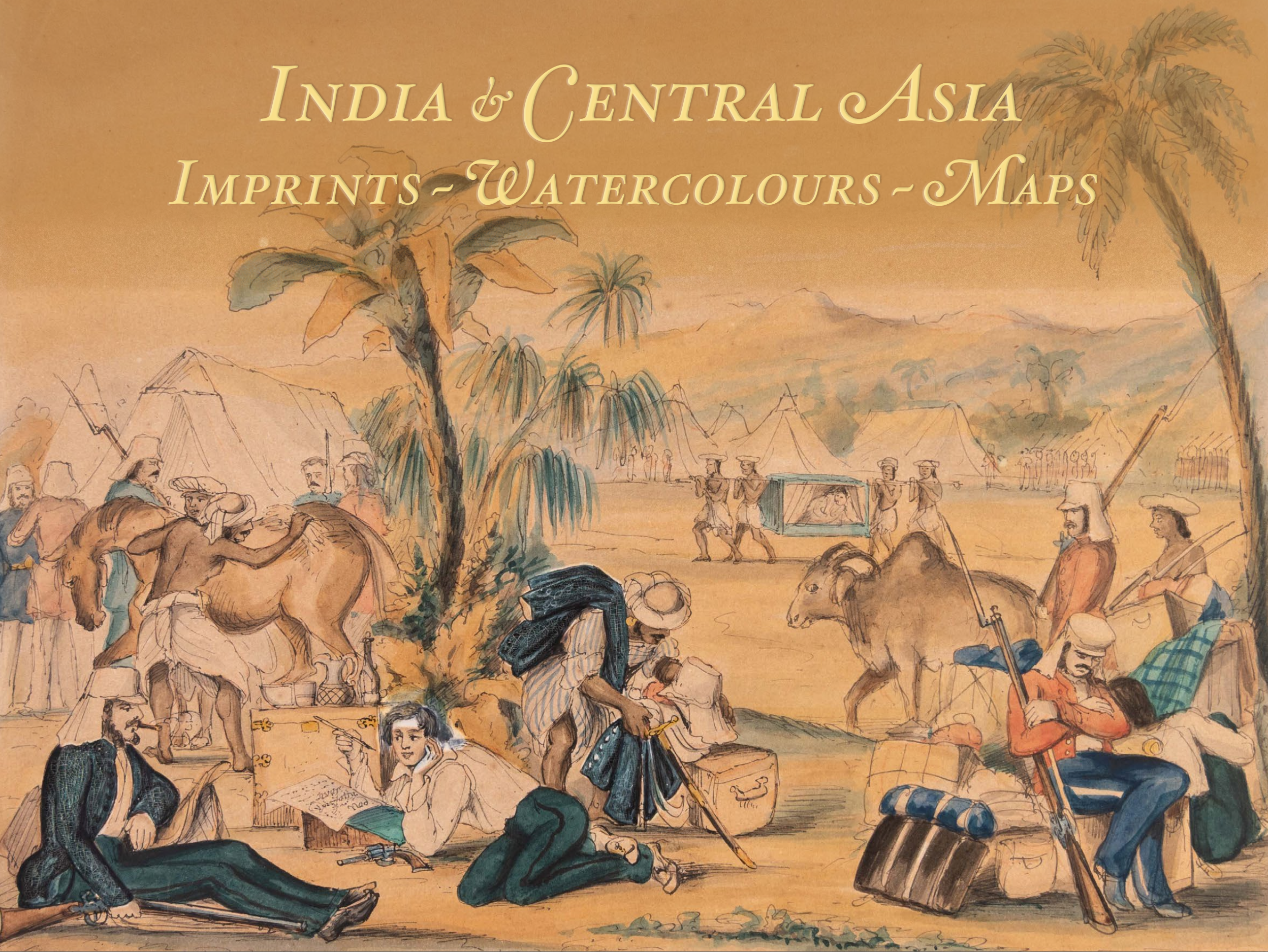


INDIA & CENTRAL ASIA

IMPRINTS - WATERCOLOURS - MAPS



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Above: item 8 STEUART
Cover: item 14 [WILLOUGHBY]

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Explication des Lettres

- A. Fort S. Georges.
- B. Gouvernement
- C. Les Capucins
- D. Le Preche des Anglois
- E. La Douane
- F. Magasin a Poudre
- G. Porte Royale
- H. Porte de S. Thomé
- I. Porte de la Chaudiere
- K. Porte de la Mer
- L. Batterie de la Mer faite à neuf par les François
- M. Enceinte de la Ville Noire
- N. Contregarde battie a neuf par les François
- O. Batterie et Courtine battie a neuf par les F.
- P. Autre Courtine battie a neuf par les F.
- Q. Bastions dont les Embrasures et les Pampets ont été refaits a neuf par les F.
- R. Contrescarpe et fossé fait a neuf sur le terrain des maisons détruites.
- S. Projet des Anglois executé par eux jusqu'au niveau du terrain.
- T. Fossé fait a neuf par les François
- V. Maisons des habitants
- X. Magasins de la Compagnie
- Y. Maison de Plaisance et Jardin du Gouverneur ou l'on a placé une batterie de 6 mortiers
- Z. Batterie de 4 mortiers
- AA. Retranchement pour recevoir les munitions des assiégeans
- BB. Petites Embarcations
- CC. Cheliques
- DD. M^r de la Porte Barre Commandant en l'absence de M^r de la Bourdonnais
- EE. Ces Vaisseaux fournissaient ce dont on avoit besoin pour le Siege.



Defending his Reputation after the Capture of Madras

1 BOURDONNAIS (Bertrand-François Mahé de).

Memoire pour le Sieur de la Bourdonnais.

First edition. Folding map of Madras and Fort St. George, 3 folding tables. 4to. Original marbled wrappers. A little corner creasing and with a horizontal crease across the last few pages. 283, [i], 236, 74, 15, 80, 15, [1], 24, 30pp. Paris, l'Imprimerie de Delaguette, 1750. **£950**

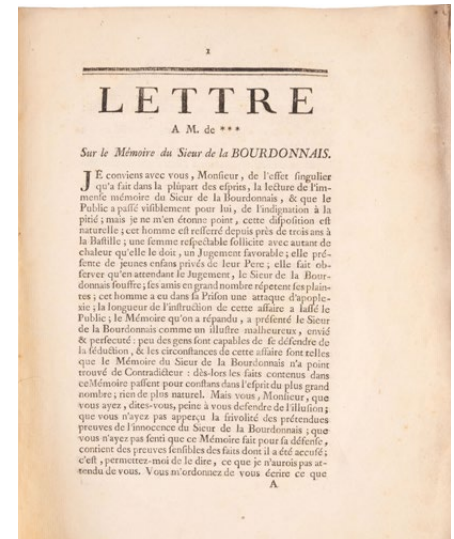
By the time he wrote this *Memoire* ..., Bourdonnais (1699–1753) had spent more than thirty years in the French East India company. He entered as a lieutenant at 19, was made captain in 1724, and two years later fought in the capture of Mahe on the Malabar coast. He spent five years governing Mauritius and Reunion Island though when war broke out with England was called back into the navy and made commander of a fleet stationed off India. He made his reputation at this time, defending the Mahe, relieving the governor-general of French East India, Joseph-Francois Dupleix, at Pondicherry, and defeated British forces twice.



Disgraced for his supposed treasonable behaviour after his brilliant capture of Madras in 1746, he wrote this memoir and the attendant pieces while awaiting trial in the Bastille on charges of corruption. His fall from grace was precipitated by Dupleix, who, jealous of his position as commander of the French in the East Indies and undermined by Bourdonnais's plan to ransom Fort St. George back to the British, succeeded in having him recalled and imprisoned. After three years' incarceration, Bourdonnais cleared his name with the help of this memorial and the supporting documents.

It is said he wrote in the Bastille using stiffened handkerchiefs as paper and with a pencil made of soot. According to Barbier, the work was actually written by Pierre de Gennes (1701–1759). It was reissued in 1751 with a supplement.

This copy has his explanatory map of the Madras assault. Laid in is *Lettre a M. de*** sur le Memoire du Sieur de la Bourdonnais* Small 4to. 16pp. Barbier III, 144; Querard V, p. 432.



Proof Copy

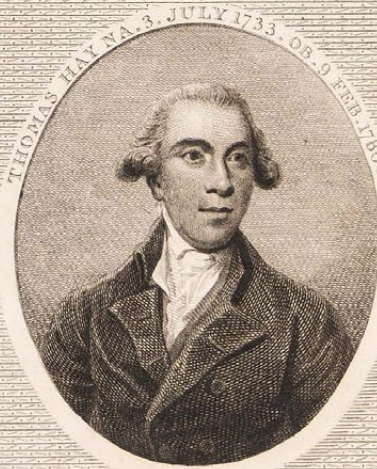
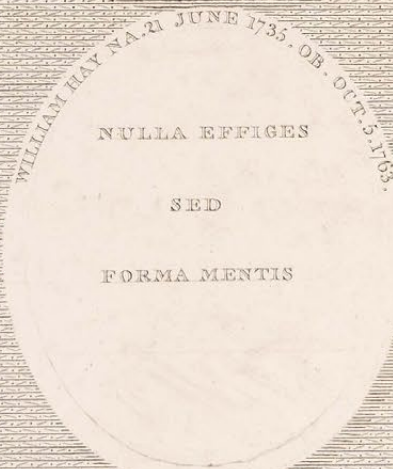
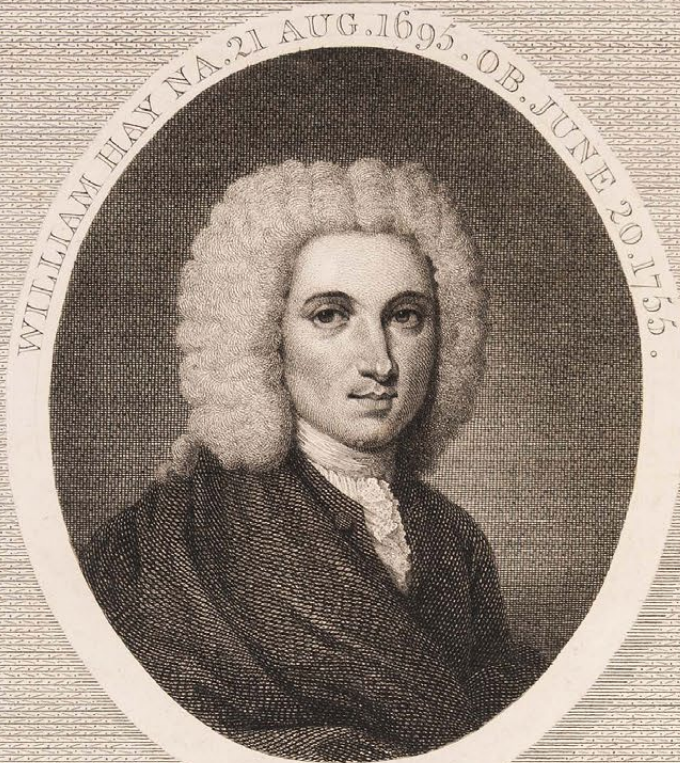
2 [SIEGE OF PATNA]

HEATH (James), engraver.

SHELLEY (Samuel), after.

William Hay ... In 1763 being of the Supreme Council at Calcutta, he with one more was appointed to treat with MEER COSSIM, and remained a voluntary hostage, that his senior and others of the Countrymen might be allowed to leave—Patna, where by the Tyrants order he was murdered October the 5th 1763.

Engraved broadside measuring 320 by 243mm. A couple of spots, lightly toned but very good. London, c. 1790. **£1,250***



In 1763 being of the Supreme Council at Calcutta, he with one more was appointed to treat with MEER COSSIM, and remained a voluntary hostage, that his senior and others of his Countrymen might be allowed to leave. Patna, where by the Tyrants order he was murdered October the 5th 1763.



A moving tribute to William Hay (1735–1763), who was one of forty-five East India Company employees killed in early October, 1763. The massacre was a response by Nabob Mir Qasim to William Ellis' attempt to seize Patna for the East India Company on 25 June that year. In addition to the East India Company men, two hundred sepoys were imprisoned and later killed for refusing to defect to Mir Qasim.

The British Museum catalogue describes the print accordingly: “**Portrait of William Hay and his two sons Henry and Thomas, and an empty frame for his third son William**; William Hay Senior on top, bust to the right in wig and cloak; below on the left the portrait of Henry Hay, half-length to the right; and on the right the portrait of Thomas Hay, half length, looking to the right; all in oval frames with title above; in the centre an empty oval with the title ‘William Hay’ with commemorative slab below; after S. Shelley.”

Each portrait is set within an oval lettered with the name of the sitter and dates of birth and death. James Heath was the printer to George III.

Reform of the Indian Army

3 CORNWALLIS (Marquis).

Letter from the Right Honorable Henry Dundas.

First edition. Folio. 40pp. Calcutta, at the Honorable Company's Press, 1795. [Bound with:] **The Queries Answered or observations upon the “Points, submitted by a Personage of High Rank ...”** Folio. [iv], 52pp. Calcutta, 1794. [And:] **The Charter Act of 1793**. Folio. Collected together in a plain contemporary calf Indian binding, with contemporary explanatory ms. marginalia throughout, some pale water staining to rear leaves no affecting legibility, though rear board discoloured. 96pp. London, 1793. **£3,000**

Presented by Mathew Louis to Samuel Young, both notable officers of the East India Company. Louis was the Deputy Naval Officer at Calcutta, and Young was later knighted for his administrative work in Madras.

Having witnessed the disfunction in the army while in India, Henry Dundas and the Marquis of Cornwallis conceived the proposals in this first work. Reaction was furious as they proposed many changes financially and in other ways detrimental to the officers of the Indian Army. The *Queries Answered* pamphlet, responds to a now lost *Queries ...* which was presumably in support of reform.



*Letter from the Right Honorable HENRY DUNDAS to Marquis
CORNWALLIS, dated Horse Guards, 1st September, 1794.*

MY LORD,

HAVING had the honor to communicate to His Majesty the information I have received from your Lordship, that on your passage from India to Europe, you had attentively considered the state of His Majesty's and of the Company's Troops in that part of the world, and had reduced into writing, your sentiments as to the Plan which it may be adviseable to adopt; I am commanded by His Majesty to request that your Lordship will furnish me with that plan in detail, as his Majesty is desirous of knowing your opinion on the best mode of new modelling the Army in India, with a view to give safety and permanence to our Indian Empire, and to prevent the continuance or revival of those discontents and jealousies, which have so often manifested themselves between the King's and Company's Troops, as well as between the Company's Troops belonging to the different Presidencies,

I have the honor to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

HENRY DUNDAS.

MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, K. G.

A

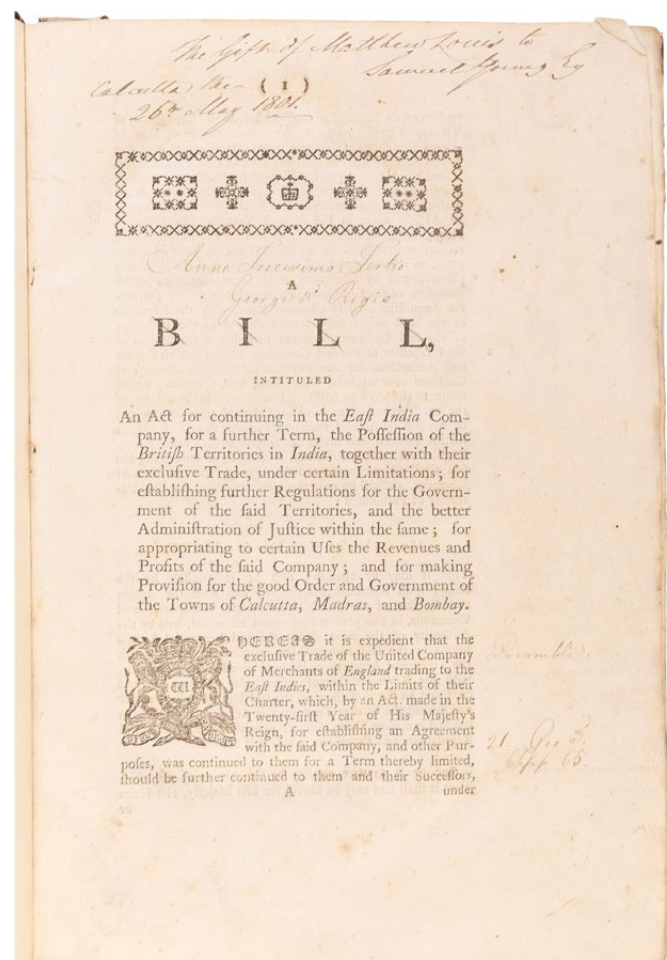
The

Together with these two rare and important Indian imprints is the 1793 *Charter for the East India Company*, one which also instituted very unpopular reforms to the detriment of Company officers both civil and military and which changed Britain's relations with the sub-continent radically. Here it is annotated by a careful reader with a neat hand extracting salient points from each of its 163 paragraphs.

Cornwallis's proposed plan for the Army is listed in Shaw (280) from an advertisement but he was unable to locate a copy, however OCLC locates one in the BL. The *Queries Answered* is Shaw (253) listing the Warren Hastings copy which like ours has ms. note added on p.5.

Rare: OCLC locates just a single copy of the first item at BL; the second at Case Western Reserve, BL, NLS, Oxford, and University of Wales; and the third at University of London and Harvard.

Shaw, Printing in Calcutta to 1800: 280 & 253.



A Beautiful Engraving after an American Artist

4 BROWN (Mather), artist.

ORME (Daniel) & **BARTOLOZZI** (Francesco), engravers.

**To the Honourable East India Company This Plate
representing the Delivery of the Definitive Treaty by the
Hostage Princes into the Hands of Lord Cornwallis ...**

Stipple-engraving, plate measuring 485 by 610mm. A very good copy with a couple of closed tears to margins repaired. London, Daniel Orme, 44 Old Bond Street, 21 December, 1793. **£3,250***

A wonderful image commemorating the end of the Third Anglo-Mysore War and the defeat of Tipu Sultan (1751-1799). While victory was won in May, 1791 the treaty wasn't signed until March, 1792 at which time two of Tipu's sons—Abd-ul-Kilak and Musa-ud-din—were taken hostage to ensure the treaty was complied with. This engraved image captures that scene.

The Third Anglo-Mysore War (1789-1792) was fought between the ruler of Mysore, Tipu Sultan, and the East India Company. Allied with Maratha Empire and the Nizam of Hyderabad, General William Medows led a force of roughly 18,000 men which captured Bangalore, Malabar, and numerous other forts en route to Seringapatam. A punitive treaty was struck with Tipu Sultan which forced him to cede half of his territory and pay a fine of Rs. 33 million.

Born in Massachusetts, Mather Brown (1761-1831) was descended from the puritans John, Increase, and Cotton Mather on his mother's side. He was taught to draw by his Aunt Catherine, who raised him after his mother's death, and made enough from painting miniatures to move to Europe in 1780. A letter of introduction from his grandfather allowed him to stay with Benjamin Franklin in Paris, before moving to England where he met with, and studied under, Benjamin West. **"In 1793 Brown created an acclaimed series of three paintings of the events surrounding the 'Definitive Treaty' between the British and the vanquished Indian ruler, Tipu Sultan."** These were done at the height of his career, and he is recorded on this print as the "Historical Painter to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Dutchess of York." Alas, he was repeatedly denied membership to the Royal Academy and his type of history paintings and portraits fell out of favour. Although he continued to make a living as an artist for the rest of his life, his reputation and fortune declined, and he never regained his former prestige.

[see image following]



Author Brown Pine Historical Painter to their Royal Highnesses the Duke & Duchess of York

Isaac Cruikshank Historical Engraver to his Majesty King George the Fourth

This Plate representing the Delivery of the DEFINITIVE TREATY BY THE HOSTAGE PRINCES into the Hands of Lord Cornwallis
Is with permission humbly Dedicated by their faithful and obedient Servt. Author Brown

LONDON, Published December 21, 1795, and Sold for the Proprietor by D. Orme, N^o 41 Old Bond Street; and by Walker & Besenbury, N^o 7 Cornhill.



Bilingual Fob Seal in Persian and Gurmukhi

**5 [ROSS (Captain Robert).]
[Silver fob seal of Captain Robert Ross.]**

Silver fob seal with engraved carnelian matrix inscribed in Persian and Gurmukhi. Measuring 45mm (high), seal measuring 22 by 25mm. Tiny red stone set into the top of mount, to direct direction of printing. Excellent condition with no damage. [Northern India], 1230 AH, 1815 CE. **£4,500***

A handsome and unusual fob seal, crafted for the British Officer Robert Ross (1789–1854). It is most noteworthy for the elegant inclusion of two scripts, Persian (nasta'liq) and Gurmukhi (the Persian reads “Captain Ross Sahib,” the Gurmukhi “Captain Ross”). **Though both are found on early nineteenth-century seals from north India, bilingual examples are extremely rare.**

Captain Ross Sahib was not the only Ross or even Captain of that name then serving, but context makes it clear that this seal was made for Robert Ross (1789–1854), Lieutenant of the 6th Native Infantry. During the Anglo-Nepalese War, he raised an irregular unit of Gurkhas (the first such, in fact), the 1st Nasiri Battalion, and appointed the resulting regiment’s commandant in 1815, with the pay of Captain, all while continuing to act as a British political agent to the Hill States of the Sutlej, along the recently disputed border with Ranjit Singh’s Sikh Empire, then at its height.

To some extent, this seal marks a major promotion for Ross, and asserts his new authority. Captain Sahib might be no Colonel Sahib but it certainly trumps Lieutenant Sahib, even more when it comes with a regiment of Gurkhas. 1815 was rather Ross’s year, with more than one hat to his name, and an effective captaincy and regimental command, on top of serious diplomatic responsibility, all marked in silver and carnelian.

*“An Outstanding Hydrographer and
Among the Greatest Engineers of the Day” (ODNB).*

**6 HUDDART (Captain Joseph).
Memoir of the Late Captain
Joseph Huddart, F.R.S. &c.**

First edition. Portrait frontispiece & one folding plate. Small 4to. Contemporary tree calf by Riviere, red & black morocco labels to spine, elaborately gilt, a.e.m., bookplates to front pastedown, presentation inscription to title-page. [viii], 102pp. London, W. Phillips, 1821. **£2,500**





CAPT. JOSEPH HUDDART, F.R.S.

Ætat. 81.

From a Picture by John Hoppner Esq. R.A. in the possession of Charles Hamilton Esq. 1811.

*To Capt. Huddart
with Mr. J. Huddart's Compl't*

MEMOIR

OF THE LATE

CAPTAIN JOSEPH HUDDART,

F.R.S. &c.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. PHILLIPS, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET.

1821.

A handsome, wide-margined copy with an excellent association connecting a senior member of the East India Company with one of its most important hydrographers. The inscription on the title-page reads: "To Capt[ai]n. Horsburgh, with Mr. Jos[ep]h Huddart's comp[limen]ts."

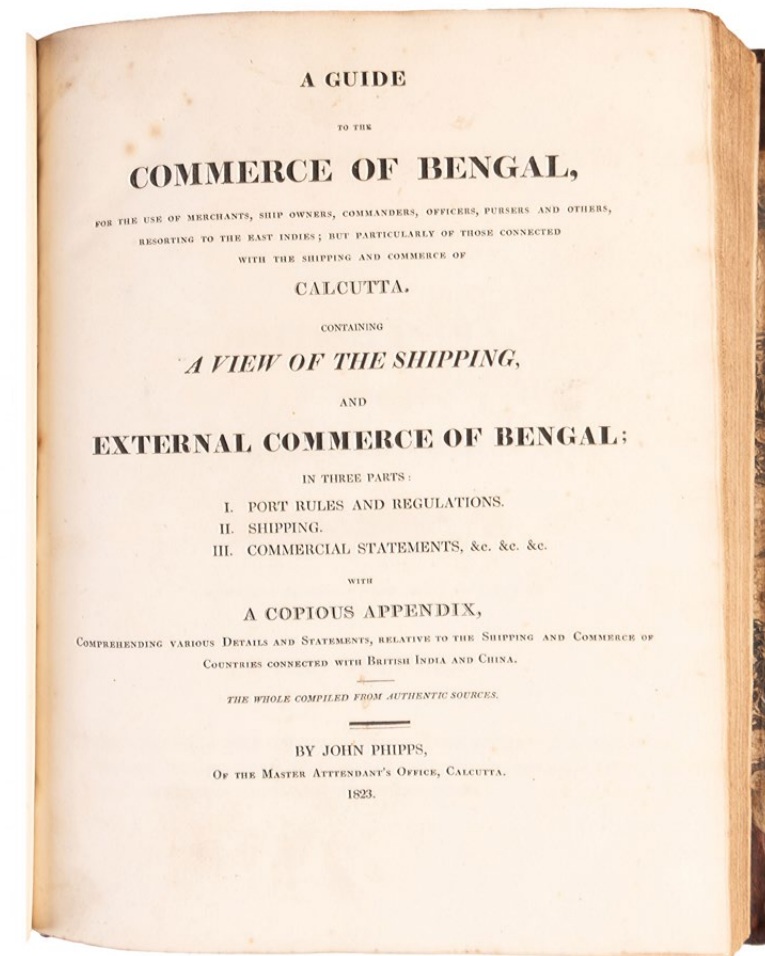
After entering the East India Company in 1771, Joseph Huddart snr. (1741–1816) made numerous voyages to the Far East, which included a survey expedition of the west coast of Sumatra, and visits to China and India.

"Throughout his time at sea Huddart drew charts and collected hydrographic information. His charts of Sumatra, the Cape of Good Hope, the Strait of Gaspar, and the approaches to Canton (Guangzhou) were published by Robert Sayer, who also commissioned a chart of the Irish Sea from him. **He made an important series of observations fixing positions on the west coast of India and improved the sailing directions for the route to the East. He had a reputation as an extremely accurate observer of geographical positions and was quick to adopt the latest survey techniques**" (ODNB). He was made a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1791—a fact proudly noted by his son in the title of this memoir.

Much is made of the friendship between Huddart, and other eminent hydrographers, James Watt, and John Rennie in the text.

Huddart and Horsburgh (1762–1836) would surely have known each other as they were both elected to the Royal Society in 1811. Not least, Huddart's *The Oriental navigator, or, New directions for sailing to and from the East Indies* (London, 1794) was an obvious source book for Horsburgh's own *Directions for sailing to and from the East Indies, China, New Holland, Cape of Good Hope, and the interjacent ports ...* (London, 1809–1811).

After Dalrymple's sudden death in 1808, Horsburgh took over his position as hydrographer to the East India 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. He continued privately to revise and republish his sailing directions, subsequently known as the *East India Directory*, in editions of 1816–17, 1826–7, and 1836, and revised Murdoch Mackenzie's *Treatise on Surveying* for publication in 1819" (ODNB). This memoir would've been of great interest to him. While this work is reasonably well-held in libraries, the last copy at auction was at Swann in 1972.



India: the Global Commercial Hub

7 PHIPPS (John).

A Guide to the Commerce of Bengal, for the use of merchants, ship owners, commanders, officers, pursers and others, resorting to the East Indies, but particularly of those connected with the shipping and commerce of Calcutta ...

First and only edition. 4to. Contemporary half-calf (minor wear), spine lettered in gilt, rear board expertly re-attached, some minor dampstaining toward the end. xviii; [ii]; 325; [iii]; 164 (Appendix); [ii]; 20 (Addenda); [x](index)pp. Calcutta, Master Attendant's Office, 1823. **£25,000**

Statement of Goods required in Persia.—Continued.

Names of Articles.	Description.	Prices in Persian Rupees.	Estimated quantity Annually required.
BRITISH PIECE GOODS.			
Masulipatam Imitation Prints,	28 Yds. { Fine and fast ground & good texture, }	45 to 55 60 per Ps.	600 Boxes or 30,000 Ps.
Dark Grounds, Common, Do.	Do. ditto,	30 33 34	200 ditto or 10,000 ditto.
Ditto Ditto,	Do. ditto,	25-27-23	100 ditto or 5,000 ditto.
Ditto Ditto,	Do. ditto,	20 23	80 ditto or 4,000 ditto.
Light Ground, Common, Do.	Do. ditto,	25-30	50 ditto or 2,500 ditto.
Ditto Broad, Ditto, Do.	Do. ditto,	46 50	150 ditto or 7,500 ditto.
Dark Brown Turbans Do. Do.	Do. ditto,	35 40	100 ditto or 5,000 ditto.
Long Cloth, (Europe), 40 Do.	Fine Texture,	38 42	100 ditto or 5,000 ditto.
Motapola, Ditto, 21 Do.	Do. ditto,	15 20	200 ditto or 10,000 ditto.
Sanna Cloth, or Cambric,	12 Do. ditto,	12 15	200 ditto or 10,000 ditto.
Plain Muslin,	10 Do. ditto,	16 18	1,000 ditto.
Ditto Ditto,	Do. ditto,	18 20	1,000 ditto.
Plain and flowered Gauzes,	12 Do.	18-20	1,000 ditto.
Cambrics or Jaconets 20 Do.	Do.	24-30	500 ditto.
Flowered, neat pattern, small flowers, 12 Do.	Do.	16-20	3,000 ditto.
White and Colored Handkerchiefs,	Of various Descriptions.		
THE FOLLOWING MASULIPATAM ARTICLES, IF IMITATED IN ENGLAND WITH MORE NICETY, WOULD ANSWER VERY WELL; SUCH AS THE RUSSIANS MANUFACTURE, BUT THEY PRINT ONLY ONE SIDE OF THE CLOTH.			
Lahofs or Palempores,			1,500 Pairs.
Chargots or Femals head Pieces,			2,000 ditto.
Sannies,			8,000 ditto.
Sagchaz,			1,500 ditto.
Table Cloths,			30,000 ditto.
Pardahs,			10,000 ditto.
Rhenchapoos,			2,000 ditto.
Majamapoesh,			5,000 ditto.

Rates of Import Duties, upon the following Goods, at Bussorah, 1822.

Description of Goods.	Import Duty 7½ per cent upon the following prices.	Description of Goods.	Import Duty 7½ per cent upon the following prices.
INDIAN PIECE GOODS.		INDIAN PIECE GOODS.	
Allahabad Cossaes,	Mahmoodies per piece. 90	Gossa Moruny 40 by 3	142½
Ditto Mahmoodies,	75	Ditto Ditto 40 by 2½	105
Ditto Bostaes,	60	Hammums,	90
Bengal Ditto,	45	Jungle Tanjib,	120
Jubbulpore,	105	Soonargujee,	175
Shoekpore,	75	Doopatah,	75
Behar Tanjibs,	45	Agabadie,	180
Sik Handkerchiefs,	80	Ditto Girdles,	105

Indigo, Sugar, and all Sorts of Drugs,—8½ per cent Duty on the actual Prices.
Boat hire and hamalage ¼ Piastre per Bale.

Statement of the Valuation of Articles Imported into Calcutta, from the Arabian and Persian Gulphs, in the Official year, 1821-22.

Articles.	Value Sa. Rs.	Articles.	Value Sa. Rs.
Almonds,	25,739	Hosiery,	275
Aloes,	3,360	Haberdashery,	4,136
Asafoetida,	1,808	Iron,	1,661
Anchors,	420	Indigo,	2,635
Arsenic,	878	Kahurbah,	21,386
Books,	750	Lametry,	6,055
Beads,	49,132	Malt Liquors,	3,313
Brimstone,	1,304	Madeira Wine,	1,106
Broad Cloth,	24,420	Medicines,	200
Bengal Pens,	1,088	Mother of Pearl,	1,154
Copper and Copper Nails,	3,36,133	Nankeens,	15,844
Clocks and Watches,	3,928	Oilman's Stores,	3,091
Coir,	4,323	Pictures and Prints,	500
Corals,	1,55,156	Piece Goods,	28,647
Coral, False,	4,900	Paints,	338
Claret,	180	Port Wine,	1,367
Claret, Foreign,	384	Pepper,	1,13,965
Chunks,	266	Pearls, Diamonds and Emeralds,	79,900
Cocoanuts,	1,245	Raisins,	16,447
Cocoanut Oil,	3,596	Rose Water,	3,145
Cowries,	29,740	Spices,	14,222
Coffee,	25,844	Sandal Wood,	2,900
Dammer,	291	Sandal Wood Oil,	915
Dates,	63,553	Sapan Wood,	461
Drugs,	15,609	Senna Leaf,	7,138
Elephant's Teeth,	4,370	Saffron,	5,741
Fire Works,	1,000	Sheraz Wine,	488
Glass Ware,	4,734	Sundries,	19,100
Gums,	19,743	Tobacco,	1,047
Galling Galls,	401	Vermillion,	368
Galls,	16,541	Wax,	910
Googul,	529		
Carried forward, Sicca Rupees, 8,03,465		Treasure,	11,62,152
		Total Sicca Rupees, 36,25,178	

Rare and important: this guide for merchants in British India provides not only a granular account of the rules and regulations concerning shipping in India, but also an extraordinary overview of global opportunities for trade with India. A directory of East India Company activity, it's also a desirable and handsome early Calcutta imprint.

John Phipps (1777–1840) worked in the Harbour Master's Office in Calcutta where he accumulated considerable practical experience and was familiar with the details relating to trade regulations. His job also gave him access to the latest important economic data and trade statistics. The Charter Act of 1813 had already curtailed the privileges of the East India Company which led to this publication for the captains of merchant ships to conduct trade in Eastern seas. Dedicated to the “commercial community of British India”, it was originally envisaged as a continuation of the commercial information in William Milburn's *Oriental Commerce* (London, 1813).

The first part lists Port Rules and Regulations, which includes a sailing guide and template forms to be submitted upon arrival. Of great value for further research, it contains detailed lists of members of the marine establishment, captains and pilots, tables of ships built at Calcutta, Bombay, Deman (Daman), Coringa, Prince of Wales's Island (Penang), Surat, Cochin, Rangoon and Chittagong and remarks on their whereabouts.

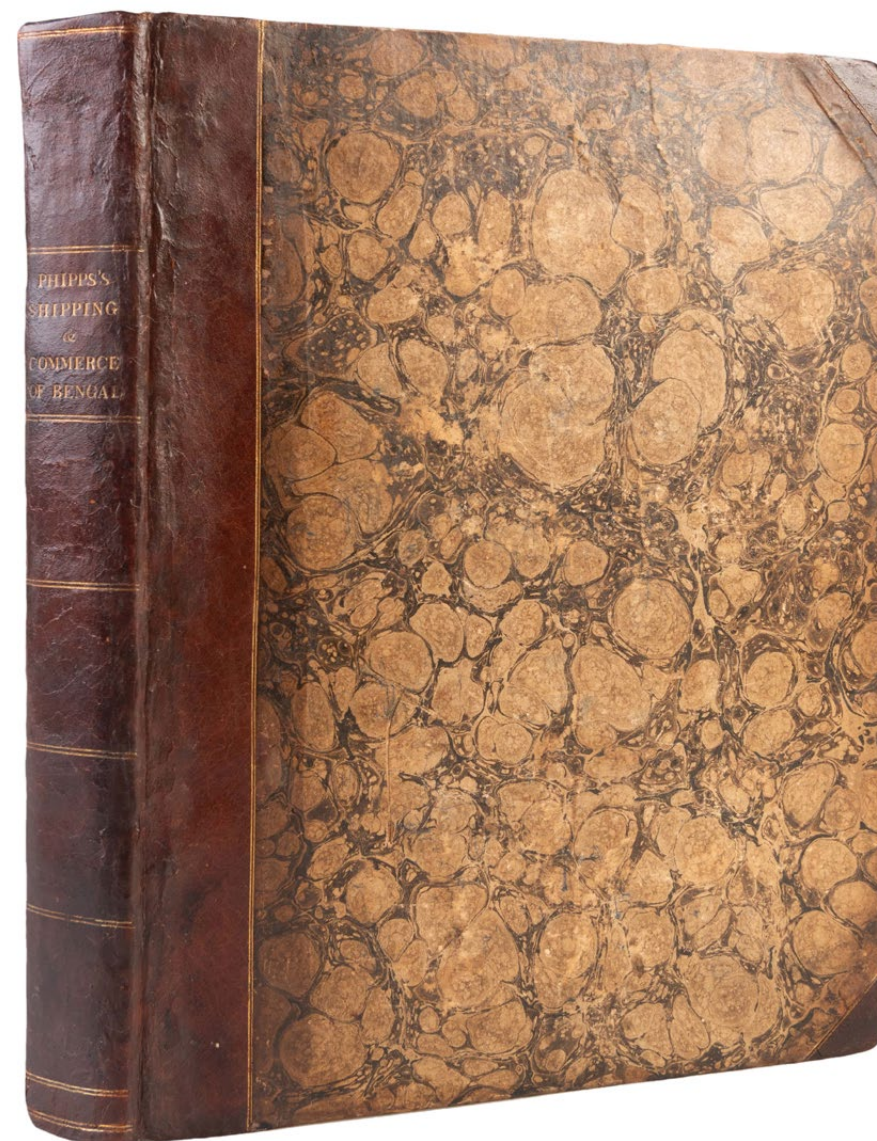
A comprehensive list of imports and exports by the East India Company follows, which illustrates India's importance to the region and beyond. Trading partners include London, America, Lisbon, Brazil etc. but also Canton, Macao, Penang, Malacca, Singapore, Ochotsk, Manila, the “Arabian and Persian Gulphs,” the Red Sea, Sumatra, Java, New South Wales, and the Maldives. The goods are many and varied: Madeira wine, wool, raw silk, cotton, indigo, salt-petre, sugar, rice, shellac, coffee, and opium (5 chests of which went to Port Jackson in 1814). Added to this are extensive details of these industries, rates of freight and agency in Calcutta, customs regulations, duties and a wealth of other practical information.

The book is completed with an Appendix which includes similar details for Madras, Bombay, **Ceylon**, Isle of France, **New South Wales** (including a Proclamation by Lachlan Macquarie, 18 pages of rules and regulations for Port Jackson, government and general orders, a guide to imports and exports), South America and Mexico, Manilla, China, Java, Batavia, Palembang, Singapore, Prince of Wales's Island (Penang), Rangoon, Bushire (Bushehr, Persia), with detail on **trade with Muscat (Oman), Bussorah (Basra, Iraq), Judda (Jedda, Saudi Arabia), Mocha (Mecca), details of goods required in the Persian and Arabian Gulfs**

(the information concerns the early part of 1822 but trade had nearly trebled since 1802), Siam, Cochin China, and Japan (limited by the Dutch).

This is a work of immense interest, a snapshot of India as the power of the East India Company began to wane and, indeed, with the Indian Rebellion not far ahead. Phipps would also publish a follow up volume *A Practical Treatise on the China and Eastern Trade*, in two editions in 1835 and 1836, plus *A Collection of Papers Relative to Ship Building in India ...* in 1840.

Very rare, there are a handful of copies in institutions, but none recorded at auction.





Tombs near Tattah. Sind.



Images of India by a Soldier-Artist

8 STEUART (Charles James). [Watercolour album by an officer in the XIII Regiment Bombay Light Infantry.]

Forty-five watercolours measuring 450 by 660mm and smaller, many captioned in pencil, some loosely inserted, plus two photographs (of Venice). Elephant folio. Half morocco over cloth boards, red morocco label (in the shape of a shield) to upper board, gilt, upper joint split but holding, extremities rubbed, metal clasp. 40ll (including blanks). India, 1849-1854. **£25,000**

A highly accomplished album of watercolours by Captain Charles Steuart (1825-1859) who served with the 13th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry. The upper board is gilt "C.J. Steuart XIIIth Regiment." Registered in 1825, those troops were active during the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and 1858.

During 1854, the 13th rotated through the garrisons and stations, in addition to frontier duties in western India. The dated images here are all from either 1849 or 1854 and reflect these postings with depictions of the ruined mosque at Champaner and the Hindu Temple in Gujerat, Goa, Seroda (Siridao?) Island, the caves on Elephanta Island (including a stunning interior view), Bombay (Sir Henry Leake's House), Elphinstone Point in Mahableswar, and several of Sindh, including the tomb and the "Mahomedan Temple" near Thatta). There is also a lovely portrait of two (possibly) Afghan soldiers.

Steuart must be seen in the tradition of other soldier artists in India such as James Atkinson (1780-1852), Colonel George Strahan (active 1860s-1890), Major Robert Gill (1804-1879), Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Ramus Forrest (d. 1827), Captain Robert Smith (1787-1873), and even the war correspondent, William Simpson (1823-1899). The best of them, such as Steuart, vividly complement the famous Company School artists to create our pictorial record of India.

[see images following]



ELEPHANTA

ELEPHANTA



View of the Elephanta Caves from the beach, November 1881.

View of the Elephanta Caves from the beach, November 1881.



Landing Place - Island of Seroda - Goa territory -

A MISDOOR FROM THE DEPOSITARY

- 9 **SLEEMAN** (Col. William Henry).
Ramaseeana, or a Vocabulary of the Peculiar Language used by the Thugs, with an Introduction and Appendix, descriptive of the System pursued by that Fraternity and of the Measures Adopted ... for its Suppression.

[With:] **SLEEMAN** (Col. W.H.)

Report on the Depredations of the Thug Gangs of Upper and Central India, from the cold season of 1836–37 down to their gradual suppression, under the operation of the measures adopted by the Supreme Government in 1839 ...

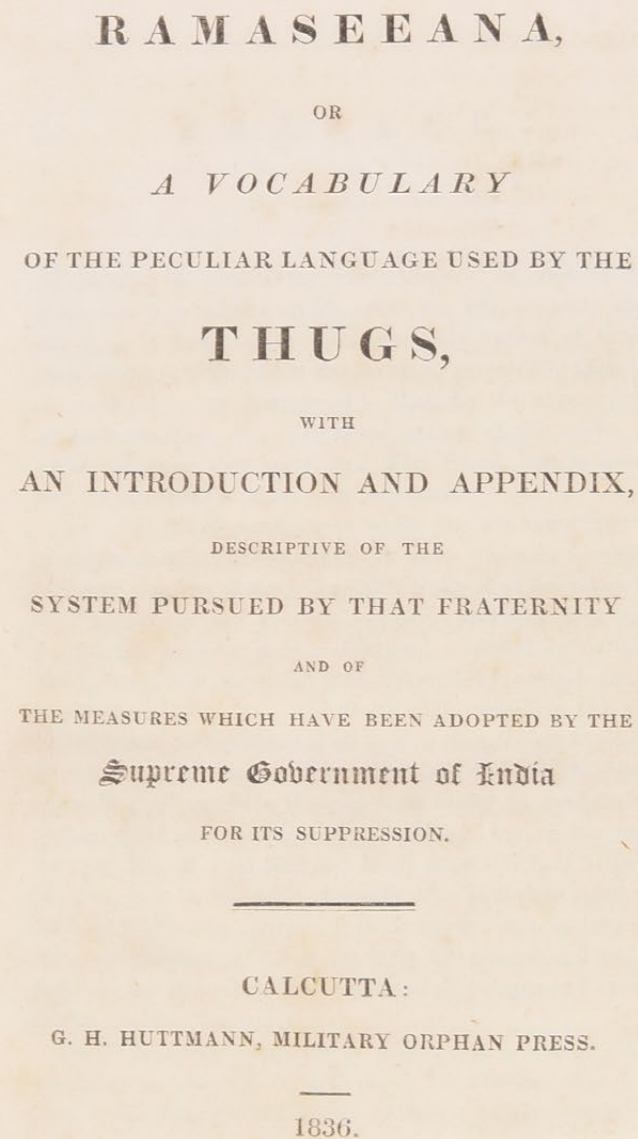
[And:] **THORNTON** (Edward).

Illustrations of the History and Practices of the Thugs. And notices of some of the proceedings of the Government of India for the suppression of the crime of Thuggee ...

First editions. 3 vols. Large folding map, folding table, 3 folding genealogical plates & a double page inserted table. Missing a further folding table, sometimes found at the start of Appendix B, evidently not included in all copies. 8vo. The three works uniformly bound in polished calf, backs richly gilt bearing the engraved bookplate of Thomas Macpherson Grant of Craigo. The first volume with the upper joint repaired and with other minor restoration. Calcutta, and London, 1836, 1840, 1851. **£7,500**

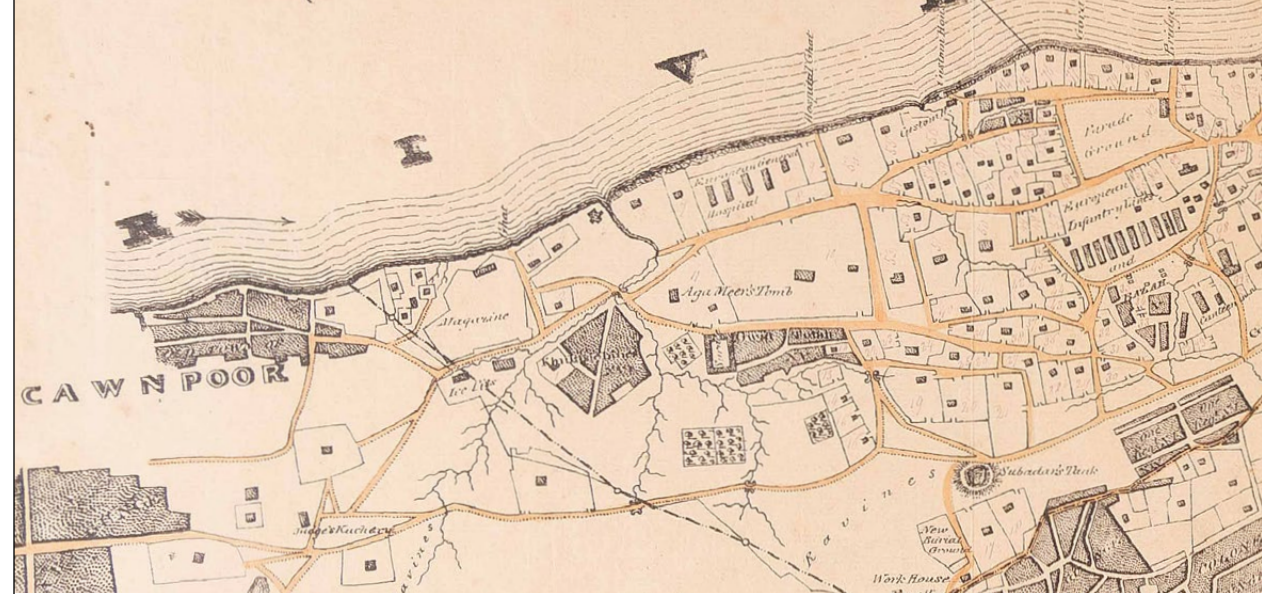
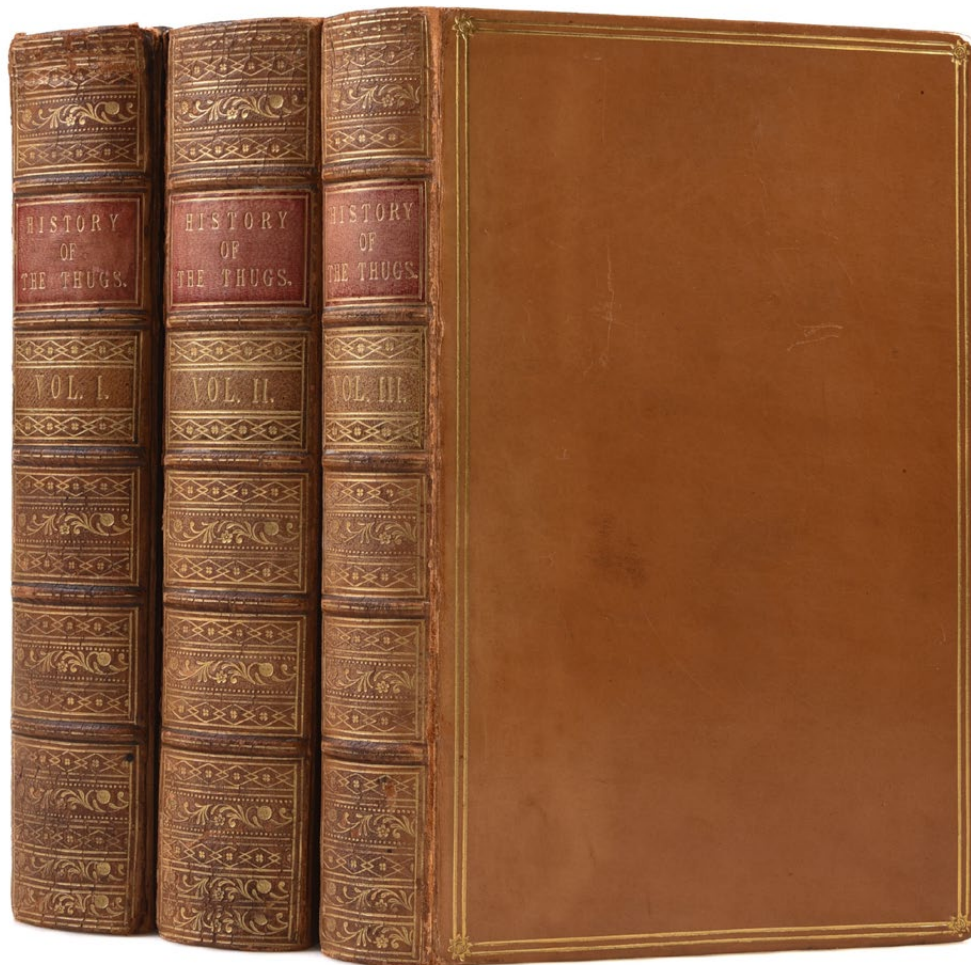
The vocabulary of the Thugs (Ramaseeana) occupies only a small section of the work which is, for the most part, a thorough analysis of Thuggee, devotees of this sect engaged in ritual murder. William Sleeman (1788–1856) outlines its dynasties, grisly rituals and secret language and appends numerous interviews with those who gave evidence for the crown. These “approvers” were held in a special gaol to protect them from their vengeful associates.

An officer in the East India Company, Sleeman was appointed magistrate of Madhya Pradesh in 1825. Four years later, he was promoted to assistant to the officer in charge of the suppression of Thuggee, and in 1835 he took control of these operations. “At first Sleeman received little support in his anti-thuggee



campaign, but this changed in 1835 when Lord William Bentinck became governor-general. He made Sleeman head of a commission for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity (1839–42). During the next two years Sleeman investigated and repressed criminal organizations in upper India. Between 1826 and 1840 more than 14,000 thugs were hanged, transported, or imprisoned for life. Much depended on Sleeman's painstaking collection of evidence regarding thuggee, which included both Hindus and Muslims. Those who were taken and who agreed to talk were known as 'approvers'. They were segregated in confinement in Jubbulpore, where they and their families were taught trades. Sleeman published *Ramaseeana* (1836) on the thugs, their language, and the measures against them. By 1848 thuggee had virtually ceased" (ODNB).

Mark Twain devotes two chapters of *Following the Equator* to Sleeman and his official report on the suppression of Thuggee published by the Indian Government in 1840.



An Unrecorded Map of Cawnpoor by an Indian Lithographer

10 BISWASS (Joynarain).

**Plan of Civil and Military Cantonments of Cawnpoor
Litho in the Supt of Reve. Survs. Office under the
orders of H.M. Elliot Secretary to the Sudder Board
of Revenue North Western Provinces in charge ...**

Hand-coloured lithographed map measuring 380 by 700mm. Very good with a couple of repaired closed tears. Allahabad, 1842. **£7,500**

A lovely copy of this unlikely survivor: Indian cartographer Joynarain Biswass's hitherto unknown plan of Cawnpoor (Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh), printed in Allahabad. At that time, the city was home to over 7,000 European soldiers, Indian sepoys, and civilian merchants. It was considered the major British garrison of the Upper Doab.

Based upon the survey work of Revenue Surveyor (later Major-General) Saunders Alexius Abbott (1811–1894), this large, finely detailed plan depicts the entire civil station and adjacent cantonments stretching along the south bank of the Ganges at Cawnpoor (modern Kanpur) 15 years before the 1857 Indian Rebellion. Dozens of locations are given, and virtually every structure—military or civilian—is drawn in plan and labelled. A contemporary hand has added more than 200 red manuscript numbers, evidently creating a keyed property index that was likely prepared as an administrative tool.

The banks of the Ganges form the northern edge of the map, behind that lie the European Infantry Lines, European Cavalry Lines, Horse Artillery Lines,

CANNON

Done in the Court of Rev. Justices of the Peace
 under the orders of
H. M. Elliot Esq.
Secretary to the
SUNDAY BOARD OF REVENUE
South Western Exchange

I General Office or Shoulder	XIII South Chorus
II Heavy Artillery	XIV Old Gola Chant
III Pure Artillery	XV Native Infantry
IV Reinforced Chorus	XVI Great Zolch
V Management Engineering	XVII Rhinoceros Lines
VI Heavy Artillery	XVIII Old Gola Chant
VII Infantry	XVIII Main Village
VIII Drunken and Ruined Rhinoceros	XIX Middle Village
IX Gola Chant	XX Main Village
X Old Artillery	XXI Middle Village
XI Perimeter	XXII Native Cavalry

2. Cantonment Boundary and Pillars

Cantonment Boundary and Pillars

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 Furlongs
or One Mile

Allahabad August 1842.

Joyannin Biswas Pl. & Lith.

Foot Artillery Lines, East Artillery Lines, and Dragoon Lines (each with parallel rows of barracks), along with canteens, hospitals, riding schools, and powder magazines. South and east of the military core lie extensive parade grounds (labelled “Grand Parade”), a race stands beside the Grand Trunk Road, a Burial Ground, and the “Site of Old Cavalry Lines.” Across the cantonment boundary (shown by a dashed line and small pillars) the civil station spreads westward: here are the Collector’s Kutchery, Judge’s Kutchery, Treasury, Jail, Work House / Poor House, Subadar’s Tank, and the landmark Aga Meer’s Tomb. A neat compass rose, an ornamental title cartouche, and an inset list of twenty-one numbered Bazaars—from “General Gunge or Sudder” to “Native Cavalry” bazaars—complete the design.

Strung along the river road and interior lanes of the Cawnpore cantonment, are a series of bazaars each named after the group it chiefly supplied. The larger “General Gunge” (or Sudder bazaar) served the whole station, while specialized markets catered to Horse and Foot Artillery, European and Native Infantry, the Native Cavalry, and even porters, washermen, or farriers. Village stalls at Putkeepore, Bujoo, Budloo, Maikoo, and Dukka bridged the cantonment with surrounding rural hamlets, and riverside landings at Gola Ghat and Old Gola Ghat handled ordnance and boat stores. Smaller squares such as Sutta Choura (“tobacco court”) or the Permit bazaar sold regulated liquor and luxuries under the cantonment magistrate’s eye.

The detail is incredible: villages such as Khulassie Lines (Khalasi Lines), Budloo Poora, Bujee Village, Maikoo Village, and Dukkea Village are plotted with their walled compounds, while smaller features—including tanks, wells, and cemeteries—are also included. Roads leading toward Allahabad and Mynpoorie are shown leaving the cantonment, underscoring the post’s strategic position on the Grand Trunk corridor.

Joynarain Biswass (or Biswas, dates unknown) was a Bengali cartographer and draftsman who served in the Surveyor-General’s establishment of British India from the 1830s–1860s. Contemporary records consistently style him a “Revenue Surveyor” or “Native Draftsman,” linking him to the Revenue Survey branch that prepared cadastral and topographical maps for administration.

The earliest map we can find by him is “Map of the Zillahm under the Superintendent of Police in the Western Provinces ... Copied by Joynarain Biswass” (manuscript, 1832). It is one of several works bearing his name as a copyist from the 1830s. In 1842, the name Joynarain Biswas Del. & Lith. appeared on a map printed in Allahabad titled “Map of the District of Bareill ...” Later in his career, a lithographed sheet titled Districts Nagpore and Wurdah carries the credit line “Drawn and written by Joynarain Biswas, Revenue Surveyor

General’s Office, Febry 1863.” An undated catalogue of historical Survey of India maps also attributes to him a Plan of Saugor Island and other manuscript plots, indicating a breadth of assignments that ranged from central-India districts to the Bengal coast.

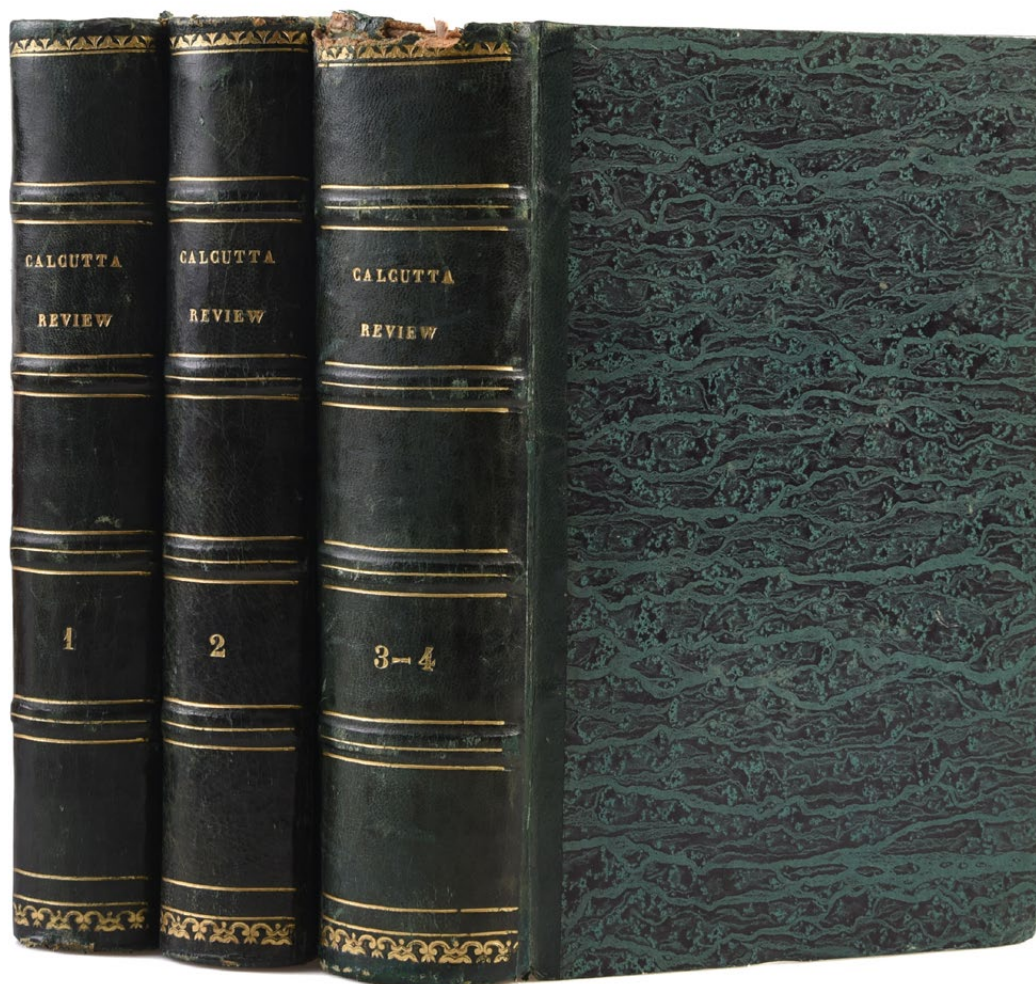
Saunders Alexius Abbott (1811–1894) arrived in India in 1829 with the Bengal infantry. Appointed Assistant in the Revenue Survey under Henry M. Lawrence in 1836, he directed successive survey “charges” between 1838 and 1842, mapping hundreds of villages across the North-Western Provinces and Bundelkhand. These painstaking triangulation surveys produced the cadastral base on which new settlements and tax assessments were imposed, and they gave Abbott a reputation for methodical field work and accurate cartography.

After the First Anglo-Sikh War, Abbott was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Umbala in 1847 and, two years later, of Hoshiarpur—frontier districts where revenue collection, policing, and canal administration all fell under his charge. During the 1857 uprising the Punjab remained largely quiet. Contemporary reports credit Abbott’s firm but even-handed governance in Hoshiarpur with helping to keep that sensitive district loyal, underscoring his value as a soldier-administrator able to translate survey-grounded local knowledge into effective civil control.

He served as Commissioner of Lucknow from 1858–1863, where he oversaw the re-establishment of courts, the resettlement of landed estates, and the reconstruction of municipal infrastructure—work that drew directly on his earlier experience aligning fiscal policy with the physical geography of a district. Abbott remained an honorary aide-de-camp to successive Governors-General until retiring in 1864 with the brevet rank of major-general, leaving a record that bridged the Company’s era of exploratory surveying and the Raj’s more formal apparatus of civil administration.

Under the Treaty of 1801 Nawab Saadat Ali Khan ceded Cawnpore and other “Ceded Provinces” to the East India Company. The British immediately recognized the high, dry riverbank as an ideal cantonment site: they declared Cawnpore a district headquarters on 24 March 1803 and began laying out infantry, cavalry, and artillery lines in a formal grid. Roads radiated toward Allahabad, Lucknow, and the Grand Trunk Road, while parade grounds, magazines, barracks, churches, courts, a treasury, and the Collector’s and Judge’s kutcheries (offices) defined a dual civil-military station. European merchants—especially clothiers, saddlers, and provisions dealers—followed the troops and set up depots along the new bazaars.

An important, apparently unrecorded, map of Cawnpore by an Indian lithographer. We find no trace of it in institutional holdings or through the trade.



Life in Mid-19th Century India

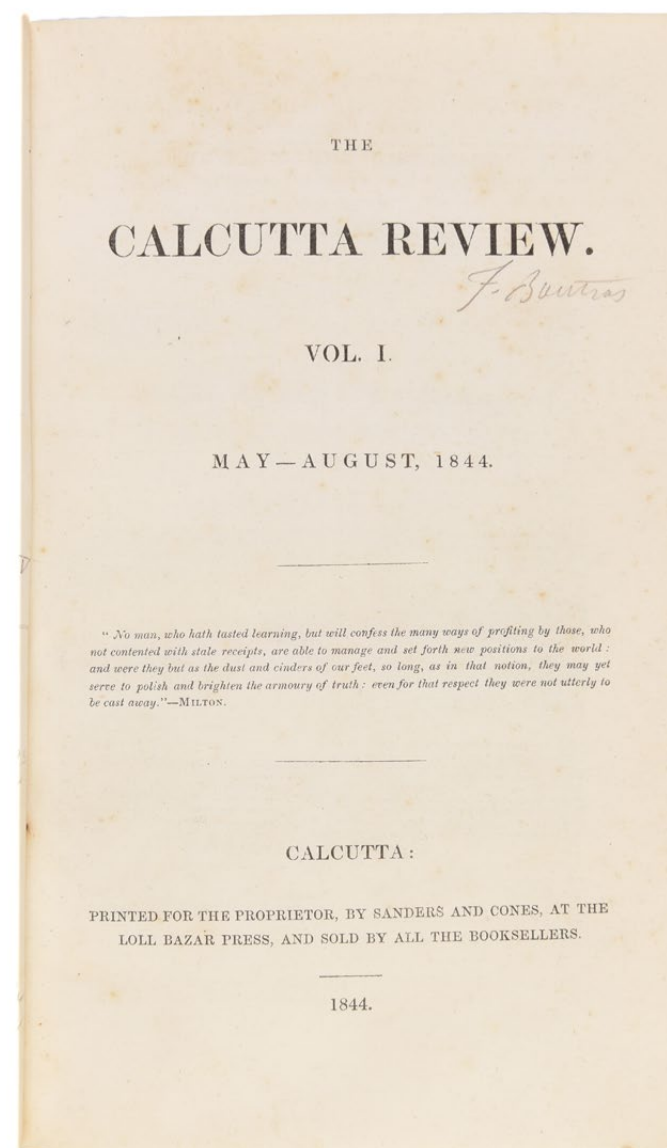
11 [DUFF (Rev. Alexander) & KAY (Sir John William).] The Calcutta Review.

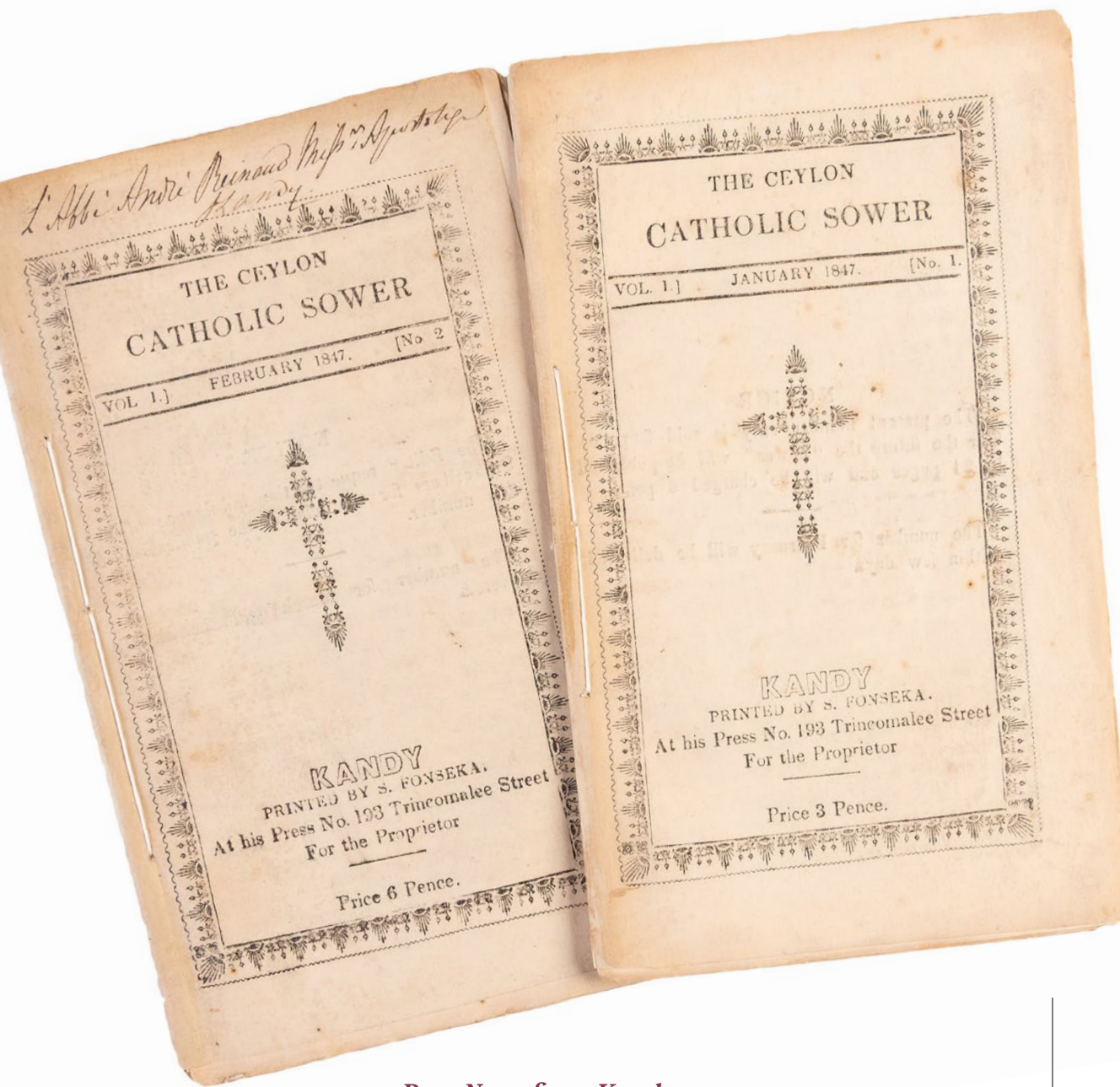
Four vols in three. 8vo. A very good set in contemporary quarter sheep over marbled boards, spine gilt, extremities a little worn, ms. annotations in pencil to front free endpapers. [viii], 584, iii, [errata]; [vi.ads], 7, [1], ii, ii, 608; [iv], [211]–462, [xxxiii]–lxxii; iv, iv, 520, lxxiv, [2]pp. Calcutta, Printed for the Proprietor, by Sanders and Cones, at the Loll Bazar Press, 1844–1845. **£5,000**

A substantial, in-depth digest of life in pre-Mutiny India. This set includes the issues for May–August 1844 (I), October–December 1844 (II), January–June 1845 (III) and July–December 1845 (IV).

The opening advertisement states that “the object of this work is simply to bring together such useful information, and propagate such sound opinions, relating to Indian affairs, as will, it is hoped, conduce, in some small measure, directly or indirectly, to the amelioration of the condition of the people.” Diverse matters such as the rural population of Bengal, the Ameers of Sindh, the massacre at Benares, indigenous education, the Sikhs, Kashmir, and Hindu algebra are all covered.

The periodical was bought by the Calcutta University Press in 1921 and continues to this day.





Rare News from Kandy

12 REINAUD (André John Valentin). The Ceylon Catholic Sower.

Vol. 1, Numbers 1 & 2. 8vo. Stitched as issued in publisher's printed self-wrappers with typographic borders, discreet repairs to spine on the second volume,

ownership inscription to upper wrapper. [ii], 12, [2]; [ii], 13-36, [2]pp. Kandy, S. Fonseka at his Press No. 193 Trincomallee Street, January and February, 1847.

£2,500

This publication is so rare one can't help but suspect these two issues constitute its entire publication history. The second volume is inscribed on the upper wrapper by the editor "L'Abbé André Reinaud, Mss. Apostolique, Kandy."

André Jean Valentin Reinaud was born in France in 1813 and arrived in Ceylon in the mid-1840s, not long after being expelled from the Oblates. He was perhaps looking to capitalise on the recent demise of the *Colombo Catholic Magazine* which was a short-lived publication in 1846 and appeared in both English and Sinhala. He states openly that *The Ceylon Catholic Sower* would be printed in English only. Reinaud was known as a keen self-promoter with ideas of becoming Bishop of Kandy. Indeed, Father Semeria wrote of Reinaud: "he is a clever fellow who thinks above all of his own interests."

With a stated intention to "sow the heavenly seed in the heart of our readers," there's a piece on Catholic schools in Colombo, another on the waywardness of Protestantism, and, of added interest, a section titled "local intelligence," which concerns the activities of the Right Rev. Orazio Bettaghini who was active in the Northern provinces of the island.

The second issue commences with the somewhat aggressive proclamation that "the Catholic Church does not forbid the investigation of the grounds of her faith." However, there is a section on the Catholic Printing Press of Colombo, in which he complains that the "business of the printing office ... [seems] to be conducted rather as a private speculation of some individuals than as a matter of public interest." Reinaud recommends that entire control of the press be given over to him. The column on "local intelligence" concerns the new church at Nuwera Ellia and Badulla ("one of the central places and strongholds of Budhism" [sic]). The piece "foreign intelligence" reports news from Syria, Niniveh, Prussia, and Oxford. Both issues conclude with a list of festivals for that month.

Reinaud later suggested that the Propaganda Fide should set up three vicariates in Ceylon and entrust the vicariate of Kandy to the Oblates. However, Kandy remained under the jurisdiction of the vicariate in Colombo.

Very rare: not on OCLC. Rare Book Hub records a single copy at Swann in 1987. Kularatne, T., *History of Printing and Publishing in Ceylon, 1736-1912* (Dehiwala, 2006), p.188; Semeria, F., "Letters to Ceylon and Africa, 1847-1860" in *Oblate Writings I*, vol. 4, no. 72, p.95.



UPPER VIEW OF THE SNOW BRIDGE.

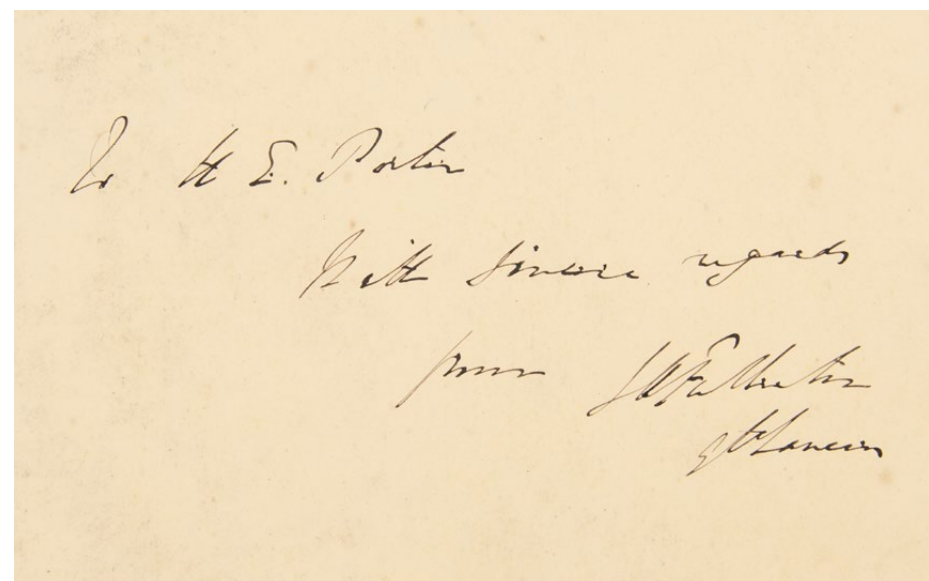
Artist's Presentation Copy

13 FULLERTON (Lieut-Col. James Alexander).
**Views in the Himalaya and Neilgherry Hills, from
drawings by Lieut.-Colonel Fullerton, 9th Queen's
Royal Lancers. Taken during the years 1845-46-47.**

First edition. 24 handcoloured lithographed plates. **Lacking the map.** Oblong 8vo. Publisher's decorative red cloth, rebacked, some light wear to extremities. London, 1848. **£3,750**

A lovely copy of the rare coloured issue.

This collection of handsome lithographed views was "taken during a very pleasant and interesting excursion made with a few friends from Simla, over the Snowy Range of the Himalayas, during September in the year 1845 ... during a residence at Simla, and ... during a visit paid at the Neilgherry Hills, in the Madras Presidency, in 1847," published by Fullerton to give "some notion of the magnificent scenery to be found amongst the mountains of the Far East" (Preface).



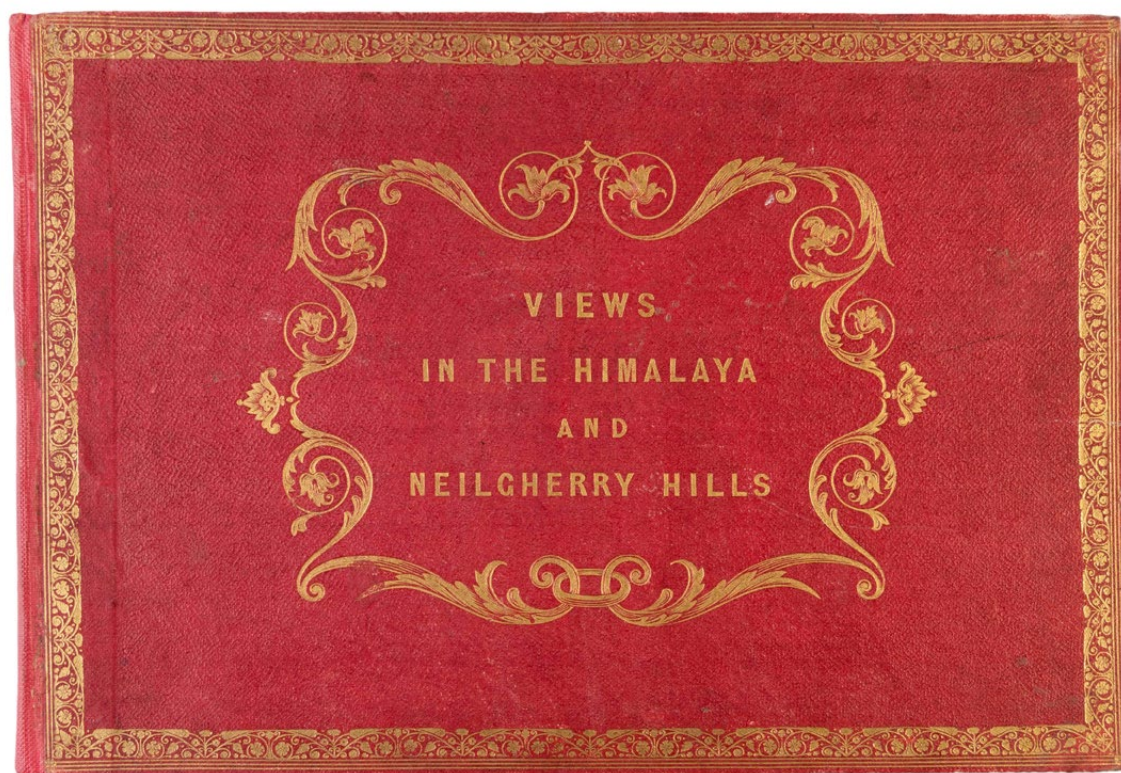
This copy is distinguished by the presentation inscription on the front free endpaper: "To H.E. Porter With sincere regards from J.A. Fullerton 9th Lancers."

The list of plates are as follows:

1. View between Mutteana and Nakunda **2.** Village of Shael **3.** The Tikhur Fort **4.** Village of Kussain **5.** Rooroo, on the Pabur River **6.** The Fort and Village of Buttowlee **7.** The Village of Poojalee **8.** The Village of Jakee **9.** Snow Bridge, or Glacier, on the Roupin River **10.** Upper View of the Snow Bridge **11.** The Raldung Peaks **12.** The Valley of the Buspa River **13.** From Leetee, near the Borendo Pass **14.** View on the Pabur River, near Chergaon **15.** Kotkhaee, on the River Girree **16.** Village of Synge **17.** View of the Dhera Dhoon **18.** Simla-Jacko, from Elysium Hill **19.** The Commander-in-Chief's House, and Upper Part of the Bazaar **20.** View from Simla **21.** Mahassoo, from Simla **22.** The Segoor Pass in the Neilgherry Hills **23.** Ootacamund, Neilgherry Hills **24.** Ootacamund (another view).

"Since the overslip on the title-page carrying Dickinson's imprint ... does not appear to cover anything, a possible theory to account for its presence would be that Dickinson's originally undertook to produce the book privately for Colonel Fullerton ... and that they then decided to publish it commercially. The presence of the list of subscribers does not necessarily destroy this theory, since Fullerton may have invited subscribers himself. The list contains 106 names" (Abbey).

Abbey Travel, 499; *Yakushi* (1994), F231.





3rd The ATTACK on the Begum's Palace, Lucknow; headed by the 4th Punjab Rifles, & the 93rd Highlanders.

**Watercolour Scenes Commemorating
The Loss of a 23-Year-Old Soldier in the Indian Rebellion**

**14 [WILLOUGHBY (Lieutenant Edward Cosgrave Parr).]
[Six] Scenes in the Life of Lieutenant Edward
Cotsgrave Parr Willoughby, 4th Punjab Rifles,
(killed during Indian Mutiny 1858). aged 23. 2nd Son
of Major General Michael Franklin Willoughby, C.B.
Inspector General of Military Stores for India.**

6 watercolour and ink studies on paper, highlighted with white and gold in areas, neatly captioned beneath and with ruled borders. Each c.225 by 270mm. Paper browned with a little offsetting showing to verso, removed from frames with some residual marginal dampstaining. N.p., n.d. [c.1858]. **£5,000***

A wonderful and heart-breaking suite of watercolours recording the actions and death of Lieutenant Edward Cosgrave Parr Willoughby (1834–1858) during the India Rebellion.

The captions are as follows:

- 1st. The BIVOUACK... Writing Home to Much Loved Friends.
- 2nd. The COMMANDER in CHIEF'S QUARTERS, ... Approbation from Lord Clyde.
- 3rd. The ATTACK on the Begum's Palace, Lucknow, headed by the 4th Punjab Rifles, & the 93rd Highlanders.
- 4th. STORMING of the SECUNDRABAGH, Lucknow, ... (The Victoria Cross in Perspective.)
- 5th. The Fatal March on FORT RHODAMOW. ... "The Golden Bowl is broken, and the Silver Cord is loosed." Ecclesiastes XII.
- 6th. RESCUE of the Body of Lieutenant WILLOUGHBY, by Captain CASE, 4th Punjab Rifles, assisted by 2 of the 42nd Highlanders. 2 Native Officers, and 2 Sowars of the Regiment, in which one of the Highlanders, and one of the Sowars were killed.

The style of these watercolours is very much in imitation of a series of prints, however if they were preparatory sketches for etchings, we have traced no surviving copies of the printed works. The artist has not signed their work, but the fact that the first scene shows the young man "writing home to much loved friends" suggests that they were likely drawn or commissioned by friends or

family. Willoughby was only twenty-three years old when he died, making this attempt to commemorate the final events of his short life all the more poignant.

Willoughby was born in Pune, his father was a Major-General in the Royal Artillery who was present at the Capture of Aden and the battery of Hyderabad. Edward was educated in England, and then joined the Bombay Army as a cadet in 1855, seeing action in the Crimean War in Turkey and in the Persia War of 1856/7, before returning to India for the second relief of Lucknow.

The first of these images records the 4th Punjab Rifles in camp, with Willoughby at front and centre writing home. In the second, we witness him being feted by Lord Clive.

The third and fourth images show Willoughby in action during the attack on the Begum's Palace as well as the "storming of the Secundrabagh," which were critical battles in the capture of Lucknow. The attack was so fierce it resulted in the deaths of between six and seven hundred rebel soldiers. **His actions earned him an honourable mention in the Commander-in-Chief and Governor-General's dispatches.**

In the fifth, *The Fatal March on Fort Rhodamow*, we see Willoughby sustain the fatal wound to his throat while on horseback.

His obituary in the *London Illustrated News* notes that "Lieutenant Willoughby was so ill that he was obliged to be carried with the column in a dhooly and mounted his horse, and while gallantly leading his men to the assault was mortally wounded in the throat, but still bravely persisted in going forward, till he sank from the loss of blood, and died on the glacis."

The April 15th attack on Fort Ruiya, also known as the Battle of Rhodamon, was considered a major miscalculation on the part of Sir Robert Walpole, the commander of the 3rd division. On a march through Rohilkhand, they came across a fort in the jungle, concealed from view by dense vegetation. Walpole ordered his troops into action without previous reconnaissance, a decision for which he was harshly criticised, and led to heavy losses from the 42nd Highlanders and 4th Punjabi Rifles in particular. They were, in essence, attacking blind a fortified stronghold of matchlockmen (who knew the local terrain) and were then ordered to retreat, only to be picked off one by one. It's little surprise that Walpole is left unmentioned in the series of cartoons.

But the obituary doesn't end here, nor does this suite. In the recovery of Willoughby's body, "Captain Cope, his commanding officer, was severely wounded, and some of his men killed ... He was buried in a grove of trees about three miles south-west of the fort where he fell, by the side of Brigadier the Hon. Adrian Hope, who was killed on the same day."



5th The Fatal March on FORT RHODAMOW. ~~~~~ "The Golden Bowl is broken, and the Silver Cord is loosed,"
Ecclesiastes XII.

Two of Willoughby's fellow officers, Captain William Martin Case (1862–1906) and Alexander Thompson (c.1824–1880) were awarded the Victoria Cross for their role in the recovery of his body, and a third, Private Edward Spence, was recommended for the VC had he survived, and ultimately awarded it posthumously. This is depicted in the final scene, where they are assisted by two Native officers and two Sowars.

Willoughby's regiment, the 4th Punjab Rifles, was originally raised as the 4th Punjab Infantry Regiment in 1849 by Captain G. G. Denniss at Lahore as part of the Transfrontier Brigade, which became the Punjab Irregular Force (PIF) in 1851. It comprised of Sikh, Punjabi Muslim and Pathan recruits. It changed its name to the 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force) in 1903, in honour of Lieutenant Alfred Thomas Wilde of the 19th Madras Infantry, who was appointed the regiment's commandant in November 1851.

Anon., [obituary] "Lieutenant Willoughby" in *London Illustrated News*, 17 July 1858.

A Beautiful Copy Presented by the Author

15 TENNENT (Sir J. Emerson).

Sketches of the Natural History of Ceylon with Narratives and Anecdotes Illustrative of the Habits and Instincts of the Mammalia, Birds, Reptiles, Fishes, Insects, &c. including a Monograph of the Elephant.

First edition. Frontispiece, plates and numerous illustrations to text. 8vo. A fine copy in publisher's pictorial green cloth, elaborately gilt. xxiv, 500pp. London, Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts, 1861. **£1,250**

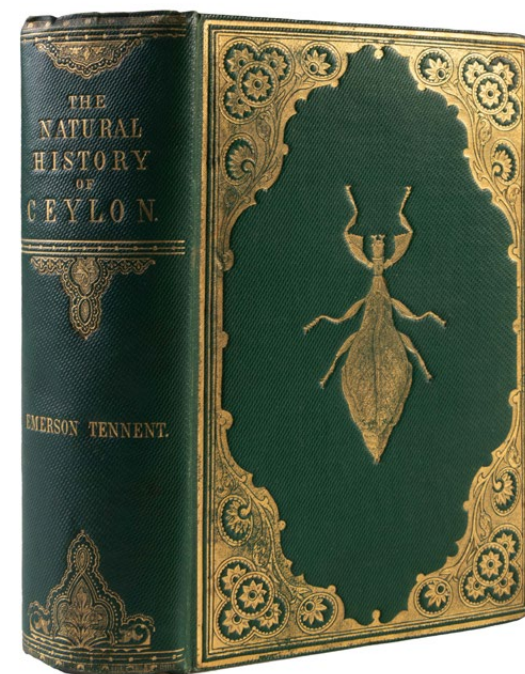
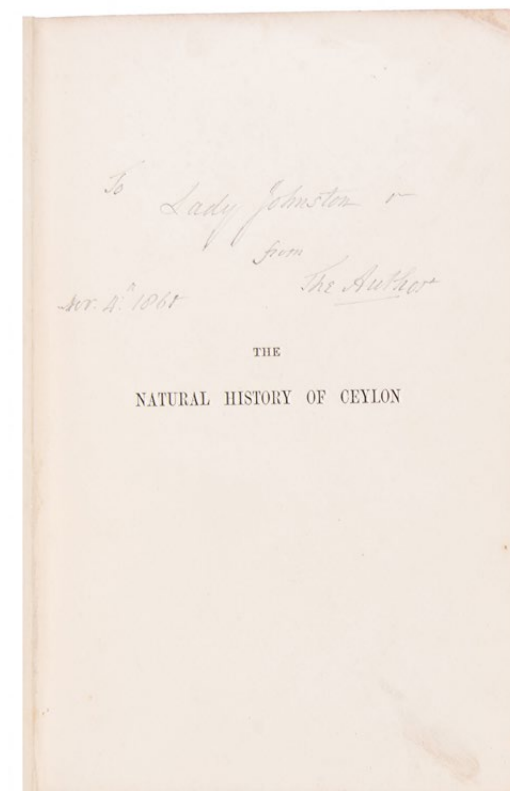
As nice a copy as one could hope to find, this is inscribed on the half-title: "To Lady Johnston from The Author, Nov 4th 1865." The gilt on the binding is far more elaborate than on most other copies, suggesting a deluxe issue.

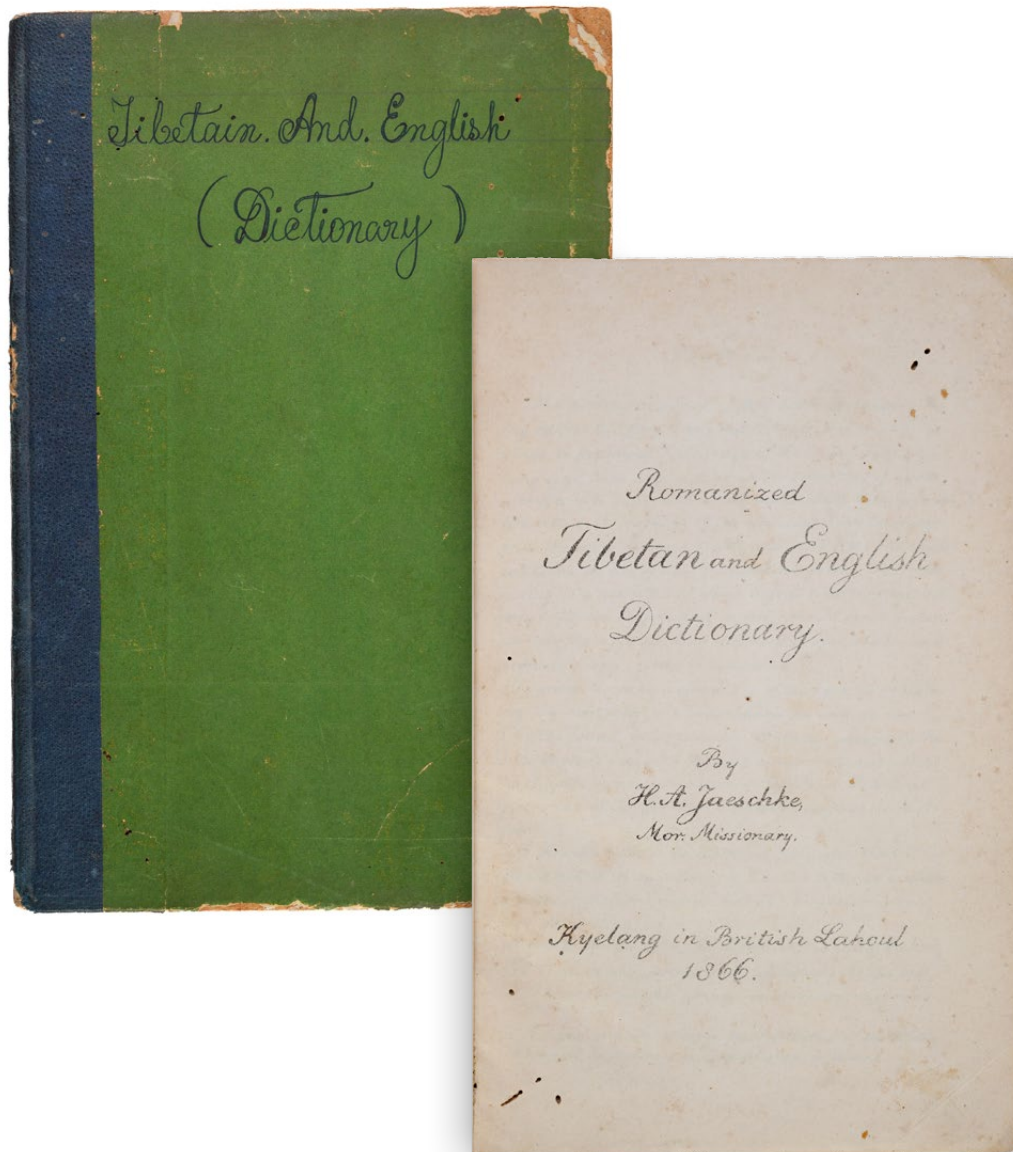
Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, Tennent's political career began in 1832 when he was elected a Member of Parliament from Belfast. A supporter of Sir Robert Peel, he served as Secretary of the India Board before being knighted in 1845. From August 1845 to December 1849, Tennent was the civil secretary to the colonial government in Ceylon, returning to Great Britain in 1850. A life-long interest in literature and history led to the publication of his experiences in Ceylon.

When published in 1859, Tennent's *Ceylon: An Account of the Island, Physical, Historical and Topographical* instantly became the best account of the region in the nineteenth century and the standard work on the subject into the twentieth century. In the Introduction to his work, Tennent begins by praising the early works on Ceylon by the mediaeval voyagers and merchant adventurers: "But amidst this wealth of materials as to the island and its vicissitudes in early times, there is an absolute dearth of information regarding its present state and progress during more recent periods, and is actual condition at the present day ... Thus for almost every particular and fact, whether physical or historical, I have been to great extent thrown on my own researches..."

Five editions were printed in eight months after publication. "It contained a vast amount of information arranged with clarity and precision, and received generally good reviews. In 1861 he republished part of it as *Sketches of the Natural History of Ceylon*" (ODNB). In the introduction to this work, he explains that information included in his *Account* was much abbreviated compared to what one finds here.

While copies are frequently found on the market, examples in such fine condition, let alone with an authorial presentation are very rare indeed.





Lithographed in the Himalayas

16 JAESCHKE (H[einrich]. A[ugust].) **Romanized Tibetan and English Dictionary.**

First edition. Lithographed text. 8vo. Contemporary cloth-backed green paper-covered boards, some edgewear and some slight peeling & defunct worming, otherwise very good, ms. title in ink to upper board, ms. ownership inscription to second fep. [iv], 158pp. Kyelang in British Lahoul, 1866. **£4,500**

A very good copy of Heinrich Jaeschke's (1817–1883) little-known, entirely lithographed Tibetan dictionary.

Jaeschke was born in Herrnhut, Saxony and educated at Moravian schools in Christiansfeld and Niesky. An extremely accomplished linguist, he was fluent in German, English, French, Latin, Greek, Danish, Polish and Swedish, competent in Hebrew, Bohemian, Hungarian and was familiar with Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit. He was appointed the Superintendent of the new Moravian Mission station in Kyelang, Lahaul in 1856.

"Jaeschke's special task was ... to study Tibetan with a view to translating the Bible. This was pioneering research not only for the Moravians but for Western scholarship as a whole. It was to take him the rest of his life—eleven years in India until 1868 and fifteen years back in Germany until his death in 1883" (Bray). He had recourse to the first Tibetan–English dictionary which was published at the Baptist Mission Press in Calcutta in 1834 by the Hungarian Sándor Csoma de Korös (1784–1842).

This Romanised Tibetan and English Dictionary was an interim practical publication before his magnum opus on the subject appeared in 1881. The preface reads: "The principal object of this little dictionary being rather to afford some aid to those who wish to acquire a practical knowledge of the living Tibetan language, than to give a complete collection of words necessary to those who study exclusively the ancient literature." At the beginning of each section (by letter) there are introductory remarks and tips on pronunciation. OCLC finds 7 copies. We add another at Harvard. Rare Book Hub locates two copies for sale at Francis Edwards in 1944 and Goldschmidt's in 1933. Bray, J., "Heinrich August Jaeschke: Pioneer Tibetan Scholar" in *The Tibet Journal*, Vol.8, No. 1 (Spring, 1983), pp.50–55; Yakushi, J70; not in Zaunmuller.

Nascent Singhalese Tourism

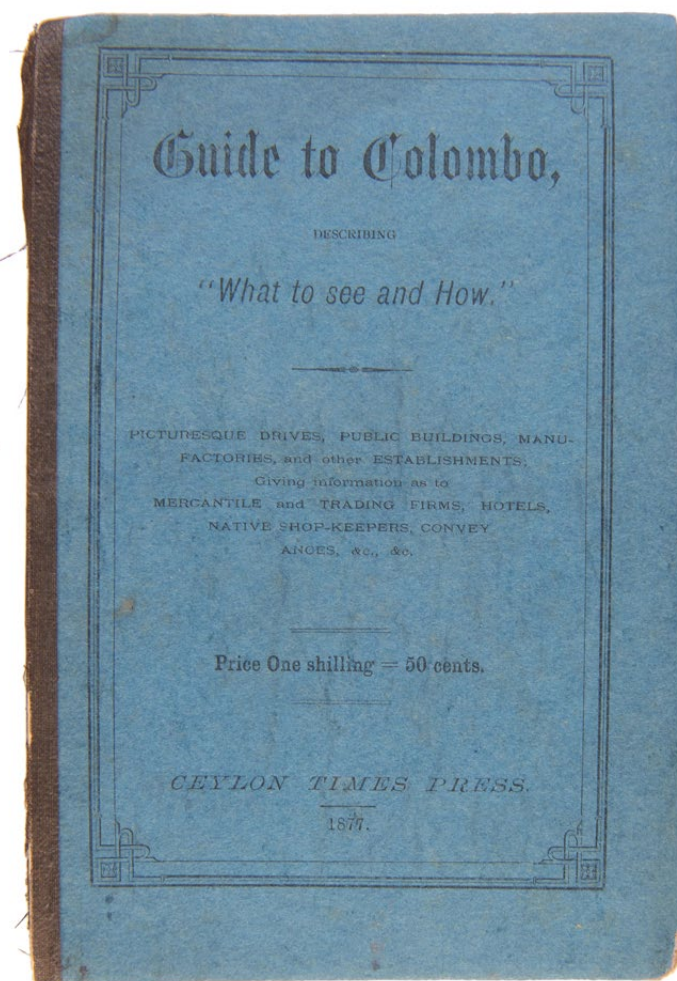
17 CEYLON TIMES. **Guide to Colombo, Describing "What to see and How."**

First edition. 8vo. A very good copy in publisher's blue cloth-backed printed boards, some very slight wear to extremities, some of the ads on coloured paper. 25, [23 ads]pp. Colombo, Ceylon Times Press, 1877. **£1,500**

A lovely copy of this early guide to Ceylon, providing a neat digest of the island's attractions for European visitors and valuable insights into its commercial life.

The guide is structured as a series of walks and drives, taking the reader past some of the key sites such as Colombo's "newly erected and handsome Custom House", while the "Fort" (which is no longer a true bastion) is the epicentre of life for Europeans/colonials. The city's other main buildings are highlighted, including Government House, Colombo Library, Telegraph Office, the General Post Office, the Dutch colonial Wolfendahl Church (1749), the Cathedral of St. Lucia, Law Courts, and the Railway Station.

The brand new Colombo Museum is "the most elegant structure" and has curious exhibits on Ceylon's history and crafts. The "Colombo Temporary Hotel" is described as "The only building suitable for Europeans within the Fort of Colombo." Owned and operated by a Mr. Wheeler, it could accommodate 50 guests. Open carriage rides in the countryside, are highly recommended taking visitors outside Colombo, including the Grand Hotel at Mount Lavana, the



Buddhist Temple, as well as the coffee plantations, whereupon several estates are listed (and the names of their proprietors).

This is followed by a list of European Stores in Colombo, recording general purveyors, tailors, pharmacists, a photographer and a bookseller (W.H. Cave). The city had several auction houses which are included. Foreign consuls are listed, plus the schedules and fares of steamship lines, mail coaches and the Ceylon Government. There is also a listing of Colombo's jewellers and furniture makers, while the intellectually minded are directed to the local chapter of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Of real interest are the many pages of advertisements (which are nearly as long as the text), including W.H.L. Skeen, Photographers; C. Matthew, Ship Chandler; M.C. Abdul Raheman's General Warehouse; Colombo Hotels Company (Temporary Hotel); Dharmadas & Co., Jewellers; British India Steam Navigation Co.; Queen's Hotel, Kandy; Reuters Telegraph Company; and the Ceylon Times, which notes that it will shortly publish *The Tourist's Guide to Ceylon*.

Rare: OCLC locates copies at British Library, UC Berkeley, and the Staatsbibliothek Berlin.

A Rare Account of a Shipwreck off India

18 HAWKINS (James).

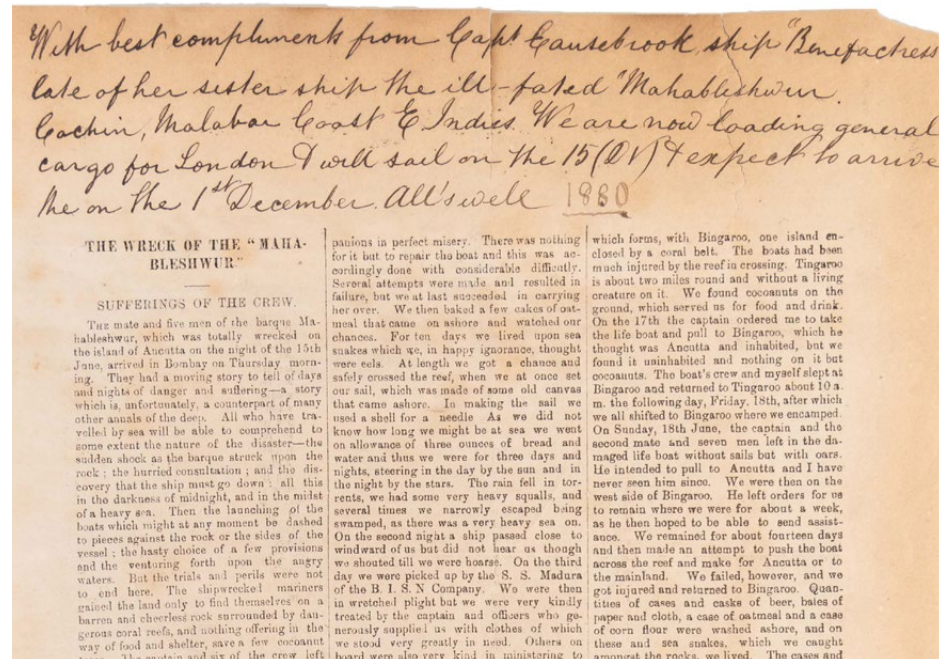
The Wreck of the "Mahableshwur". Sufferings of the Crew ... Narrative of Mr. James Hawkins, First Mate.

Letterpress broadside measuring 490 by 240mm. Text in three columns, ms. inscription in ink at top and address on the verso. Fragile with some closed splits, toned. N.p., but probably Bombay, 1880. **£750**

A rare and unlikely survivor. It appears that this was locally printed, possibly as an insert to the Bombay Gazette.

The ms. inscription reads: "With best compliments from Capt. Cansebrook ship 'Benefactress' late of her sister ship this ill-fated 'Mahableshwur' Cochin, Malabar Coast & Indies. We are now loading general cargo for London & will sail on the 15 (D.V.) & expect to arrive on the 1st December. All's well. 1880."

The barque *Maha Buleshwar* was en route from London to Mumbai when she was wrecked at Ancutta, Laccadive Islands (now Lakshadweep) off the west coast of India. Six of the crew were rescued on August 17, by the *Madura* while another twelve were picked up by the steamship *Ash* on the 26th.



The text is in two parts, the first being an account of the “Sufferings of her Crew”, which provides a dramatic overview of the event. The “Narrative of Mr. James Hawkins, First Mate” is far more granular giving extra details not only of the wreck but of the subsequent days on two neighbouring islands and how they survived.

Not catalogued separately in OCLC.

Intelligence from the Pundits

19 SURVEY OF INDIA, TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH. Report on the Explorations of Lama Serap Gyatsho, 1856–68. Explorer K—P, ... 1880–84. Lama U.G., ... 1883. Explorer R.N., ... 1885–86. Explorer P.A., 1885–86 in Sikkim, Bhutan, and Tibet.

First edition. Three folding lithograph maps. Small folio. Publisher's printed card wrappers, expertly rebacked & repaired. 57, [1]pp. Dehradun, 1889. **£8,500**

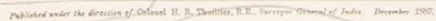
A rare copy of the Survey of India's consolidated publication of exploratory intelligence gathered in the eastern Himalaya between 1856 and 1886, documenting reconnaissance in Sikkim, Bhutan, Nepal, and Tibet by the pundits, i.e. Native surveyors known in print chiefly by their codenames.

“In the public documents of the Survey of India, these men came to be called ‘pundits’ or ‘native explorers,’ but in the closed files of the government of British India, they were given their true designation as spies or secret agents. The use of these agents was sanctioned in the 1860s only after the closing of the borders of Tibet to foreigners, the deaths of several European explorers in Central Asia, the unwillingness and inability of Chinese authorities to make provision for British travelers, and decades of reluctance by the government of India to allow technically qualified Indians to surveys beyond the frontier” (Waller).

Jules Stewart expands on their role: “The Pundits provided the Government of British India with a wealth of Intelligence on the movement of Russian troops beyond the Himalaya and the devious machinations of Central Asian politics, as well as the route surveys of totally unexplored territories. These men fixed the altitudes of peaks, traced rivers to their sources, kept secret log books of trade routes and mapped the exact location of territories and even cities that were previously blanks on the map. They were able to do so because they were prepared to spend months and sometimes years on the ground, travelling in disguise and suffering unspeakable hardships” (Stewart).

The explorers credited include Lama Serap Gyatsho, Kintshup (K.P.), Lama Ugyen Gyatso (U.G.), Rinzin Namgyal (R.N.), and Phurba (P.A.), whose journeys were reduced, standardized, and issued by the Trigonometrical Branch

P O - T E D
O - Y



Scale 1 inch = 12 Miles

10 20 30 40 50 mm

Photocopyographed at the Trigonometrical Branch Office, Dehra Dun.

at Dehra Dun. **The central geographic problem addressed throughout the volume was the course of the Tsangpo and its relation to the Brahmaputra, specifically, whether the upper Tibetan river and the great river of Assam were one and the same. The report forms part of the systematic effort of the Survey of India to map the Himalayan frontier of the British Raj.** Because direct European access to Tibet remained restricted, the Survey trained and employed Native men to carry out reconnaissance, recording routes, distances, altitudes, and astronomical observations for later reduction in the Survey's offices. Among those associated with this broader program were Mani Singh (G.M., known as "The Patwar") and Kishen Singh (A-K, Krishna), the latter identified in this volume under the initials K.P. By 1882, Kishen Singh's observations left little doubt that the Tsangpo and the Brahmaputra rivers were one and the same, a conclusion with considerable geographic and strategic consequences.

The volume is organized as a sequence of expeditionary accounts. It includes:

- An account of the lower Tsangpo, by Lama Serap Gyatsho, 1856–68
- Narrative of a journey from Darjeeling to Gyala Sindong, Tsari and the lower Tsangpo, by K.P., 1880–84
- Explorations in Tibet, by Lama U.G., in 1883
- Explorations in Sikkim, Bhutan and Tibet by R.N., 1885–86, compiled by G. W. E. Atkinson
- Explorations in Tibet and Bhutan by P.A., 1885–86

The maps depict exploration routes in color, triangulation points, river systems, passes, monastic centers, and principal settlements, rendered in the established conventions of the Survey and are as follows:

- Sketch Map to Illustrate Colonel Tanner's Memorandum on the Course of the Tsangpo (from information supplied by K.P., 1886–87).
- North Eastern Frontier. Sheet No. 6. Parts of Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan.
- North Eastern Trans-Frontier. Sheet No. 7. Sikkim and Bhutan with parts of Nepal, Tibet and adjacent British territory.

In conjunction with the reports, they represent the authoritative governmental statement, as of 1889, on British geographic knowledge of the eastern Himalaya and the long-debated course of the Tsangpo.

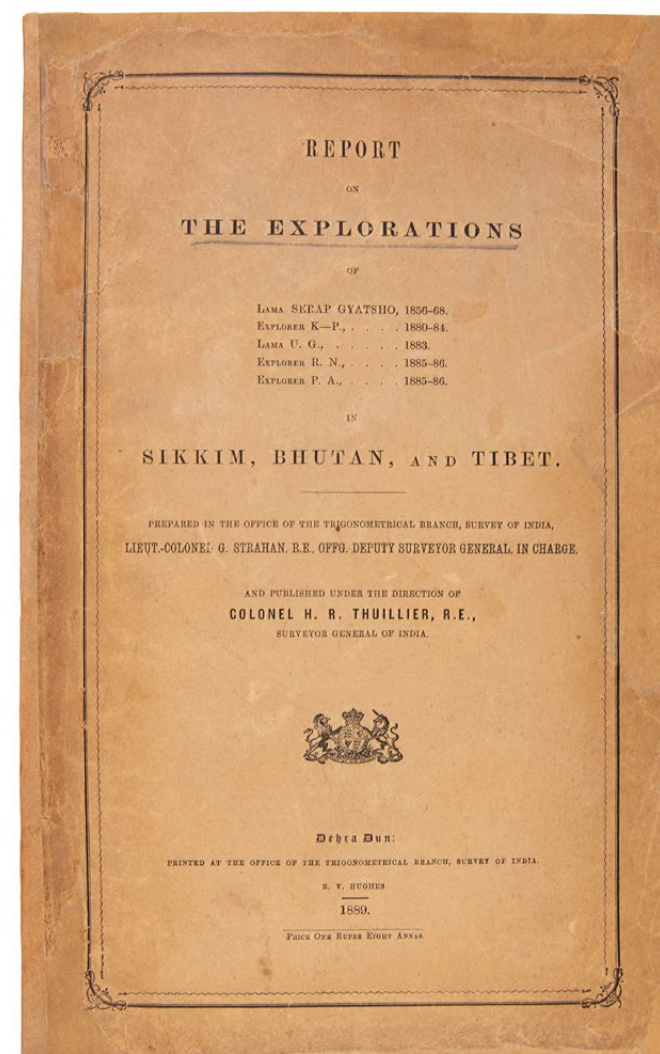
Rinzin Namgyal (R.N.), whose explorations are here compiled, was a leader of a survey team active in 1884–85. During this period the first circumnavigation of Kangchenjunga was completed under his leadership, an important contribution to the delineation of the Sikkim–Tibet frontier and the high Himalayan watershed. The cumulative effect of these expeditions, as preserved in the

present report, was to convert route reconnaissance into fixed geographic data incorporated into the office cartography of the Survey of India.

Together these reports document successive penetrations of the same frontier zone, progressively refining knowledge of the Tsangpo valley, the Tsari region, and the trade and monastic route extending from Darjeeling northward into southern Tibet.

OCLC locates 11 copies held in institutions, but there are none recorded at auction.

Stewart, J., *Spying for the Raj: The Pundits and the Mapping of the Himalaya* (History Press, 2006), foreword; Waller, D., *The Pundits: British Exploration of Tibet and Central Asia* (University of Kentucky, 2004), p.1.

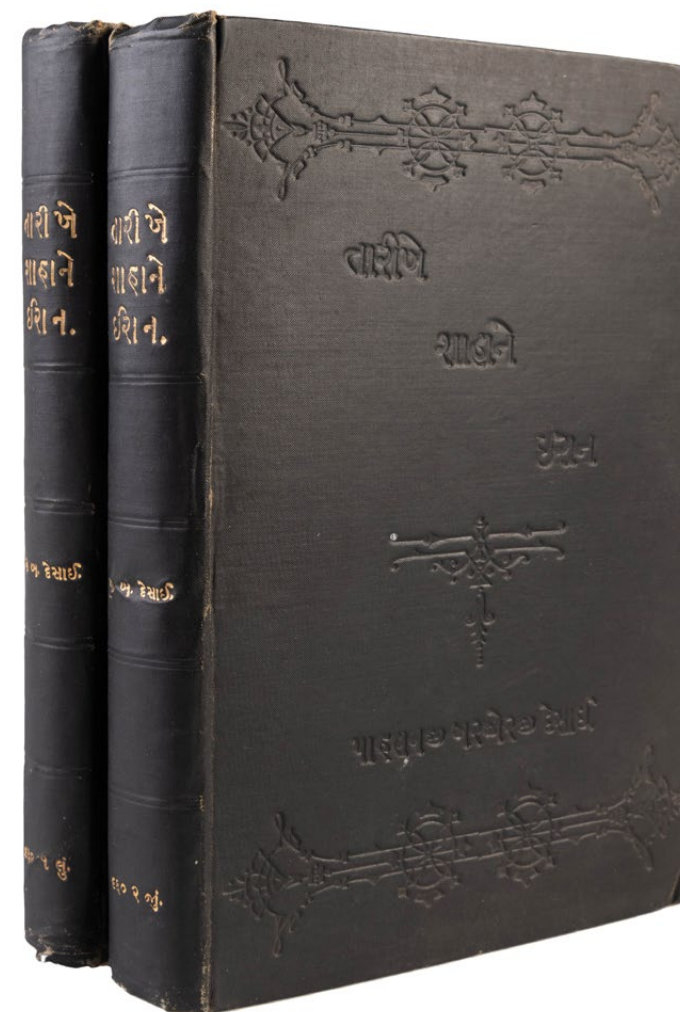


Rare Original Artwork

20 SIMKIN (Richard).
The Indian Native Army no. 9,
The First Bengal Cavalry, (Review Order).

Watercolour signed, 215 by 255mm. Framed and glazed (385 by 402mm.) Slightly toned else very good. N.p., c. 1890. **£850**

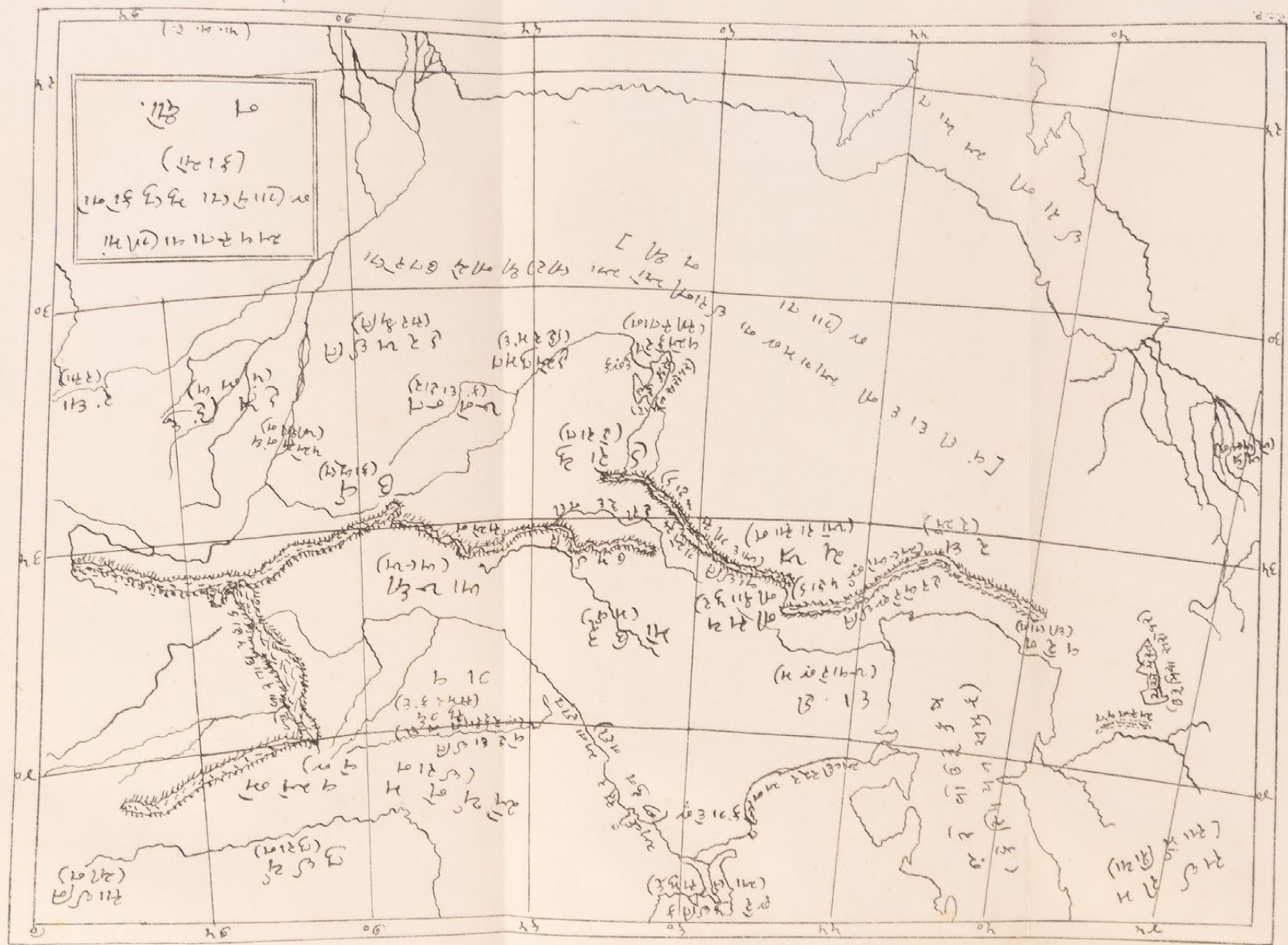
This is the original painting for an illustration which appeared in Simkin's *Our Armies*. It depicts two members of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, also known as Skinner's Horse, with two more in the background. They wear their distinctive yellow uniform, which earned them the nickname "Yellow Boys."



An Important Parsis History

21 DESAI (Palanji Barjorji).
[History of the Kings of Persia: being A
Complete Chronicle of Events of that Ancient
Country, from the Prehistoric Times down
to the Settlement of Parsis in India.]

First edition. 2 vols. 3 lithographed maps (2 folding, one double-page). 8vo. Black cloth with blind-stamped designs and gilt title to spine, bound at the Educational Society's Press, Byculla [Bombay] per pastedown label inside back cover, lightly shelf-worn, interior clean and bright. vii, [1], 381; 10, 422, 16pp. Bombay, Printed at the "Standard" Printing Works, 1895. **£2,750**



Extremely rare: a lovely copy of Palanji Barjorji Desai's (1851–1934) important history of Persia and the experiences of the Parsis (7th century Zoroastrian immigrants to India and their descendants) from ancient times up to the establishment of the Parsis in India. Written in Gujarati, the vernacular of most modern Parsis, the richly detailed two-volume work is complete with three custom lithographed maps.

The Parsis (which translates to “Persian”) are an ethnic group which adheres to Zoroastrianism. During the Arab-Islamic conquest of Persia during the seventh century, many Zoroastrians fled to India, with most initially establishing themselves in Gujarat. Over the centuries, these Zoroastrian communities, called Parisis, developed a distinct cultural identity, while most spoke Gujarati as their daily language. They are distinct from the Iranis, Zoroastrians who moved from Persia to India in the nineteenth century.

The Parsis came to prominence under the British Raj in the first half of the twentieth century, with several of India's preeminent businessmen, intellectuals, artists and philanthropists coming from their ranks. The Parsis maintained close relationships with the British colonial hierarchy and their leaders received knighthoods and other forms of official recognition. While the Parsis, who came to mostly live in Bombay, were always small in number (their community counted 114,000 at its peak, in 1941), they had an out-sized influence on greater Indian society.

Desai billed his work as being “Collated from different sources, with special reference to the latest researches.” **The first volume focusses upon the history of the ancient ruling eras in Persia of the Iranians, Mehabadians, Peshdadians, Kaianians and Assyrians. While the second concerns the histories of the hegemonies of the Medes, Achaemenians, Macedonian Greeks, Ashkanians and Sassanians, before focussing upon the Zoroastrians of Iran, Islamic Rule in Iran, and the “Zoroastrians of Hindustan,” being the Parsi community of India.**

The first map depicts the area from Greece to Northern India, labelling dozens of key sites relevant to the Zoroastrians and their migration to India. The second map (being double page), shows the Middle East centred on Persia, labelling many places discussed in the text. The third is a map of ancient Persia (measuring 230 by 330mm) also recording key locations mentioned in the text.

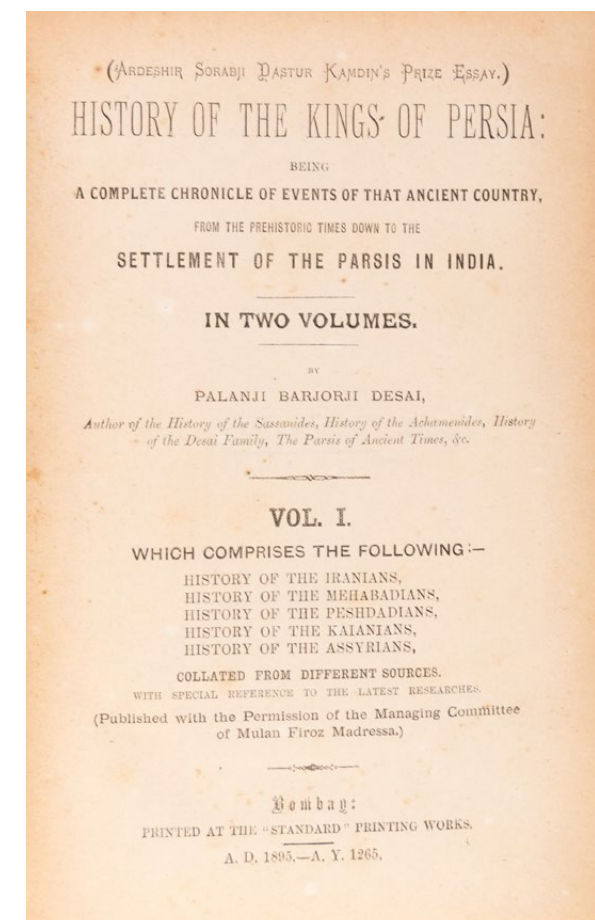
Palanji Barjorji Desai was the leading Parsi journalist and historian of the turn of the century, as well as one of the era's most prominent writers in the Gujarati language. He was universally respected by all of Bombay's communities (Muslims, Hindus, etc.), a rare feat in a time of rising secularism. He joined

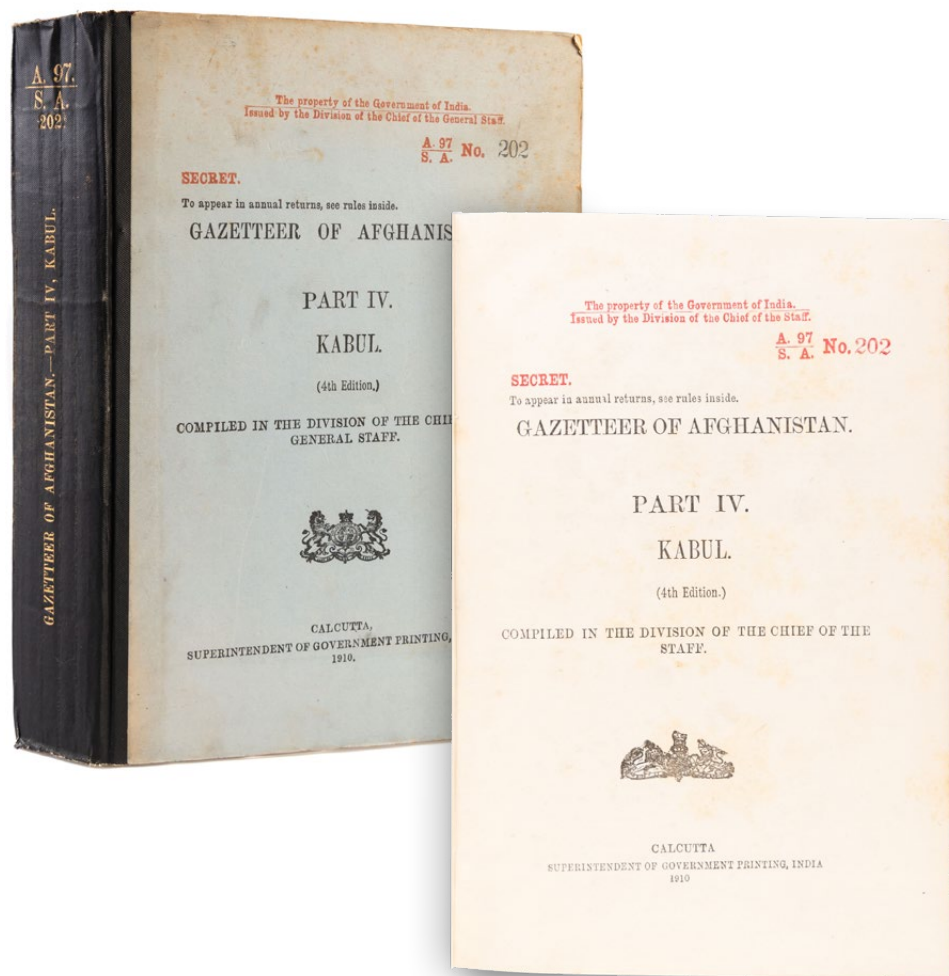
the *Raast Gofar* newspaper in 1874, for which he would work for 42 years, serving as its deputy editor for 28 years, and then as its editor from 1902 until his retirement in 1916.

Raast Gofar (meaning ‘Truth Teller’), established in 1851, was the first and by far and away most important Parsi newspaper, and was primarily written in Gujarati. Founded by the great Parsi politician, merchant and scholar Dadabhai Naoroji, it sought the social reform of the Parsi community and pursued a liberal and enlightened editorial stance. In the 1870s, it became one of the Bombay's four daily newspapers and had a profound influence upon society and politics well beyond the Parsi and Gujarati-speaking communities.

In addition to his duties at *Raast Gofar*, Desai also ran a monthly magazine, *Khur-e-Elam* (from 1880 to 1900) and authored 33 books, as well as innumerable articles, on history, mythology and Gujarati language. In 1926, Desai received a large award of 9,000 Rupees from his journalist/academic peers in recognition of his life's work. He notably also received prizes from various Parsi, Hindu and Muslim societies, indicative of his role as an interfaith bridgebuilder. We locate 3 copies at Columbia, the Asiatic Society of Mumbai, and the Gandhi Smriti Library.

Menant, D. & Murzban, M.M., *The Parsis: Exodus, Zoroastrians in Persia, population with 55 half-tone portraits & illustrations* (1994), p.40; Nawabi, Y.M., *A Bibliography of Iran: History, mythology & foreign relation (political and military)* (1969), p.250; Williams, H.S., *The Historians' History of the World: A Comprehensive Narrative of the Rise and Development of Nations as Recorded by Over Two Thousand of the Great Writers of All Ages*, vol. 2 (1907), p.664; *Statement Exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during the Year 1896–7* (London, H.M.'s Stationary Office, 1898), p. 175.





'Secret'—Kabul Province Recorded in Astonishing Detail

22 GENERAL STAFF, INDIA.

Gazetteer of Afghanistan. Part IV, Kabul.

Fourth edition, this copy stamped no.202. Two folding genealogical tables. Large 8vo. Original quarter black cloth, gilt, and printed blue boards; light wear to extremities, some scattered foxing to boards, otherwise near very good. Spotting to fore-edge and opening and closing leaves. [8], 4(list of authorities), iv, [2], 559, xiv, [3]pp. Calcutta, Superintendent of Government Printing, India, 1910. **£2,500**

A truly stunning compilation of intelligence on the Kabul Province of Afghanistan, prepared for official use by the British Indian Army. It extends beyond

the modern boundaries of the province to include all of Hazarajat and Kafiristan (Nuristan).

Alphabetically-arranged, the *Gazetteer* lists tribes, clans and geographical features (towns, villages, lakes, mountains and wells). The entries range from short descriptions of a few sentences to fuller entries of several pages for the principal towns and cities. The longer entries often feature highly detailed descriptions of specific locations, providing notes on geography, population, trade and political administration.

A 'SECRET' publication intended for the sole use of British officials, the *Gazetteer* would have been consulted for political and military expeditions. As a result, the information aims for the greatest possible accuracy, sometimes even listing the number of families in a given location. The long entry on Kafiristan (modern-day Nuristan) shows the depth of research, using every possible authority to describe a territory very few British subjects had dared to explore: "Our reliable knowledge of Kafiristan is so limited that whatever is written here is liable to modification" (p.237).

Extremely rare. LibraryHub locates just one copy in the UK, which is part of a full set of the *Gazetteer* held at the British Library (fourth edition, 6 vols., 1907–1914). OCLC adds just one further copy, again part of a full set, this time at the University of Basel.

We cannot find any examples of the second or third edition, which is probably explained by the practice of destroying official works when their information became outmoded. The print runs were also very small, with this copy stamped no.202 of a run unlikely to have exceeded 250 copies. (We know that the 5th edition of Part I of the *Gazetteer* (Simla, 1914) was printed in just 170 copies.)

Aden on the Eve of World War One

23 KHAN (Niyaz Muhammad).

Map of Sheikh Othman by Havildar Niyaz Muhammad Khan 18th Infantry.

Photozincograph measuring 625 by 895mm. Dissected into 18 sections and mounted upon original linen, green marbled endpapers. Scale 3" to 1 mile. Very good, overall clean and bright, just some light toning to linen backing along folds. Poona, Thos Faes Lithographed for the Govt Photozinc Office, 1913. **£2,500**

Map
OF
SHEIKH OTHMAN

BY
HAVILDAR NIYAZ MUHAMMAD KHAN

8TH INFANTRY.

Scale 3" to 1 Mile.



A seemingly unrecorded map of Sheikh Othman and its vicinity, the planned modern urban district that for decades served as the commercial centre and army HQ of the British Aden Protectorate, in Southern Yemen. It would have been printed in only a handful of examples for restricted use by senior Indian Army officers and colonial officials which accounts for its low survival rate.

It is based on a scientific survey conducted by the Islamic cartographer, Havildar [Sergeant] Niyaz Muhammad Khan of the 18th Infantry of the Indian Army, in 1913. Two years later, Sheikh Othman played a key role in the British efforts to repel an Ottoman attack upon Aden, which not only threatened Britain's control of South Yemen, but its access to the vital Suez Canal.

Aden's natural harbour, from which it guards the main shipping lanes across the Arabian Sea towards India, and the entrances to the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, had historically been controlled by a variety of powers. During the mid-eighteenth century, Aden came under the rule of the newly formed Sultanate of Lahij, a powerful and wealthy state that dominated most of southern Yemen.

From the late eighteenth century, the British East India Company (EIC) coveted Aden as a naval base for trade in the Indian Ocean and to suppress the Arab pirates that plagued their shipping. In 1839, the EIC mounted a successful naval expedition to seize Aden and its vicinity from the Sultanate of Lahij. From that point, the strip of territory around the harbour of Aden became the "Aden Settlement" (later known as the Aden Protectorate) and was politically a part of British India. **With the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, Aden assumed outsized importance as a base for reprovisioning along what became the main sea route from Europe to India and the Far East. The city's diverse population and economy boomed and Aden became the most important Royal Navy base in the Middle East.**

Nonetheless, the British found that the old city of Aden, comprised of dense warrens of narrow streets riding up steep hills, was too crowded and chaotic. As such, they decided to build a "New Aden" on flat land nearby. In 1880, the British purchased a large tract of land from the Sultanate of Lahij around the site of "Sheikh Othman" (named for a shrine to the Muslim saint, Sheikh Othman Al-Zubairi Al-Wahki) so adding this territory to the Aden Protectorate. The site was located about 2 miles inland from the harbour, about 6 miles north of Aden city, and 16 miles southeast of Lahij city.

A planned neighbourhood on a grid, it was among the most modern urban areas in the Middle East of its time. It became the commercial and residential district for the British community, as well as others who were close to the colonial regime. It boasted paved streets and the most modern amenities and

buildings, including stores, hospitals, schools, markets, mosques, churches and theatres. Sheikh Othman also served as the headquarters of the British Army in Yemen.

The map shows massive Salt Works located to the immediate southeast of Sheikh Othman, while beyond is Khor Maksar (home of the Indian Army's "Cavalry Lines") on the isthmus of the Aden Peninsula. In the far south-west, is Hiswar (home to a "Police Outpost"), on the shores of the harbour, while in the northeast is the "Aram Shrine." The Aden Protectorate-Sultanate of Lahij boundary is marked by the dashed-dotted line that runs across the map, just beyond Sheikh Othman (Lahij city is labelled as being 16 miles to the northwest). Throughout the map, all major roads and topographical and man-made landmarks are carefully depicted. Specifically labelled are the lands of the Infantry Guard (the Army HQ) and the hospital, while a telegraph line is shown to run into town, up the main road from Aden city.

Early in World War One, Britain's armed forces in Aden were depleted, having sent troops to fight mainly in Egypt and Iraq. In June 1915, the Ottomans mounted an attack upon southern Yemen from their bases in Ottoman northern Yemen. At the Battle of Ad-Dakim (June to July 5, 1915), they seized and sacked Lahij city (the Sultanate of Lahij was then a British ally).

The Ottomans then advanced into the Aden Protectorate, forcing the outnumbered British to withdraw to Aden city. The Ottomans marched into Sheikh Othman unopposed and seized the entire hinterland of the protectorate. If Britain lost Aden, then so with it would go her secure access to the Suez Canal, and endanger its best link with India and East Asia.

It was at this point that reinforcements flooded into Aden from India, led by Major General Sir George Younghusband, who took charge of the "Aden Column." On July 20, 1915, a detachment of the column, led by the seasoned frontier warrior Lieutenant Colonel A.M.S. Esmie, attacked and routed the Ottomans at Sheikh Othman. Over the next two months, the Aden Column, forced the Ottomans out of southern Yemen altogether, such that Aden was henceforth safe from any threat of enemy action.

Sheikh Othman quickly recovered in the wake of the brief Ottoman occupation and, in 1916, received a boost upon the completion of the Aden State Railway, being a 29-mile line which connected the district to Aden city and heartland of Lahij. In 1936, Sheikh Othman became home to RAF Sheikh Othman, a major air force base that played an important role in World War II. **Very rare: we locate no copies on OCLC, Libraryhub, or at auction. The map is so rare there are no traces of it on broad internet searches.**

The Indian Expeditionary Force arrives on the Western Front

24 SARRUT (Paul).

Amir Khan.

Full-length pencil portrait measuring 280 by 215mm. A little chip to top edge, slightly spotted, signed and dated. [Orleans], October 1914. **£1,250***

A full-length portrait of a sepoy in a long trench coat, with spurs on his shoes. He wears a pagri and kulla on his head and holds a lance in one hand.

In October 1914 Paul Sarrut was in Orleans, sketching the Indian Army Corps, who had arrived in Marseille the previous month and were en route to the Western Front. It was a baptism of fire for those troops, brought in to support the Allies just as the chill of the changing seasons was setting in across Europe. These first soldiers were largely members of Native regiments from the Northwest Frontier regions. The shock of the European climate and culture, combined with inadequate uniform better suited to the tropics, and the brutal totality of trench warfare on the Western Front, made for a particularly harrowing experience.

Though granted a common name, the subject of this sketch may be the same Amir Khan who on 18th March 1915 wrote home to his brother Lance Naik Khan Zaman (84th Rifles, Rawalpindi District, Punjab). The following excerpt is translated from the Urdu, and gives a sense of the conditions endured by soldiers in the Indian Corps: "God knows whether the land of France is stained with sin or whether the Day of Judgement has begun in France. For guns and of rifles [sic] there is now a deluge, bodies upon bodies, and blood flowing. God preserve us, what has come to pass! From dawn to dark and from dark to dawn it goes on like the hail that fell at Swarra[?] camp. But especially our guns have filled the German trenches with dead and made them brim with blood. God grant us grace, for grace is needed. Oh God, we repent! Oh God, we repent!" (Omissi).

The author of the letter was a member of the 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, a regiment made up of Punjabi Musalmans, Mahsuds, and Pathan soldiers. The regiment was the earliest of the Indian Expeditionary Force to see action at the First Battle of Ypres which began on October 19th 1914, the same month in which this drawing was made. During the battle, a member of the regiment named Kudadad Khan found himself under such heavy German artillery fire that all of his companions were cut down around him. Though wounded, Khan held his post, manning his machine gun alone for a whole day, and managed to singlehandedly fend off the German advance. For this act of



bravery he was awarded the Victoria Cross, making him the first British Indian subject to receive the highest military award for gallantry.

Camille Georges Paul Sarrut (1882–1969) was a French soldier who studied at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted, and was immediately seconded into the British Army as an interpreter for British and Indian soldiers. He made many sensitive studies of his fellow soldiers, particularly those in the Indian Expeditionary Force, and after the war he prepared a portfolio of engravings which were published as *British and Indian Troops in Northern France, 70 War Sketches, 1914–1915*.

Omissi, D., *Indian Voices of the Great War 1914–18* (London, Macmillan, 1999), p.43.



*An Original Sketch for Sarrut's Portfolio
"British and Indian Troops in Northern France"*

25 SARRUT (Paul).
Pathans working a machine gun. 22.10.15.

Ink and sepia wash on artist's board measuring 178 by 218mm. Signed, dated and captioned to lower right hand corner, indistinct annotation to verso. France, Western Front, 1915. **£2,500***

This original ink wash sketch was reproduced as one of the 70 lithographs in Sarrut's *British and Indian Troops in Northern France*, published in Arras in 1920. **It shows two members of the 40th Pathans, a regiment made up of soldiers recruited from the Northwest Frontier, who belonged to an Iranian ethnic group, many of whom were speakers of the Pashtun language.** They are operating what looks to be a Vickers machine gun in the foreground, with two other turbaned soldiers standing in the background. The 40th Pathans would experience heavy losses on the Western Front, where they fought in the Second Battle of Ypres, the Battle of Aubers Ridge and at Loos. They spent less than nine months in France, yet suffered 800 casualties.

Paul Sarrut was a French soldier, posted to the British Army as a military liaison officer and interpreter. A graduate of the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris, he worked as a professional artist before enlisting in August 1914. He served as a translator for both British and Indian troops in France, and took the opportunity to sketch portraits of the diverse characters he encountered. In 1914 he was posted to Marseille, where he encountered many members of the Indian Corps as they arrived in France.

The original artwork for another of the lithographs in *British and Indian Troops in Northern France*, a pencil portrait of Sepoy Harnam Singh, 34th Sikh Pioneers, sold in the Bonhams Islamic and Indian Art sale on 11 June 2020 for £15,063. It is now in the collection of the National Army Museum (NAM. 2020-07-14-1-1).

Sikh Soldiers at Ypres

26 GEHRTS (Johannes).
**German trench under attack
by British and Sikh forces at Ypres.**

Gouache and greywash on paper measuring 325 by 500mm. Signed and dated at the lower left corner. Very good. [Germany], 1915. **£3,000***



Joh. Gehrtz. 15

The original artwork for a dramatic scene of trench warfare at Ypres, reproduced as a lithograph in the third volume of *Illustrierte Geschichte des Weltkrieges* 1914/15 [Illustrated History of the World War 1914–15] published by Union Deutsche Verlagsgesellschaft in Stuttgart, 1922. **The image shows German soldiers defending a trench position from an aggressive assault by Allied troops, prominently featuring Sikh soldiers from one of the several Indian Army battalions who saw action at the front.**

On 26 September 1914 the first troops of the Lahore Division of the Indian Corps arrived on French soil to a heroes' welcome. Three all-Sikh battalions—15th Ludhiana Sikhs, 47th Sikhs and 34th Pioneers—were among the 30,000-strong vanguard of infantry and cavalry that landed at Marseille to the unexpectedly enthusiastic reception.

Hailed as the saviours of France, the British were equally relieved at their arrival to support the relatively small British Expeditionary Force. Despite their exuberant welcome the months ahead would be extremely challenging. Unused to modern industrial warfare of the kind that was about to be unleashed, and wearing uniforms better suited to tropical climates, India's men were far from prepared for what awaited them.

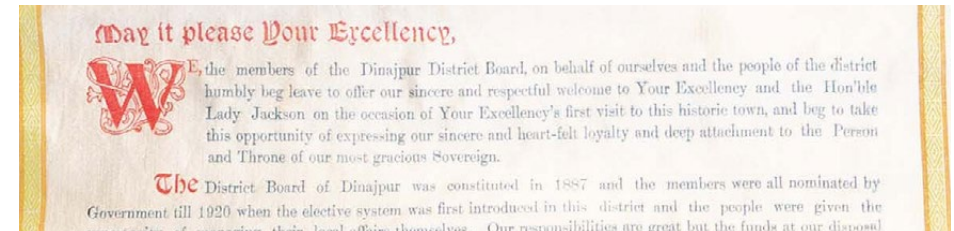
The first of those Indian troops to arrive in France were sent north by rail to reinforce the depleted and overstretched British and French forces, which were dug into trenches stretching for over 450 miles from the Belgian coast to Switzerland. With little time to acclimatise they were rushed to the front near the Belgian city of Ypres to head off German troops.

The Sikhs of the 57th (Wilde's) Rifles were among the first to see combat in Europe. Sikh and other Indian troops next engaged in fierce hand-to-hand fighting in the town of Neuve Chapelle to seal the breach created in the British Line. A month later in snow-clad Festubert, they lost and recaptured their own trenches in a series of grisly encounters.

Over the next six months, further engagements at Givenchy, Neuve Chapelle and Ypres resulted in enormous casualties. However, their arrival at the front by the end of October proved pivotal, helping save the Allies from an early and ignominious defeat.

Johannes Gehrts was a leading German illustrator whose work appeared in popular magazines such as *Die Gartenlaube*, in the design of children's books and in works of his friend Felix Dahn. He depicted scenes from Germanic and Norse mythology, legends and sagas, pirate stories, travel adventures and fairy tales. He also illustrated reports on the scientific expeditions of the German physician and anthropologist Karl von den Steinen. During the First World War, Gehrts produced a number of works, in dull blacks and greys, showing

scenes from the front, several of which became postcards. Gehrts attended the art academy of Weimar from 1873 to 1876, and lived in Düsseldorf from 1884 onwards.



A Lavish Plea To A Colonial Administrator, Printed On Silk

27 [BENGAL, DINAJPUR]

JACKSON (Sir Francis), presented to.

To His Excellency Colonel the Right Hon'ble

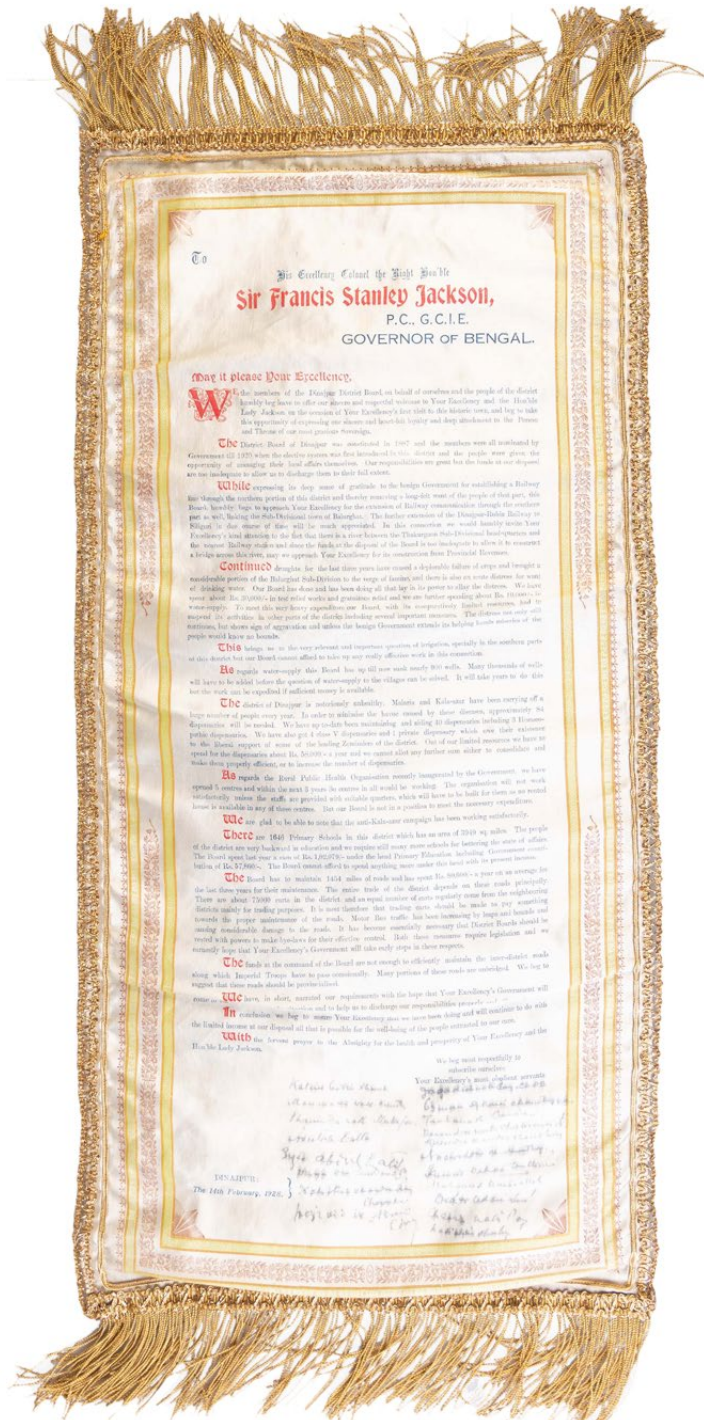
Sir Francis Stanley Jackson, P. C., G. C. L. E.

Governor of Bengal. May it please Your Excellency ...

Folio broadside scroll printed in five colours on thick double-sided satin. 640 by 320mm. Decorative gold and green borders, gold braid and tassel trim, signed in ink by 18 members of the District Board. Housed in an original presentation wood cylinder, lined in purple velvet, with a silver engraved plaque reading "Presented to His Excellency Colonel the Right Honble Sir Francis Jackson P. C. G.C.I.E. The Governor of Bengal By the Members of the Dinajpur District Board," capped with two silver repousse finials. Dinajpur [Bengal, India], 1928. **£3,500***

A lavish appeal to the British Raj from one of India's poorest districts. Printed on satin and ornately embellished, we have traced no other copies of this petition, which was clearly presented to the Governor.

The recipient, Governor of Bengal Sir Francis Stanley Jackson (1870–1947), had previously held a seat as a Conservative MP in Yorkshire. This came after serving as a lieutenant in the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia during both the Boer and First World Wars, and a storied career as one of England's best known cricketers. Jackson played twenty Test matches between 1893–1905, captained the England team, played alongside W.G. Grace, and mentored a young K.S. Ranjitsinhji. In his student days at Harrow, the younger Winston Churchill was assigned to "fag" for him.



Jackson's tenure as a colonial administrator in Bengal lasted between 1927–1932, “at a time when the province had become the nerve centre of Indian nationalists and protest politics. The outburst against the all-white Simon commission, which was appointed to review the workings of the 1919 constitutional arrangements in British India, Gandhi's civil disobedience movement, revolutionary terrorism, and the rising tempo of peasant and labour militancy combined to pose a threat to the stability of the Raj” (ODNB). Jackson took a hard line on these social movements by invoking emergency powers to crack down on individuals with revolutionary leanings. This manifested in an increase in policing, as well as economic sanctions imposed on regions who did not comply. Following accusations of heavy handedness and “martial law in disguise”, there was an attempt in 1932 on Jackson's life whilst addressing an audience at Calcutta University, by a female graduate.

It is in the context of this fraught relationship that the present petition was issued. Though the Raj's official line on Indian sovereignty at the time was one of self-governance, in practical terms the country was still near entirely dependent on an empire which had been extracting resources from the economy since the days of the East India Company. This is alluded to in the document itself: **“The District Board of Dinajpur was constituted in 1887 and the members were all nominated by Government till 1920 when the elective system was first introduced in this district and the people were given the opportunity of managing their local affairs themselves. Our responsibilities are great but the funds at our disposal are too inadequate to allow us to discharge them to their full extent.”** Dinajpur is a district of the Rangpur Division in what is today northern Bangladesh. There were 18 members of the Dinajpur District Board in 1928, all of whom have signed in ink.

The petition goes on to request an extension of the Dijnapur-Ruhia Railway to Siliguri, requiring the construction of a bridge; it outlines the impact of a recent drought on citizens, which has caused famine and an acute lack of drinking water, this emergency has diverted district funds away from other projects; which leads to the question of irrigation, well-sinking, and public health. The fight against malaria and kala-azar (leishmaniasis) is of paramount concern, and the Board express a desire to open a total of 84 dispensaries, and 30 health centres, for which they will need further funding. There is finally a call for more schools, and better road maintenance.

In light of these fairly desperate requests, it speaks volumes that the petition is so elaborately presented. The ceremonial connotations and gilt trim harken back to a Victorian sensibility, and perhaps were designed to appeal to the tastes of a highly conservative colonial administrator. No copies located through OCLC or internet searches.

A Glimpse of Quetta Before the Earthquake

28 QUETTA MEDICAL MISSION.

**Reports for 1931 (Following on in Quetta),
1932 (Patient work), 1933 (Light and shade in
Quetta) & 1934–35 (Quetta Medical Mission).**

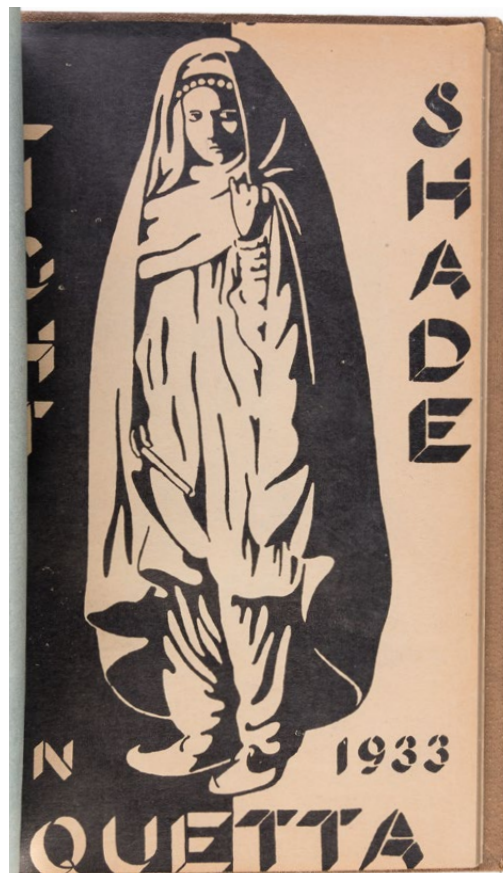
First edition. 4 parts in one vol. Numerous half-tone photographic illustrations. 8vo. Contemporary brown cloth, extremities worn (one corner particularly so), a few stains to front cover. Each report in the original pictorial wrappers, the wrapper of the first report frayed and water-stained. Croydon, Roffey & Clark, 1931; Agra, C.M.S. Industrial Mission Press, 1932–35. **£450**

On the 31st of May, 1935, an earthquake devastated Quetta, with between 30,000 and 50,000 of its inhabitants losing their lives. **This quartet of publications document the activities of the Quetta Medical Mission in the years directly pre-**

ceding the catastrophe—providing not only an insight into their work, but more importantly a view of the town before it was irreversibly altered.

Each report gives an overview of the year and statistics recording the number of major and minor operations, hospital staff etc. **Also present are small pieces of writing, contributed by surgeons and missionaries, describing life at the hospital and the experience of treating people at camps in other cities and towns, such as Shikarpur and Karachi.** The pieces by missionaries are often, and unsurprisingly, focused on religious matters and the means employed in spreading the “Good News.”

Other pieces stray into more varied and interesting territory, noting the tremendous ethnic and



religious variety of the patients (the great range of people treated is illustrated in the photographic plates). A short article at the start of the report for 1934–35, “EARTHQUAKE—and after”, describes the terrible event and lists those who passed away.

Scarce. No copies located in OCLC or Libraryhub.

This Document must not Fall into Enemy Hands

29 GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, INDIA.

**Military Intelligence Directorate—
Japanese Military Forces.**

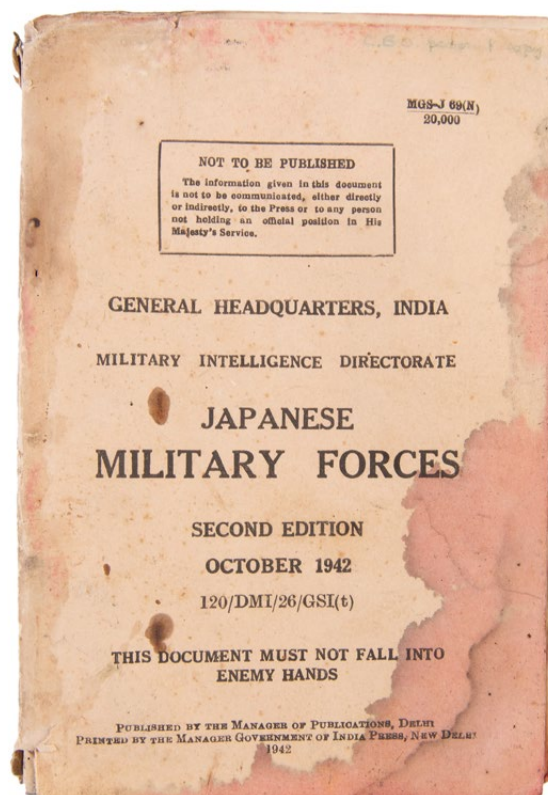
Second edition. Several photographic and other fold-out plates. 8vo. Original printed wrappers. Some largely marginal water-staining to first part, but overall still a good copy. [iv], 256pp. New Delhi, Manager Government of India, October 1942. **£350**

General Headquarters, India was first established with the 1903 Kitchener Reforms and from 1911 was based in New Delhi. At the time of this printing, the office had operational control over both Ceylon and Burma and, until 1943, parts of South East Asia.

This fascinating and detailed booklet about Japanese military organisation of the various branches, including infantry, cavalry, artillery, air borne troops, engineers etc. Interestingly, chapter one deals with the political influence of the Army and Japanese military characteristics. The last chapter provides information on uniforms and rank badges.

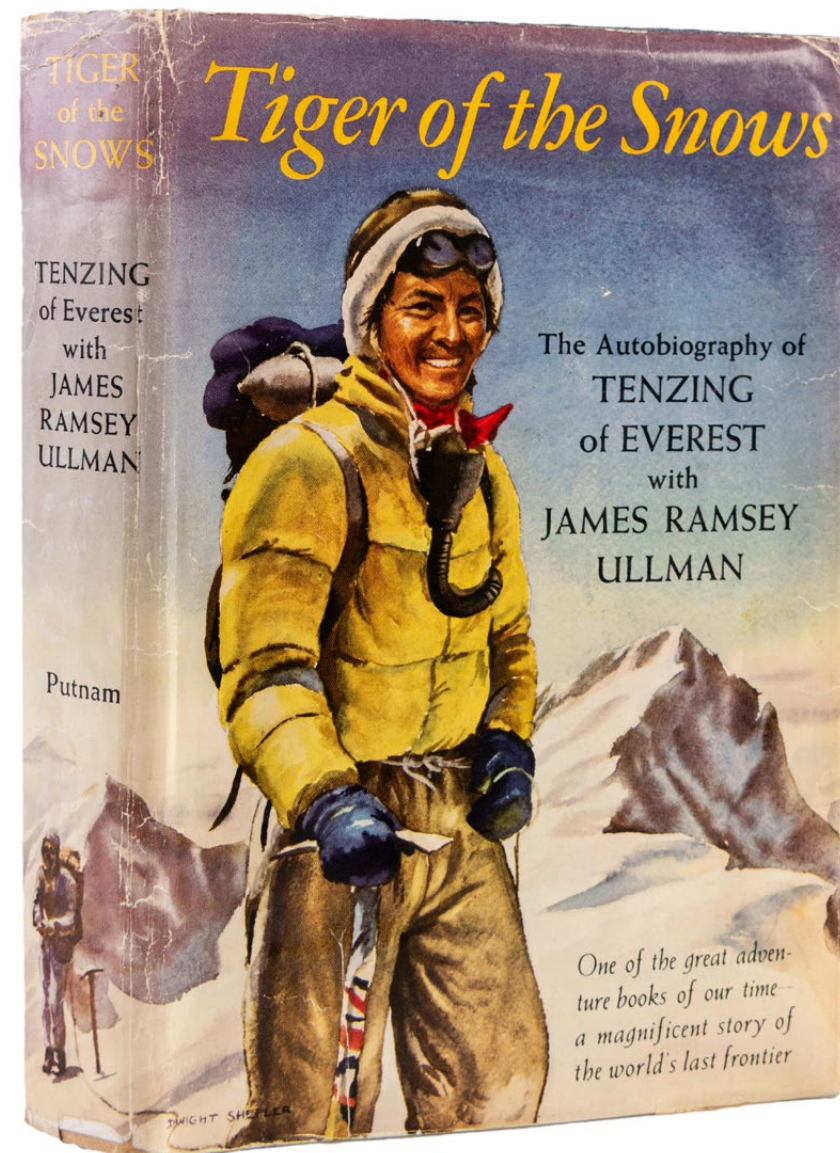
The introduction emphasises the importance of capturing, rather than killing Japanese soldiers. "Much valuable material in this book has been obtained by expert interrogation of Japanese prisoners ... To say that the only good Jap is a dead one is sheer 'Blimp.' Bring 'em back alive. There is an erroneous idea that Japanese prisoners will not talk. This is not true, but do not waste time trying to make them talk English. Do not maltreat prisoners but send them back as quickly as possible. Intelligence will guarantee being able to return useful information to the services. Help Intelligence to help you."

The first edition of this title was published in March 1942. There is a further note on the verso of the introduction stating: "The First Edition of Japanese Military Forces is cancelled. The Second edition will not be amended, but from time to time pamphlets will be published as a substitute for chapters which require rewriting."



October, 1942 was an important month in the history of World War II. The Second Battle of Alamein was launched, while US forces repelled ongoing Japanese advances in Guadalcanal.

Very rare. No copy of the first edition in OCLC; only one copy of the 2nd edition in OCLC (US Army War College).



Signed with Added Ephemera

30 NORGAY (Tenzing). Tiger of the Snows. The Autobiography of Tenzing of Everest ...

First edition. Frontispiece portrait, 9 photographic plates (both sides), & 3 maps to text. 8vo. Publisher's blue cloth, dustjacket worn with small chips. xvi, 294pp. New York, G.P. Putnam's sons, 1955. **£1,750**

A rare, signed copy of Tenzing Norgay's autobiography—published just two years after he and Edmund Hilary were the first to climb Mount Everest.

Tipped into the rear of the book is an envelope from the Himalayan Institute containing a signed Christmas card from Tenzing dated 11 Jan 1977.
Neate, U05.

