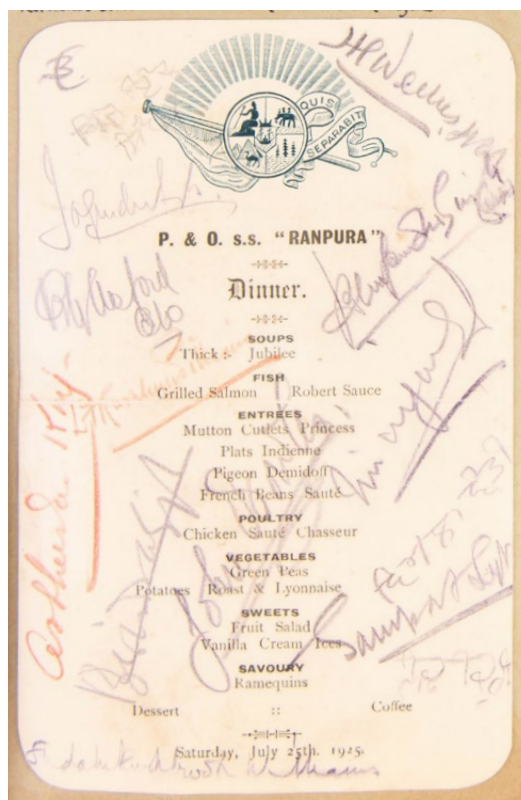


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The Third Engraved Map of India

1 PTOLEMY (Claudius).
BERLINGHIERI (Francesco di Niccolo).
Tabula Decima dAsia.

Second state. Double-page engraved map, measuring 356 by 470mm. Professional repairs to the centrefold and bottom margin, the vertical blank strip along the centrefold removed, one small hole, a few light stains, otherwise near very good. A nice dark impression. [Florence, for Francesco di Nicolo Berlinghieri, 1482, but printed, 1520]. **£4,500**

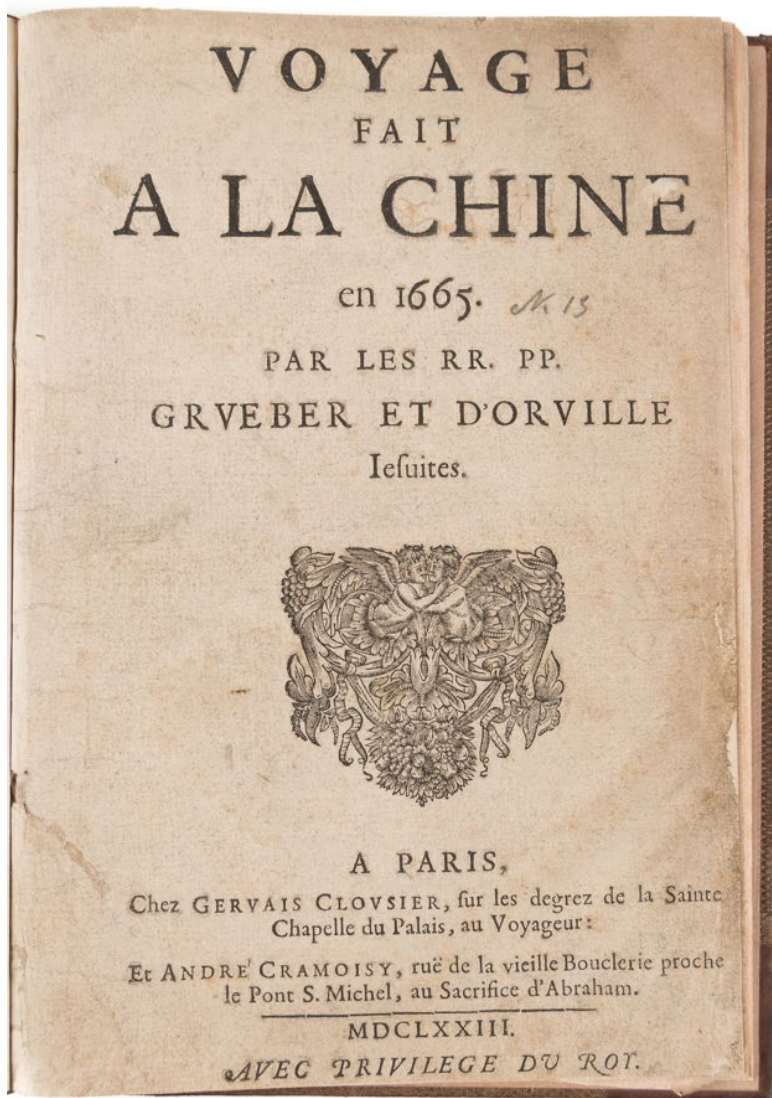
A nice example of Berlinghieri's Ptolemaic map of the Indian subcontinent to the west of the Ganges, including parts of modern-day Pakistan, Afghanistan and eastern Iran. **It is the third engraved map of the region.**

Francesco di Niccolo Berlinghieri completed the *Septe Giornate della Geografia* in about 1479, as a paraphrase of Ptolemy's geographical text in Italian verse, in which he combined classical and contemporary texts; he illustrated the text with thirty-one maps, twenty-seven based on Ptolemy, with four modern maps. The volume was printed in 1482, and is regarded as the third printed atlas of the world, after the 1477 Bologna and 1478 Rome editions.

This Ptolemaic map of India is drawn on Marinus' plane projection; as such it is the only one of the early Ptolemaic maps to be drawn on his original projection, with equidistant meridians and parallels.

This example appears to be from the third issue (sometimes called the second edition), circa 1520-25, but all printings are rare. We can assert this due to recent research by Peerlings and Laurentius (Berlinghieri's *Geography Unveiled*, 2003) which has identified subtle amendments to the plates, pointing to the existence of different states of the maps. Peerlings and Laurentius identify two distinct states of *Tabula Decima dAsia*, of which this is clearly the second.

References: Campbell, *Earliest Printed Maps*, 176; Laurentius and Peerlings, pp.187-188.



The Macclesfield Copy

2 GRUEBER (Johann). D'ORVILLE (Albert). Voyage fait à la Chine en 1665.

First edition. One folding plate of Chinese characters, engraved portrait of Schall von Bell in lower margin of p.23. Text in Italian, Latin, and French. Folio. 19th century half-calf by Hatton of Manchester. Title dust-stained. Engraved exlibris of the Macclesfield library to front pastedown. [ii], 23; 23pp. Paris, Clousier & Cramoisy, 1673.

£4,200

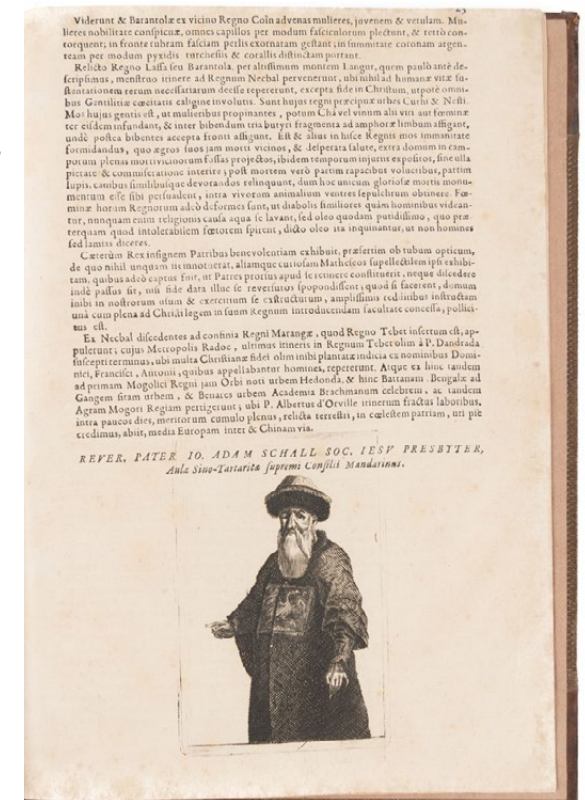
This is the first Western eye-witness account of Lhasa and the second of Tibet after Antonio d'Andrade's account in 1626. The two Jesuits Johann Grüber (1623–1680) and Albert Comte d'Orville (1621–1662) were sent from Peking to Rome to defend Adam Schall in the rites controversy. Due to the armed military conflicts between the Dutch and the Portuguese affecting South East Asia (Macao was blockaded by the Dutch) they decided against the sea-route and instead followed the hitherto unexplored overland-route via Tibet, Agra, and on to Persia.

On April 13, 1661 they left Peking having joined a caravan to travel via Qinghai lake across the Tibetan highland and the Gangdise range towards Lhasa which they reached in early October. They spent close to two months there to recuperate and Grueber made several sketches of the Potala palace that were later published in Kircher's *China Monumentis* (1667). They set off again to cross the Himalayas via Nepal, Patna and Benares and reached Agra after just over three months where D'Orville died due to exhaustion on April 8th, 1662. Grüber continued on his way via Lahore, Multan Hormuz, and Persia, accompanied by another Jesuit who had been stationed in Agra, Heinrich Roth, and they finally reached Rome on February 20th, 1664.

The present text is largely based on an interview Grueber had with an Italian Carlo Dati in Florence, and was printed as part of Thévenot's "Relations de divers voyages curieux" the fourth part of which was issued in Paris from 1672 onwards. This copy has a separately issued title-page and the date (1665) refers to the time of the conversation between Dati and Grueber, not the date of the journey.

Provenance: Engraved exlibris of the Macclesfield library to front pastedown.

Not in *De Backer/Sommervogel*.



The Portuguese in India

- 3 MASCARENHAS** (José Freire Monterroio). *Epanaphora Indica*. Na qual se dà noticia da viagem, que o illustissimo, e excellentissimo senhor Marquez de Castelo Novo fez com o cargo de vice-rey ao estado da India, e dos primeiros progressos do seu governo: e se referem tambem os successos da viagem do excellentissimo, e rev. mo senhor D. Fr. Lourenço de Santa Maria, arcebispo metropolitano de Goa ...

First edition. VI parts in one. Large engraved folding map of Goa in part III. Small 4to. Bound in early 20th century speckled calf. Some browning to parts I, IV, V, & VI due to paper quality, minor worming to the top margin of the first 14 leaves, but overall still a very good copy. Bookplate of Solidónio Attico Leite, with his notes on the front endpapers. 59, 74, [20], 67, 109, 86, [12], 72pp. Lisbon, na Officina de Francisco da Silva, 1746–1752. **£8,500**

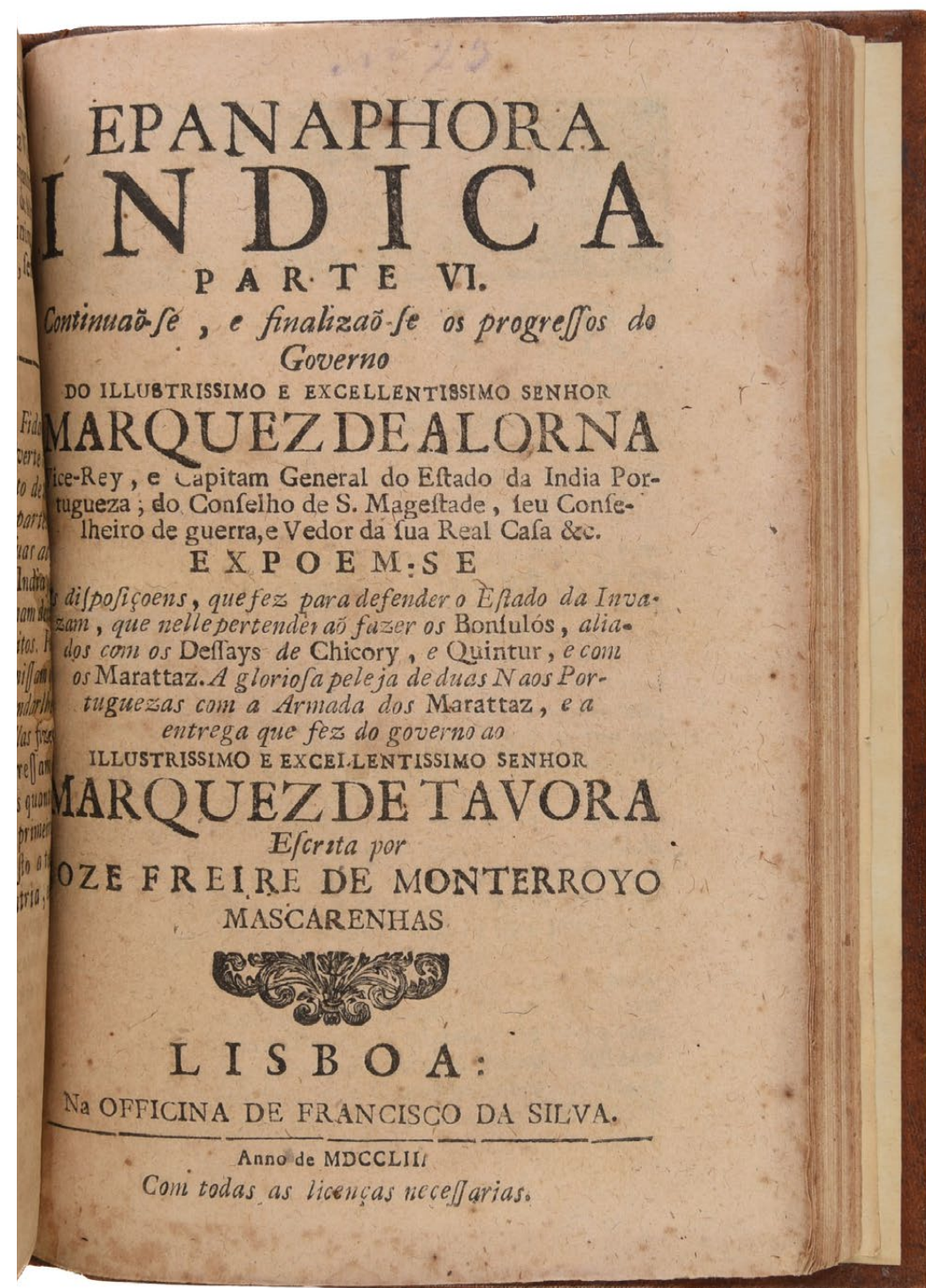
An exceedingly scarce work, complete, in the original six parts: “Brilliant Episodes in the Declining Years of Portuguese Power in India.” (Maggs). This is chiefly an account of the exploits in India of the first Marquis de Castelo Novo, aka Dom Pedro Miguel de Almeida Portugal e Vasconcelos (1688–1756), who was Viceroy of India from 1744 to 1750.

José Freire Monterroio de Mascarenhas (1670–1760), was a proto-journalist, historian and a prolific pamphleteer. His popular works were printed on cheap paper stock and sold on the street. **Due to the fact that the *Epanaphora Indica* were published over a number of years, complete copies of this work are very rare.**

Vol. I describes his voyage to India, and the first events of his government; together with some particulars concerning the appointment, voyage and arrival of the Archbishop of Goa, Father Lorenzo de Santa Maria.

Vol. II. Account of the events leading to the destruction of the forces of Rama Chandra Saunto, and Zeiramo Sanctu Dessayes, two powerful Indian princes near Goa.

Vol. III. The storming of the fortress of Terecol, the defeat of the fleet of the Bounsulos, and surrender of the city of Rary.



Vol. IV. provides an account of the political, military and civil progress made during 1747.

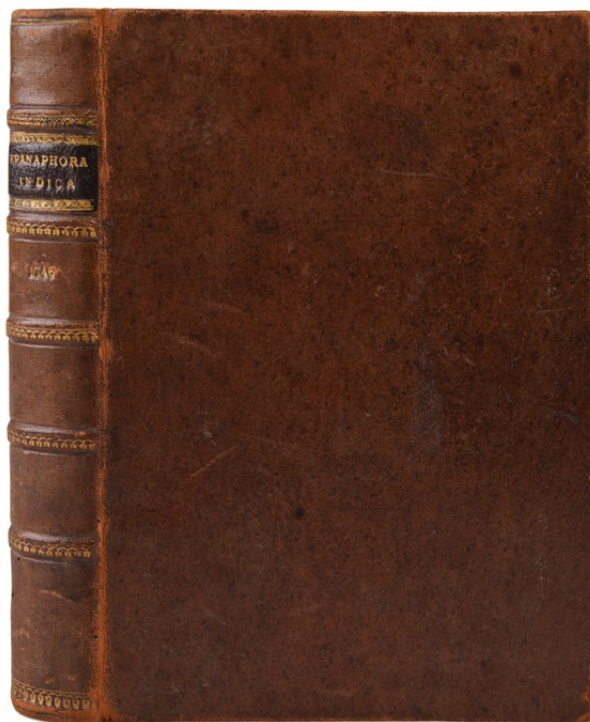
Vol. V describes the surrender of the garrisons of Neuty, Carly, and Vangrollen, and other events of the year 1748.

Vol. VI. Final account of the events in India under the Marquis of Castelo Novo, in particular the methods adopted for the defence of that kingdom; and of various events in regard to the Bonsulos; the Dessayes of Chicory, and Quintur; and of the Marathas; and of the glorious fight between two Portuguese ships and the Maratha fleet; and of the entrance of the Marquis de Tavora into the government of India.

“On the 22nd Sept., 1744, Dom Pedro Miguel de Almeida e Portugal, Marquis of Castelo-Novo, and afterwards of Alorna, arrived at Goa from Lisbon, and assumed possession of the government, as Viceroy, two days later. Under his administration the advance of the Maratha forces was, to some extent, checked. He carried on a war against them, and succeeded in recovering the fortresses of Bicholim and Sanquelim, with their adjacent territories, and on the 26th Oct., 1746, the Dessayes of these provinces swore faithful allegiance to the King of Portugal, in return for considerable help and privileges On 5th May, 1746, the Viceroy captured Alorna, for which act he received the title of Marquis of

Alorna, and he also subsequently took the fortresses of Tiracol and Neutim, and the stronghold of Rarim. When he handed over the government to his successor the Portuguese power round Goa was far more strong and consolidated than it had been at his arrival, and his government is deservedly looked upon as a brilliant episode of the declining years of Portuguese power in India” (Maggs cat. 521, p. 69).

Previously owned by Solidónio Attico Leite, (1867–1930) who was a Brazilian lawyer and intellectual. He was born in Serra Talhada in Pernanbuco and spent most of his childhood



in an orphanage. He took up training as a blacksmith but had a career-change graduating from the Recife Law School in Pernambuco. He was involved in drafting the Brazilian Civil Code of 1916, collaborating with Clóvis Beviláqua, his teacher and friend. He was also a pioneer of women's rights, advocating greater participation of women in society. He wrote the following touching note on the front free endpaper:

“Classico, muito estimado. Sobre depois de muitos annos foi que logrei reunir as seis Epanaphoras, todas muito raras, para encadernal-as em um volume. Innocencio nao as viu; da noticia dal autore (?) com a nota de anonyma; da 2. informa que tem 70 paginas; enquanto as outras nao da o numero de paginas. O sabio orientalista Dalgado conhecea som. 4 partes. Em todas os produccoos da sua pena se admiram felizmente unidos stylo elegante, locução casta, erudição vastíssima.”

OCLC lists just seven copies.

Restoration of the Raja

4 PIGOT (Lord George).

Original Papers Relative to Tanjore:

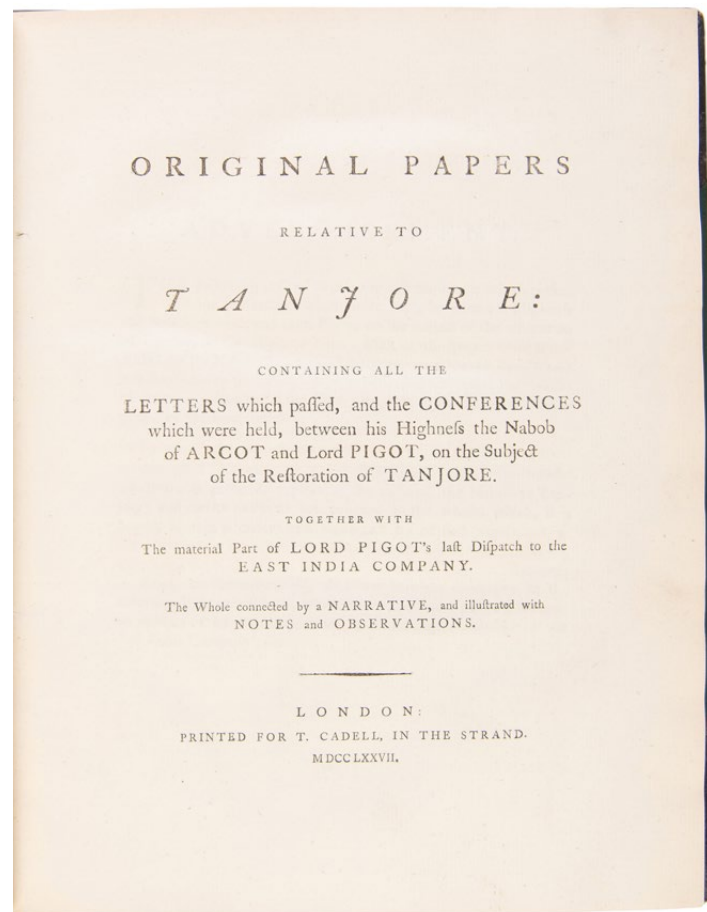
Containing all the Letters which passed, and the Conferences which were held, between his Highness the Nabob of Arcot and Lord Pigot, on the Subject of the Restoration of Tanjore. Together with, The material Part of Lord Pigot's last Dispatch to the East India Company. The Whole connected by a Narrative, and illustrated with Notes and Observations.

First edition. 4to. Twentieth-century dark green half calf with green cloth boards, the spine faded and a little rubbed. Boards with faint patchy marking. Interior fine. xix, 134pp. London, T. Cadell, 1777.

£2,000

A crisp copy of this important title.

In April, 1775, Pigot was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of Madras, and in accordance with the instructions of the directors of the East India Company he proceeded to Tanjore, where he issued a proclamation announcing the restoration of the Raja whose territory had been seized and transferred to the Nabob of Arcot in spite of the treaty which had been made during Pigot's previous tenure of office. This restoration led to a great deal of



trouble in the Council, and Pigot was arrested by his fellow members and died while under confinement.

The first edition is rare with just two copies on Rare Book Hub: Bangs in 1881 and this copy in 1924.

Revenue Statistics for the Northern Circars

5 [BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY.]

Ms. concerning the possession of the Northern Circars by the British East India Company.

Manuscript in ink. Small 4to. Contemporary paper wrappers with ms. 'Northern Circars' to front wrapper, detached and dust-soiled. Interior pages clean and fresh, a.e.g. 90pp. N.p., n.d., [c.1780].

£3,250

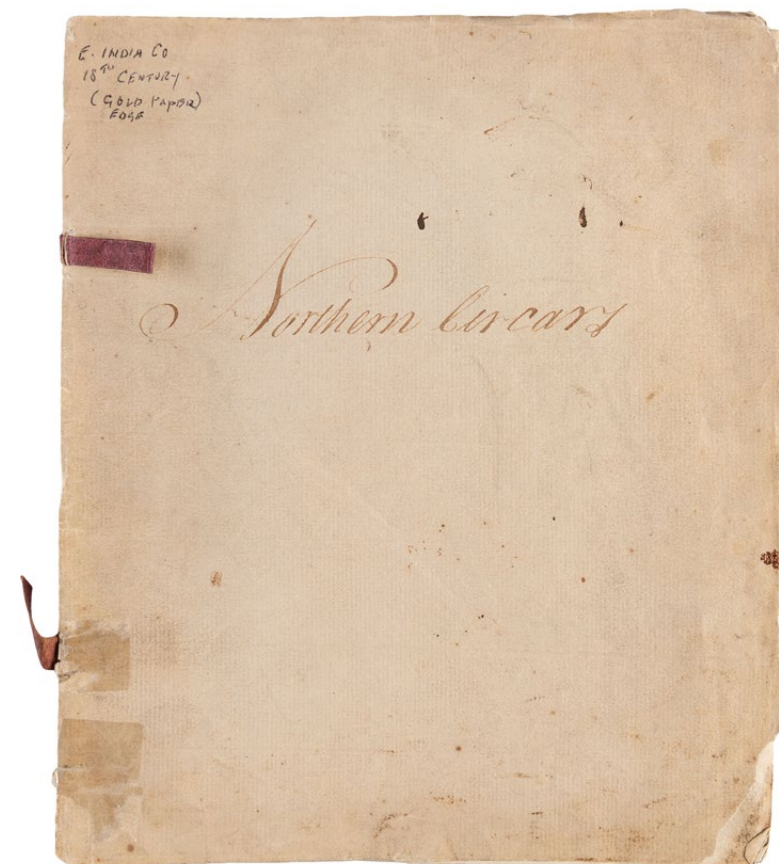
A seemingly unpublished manuscript by an anonymous Madras civil servant, responding to a request for a "... connected view of the measures pursued by the Company's Servants in obtaining possession of the Northern Circars and to be informed of the present state of their Police and Revenue."

Written in two parts, the first provides a detailed history of the years leading up to the Company's possession of the Circars (secured by treaties in 1765, 1766 and 1768). It therefore covers the First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69), explaining how Nizam Ali (the monarch of Hyderabad) first sided with the Company, then with their opponent, the formidable Hyder Ali (Sultan of Mysore), and then once more with the British.

The second part reports the revenues of the Rajahs' estates in the individual Circars (c.1772-73): Mustaphanagur (Kondapalli), Ellore and Rajahmundry. Particular attention is paid to the textile products of each area.

Only one other copy of the manuscript exists, in the India Office Records at the British Library. That copy is structured differently (in seven undated anonymous letters) and is in a different contemporary hand.

Provenance: Sotheby's, *Catalogue of Voyages and Travel ...*, 19th & 20th May, 1969 (item 453).



An Artist in India

6 HODGES (William).

Travels in India, during 1780, 1781, 1782 & 1783.

First edition. Large folding map & 14 engraved plates (after Hodges). 4to. Contemporary calf, rubbed, with gilt borders, red morocco label to spine, rebacked, interior clean & bright. vi, 156, [index, ad]pp. London, J. Edwards, 1793. **£950**

A very good copy with the plates in fine, dark impressions.

In 1779, William Hodges (1744–1797) “travelled to India where he came under the patronage of Warren Hastings. He remained in India some six years, recording scenes of interest and architectural landmarks. Between 1785 and 1788 he published *Select Views in India in the Years 1780–1783*, which included a series of forty-eight aquatints adapted from sketches drawn on the spot and engraved by him” (ODNB). This work followed in 1793 and includes fourteen plates after his drawings.

The map, “A Map of a Part of Bengal and Bahar with the Provinces of Benares, Allahabad, Oude and Agra” was engraved by John Cary. The index of plates carries an advertisement for Hodge’s *Select Views of India* ...

Of course, Hodges is best known as the official artist on James Cook’s second voyage.

With Notes on Tipu Sahib’s Cheyla Batallions

7 BRISTOW (James).

Narrative of the Sufferings of James Bristow, belonging to the Bengal artillery, during ten years captivity with Hyder Ally and Tippoo Saheb.

First London edition. 8vo. Contemporary paper-backed boards, soiled and rubbed, untrimmed, interior a little spotty. iv, 210pp. Calcutta printed, London, Re-printed for J Murray, 1793. **£1,750**

First published in Calcutta the year prior, Bristow’s autobiography includes a valuable account of his decade-long imprisonment by Hyder Ali and Tipu Sahib.

“Bristow’s narrative is infused with his attempts to overcome his despondancy at not having any free will or agency of his own, particularly since his characterisation of himself as a British subject is further undermined by his



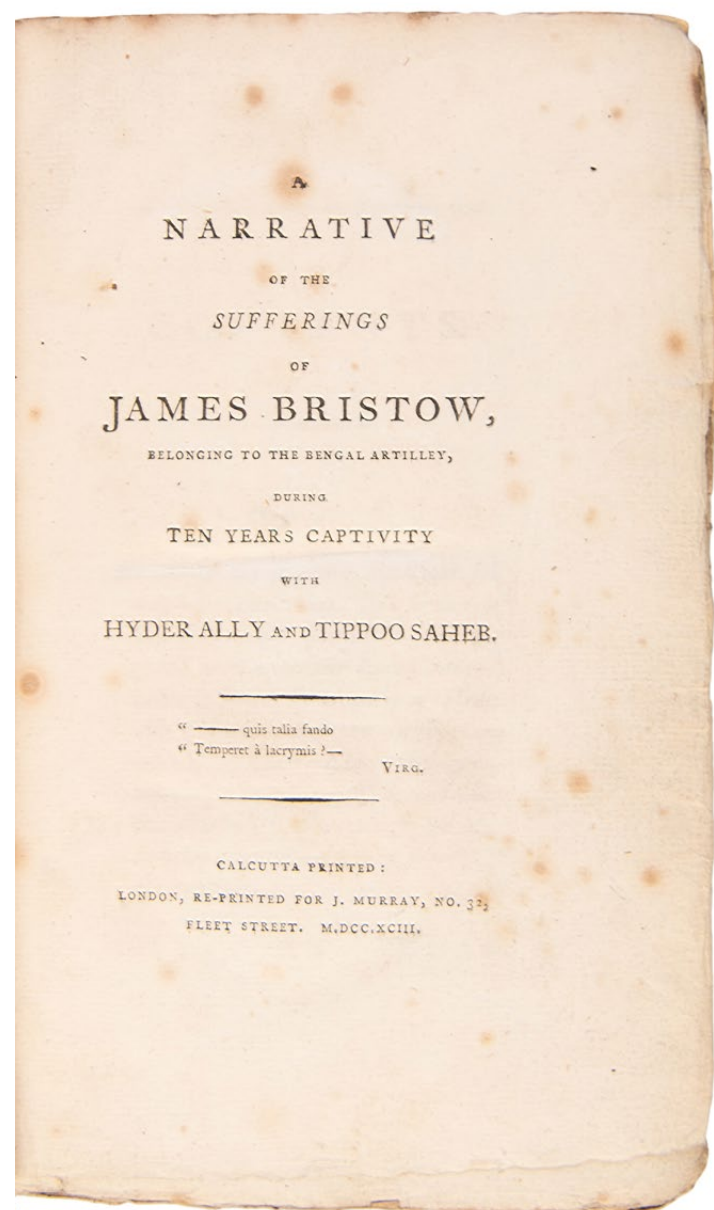
A VIEW of the GREAT PAGODA at TANJORE.
*Engraved by T. Molland from a picture Painted by W. Hodges R.A.
in the Collection of Warren Hastings Esq.*

London, Published by J. Edwards, Pall Mall, Jan^y 1793.



A VIEW of CALCUTTA, taken from FORT WILLIAM.
*Engraved by W. Byrne from a picture Painted by W. Hodges R.A.
in the Collection of Warren Hastings Esq.*

London, Published by J. Edwards, Pall Mall, Jan^y 1793.



forced circumcision and his Indian clothes” (Goswami). Bristow write on page 28: “robbed of liberty, I found myself in the clutches of barbarians, who treated me with cruelty and scorn, and kept me in suspense with respect to my life.”

His description of life in Tipu’s cheyla (enslaved) batallions and the tasks he was required to perform are rarely found elsewhere. On 28 November, 1790, he managed to escape and it was a long six weeks before he was reunited with the British army. Bristow notes that he would’ve starved without the help of the Hindus who cared for him throughout.

Scarce with just three copies listed at auction in 2014, 1913, and 1867. Goswami, S., *Colonial India in Children’s Literature* (London, 2012), p.60; Riddick, J.F., *Glimpses of India*, no. 27; Kate Teltscher, K., *India Inscribed: European and British writing on India, 1600–1800*, note 18.

A Rare Preliminary Engraving

8 DANIELL (Thomas), after. TURNER (Charles). Durbar at Poonah, August 6, 1790.

Preliminary etching measuring 655 by 950mm. Some minor restoration, but a very good copy. London, Charles Turner, n.d. but before 1807. **£5,500**

Very rare and impressive: this one of just seven impressions.

Born in Woodstock, Charles Turner (1774–1857) came to London in 1789 and spent the next seven years apprenticed to John Jones, the engraver.

This is a preliminary engraving for Turner’s mezzotint “A representation of the delivery of the Ratified Treaty of 1790 by Sir Chas. Warre Malet Bt. to his Highness Souae Madarow Narrain Peshwa in full Durbar or Court as held upon that occasion at Poonah in the East Indies on the 6th Augst. 1790.”

It was published as a mezzotint (measuring 635 by 890mm) by R. Cribb in 1807.

Turner’s bibliography reads: “In light open upright upper and lower lettering: ‘Painted by T. Daniell Esqr R.A. Engraved by Chas Turner.’ In fine upper and lower italics: ‘London, Published March 24, 1807, by R. Cribb, No 288 Holborn.’ In fine script, with some of the proper names in light open upright capitals: ‘A representation of the delivery of the Ratified Treaty of 1790 by Sir Chas Warre Malet Bt to His Highness Souae Madarow Narrain Peshwa in full Durbar or Court as held upon that occasion at Poonah in the East Indies on the 6th Augst. 1790.’ From the original picture in the possession of Sir Charles Warre Malet Bar to whom this print is by permission dedicated by his much obliged & obedt humble Servt Robt Cribb.”

Provenance: From the collection of the Hon. Christopher Lennox-Boyd (1941–2012), prolific and avid collector of print and ephemera, and owner of Sanders antiquarian print shop in Oxford. A collection of Lennox-Boyd’s ephemera was accepted in lieu of Inheritance Tax, and is now held at the Bodleian. This print was amongst those retained by the estate.

Charles Turner, 709.

[see illustration on following page]





A Satire of Anglo-Indian Domestic Life

9 HOLLAND (William) publisher. A Lady's Dressing Room in Calcutta.

Etching and aquatint with original hand-colouring. Measuring 247 by 350mm. Laid down onto a contemporary album leaf, very good indeed. London, Published by William Holland, Cockspur Street, of whom may be had a humorous Collection of East & West India Caricatures, 1813. **£2,250***

An excellent example of this scarce print, commonly misread in the past. British Museum Satires describes the print thus: "An Eurasian, Portuguese, or English lady, sallow, with black hair, sits on a stool in profile to the right in the centre of a bare room, attended by six Indian women ..."

However, Satyasikha Chakraborty notes that the figures attending the European lady are, in fact, men. "In William Holland's satirical print of *A Lady's Dressing Room in Calcutta* (1813), six black menservants are shown preparing the Anglo-Indian lady's toilette, fanning her, caressing her child and smoking a pipe. **The presence of menservants, particularly black menservants, in a lady's dressing room insinuated the Anglo-Indian family's lack of domestic propriety.** The constant presence of black/brown menservants not only posed an imagined sexual threat to white women, but also indicated (to metropolitan audiences) the lack of Anglo-Indian sexual morals, and underlined the proverbial sexual promiscuity of Anglo-Indian wives—ridiculed as the 'fishing-fleet'" (Chakraborty, 53).

Furthermore, she adds, "The Yale University catalogue erroneously describes the Indian servants as maidservants. **The attire of the servants (when compared with early nineteenth-century visuals) clearly reveal they are all menservants, and that is precisely where the satirical aspect of the print lies**" (*ibid*).

OCLC locates a copy at Yale only. We add another at the British Museum. BM Satires, 12164; Chakraborty, S., "From Bibis to Ayahs: Sexual Labour, Domestic Labour, and the Moral Politics of Empire" in *Servants' Pasts: late-eighteenth to twentieth-century South Asia*, Vol II (London, Orient Blackswan, 2019).

Sir George Staunton's Copy

10 SHASTREE (Trevangadacharya). Essays on Chess, Adapted to the European Mode of Play; Consisting Principally of Positions or Critical Situations Calculated to Improve the Learner and Exercise the Memory.

First edition. 8vo. Contemporary half sheep over marbled boards, spine gilt, extremities slightly worn, hinges tender. [2], [8], iii-xi, 178pp. Bombay, Printed for the Author, by N.D. Cruz, 1814. **£5,500**

An excellent copy with a distinguished provenance. This is the first work on chess written by a native-born Indian.

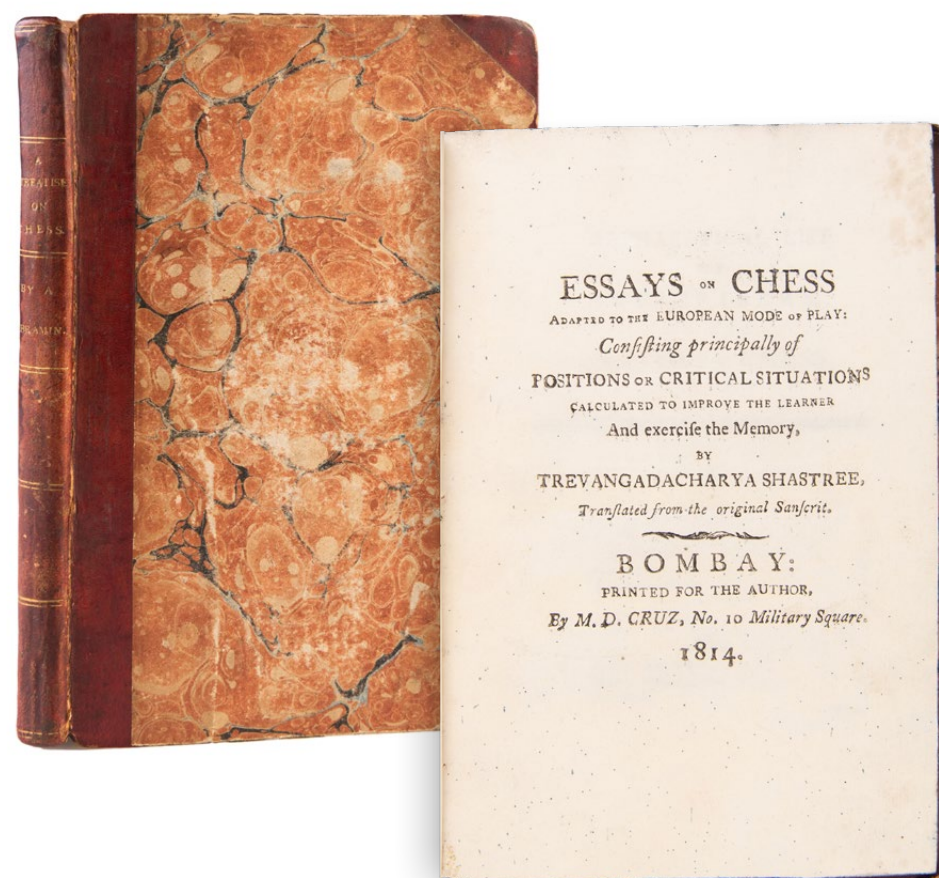
George Walker gives an excellent account of him and this book: "In the year 1814 there was published, in Bombay, an original work on chess, by a native of India, well known throughout the British dominions in Hindostan as a player and teacher of the game. **The book was originally written in the Sanscrit tongue, but was printed in English, under the direction of the author, by the title *Essays on Chess*, and is prefaced by a goodly list of subscribers, both British and native. This volume is now exceedingly rare; many of its positions are exquisitely beautiful, and, in fact, of first-rate merit and science.** Mr. Lewis reprinted the greater part of the work in England, under the title of *Oriental Chess*; for which favour, I have been told, the author was not particularly grateful. The name of this gifted Hindoo was Trevangadacharya Shastru. I have quoted him in this essay, because he was celebrated for playing well without seeing the board. A friend of mine has seen him play three, and even four games at once, blindfolded, with the best players,—performing his

laborious task with perfect accuracy. He would attend European residents for a certain fee; and would play eight, ten, and twelve hours at a sitting,—taking no refreshment but a little rice or tea, and seldom opening his lips to utter a single word. He played indifferently the English or Hindoo variety of chess; and never, it is affirmed, was beaten by any European.”

It was followed fifteen years later by the monograph, *Analysis of the Muzio Gambit, and match of two games at chess played between Madras and Hyderabad*, (1829).

Sir George Thomas Staunton, 2nd Baronet (1781–1859) was the son of Sir George Leonard Staunton (1737–1801). He was just twelve when he accompanied his father on Lord Macartney’s mission to China, 1792–4. After graduating from Trinity College, Cambridge he joined the East India Company as a writer in Canton and later became its chief. During this time he assisted the likes of Thomas Manning and Robert Morrison in learning Chinese. It’s hardly a surprise that a gentleman such as him would be interested in chess.

Walker, G., *Chess and Chess-players; Consisting of Original Tales and Sketches* (London, 1850) p.128.



Rare Calcutta-Printed Account of Qajar Iran

11 HOLLINGBERY (William).

A Journal of Observations, made During the British Embassy to the Court of Persia, in the years 1799, 1800, and 1801.

First edition. 8vo. Contemporary half calf and marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine; recased with new endpapers, rebaked with old spine laid down on new leather, corners worn, marbled paper rubbed and tatty at extremities. A little (defunct) marginal worming, interior pages water-stained, with some darker staining to the top right corner of the first fifty or so pages. Ink presentation inscription to ‘J.W. Gabb from J. Dumoulin’ at top of title-page. A scruffy but complete and firmly intact copy of a very rare book. Housed in a modern cloth solander box. [2], iii, [1], iv, 135, [1], xxv, [1], vi [subscribers]pp. Calcutta, From the Press of Ferris & Co., 1814. **£9,500**

A rare and important travel account, written by a member of Sir John Malcolm’s famous embassy to Persia in 1799–1801. It offers a valuable picture of Iran during the early period of Qajar rule, which would last for more than a century. This copy belonged to a subscriber, James Dumoulin, who was an active figure in the literary scene of early nineteenth-century Calcutta and produced the second complete English translation of Sa’di’s *Gulistan*.

William Hollingbery (c.1767–1809) wrote one other work, a history of the Deccan and its rulers, before composing *A Journal of Observations ...* upon his return from Persia. Publication was first delayed as the government proofed the manuscript, and then by Hollingbery’s untimely death in 1809. It eventually appeared posthumously, with added footnotes (mostly containing biographical information) by an anonymous editor.

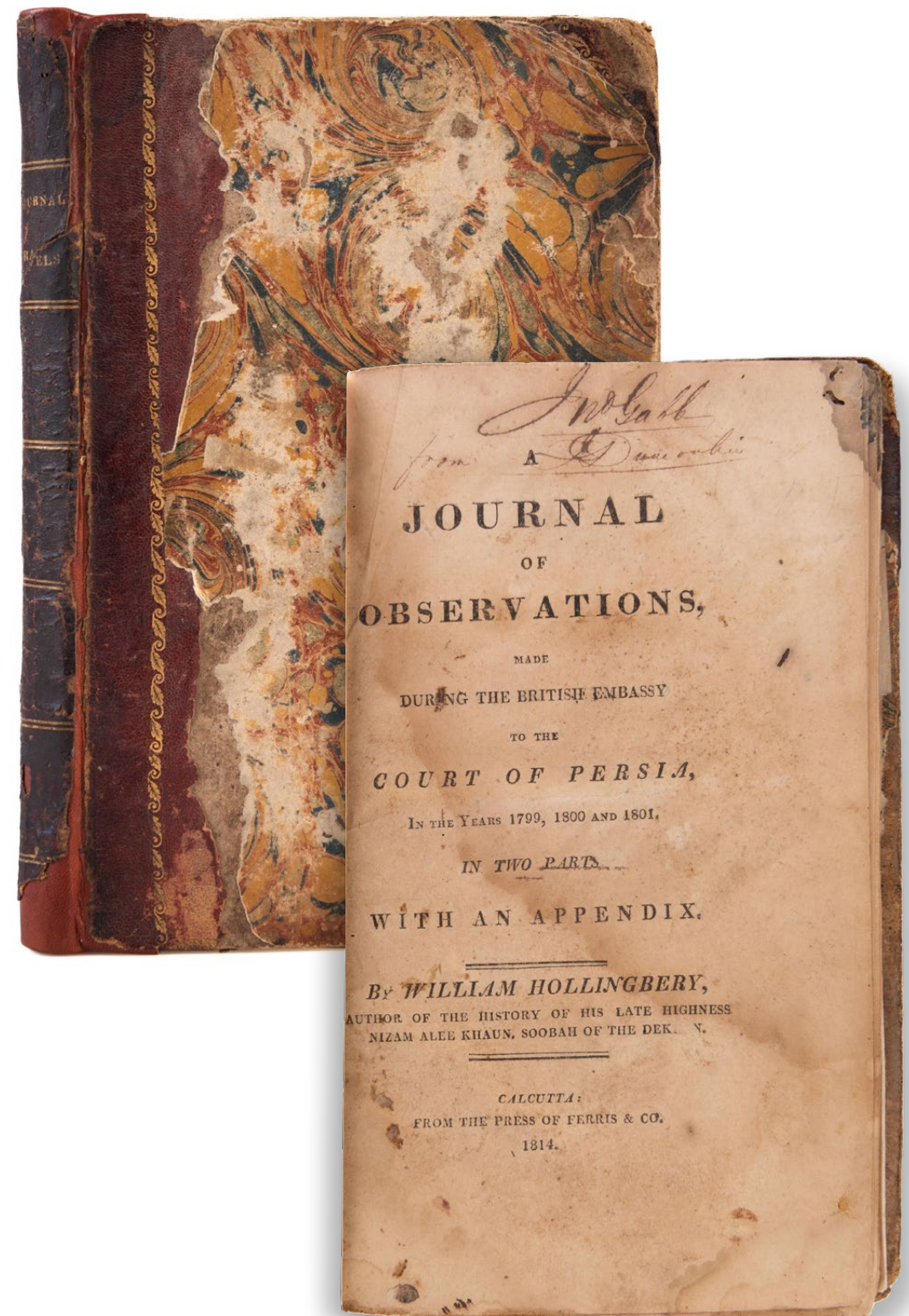
As Hollingbery could not publish any sensitive political information there is no mention of the motivations behind the mission, or the content of the treaties made with Fath-Ali Shah Qajar (1769–1834)—a commercial treaty guaranteeing the mutual protection of British and Persian merchants, and a political treaty obliging the two powers to jointly repel an Afghan invasion of India and/or a French invasion of Persia. Instead, his journal focuses on the topography, antiquities, contemporary culture and populations the embassy encountered on its journey.

It begins with the voyage from Bombay to Bushire, which included visits to Muscat, “the emporium for the trade of India with the Persian Gulph and Red Sea” (p.6), Hormuz Island and Kharg Island. Thence the overland route westward through Dalaki, Khesht and Kazerun, to Shiraz where the embassy was received by Hossein Ali Mirza, the Governor of Fars. There, as at other major cities, the embassy was stalled by official exchanges, displays and other forms of time-absorbing pageantry, which allowed Hollingbery to gain more than a casual impression of the city’s infrastructure and daily life. Interesting notes examine produce, with a nice passage on wine (see, p.40), and notable buildings, such as the tombs of Hafiz and Sa’di.

A determined march through Fars took them within reach of Isfahan, where they met with a cavalcade of true grandeur: “about two thousand cavalry, and three or four thousand foot, which with the citizens, whom curiosity had brought out, amounted at the least to thirty thousand souls.” (p.60). Once within the city, Hollingbery explored the Chaharbagh and studied the paintings embellishing the western chamber of Chehel Sotoun. The fading Safavid finery contrasted with the less elegant appearance of the newly chosen capital, Tehran, which the embassy reached in November 1800. Alongside valuable notes on its defences and fluctuating population—estimated at no more than 12,000 in Summer and no less than 70,000 in Winter—Hollingbery recounts Malcolm’s first and second audience with the Shah. Upon seeing the monarch for the first time, he was struck by his dress and “handsome person”, paying compliment to the jewels adorning his outfit (“not less than a million sterling”) and his beard “which is supposed to be the largest in his dominions” (p.81).

The final part of the narrative covers the return journey to India, by way of Hamadan, Kermanshah, Khanaqin, Baghdad, and a cruise down the Tigris to the Persian Gulf. Despite being a little brisker in his descriptions, Hollingbery’s eye still paused over archaeological sites such as the Behistun inscription, the Taq-e Bostan Sassanid carvings and the “strange superstructure” (p.125) of the Ctesiphon Arch (Taq Kasra). The main text is then followed by three appendices, the most valuable of which is Hollingbery’s short discourse on the ruins of Persepolis (p.vi–xxi), adding greatly to the short section in his journal.

Provenance: James Dumoulin, translator of the Gulistan (The Goolistan, Calcutta, Mirror Press, 1807). As well as being listed as a subscriber (p.ii) he is also mentioned in two footnotes, on page 37 and 44. The former, below the passage on Sa’di’s tomb, pays compliment to his work: “The oriental literary world is much indebted to Mr. James Dumoulin for a faithful and most excellent translation of that celebrated work.”



Hollingbery's Journal is among the rarest English-language works on Iran, more so than the Indian issues of Francklin's *Observations made on a tour from Bengal to Persia* (Calcutta, 1788) and Waring's *A Tour to Sheeraz* (Bombay, 1804), both of which are more widely held institutionally and have appeared at auction in recent years. This work most likely had a short print run and lists only 142 subscribers. Libraryhub locates one copy in the UK, at the British Library. OCLC finds just two more, at the Royal Danish Library and the Bibliothèque Nationale de France.

Wilson, p.98. Diba and Ghani both list a reprint (Tehran, 1976) but not the original publication.

An Artist's Account

12 [ASHMORE (Harriette).] Narrative of Three Months' March in India; and a Residence in the Dooab. By the Wife of an Officer in the 16th Foot.

First edition. Lithograph frontispiece & 7 lithograph plates. 8vo. Publisher's pictorial cloth, gilt, spine gilt, lightly sunned, some very minor spotting. xii, 354, [4ads] pp. London, R. Hastings, 1841. **£1,750**

A very good copy of this scarce work by the talented artist and writer, Harriette Ashmore.

Illustrated by seven delicate lithographs, after her own drawings, this is an account of her time in India from September, 1833, to January, 1838. Her

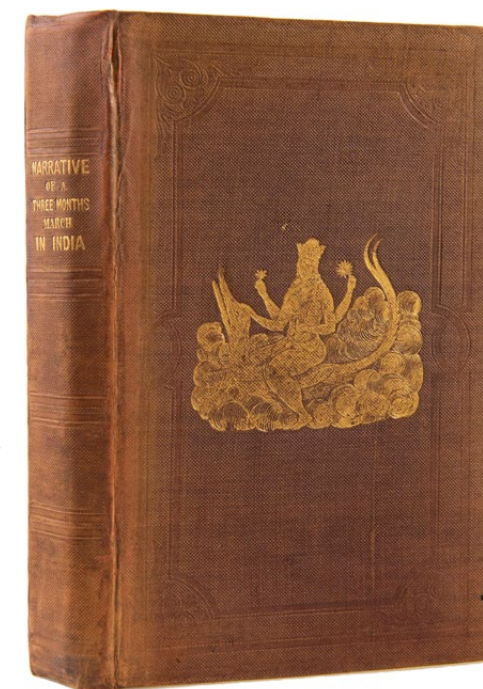


husband was almost certainly Lieut. William Ashmore. Commencing at Madras, she travelled to Calcutta and provides a detailed description of the city with important information on Calcutta society both for expats as well as locals.

Of note, and per the title, is her description of the 16th Foot regiment's March from Chinsurah to Cawnpore. Sections include: "the numerical strength of the column," she documents the abundant supplies and provisions, discusses the necessity of speaking native languages, and more intriguingly includes notes on "elephants on a suspension bridge" and "a new way to pay old debts."

Her time in India was contemporaneous with another English artist, Emily Eden.

Rare in the trade with just a single copy recorded at auction. Not in *Wayward Women*.



Used by Three Separate Officers

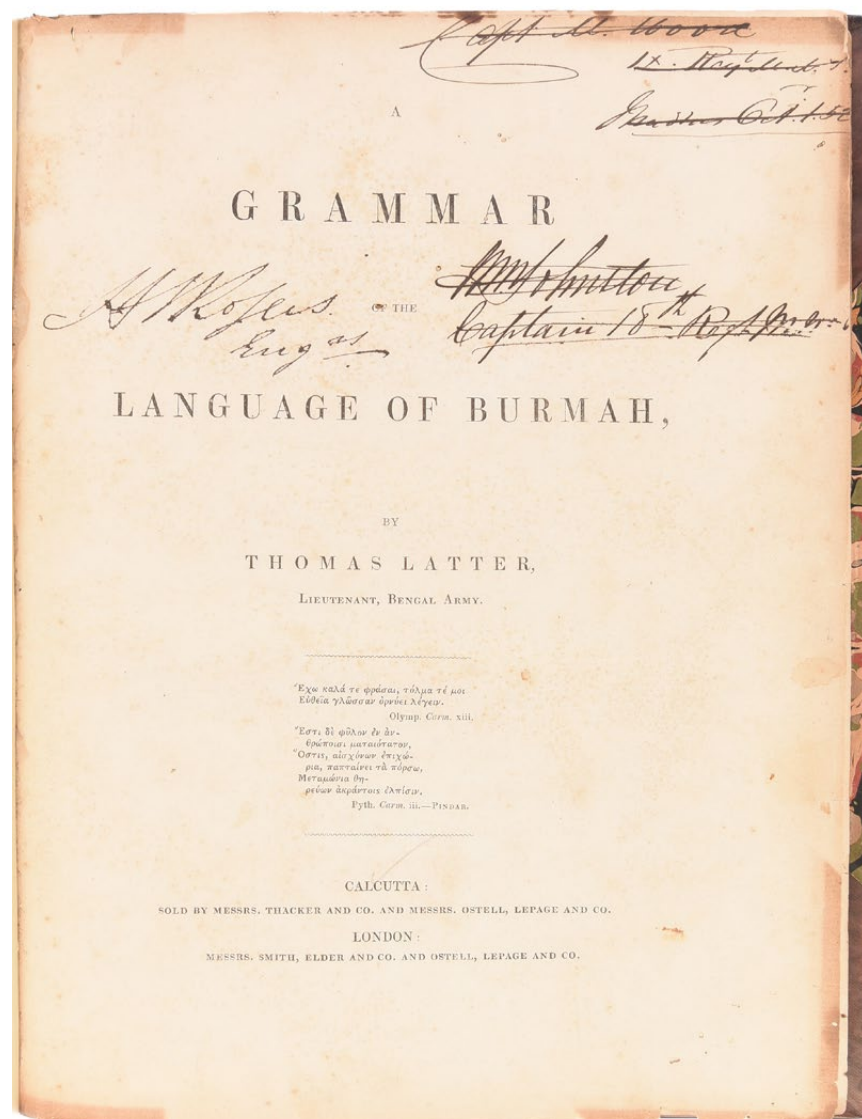
13 LATTER (Thomas). A Grammar of the Language of Burmah.

First edition. 4to. Recent half calf over marbled boards, pencil and ink ms. annotations in different hands. lvi, 203, [1]pp. Calcutta, [the Baptist Press], 1845.

£3,250

A very good example of this rare Burmese grammar—and pre-mutiny imprint—replete with evidence of readership.

Thomas Latter (1816–1853), born in India, officer in the 67th Bengal Native Infantry and deputy commissioner at Prome (now Pyay), Burma: "He devoted his leisure to the study of the Burmese language, and in 1845 published a Burmese grammar, which although subsequent to the primers of Adoniram Judson, the American missionary, was the first scholarly treatise on the subject"



(ODNB). It is considered the first “learned” grammar of Burmese printed after the work of missionaries William Carey and Adoniram Judson. The Baptist Press was an offshoot of the Serampore Mission.

Printed between the first and second Anglo-Burmese wars, this copy is particularly desirable having been owned by several soldiers stationed in Madras in India shortly after the publication of the book. One of the owners, Captain Matthew Wood, who owned the work in Madras in October 1852, was registered in 1860 to be promoted to Major, still in Madras (*The London Gazette*, April 27, 1860, p. 1598). Another owner, Captain Johnston (perhaps William Montague Johnston) died in 1859. The work was extensively annotated by one

of these soldiers who left in the margins many linguistic remarks in pencil, notes on conjugation, pronouns, conjunctions, the subjunctive, etc. The annotator has also corrected Thomas Latter’s text in some places—for example on p. 23, in the translation “a constable” of the word *looleng*, he proposes instead “a young man”. A few notes in ink, from a second hand, on the same themes. Interesting testimony on the learning of Burmese by a British officer in India. While the work is reasonably well-held in institutions, just a single copy is recorded at auction—Bloomsbury 2009.

Cordier, *Bibliotheca indo-sinica*, 347.

Provenance: 1) Captain Matthew Wood, IX Regt, Madras, Oct. 1 [18]52 (ex-libris manuscript crossed out); 2) W.M. (William Montague ?) Johnston (†1859), Captain 18th Regt, N.I. (ex-libris manuscript crossed out); 3) W. Kofers (?) (ex-libris manuscript).

A Famous Indian Family & their Circle

14 SMYTH (Major G. Carmichael) editor.

A History of the Reigning Family of Lahore with some Account of the Jummoo Rajas, the Seik Soldiers and their Sirdars ... with notes on Malcom, Prinsep, Lawrence, Steinbach, McGregor and the Calcutta Review.

First edition. Folding lithograph map, 5 lithographed plates & folding table. 8vo. Twentieth-century red half morocco over buckram, spine gilt, t.e.g., bookplate of the Junior United Service Club 1827 preserved on front pastedown. xxx, 263, [1], xl.pp. Calcutta, W. Thacker & Co., 1847. **£4,000**

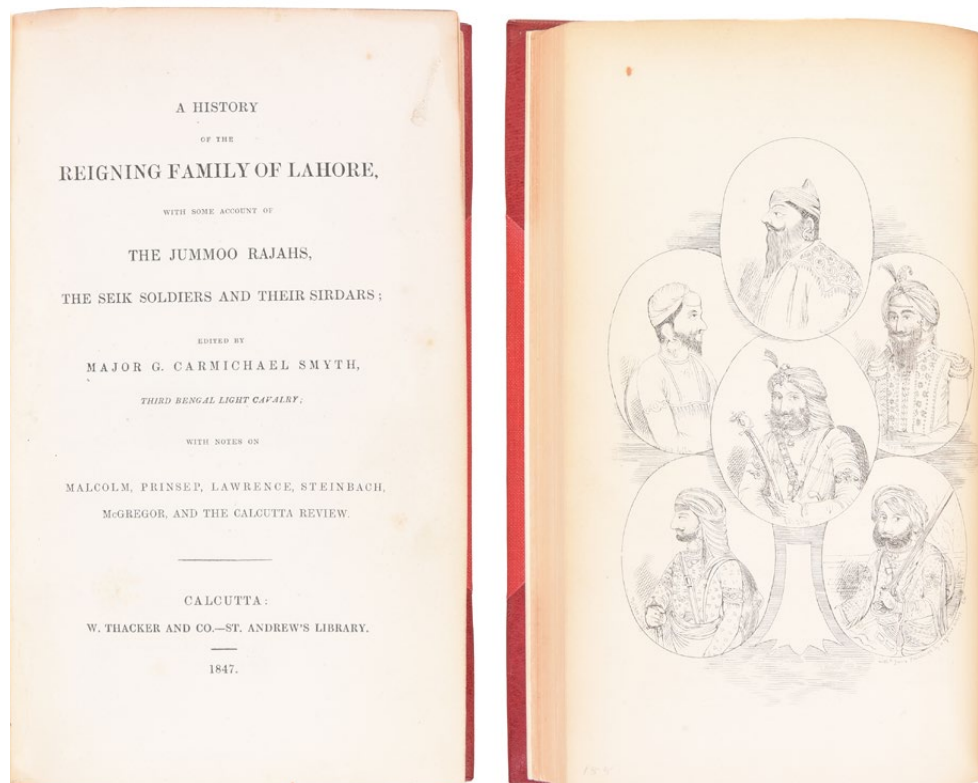
A very good copy of this history of Ranjit Singh, the first Maharaja of the Sikh Empire, and his descendants which the author states was “**compiled partly from native manuscripts, and partly from information collected from Seik Sirdars, and European officers in the Seik service; but chiefly from the notes of a Captain Gardner of the Seik Artillery, who has for several years past supplied important information to the British Government ...**”

Commencing with an account of Ranjit Singh and his family, it continues with chapters on the Secret History of the Lahore Durbar; The Siege of Lahore by Shere Sing; Goolaub Sing and Afghanistan; Murder of Jewalla Sing and of Rane Chund Kour; The assassination of Shere Sing and Dehan

Sing; Punishment of the Murderers; Birth and Parentage of Dulleep Sing; The Wuzerut of Heera Sing; The Expedition to Jummoo; The Murder of Peshora Sing; Dearth of Jewahir Sing; Rajah Lall Sing, and the Slave-girl Mungela; The War with the British. Miscellaneous notes on Pholah Sing, the Akalee; The Mutiny in Cashmere; Wuzer Zoroveroo; The Soodhun Revolt; and Futteh Khan Tewanah are appended as well as a Genealogical History of the Jummoo Family.

Alexander Gardner, on whose notes the text was based, was one of the most colourful figures in India and Central Asia in the nineteenth century. Born in the United States, of Irish descent, Gardner spent thirteen years in the saddle travelling from the Caspian to the Aral Sea and on to Kabul where he entered the service of Habib Ullah, the dispossessed heir to the throne, then engaged in a struggle with Dost Mohammed. After Habib Ullah's defeat and the murder of Gardner's wife and child by Dost Mohammed's forces he fled to the Punjab in 1826. In 1831 he joined Ranjit Singh's army. He played a prominent role in the power struggle following Ranjit's death, and later enlisted in Gulab Singh's service. He died in 1877, aged 91.

Printed in Calcutta, this gossipy work is enhanced by the lithographed map and plates, each of which feature family portraits. The list of 297



subscribers includes many of the British active in the area at the time, from Sir Charles Napier to Lady Sale.

The "Notes on Malcolm, Prinsep &c" comprise an interesting appendix in which the author addresses inaccuracies and misunderstandings in other published works. These include: Sir J. Malcolm's *Sketch of the Sikh* (1812), Henry T. Prinsep's *Origin of the Sikh Power in the Punjab and Political Life of Maharaja Runjeet Singh* (1834), Sir Henry Lawrence *Some Passages in the Life of an Adventurer in the Punjab* (1842) and Colonel Steinbach's *The Punjab* (1845) amongst others.

Most copies of this book are in poor condition as the paper is of inferior quality. This copy is one of the best we have seen.



An Early and Important View of Calcutta

15 FIEBIG (F.) **[Panorama of Calcutta.]**

Six-print panorama measuring 305 by 2070mm. Some minor restoration and infill from having linen backing removed, but very good. Calcutta, T. Black, Asiatic Lithographic Press, 1847. **£12,500***

Rare and desirable, Frederick Fiebig's six-part panorama is one of the most impressive works produced in Calcutta by the Asiatic Lithographic Press.

The panorama is taken from his drawing (he also executed the drawing on stone) from the Ochterlony Monument, through 360°, starting with the view to the south (Alipore), taking in the Strand, Cricket Ground (mid-match), Town Hall, Government House, Esplanade Row across to Ghouringee.

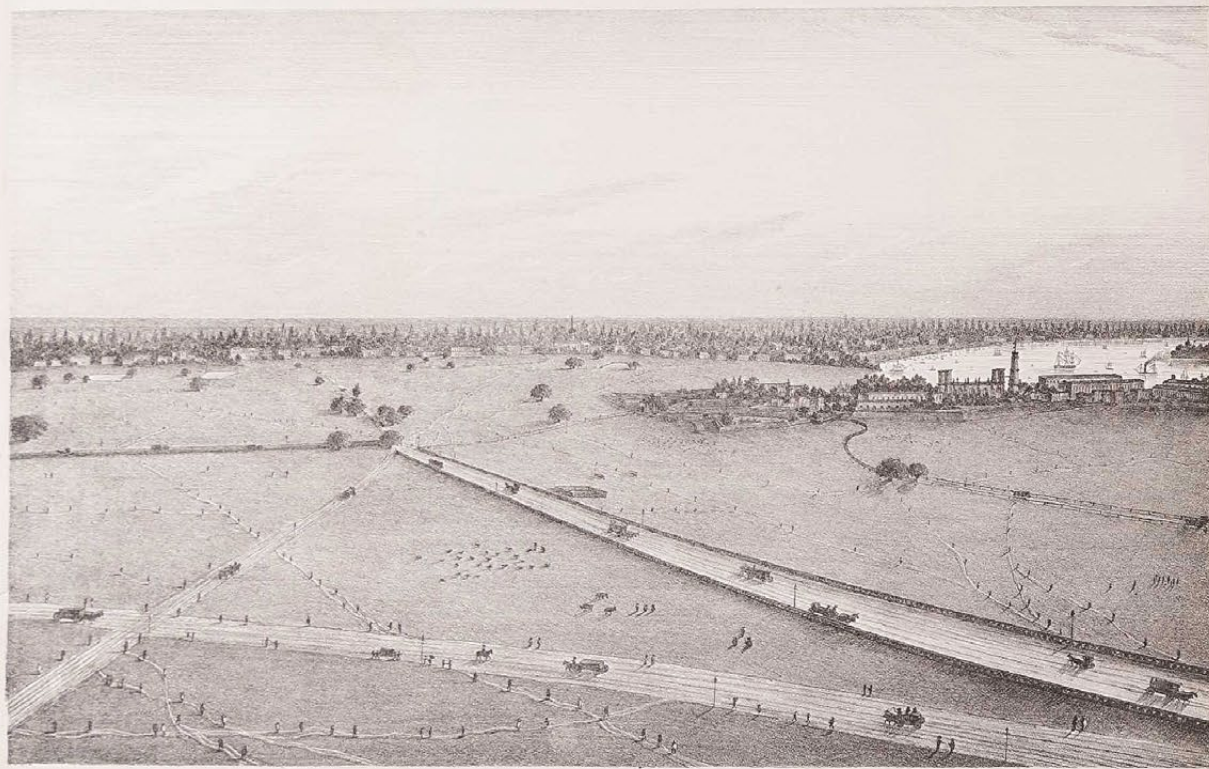
Fiebig recorded views of Calcutta in both lithographic and photographic form in the mid-nineteenth century when the latter medium began to overtake the former. In addition to this panorama, Fiebig executed four other (undated) lithographs of the city.

"At the start of the new decade, the work of the German calotypist Frederick Fiebig starts to blur the distinction between amateur and professional and also points towards the future dominance of photography over the other graphic

media. Fiebig was active as an artist and lithographer in Calcutta in the second half of the 1840s, but in about 1849 took to photography and in the next five years or so produced an extensive portfolio of calotype views, the majority taken in Calcutta and its environs, but also including Madras, Ceylon (Sri Lanka), Mauritius and Cape Town ... a complete set of nearly five hundred of which, in the form of hand-coloured salt prints, was purchased by the East India Company for £60 in 1856. In an article which appeared during a visit by Fiebig to Madras in 1852, the writer refers to views of China and Burma as well as India and states that Fiebig showed him '7 or 800 views of Calcutta and 60 or 70 of Madras, which have been taken with the greatest accuracy and detail.' No views of China and Burma by Fiebig have come to light and the figure of 800 for his Calcutta work seems unlikely, but the collection represents one of the earliest extensive photographic records of Calcutta and Madras, the former of particular interest since, unlike the majority of photographers in the city, Fiebig did not restrict his activities to the European section of the city bordering the Maidan. In his correspondence with the Company Fiebig states that his pictures were taken in his 'leisure time,' but such an investment of effort and material argues a more than amateur interest in photography, and the account of his visit to Madras wishes him 'a larger sale both in Europe and in India, for the sketches which he intends to publish'" (Falconer).

OCLC locates just two copies, both at the British Library.

Falconer, J., *India: Pioneering Photographers, 1850-1900* (2001).



ALIPORE

Drawn after Nature & on Stone by Fred. Feibig.

KIDDERPORE

GARDENREACH

FORT WILLIAM



STRAND

CRICKET GROUND

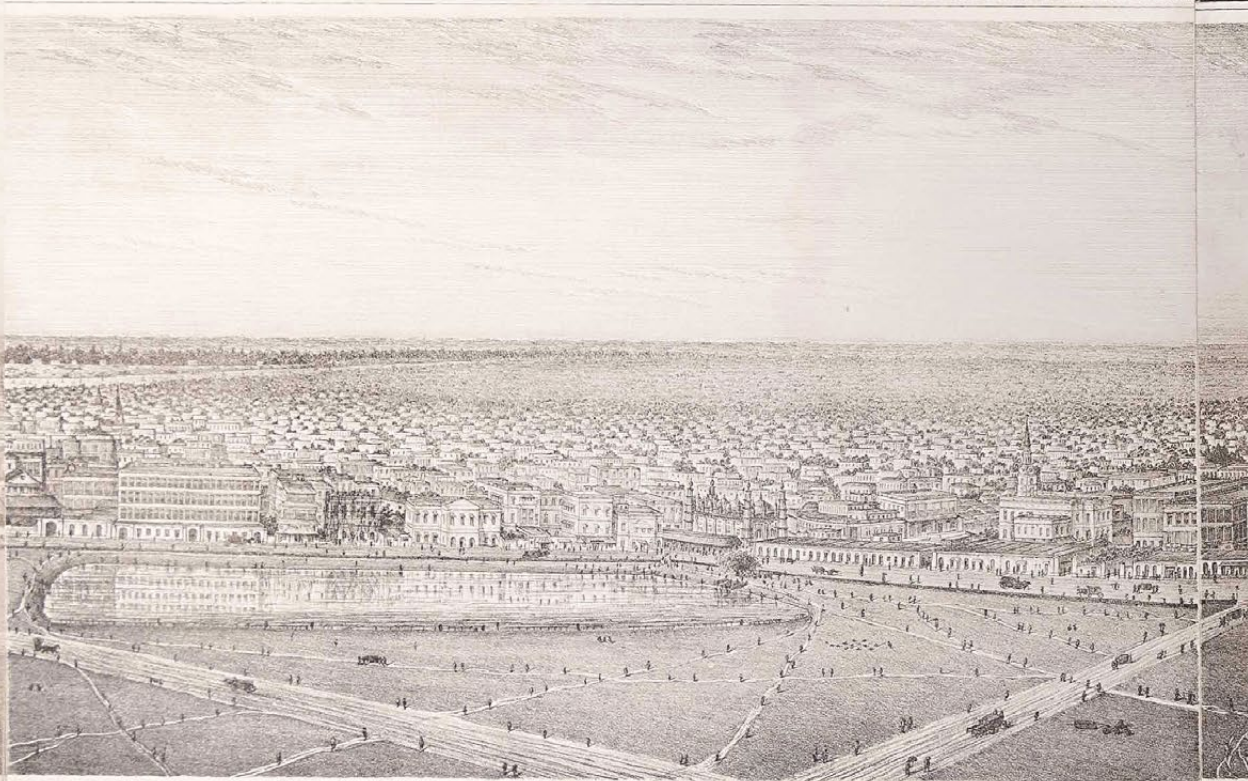
N: 2



TOWN HALL

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

N° 3



ESPLANADE ROW

MOSQUE

N° 4

N° 5



CHOURINGHEE



Nº 6



“By Far the Best of all these Panoramic Shows”

16 [STOCQUER (J.H.)] Route of the Overland Mail to India.

First edition. 32 tinted lithograph plates, including the title-page, with the (slightly worn) prospectus, with a description of the plates, loosely laid in. Folio. Original decorated red cloth, expertly restored. London, Atchey & Co. and Printed by Leighton Brothers, n.d. [1850].

£2,000

A deluxe production to accompany the diorama at the newly opened Gallery of Illustration in early 1850.

The Overland Route ... was essentially a celebration of Thomas Waghorn, “an officer in the Bengal naval service and later in the Royal Navy, who had made the direct route between Britain and India, via the Mediterranean, Alexandria, and Suez, more practicable by setting up a chain of resting places and hotels at strategic locations along the rigorous desert portions of the route. He had thus cut the time of the journey ... to less than a month” (Altick).

Illustrating Waghorn’s route, the plates include several of Egypt, but also Jeddah, Mocha and Aden. Others include three of Great Britain, five of Spain and Portugal, Gibraltar, Malta, Algiers and three of India and Sri Lanka. “[A] consortium of artists [were employed], the theatrical scenery specialists Thomas Grieve and William Telbin, ... David Roberts, and assistants who painted the

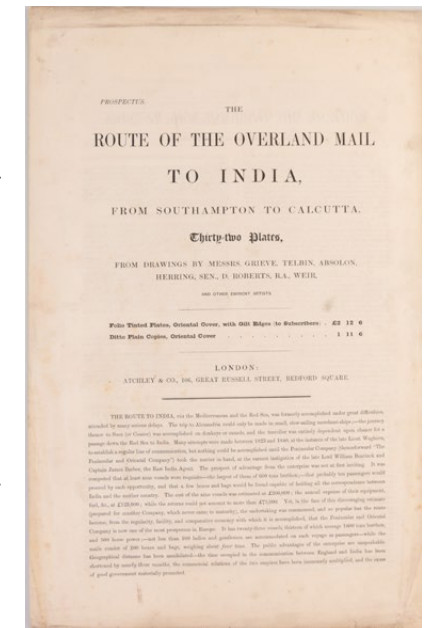
human figures and the animals” (ibid). Other artists included Capt Robert Moresby, Lt Bellairs, Lt-Col D’Aguilar; Dr Moore, George Thompson, and Thomas Marsh Nelson.

Joachim Hayward Stocqueler (1801–1886), the prolific author, acted as a guide to the show and gave lectures. Stocqueler joined the army of the East India Company and arrived in India in 1819. He bought himself out of his contract and “became a clerk in India, serving in the secretariat of the commander-in-chief at Bombay, Sir Charles Colville, while also writing occasionally for the *Bombay Argus*. After briefly visiting England in 1826 he returned to India, where he edited several newspapers and journals, including *Iris*, the *Bengal Hurkaru*, the *Bengal Herald*, *The Englishman*, the *Bengal Sporting Magazine*, and the *East India United Services Journal*” (ODNB).

The show was a tremendous success “By the first anniversary of its opening, it had been shown 900 times and there had been over 20 admissions” (Altick).

The Gallery of Illustration was originally built in 1824 by John Nash for his own use.

Not in Ibrahim-Hilmy; Altick, R.D., *Shows of London ...* (London, 1978), p.207.





MOORS AND ARABS ON HORSEBACK

A Seemingly Unrecorded Edition

17 [SINHALESE BIBLE.]

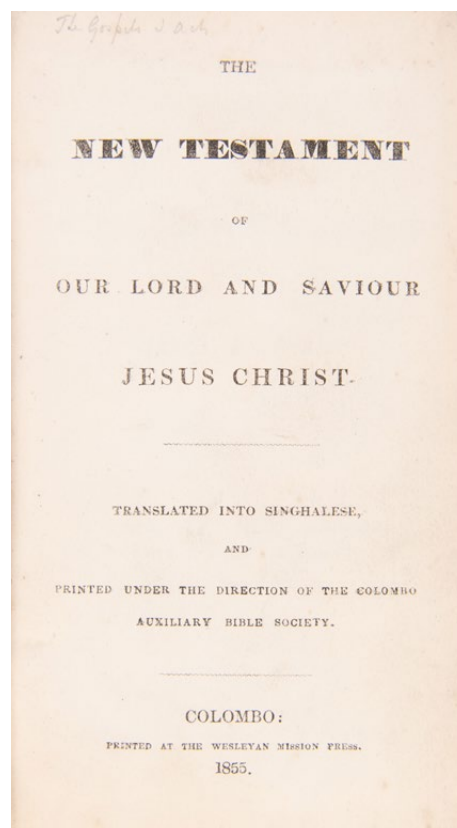
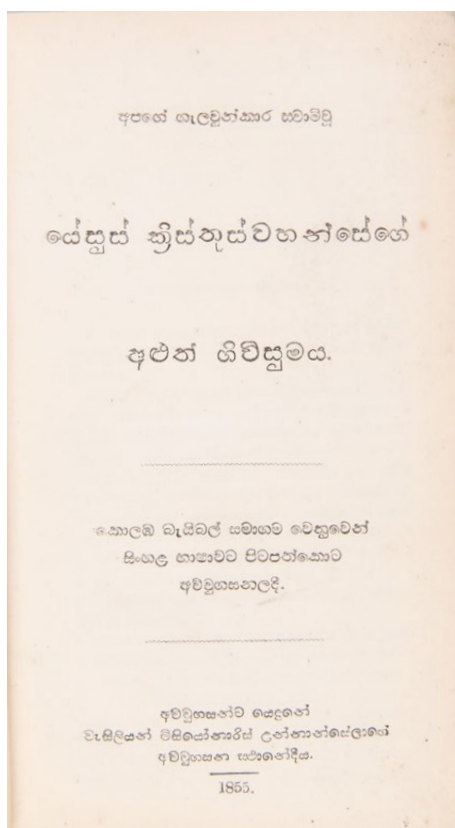
The New Testament of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Translated into Singhalese, and Printed under the Direction of the Colombo Auxiliary Bible Society.

First edition thus. Separate title-pages in English and Sinhalese. 8vo. Contemporary green cloth, soiled and discoloured in places, some wear, but clean and bright interior. 412pp. Colombo, Wesleyan Mission Press, 1855. **£2,750**

A rare Sinhalese Bible from the celebrated Wesleyan Mission Press.

The Sinhala are the largest ethnic group in Sri Lanka. Printing the first sections of Bible in Sinhalese began in 1739, yet the first complete Bible in Sinhalese didn't appear until 1817.

"Of the missionary societies that operated printing in Sri Lanka, the Wesleyan Methodist Mission occupied a singularly important place in the printing and publishing trade in its formative years" (Kularatne, 213). Run by the missionaries Dr Thomas Coke, William Martin Harvard and others, the press



was established in Colombo by November, 1815. The (somewhat aggressive) agenda of the press was "first, to propagate Christianity and proselytize while attacking Buddhism; secondly, to wrest the vernacular education from the Buddhist monks by producing books in Sinhalese for the vernacular schools" (*ibid*, 237).

The impact was felt immediately, a threatened Sri Lankan government repeatedly tried to buy the press for fear of what it might print. Furthermore, "[i]t was claimed that the printing done at the missionary press was far superior to any printing previously executed in the Island and hence there had been a demand from the inhabitants to get their printing work done at the Wesleyan Press" (*ibid*, 214). In addition to their own works, the press fulfilled orders from the Religious Treatise Society and the Auxiliary Bible Society. It also printed works in Tamil, English, and Portuguese.

This is an excellent example from the press.

Unlocated in OCLC and auction records.

Kularatne, E.D.T., "The Wesleyan Methodist Mission in the Printing and Publishing Industry in the 19th Century Ceylon" in *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Sri Lanka*, New Series, Vol. 42 (1997), pp.213-242.

Vital News on the Mutiny

18 [INDIAN MUTINY] SETON-KARR (George). [Collection of documents concerning the Indian Mutiny 1857-58.]

Manuscript in ink. Folio. Five sections individually string-tied. Folded & creased but entirely legible and very good. 117pp. total plus blanks. 1854-1858. **£5,000***

A rare and substantial collection of manuscripts concerning George Seton-Karr (1818-1862) who was the Political Agent, Magistrate, and Collector of the Southern Maratha Confederacy, Bombay Presidency. Importantly, most concern the 1857-58 mutiny.

General Seton-Karr **"knew that some of the native Chiefs were disaffected, and that few, if any, were really friendly; he knew that he could not expect much aid from without and must rely on his own resources.** He never lost heart. He managed by personal influence to keep the Chiefs quiet, and apparently, at all events, on the side of Government; he frustrated the endeavours of the mutinous regiments; and by judicious administration kept the country quiet during the most critical period" (Seton-Karr).

6358
No 127 of 1858.

From G. B. Eaton Esquire
Political Agent S. M. B.
To H. L. Anderson Esquire
Secretary to Government
Bombay

Secret Department
Sir,

Political Agent's office
Here, 24th April 1858.

823 dated 17th
March 1858.
No 127 dated 5th
April 1858.

I have the honor to enclose for submission to Government two letters with their accompaniments detailing his proceedings from his arrival at Purnahunder (at the end of February) up to the 5th instant.

2. It would be premature at this stage of the enquiry to offer any opinion on the extent of Appa Sahab's guilt. What is detailed in these two interesting letters of Mr. Manson is I apprehend but a small part of what will eventually be laid before the Government by that gentleman. The only point on which any remarks seem required from me at this moment is the Mr. Manson's letter which accompanies Mr. Manson's letter

on the State of the Bombay.

Europeans after residence in
ch of their energies they brought
as settle down into the regular
civil duties with an
of all that is going on
sphere.

the nature of the matter must
be submitted with
for the silence which
in the periodical Press
the history of Govt.
and here from England
sobered down to the
contemplates such outrages
agreement, indignation
rumor and
news further than
in a want article
a civilian or
of adverse
against a gentleman
and

of 1858.

Political Agent's Office
Purnahunder 3rd April 1858.

G. B. Eaton Esquire
Political Agent S. M. B.

of my letter No. 3 dated the last two years I have been employed in the Secret Department, I understand the people employed in building and other works. Your Balls are shown you, examine them, whether you recognize them or how? the month of about October and November, with Rega, and Purshan, three three of them, but how many, I cannot state. I do not know how many Balls were made. Shree newar Aya who came to Appa Sahab, was employed in making the above mentioned Ball, in Purnahunder. I do not know how many Balls were made of the six stone Balls myself had that work, I did, and some were known to have been made at Purnahunder.

question they agreed to

I.

relation of a deposition given on solemn affidavit before G. B. Manson Esquire, Assistant to Agent S. M. B. by Nagarani bin Bakhubhai, about 30, Caste Bhat, house Phipoot, occupation of works in the Purnahunder jurisdiction, what duty are you employed in, Purnahunder?

the last two years I have been employed in the Secret Department, I understand the people employed in building and other works. Your Balls are shown you, examine them, whether you recognize them or how? the month of about October and November, with Rega, and Purshan, three three of them, but how many, I cannot state. I do not know how many Balls were made. Shree newar Aya who came to Appa Sahab, was employed in making the above mentioned Ball, in Purnahunder. I do not know how many Balls were made of the six stone Balls myself had that work, I did, and some were known to have been made at Purnahunder.

question they agreed to

total) from the statement made by the Rega to the Captain's headman Saylor, as for concern shown in the P. H. C.

Captain Saylor in
reported to be a
hand made for
letter from the Chf
of Purnahunder and
inform the P. H. C. if
there is any evidence
to show that the person
sent to the Chf of
Purnahunder, was
by whom they were
sent.

Bar
The right of Saylor in
to the P. H. C. is
Capt. Saylor's letter
and the evidence

The sections are as follows:

1. "Remarks on the Bombay Press March, 1854."

Here **Seton-Karr attacks the liberties of the Bombay press that he believes have dangerously influenced public opinion**, and specifically has diminished the esteem in which East India Company employees are held by Indians.

2. No. 6 of 1858. "Secret Despatch" From Assistant Political Agent's Office
Jumkhundee, 5th April, 1858 to G.B. Seton-Karr.

Seton-Karr reports in considerable detail on “endeavours to ascertain the real quantity of warlike store” at the Fort. The document describes the removal from power of the suspected dissident Chief after evidence of his support for potential rebellion follows various deceptions, efforts to strengthen his fort, repairs to the canons and conceal munitions and treasure.

“On that same afternoon I recovered all but 70 of the 3,357 ball cartridges—this and the fact of my having burst 16 of the Chiefs guns at Moodhole, sent 2 big ones into Kalludgee, and left only 3 in the fort (as far as I was aware) made me feel tolerably confident that no person would be rash enough to offer resistance when the force actually arrived at Jumkhundee, and so it happened that Lieut Colonel Malcolm took quiet possession of the fort.”

3. No. 127 of 1858. "Secret Despatch" From G.B. Seton-Karr to H.L. Anderson Esq. Secretary to Government. 24th April, 1858.

This includes letters and attachments detailing Manson's activities in Jumkhundee between February and April 1858, examining the possible guilt of the Chief in munitions plots and discussing what inferences may be drawn by the secret production of munitions.

4. "Translation of a deposition given on solemn affirmation before C.J. Manson Esquire Assistant Political Agent."

An important collection of the original translated transcription of the depositions by Indian subjects, plus Seton-Karr's ten-page summary "**the attempt to implicate the Chief of Jumkhundee as having been involved in mutinous works**, and possibly rebellion by his repairs to the Fort and canon, and production of canon balls, powder and cartridges." The depositions were taken from the Overseer of Works, several muslim Sepoys, masons and craftsmen, a guide, merchant, the chief's personal accountant, and the Indian manufacturer of gunpowder and fireworks.

5. Rough notes of a letter by Seton-Karr, as magistrate of Belgaum to Brigadier-General Jacob. 5 November, 1858.

Seton-Karr confirms his permission for the Chief to “supply some additional forces”, “to entertain a sufficient number of Soawars and Sepoys to preserve order in the town and territory of Jumkhundee.”

Seton-Karr, W., *A Short Account of Events during the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857-8 in the districts of Belgaum ...* (Printed for Private Circulation, 1894), p.16.

Shakespeare in Burma

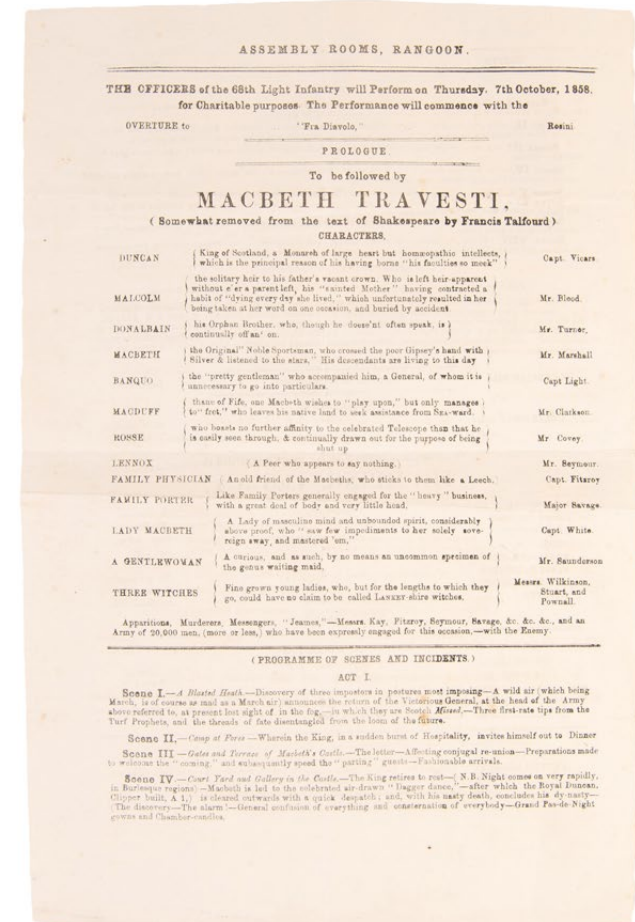
19 TALFOURD (Francis).

**Assembly Rooms, Rangoon ... The performance
will commence with the overture to “Fra Diavolo”
... To be followed by Macbeth Travesti ...**

Letterpress broadsheet measuring 330 by 210mm. Old folds, some creasing & spotting but very good. Rangoon, October, 1858. **£750**

A rare Myanmar imprint, this far more light-hearted than the more traditional government and army reports.

The 68th Light Infantry were posted to Myanmar in 1858, apparently they were intended to help quell the Indian Mutiny but arrived too late. Determined to enjoy themselves, the officers not only commandeered the Assembly Rooms but also the regiment's press. **This playbill goes into great detail, breaking down Francis Talfourd's adaptation of Shakespeare's play, giving a short precis of each scene (12 total) in this two act play.** In the Tudor tradition, Lady Macbeth was played by Captain White, the witches by Messrs Wilkinson, Stuart, and Pownall.

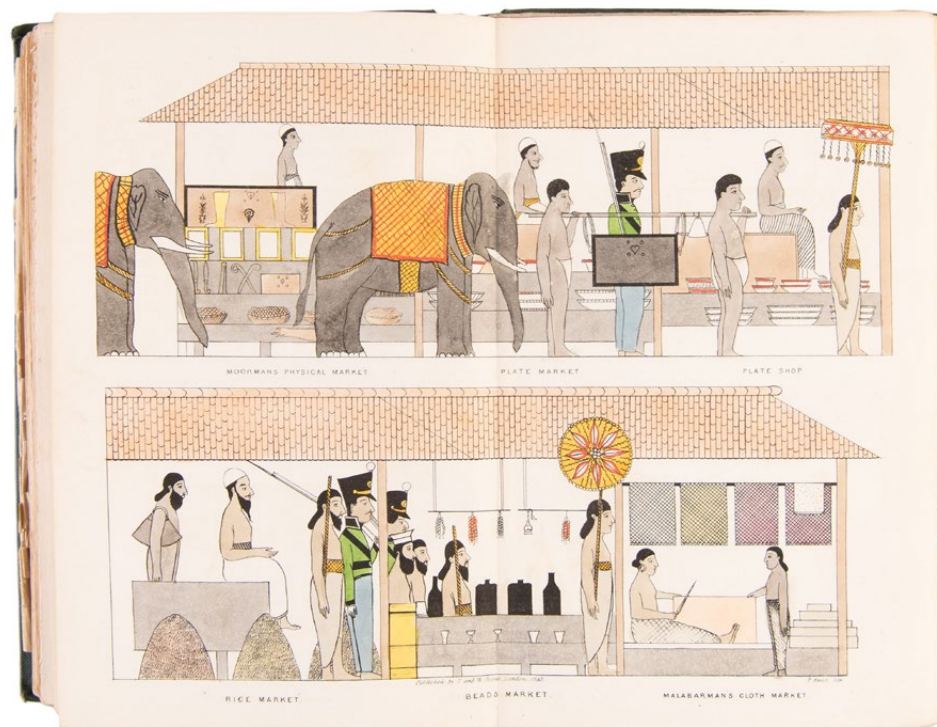


While at Oxford, Francis Talfourd (1827–1862) and fellow undergraduate, W.C. Bedford, founded the Oxford Dramatic Amateurs. Talfourd's first piece, *Macbeth Travestie*, was originally presented at Henley-on-Thames during the regatta in 1847. It opened afterwards at the Strand Theatre in 1848, and at the Olympic in 1853. Rangoon (now Yangon) is the largest city in Myanmar. Printing in Myanmar began in the 1770s with Catholic and Protestant missionaries producing religious literature in local languages using special typesets.

A Handsome Copy

20 CAMPBELL (Lieut-Col. James). Excursions, Adventures, and Field-Sports in Ceylon; Its Commercial and Military Importance, and Numerous Advantages to the British Emigrant.

First edition. 2 vols. Two folding frontispiece maps, 14 plates (including 7 coloured, 6 being double-page). 8vo. A very good copy in the publisher's green cloth, spines gilt, a little rubbed, slightly shaken. [xii], 421, [1], [errata], [4ads]; 510, [2]pp. London, T. and W. Boone, 1863. **£1,500**



James Campbell has provided a wonderful account of his travels through Ceylon. With its hand-coloured plates and folding map it's an immensely satisfying mid-nineteenth century production. He gives notes on the topography, customs and habits, the political situation and speculates on the commercial and military importance of the island—no small surprise given he's writing in the wake of the Indian Mutiny. *Robins*, 228; *Czech (Asia)*, pp. 42–43.



44 Original Watercolours including a Fine Panomarama

21 [AFGHANISTAN] IRWIN (Lieut. J[ohn]. F[rederick].) PULLEY (Lieut C. J.)

Sketches taken during the Second Afghan War.

43 original watercolour and pen and ink drawings, including one split panorama, by J.F. Irwin (many initialed "J.F.I.") mounted on heavy leaves most with ink and pencil captions, 1 leaf of pen and ink caricatures by J.F. Pulley. 4to. Blue cloth over boards, upper cover decoratively stamped in gilt and red, lower cover stamped in blind, rebound to style, some fraying to edges, corners bumped with some loss, one watercolour with closed tear to edge of image. Afghanistan, c.1879-1880.

£9,500

A particularly fine group of watercolours by this talented artist. Irwin's work was well-regarded at the time and a number of his images were published in *The Graphic* and the *Illustrated London News*.

Fought between the British Raj and the Emir of Afghanistan, the Second Afghan War (1878-1880) took part within the framework of the Great Game between England and Russia, who both sought to dominate the region. Having

graduated from Sandhurst in 1866, Irwin served with the 59th Regiment (2nd Nottinghamshire) and on 19 April 1880 saw action at the Battle of Ahmed Khel, fought on the road between Kandahar and Kabul. The 59th fought with distinction throughout the war, seeing action at Ali Masjib, Peiwar Kotal, Charasih, Kabul, Khandahar, and the Khyber Pass. On 24 October 1879, Captain Euston Henry Sartorius was awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions at Shahjui.

This album of delicate images is representative of the entire deployment. It includes views of Khandahar, the Khyber Pass, coastal views, the camp at Logar Valley, Fort Battye and Jellahabad. There is a lovely panorama: "General view Cabul from the Bermarin Heights" There are portraits of a native of Hazaka, Kashmir women, "Lalla" shikwell Bundipore. **And the poignant image: "Sketch at position where our people made their last stand in the retreat from Cabul in 41. Taken on the march from Cabul Augt 16 1880. The cairn on the hill was put there by HS."** Another important image is that of Bala Hissar (Kabul). The fortress there was damaged during the Second Anglo-Afghan War and this is a rare record of it prior.

More humorous images are included such as "a dust storm—the climax", "fording a river Cashmere—a narrow squeak ...", and "Band Practice" ... In this vein, there is a page of six pen and ink drawings contributed by Lieut C.J. Pulley, who also contributed to the *Illustrated London News*.

A volume of Irwin's images are held at the National Army Museum.



Rhyler Pass



Pandahar City



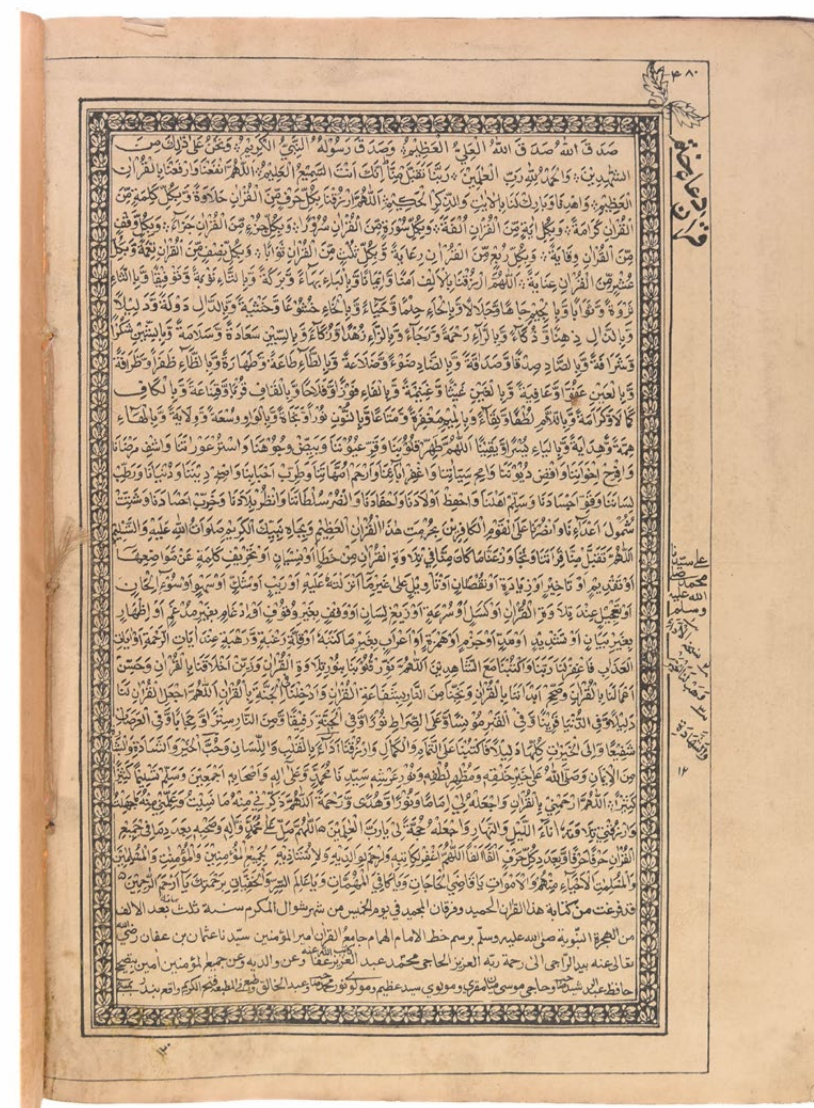
**Handsome Large-Letter Qur'an,
Lithographed in Bombay**

22 [QUR'AN.] [Lithographed Holy Qur'an.]

Lithographed Arabic text on paper. Single column, 17 lines black naskh, elaborate floral decoration to opening pages, decorated headpieces to seven further bifoliums, printed marginalia, catchwords throughout. Small folio (258 by 344mm). Contemporary red leather with flap. Extremities darkened, worn and dust-soiled, a few splits and defunct wormholes to spine, text block detached from binding. Later sheet laid down over first page and marginal repairs with later blue paper to pages 358, 359 and 360. Some mispagination between pages 392–400 and 448–460, but collated and complete. Interior slightly browned and in some places fragile, with a few small closed tears and missing corners. 480pp. Bombay, copied by Muhammad Abdulaziz and printed at the Fath al-Karim publishing house, Shawwal 1300 AH [1883 CE]. **£1,750**

A large-letter lithographed Holy Qur'an, printed in Bombay in 1300 AH. Despite dating from the heyday of lithographic printing in India, when the Qur'an was produced on an industrial scale, it is an increasingly uncommon example of a large-letter edition, complete and in good condition.

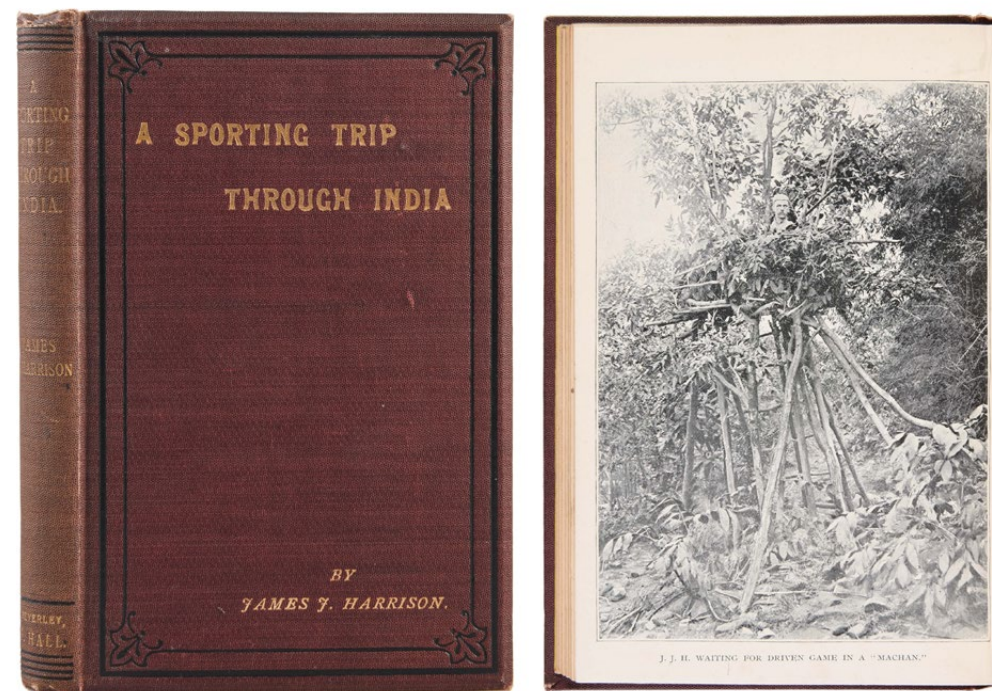
Muslim Indians first printed the Qur'an in 1828/29 but the mass printing of the text in South Asia began in earnest in the 1840s with the use of lithography. Whereas typography could be an awkward vehicle for certain scripts, lithography "was particularly well suited to reproducing the cursive Perso-Arabic scripts and derived its cultural authority from its visual proximity to the manuscript" (Stark, p.152). Importantly, it was also a much cheaper technology, especially for combining multiple scripts and languages on the same printing surface. Its impact on the printed Qur'an in India was instant and resounding, with lithography producing the vast majority of early editions from 1835 onwards (cf. Stark, p.150).



By the time of the present edition, the printed Qur'an was a mass-produced book, with a range of editions and prices to suit an ever-increasing readership. Publishers and printers capitalised on this demand, but were also sensitive to its sanctity, and took measures to observe Islamic precepts in the production process, such as allocating the work to Muslim employees and burying (instead of destroying) old lithographic stones. (cf. Stark, p.159).

This Qur'an is one of the attractive large-letter editions which became popular in the second half of the nineteenth century. They were prized for their aesthetic appeal and were also a practical option for those with impaired vision. Though the first page is covered with later paper (as an amateur repair), the colophon on the final page names the calligrapher and publisher, and confirms the correctness, sanctity and authority of the text.

Stark, U., "Calligraphic Masterpiece, Mass-produced Scripture: Early Qur'an Printing in Colonial India" in *Manuscript and Print in the Islamic Tradition*, edited by Scott Reese (De Gruyter, 2022), pp.141-180.



A Wide-Ranging Account

23 HARRISON (James J.) **A Sporting Trip through India.**

First edition. Frontispiece & 11 plates. 8vo. Publisher's decorative maroon cloth, spine & lower board gilt, lightly sunned. [iv], 163, [1]pp. Beverley, F. Hall, "Independent Office", 1892. **£1,250**

A handsome copy of Harrison's account of a hunting trip through the Central Provinces of India and Sri Lanka, where he caught pigs, elephants, deer and tigers. The author is observant and includes his notes on agriculture and local practices.

"A rather scarce work with some quite good photos of the author and his trophies" (Czech). Harrison states in the introduction that the photographs are his own.

He returned home via Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Nagasaki, Vancouver, the Rockies, Banff, Niagara and New York.

OCLC locates 5 copies at Yale, Kent State, USC, BL and York. There are just 3 copies listed at auction.

Czech Asia, 100 (incorrectly listing 10 plates).

Limited to just 103 Copies

24 HALLS (John James) & KELLY (Charles).

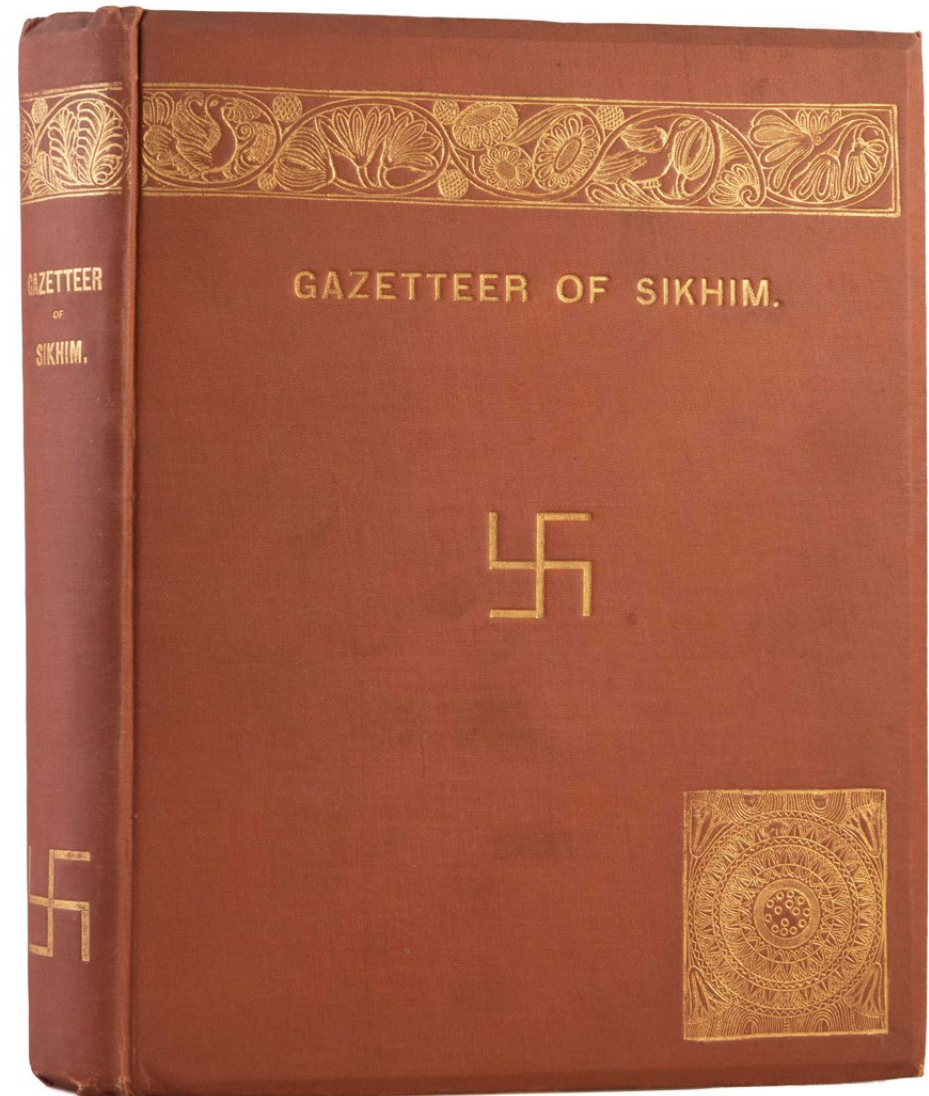
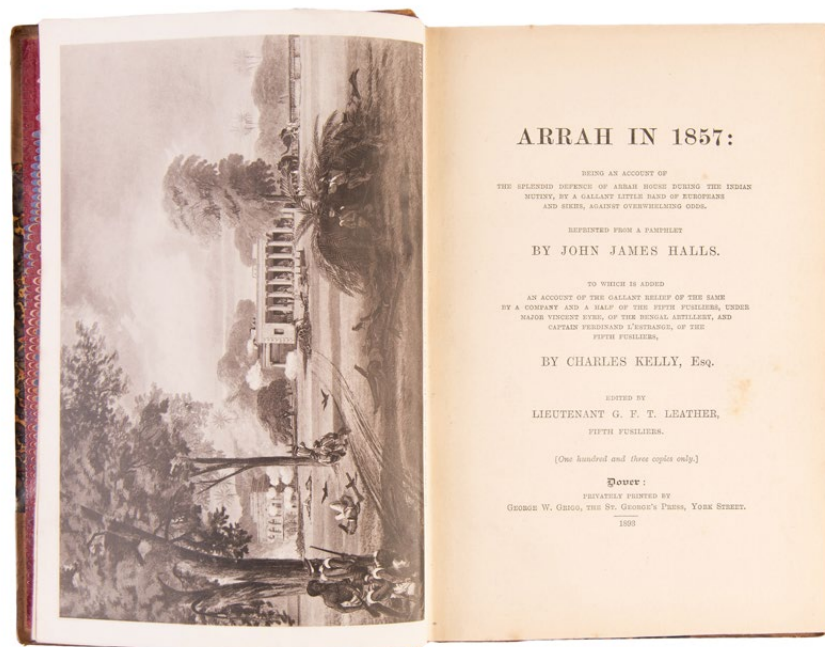
Arrah in 1857: Being an Account of the Splendid Defence of Arrah House during the Indian Mutiny ... reprinted from a Pamphlet by John James Halls. To which is added an Account of the Gallant Relief of the Same by a Company and a Half of the Fifth Fusiliers, under Major Vincent Eyre of the Bengal Artillery ... Edited by Lieutenant G.F.T. Leather, Fifth Fusiliers.

First edition. Number 8 of a limited edition of 103. Frontispiece. 8vo. Contemporary half-calf over marbled boards, red morocco label to spine, gilt, coat of arms gilt to upper board, extremities rubbed, text evenly toned. xvi, 138pp. Dover, Privately Printed, 1893. **£1,250**

A very good copy of this scarce volume collecting two works on the Siege of Arrah, which took place during the Indian Mutiny. Eighteen civilians and fifty members of the Bengal Military Police Battalion endured an eight-day siege in a fortified outbuilding.

John J. Hall was one of those who defended the building and was decorated for his actions. Charles Kelly wasn't at the siege itself, but was attached to the Fifth Fusiliers in India at the time.

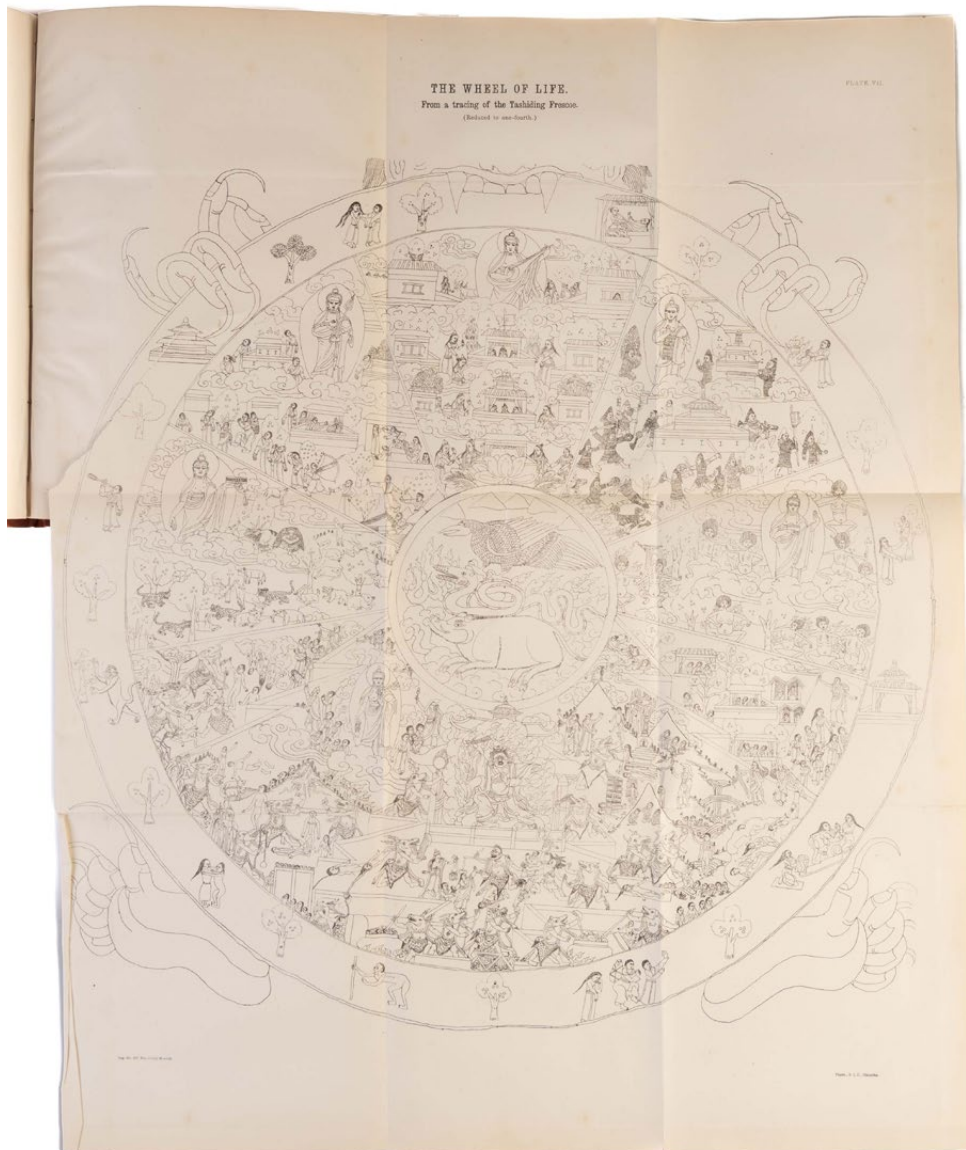
Ladendorf, 313.



An Excellent Example

25 RISLEY (H.H.)
BENGAL GOVERNMENT SECERTARIAT
The Gazetteer of Sikkim.

First edition. 2 folding maps & 21 plates (12 folding). 4to. Original brown cloth, gilt, ink stamp to title page. Plates in very good condition, only Plate VII has a tear (large but closed to left margin). xiv, [ii], xxii, 392pp. Calcutta, Bengal Secretariat Press, 1894. **£3,750**



A lovely copy. The *Gazetteer* was printed in an edition of just 500 and includes notes on the history of Sikkim and the British intervention of 1817, geography, natural history, architecture, monastic routines and magic rites.

Contributors include L. A. Waddell (author of *Lhasa and its Mysteries*), J.C. White, J. Gammie and Lionel de Niceville (the lepidopterist and curator of the India Museum at Calcutta). The two folding maps are "Skeleton map of Sikkim" and "Map shewing approximate race distribution in Sikkim 1892". Included is a typed letter (signed) from H. Wheeler, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to H.H. Dowling confirming despatch of this copy. Yakushi, B126.

A Rare Military Guide Printed in Calcutta

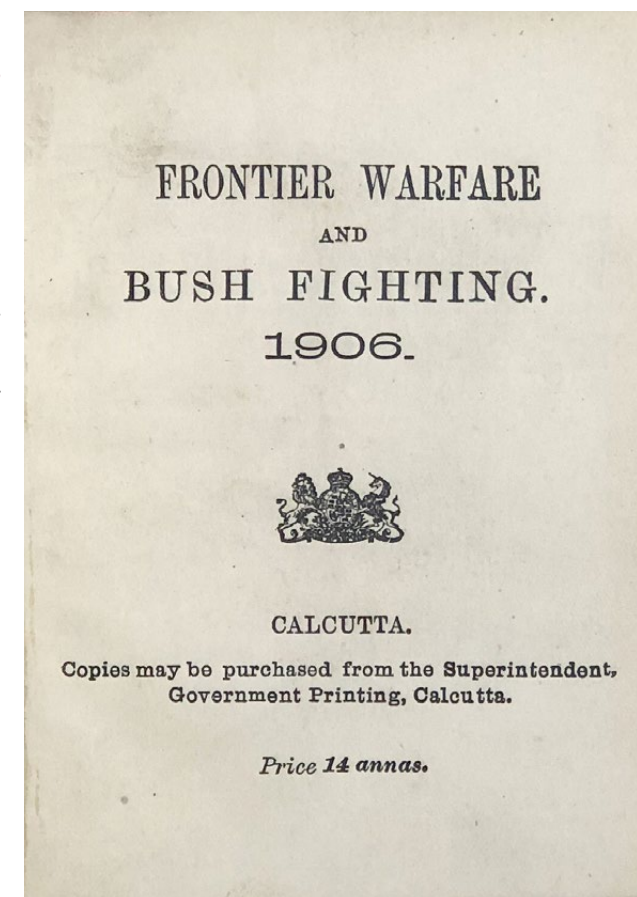
26 DUFF (General B.) Frontier Warfare and Bush Fighting. 1906.

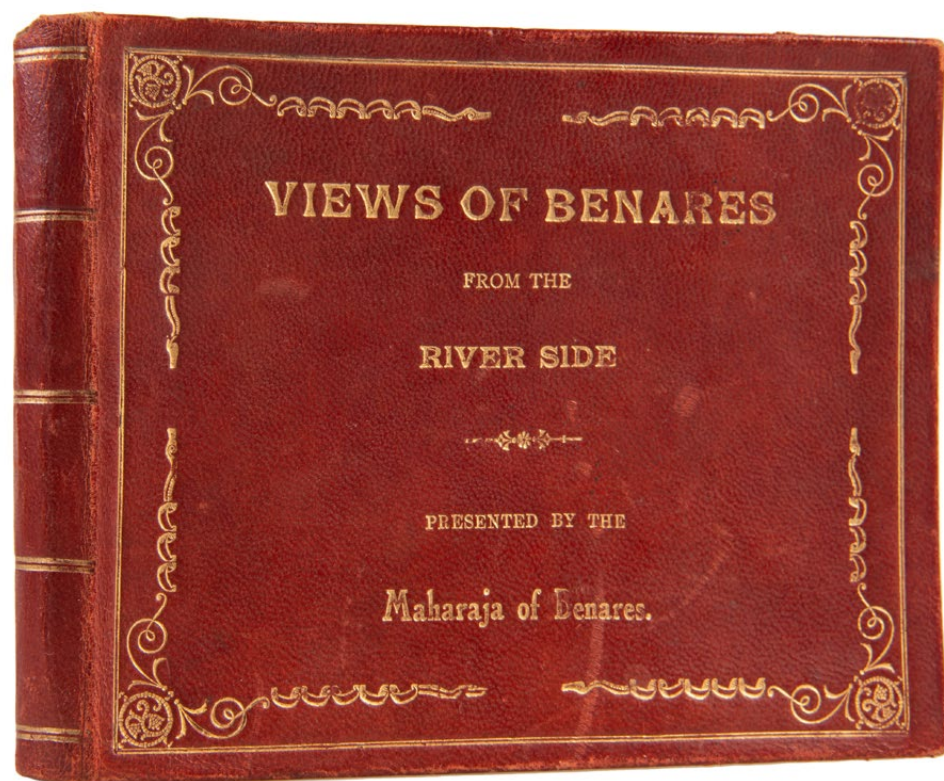
First edition. 1 plate, 1 folding illustration, further illustrations to the text. Squarish 12mo. Original sheep, title and arms in gilt to cover, back rather worn but secure. Partially unopened. Bookseller's label to front pastedown of Hugh Rees Ltd. Pall Mall. viii, 152pp. Calcutta, Government Printing, 1906. **£1,250**

The author, General Sir Beauchamp Duff (1855–1918) was a veteran of the Second Anglo-Afghan War and the Second Boer War, and at the time of writing this manual was Adjutant-General of India.

This pithy handbook was "written for the assistance of commanders when operating in broken and mountainous ground and in Bush Countries and are based on the experience gained in late various campaigns." It contains all manner of advice for combat in desert and tropical environs.

Scarce. OCLC: US Army Military History Institute, Australian Defence Force, Het Legermuseum and BL only. No copies in RBH.





Presented by the Maharaja

27 BENARES (Maharaja of)
[SINGH (Prabhu Narayan)].

Views of Benares from the River Side.

Nineteen silver gelatin photographs mounted on album leaves. Printed captions beneath. Oblong 16mo. (145 by 115mm.) Original full red roan with decorative tooling and titles in gilt, gilt crest to lower board with. Publisher's/binder's ticket to front pastedown. Binding little scuffed, else very good. Fort Ramangar, Benares State Press, [c.1920]. **£1,500**

A rare album of photographs with printed captions depicting Benares, now known as Varanasi, in the Uttar Pradesh region of India. This attractive volume was specially produced and bound for presentation by the Maharaja of Benares to foreign dignitaries. Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh (1855–1931) was ruler of the short-lived Indian princely state of Benares, subsequently ceded to the Union of India.

The views within comprise: Fort Ramnagar; Assisangam Ghat; Bhadaini Water-Works; Batsrai Ghat; Shivala Ghat; Kedar Ghat; Amrit Rao Chutter Ghat; Dhunroo Panth Ghat; Ranamaharal Ghat; Munshi Ghat; Ahilya Bai's Ghat; Dasaswamedh Ghat; Observatory of Manmandir; Lalita Ghat; Burning Ghat; Manikarnika Ghat; Ghosla Ghat; Minaret, Panchganga Ghat; Sumer Mandir Ramnagar.

The BL attribute the photographs to the royal photographer B. G. Bromochary. Their copy, however, is dated 1869 and described as containing 24 leaves of plates.

There appears to have been at least one other variant of the binding of this work, in black roan with different type and ornaments but the same title. That copy, which appeared at Tennants Auctioneers in 2021 also had a portrait of the Maharaja on the first leaf, not always present.

OCLC finds copies at BL, University of Indiana and Oxford only.



The Official P.C. from the front.

NOTHING is to be written on this side except the date and signature of the sender. Sentences not required may be erased. If anything else is added the post card will be destroyed.

I am quite well.
I have been admitted into hospital
sick and am going on well.
wounded and hope to be discharged soon.
I am being sent down to the base.
I have received your letter dated
telegram
parcel.
Letter follows at first opportunity.
I have received no letter from you
lately.
for a long time.

Signature only.

Date 18 June 15

(Postage must be prepaid on any letter or post card addressed to the sender of this card.)

Daddy



GALLIPOLI.



GENERAL SIR W.M. R. BIRDWOOD'S MESSAGE

to the "Anzacs" Christmas, 1915

"Good cheer, boys, from all old comrades in the firing line. Return soon and we'll see this through together."

A forged signature

W. S. R. Birdwood



Oakeley's
1923.



NATIONAL
REGISTRATION
ACT, 1915.

Let all men join in one song today,
The song that shall never cease,
Of glory to God in the highest,
And on earth goodwill and peace.

May your Christmas be Happy
and the
New Year bring you Joy.

بارك الله سنة بركة مبارك اوله و هو سنة بركة مبارك اوله

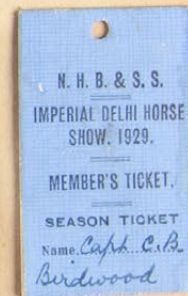
From

To

"Anzac" Coves



No!!



A British Army Commander in Gallipoli and India

28 [BIRDWOOD (Field Marshal William Riddell, 1st Baron Birdwood)] BIRDWOOD (Christopher Bromhead, 2nd Baron Birdwood), compiler.

[Birdwood family scrapbook relating to the military service of Field Marshal William Riddell Birdwood (Commander of ANZAC & Indian Army) and his son, Major Christopher Bromhead Birdwood (Aide-de-Camp, Australian Corps, Probyn's Horse).]

Approx. 50 ephemeral items tipped into a 4to. custom-made portfolio (240 by 300mm). Red satin hand-stitched over cardstock boards, with integral satin carrying handle, cut-out title window to front, and string-tied cardstock leaves; most leaves detached from string at perforations, otherwise the contents (all carefully mounted onto the album leaves) are in very good condition throughout, with no signs of foxing. Gallipoli, Western Front and India, et al. 1915–1930.

£6,500

A choice archive of ephemera compiled by a British military father and son of high ranking in **India, Gallipoli, and the Western Front, also touching on Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iraq**. The carefully preserved contents includes letters, maps, printed programmes and ephemera offering a vivid insight into two key colonial branches of the British Armed Forces.

The contents pertains to the overseas military service of **Field Marshal William Birdwood (1865–1951), whilst he was commander of ANZAC at Gallipoli in the First World War, then commander-in-chief of the Fifth Army on the Western Front, and subsequently Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army**. The album was compiled and further contributed to by his son **Christopher Bromhead Birdwood (1899–1962) who acted as Aide-de-Camp to his father both in France, and later in India when he was in command of King Edward's Own Probyn's Horse**.

Field Marshal William Riddell Birdwood, 1st Baron Birdwood (1865–1951), was born to a British civil service family in Bombay, and spent the majority of his decorated Army career commanding colonial regiments. He saw service in the Black Mountain Expedition of 1891, and in South Africa where he assisted Kitchener. The period of his life covered in this album includes his time training

and leading the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC), who he was in charge of during the Gallipoli landings. In September 1915 he took command of the entire British Dardanelles army, and thus oversaw the evacuation from the peninsula later in the year. Despite the disastrous losses of the ANZAC campaign, Birdwood was well liked and left Gallipoli with his reputation intact. The album includes Christmas cards and messages from the front during this period, including one heavily censored postcard signed only “Daddy”.

After Gallipoli, he took the ANZACs, later renamed the Australian Corps, to France in 1916. From there he assumed command of the whole Fifth Army, and led the liberation at Lille in 1918. There is an evocative piece of German propaganda in the album, left behind at Lille, addressed to “Tommy” from “Fritz.”

After touring Australia to great acclaim in 1920, Birdwood became general officer commanding the Northern Army in India later that year. He was promoted to field marshal (with the corresponding honorary rank in the Australian Military Forces) on 20 March 1925, and, having been appointed a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India in July 1925, **he was made Commander-in-Chief, India, in August 1925**. This is evidenced by a plethora of invitations to ceremonial events, races and tours. The programmes for these often include seating plans or are signed by attendees, and as such provide a snapshot of colonial life in British India in the interwar period.

He was raised to the peerage in recognition of his wartime service as Baron Birdwood, of Anzac and of Totnes in the County of Devon, on 25 January 1938. Lord Birdwood died at Hampton Court Palace, where he lived in grace-and-favour apartments, on 17 May 1951. He was buried at Twickenham Cemetery with full military honours.

Major Honorable Christopher Bromhead Birdwood, 2nd Baron Birdwood, MVO (1899–1962), who compiled the present scrapbook, was Field Marshal Birdwood's son. He was a British hereditary peer, a soldier attached to the 11th King Edward VII's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse) regiment of the Indian Army, and author. He was commissioned as a second lieutenant onto the Unattached List, Indian Army on 21 December 1917. In France, from 10 March 1918 to 28 February 1919, he was Aide-de-Camp to his father, who was the General Officer commanding the Australian Corps and 5th Army. He continued this role under his father in India until 1930, after which he was appointed British Officer in Charge of the King's Indian Orderly Officers. He was mentioned in Despatches and awarded British India Medals including: Mahsud 1919–20, Waziristan 1919–21, India General Service 1908–35. He commanded Probyn's Horse, a largely Sikh cavalry regiment, again during the Second World War.



CONTENTS

INDIAN ARMY

The album contains many interesting ephemeral documents that reveal the continued admiration and respect towards Field Marshal William Birdwood as he served with the British Indian Army in the 1920s. As Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshall William Birdwood made annual tours in India. Occasionally, his son Christopher, serving with the regiment, was in the same region. Both he and his son received several privileged invitations from India's elite rulers. The "Indian period" ephemera in the album are the following:

Printed invitation to Mr. C. Birdwood to attend a dinner hosted by the Earl & Countess of Reading [Rufus Daniel Isaacs, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and his wife Alice Edith Isaacs, a prominent philanthropist in colonial India] to meet HRH the Prince of Wales [Edward VIII], on 17 February [1922].

Typed letter to Field Marshal Birdwood from Captain N. F. Laurence, R.N., Trincomali, 30 September 1925, to accompany souvenirs (a photograph and a piece of wood) from HMS Chatham, a ship to which Birdwood had a sentimental attachment and which was now destined to be broken up.

Menu for a dinner on board P. & O. SS Ranpura, July 25th 1925, signed by attendees, including Indian dignitaries.

A signed letter on Buckingham Palace stationery, 3 November 1925, to Field Marshal Birdwood from Colonel Clive Wigram, a British Army officer and prominent courtier then serving as Assistant Private Secretary and Equerry to the King [1910–1931], confirming that the King of England had personally read his letter regarding a member of the Calcutta Scottish volunteer regiment.

Programme of the Private Visit of His Excellency Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood, Commander-in-Chief, to Gwalior, from 23rd December, 1926 to 2nd January, 1927. 12-page pamphlet with titled wrapper. **The events included a formal reception by the Maharaja Scindia and his highest leaders, bear hunting at Goras, tiger hunting at Patalgarh, a wedding reception, dance, and more.** No detail was left unturned, and service was cared for with utmost detail, even having a military officer handle the 'supervision of milk'. A special train was arranged 'for the conveyance of servants, luggage and motors' from Gwalior to Sheopur for a hunting expedition. The division of social classes is very evident with this travel itinerary.

Camp Gwalior. His Excellency, The Commander-in-Chief in India. December, 1926. Postal regulations in place during Birdwood's visit.

Programme of the Equitation School, Sauger, C.P., 1st Gymkhana, Saturday, the 22nd January 1927.

[Address] To His Excellency Field Marshal Sir William R. Birdwood ... [from] Members of the Cantonment Board & Citizens of Sauger Cantonment. 25th March, 1927. Gilt typescript folio document. [Sagar Cantonment, established in 1835, is a cantonment town in Sagar district in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh].

Programme of Golden Jubilee Celebrations of His Highness Maharaja Jagatjit Singh of Kapurthala 1927. Gilt titled card with seating plan for all guests, which included among others, Sir William and Lady Birdwood, their son Captain Christopher Birdwood, the Viceroy and Lady Irwin, the Governor of Punjab, and many British and Indian notables.

'Map of our Route taken across the Desert, Baghdad to Damascus, by Nairn Transport Company ...' (1927). C. B. Birdwood traces the desert journey made 21–22 April 1927, "in Buicks and Cadillacs". Map measures approximately 98 x 48 cm.

Map of a Southern Indian Tour, October 1927. Christopher's annotations reveal all places visited, including a shooting camp at Peermade, the southernmost tip of Cape Comorin, and, during a long inland journey, northwards to the Punjab, a visit to the Ellora caves.

Menu for the dinner in honour of 'the King and Queen of the Belgians'. Delhi, 29 October 1927. Accompanied by a sheet bearing the signatures of dignitaries attending the function, including those of King Albert and Queen Elisabeth of Belgium, and W. Birdwood.

Printed invitation from the Maha Rani Regent of Travancore to Captain C. B. Birdwood, to a dinner in honour of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India [Field Marshall Birdwood] and Lady Birdwood. 12th November 1927. (Christopher is invited to meet his own parents!)

[Annotated 'Tour. W.R.B. 1928. Simla'] Speech by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the occasion of the presentation of New Colours to the 2nd Battalion, the Highland Light Infantry (City of Glasgow Regiment). Bangalore, 18th July, 1928.

A.M.S. Personal No. 683. Programme of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Tour from the 6th July to the 7th August 1928. A typescript folio

THE FORM AND ORDER OF SERVICE

TO BE USED

AT

CHRIST CHURCH SIMLA.

on Sunday, July 7th, 1929

AT 11 A.M.

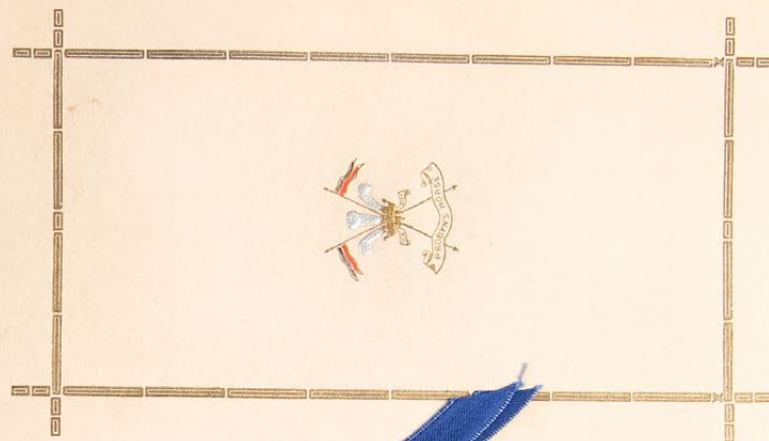
IN THANKSGIVING TO ALMIGHTY GOD

for His Good Providence whereby our most gracious
Sovereign has been delivered from severe illness to the
comfort of the whole Realm and for the signal love and
loyalty of his people made manifest in the time of trouble.

From the Mayor of "Birdwood"
A township in Western Australia named
after W.R.B. after the war.



To Field Marshal
Sir Wm R Birdwood
(Commander in Chief of the Indian Army)
Simla
Camp 40 P.M. India



November 1929 - Perth Western Australia.

programme details the Commander-In-Chief's tour, departing from Simla, and visiting Delhi, Kadur, Bangalore, Mysore, Bandipur, Ootacamund, Ellore, Palasa, Puri, Gaya, Chandigarh, and several others places before returning to Simla.

Itinerary of Southern Indian Tour, August 1928.

Service for the Dedication of the Probyn's Horse Memorial in the Cathedral of the Resurrection, Lahore. 9th February, 1929. Programme.

The Form and Order of Service to be used at Christ Church Simla on Sunday, July 7th, 1929 at 11 a.m. in Thanksgiving to Almighty God for His Good Providence whereby our most gracious Sovereign has been delivered from severe illness to the comfort of the whole Realm and for the signal love and loyalty of his people made manifest in the time of trouble.

Programme of the Visit of His Excellency Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood, Commander-in-Chief in India to Gwalior during December 1929. Sir William Birdwood made another tour to Gwalior from 21 December 1929 to 1 January 1930, again being the guest at festivities and on 'shikar' (hunting expeditions).

Viceregal Investiture, Delhi, February 27 1930. This 18-page document begins with Sir William Birdwood outlining over 3 pages his army career, numerous awards and honorary titles.

Programme of a Gymkhana to be held on the Chougan on the 17th May 1930, on the occasion of the Visit of His Excellency Field Marshal Sir William R. Birdwood to Nahan [Sirmur].

G.C.S.I. H. E. Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood. (Programme for Birdwood's Most Exalted Order of the Star of India investiture ceremony, 1930).

A signed manuscript letter from Viceroy Irwin, Viceregal Lodge Simla, to Christopher Birdwood, 14 August 1930, congratulates him on his engagement [to Elizabeth Vere Drummond Ogilvie, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Sir George Drummond Ogilvie], 'My dear Chris, I must write you... our warmest congratulations on the great news... wishes for your great happiness. I shall look forward one day to having the pleasure of making the Lady's acquaintance ...'

Farewell Address to Lt.-Col. G. M. Millar, Civil Surgeon ... Rajputna, 15 February 1933.

Four printed seating cards for dinner parties given at Snowdon, Simla, in 1926 and 1928, all attended by Captain Christopher Birdwood, who remarks in his annotation of one of them that they were 'rather dreary but essential functions. Mess kit worn. After dinner, General Post so that everyone can talk to

each other.' Christopher travelled rather extensively, his experience in India being a combination of military work and exclusive dinner engagements. A few documents in this album reveal that he was in Simla, in the Himalayan foothills, as early as 1919. His regiment appears to have returned to Simla annually in the springtime. He also annotates a supper menu from a Black and White Ball hosted by the Wazir Force in Gulmarg in 1920.

Member's badge for the Annandale Gymkhana Club (Simla), 1926. [C. B. Birdwood]

Membership badge for the Hurlingham Club, 1927. [C. B. Birdwood]

Member's ticket for the Imperial Delhi Horse Show, 1929. [C. B. Birdwood]

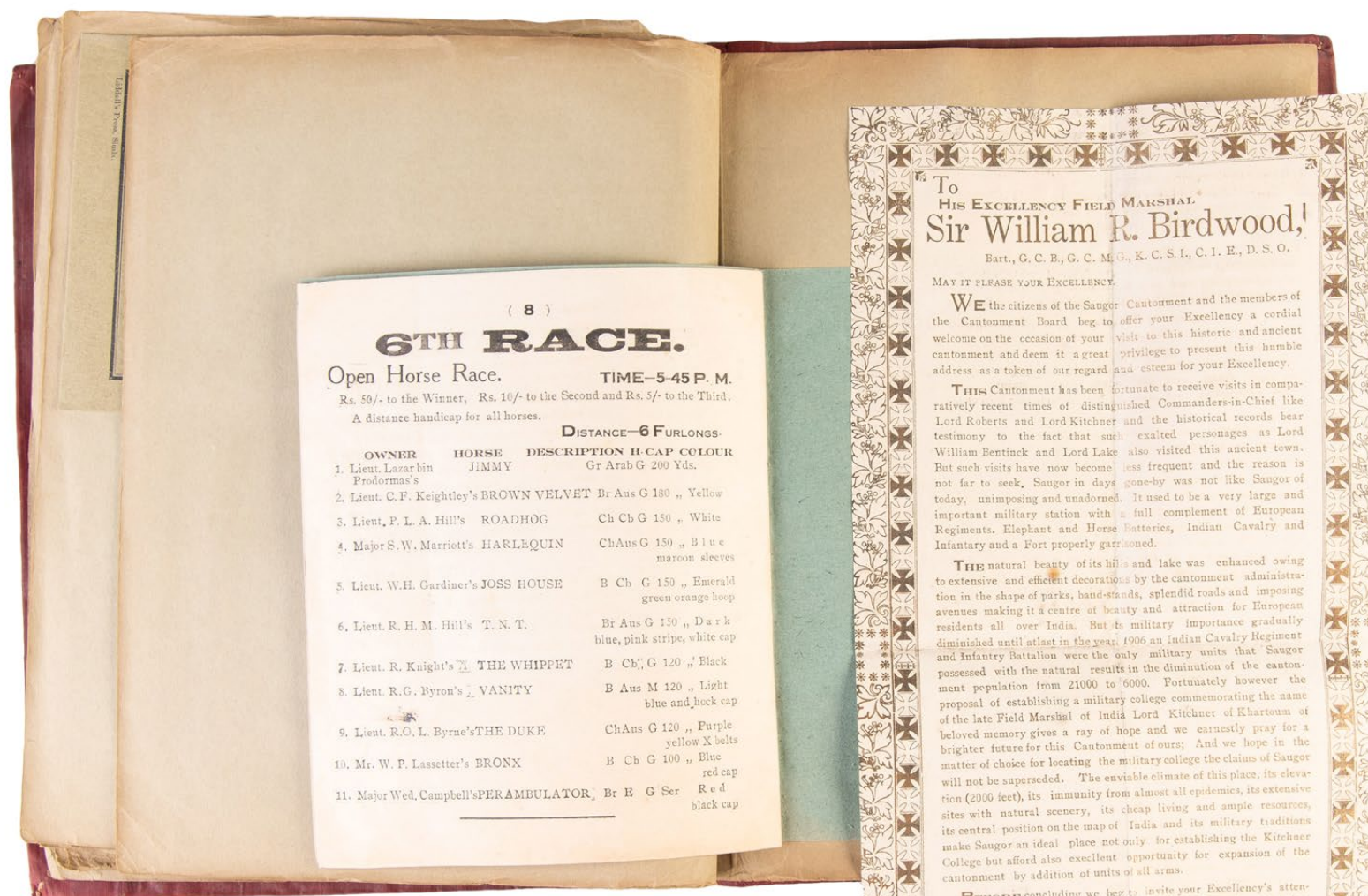
ANZAC

The ANZAC Regiment, created in 1914, was primarily comprised of troops from the First Australian Imperial Force and First New Zealand Expeditionary Force. It was commanded by Field Marshal General William Birdwood (who had the rank of General at the time of the Regiment's formation). The scrapbook contains the following ephemeral items connected with this regiment:

Official field postcard from General Birdwood (who signs himself simply "Daddy") sent from the Dardanelles, dated 18 June 1915, and addressed to his son C. B. Birdwood, 26 College Road, Clifton, Bristol (the card is tipped-in at the top edge, so the reverse can be read); with the printed line 'I am quite well' not crossed out (Birdwood has struck out the other options – that the sender is sick or wounded, or being "sent down to base"). Birdwood also indicates that he has received a letter from home. The top margin recto was annotated by C. B. Birdwood (some years later): 'The Official P.C. from the front'.

Greetings from Gallipoli. Australian and New Zealand Army Corps Headquarters 1915–1916. Christmas and New Year greeting card, string-tied, [8] pp, printed silver lettering, with 6 (six) mounted original gelatin silver photographs (approx. 65 x 130 mm) of the ANZAC Corps at Gallipoli in 1915, one of which is annotated by Birdwood as being his own dug-out (shared with General Sir C. C. Munro); the card was issued by the Army for officers' families.

Gallipoli. General Sir Wm. R. Birdwood's Message to the "Anzacs". Christmas 1915. Official Christmas card issued by the Australian Commonwealth Military Forces, [4]pp, string-tied, heavy cardstock with gilt edges, with an additional double-leaf colour lithograph illustration at centre "Coo-ee to Australia" by A. H. Fullwood; front with portrait of Birdwood, with Birdwood's printed



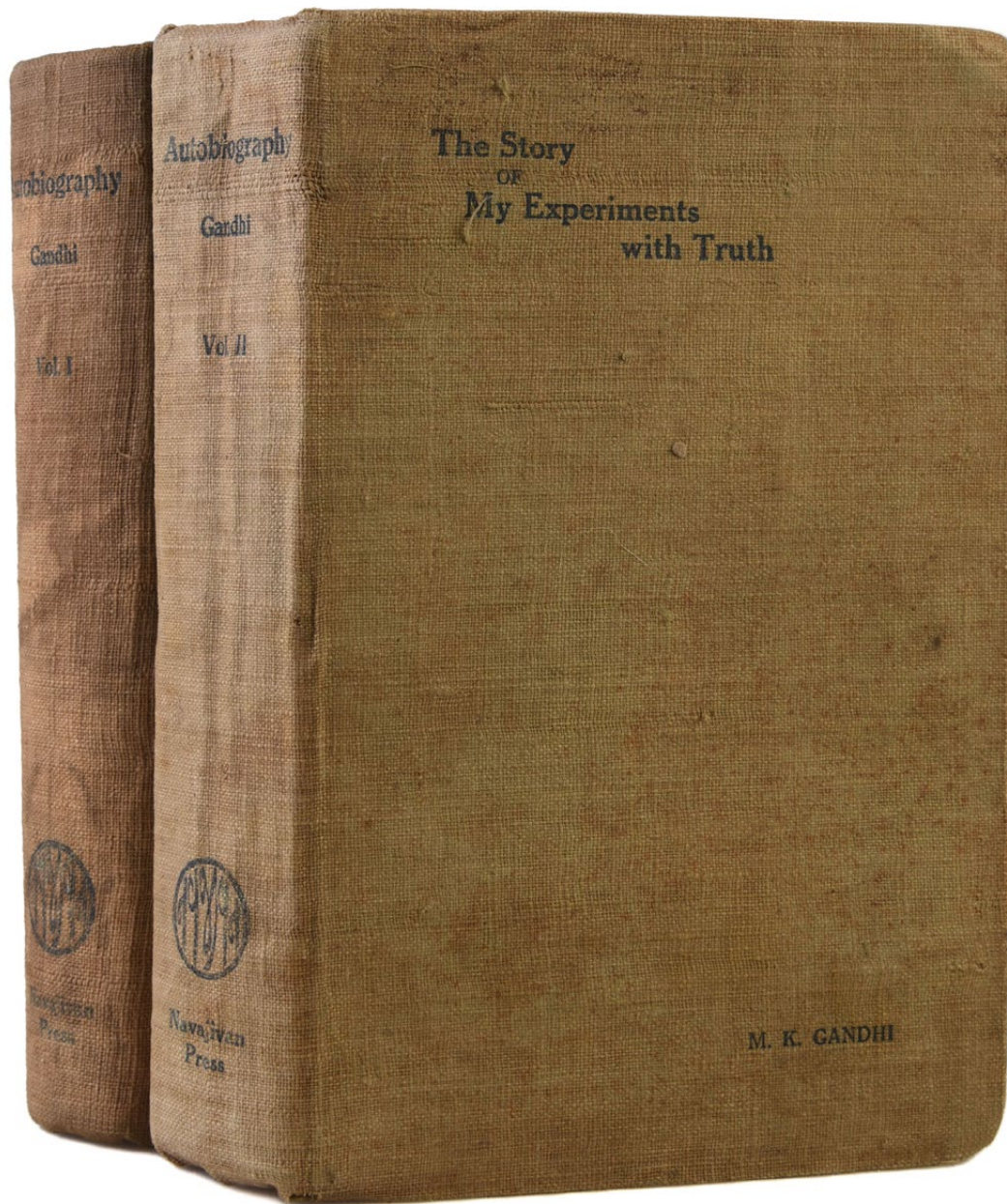
signature beneath (beside which Christopher has written "A forged signature"); Birdwood's two messages are addressed to the soldiers and officers under him, and to the High Commissioner of Australia. There is also a message from Sir Ian Hamilton to the Prime Minister of Australia and to the Australian public, and finally a message to the troops from Australia's Minister of Defence, Senator the Honorable George Foster Pearce.

German propaganda leaflet, addressed to "Tommy" from "Fritz", annotated by Christopher "Left behind at Lille, October 1918." At that time, Christopher was serving with the Australian Army as Aide-de-Camp to his father General William Birdwood.

Unveiling & Dedication of the State War Memorial. King's Park, Perth, Western

Australia. November 24th, 1929. Duodecimo, illustrated front, [4] pp, stapled. Perth's monument in honour of those who fought in the Great War.

A trimmed envelope addressed to Field Marshal Sir Wm. R. Birdwood, Simla, India, from the Mayor of Birdwood (formerly Blumberg) in South Australia, a town which was named in Birdwood's honour in 1917; with very clear "BIRDWOOD STH AUST" postmark, dated 1928.



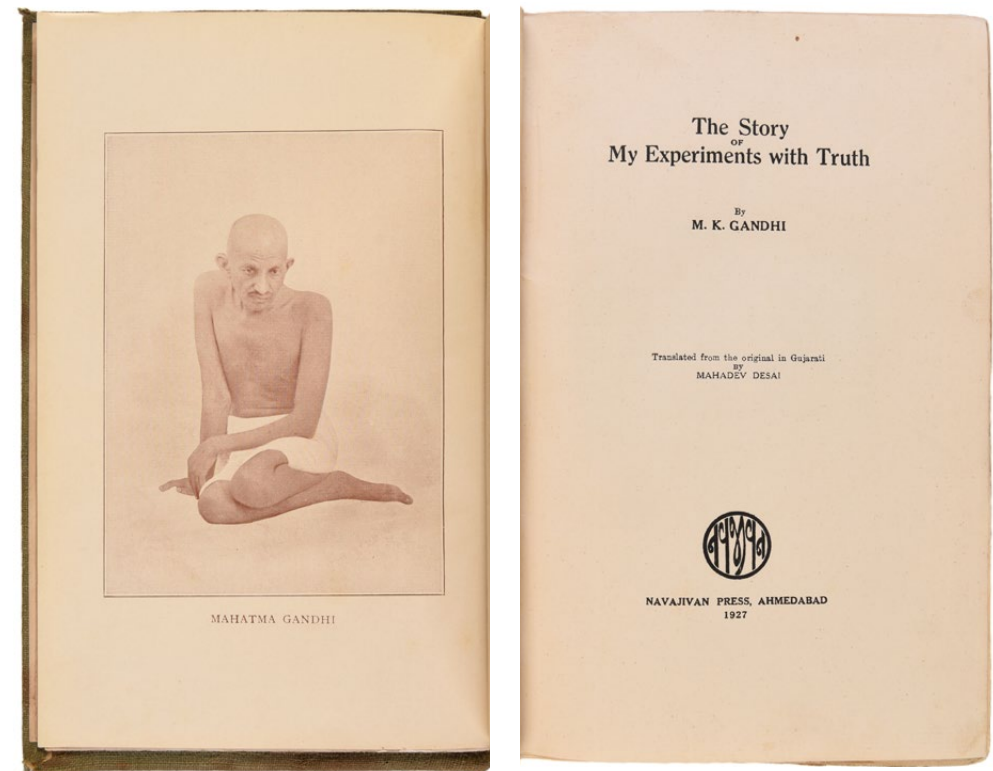
First Edition Bound in Khadi

29 **GANDHI** (Mohandas Karamchand)
[known as Mahatma Gandhi], **DESAI** (Mahadev) &
NAIR (Pyarelal) Translators.
The Story of my Experiments with Truth.

First English edition. 2 vols. Halftone photographic frontispiece portrait to each vol. 8vo. Green dyed Khadi cloth, the colours differing slightly between volumes, as is often the case. Titles stamped in blue to front boards and spine. Spine of vol 1 faded with uneven tone perhaps caused by soiling or offsetting from binders glue, offsetting to endleaves, internally a clean copy. Vol 2 cloth a little soiled with discolouration to endleaves, ownership inscriptions to ffepp and tp (this in Gujarati), a few scattered spots of offsetting within from where leaves had been pressed between the pages. [4], [4], iv, [2], 1-204, [2], 205-602, [2]pp; viii, 608pp. Ahmedabad, Navajivan Press, 1927 & 1929. **£9,500**

A desirable copy of both volumes of Mahatma Gandhi's autobiography: the first English edition from Gandhi's own Navajivan Press.

Indian religious and social reformer Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948), known as Mahatma Gandhi, is surely one of the most recognisable figures of the twentieth century. His teachings bridged politics, religion, and philosophy, growing from a Hindu foundation into a universal doctrine of non-violence, independence from colonial rule, the pursuit of truth, and simplicity of lifestyle including vegetarianism. Following an education in England, it was during Gandhi's legal career in South Africa that he became the public



30 GOVERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN.

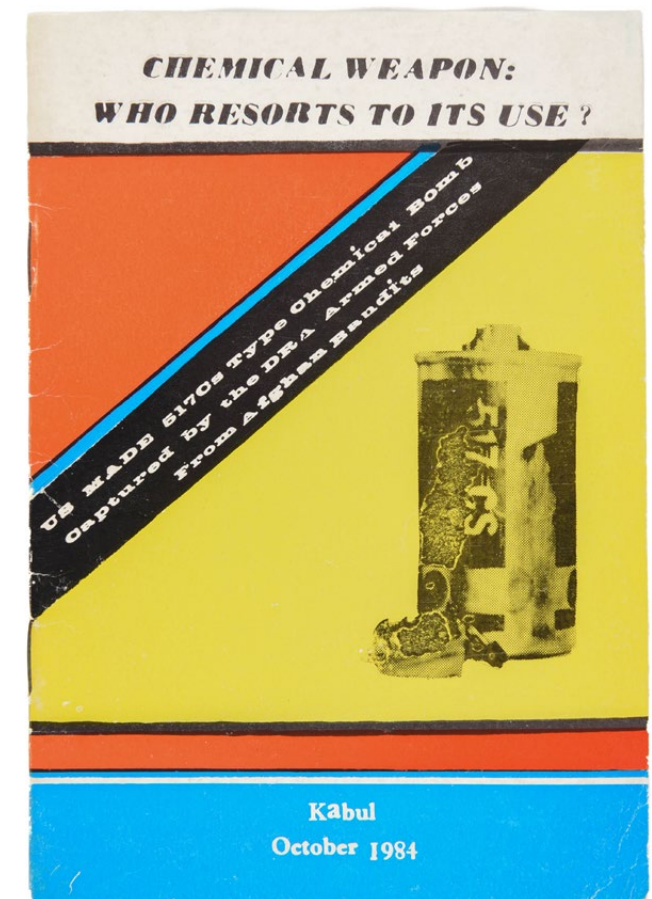
Chemical Weapon: Who Resorts to its Use?

First edition. 4 full-page illustrations to text. 12mo. A very good copy in publisher's colour-printed wrappers. 17, [1]pp. Kabul, Government Printing House, 1984. **£450**

Printed in October, 1984, during the heart of Russia's invasion of Afghanistan, this government pamphlet responds to the "shamless [sic] allegation of imperialist circles that chemical weapons have been used in Afghanistan by the Armed Forces."

Pointedly printed in English, the alternately strident and paranoid text includes documents and testimony by members of the Jarniati-Islami mujahideen **to prove that chemical weapons and training in their use were provided by Americans to frame the DRA Communist government of Afghanistan.** This was as part of their "Jehad" against the DRA and their invading Soviet allies.

Rare: OCLC locates two copies in Germany.



spokesperson for the Indians in Natal and the Transvaal and began to engage with direct action, and the fight against discrimination. Upon his return to India, he turned his attention to the conditions of the Indian people under the continued occupation of the British Raj, and the rigid caste system. In particular he sought to abolish the idea of untouchability, and achieve progressive reform for women in Indian society. As such, he is considered to be a key figure in the Indian Independence Movement.

Though fluent in English, Gandhi chose to write his autobiography in Gujarati, which he considered to be the primary language of his people. He began writing what would become this work whilst imprisoned in 1922, sentenced at the court of Lahore to six years for inciting sedition, an aggressive governmental backlash to his non-violent direct action. The text was published initially as a series of weekly columns in his periodical *Navajivan*, and if there was a Gujarati edition in book format which preceded this English edition, it has eluded Gandhi's bibliographer Jagdish Sharma.

Alongside *satya* (truth) and *ahimsa* (non-violence), one of Gandhi's other guiding principles was that of *swadeshi* (self-sufficiency). He saw the establishment of native industry and production as key to the divestment from foreign products, and the associated corrupting forces of colonial occupation. During his time in South Africa, he abandoned Western dress and began solely to wear *khadi*, a hand spun cloth that would come to symbolise the movement. Gandhi himself devoted hours to spinning thread every day, and was often photographed with his wheel, or *charkha*. It is significant therefore that the publisher's note thanks "Sjt. Jerajani of the Khadi Bhandar, and Sjt. Shantikumar Narottam Morarji, Bombay, who took great pains in supplying and getting the Khadi dyed for use as binding cloth for this volume."

This choice of khadi as book cloth is a deliberate application of swadeshi to the publication process, which, since it was undertaken by his own press, Gandhi was intimately involved in. Gandhi's publishing ventures were under the imprints Phoenix and Navajivan Presses. He was fastidious in the quality and affordability of what he produced, considering bad printing to be an act of *himsa* (violence).

Sets of both volumes, first editions, are rare in the trade. The volumes are often offered separately, or sets are made up of mixed editions. It seems remarkable that this book was overlooked by *Printing and the Mind of Man*.

Sharma, J. S. *Mahatma Gandhi: A Descriptive Bibliography*. Delhi, S. Chand & Co. 1968: 155; Sharma, J. S. *Indian National Congress: A Descriptive Bibliography of India's Struggle for Freedom*. Delhi, S. Chand & Co. 1959: 1646. <<https://www.mkgandhi.org/j.a.p/printer.htm>> (Accessed 13 March 2024).