Albemarle Street, London
xxvi, 668 pp., 27.5 x 22.5 cm
Printed by William Nicol, Successor to W. Bulmer & Co.
Cleveland-row.
Restored half-leather binding using original cover.

Maps and illustrations as listed on page „Directions for Placing the Plates“:

1. Portrait of Burckhardt in his Arab Bernous, sketched at Cairo Feb. 1817 by H. Salt, Esq.
2. Map to accompany the travels of J. L. Burckhardt in Syria and the Holy Land. (foldout)
3. Map of the Haouran and adjoining districts constructed from the Observations and Drawings of J. L. Burckhardt. (foldout)
4. Valley of the Orontes near the Ancient Apameia.
5. Plan of the Ruins of Djerash.
6. Plan of the Ruins of Amman or Philadelphia.
7. Plan of the Lower Part of Wady Mousa.

Johann Ludwig Burckhardt (born 1784 in Lausanne, died 1817 in Cairo) was a Swiss traveller to the Orient. During his stays he called himself Sheikh Ibrahim ibn Abdallah. He is best known as the rediscoverer of the Nabataean city of Petra and the great temple of Abu Simbel. In addition, he was the first European to present a detailed description of the holy sites of Mecca and Medina.

Order No RAR_124

Euro 3 000



Morocco – Fez & Marrakech: Souks, Buildings, Street Scenes, Ramadan Prayers

Historic Photography

Album with 27 Silver Gelatin Prints by E. Hoffmann
20 x14.5 cm
c. 1929

Beautiful example of a travel album that reproduces aspects of personal interest on a trip to Marrakech and Fez in 1929 to a good technical standard. Besides interesting shots of architecture, landscape and street scenes, the album contains many precise observations of special occasions such as the funeral of a child or the celebrations at the end of Ramadan.

Order No PHO_Alb

Euro 1 100



Tunis & Carthago: Mainly Islamic Architecture

Historic Photography

Album with 44 Large Albumin Prints
44 x 31.2 cm
c. 1890

Album with 44 large format, mostly Albumin prints with many architectural details of Carthago and Tunis, a third of which taken by Neurdein, Soler, Rives, and Albert.

Order No PHO_Alb

Euro 2 750



Egypt: Assuan, Luxor, Medinet Habu, Karnak, Thebes, Cairo

Historic Photography

Album with 81 Gelatine Prints by Anonymous
Photographers
27 x 20.8 cm
c. 1911

Well-preserved travel Album of 1911 focusing on Assuan, Philae, Luxor, Theben, Carnak and Cairo. Excellent amateur photographs highlighting important details in the Pharaonic sites and giving a lively impression of the circumstances in which the trip took place.

Order No PHO_Alb

Euro 3 200



Algeria: Architecture, Portraits, Street Life, Tents

Historic Photography and Postcards

Two Albums with 57 Albumen Prints, Photogravure, Heliotypie, and 54 Postcards
32.8 x 25 cm
c. 1890 – 1900

Insightful Album on Algeria from 1890/1900 with 57 mostly Albumen prints covering portraits, street views and scenery. Complemented by a rare collection of 54 postcards focused on the same subjects in a second Album.

Order No PHO_Alb

Euro 2 775



Félix Bonfils

**Panorma de Jérusalem
(Panorama of Jerusalem)
Three part albumen print panorama,
c. 1880.**

Historic Photography

Three part albumen print panorama (84.5 x 21.7 cm)
backed onto linen.

Photographic title and numbers 298, 299, 300 in the
negative.

Fair condition, some fading where prints are joined

Panorama view of Jerusalem as seen from the Mount of Olives, with the dome of the Al-Aksa Mosque featuring prominently at the left.

Félix Bonfils (1831-1885) was a French photographer and writer who was active in the Middle East. Having served in a French army expedition in 1860 he left France for Lebanon in 1867 and established Maison Bonfils photographic studio.

Around 600 negatives were produced by Felix Bonfils, notably of Jerusalem, but also of Egypt, Syria, Greece and Constantinople. Today they offer valuable documentation of historic sites and monuments, of architecture and scenery, and of the people and their cultures.

Order No PHO_135

Euro 1 750



**Christiaan Snouck Hurgronje
(1857-1936)**



**Photograph No. III
Die Ka'bah**

Historic Photography

From Snouck Hurgronje's Bilder-Atlas zu Mekka,
taken in 1885.

Photo 21 x 16.8 cm (Passepartout 37.7 x 27.4 cm)

Following his PhD with de Goeje in Leiden and further studies with Nöldecke in Strasbourg Christiaan Snouck Hurgronje (1857-1936) went on an extended research trip to Jiddah and Mecca during the years 1884 and 1885. He converted to Islam during his stay and lived in the Holy City of Mecca from February until August 1885.

Snouck Hurgronje was the first European photographer in Mecca and the second photographer ever after the Egyptian Mohammed Sadiq Bey.

Upon return to the Netherlands he became lecturer at Leiden University. His two volume work on Mecca accompanied by an additional volume with photographs made him well-known just after its publication by Nijhoff in 1888/89.

Order No PHO_136

Euro 1 000



**Tunisia:
Biskra, El-Kantara, Mansouria, Sidi Okba,
Temacine, Touggourt**

Historic Photography

Album with 40 Silver Gelatin Prints
31.5 x 25.6 cm
c. 1925

Album of 35 privately taken, well-preserved gelatin prints showing vivid and authentic street and market scenes.

Order No PHO_Alb

Euro 1 450



Quranic Verse from the Kiswah, the cloth covering the Kaaba in the Holy City of Mecca

Produced in Egypt, this piece of Kiswah dates back to the 1920s and was a present to a German scientist.

Verse 255 (Ayat al-Kursi) from Sura al-Baqara:
He knoweth (all) that is before them and (all) that is behind them, while they cannot compass it in knowledge.

Every year during the Hajj, the old kiswah is removed on the 9th day of Dhu al-Hijjah, cut into small pieces, and given to visiting Muslim pilgrims, dignitaries and organizations.

In the early 19th century Muhammad Ali of Egypt ordered the expenses for making the Kiswah to be met by his state treasury. Since then, Dar Al-Khurunfish a workshop in the Gamaleya district of Cairo had been selected for making the Kiswah, and continued this role throughout the reign of the Egyptian monarchy. After the takeover of the Hijaz region, and from 1927 onward, its manufacture was partially moved to Mecca and then fully moved in 1962, when Egypt stopped manufacturing.

Order No OBJ_117

Euro 2 400

