

India







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India



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front cover: no. 23 on page 30
back cover: no. 15 on page 20
v 1.1 · 13 July 2021

First edition of a practical code for the Bengal police

1. [BENGAL POLICE CODE]. [HENRY, Edward Richard]. The Bengal police code, containing the forms referred to in the rules and regulations of the Bengal police, L.P. [= Lower Provinces].

Calcutta, The Bengal Secretariat Press, 1894. 2 volumes. 4°. Contemporary green half cloth with original publisher's paper sides. € 1500

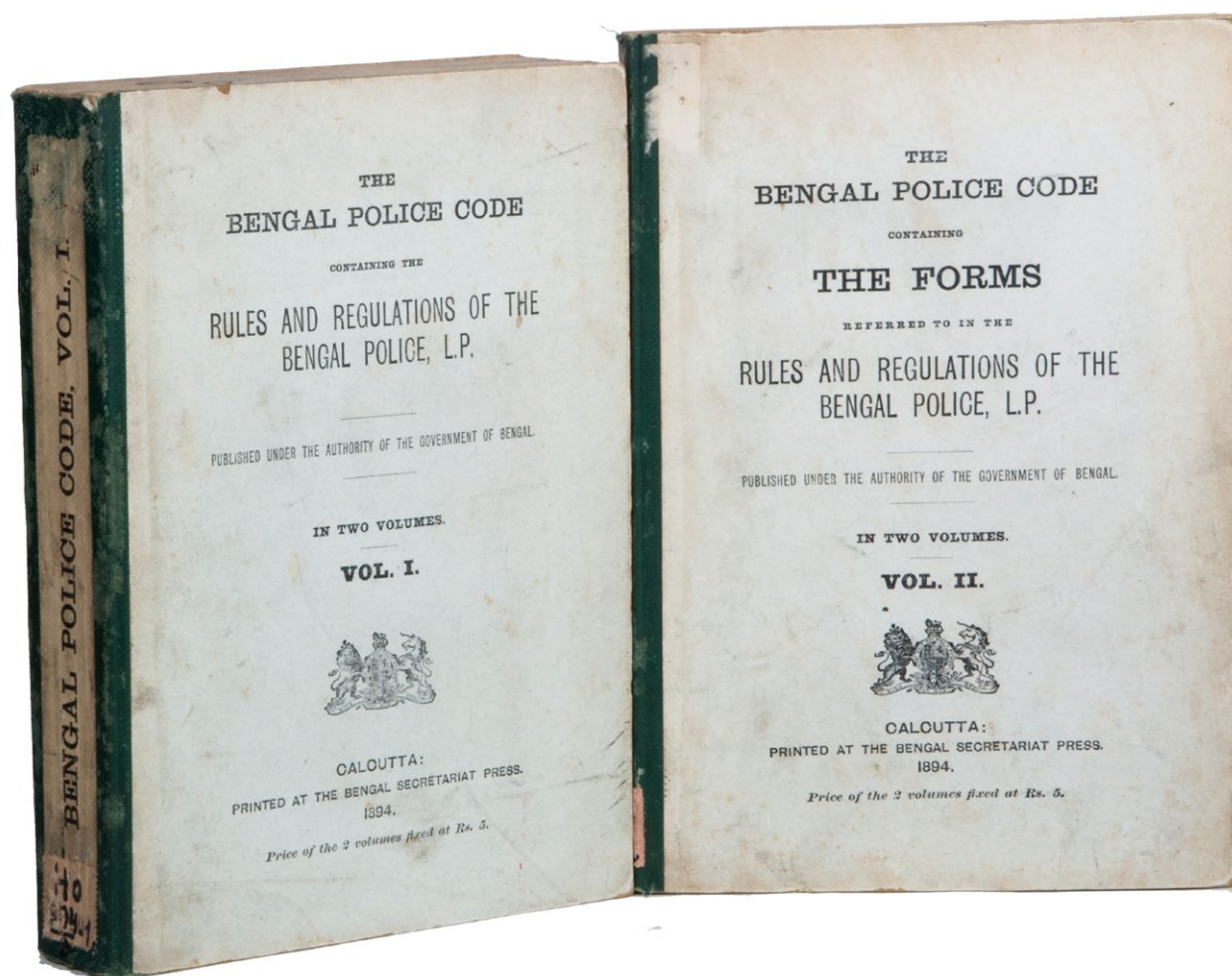
First edition of a police manual for Bengal, at that time under the direct colonial rule of the British Raj (1856–1947). The preface by the inspector-general of police, Edward Henry, notes that it supersedes the code used until this time: the police manual of 1887. It is divided into two volumes containing all orders and rules for the police passed by the government or under the authority of the Inspector-General of Police, which was Henry himself. The first volume contains the strict rules and regulations that police officers should follow. The chapters are divided into articles, each with multiple paragraphs. They cover a wide range of different topics for police officers.

The second volume shows that the book was meant above all as a practical handbook for police officers in Bengal to improve their work.

With several stamps on the title page, including a stamp with the text “Forwarded by order of the lieutenant governor of Bengal”. Binding slightly soiled and rubbed, corners slightly bumped, with minor damage to the paper spine label of volume

2. Otherwise in very good condition.

[1], [1 blank], [1], [1 blank], XLV, [1 blank], 566, XXX; [1], [2 blank], [1], XI, [1 blank], 328 pp. Cf. *WorldCat* (2 copies of 1897 ed.).



*Daily life in the Mysore army,
from the eyes of an English prisoner,
and an account of his escape*

2. BRISTOW, James. A narrative of the sufferings of James Bristow, belonging to the Bengal artillery, during ten years captivity with Hyder Ally and Tippoo Saheb.

London, J. Murray, 1793. 8°. Contemporary mottled calf.

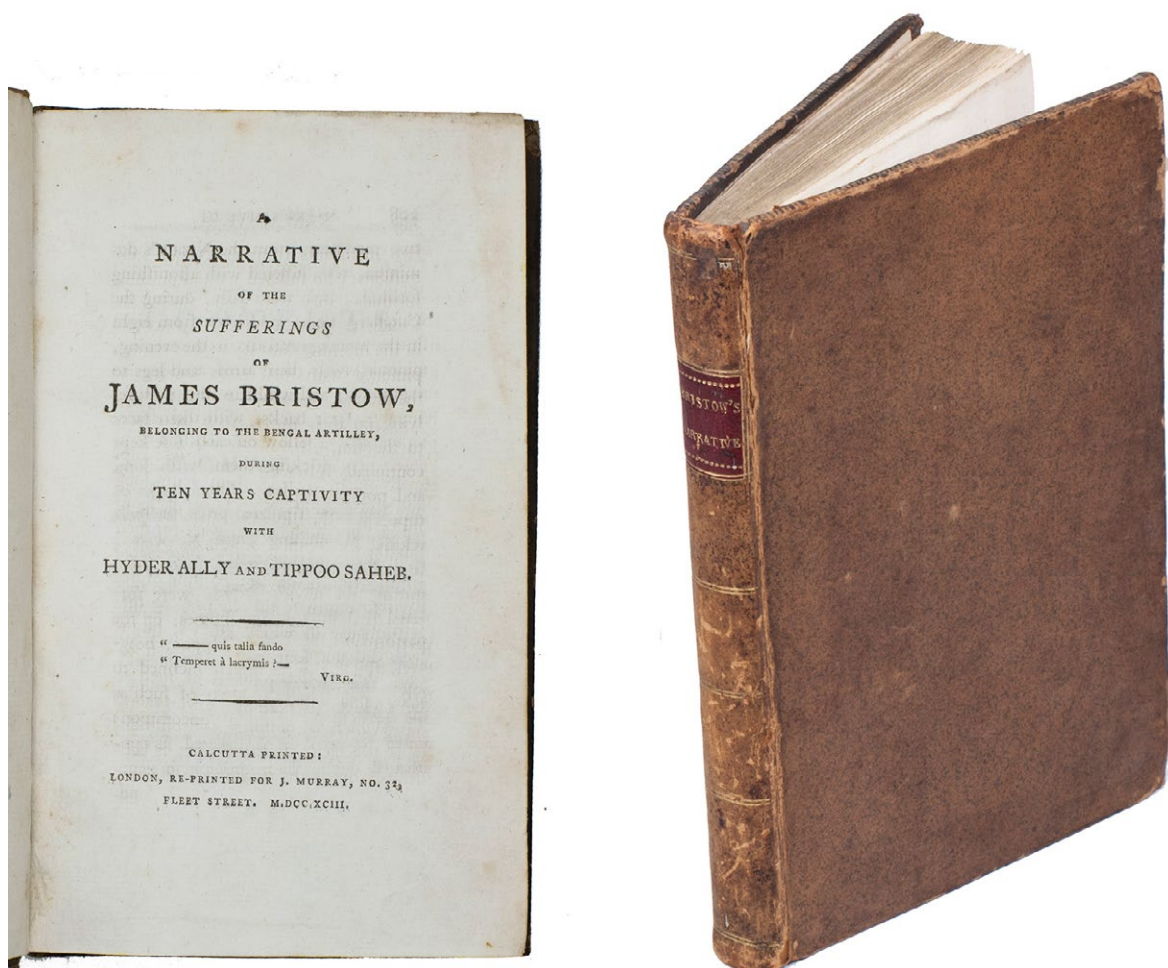
€ 3750

Rare first London edition of the autobiography of an East India Company private who was captured by the forces of Hyder Ali and remained a prisoner for nearly ten years, first printed in Kolkata (Calcutta) in 1792. The forces of Mysore were the greatest Indian military adversaries that the English faced during their rule and attempts to rule in India, and this sparked the imagination of the people “back home”.

The present autobiography by James Bristow tells the story of his capture by Hyder Ali in February 1781 near Pondicherry and the next ten years that he spent as his and Tipu Sahab's captor. Bristow claims to have suffered a horrible incarceration at the hands of Haidar Ali. He paints a very negative image of Tipu, calling him “bloodthirsty”, accusing him of cheating his troops out of their pay, and saying he is “detested by the majority of his subjects”, many of them Hindus. Bristow managed to escape on 28 November 1790, but became separated from his fellow escapees. He reached the British army only on 16 January 1791 and says he would have starved but for the kindness and help of Hindus both during his captivity and during the long and perilous flight after his escape. This eye-witness account proves a great source on daily life in the Indian military.

Spine slightly rubbed, corners slightly bumped. Otherwise in very good condition.

VI, 210 pp. John F. Riddick, *Glimpses of India*, no. 27; Kate Teltscher, *India Inscribed: European and British writing on India, 1600–1800*, note 18.



*First edition of a sumptuous account of a voyage to Russia, Persia and the East Indies,
with large folding views of Moscow and Isfahan (194 × 42 cm)*

3. BRUYN (LE BRUN), Cornelis de. Reizen over Moskovie, door Persie en Indie: verrykt met driehondert konstplaten, vertoonende de beroemste lantschappen en steden, ook de byzondere dragten, beesten, gewassen en platen, die daer gevonden worden ...

Amsterdam, Willem and David Goeree for the author, 1711. Folio in 4s (40 × 25.5 cm). With full-page engraved frontispiece by Bernard Picart, title-page printed in red and black with woodcut vignette, full-page engraved author's portrait, 2 folding engraved maps, 109 engraved plates (13 folding, 55 double-page, 41 full-page) and 36 engraved illustrations in text. Contemporary gold-tooled mottled calf, gilt edges. Rebacked, with the original backstrip laid down. € 12 500

Large-paper copy of the first edition of one of the most richly illustrated accounts of a voyage to Russia, Persia and adjacent countries and territories by the Dutch artist and traveller Cornelis de Bruijn (1652–1726/7). De Bruijn sailed for Archangel in 1701, proceeding to Moscow, where he stayed for over a year. In 1703 he left Moscow, traveling by way of Asia Minor (Turkey) to Persia, where he remained until 1705. After nearly a year in Isfahan, he headed for Persepolis, the ancient Achaemenid palace complex, the ruins of which had his special interest. He spent three months there, carefully drawing the ruins of the palace, the remaining reliefs and cuneiform inscriptions. His drawings of these ruins are the first reliable pictures of this palace to be accessible for Western scholars. Leaving Persia in 1705 he proceeded to India, Ceylon and the East Indies. He returned by much the same route, residing in Persia between 1706 and 1707, visiting, amongst other things, the ruins of Pasargades. The plates include large folding views of Moscow and Isfahan (194 × 40.5 cm!), portraits of Samoyeds, as well as many illustrations of local flora and fauna.

Browned, some spotting, one plate with some paper torn off (ca. 9 × 2 cm), not affecting the image, some trails of wormholes in the last quires. Binding rebacked (as noted) with the original backstrip laid down and with new headbands. Overall a good copy on large paper.

[8], 472, [12] pp. *Howe*, to 1800, B-177; *Klaversma & Hannema* 310; *Tiele, Bibl.* 209.





DE KONING HOSSEN.



MEXIQUA VROUW.



First Spanish edition of an essential primary source for Portuguese India

4. CASTANHEDA, Fernão Lopes de (LOPES DE CASTAÑEDA). *Historia del descubrimiento y conquista dela India por los Portugueses, ... traduzida nuevamente en Romance Castellano.*

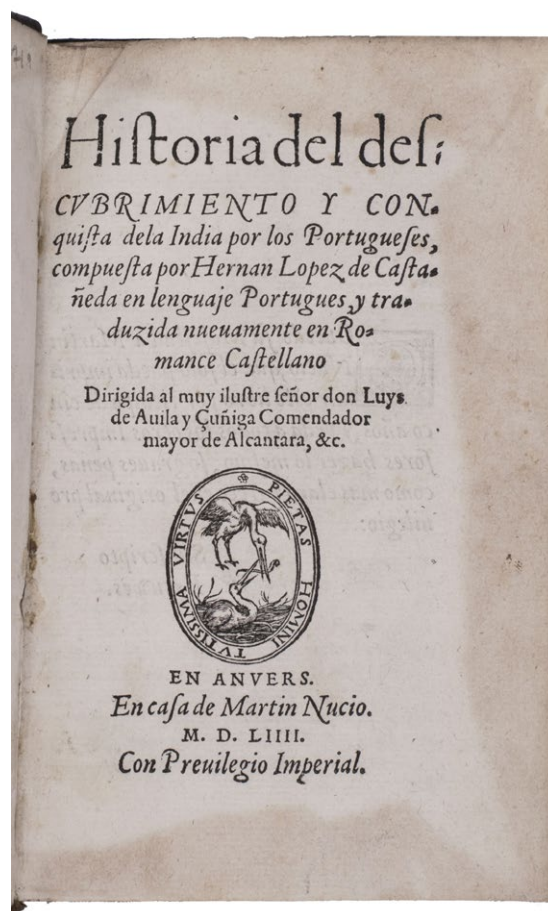
Antwerp, Martinus Nutius I, 1554. 8° (16 × 11 cm). With Nutius's storks device. Set in roman and italic types. Contemporary (Antwerp?) calf, blind-tooled boards, showing a frame made from a vine, leaf and flower roll edged with triple fillets. € 25 000

First edition in Spanish of an essential source for any study of Portuguese India, first published in Portuguese at Coimbra in 1551, here including the author's prologue and the publisher's dedication to the Spanish historian Luis de Ávila y Zuniga (ca. 1490-ca. 1560) in Rome. It is the first of eight "books", often published as separate volumes, on the history of Portuguese voyages of discovery and military conquests in India.

It was written by Fernão Lopes de Castanheda (ca. 1500-1559), born in Santarém, north of Lisbon. As a young man he accompanied his father, a judge at Goa, to India and probably the Moluccas, living there from 1528 to 1538. During that decade he collected information about Portugal's exploration and conquests in India, from both documentary and oral sources and from events and circumstances he witnessed himself. In that way he amassed an extraordinary knowledge on the subject, much of it not available in any other source. On his return to Portugal he took a minor administrative post at the University of Coimbra and began writing his monumental history. The present first book covers the history to 1505. Its first edition, in Portuguese, is extremely rare, supposedly because it caused great offense to King João III and other prominent figures in Portugal. As a result, Castanheda had to rewrite it and most sets of the eight books in Portuguese include his revised 1554 edition of book I. The present first Spanish edition follows the 1551 edition, so that it gives us the author's uncensored views that were suppressed in most editions.

With the margins of the first 3 leaves somewhat browned by the turn-ins, a small tear in the gutter fold at the head of the title-page, a small marginal tear repaired in 1 leaf and occasional very minor foxing, but still in very good condition and including the final blank leaf. The binding has some worm damage at the head and foot of the spine, partly restored, a few smaller superficial defects on the boards, and slightly worn hinges, but most of the tooling remains clear.

"220" [= 225], [6], [1 blank] ll. Alden & Landis 554/39; Borba de Moraes, p. 166; Howeggo C67; Palau 140958; Porbase 363542 (= 411694); Salva 3351; USTC 440158; for the author and text: Lach & Van Kley I, pp. 187-190 and *passim*.





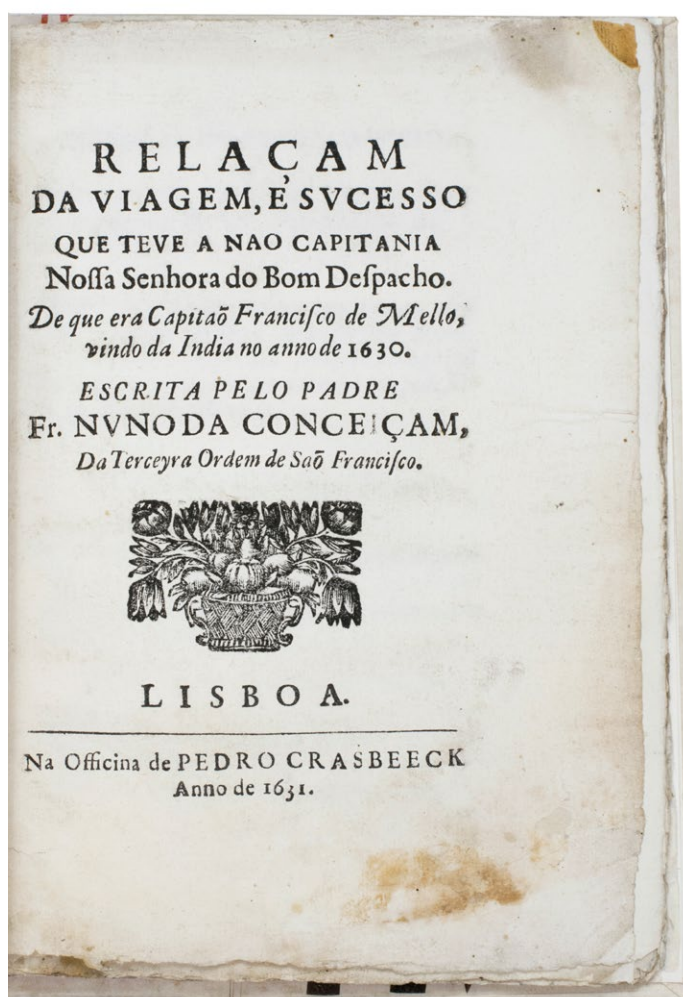
*Rare narrative
of a shipwrecked voyage to India*

5. CONCEIÇÃO, Frei Nuno da.

Relaçam da viagem, e sucesso que teve a nao capitania Nossa Senhora do Bom Despacho. De que era Capitaô Francisco de Mello, vindo da India no anno de 1630.

Lisbon, "P. Craesbeeck" [= Antonio Pedrozo Galram?], "1631" [= ca. 1710/20?]. 4°. With woodcut of a ship in heavy seas on the last page, a woodcut basket of flowers on title-page and a large woodcut vase of flowers tailpiece. Earlier vellum with a manuscript cantochon in red and black, new endpapers.

€ 3500



Rare early 18th-century counterfeit edition of a Portuguese narrative of an Indian voyage, shipwreck and return in 1630. The story is based on the diary of helmsman Luís Alvares Mocarra (cf. p. 2), on board the ship *Nossa Senhora do Bom Despacho* under the command of captain Francisco de Mello de Castro (ca. 1600–1664).

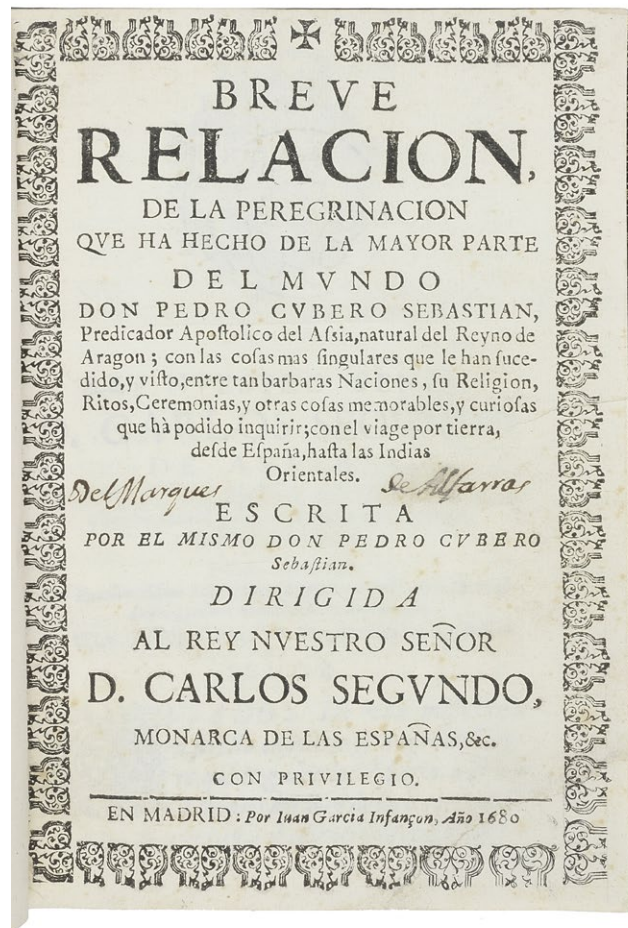
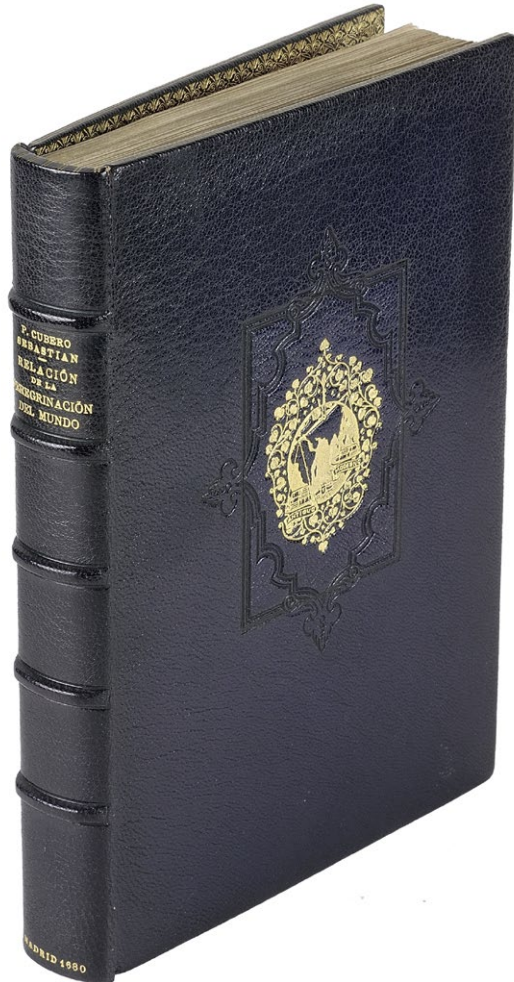
Wholly untrimmed. First few pages slightly thumbled. Last leaf repaired. Vellum slightly soiled. Otherwise in good condition.

[8], 47, [1 blank] pp. Arouca, C536; Boxer, *Introduction to the história trágico-marítima*, p. 40 ed. B; IB 26262?; Innocencio II, p. 91; VI, p. 312?; Palau 197569?; Payan, *Livros clandestinos*, 273–278; Porbase 714752; *South African bibliography III*, p. 563; *USTC* 5023411?.

Journey around the world with a long stay in India

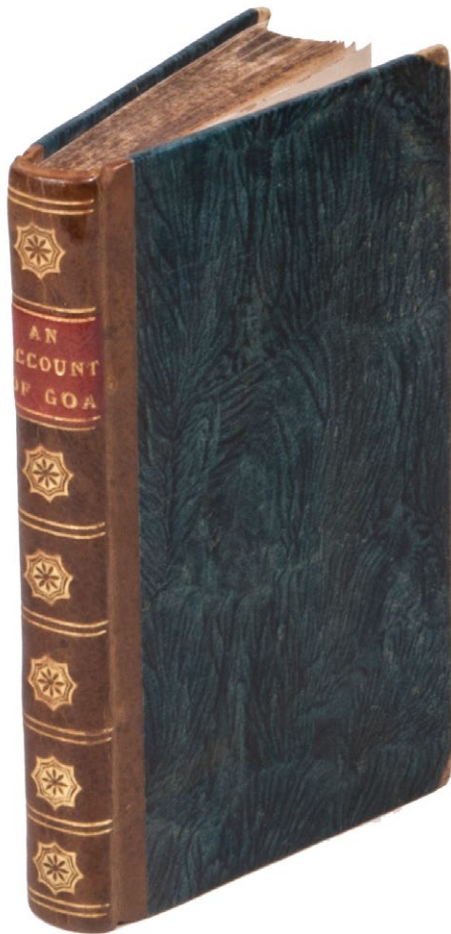
6. CUBERO SEBASTIAN, Pedro. Breve relacion, de la peregrinacion que ha hecho de la mayor parte del mundo.

Madrid, Juan Garcia Infançon, Small 4° (20 × 14.5 cm). With the title-page in a border built up from cast fleurons, woodcut coat of arms of the dedicatee Charles II of Spain, and some woodcut initials and tailpieces. Gold-tooled morocco, by the leading Barcelona binder Emilio Brugalla (1901–1987), with the arms of the Spanish bibliophile Isidoro Fernandez (1878–1963) stamped in gold on front and back, gilt edges. € 18 000



First edition of an interesting and detailed account of the first overland journey from Spain to the East Indies (1671–1680) by the Spanish missionary Pedro Cubero Sebastian. After spending time in Italy where he was appointed as a missionary to Asia and the East Indies, Cubero travelled by way of Istanbul and Moscow to Iran, before he finally arrived in India. He describes the Indian west coast and specifically Goa at length, covering many pages and going into great detail, describing a city in decay. He then crossed to the east coast of India, where he stopped in Madras. There he was struck by the religious rituals that he encounters and describes Hindu traditions. After crossing to Malacca he was thrown in into prison by the Dutch and later banished from the city. He then proceeded to the Philippines and then crossed the Pacific to Mexico and returned to Europe. With bookplates on pastedown and contemporary ownerships inscription on title-page of Pere de Ribes-Vallgornera i de Boixadors, Marquès d'Alfarràs, who was ennobled by Philip V in 1702. Some occasional foxing and a small restoration, replacing the outer lower corner of the title-page in a subtle facsimile. With very narrow margins, occasionally just shaving the headlines and quire signatures. Otherwise in very good condition.

[20], 360 pp. *Howgego, to 1800*, C225; *Lach & Van Kley, Asia in the making of Europe III*, p. 360; *Palau 65756*; *Sabin 17819*; for the author: *F.T. Noonan, The road to Jerusalem: pilgrimage and travel in the age of discovery* (2007), p. 104.



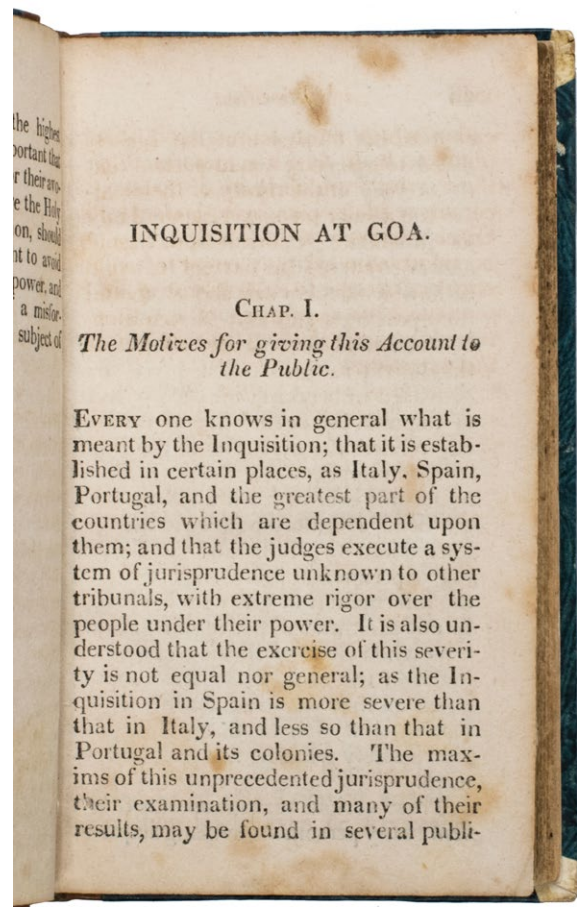
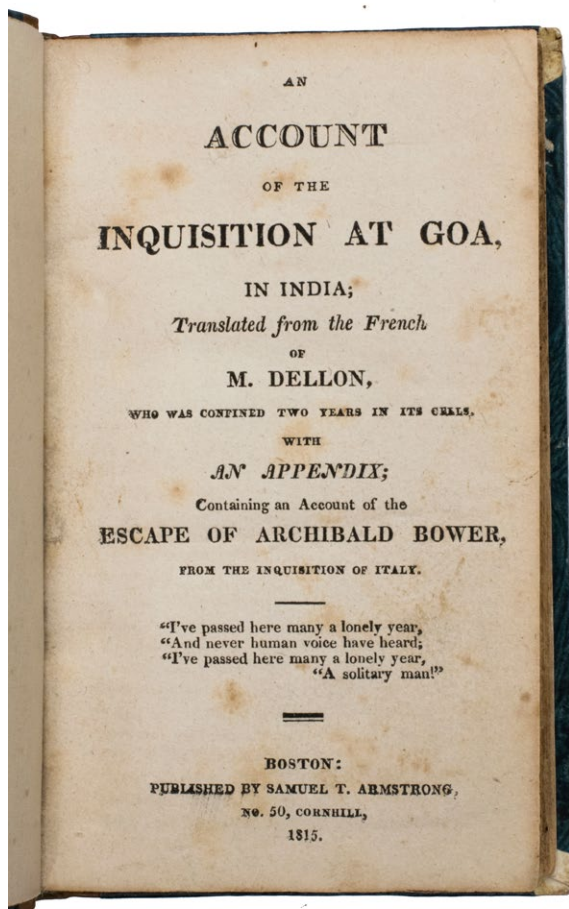
Terrible executions by the Inquisition

7. DELLON, Charles & Archibald BOWER. An account of the inquisition at Goa, in India; translated from the French. With an appendix; containing an account of the escape of Archibald Bower, from the inquisition of Italy.

Boston, S.T. Armstrong, 1815. 12°. Later half gilt calf.
€ 1850

Two rare accounts of victims of the Inquisition, printed in Boston!
Good copy. – (Sl. foxed).

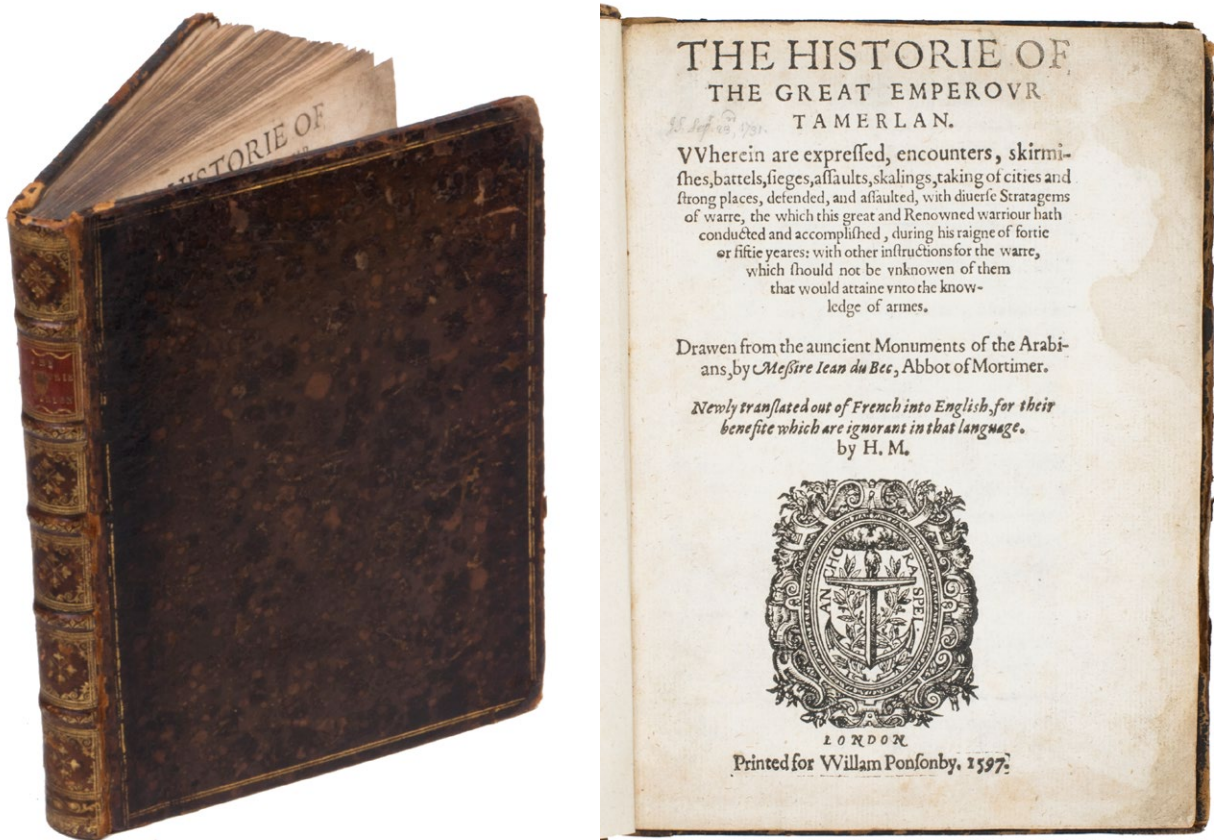
214, (2) pp. Cf. *Bibliothèque Frédéric et Anne Max*, nos. 342 & 317 (first editions); not in *Sabin* nor *Borba de Moraes*.



First European biography of Timur derived from an Arabic source

8. DU BEC-CRESPIN, Jean. The historie of the great emperour Tamerlan wherein are expressed, encounters, skirmishes, battels, sieges, assaults, skalings, taking of cities and strong places, defended, and assaulted, with diverse stratagems of warre, the which this great and renowned warriour hath conducted and accomplished, during his raigne of fortie or fiftie yeares: with other instructions for the warre, which should not be unknowne of them that would attaine unto the knowledge of armes. Drawen from the auncient monuments of the Arabians, by messire Jean du Bec, abbot of Mortimer. Newly translated out of French into English, for their benefite which are ignorant in that language. by H.M.

London, R. Field for Willam Ponsonby, 1597. 4°. With a woodcut device on the title-page, woodcut initials, head – and tail-pieces. 17th-century calf, 19th century gold-tooled spine. € 35 000



Very rare first edition of the first English translation of *Histoire du grand empereur Tamerlanes* (Rouen 1585), the first European account of the life of Timur (Tamerlane) based on an Arabic source. The successful and barbaric 14th-century conqueror Timur created an empire stretching from Syria to India, rivaled the Ottoman Empire and ventured to China. In 16th century England Timur was made famous through Christopher Marlowe's play *Tamburlaine* (1590). Marlowe had access to Du Bec-Crespin's French manuscript (Martin), so even though the present English account appeared seven years after Marlowe's famous play, it translates the French text that served as his main source. The story of Timur was already known in Europe through several authors, but Du Bec-Crespin stands out as the first European author who based his work on an Arabic source, which he calls "Alhacen". Arabic authors were responsible for the survival of the supposed autobiography of Tamburlaine, the *Mulfazat Timury*. The English translation is sometimes credited to Humphrey Mildmay.

Small owner's mark of James Sotheby (1682–1742) in pencil on title-page "J.S. Sept 23rd, 1731"; bookplate on front paste-down of C.W.H. Sotheby; bookplate of Dr. & Mrs. H.R. Knohl "Fox Pointe Collection". Lacking the final blank leaf. Light stain in the margin of the first and last few pages. Leaves trimmed a little close at the head, occasional marginal marking or finger-soiling. The binding is slightly worn, corners bumped. Otherwise in very good condition.

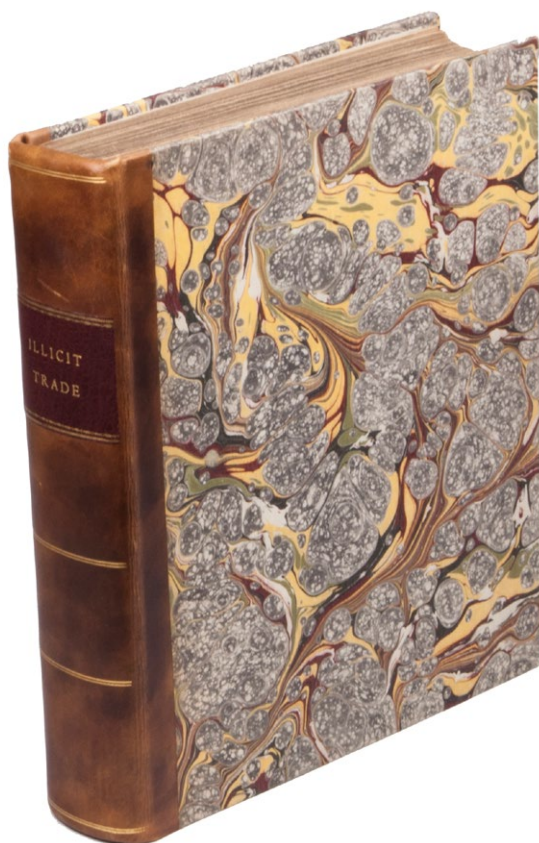
[4], 265, [1] pp. ESTC S109956; M.R. Martin (ed.), *Tamburlaine the great*, pp. 16–18. McJannet, L., *The Sultan speaks*, p. 97.

Very rare detailed court proceedings giving insight into European trade with India

9. [EAST INDIA COMPANY]. Papers respecting illicit trade. April, 1799.

[London, East India Company, 1799]. 4°. With 10 folding tables. Modern half calf, marbled sides, red and gold title shield, with new endpapers. € 4950

Marks and Numbers.				Brought forward		RD. M. S.		RD. M. S.	
No. 82	D } 5 Chefts with hats.							62,408	0 4
No. 82	1 2½ Dozen fine three cocked hats for gentlemen	-	-	RD. 5	0 10	153	0 12		
	2 2½ Ditto ditto ditto	-	-	-	3 0 14	94	2 4		
			Cheft	-	-	3	2 12		
No. 83	3 4½ Dozen fine round hats for gentlemen	-	-	RD. 5	0 10	275	3 12	250	5 12
	4 5 Ditto ditto ditto	-	-	-	3 0 14	188	4 8		
	2 Ditto ditto of various sizes for women	-	-	-	5 1 8	126	0 0		
	9 Ditto with buckles and ribbands	-	-	-	1 4 13	17	0 10		
			Cheft	-	-	7	1 6		
No. 84	5 3 Dozen round hats	-	-	RD. 1	2 2	48	4 8	614	4 4
	3 Ditto buckles and ribbands for hats for men	-	-	-	1 2 2	3	3 6		
			Cheft	-	-	1	3 4		
No. 85	5 Curtains the same as the cheft No. 84	-	-	-	-			53	5 2
No. 86.	15 Dozen fans, Spanish manufactures for gentlemen	-	-	-	-	405	0 0	53	5 2
			Cheft	-	-	8	1 3		
						413	1 8		
COMMERCIAL CHARGES.								1,386	3 12
Entry dues ½ per cent. on rix dollars								63,794	4 0
Custom-house fees								311	0 0
Ditto petty charges								12	3 0
Brokerage on 15,375 at ½ per cent.								56	1 12
								76	5 4
								456	4 0
Insurance on rix-dollars 71,400 at 10 per cent.								64,251	2 0
								7,140	0 0
Copenhagen, the 26th June, 1797.								71,391	2 0
Errors excepted.									
Signed,								DUNTZFELDT and Co.	



First issue of the first and only edition of a collection of transcripts of court proceedings relating to British trade with India. By order of the General Court in London all papers relating to illicit trade to and from India had to be published in 1799, which resulted in the publication of the present volume. All shipping carried out under other flags than the British was considered illicit. The 10 folding tables contain the cargo information of a Danish vessel that shipped goods for sale to India in 1797 (iron, glass, tools and textiles). The text provides detailed information about European (Dutch, Danish, Swedish and German) shippers and their cargo intended for India. Although the 10 folding tables are not numbered, they fill the 20-page gap in the pagination (pp. 113–132), and the single leaf between pages 394 and 457 is labelled “395–456” on the recto and is blank on the verso. Small stain in the upper margin of the first few pages, slight foxing tot the last few pages. Last page slightly damaged.

(I)-26, [2], (I)-112, [113]-[132], 133-394, "395-456", [1 blank], (4576)-(583, [1 blank4]), *-(*165, [1 blank6] pp). including 10 folding tables.
WorldCat (4 compl. copies).

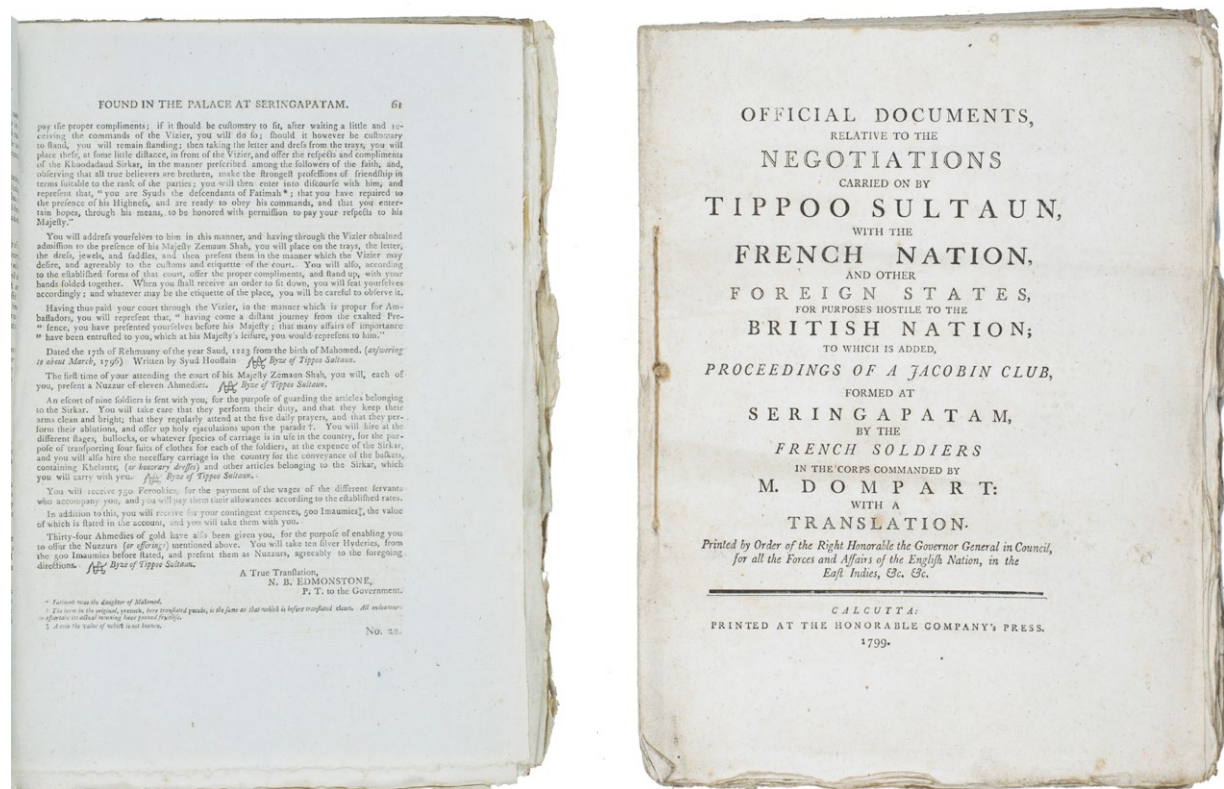
Secret correspondence between Tipu Sultan and the French, published by the British

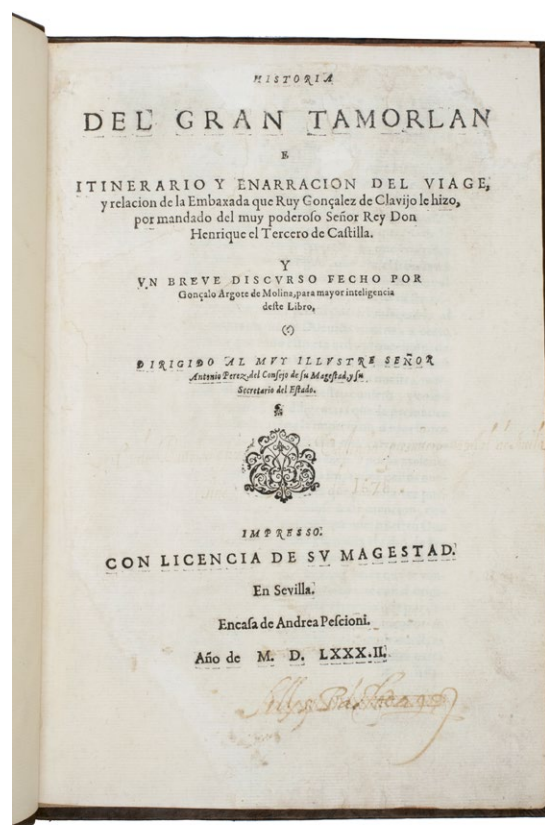
10. [EAST INDIA COMPANY]. [TIPU SULTAN, Zaman Shah DURRANI, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE and others]. Official documents, relative to the negotiations carried on by Tippoo Sultaun, with the French Nation, and other foreign states, for purposes hostile to the British nation; to which is added, proceedings of a Jacobin club, formed at Seringapatam, by the French soldiers in the corps commanded by M. Dompert, with a translation ... Printed by order of the ... Governor General ...

Calcutta, Honorable Company's Press, 1799. Super Royal 4° (33.5 × 25 cm). Never bound, but side stitched through 3 holes. € 6500

A British propaganda publication, printed in Calcutta, transcribing "secret" documents that the British supposedly found in the palace of Seringapatam: primarily Tipu Sultan's correspondence with the French, considered a betrayal of the British. Tipu Sultan (1750–1799), ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore in southern India, took part in a long-standing military feud with the British, but made peace with them in 1792. When the French under Napoleon made a push for India in 1798 the British attacked Tipu's forces once again, starting the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War and eventually killing Tipu Sultan in the attack on Seringapatam. He had a fearsome reputation as the "Tiger of Mysore" and the present publication attempts to discredit him as a traitor. His supposed affiliation with the French Jacobin Club would have especially concerned British readers. Most of the correspondence between Tipu Sultan, the French and their allies (including Zaman Shah Durrani, ruler of what was to become Afghanistan) is printed in parallel columns in English and French. Neil Benjamin Edmonstone translated the Persian and G.G. Keble the French. In good condition. Wholly untrimmed and with most bolts unopened and the point holes present.

XX, [2], 195, [1] pp. Shaw, *Printing in Calcutta*, 359; Shaw, *SABREB*, sab00086.





*First European description of the Great Timur's court,
the precursor of the Mughal Empire*

II. GONZALES DE CLAVIJO, Ruy. *Historia del Gran Tamorlan e Itinerario y enarracion del viage y relacion de la Embaxada que Ruy Gonzalez de Clavijo le hizo por mandado del muy poderoso Señor don Henrique el tercero de Castilla y un breve discurso fecho por Gonzalo Argote de Molina para mayor inteligencia deste libro.*

Seville, Andrea Pescioni, 1582. Folio in 8s. With a woodcut vignette on the title-page, woodcut initials and a woodcut device at the end. Modern tree calf. € 65 000

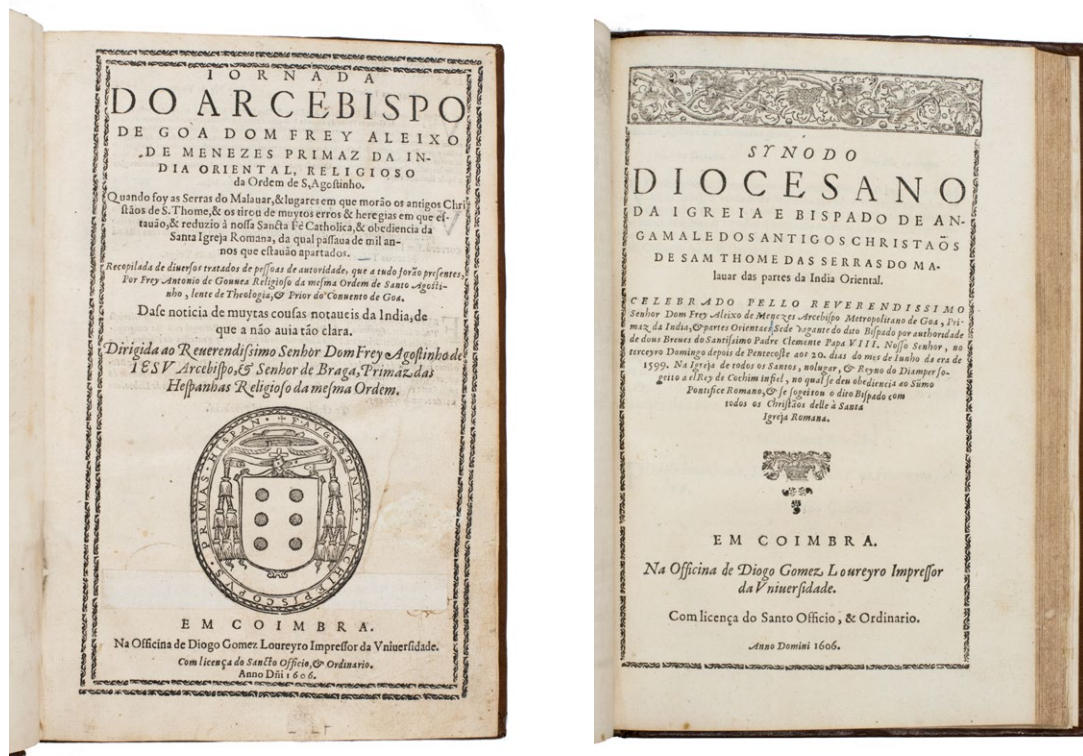
Extremely rare first edition of a 1403–1406 eye-witness description of the Great Timur's (1336–1405) court in Samarkand (Uzbekistan). This cornerstone travel narrative from Spain to Uzbekistan is considered equal to Marco Polo and Mandeville. In 1402 Timur's ambassador visited the Spanish court to bring news of Timur's victory over the Sultan of Ankara. In response the Spanish king Henry III ordered ambassador Ruy González de Clavijo (died 1412) to venture to the court of Timur in Samarkand. González de Clavijo kept a diary during his travel which is published in the present work for the first time. The successful and barbaric conqueror Timur (Tamerlane) founded the vast Timurid Empire, stretching from Turkey to India. In 1398 he conquered India and sacked Delhi. His offspring Babur was the founder and first Emperor of the Mughal Empire, which formed the foundation of present day India.

The voyage from Spain to Samarkand took the author through the Mediterranean and then Constantinople. From Armenia followed a land travesty across Iran, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Persia. The narrative is precise and detailed, with descriptions of the costumes, animals (ostriches, elephants, giraffes) and manners of the magnificent court, in a clear and straight style. He repeats stories of lands beyond Samarkand that he did not visit himself but was told about during his stay at the court.

Having never suffered a loss, Timur is one of the most successful military leaders in world history. In 16th century Europe Timur became a legendary figure, starting with the present detailed description of his court and made famous by Christopher Marlowe's play *Tamburlaine* (1590). The present work is truly rare, not being offered for sale since 1953, according to RBH.

Faded owner's inscription in ink on title-page, dated 1678. Title-page repaired. Otherwise in very good condition.

78 ll. *Goldschmidt Catalogue* 26; *USTC* 336592; *Palau*, 105218; *Salva*, 3778.



Portuguese Catholic subjugation of ancient Christians in India's Malabar Coast

12. GOUVEIA, António de. Jornada do Arcebispo de Goa Dom Frey Aleixo de Menezes primaz da India Oriental, ...

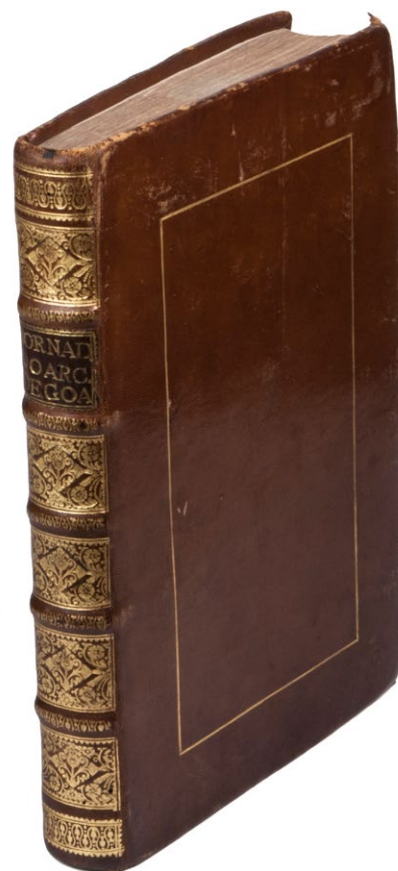
With: (2) **MENESES, Aleixo de.** Synodo diocesano da Igreja Bispado de Angamaledo dos antigos Christaões de Sam Thome das Serras do Malavar das partes da India Oriental.

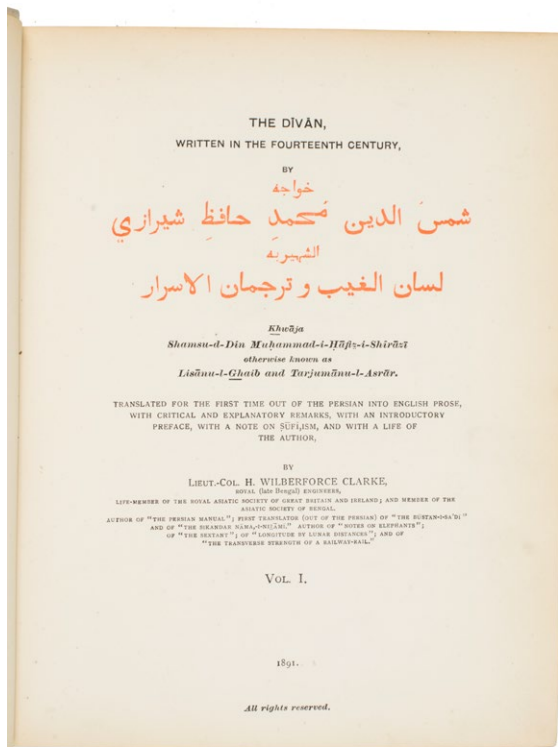
Coimbra, Diego Gomez de Loureyro, 1606. 2 complementary works in 1 volume. Folio. The first work with the large woodcut coat of arms of the dedicatee Agostinho de Jesus (Pedro de Castro), Archbishop of Braga in Portugal on title-page, the second with a woodcut basket of flowers and cast vine leaf ornaments, each in a border made up of cast fleurons. Further with 4 woodcut headpieces and tailpieces (including a headpiece on the second title-page) plus repeats, and numerous woodcut decorated initials (about 10 series). Later calf, gold-tooled spine. € 12 500

Rare first edition, in the original Portuguese, of a detailed eye-witness account of the travels and religious work of Aleixo de Menezes (1559–1617), Archbishop of Goa, by António de Gouveia (ca. 1568/75–1628), who accompanied him during much of his work on India's Malabar coast. It gives special emphasis to his subjugation of the Saint Thomas Christians to Rome. This community had been established in Malabar in the first centuries of the first millennia (supposedly by Saint Thomas in the first century) and had been part of the Eastern Christian Church, sometimes called "Nestorian", which followed the Chaldean or Syriac rite and had close ties with Persia. Its existence was unknown to Europeans until Vasco da Gama came to India in 1498. The present copy provides a further account of the Saint Thomas Christians, including the official documents of the 1599 Synod of Diamper, and preserves a remarkable record of what was lost, giving many details of the group's history, practices and liturgy.

Title-page repaired, not affecting text, ink stain on the first free endleaf, occasional stains throughout. Corners slightly bumped, minor wear to the extremities. Otherwise in good condition.

[6], 152; [2], 62, [9], [1 blank] ll. *Ad 1:* Goldsmith BMC STC Spain & Portugal G304; Palau 106451 note; Porbase (8 copies); *ad 2:* Porbase (1 incomplete copy); not in Goldsmith; Palau.





First edition of the first English translation of the poems by the Persian Sufi poet Hafez

13. HAFEZ (HAFIZ) [Khwaaja Shams-ud-Din Muhammad Hafez-e Shirazi]. The *Dīvān*, written in the fourteenth century by Khwāja Shamsu-d-Dīn Muhammad-i-Hāfiz-i-Shīrāzī otherwise known as Lisānu-l-Ghaib and Tarjumānu-l-Asrār. Translated for the first time out of the Persian into English prose, with critical and explanatory remarks, with an introductory preface, with a note on Sūfiism, and with a life of the author, by: Lieut.-Col. H. Wilberforce Clarke.

Calcutta, Government of India Central Printing Office, 1891. 2 volumes. Large 4°. Titles and mottos printed in red and black. Original publisher's vellum. € 6500

"Very rare" first edition of the first English translation of the poems by Khwāja Shams-ud-Dīn Muhammad Hāfēz-e Shīrāzī known by his pen name Hafez, or Hafiz, "the memorizer; the (safe) keeper"; 1315–1390). This critical translation of *The Dīvān* of Hafez is printed at the expense of the translator and editor Henry Wilberforce Clarke (1840–1905) at the Central Press of the Government of India, Calcutta. Clark dedicated his translation to his uncle Henry M. Clarke of the Bengal civil service. In 1974 The Octagon Press published a facsimile edition of Clarke's translation.

Hafez's collected works are regarded as a pinnacle of Persian literature and are often found in the homes of people in the Persian-speaking world, who learn his poems by heart and still use them as proverbs and sayings. Hafez wrote primarily in the literary genre of lyric poetry, or ghazals, the ideal style for expressing the ecstasy of divine inspiration in the mystical form of love poems. He is considered one of the early and prolific poets working in and shaping the Sufi philosophy (see the introduction by Gertrude Lowthian Bell to her annotated translation: *Poems from the Divan of Hafiz* (London 1897), esp. pp. 1–63).

Henry Wilberforce Clarke was an officer in the British India corps of Bengal engineers, and the grandson of William Stanley Clarke, director (1815–1842) and chairman (1835–1836) of the East India Company. Clarke also translated poems by other Persian mystic poets including Saadi, Nizami and Suhrawardi, as well as writing some works himself.

In good condition.

[2], XLIV, 494; [4], 495–1011 pp. Peter Avery, *The collected lyrics of Hafiz of Shiraz* (2006); Parvin Lolo, *Hafiz, master of Persian poetry: a critical bibliography* (2004).



*First edition
of the first substantial book to be printed in Calcutta:
an important document in 18th-century colonial politics*

14. [HASTINGS, Warren.] A narrative of the insurrection which happened in the Zemeedary of Banaris in the month of August 1781, and of the transactions of the Governor-General in that district; with an appendix of authentic papers and affidavits.

Calcutta, printed by order of the Governor General. Charles Wilkins superintendant of the Press, 1782. Large 4°. Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spine title: "Insurrection at Banaris". € 4950

First edition of the first substantial book to be printed in Calcutta (preceded only by seven minor printed publications): an important document in 18th-century colonial politics.

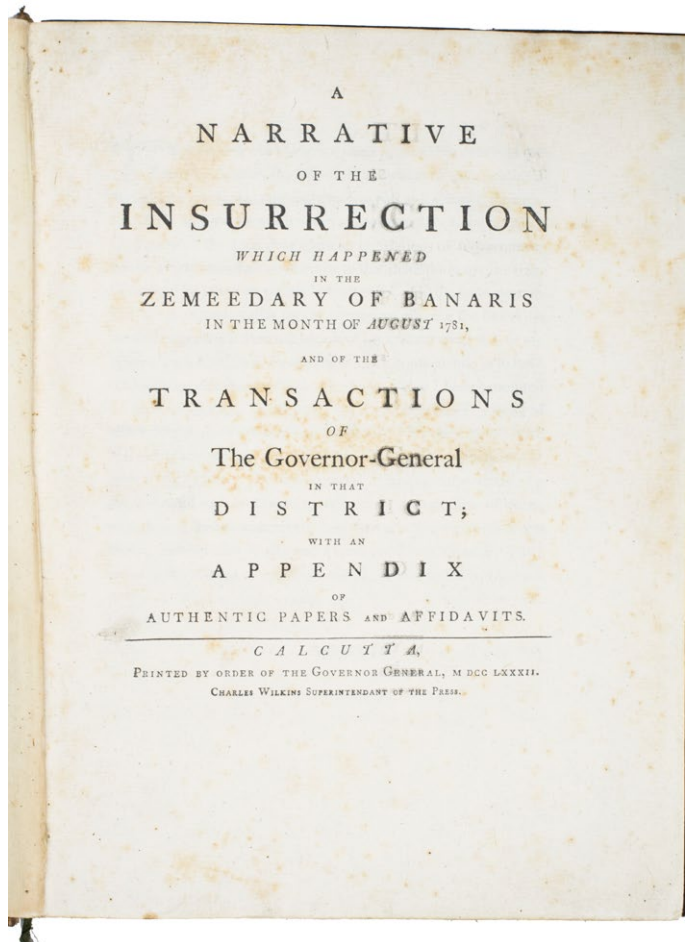
A narrative of the insurrection is Hastings's own account of a major incident that proved to be a turning point in his career as Governor-General of Bengal. It refers to the case of Chait Singh, Raja of Benares, who from 1778 onwards (because of the war with France) was obliged to pay additional tribute to the East India Company. After he failed to pay in full in 1780, Hastings sent troops to Benares to put him under arrest. But the small British force was massacred by the Raja's men and the governor-general barely escaped with his life. In the next months, however, the insurgents were defeated again and again. Chait Singh took flight, and an augmented permanent tribute was imposed upon his successor. Hastings prevailed but his punitive conduct was condemned by the Company's directors, and initiated the train of events that led to his impeachment in 1787. In the Narrative – anticipating the censure of the incidents of his expedition in England – he produced, as a measure of precaution, documentary evidence of the rebellious intentions of the Raja.

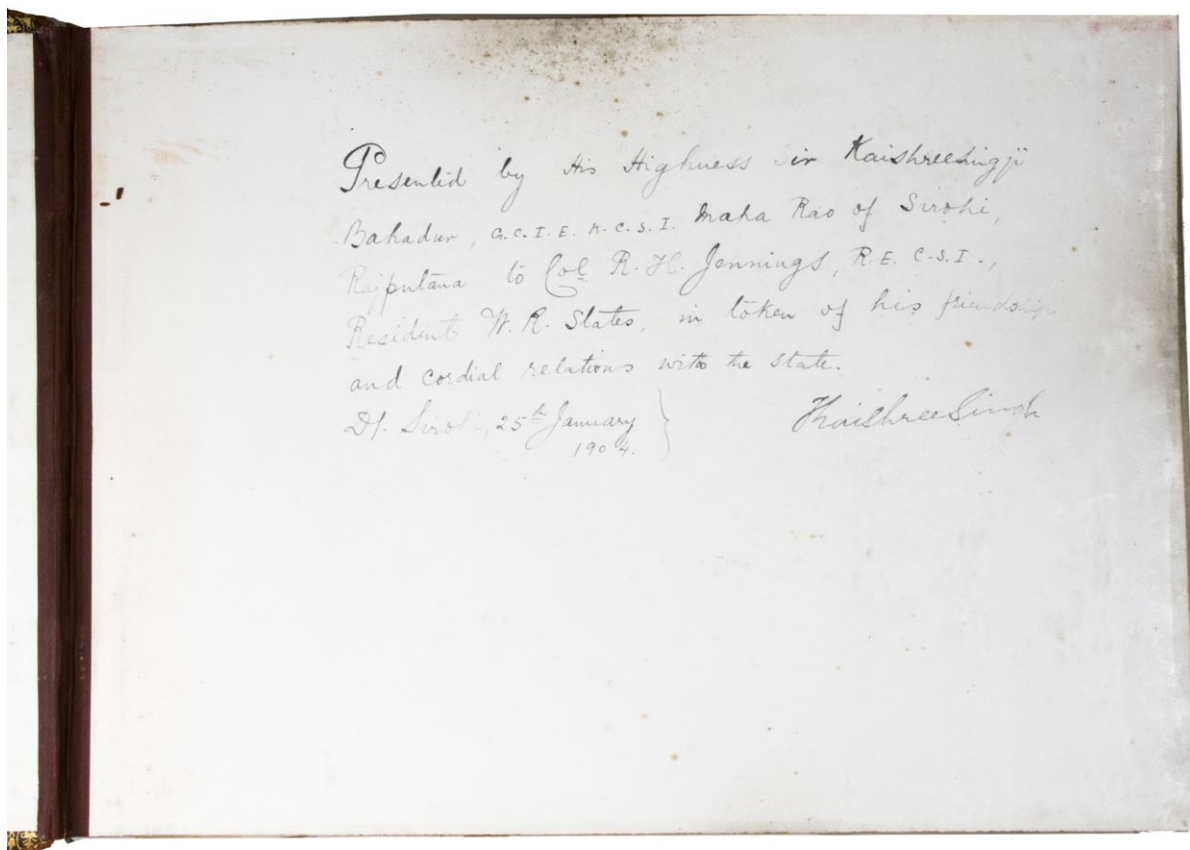
Hastings's present account provided source material for Edgar Allan Poe's "Tale from the ragged mountain", first published in *Godey's magazine* (April 1844).

Provenance: an interesting contemporary manuscript note on p. 89 (and 94) reads: "All the letters mark'd thus x [= nos. 43–45, 53–54, 65–68, 83, 86 and 93, including three to Col. James Morgan] were sent inclos'd in a quill, which the messenger (if searched by Cheit Sing's people who watch'd all the roads) might easily secrete; they were written in the smallest hand on the thinnest paper, roll'd up in a round form, & put into a bit of a quill, seal'd at each end; the whole not larger than a pea". A pencil note on the front free endleaf suggests that the note is by Colonel James Morgan.

With armorial bookplate (gold on white leather) of Chandos Leigh (1791–1850), poet and literary patron, friend of Byron and distant cousin of Jane Austen. Manuscript notes at foot of pp. 89 and 94. With the binding expertly restored. Lacking the half-title; first leaves with some foxing, insignificant marginal tear in pp. 135–136, neat repair to foot of pp. 149–150, not affecting the text.

[6], 70, [2], 214. *Graham Shaw, Printing in Calcutta to 1800*, no. 13.





Important diplomatic gift from the Indian head of Sirohi to the highest British resident of Rajahstan

- 15. HERZOG, P.A. & P. HIGGINS (photos).** [Title on front cover:] The Abu album, 1895–96. Mhow, Central India, Herzog & Higgins, 1896 (gifted in 1904). Oblong 2° (35 × 50 cm). With 43 gelatin silver photographs (ca. 21 × 28 cm) mounted in an album, with printed captions below. Including one two-part panorama and a portrait of the Maharao of Sirohi. Contemporary blind-tooled morocco, gilt-titled front cover, gilt edges. € 12 500



Important diplomatic presentation album with 43 photographs of Mount Abu (Rajasthan) by British-Indian photography duo P.A. Herzog & P. Higgins. The present album is hand signed by the Maharao of Sirohi, Sir Kaishri Singh-ji Bahadur (1857–1920) and dedicated to Colonel Robert Henry Jennings (1839–1915), Resident of the Western Rajputana States. Maharao Kaishri Singh ruled over the Sirohi Princely State, including Mount Abu, from 1875 to 1920. Robert Henry Jennings was an important diplomat for the British in the “Great Game”. He was stationed at the end of his career as a resident at the West Rajputana States in 1903–1905, where he represented His Excellency George Nathaniel Curzon, Viceroy of India, as host to the King of Afghanistan’s eldest son during his tour of India. Mount Abu was the place in Rajahstan where the elite would come together, such as the Maharao, colonel Jennings and the prince of Afghanistan. Jennings had his residence there. It was a hill station at a beautiful lake on a mountain surrounded by lush rainforest and a cooler climate in summer.

The series of photographs starts with a very high quality, sharp and deep portrait of Maharao Kaishri Singh, after which a series of attractive, high quality photos follows, depicting Jain temples, views of the Adhar Devi Shrine, Abu Club and Cricket ground (the club was founded in 1872), the Lawrence School and the Railway School. Little is known about the P.A. Herzog & P. Higgins photography firm in India. Herzog was an assistant to John Brees in Jabulpur, who published an instructional manual on the subject. Both worked for Lala Deen Dayal and Johnson & Hoffman before opening their own studio at Mhow (Central India) in 1894 and continued until 1921. As official photographers for many important events, including official visits and Durbahs, they preserved an important record of the British Raj and were considered a very successful commercial photographic studio. With a manuscript presentation inscription in ink on front endpaper: “Presented by His highness Sir Kaishreesingji Bahadur, G.C.I.E.K.C.S.I. maha Rao of Sirohi, Rajpulana to Col. R.H. Jennings, R.E.C.S.I., Resident N.R. States, in token of his friendship and cordial relations with the state. Dp. Sirohi, 25th January 1904 – Kaishree Singh”.

Spine detached but retained, covers heavily rubbed.

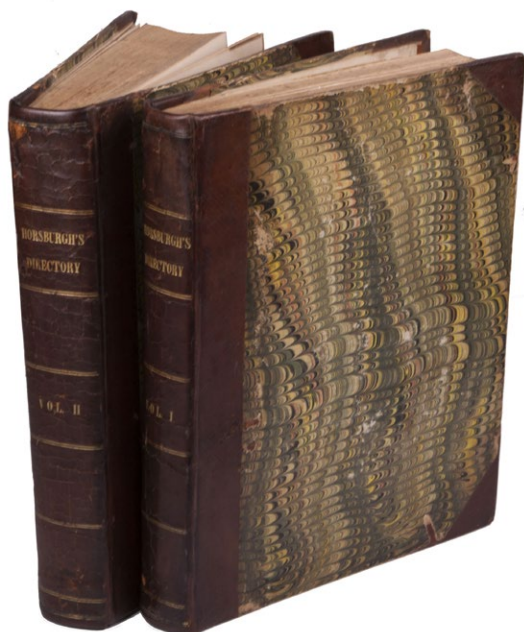
[22] ll. For Herzog & Higgins see: John Falconer, *A Biographical Dictionary of 19th Century Photographers in South and South-East Asia. Commercial, India, Mhow, 1894–1921*.



Massive navigational directory for the East

16. HORSBURGH, James. The India directory, or, directions for sailing to and from the East Indies, China, New Holland, Cape of Good Hope, Brazil, and the interjacent ports ... third edition.

London, printed for the author and sold by Kingsbury, Parbury and Allen, booksellers to the East India Company (back of title-page: printed by Plummer & Brewis), 1826–1827. 2 volumes. 4°. Contemporary half calf, rebaked with the original backstrips laid down. € 15 000



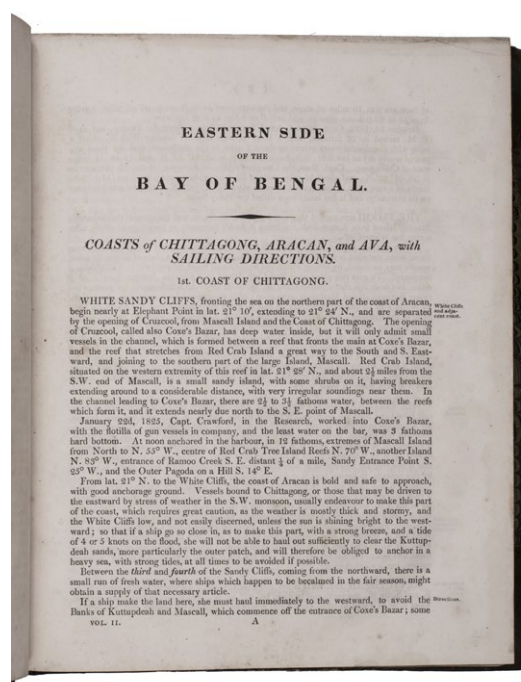
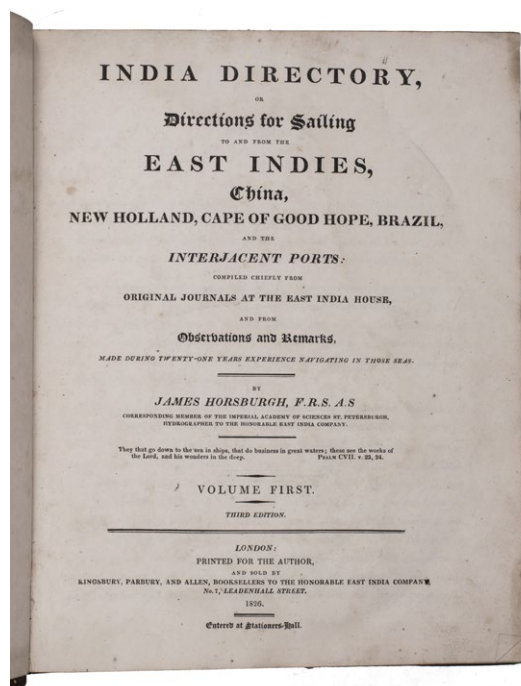
Rare third, revised edition of a massive navigational directory, with exhaustive information on the Arabian Sea, the Red Sea, and the Arabian Gulf. Including detailed entries on Sharjah, Dubai, Abu Dhabi ("Abothubbee"), Bahrain and Hormuz, not only covering navigational details, but also the inhabitants, pearl fishery, geography, commerce etc.

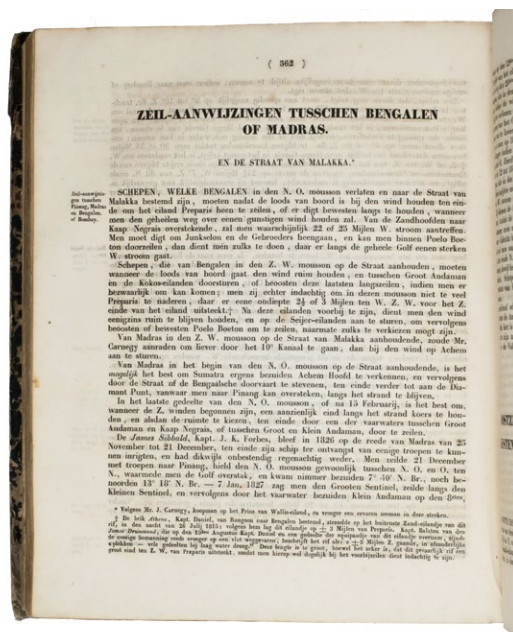
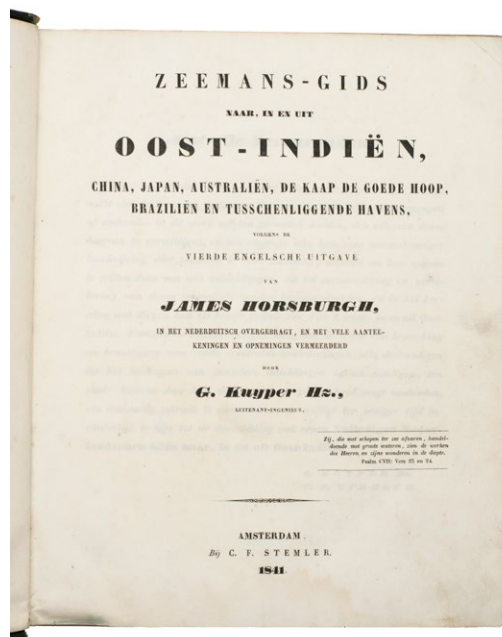
It was compiled chiefly from recent journals of ships employed by the East India Company, by James Horsburgh (1762–1836), hydrographer and chart maker to the Company. "As hydrographer Horsburgh was primarily responsible for supervising the engraving of charts sent back to London by marine surveyors in India and ordered by the company to be published, and for examining the deposited journals of returning ships for observations which would refine the oceanic navigation charts currently in use, besides other duties of provision of information laid on him by the court" (Cook).

The book appeared in a total of eight editions between 1809 and 1864 before being superseded by Findlay's *A directory for the navigation of the Indian Ocean* (1869).

With an inserted manuscript note facing p. 136, vol. 1, and a short manuscript note at the foot of page 501, vol. 2. Some faint thumbing to the title-pages and rebaked, but otherwise in very good condition.

[8], XXVI, 503, [1], 16; [8], 642, [1], [1 blank] pp. Cf. *Cat. NHSM*, p. 73 (*fifth ed.*); *Sabin 33047* (*fifth ed.*); for the author: Cook, "Horsburgh, James (1762–1836)", in: *ODNB* (online ed.).





*Massive navigational directory,
with sections on the Arabian Sea, the Red Sea and the Gulf*

17. HORSBURGH, James, Gerrit KUIJPER and D. BOES LUTJENS. Zeemans-gids, naar, in en uit Oost-Indiën, China, Japan, Australiën, de Kaap de Goede Hoop, Braziliën en tusschenliggende havens, volgens de vierde Engelsche uitgave van James Horsburgh, ...

Amsterdam, C.F. Stemler, (back of half-title: printed in Haarlem by H. Bakels), 1841. 4°. Contemporary half calf, spine lettered in gold, marbled sides. € 3750

First edition of the Dutch translation, based on the fourth English edition, of a massive navigational directory, with exhaustive information on the Arabian Sea, the Red Sea, and the Arabian (Persian) Gulf, including detailed entries on Sharjah, Dubai ("Debay"), Abu Dhabi ("Abozhubbie") and Bahrain, not only covering navigational details, but also the inhabitants, pearl fishery, geography, commerce etc. It was compiled by James Horsburgh (1762–1836), hydrographer and chart maker to the British East India Company, chiefly from recent journals of ships employed by the Company. The present edition was not only translated but also expanded by the engineer Gerrit Kuijper and merchant D. Boes Lutjens. The rest of the text contains sailing routes to different parts of the world, mostly India, Southeast Asia and the East Indies, but also covering the African coasts, China, Japan, Australia and Brazil.

This copy has an extra leaf after the index, containing a list of subscribers. Large bookplate on the front paste-down and the Antwerp Maritime museum's blind stamp on the half-title. Owner's inscription at head of half-title. Binding worn along the extremities, small label on front board. Otherwise in very good condition.

I-XII, [2], XIII-XXIV, XXVIII, 1376 pp. *Cat. NHSM*, pp. 76–77; cf. *Cook*, "Horsburgh, James (1762–1836)", in: *ODNB* (online ed.).



Important guide to navigating the seas to the far reaches of Asia

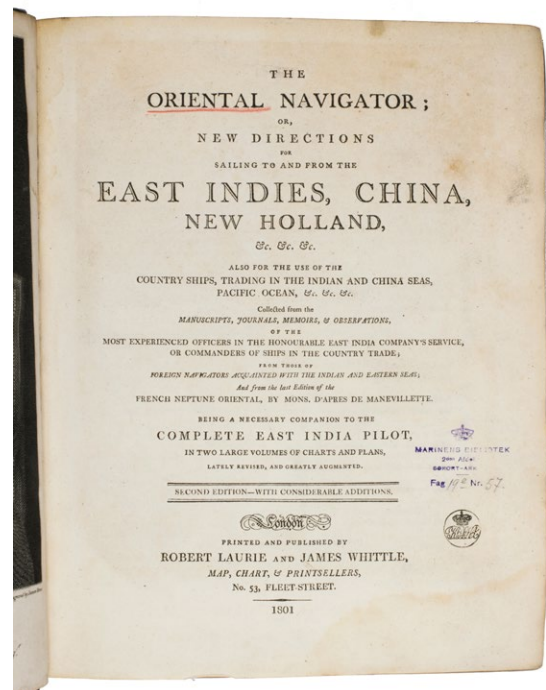
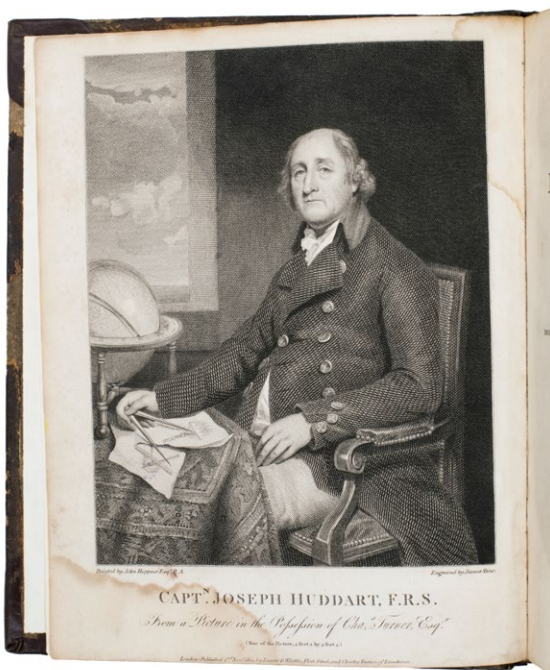
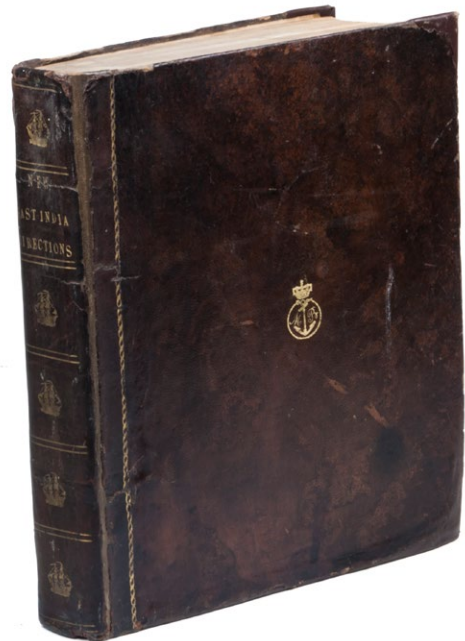
18. HUDDART, Joseph. The oriental navigator; or, new directions for sailing to and from the East Indies, China, New Holland, &c. &c. &c. Also for the use of the country ships, trading in the Indian and China seas, Pacific Ocean, &c. &c. &c...

London, printed and published by Robert Laurie and James Whittle, map, chart, and printsellers, 1801. 4°. With an engraved frontispiece portrait of Huddart by James Stow after John Hoppner and small woodcut coastal views in the text. Contemporary tree calf. € 7500

Second edition of Laurie and Whittle's *Oriental navigator*, first published in 1794 with an appendix added in 1797, in the manner of the pilot books of their predecessor Robert Sayer. Enlarged with more detailed information on directions for sailing to China and New Holland (Australia), including an addendum to the second issue of the first edition. The present second edition was produced to accompany the new edition of *The complete East-India pilot* that appeared at London in 1800.

With the library stamp of the Marinens Bibliotek Copenhagen on the half-title and title-page, and underlining in red on the title-page. Stain in the lower corner of the first third of the pages. Hinges broken, binding worn and repaired. New endpapers. Otherwise in good condition.

[2], XII, 656 pp. *Adams & Waters* 2162; *Ferguson* 660.



westward; it ran with greater velocity near the reefs (which is the case in all situations) than in the fair channel, and was attended with very loud riplings in the night.

The *Carnatic*, who had her cable cut with the rocks, and drove into 45 fathoms water towards the stream off Foul Island, had it setting to the westward, at the rate of 5 knots, and our boat in coming off from Foul Island could not fetch the ship from the strength of the stream, but fortunately got on board the *Carnatic*.

Captain Horn in the *Anna*, who went through them the 26th of July 1793, which is in the same Monsoon, found the currents setting nearly in the same direction as I have described; and the *Mansfield*, Captain *Frazer*, in the month of January, when the opposite Monsoon is at its height, found them setting E. N. E. and N. E. from 3 knots to 1 per hour; they appeared more regular than in the eastern Monsoon, but setting strongest to the eastward; she once had them setting E. by N. and E. N. E. for 4 hours, when they changed to the S. W. for 3, and then back to E. by N. till the ship weighed, which was 6 or 7 hours after.

The above observations will in some degree prove, that the currents in these straits generally run as I have described them; and other journals which I have examined on the same subject, corroborate and establish the fact: but this, like all other general rules, must be liable to some exceptions, and it becomes sufficient to have a knowledge of their general course, though we should not be acquainted with the several deviations occasioned by various and intricate causes.

OF THE SMALL ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN,
TO THE NORTHWARD OF THE STRAITS OF NEW GUINEA;

Explored by Captain ROBERT WILLIAMS of the THAMES;

Viz.

1° POOLO ANNA, 2° POOLO MARIERE, 3° LORD NORTH'S, and 4° ST. DAVID'S ISLANDS.

1° *Poolo Anna*.

IS situated in latitude 4° 39' North, and longitude 132° 01' 15" East of Greenwich, taken from the poop of the Honourable Company's ship *Thames*, who made it in company with the *Carnatic*, in the evening of the 3d of August 1797, it bore South, distance 18 or 20 miles, is covered with trees, and surrounded by breakers.

The only account of this island, that I have ever seen in print, is published by Mr. *George Robertson*, in his Memoir of a Chart of the China Sea, including the Philippine, Molucca, and Banda Islands, with part of the coast of New Holland and New Guinea.

*First-hand account
of the British military in India's Northwest*

20. [PHOTOGRAPHY – INDIA]. [W. RAHN (photographer).] [Album with photographs of the Tirah Expedition].

Including:

- Key [manuscript identifying sitters in 1 photograph in the album]. 2 loose leaves.
- [Manuscript list of captions to 10 photographs in the album]. 1 leaf.

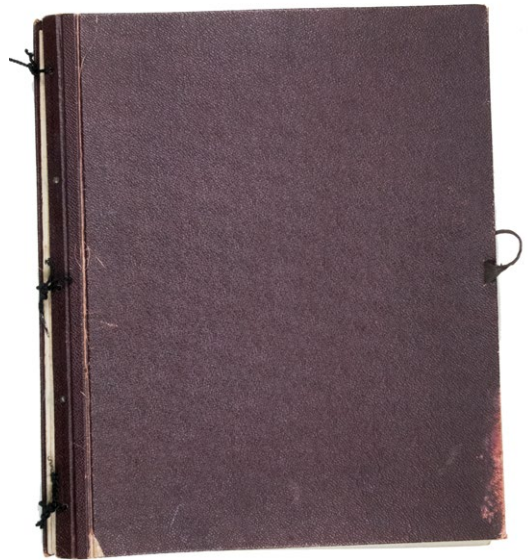
Kirkee (Pune, India), Sappers and Miners' Press, [1898]. Folio album (40 × 33 cm). A photo album with 53 photographic prints on 12 paperboard leaves, hinged to stubs with 3 cords. Including 9 large albumen prints from 21 × 26.5 cm to 13.5 × 29 cm, 43 gelatin silver prints from 12 × 18 cm. to 9 × 10.5 cm., and a loosely inserted large albumen print 21 × 28.5 cm on a similar paperboard support. Contemporary cloth with closing straps. Manuscripts loosely inserted in the album.

With: (2) **PARK, Superintendent.** 1898. Catalogue of photographs by Sergeant A.J. Clarke R.E. taken during Tirah Expedition, 1897–1898.

[Kirkee (Pune, India), Sappers and Miners' Press, 1898]. Small 2° (22 × 14.5 cm), [4] pp. With a lithographed title-page. Loosely inserted in the album. € 8750

Collection of photographs taken by a British Indian Army officer who served in the Peshawar Column during the Tirah Expedition in the Northwest Frontier of India from June 1897 to April 1898, including a manuscript "Key" that identifies seven British officers that are in the first photo of the album and a list of captions to 10 photos in the album.

The Tirah Expedition was aimed against the Afridi and Orakzai tribes in British India's Northwest Frontier (modern-day Khyber Pashtunkhwa province of Pakistan). One of many Northwest Frontier campaigns of British India, the Tirah campaign concentrated on the area west and south of Peshawar, in the mountainous region between the valleys of the Bara and Kohat Rivers. The album primarily documents the actions of the Tirah field force's Peshawar Column under command of Brigadier-General Arthur George Hammond (1843–1919), which followed the route of the Bara Valley.



The present photo album contains 8 large albumen photos documenting the movement of the Peshawar Column. The large photos were taken by W. Rahn, according to the memoirs of Peshawar Column officer Richard Thomsett, “we had a photographer named Rahn with the column, and he accompanied us until we arrived at Ali Masjid in December [1897], when an accident necessitated his returning to India. Rahn was a German who had come out to the East some twenty years before and seemed to be ubiquitous, for wherever we were, there he was with his camera ready, and I must say he took some very excellent pictures”. The present album also includes 43 smaller gelatin photos, with manuscript captions for 10 of them on a small piece of paper, perfectly describing the photos on leaves 5 and 9 of the album. The album is supplemented with a rare 4-page brochure, no doubt produced in a small print-run, that lists 99 photos. About 20 have been marked by hand in pencil, probably by the album’s compiler. The brochure indicates that the present photos could be purchased from the Bombay Sappers and Miners. 8 of the large photos have contemporary manuscript captions in ink on the mounts. 2 marks on the front paste-down reading “photographs by British Royal Engineers. Tirah Expedition 1897–1898”, [North India]. Binding slightly rubbed on extremities, the original 5 cords replaced with 3 new black cords, hinged to stubs. A few images mildly faded. The additional manuscript leaves foxed and worn. Otherwise in good condition.

The navy and army illustrated, V, no. 53, 24 December 1897, pp. 150–152 (4 of the 8 large photographs) & no. 57, 18 February 1898, p. 275; R.G. Thomsett, *With the Peshawar column. Tirah expeditionary force*, London, 1899, pp. 103–104.

Over 200 scientific articles on Western & Central Asia and India, bound in 107 volumes

21. [JOURNALS – WESTERN AND CENTRAL ASIA; INDIA], Olaf CAROE, Aurel STEIN, Richard TEMPLE, and Francis YOUNGHUSBAND a.o. [Large collection of journal articles about the scientific exploration of Western and Central Asia and India].

Including:

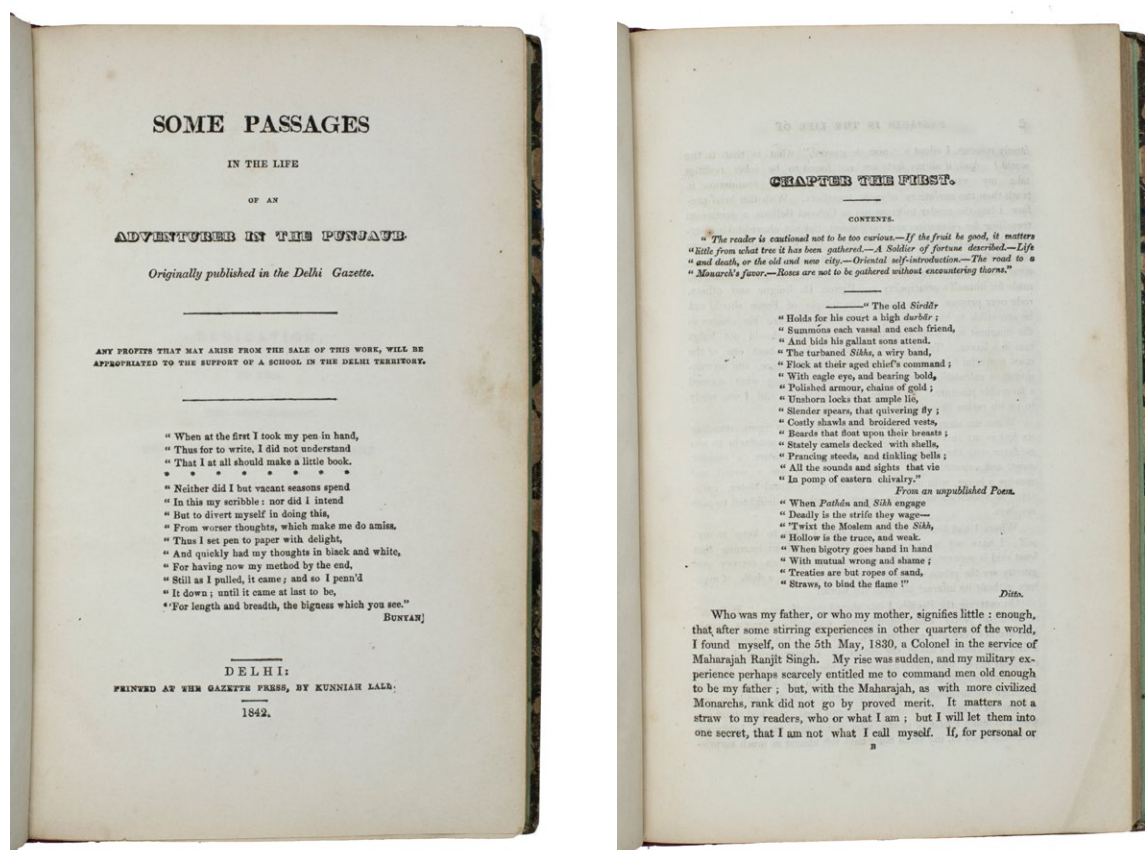
- Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.
- Geographical Journal.
- Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
- Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society.
- Journal of the Royal Geographical Society.
- Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society.
- National Geographic.

Various places, a.o. London and Calcutta, various publishers, 1837–1981. 107 volumes, many containing multiple articles. 8°. Some illustrated with plates and maps. Half calf with marbled sides and gilt lettering on spine or cloth with marbled sides and label on spine. € 35 000

Handsomely bound, extraordinary collection of important scientific journal articles by 19th and 20th century Western explorers of Afghanistan, Central Asia, China, the Himalayas, India (including Assam, Bengal, Kashmir, and Punjab), Karakoram, Pakistan (including Sindh), and Tibet, with content covering anthropology, archaeology, exploration, geography, geology, glaciology, history, language and grammar, mountaineering, and politics. At the time these were the far outskirts of the world for Western science, where a lot was yet to be learned. Often the maps in these journals are the first modern maps of such regions and findings were the first to be scientifically published. Generally in very good condition.

Please inquire for a full list of contents.





Very rare and important account of Punjab before the Anglo-Sikh War, printed in Delhi

22. LAWRENCE, Henry Montgomery. Some passages in the life of an adventurer in the Punjab. Originally published in the Delhi Gazette.

Delhi, Gazette Press, by Kunniiah Lall, 1842. 8°. With a loosely inserted letterpress printed "Note by the publishers" declaring that in hindsight the publisher would have preferred this edition in larger dimensions and in 2 volumes, but the printer lacked understanding of "the art of book printing". Also included is a manuscript note with bibliographical information relating to Indian printing. Contemporary half red roan with gold-tooled title on spine, marbled sides.

€ 5250

First edition of one of the first titles published by the Gazette Press in Delhi and printed by Kunniiah Hall. The content is a collection of articles that were previously published in the Delhi Gazette, written by Brigadier-General Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence. He was an advocate for the independence of Punjab and died while defending that in Lucknow, earning the nickname "Lawrence of Lucknow". The book offers a wealth of information on the Punjabs in the form of fictionalised memoirs of Colonel Bellasis, providing many hardly known details about the region and people to the Western reader. Therefore it is of great importance.

The present first edition is very rare, WorldCat only offers 3 copies worldwide and we traced 2 more copies in Oxford and the British Library.

From the library of Edward Thornton (1799–1875), with his owner's inscription on the front paste-down. Thornton was East India House Officer and author of *The History of the British Empire in India* (1842). Spine restored with the original spine label laid onto backstrip. Covers slightly rubbed. Otherwise in very good condition.

[IV], [III], 275 pp. *WorldCat* (3 copies); for the author: *Riddick* p. 211.







Seminal guide to the East and West Indies, with 42 double-page and folding plates, including 6 maps, all engravings beautifully coloured by a contemporary hand

23. LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huyghen van. Histoire de la navigation ... aux Indes Orientales ... Avec annotations de B. Paludanus, ... Troixiesme edition augmentee.

Including:

- **LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huyghen van.** Le grand routier de mer, ...

- [**LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huyghen van**]. Description de l'Amerique & des parties d'icelle, ...

Amsterdam, Evert Cloppenburg, 1638. Folio (32.5 × 21 cm). With 3 title-pages (2 from the same full-page engraving and 1 letterpress with an engraving of a ship in a cartouche with 4 inset city views), a nearly full-page engraved portrait of the author in a cartouche with 4 inset views, 42 engraved plates including 6 maps (31 double-page & 11 larger folding). All plates coloured by a contemporary hand. Near contemporary mottled calf, gold-tooled spine.

€ 275 000

A hand-coloured copy of the third French edition of Linschoten's classic illustrated guide for travellers to the East and West Indies, termed by Lach "the most important of the first-hand accounts published independently of the great travel collections" (1.198). No other book contained so much useful intelligence on the East and West Indies. Unhindered by the censorship that constrained writers from the Iberian peninsula (details of seas and coasts in Asia and the Americas were military secrets), he included such information as sailing directions, physical descriptions of countries, and statistics on commerce and trade. The work was held in such high regard that for nearly a century, every Dutch ship sailing to Africa and Asia carried a copy of a Dutch edition of Linschoten. The 42 plates (11 large folding) are especially noteworthy, including 6 maps and several bird's-eye views, many with coats of arms of the regions shown and of the colonial powers that controlled parts of them.

Although the work contains valuable reconnaissance for the New World, the material on India and the East Indies is the most valuable, being the fruit of the author's own observation. In the service of the Portuguese, Linschoten spent five years in Goa (1583–1588/89), making numerous visits to other parts of India. He was thoroughly immersed in Indian culture and the complex relations between the Portuguese colonial apparatus and indigenous peoples. Highlights include a first-hand descriptions of the caste system, political structures, business practices of the Banyas, and exotic natural phenomena.

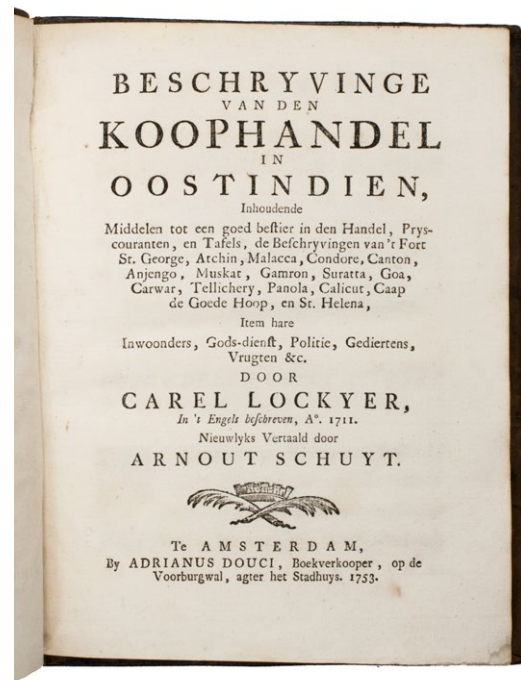
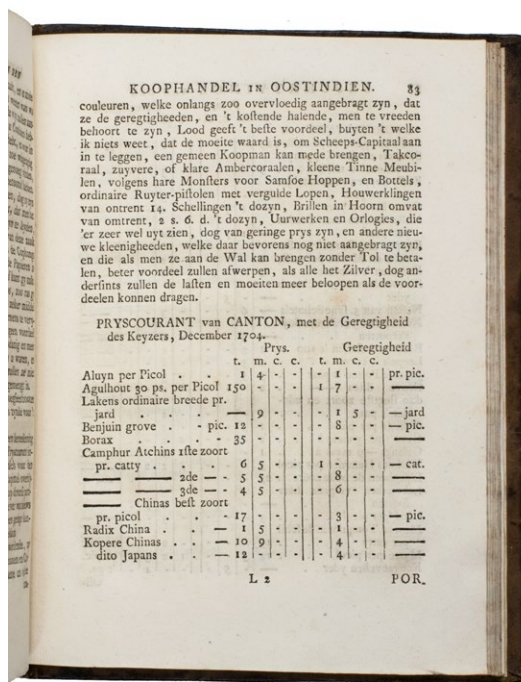


The text is divided into three parts. The first part covers the East Indies and East Africa, including regions as far east as Japan. The second describes the navigation along the coasts of West Africa around the Cape of Good Hope to Arabia, together with some coasts in the New World. The third book is devoted to North America, the Caribbean and Brazil.

About 4 sheets slightly browned and a few others with spots or minor foxing, a tear repaired in the title-page to part 3 (not affecting the text or engraving), one plate was cut and reattached at an early date and a few others show very minor browning or small tears where the folds cross, the corner of one leaf torn off (without loss of text) and a few other minor marginal defects, but still generally in very good condition, with the colouring rich and in good condition. The boards are slightly rubbed and the head and foot of the spine expertly restored, but the binding is still in good condition. A seminal work on navigation to the East and West Indies that opened up exploration to explorers outside Spain and Portugal.

[8], 206 pp.; [4], 181, [1 blank]; [1], [1 blank], "86" [= 80], [2 blank] pp. Alden & Landis 638/37 (8 copies); Lach, *Asia in the making of Europe I*, pp. 196–204 & 482–490; Palau 138584; Sabín 41373 & 28266; STCN (3 copies); Tiele, *Bibl.* 686–688.





*Rare Dutch translation of the descriptions
of the trading posts of the English East India Company*

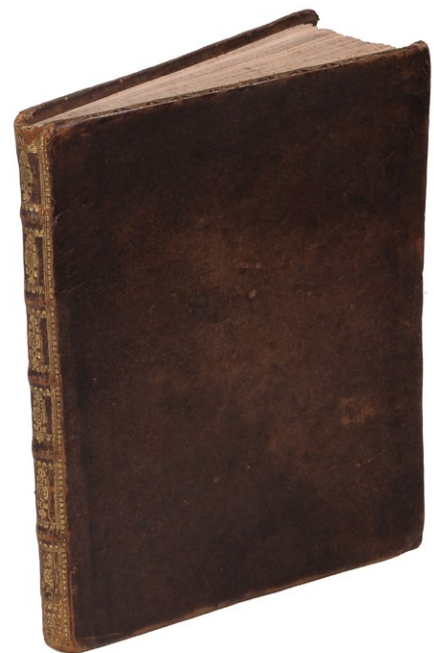
24. LOCKYER, Carel. Beschryvinge van den koophandel in Oostindien, inhoudende middelen tot een goed bestier in den handel, pryscouranten, en tafels, de beschryvingen van 't Fort St. George, Archin, Malacca, Condore, Canton, Anjengo, Muskat, Gamron, Suratta, Goa, Carwar, Tellichery, Panola, Calicuut, Caap de Goede Hoop, en St. Helena ... Nieuwlyks vertaald door Arnout Schuyt.

Amsterdam, Adrianus Douci, 1753. 4°. With a woodcut vignette on title-page. Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spine and sides, marbled edges. € 12 500

Rare first and only edition of a translation of the greater part of an English book on the trade in India: *An account of the trade in India containing rules for good government in trade, price courants, and tables, with descriptions of fort St. George ... To which is added* (not translated by Schuyt) *an account of the management of the Dutch in their affairs in India* (London, for the author sold by Samuel Crouch, 1711) written by Charles Lockyer (†1752) of Ilchester, etc., a British Whig politician who sat in the House of Commons from 1727 to 1747. Lockyer was a chief accountant in the South Sea Company, and gave evidence to the secret House of Commons committee set up to inquire into the South Sea bubble.

The account has been translated by Arnout Schuyt (after 1690-?) the son of Arnold (Arnout) Schuyt van Castricum (1663–1735), a Director of the Dutch India Company (VOC) and Catharine Soolmans. Hardly anything else could be find on him. His book contains the accurate translations of the descriptions of the trading posts (factories) of the English East India Company: from St. Helena and Cape of Good Hope in the West; the factories for the trade on Persia: Muscat and Gamron (Gombroon) on the Persian Gulf; in India: on the Malabar coast, Suratte, Goa, Carwar, Tellicheri (Thalassery), Panola, Calicut, and Anjengo (Anchutengo); on the Coromandel coast, Fort St. George; Archin (Atjeh) on northern Sumatra; Malacca; and Condore and Canton in China in the East. The last factories (Panola – St. Helena) are described less extensively than the others. Binding slightly worn, some small stains and slightly foxed, but otherwise in good condition.

[8], 139 pp. *STCN* (2 copies); not in *Landwehr*; cf. *Biogr. Dict. of British economists*, IV.

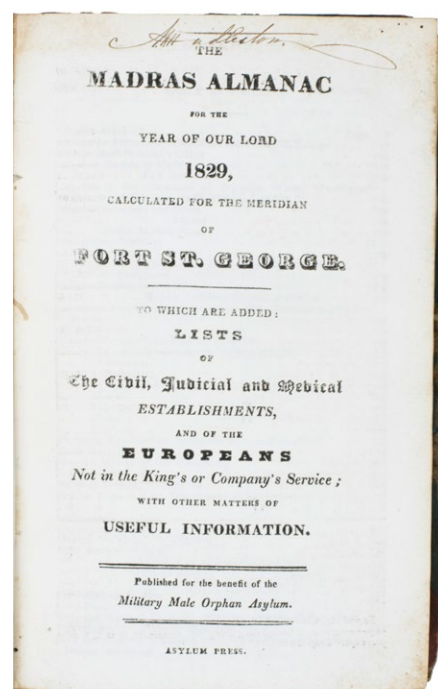


John Hanbury	20th April 1803	22d Apr. 1806	30 3 24	Proceeded to England, 15th August 1806.
John Babington	16th April	24th Aug. 1803	23 4 9	Permitted to proceed to England.
George John Hudson	6th Feb.	5th Mar. 1807	22 - 0 47	Collector of Sea Customs at Madras; 14th December 1824.
Thomas Gahagan	24th Feb. 1800	1st July 1806	18 2 0	Judge and Criminal Judge of Malabar, 26th April 1823.
David Hill	19th Feb.	27th June 1806	22 1 25	Proceeded to England, 24th August 1828.
William Montgomerie	18th June 1803	22d Apr. 1806	22 8 9	Commercial Resident at Tinnevely, 24th January 1806.
John McKeen	15th Feb.	22d Aug. 1803	21 11 10	Mut Master 1st May 1808 - Telogoo Translator to Government, 25th August 1813 and Canarese do; 16th September 1817.
Henry Vivart	12th June 1806	11th Mar. 1807	21 0 30	Judge and Criminal Judge of Rajahmundry, 15th January 1824.
John George Turnbull	23d Oct. 1803	15th Nov. 1806	22 1 18	Accountant General, 22d October 1822.
John Bunsley Gresham Page	16th Jan. 1807	3d July 1807	19 0 12	Judge and Criminal Judge at Chingleput, 21st September 1824.
John Gwatkin	5th Feb. 1806	27th June 1806	21 1 12	Commercial Superintendent and Warehouse Keeper, 13th July 1824.
Henry Dickinson	11th Jan. 1809	5th July 1809	17 4 13	Principal Collector and Magistrate of Canara, 28th November 1828.
George William Saunders	12th Apr. 1806	10th Nov. 1806	22 1 21	3d Judge of the Provincial Court Centre Division, 28th October 1828.
Solomon Nicholls	2d May	ditto	13 2 15	Judge and Criminal Judge of Madras, 14th April 1823. See page 182.
Edward Humphrey Woodcock	8th April	14th Oct. 1806	22 18 24	2d Judge of the Provincial Court Southern Division, 10th June 1823.

An extensive information source for British colonialists in Madras (India)

25. [BRITISH-IN-DIA]. The Madras almanac for the year of our lord 1829, calculated for the meridian of Port St. George. To which are added: lists of the civil, judicial and medical establishments, and of the Europeans not in the King's or Company's service. With other matters of useful information.

Madras, Asylum Press, [1828?]. 8°. With 1 engraved hand-coloured folding plate showing different kinds of ships' flags. Lacking 2 leaves. Contemporary red sheepskin, sprinkled edges. Rebacked in calf, red sheepskin spine label, blue paper pasted over the sides.



€ 1750

A rare issue of the *Madras almanac*, a landmark in the history of British-Indian colonial printing before the Mutiny in 1857. Styled on European almanacs, it is a great source of information on India and especially Madras in the years 1827–1829. The tradition of preparing and printing almanacs in India was quite new. The *Madras almanac*, first printed in 1799 and initially called the *Madras register* (and later, until its demise in 1935, the *Asylum Press almanac*), gives not only useful community information, such as birth and death rates for 1827–1828 and domestic events, but also offers glimpses into the British colonial and native Indian politics in India and the officers involved at that time.

It therefore provided much important information for the British Indian colonists. Of special practical importance are the information and conversion tables for money, weights and measures and also the tables of roads from Madras to principal towns and military stations in the region. The *Madras Almanac* a practical guide for the British-Indian colonist in 1829, now provides us with a window into Madras society in the period 1827 to 1829.

The original sheepskin rubbed and the later paper covering it chipped, corners bumped. Otherwise in good condition.

[1 blank], [2], [1 blank], VI, 1–146, [2], 147–361, [1] blank, XXX, VIII pp. (lacking pp. 19–22). *Orchiston, Sule & Vahia, The Development of Astronomy and Astrophysics in India and the Asia-Pacific Region* (2018), p. 27; this issue not in *Worldcat*.

The most important British citizens of Madras gathered in one document

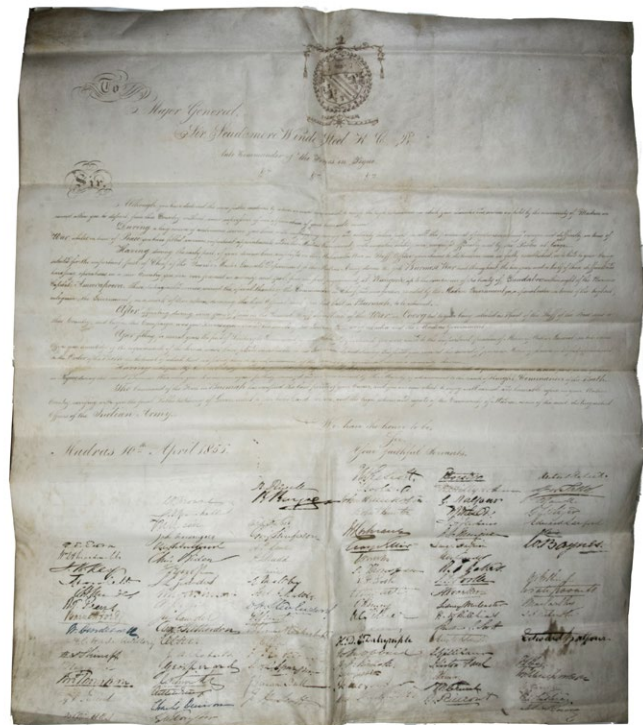
26. [APPRECIATION LETTER – MADRAS – Scudamore Winde STEEL]. To Major General Sir Scudamore Winde Steel K. C. B. late commander of the forces in Pegue &c [...].

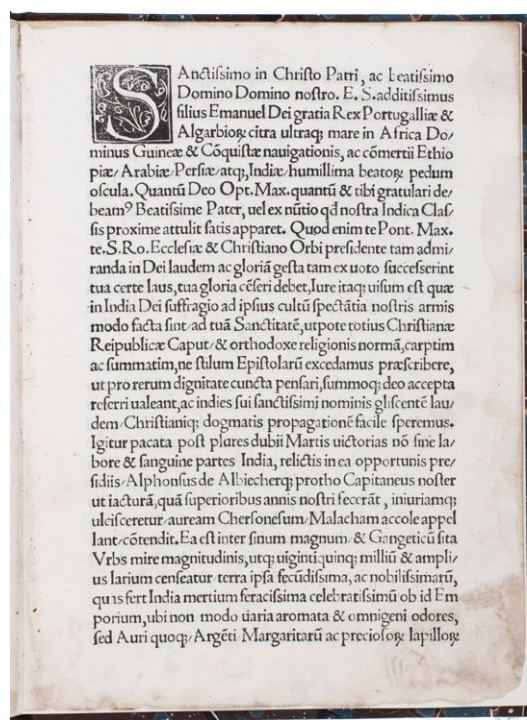
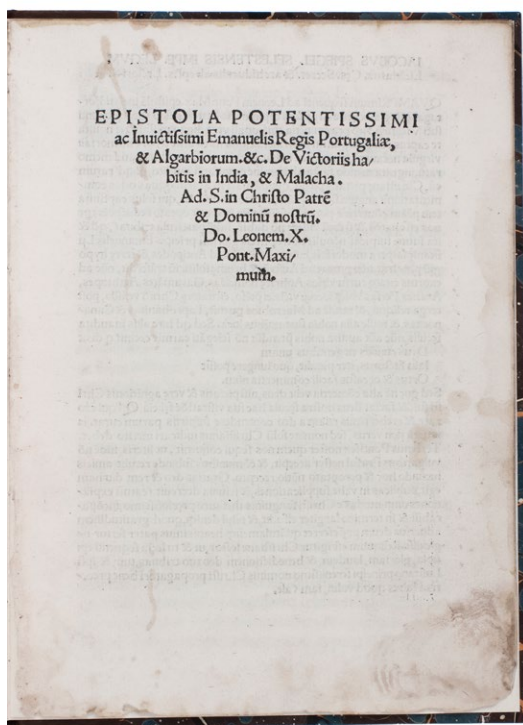
Madras, 10 April 1856. Manuscript in ink on a large single sheet of vellum (ca. 62 × 73 cm). With the hand drawn coat-of-arms of Scudamore Winde Steel in ink at the head of the text and with 106 signatures of British residents of Madras at the foot of the text. Folded. € 3500

Appreciation letter by the 106 most prominent British inhabitants of Madras for Sir Scudamore Winde Steel (1789–1865) presented to him upon his departure, on 10 April 1856. Steel was seen by his fellows as “one of the most distinguished officers of the Indian Army”. After participating in many Indian battles for the East India Company he was promoted to major in 1832 and was given command of the Madras army, which he successfully led during the Second Anglo-Burmese War in 1852–53. For this he was knighted as a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, was promoted to major general and given the command of the Pegu division and the Martaban provinces in 1854. Not long after, as the present document tells us, he returned to England, where he was promoted to lieutenant general in 1861. The letter is signed by 106 of the most prominent British inhabitants of Madras. Included amongst the signatures is that of the Scottish surgeon, orientalist and pioneer environmentalist Edward Balfour (1813–1889).

9 folds, minor wear along the old folds, otherwise in very good condition.

[1] leaf.





Rare contemporary report of Albuquerque's conquests in India and the East Indies

27. MANUEL I, King of Portugal. Epistola potentissimi ac invictissimi Emanuelis Regis Portugaliae, & Algarbiorum. &c. de victoriis habitis in India et Malacha. Ad. S. in Christo Patre[m] & dominu[m] nostru[m]. Do. Leonem. X. Pont. Maximum.

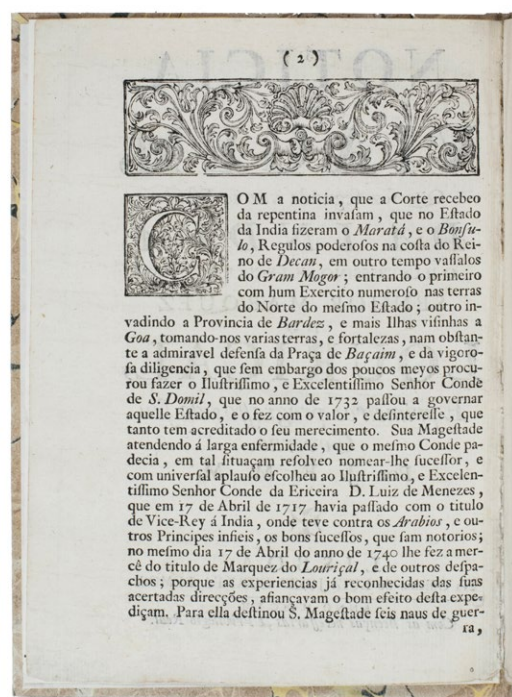
(Colophon: Vienna, Hieronymus Victor & Johannes Singriener, 16 September [1513]). Small 4° (20 × 14.5 cm). Set in 2 sizes of Venetian-style roman type (in the variant form common in northern Europe). 20th-century dark brown half calf. € 75 000

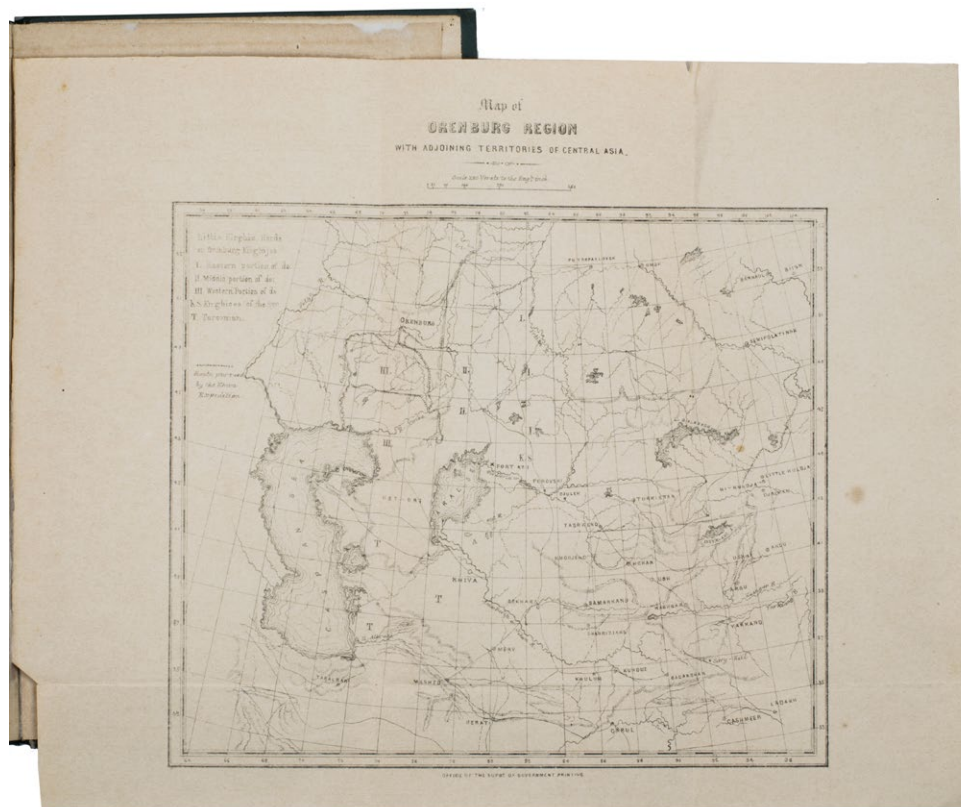
Rare second(?) edition (published about five weeks after the first) of an extremely important letter by King Manuel I of Portugal to Pope Leo X, proudly reporting the victories of Don Afonso de Albuquerque in India and the East Indies, especially his conquest of Malacca in 1511–1512. Albuquerque (1453–1515) advanced the three-fold Portuguese grand scheme of combatting Islam, securing the Portuguese trade in spices and establishing a vast Portuguese empire in Asia. He was the first European to enter the Arabian Gulf, led the first voyage by a European fleet into the Red Sea, and was also the first westerner to reach the coast of southeastern Arabia.

With an owner's inscriptions. With some marginal stains and restorations, the stains slightly affecting a word or two in the lower outside corner of some pages, but otherwise in very good condition. Binding fine. Rare and important account of the Portuguese conquests in India and especially the East Indies.

[8] pp. M. Denis, *Wiens Buchdruckergeschicht* (1782), no. 86 (p. 82); *Porbase* (1 copy); *USTC* 651577 (2 copies); *VD16*, P4374 ; cf. *Howegeo* A43.



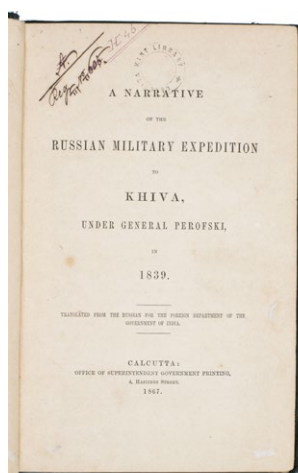




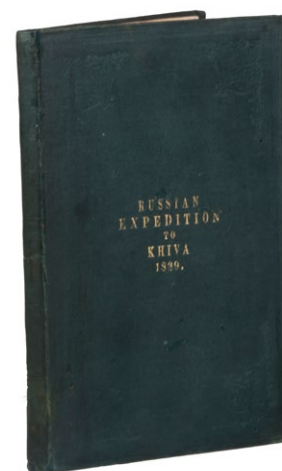
A crucial moment in the history of the Russian expansion in Central Asia

29. [PEROVSKY, Vasily Aleksyeevic]. A narrative of the Russian military expedition to Khiva, under General Perofski in 1839.

Calcutta, Office of superintendent government printing, 1867. 8°. With 1 folding plate (plan of the camp, with the positions of the troops) and 1 folding map of the region Orenburg, Kazachstan. Original publisher's green cloth; re-backed with original backstrip laid down. € 4750



Rare first (and only early) edition of the English translation, probably made by J. Michell, of a Russian account of the 1839 Khivan campaign in Uzbekistan under the command of the military governor of Orenburg, Vasily Aleksyeevich Perovsky (1794–1857). The Russo-Khivan War of 1839–1840 was a failed Russian attempt to conquer the capital of the Khanate of Khiva, now Uzbekistan. Perovsky had been unable to convince Petersburg of the necessity of moving against Khiva until news arrived that the British were launching what came to be called the First Afghan War in 1839. A British move against Kabul required a Russian counter-move toward Central Asia, and Khiva was the obvious target. Its purpose was to overthrow the existing khan and replace him with another more receptive to Russian pressures.



Vasily Perovsky set out from Orenburg, the capital of Kazachstan in November 1839 with a force of 5000 men and 10,000 camels; a 1250-kilometer long march across an inhospitable steppe. Meeting unusually cold weather, Perovsky's force was compelled to turn back in February 1840, having lost 1000 men and almost all the camels. The survivors did not make it back to Orenburg until June. More than thirty years after the Russian defeat, Khiva was finally conquered during the Khivan campaign of 1873. Ink stamp and shelf mark of Calcutta Mint Library at head of title, the stamp repeated on a few other pages, book label of Peter Hopkirk. Slightly browned, a few small marginal wormholes (some neatly repaired), small repairs to plate and endpapers, but otherwise in very good condition.

[2], ii, 182 pp. Baumann, *Russian-Soviet unconventional wars in the Caucasus, Central Asia, and Afghanistan*, p. 80; Creswicke Rawlinson, *England and Russia in the East*, p. 139; Worldcat (1 copy).



*Unique photo album of a hunting club in British India,
including photographs of the first flight of the Indian Transcontinental Airways*

30. [PHOTOGRAPHY – INDIA – HUNTING]. [Photograph album showing hunting society in British India].

[Cambridge, Mumbai, New Delhi], Scott & Wilkinson, Clifton & Co, Hamilton Studios and Kinsey Bros., [ca. 1933–1935]. With 105 photographs mounted in the album (ranging from 16 × 28 cm to 4 × 6 cm), 2 photographs inserted loose and a watercolour mounted at the back (11.5 × 21 cm). Oblong half morocco photograph album by W. Johnson & sons, London. € 9500

Unique photograph album showcasing the vigorous “fox” hunting scene in British India in the early 1930s, particularly around Delhi. Most of the photographs show members of the British upper class in India often mounted on horses or posing for a group photograph and accompanied by hounds. The album contains no titles, captions or inscriptions and the photographs do not seem to figure recurring individuals, which suggests that it was probably compiled to commemorate the hunting and or riding club and its activities in the early 1930s. Numerous photographs show groups of mostly men posing with hounds, at lunches and possibly a hunt ball, or mounted on horses at jumping events and even a few cup trophies. The very first photograph is by Scott & Wilkinson in Cambridge (active before 1933) and was therefore probably taken in England. The other inscribed photographs are by Clifton & Co. and Hamilton Studios from Bombay and Kinsey Bros., which started in New Delhi in 1935.





British life in India mirrored life in native Britain and included popular equestrian activities such as hunting. Starting in the second half of the 19th century, foxhounds were imported from Britain and subsequently bred in India. Regiments and brigades kept their own packs, but at the beginning of the 20th century, these had morphed into local hunts. Hounds were kept at over 12 hunting clubs, which included Delhi, Meerut, Narbuda Vale, Jaora, Poona, Bombay, Bangalore, Ooty, Madras, Lahore, Quetta, Peshawar and Karachi. Although the Indian silver fox was sometimes hunted, the most common prey was the golden jackal.

A different type of hunting popular in India was pig sticking: the chase of a wild boar on horseback with the spear. Several photographs in the album show pig sticking parties, either posing or in action and sometimes accompanied by spectators on elephants. In contrast to the jackal-hunt parties, the pigstick groups are composed of more military looking men and also include Indian men as opposed to the British-only hound groups.

Most photographs show the area around Delhi and include a hunt near Shah Alam's Tomb. A photograph of this event is inserted loose in the album and dated 1933/34 on the back. Other photographs show the Rashtrapati Bhavan as well as group containing the Earl (later Marquess) of Willingdon, India's Governor-General from 1931 to 1936. Two images show the monumental Gateway of India (completed in 1924) in Bombay (Mumbai), which can also be seen on an aerial photograph. Several photographs show what is probably the airfield at Karachi, as it shows two airplanes loading mail on apparently the first voyage of the Indian Transcontinental Airways. Imperial Airways liner "Hanno", departing from Croydon, had left for Karachi on 1 July 1933 via Bahrain and Sharjah. In Karachi the cargo was transferred to the Transcontinental airliner "Arethusa", as can be seen on the photographs.

It is unclear why only half of the album was used. It is possible the compiler transferred to Kut in British Mesopotamia (Kut al-Imara in modern Iraq). A watercolour at the final page of the album is captioned "A river bank north of Kut".

Binding slightly rubbed and worn at the edges. Foxed throughout but most of the photographs are in very good condition. The paper of the large photograph of the group near Shah Alam's Tomb is heavily damaged at the top and left side, but the image itself is undamaged. A unique collection of British-Indian hunting photographs in very good condition.

⁵³ ll. Cf. Hamid, "Riding with the Peshawar Vale Hunt" (thefridaytimes.com); Hunt, "Delhi", in: *Ten cities that made an empire*; "1933 Eastwards: Karachi to Calcutta" (indianairmails.com); Lucas, *Hunt and working terriers*, pp. 116–120; Mitter, e.a., *The artful pose*.



Unique compilation of articles, on Indian prehistory, antiquity and archaeology

31. RIVETT-CARNAC, John Henry; Archibald Campbell CARLLEYLE; Raja Rajendralal MITRA; and others. [Manuscript spine title:] Indian antiquities.

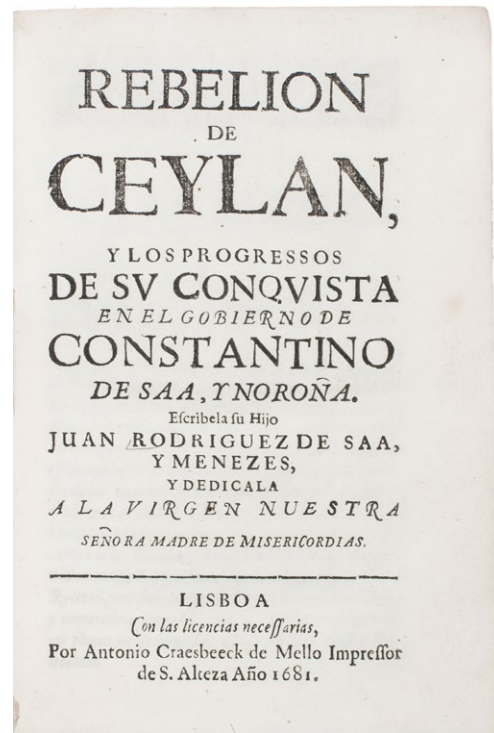
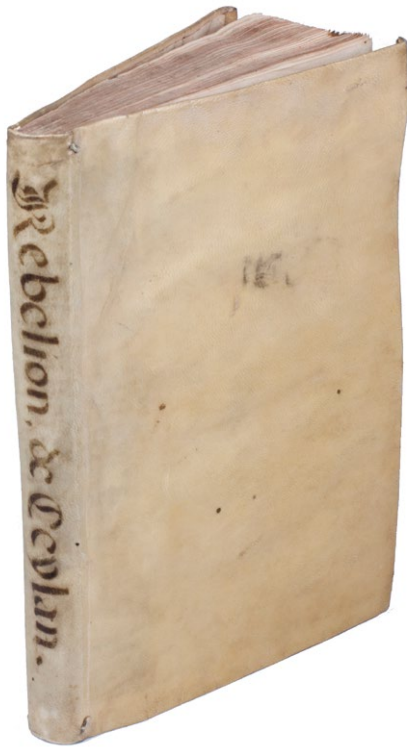
[Various places, various publishers, 1877–1903]. About 40 publications in 1 volume. Large and occasionally small 8°. About 40 archaeological works, most written by John Harry Rivett-Carnac, on prehistoric remains in India and on Indian culture, along with loosely inserted prints, with 41 (lithographed?) plates (some folding) showing monoliths, gorges, tumuli, cup-marks, ancient rock carvings, stone implements, spindle whorls and flint tools, all found in India, but also Buddha and Hindu sculptured figures and ancient coins of important Indian dynasties. Also included are 2 lithographs (one of a sculpted Hindu group near Kanouj) and 3 photographic collotypes reproductions of ancient coins. Half black morocco, green cloth sides, title and author's name in gold on spine. € 2750

Offprints of articles and other publications on Indian antiquities and archaeological research, mainly written by John Henry Rivett-Carnac (1838–1923), a British employee of the Indian Colonial Service and scholar of Indian prehistory. Most were published in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* or in the *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society in Bengal*, with Rivett-Carnac's publications on Indian rock art and archaeology especially well-represented. He wrote on several kinds of rocks, such as monoliths, gorges, tumuli, cup-marks, ancient rock carvings, etc.

This compilation of rare publications, predominately by John Henry Rivett-Carnac on Indian prehistory, archaeology and antiquities, gives insights into Indian history and antiquity, but also into the 19th-century research on this topic and the efforts of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, some of whose *Proceedings* are included. This, next to the large number of plates and the interesting annotations, makes this an exceptional compilation of Rivett-Carnac's work illuminates 19th-century British oriental studies in India.

With many inscriptions, all by the same hand, a hand-written index, markings in the text with blue and red pencil and some drawings on the back of the plates and on the blanco leaves, which shows that this book was probably intensively used. Binding slightly worn, green cloth a little stained, spine worn and lacking some pieces of the black morocco, corners a little bumped. Some pages pasted together. A compilation of rare archaeological research on many aspects of the prehistoric remains of India.

ca. 230 leaves, including the plates. *The Cambridge history of India I*, p. 693; a list of titles with more detailed references available on request.



First-hand account of the Ceylonese rebellion against the Portuguese

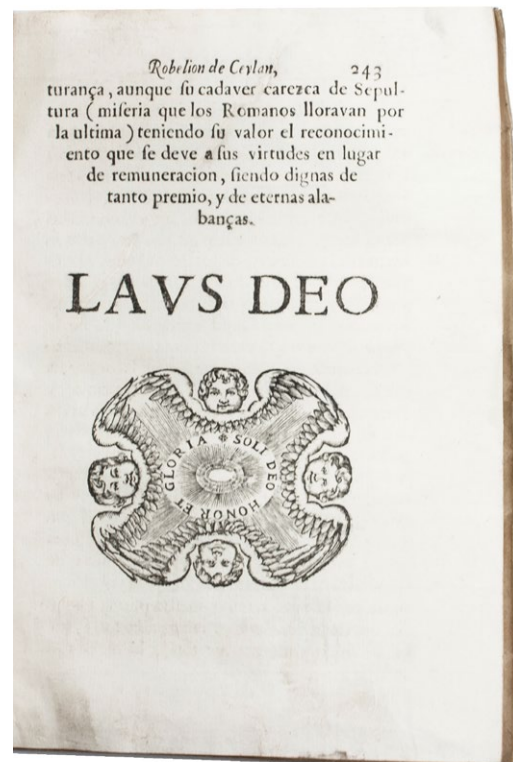
32. RODRIGUEZ DE SAA Y MENEZES, Juan.

Rebelion de Ceylan, y los progressos de su conquista en el gobierno de Constantino de Saa, y Noroña.

Lisbon, Antonio Craesbeeck de Mello, 1681. Small 4° (19.5 × 14 cm). 18th-century limp sheep parchment. € 12 500

Very rare first and only edition of a first-hand account of the rebellion of the Sinhalese natives, supported by the Dutch, against the Portuguese government of Ceylon (Sri Lanka), concentrating on the years 1623 to 1630, when the author's father was governor of the island. The main text in Spanish, comprising a prologue and sixteen chapters, begins with a general description of the island, its emperors before the arrival of the Portuguese in 1505, the customs of the natives, and the Portuguese government. These are followed by an account of the author's father, Constantino de Saa y Noroña (1586–1630), his taking office as governor and captain general, his principles of government and his reforms, his victories and conquests, and his achievements generally. Finally comes the rebellion itself, led by the King of Kandy, and its immediate aftermath, including the death of De Saa. Although the Dutch came to Ceylon in 1602 and encouraged disgruntled natives to fight against the Portuguese twenty years before De Saa took office, it was largely after his defeat and death in 1630 that the Dutch gained the upper hand in the struggle for control of Ceylon. It was only in 1658, however, that they succeeded in ousting the Portuguese and bringing the island under Dutch control. With the front board partially detached from the bookblock, otherwise in very good condition. An essential primary source on the native rebellion in Ceylon.

[20], 243, [1 blank] pp. *Goldsmith, BMC STC Spanish & Portuguese R-163; Lach & Van Kley III, p. 951–952; Palau 274944.*





5 original glass lantern slides with the earliest photographs of Mecca and Medina

33. SADIQ BEY, Muhammad, Christiaan SNOUCK HURGRONJE and Al-Sayyid ‘Abd al-GHAFFÂR. [5 photographic lantern slides of Mecca and Medina (silver gelatin glass positives), taken in the years 1880 to 1889].

Stuttgart, Lichtbilderverlag Theodor Benzinger, [ca. 1910]. 5 glass positive lantern slides (8.5 × 10 cm), each with a black paper mask, paper tape around the edges, a letterpress slip at the foot giving the publisher’s name and city, and a slip at the head with the manuscript title. Kept in a contemporary purpose-made wooden box with brass fittings, with the word “Mekka” on the top of the hinged lid. € 35 000

Five of the earliest and best photographs of Mecca and Medina, beautifully preserved as silver gelatin glass plates, including the first photograph of the Ka’ba in Mecca’s Masjid al-Haram (Great Mosque). Two of the photographs were taken by the first person to photograph Mecca and Medina, the Egyptian Colonel Muhammad Sadiq Bey (1832–1902), who made them in 1880 for the Ottoman Sultan Abdülhamid II. The others were taken by the first European to photograph Mecca, Christiaan Snouck Hurgronje, and Al-Sayyid ‘Abd al-Ghaffâr, who worked closely with him. Snouck Hurgronje (1857–1936), one of the greatest pioneering Dutch Arabists, converted to Islam and lived in Mecca from January to about July 1885. The photographs by these three men are best known and most often reproduced from the published collotype facsimiles, and the rare surviving early albumin prints are usually faded and often otherwise in bad condition. The present five plates, sold as lantern slides for magic lantern presentations, are therefore of the greatest importance as well-preserved high quality images of these famous photographs, providing the best early images of the mosques of Mecca and Medina. All five slides are in very good condition, with only a bit of dust and an occasional smudge on the glass.

They show:

- 1) The Masjid al-Haram in Mecca (the Great Mosque)
- 2) A closer view of the Ka’ba in Mecca
- 3) A portrait of an unidentified Mu’ezzin in Mecca
- 4) A portrait of an unidentified East Indian pilgrim
- 5) The al-Masjid an-Nabawi in Medina (the Prophet’s Mosque)

Cf. D. v.d. Wal, Christiaan Snouck Hurgronje (2011); J. J. Witkam, new introduction to the 2007 reprint of the 1931 English translation of Hurgronje, Mekka.





Burmese Shan illustrated Buddhist manuscript on bark paper, with patterns for magical tattoos

34. [MANUSCRIPT – SHAN (BURMESE)]. [Buddhist sample book of magical tattoo patterns]. [Shan state (eastern or inland Myanmar (Burma))], [late 19th century?]. Oblong (14 × 31.5 cm). Parabaik (accordion-fold) manuscript on 20 mulberry-bark-paper leaves, written in the Shan script in black and red, with circular and rectangular diagrams containing letters also in black and red, and about 120 illustrations, also in black and red, mostly patterns for making magical tattoos. Finished in the traditional Shan parabaik style, making covers of the two outer pages by adding wide reinforcing strips (about 4 cm) along all four sides and then applying black lacquer to the assembly. € 8500

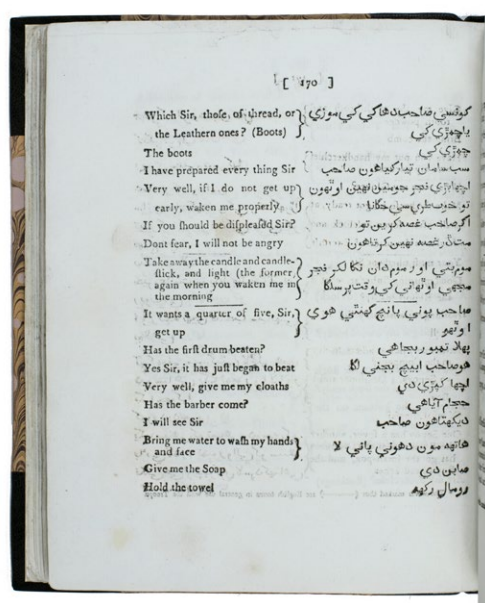
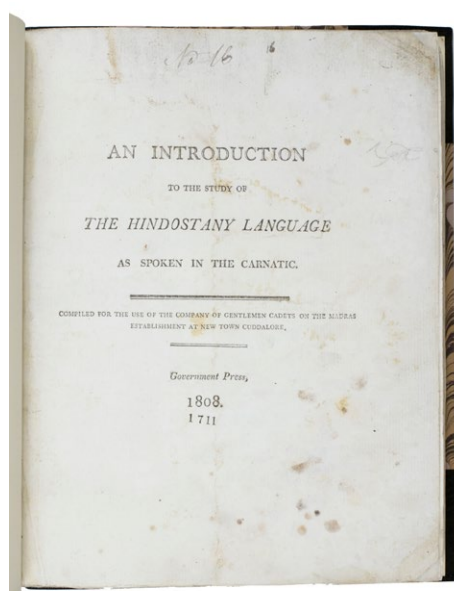
An extensive sample book showing magical tattoos that a Shan sayah (spiritual doctor) could apply to a Shan boy's body, often on his arms, legs and back in addition to the extensive tattooing that often filled the skin from the waist to the thighs. The painful application of these tattoos (the boys were often given opium to help them withstand it) indicated that the boy had come of age. Already in the early 1300s Marco Polo, when travelling through what seems to be the Shan region (now eastern, so inland, Myanmar) noted the men's tattoos of lions, dragons, birds, etc., and Scott (p. 41) noted in 1896 that "the best sayahs carry about sample-books with them containing clever drawings, from which the patient may select the patterns he likes best." Extensive tattooing was reserved for men, though a woman might occasionally have a small tattoo, for example to bring good fortune in childbirth. The Shan or Tai people form the largest ethnic minority in Myanmar today.

The Shan tattoos could protect the bearer against illness, poisons (including snake bites), violence or weapons, and give courage in battle, persuasiveness in speech, inflame love, or strike fear or awe into the hearts of enemies.

The images in the tattoos reflect the mixture of Buddhist and animist elements typical of Shan religious practice of Theravada Buddhism. The present book shows male and female figures, sometimes a man and woman positioned feet to feet; men in lotus position with flaming ears and pagoda-shaped hats; a standing man with an incense burner(?), staff and mirror(?); a man (again with the pagoda-shaped hat) and woman with their child; a woman (mermaid?) holding a pair of scales; etc. A series of 12 very similar men on 4 consecutive pages, each holding a vase(?) aloft in his left hand and a circular string of beads(?) below in his right hand: they differ in the plants accompanying some figures, the symbols on the men's clothes and the texts encircling the figures. With some transparent stains in the first and last two leaves and along the long edges where the leaves are hinged to each other, a couple black ink splotches, one possibly a deliberate attempt to obscure a demon's face. One reinforcing strip along a short edge and part of one along a long edge lacking. Still generally in remarkably good condition. A rare and fascinating document of Shan culture and particular its unique magical Buddhist tattoos.

38 pp., not counting the 2 cover pages. Susan Conway, *The Shan: cultural arts and crafts*; Susan Conway, *Tai magic: arts of the supernatural*; Jotika Khur-yearn, "Shan manuscripts[!] collections outside the Shan state: preservation and cataloguing", in: *Southeast Asia library group newsletter*, 40 (December 2008), pp. 12–16; Jotika Khur-yearn, "An introduction to the world of Shan manuscripts" & "Exploring the world of Shan manuscripts" on <http://blogs.soas.ac.uk/>; Leslie Milne, *Shans at home* (1910), pp. 66–68; James Scott, *The Burman: his life and notions* (1896), pp. 39–47; Nicola Tannenbaum, "Tattoos: invulnerability and power in Shan cosmology", in: *American ethnologist*, 14 (1987), pp. 693–711; B.J. Terwiel, *Shan manuscripts*.





First printed Deccani grammar

35. [STEWART, Charles]. An Introduction to the study of the Hindostany language as spoken in the Carnatic. Compiled for the use of the company of gentlemen cadets on the Madras Establishment at New Town Cuddalore.

[Cuddalore], Government Press, 1808. 4°. With a small woodcut tailpiece. Modern half calf, marbled sides, red title-shield on spine. New endpapers. € 11 500

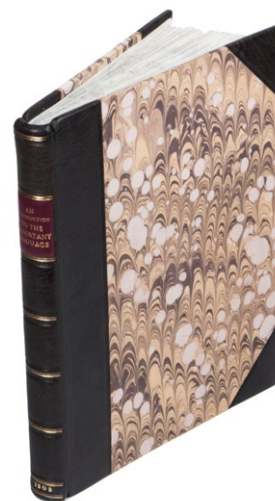
Extremely rare first edition (WorldCat: 2 copies) of the important first English dictionary of Deccani grammar, here called "South Indian Hindustani". A pioneering work for the printing of language in India in native script. In 1843 a more common reprint was issued by the College Board, also at Cuddalore.

Only a few years before the publication of the present grammar Western linguists were beginning to understand the different Hindustani dialects. By the efforts of John Gilchrist (1759–1841) Hindustani became the standard language for the British administration in India and their communication with native Indian people, instead of Persian which hardly anyone spoke. Gilchrist wrote an important English-Hindustani dictionary, titled *A Dictionary: English and Hindoostanee* (Calcutta, Stuart and Cooper, 1787–1790). This introduced a grammar that was based on his research of dialects from North India, including Patna, Faizabad, Lucknow, Delhi, and Ghazipur.

The situation was different in South India (the Carnatic = current Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala) because Hindustani was not native in most regions. Many other languages were spoken there, such as Tamil. The only major Hindustani dialect at that time in South India was Deccani, which was derived from Urdu. This differed substantially from the Hindustani dialect that was used in the North. Therefore the present work was an addition to the Western knowledge of Hindustani dialect and a practical necessity for the British administration of South India. The author found it impossible to find a grammatical method to translate Deccan into English and had to use the grammatical system of Gilchrist. The last 10-page chapter includes untitled "fables" in Hindustani and English, a.o. of the Sultan Mahmoud and the slave Ayauz. Printing in the various languages of the Indian continent only took off after William Carey established a press in Serampore in 1800, which eventually published 40 Indian languages for the first time, for which they had to create new punches for the types by hand. The present publication, issued in neighbouring Cuddalore, presumably used their types. The European(?) used for the present work is dated 1800 in the watermark. Oddly the year 1711 is printed slightly titled below the year 1808 on the title-page. The anonymous compiler is identified in the reprint as Charles Stuart.

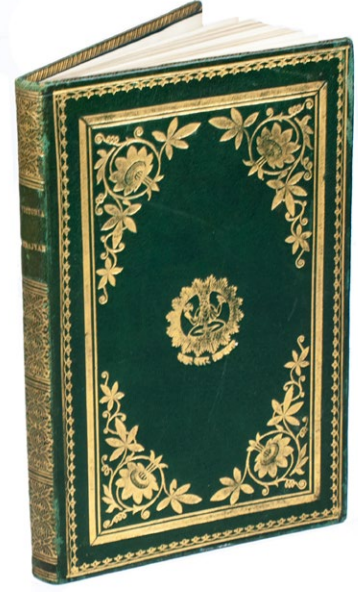
A few contemporary English annotations in pencil in the margins. Slight overall staining on the pages. Title-page slightly soiled, corners repaired. Old tear in leaf A4 repaired. Final blank page soiled. Otherwise in good condition.

[IV], 193, [1] pp. Cox, II, p. 145 (as folio); John Shakespear, *An Introduction to the Hindustani Language: Comprising a Grammar, and a Vocabulary, English and Hindustani*, 1845, pp. 447–466.



*Sanskrit verses with music
for 44 realms of Queen Victoria's empire,
printed and bound in Calcutta*

36. TAGORE, Sourindro Mohun (Saurindra Mohana THAKURA). Victoria Sámrajyan, or Sanskrit stanzas [with a translation] on the various dependencies of the British Crown, each composed and set to the respective national music in commemoration of the assumption by ... Queen Victoria of the diadem – “Indiae Imperatrix.” ... Second edition. Calcutta (Kolkata), published by the author, printed by I.C. Bose & Co. (The Stanhope Press), 1882. Royal 8° (23.5 × 15 cm). With more than 25 woodcut tailpieces (plus a couple repeats) showing Indian musical instruments. Contemporary gold-tooled green sheepskin, made in Calcutta for the author, probably for presentation, each board with a decorative roll outer border, a thick-thin inner border with 4 large waterlily cornerpieces, the front board with the author's family crest and motto, the back board with an ornamental centrepiece, title in the 2nd of 5 fields on the spine, the others with decorations, gold-tooled board edges and turn-ins, gilt edges. € 2500

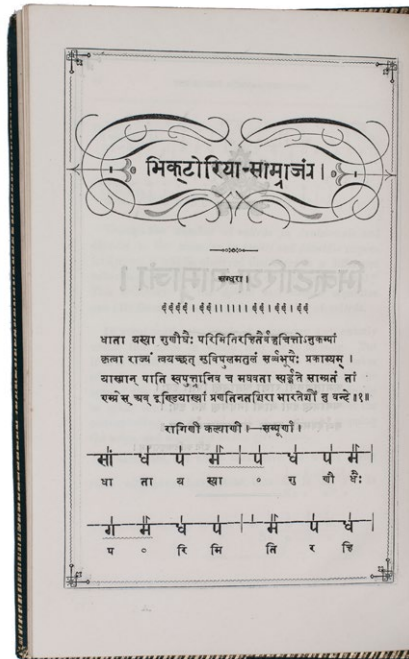
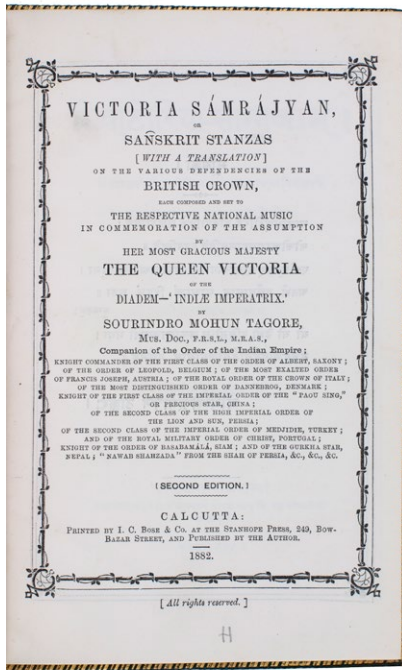


Second (expanded) edition of a collection of 44 numbered songs, each devoted to a different realm in the British Empire, first published to celebrate Queen Victoria's assumption of the title Empress of India on 1 January 1877. Tagore wrote the verses in Sanskrit and adapted the music from national songs of the various realms. Each song appears on the versos set in Devanagari type with the music in a pioneering Indian notation (explained in the 6-page “Elementary rules for the Hindu musical notation”), and on the facing recto transcribed in roman type with the music in the Western notation.

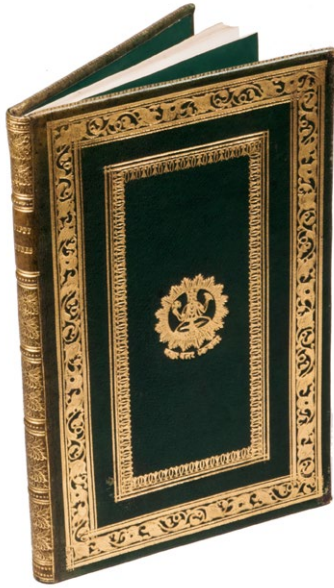
Sourindro Mohun Tagore (1840–1914) came from one of the leading artistic families in Calcutta. Well versed in traditional Indian music from his youth, he became a patron of Bengali and Hindu music but also studied Western music and became an internationally known musicologist. Tagore promoted and further developed new Indian musical notation systems introduced by Kshetra Mohan Goswami.

In fine condition. The binding in very good condition, with only minor wear, mostly at the extremities. A fascinating work, especially interesting for its pioneering Indian musical notation and its images of Indian music instruments, produced in Calcutta.

[4], xii, 163, [1 blank] pp. *WorldCat* (5? copies); for Tagore and his musical notation: M. Clayton & B. Zon, *Music and orientalism in the British Empire* (2007), pp. 85–87.



Introducing Indian music to the Western world



37. TAGORE, Sourindro Mohun. Fifty tunes, composed and set to music.

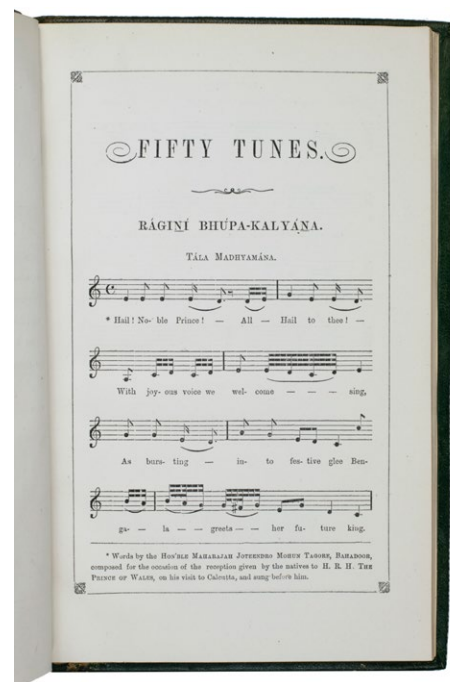
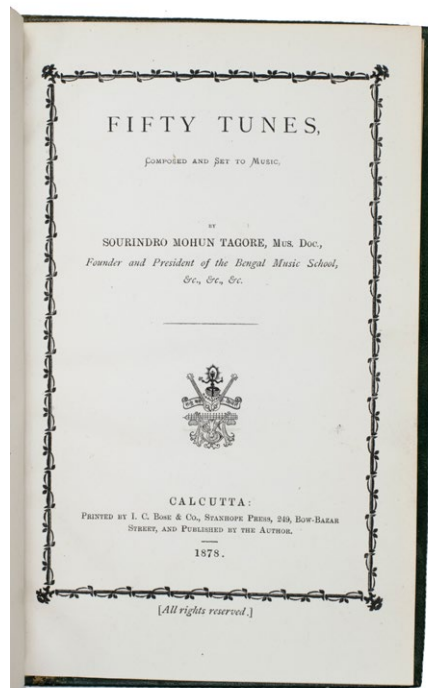
Kolkata (Calcutta), published by the author, printed by I.C. Bose & Co., 1878. 4°. With a wood-engraved title-vignette depicting instruments and the author's initials. With each page in a decorative letterpress border, with the music rendered in Western letterpress musical notation with built-up notes. Printed on wove paper. Contemporary gold-tooled green sheepskin, made in Calcutta for the author, probably for presentation, the front board with the author's family crest and motto (the Hindu god Vishnu in a sunburst with a motto in Bengali: "always be truthful"). € 3500

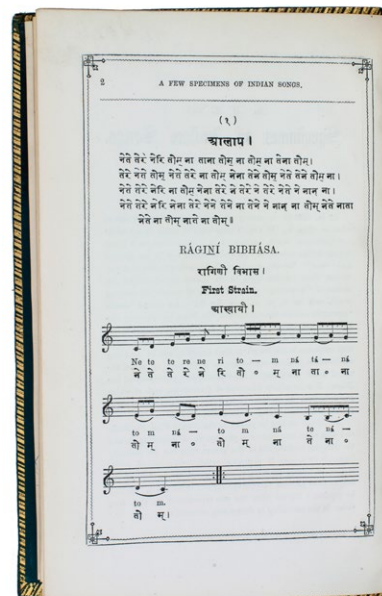
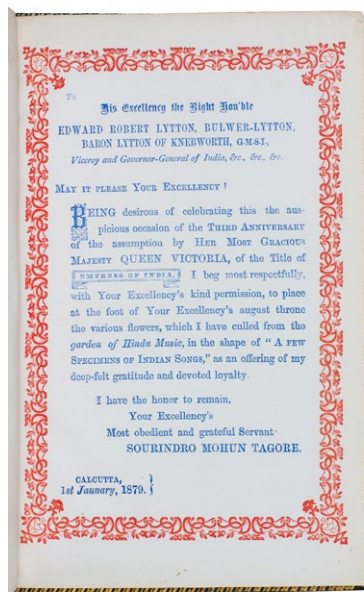
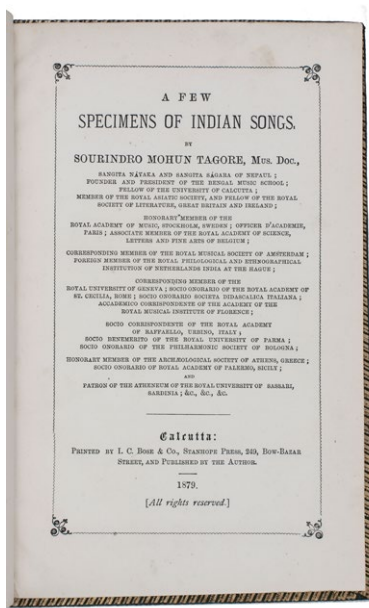
First and only edition of the collected compositions by the Western-schooled Indian professor of musicology Raja Sourindro Mohun Tagore (1840–1914). He was the leading specialist of his time in Indian music, and studied his native Indian musical tradition with the latest theoretical knowledge. This made him a pioneer in the introduction of traditional Indian music into modern times and in making it accessible to Western audiences. He founded the Bengal Music School and Bengal Academy of Music that operated under the Western standard.

In the present work Tagore used his knowledge of Western music to present 50 Indian tunes in the European system of notation, accompanied by the English translation of the lyrics, resulting in 59 pages of printed music. These 50 "tunes" were all composed by the author himself on different occasions. Tagore published the work himself and dedicated it to Sir Ashley Eden, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The binding is interesting: the family crest on the front cover appears to have been made for Tagore's publishing house. All other copies of works by Raja Sourindro Mohun Tagore that we traced have a similar binding.

Spine slightly discoloured, otherwise in very good condition.

[8], 57, [2] pp. For Tagore and his musical notation: Martin Clayton & Bennett Zon, *Music and orientalism in the British Empire* (2007), pp. 85–87.





31 Sanskrit, Hindi and Bengali songs with music, printed and bound in Calcutta

38. TAGORE, Sourindro Mohun (Saurindra Mohana THAKURA). A few specimens of Indian songs. Calcutta (Kolkata), published by the author, printed by I.C. Bose & Co. (The Stanhope Press), 1879. Royal 8° (23.5 × 15 cm). Set in Devanagari (for Sanskrit and Hindi), Bengali (for Bengali) and roman types with incidental italic and textura gothic. The present copy has the dedication leaf for Lord Robert Bulwer-Lytton, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, printed in blue with an elaborate red border built up from typographic ornaments. Contemporary gold-tooled green sheepskin, made in Calcutta for the author, probably for presentation, each board with a decorative roll outer border, a thick-thin inner border with 4 large waterlily cornerpieces, the front board with the author's family crest and motto, the back board with an ornamental centrepiece, title in the 2nd of 5 fields on the spine, the others with decorations, gold-tooled board edges and turn-ins, gilt edges.

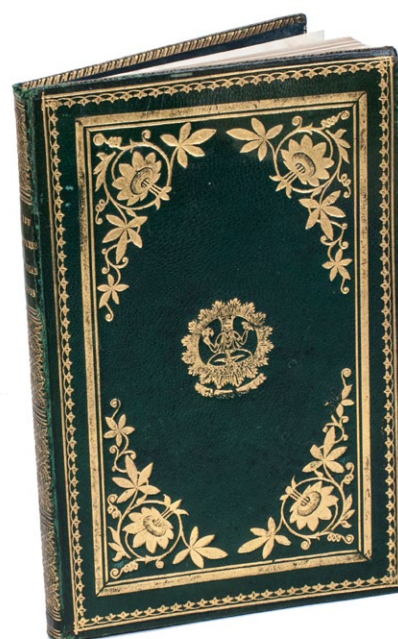
€ 3500

First and only edition of a collection of 31 numbered Sanskrit, Hindi and Bengali songs popular in India at the time of publication, with the words in the original language and script, with a transliteration in roman type, each song with a brief explanatory text in English. It includes songs in the native classical and modern traditions as well as devotional, operatic and pastoral songs. It preserves a record of both the words and melodies of many songs that might otherwise have been lost and therefore serves as an essential primary source. The present copy includes dedication to Robert Bulwer-Lytton, Viceroy of India, printed in blue with an elaborate border printed in red. This is probably a deluxe version of the dedication leaf, found only in a few copies intended for presentation.

Sourindro Mohun Tagore (1840–1914) came from one of the leading artistic families in Calcutta. Well versed in traditional Indian music from his youth, he became a patron of Bengali and Hindu music but also studied Western music and became an internationally known musicologist.

In very good condition, with only occasional and mostly marginal light foxing or faint water stains. The binding with only minor wear, mostly at the extremities, but otherwise very good. An essential source for any study of Indian music, produced in Calcutta and bound for the author, probably for presentation.

[1], [1 blank], [1], [1 blank], 113, [1 blank] pp. WorldCat 18700798, 870975830, 903627489, 497594560, 844448509; *Public opinion and official communications, about the Bengal Music School ... (Calcutta 1876, with additions to at least 1879), item XXVI and supplement, p. 268.*





*Portuguese break
1546 Muslim siege of Diu in Gujarat*

39. TEIVE, Diogo de (Jacobus TEVIO). Com[m]entarius de rebus in India apud Dium gestis anno salutis nostrae M. D. XLVI.

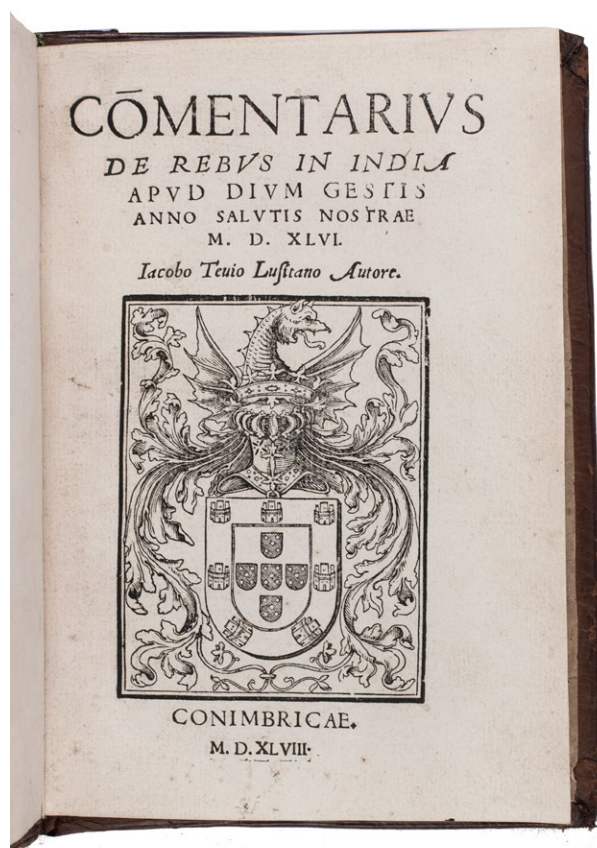
Coimbra, (colophon: produced by João de Barreira and João Álvares, printers to the King), 1548. Small 4° (19 × 13 cm). With woodcut arms of King João III of Portugal on title-page. Set in Peter Schoeffer the younger's Paragon (121 mm/20 line or 18 point) italic and with an extremely early use of Claude Garamont's Canon roman (not previously recorded before 1549). Contemporary richly black-tooled calf, rebaked, with the original backstrip laid down. € 45 000

First edition, in Latin, of a report on the Portuguese in India and especially on their defeat of the Muslim Gujarat Sultanate at the second siege of Diu in 1546, written by the Portuguese humanist Diogo de Teive (ca. 1514-ca. 1570). The book opens with a 4-page dedication to King João III, dated 1 March 1548, and two verses (each occupying a full page), followed by the main text, dated August 1547.

The Portuguese reached India in 1498 (and regarded it as their property under the 1494 Treaty of Tordesillas concluded with Spain) but in the early years they met stiff resistance from the Gujarats, supported at various times by the Mamluks and the Ottoman Empire. Although they never penetrated far inland, the Portuguese gradually came to dominate the coastal areas, in particular expanding their territory and power in northwest India from 1509 to 1546. In 1546 the Gujarats under Khoja (or Khwaja) Sofar tried to retake Diu, lost in 1509, but after a seven-month siege they were routed by the Portuguese fleet under João de Castro. This established the European colonial power and the European spice trade in India (including what is now Pakistan), where Portugal was to be followed by the Dutch and especially England before most of India finally gained its independence in 1947.

Only very slightly browned with some occasional, mostly marginal, minor foxing and a few small stains. Binding rubbed along the extremities, slightly damaged at the corners and with a water stain on the back board, rebaked, as noted above. Overall in very good condition.

[8], 92 pp. *Palau* 328839; *USTC* 343307.

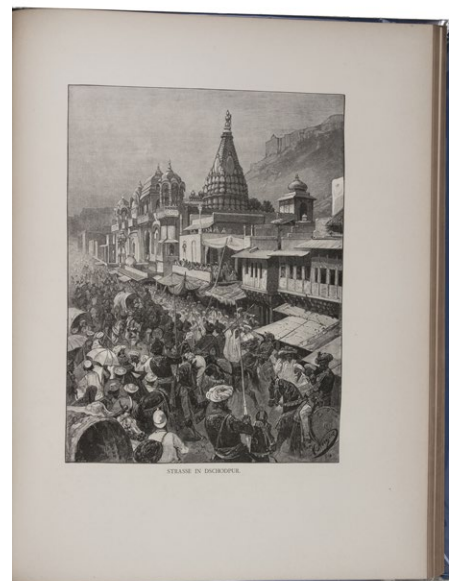




Richly illustrated journey of Nicholas II of Russia through Asia

40. UKHTOMSKY, Esper Esperovich and Hermann BRUNNHOFER (translator). Orientreise seiner kaiserlichen Hoheit des Grossfürsten-Thronfolgers Nikolaus Alexandrowitsch von Russland, 1890–1891.

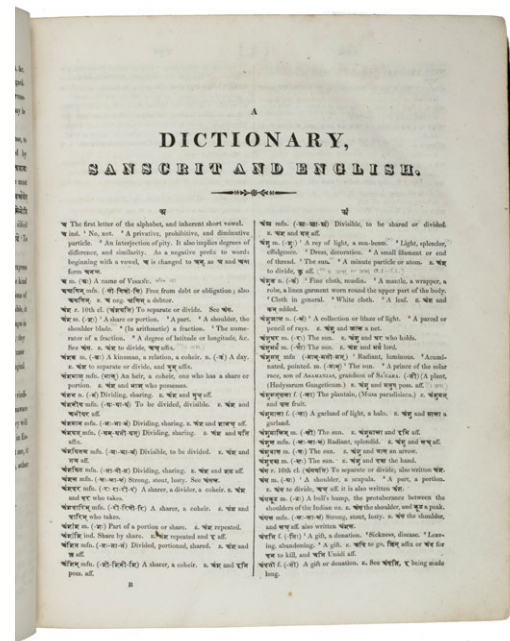
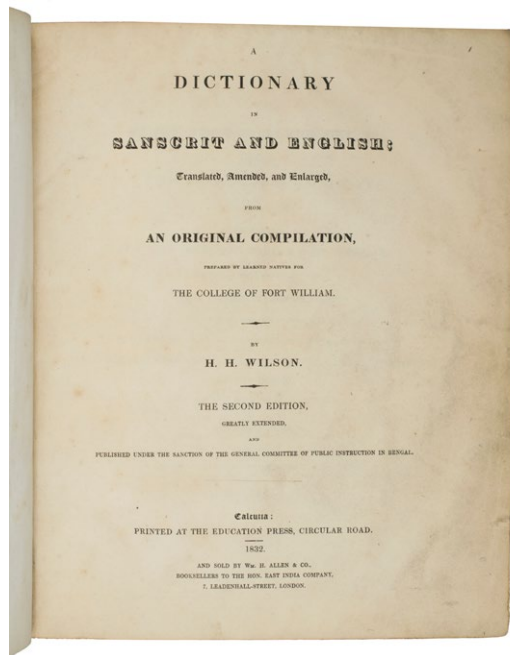
Leipzig, F.A. Brockhaus, 1894–1899. 2 volumes. 4°. With engraved portrait of Nicholas, 7 photogravures, 541 wood engravings after drawings and photographs and 5 chromolithographed maps. Publisher's cloth, richly blocked in black, gold and grey, gilt edges. € 8500



First and only edition in German of a richly illustrated travelogue of a journey around the Eurasian continent, made by the future Russian Czar Nicholas II. The journey was planned as a Grand Tour through Europe and Asia with the opening ceremony of the Trans-Siberian Railway as the final destination. After visiting Austria, Italy and Greece, Nicholas travelled to Egypt and through the Suez Canal to India. Subsequently Nicholas and his entourage visited the Dutch-East Indies, Siam and China. In Japan the future emperor had a fire breathing dragon tattooed on his arm and received a facial scar due to an assassination attempt. After the opening of the railway in Siberia, the travellers boarded the train back to St. Petersburg. After the return home, Nicholas and his fellow traveller Prince Esper Ukhtomsky began working on an account of their grand tour. After the publication of the Russian edition in 1893–1897, this very popular work was translated into English, French, German and Chinese.

In very good condition with the bindings somewhat rubbed at the edges. A richly illustrated account of Asia in the late 19th century and Russia's relations with its neighbours.

[4], 476; [4], 482 pp. *Wenckstern I*, p. 42 & II, p. 35



Second edition of the first etymological Sanskrit-English dictionary



41. WILSON, Horace Hayman. A dictionary in Sanskrit and English; translated, amended, and enlarged, from an original compilation, prepared by learned natives for the college of Fort William.

Calcutta, printed at the Education Press, 1832. Large 4°. Contemporary half green morocco with marbled sides, gilt edges. € 2750

Second enlarged edition of the first etymological Sanskrit-English dictionary by the English orientalist Horace Hayman Wilson (1785–1860), originally published in 1819. The first edition was compiled from materials provided by native scholars, supplemented with Wilson's own research.

Wilson's dictionary proved an invaluable contribution to the study of Sanskrit and long remained the most extensive and most common Sanskrit-English dictionary in use. Immediately after its publication he left India to take up an appointment as the first Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford. In 1836 he was also appointed librarian to the East India Company and he also taught at the East India Company College. With some owner's inscriptions in the margins. Binding slightly worn, especially along the edges, corners bumped. With some small marginal stains, not affecting the text. Otherwise in good condition.

X, 982 pp. Kaul, *Early writings on India: a union catalogue of books on India in the English language published up to 1900 and available in Delhi Libraries* (2017), 1219.

History of India, Ceylon and Southeast Asia in the years 1805–1835

42. WILSON, Horace Hayman. The history of British India. From 1805 to 1835.

London, James Madden and co. (back of title-page: printed by S. & J. Bentley, Wilson and Fley), 1845–1848.
3 volumes. 8°. Contemporary blind-blocked cloth. € 750

First editions of the last three volumes of the extensive *History of British India* by the English orientalist Horace Hayman Wilson (1786–1860). It tries to deal with every aspect of India's history: its religion, culture, politics, art, law, etc., also focusing on its relation with England. Besides India, it deals with Ceylon, Southeast Asia and parts of Indonesia or the Dutch East Indies. The present three volumes are a continuation of 6 earlier volumes with the same title by James Mill (d. 1836), the first published in 1817. Wilson had edited later editions of Mill's work, and continued where Mill had stopped, dealing in the present volumes with the years 1805–1835.

Quire L of the first volume partly detached from bookblock and some minor foxing. Spines discoloured and slightly worn at top and bottom. Overall a good set.

XV, [1 blank], 608; XVI, 611, [1 blank]; XVI, 592, 70, [2], 24 pp.

