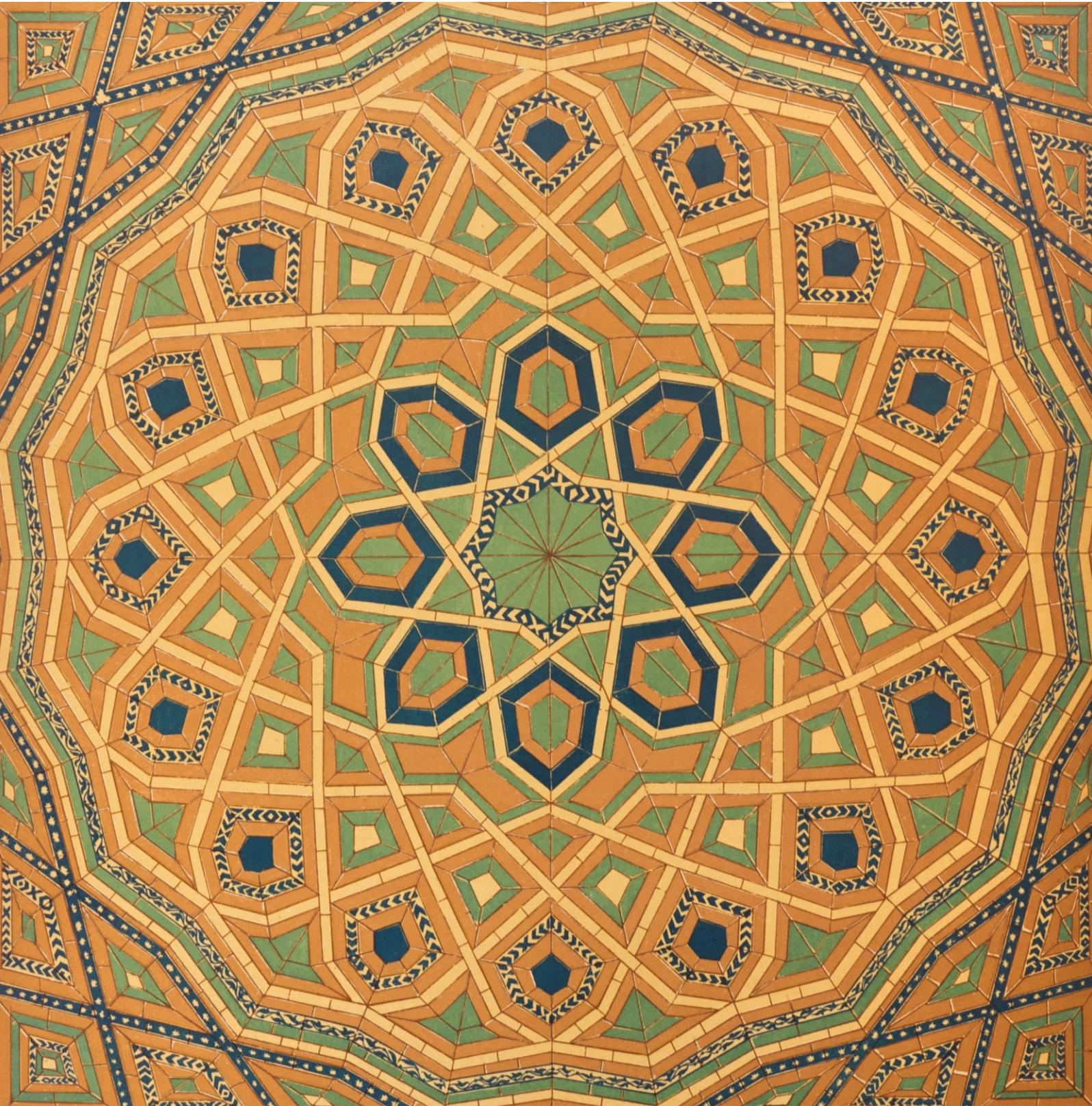


TRAVEL

CENTRAL ASIA, CHINA, INDIA, MIDDLE EAST,
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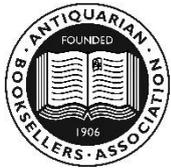
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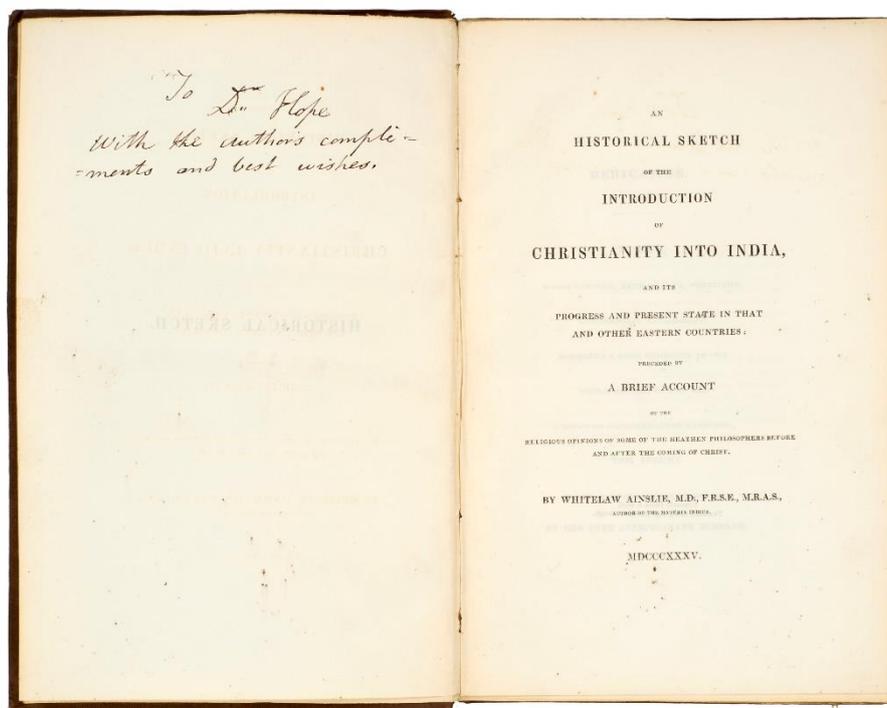
2018/12 Bindings & Illustrated Books

2018/11 Victorian Work and Leisure

List 2019/2

1. **AINSLIE, Whitelaw.** An historical sketch of the introduction of Christianity into India, and its progress and present state in that and other eastern countries: preceded by a brief account of the religious opinions of some of the heathen philosophers before and after the coming of Christ ... *Edinburgh, printed by Oliver & Boyd, 1835.*

8vo, pp. [8], 160; a few very small spots to title; a very good, crisp and clean copy in original brown moiré cloth, remains of paper spine label; chip at foot of spine, a little wear to extremities; inscription facing title 'To Dr Hope with the author's compliments and best wishes', Hope Trust book label to front pastedown, small shelf mark label at foot of spine. **£500**



First edition, author's presentation copy. Ainslie (1767-1837) worked as a surgeon in the East India Company from 1788 until his retirement in 1815, becoming a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1829. His other notable works were *Materia medica of Hindustan* (1813) and *Materia Indica* (1826), the first book-length study of Indian medicines to be published by a British writer.

This copy formerly belonged to the Hope Trust Edinburgh, established in 1890 by the lawyer and philanthropist John Hope (1807-93).

ARROWSMITH'S INDIA

2. **ARROWSMITH, Aaron.** To the Honble. the Court of Directors of the East India Company this improved map of India compiled from all the latest & most authentic materials is respectfully dedicated by their most obedient & most humble servant A. Arrowsmith. *London, published 2 Jany. 1816 by A. Arrowsmith no. 10 Soho Square.*

Very large engraved map in 9 sheets, dissected into 4 linen-backed folding maps with light blue silk edging: 132 x 197 cm (opened) in 36 sections (sheets 2, 3, 5 and 6); 171 x 132 cm (opened) in 29 sections + 3 blanks (sheets 7, 9 and part of 8); 131 x 49.5 cm (opened) in 12 sections (sheets 1 and 4); 65.5 x 65 cm (opened) in 6 sections (part of sheet 8). Small printed keys to backs showing sheet numbers, small parchment tabs to backs labelled in ink respectively 'North Part', 'Peninsula' and 'Supplement', some hand colouring; a little light offsetting and browning; a very good set.

[with:]

Idem. Map of Assam on the same scale as the Map of India. The shaded parts of the river Burampooter are from actual survey. *London, published 2 Jany. 1816 by A. Arrowsmith no. 10 Soho Square.*

Folding engraved map, 52.5 x 75.5 cm (opened) in 8 sections; with inset 'map of Assam by a native of Noyange communicated by Dr Buchanan'; linen-backed with light blue silk edging, with parchment tab labelled 'Assam'; very good.

Together £5000

Magnificent wall map of British India, with an additional contemporary map of Assam. In a note below the title, Arrowsmith expresses his thanks for assistance from the Duke of Wellington 'for valuable materials collected during his campaign in India', Col. Allan, General Kyd, Sir John Malcolm, Sir James Mackintosh, Dr Buchanan, and Mr Sydenham, and to the East India Company directors for the use of Col. Colin Mackenzie's map of Mysore.



Arrowsmith (1750-1823) was 'recognized in Britain and abroad as a cartographer of outstanding accuracy and skill and was accorded the title of hydrographer to the prince regent about 1810 and that of hydrographer to the king in 1820. His maps were in great demand by official bodies such as the Admiralty and, more surprisingly given their great size and hence cost, with the public as well ... He engraved and printed many of his own maps and all of those produced in his shop (at 10 Soho Square from 1814) were noted for the functional beauty and simplicity with which they were engraved' (ODNB).



3. **ARROWSMITH, Aaron.** Outlines of the countries between Delhi and Constantinople by A. Arrowsmith 1814. Additions to 1816. [London, Arrowsmith, c. 1817].

2 folding engraved maps, 159 x 152 cm (opened) in 35 sections; 159 x 136 cm (opened) in 30 sections; partly coloured, linen backed with light blue silk edging, with parchment tabs labelled 'E' and 'W'; some light offsetting; very good. **£1250**

Scarce and handsome Arrowsmith wall map, covering northern India, Central Asia, the Middle East, and Turkey, first published in 1814, and here updated to 1816.

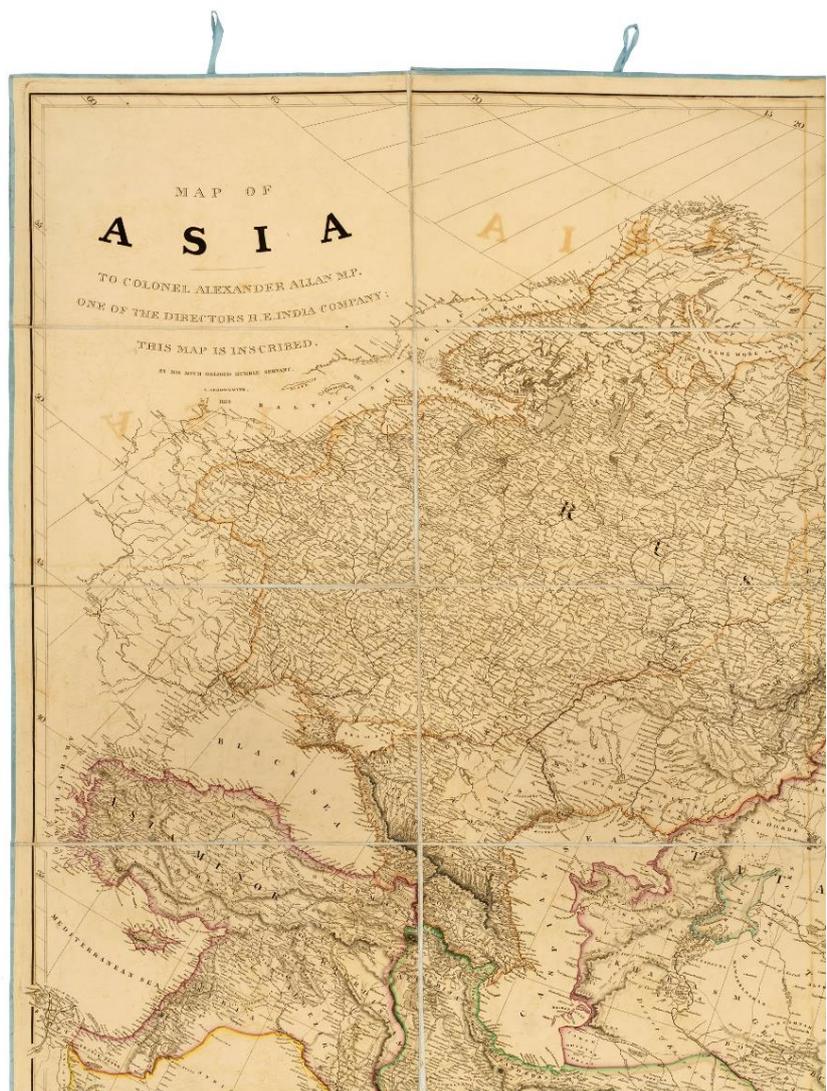
No copies on COPAC.

4. **ARROWSMITH, Aaron.** Map of Asia. To Colonel Alexander Allan M.P. one of the Directors H. E. India Company; this map is inscribed. By his much obliged humble servant, A. Arrowsmith. 1818. London, published 5 Jany. 1818 by A. Arrowsmith.

Folding engraved map, 164 x 193 cm (opened) in 48 sections, partly coloured, linen backed with light blue silk edging; some light offsetting; very good. **£950**

Scarce 1818 edition of Arrowsmith's impressive map of Asia, covering Turkey, the Middle East, Russia, Central Asia, India, China, South East Asia, and Japan. His first map of Asia appeared in 1801, dedicated to Major James Rennell. Sir Alexander Allan (1764-1820) served as MP for Berwick-upon-Tweed, 1803-20, and as a director of the East India Company, 1814-17 and 1819-20.

2 copies only on COPAC (BL and Oxford).



THE EARL OF ELLENBOROUGH'S COPY

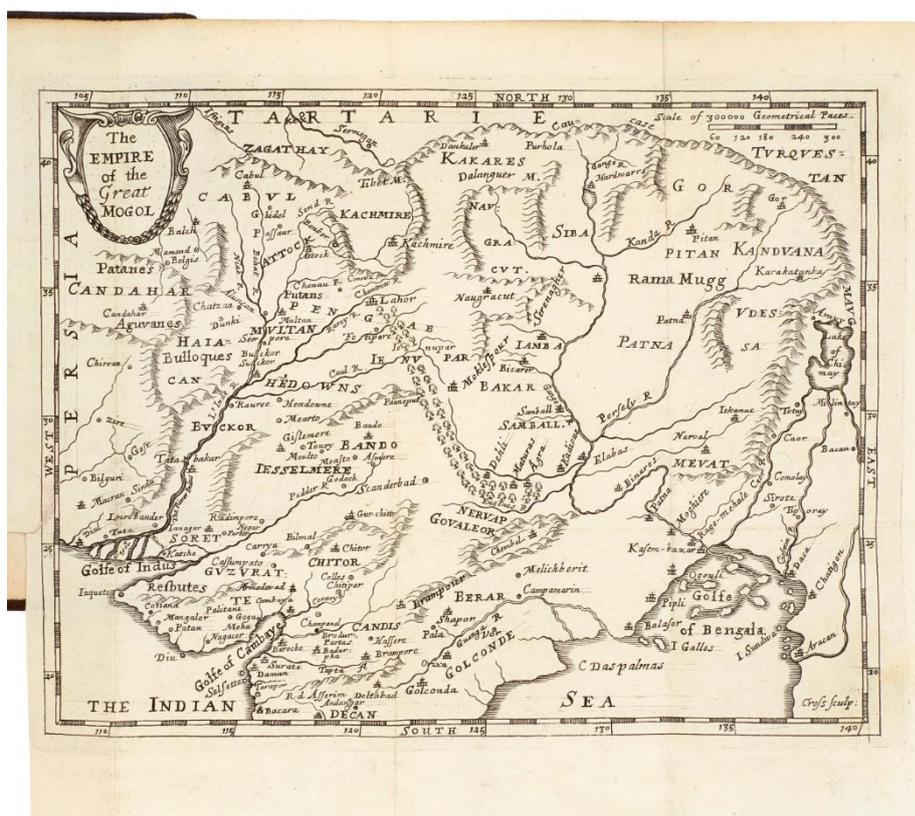
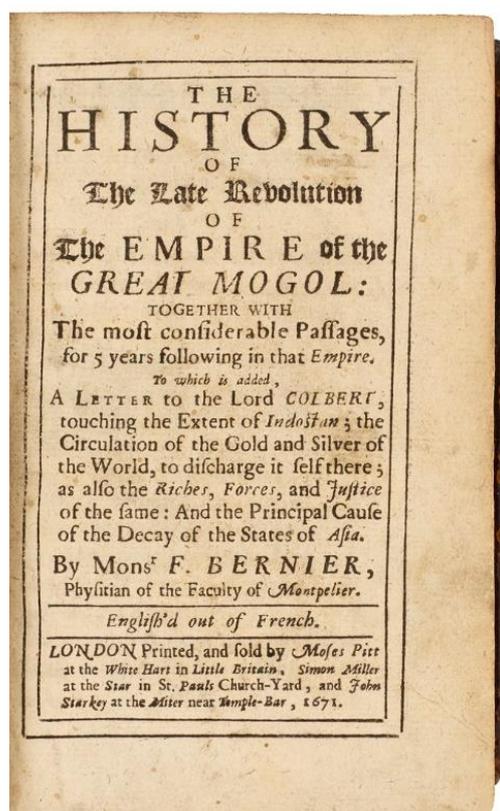
5. **BERNIER, François.** The history of the late revolution of the empire of the Great Mogol. Together with the most considerable passages for 5 years following in that empire. To which is added, a letter to the Lord Colbert, touching the extent of Indostan; the circulation of the gold and silver of the world, to discharge it self there; as also the riches, forces, and justice of the same: and the principal cause of the decay of the states of Asia ... English'd out of French. *London, S.G. for Moses Pitt, 1671.*

[bound with:]

Idem. A continuation of the memoires of Monsieur Bernier, concerning the empire of the Great Mogol: wherein is contained 1. An exact description of Dehli and Agra ... together with some particulars, making known the court and genius of the Mogols and Indians; as also the doctrine, and extravagant superstitions and customs of the heathen of Indostan. 2. The emperour of Mogol's voyage to the kingdom of Kachemire, in the year 1664. 3. A letter, written by the author to M. Chappelle ... Tome III. and IV. English'd out of French by H.O. *London, S.G. for Moses Pitt, 1672.*

2 works in 1 vol., 8vo, pp. [16], 258, 178, 102, [2]; [16], 176, 168-173, [2], 178, 39, [1]; with a folding map of 'The empire of the Great Mogol' bound at end; closed marginal tear to tome I N4, tiny wormhole to blank lower outer corners of second work, a few light marks; very good in contemporary calf, marbled edges, gilt spine label; neatly rebacked, spine laid down, neat repairs to corners, covers slightly rubbed; armorial bookplate and signature 'Ellenborough 1835' to front pastedown, ink stamp 'Earl of Ellenborough's heirlooms' to front free endpaper; bookplate of D.G. Mackenzie to rear pastedown, preserved in a clamshell box.

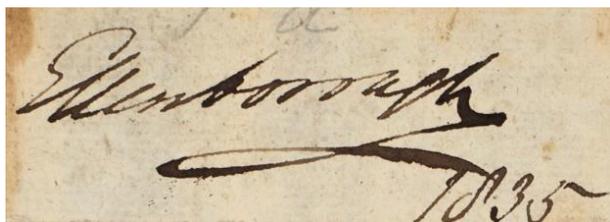
£2200



First editions in English (the first French editions appeared in 1670 and 1671), from the library of the Earl of Ellenborough. Bernier (1620-88) spent twelve years in the East, eight serving as physician at the Moghul court of Aurangzeb. 'His style is exact and lively, and anecdotes from many different sources testify to a good sense of humor' (*Literature of Travel and Exploration I*, p. 94).

The first work describes the war over the succession of Shah Jahan in 1655-60 and events following the victory of Aurangzeb, including descriptions of embassies to his court and portraits of important Moghul nobles. The 'letter to Lord Colbert' contains a general account of the Moghul empire, its geography, society, administration, judicial system, economy, natural resources, and trade, and analyses the apparent decline of Moghul India. The *Continuation* comprises a 'letter to Mr De la Mothe le Vayer', providing a description of Delhi and Agra and many

details of Moghul court life and customs; a 'letter written to Mr Chapelain', attempting to describe the Hindus and their religion; and a series of nine letters to M. de Merveilles, detailing Bernier's visit to Kashmir in 1665 with Aurangzeb's army, which were written during the expedition itself.

A close-up photograph of a handwritten signature in dark ink on aged, yellowish paper. The signature reads 'Ellenborough' in a cursive hand, with a long, sweeping flourish underneath. To the right of the flourish, the number '1835' is written.

Provenance: from the library of Edward Law, 1st Earl of Ellenborough (1790-1871), Governor-General of India 1842-44 and four times President of the Board of Control. Following the disastrous 1842 retreat from Kabul under his predecessor as Governor-General (Lord Auckland), Ellenborough did much to restore Britain's prestige.

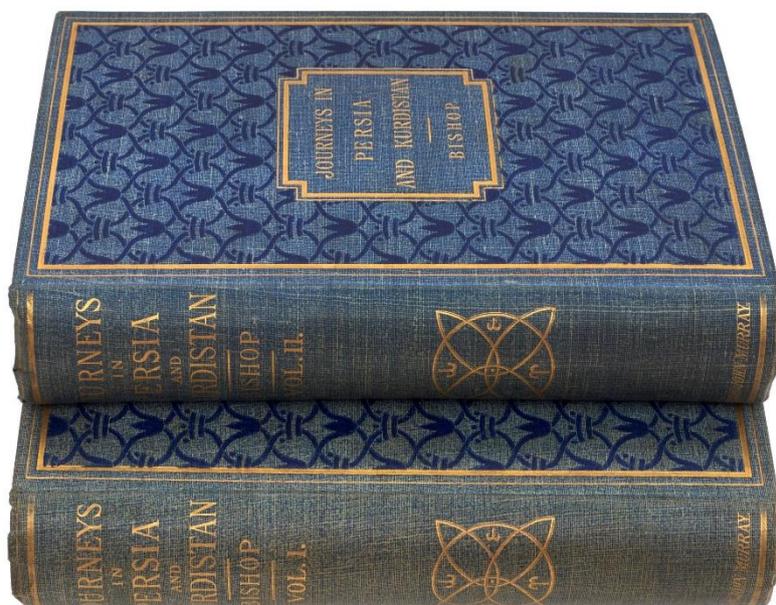
ESTC R4328 and R210020.

PRESENTED BY THE AUTHOR, IN MEMORY OF A LONG FRIENDSHIP

6. **BISHOP (née BIRD), Isabella Lucy.** *Journeys in Persia and Kurdistan including a summer in the Upper Karun region and a visit to the Nestorian rayahs ... in two volumes ... with portrait, maps, and illustrations. London, John Murray, 1891.*

2 vols, 8vo, pp. xiv, 381, [1 blank], 2 (publisher's advertisements), with frontispiece portrait, 4 plates, 10 illustrations within text, and 1 folding map of 'The Bakhtiari country'; [6], 409, [1 blank], with frontispiece, 7 plates, 13 illustrations within text, and 1 folding map; some foxing to endpapers, otherwise a fine set, edges untrimmed, in publisher's light blue cloth, upper covers with blocked decoration in blue and gilt and lettered in gilt, gilt-lettered spines, decorative endpapers; corners and spine ends very slightly bumped; with author's presentation inscription to vol. 1 front flyleaf and inscriptions of T.L. Bullock to both vols.

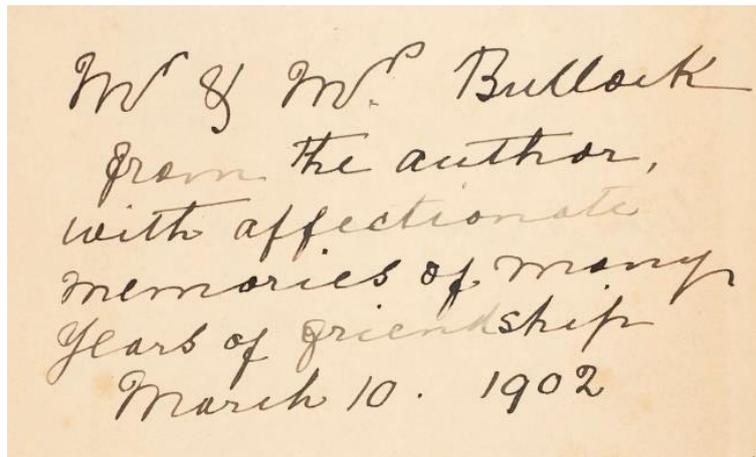
£1850



First edition, a handsome set, with an autograph presentation inscription from Bishop, the first female member of the Royal Geographical Society, reading, 'Mr & Mrs Bullock from the author, with affectionate memories of many years of friendship March 10 1902'.

Thomas Lowndes Bullock (1845-1915) was educated at Winchester and Oxford and after travel in Taiwan in the 1860s began a distinguished consular career in China. He served successively as consul at Zhenjiang (Chinkiang), Yingkou (Newchwang), and then Shanghai, before becoming professor of Chinese at Oxford University in 1899.

Bishop visited Bullock and his wife Florence several times in Yingkou and Shanghai. In late 1895, for example, Bishop 'was welcomed at the consulate [in Shanghai] by Mr and Mrs Lowndes Bullock, who assisted her to make arrangements for the celebrated journey up the Yangtze and in Western China' (Stoddart, *The life of Isabella Bird* p. 310).



W & M. Bullock
from the author,
with affectionate
memories of many
years of friendship
March 10. 1902

Journeys in Persia recounts Bishop's 'ride across little known parts of Turkey and Persia, to visit Christian outposts and the ancient communities of the Armenians and Nestorians in Kurdistan. She fell in with Major Herbert Sawyer of the Indian army. Her reputation as a traveller must have preceded her, for the tough officer of thirty-eight agreed to set off with the widow of sixty (said to be in poor health). On 21 January 1890 they left Baghdad for Tehran on the roughest journey in her experience. It took them forty-five days, through driving and drifting snow, sheltering at night in overcrowded and filthy caravanserai. So impressed was Sawyer with his companion's courage and efficiency that he took her with him on his official journey among the Bakhtiari tribespeople of south-west Persia ... Isabella helped him in his survey work, and, with her medicine chest (presented by Burroughs and Wellcome), tended the local people' (ODNB).

Wayward Women, pp. 81-83; Wilson, p. 23.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY ATTACKED BY AN INSIDER

7. **BOLTS, William.** Considerations on India affairs; particularly respecting the present state of Bengal and its dependencies. To which is prefixed, a map of those countries, chiefly from actual surveys. The second edition, with additions ... London, for J. Almon, P. Elmsly, Brotherton and Sewell, 1772.

[with]

Idem. Considerations on India affairs, part II. Containing a complete vindication of the author, from the malicious and groundless charges of Mr. Verelst: with a just exposure of the fatal ignorance and injustice of the late courts of East India Directors in London, and of the oppressions and iniquities of their late governing-servants in Bengal ... London, for J. Dodsley et al., 1775.

[and:]

Idem. Appendix to considerations on India affairs, part II ... London, for J. Dodsley et al., 1775.

3 vols in 2, 4to, pp. [2], xxiv, 228, 184, with folding map; [48], 287, [1 blank]; [4], 40, [2], 41-632; occasional very light spotting/browning, a very few small marks; a very good copy in 19th-century quarter vellum over marbled boards, gilt lettering-pieces to spines, more recent endpapers. £650

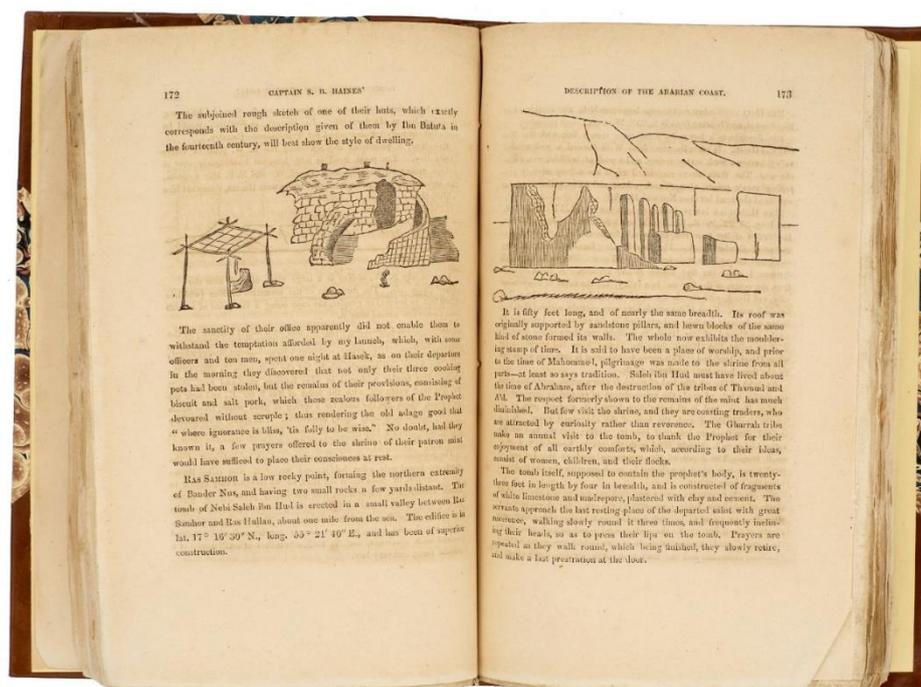
Second, enlarged edition of vol. I, with first edition of vols II and III. William Bolts (1739-1808) joined the East India Company in 1759 and settled in Bengal. His numerous private trading activities in the region while in the Company's employ, however, brought him into direct conflict with the new governor of Bengal, Harry Verelst. Accused of intriguing with the Dutch and French, Bolts was eventually arrested in September 1768 and deported to Britain. In 1772 he 'published the first volume of his *Considerations on India Affairs*, in which he attacked the whole system of British government in Bengal, and complained of the arbitrary power exercised by the authorities, and of his own deportation by Verelst. The volume caused some excitement and was at once answered by Verelst

himself in *A View of the Rise, Progress, and Present State of the English Government in Bengal* (1772), which Bolts attacked in a second volume of *Considerations* in 1775. This vigorous exchange of views developed into a bitter controversy and played an important part in fuelling the extensive public debate that was taking place on the subject of the East India Company's operations in India' (ODNB).

Bolts was bankrupted by lawsuits with the Company and the cost of publishing his books, but later founded a number of factories in India for the Imperial East India Company of Trieste, much to the annoyance of the British.

ESTC T149092, T144095; Goldsmiths' 10875, 10874; Higgs 5488n-5490.

THE ARABIAN COAST DESCRIBED BY THE CAPTURER OF ADEN



8. **BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.** Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society. From July 1852 to December 1853. Edited by the secretary. Volume XI. *Bombay, printed at the "Times" Press by T. W. Wray, 1854.*

8vo, pp. [4], viii, 59-212, [1]-58, 213-277, [1 blank], with 1 folding chart and 1 folding hand-coloured map; several illustrations within text; tears with small areas of loss to folding chart; very good, largely unopened, in recent half calf over marbled boards, gilt decoration and lettering-piece to spine. **£500**

This issue of the *Transactions* is largely dedicated to 'A description of the Arabian coast, commencing from the entrance of the Red Sea, and continuing as far as Messenaat ... with some observations relative to its population, government, commerce, &c.' by Captain Stafford Bettesworth Haines of the Indian navy (pp. 60-211).

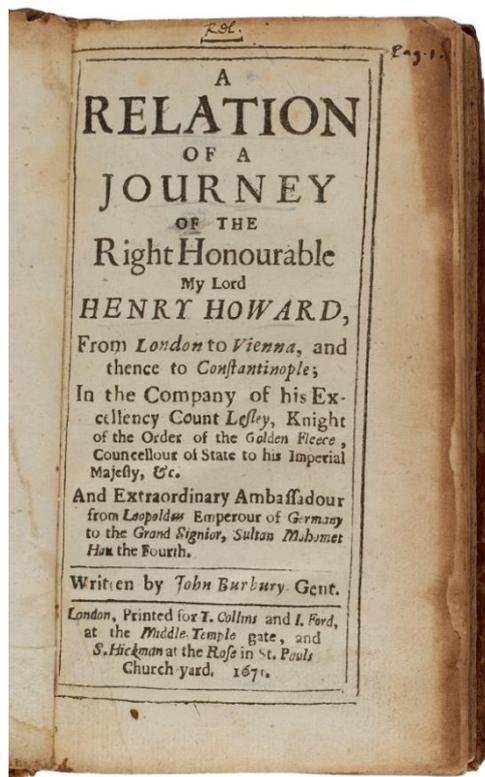
Haines (1805-60) was a colourful character, who first arrived in India in 1818 and made his name as a surveyor in the Persian Gulf. In 1839 he stormed Aden, with 700 troops, with a view to establishing a coaling station for steamships sailing between Britain and India. He administered Aden for the next 15 years – without a single day's leave – and by the mid-1840s had turned a ramshackle town of 600 people into the main entrepôt for Arabia and east Africa with a population of 25,000. But his financial management left much to be desired and he spent six years languishing in a debtors' prison.

Haines's *Description* is an important document of the physical and human geography he encountered between Bab-el-Mandeb – the strait connecting the Red Sea to the Gulf of Aden – and Ras al Hadd in Oman.

EMBASSY TO MEHMED IV

9. **BURBURY, John.** A relation of a journey of the Right Honourable my Lord Henry Howard, from London to Vienna, and thence to Constantinople; in the company of his excellency Count Lesley, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece ... *London, for T. Collins, J. Ford and S. Hickman, 1671.*

12mo, pp. [8], 225, [25, advertisements], wanting the blanks A1, A6 and M6; edge of title-page browned, else a very good, crisp copy, in contemporary calf, some restoration to spine, modern label, new pastedowns; contemporary ownership inscription and shelfmarks of the antiquary Daniel Fleming; booklabels of G. J. Arvanitidis and Henry Blackmer II. **£5750**



First and only edition of this account of a special embassy to the court of Sultan Mehmed IV, undertaken in 1664-5 by Walter Leslie, the Scottish-born Ambassador Extraordinary of the Holy Roman Empire. In his party was Henry Howard, later sixth Duke of Norfolk, along with the author John Burbury, who was Howard's secretary, and Henry's brother Edward.

Burbury is a lively narrator, with an eye for social commentary and incidental detail. There is much on the Ottoman possessions in Europe, from Buda (in ruins, the great library 'being almost consum'd by Moths, Dust and Rats') down the Danube to Novi Sad and Belgrade, and then overland to Sofia, Adrianople (where they met with the Grand Vizier and exchanged feasts and gifts) and Constantinople. In general Burbury is rather dismissive of his Turkish hosts, and while 'The Janizaries lookt like stout fellows' and had excellent muskets, the horses are loose-necked, the houses mean, their discipline lax and punishments harsh, and their music 'the worst in the World ... like *Tom a Bedlam*, only a little sweetened with a Portugal like Mimikry'. 'But I cannot omit the cleanliness of the Turks, who as they had occasion to urine ... afterwards wash'd their Hands, as they do still before and after their eating'.

Howard had been schooled on the Continent during the Commonwealth, becoming *de facto* head of a royalist, Catholic family at the age of 14. He returned to England after the Restoration, inheriting his grandfather's great library and collection of art, including the Arundel marbles, which John Evelyn persuaded him to give to Oxford University. 'Evelyn thought Howard had great abilities and a smooth tongue, but little judgement ... Like his grandfather, he travelled widely, visiting Vienna and Constantinople in 1665, and going at some point to India' (ODNB). He played only a minor role in the present embassy, though he was later dispatched to Morocco in a similar capacity.

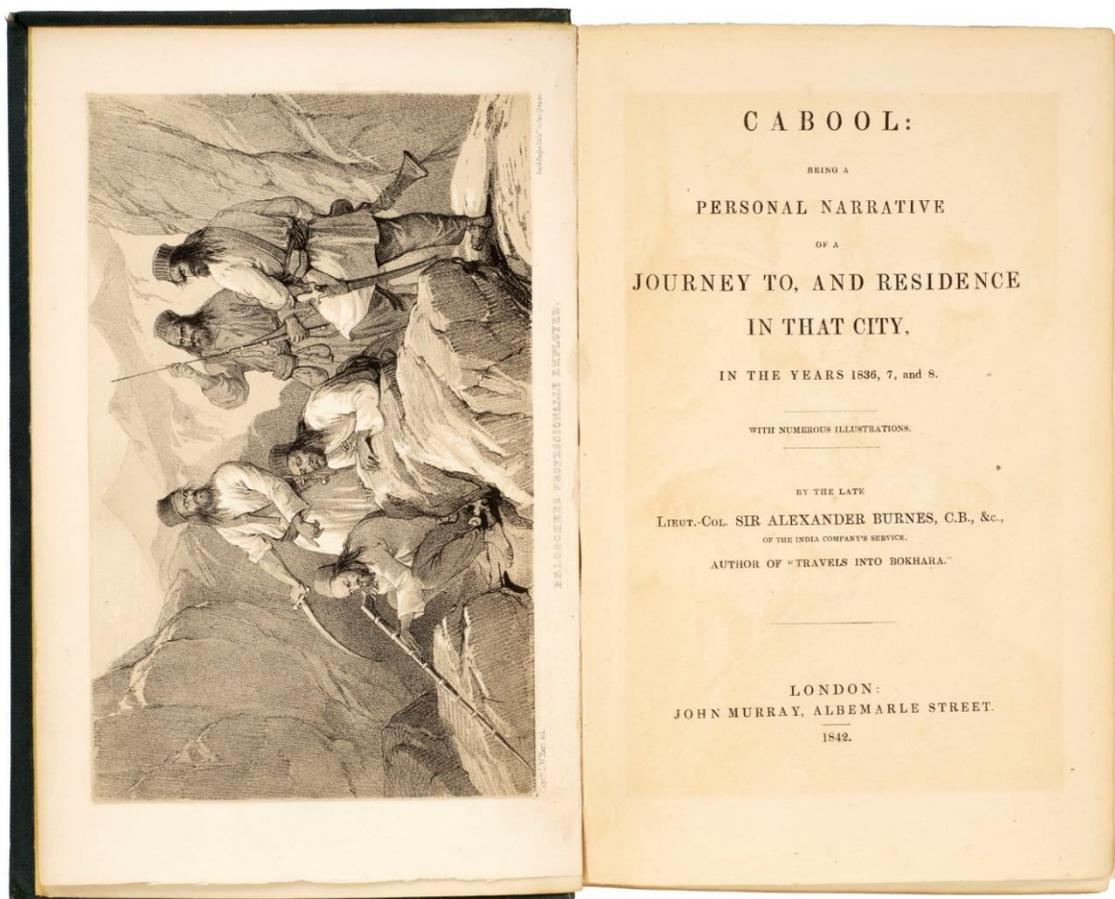
Atabey 165; Blackmer 236 (this copy); Wing B 5611.

10. **BURNES, Alexander.** Cabool: being a personal narrative of a journey to, and residence in that city, in the years 1836, 7, and 8. With numerous illustrations ... *London, John Murray, 1842.*

8vo, pp. xii, 398, [2], 8 (publisher's advertisements dated April 1842); with 12 plates, some illustrations and tables within text; short closed tear to p. 207, fourth plate bound as frontispiece in place of portrait of author, which faces p. 1, occasional light offsetting from plates; a very good clean copy in original green cloth, covers decorated in blind, gilt-lettered spine, yellow endpapers; spine ends and corners slightly worn, upper hinge slightly loose. **£1200**

First edition of Burnes's important account of Kabul, published the year after his murder. Burnes (1805-41) was sent on a commercial mission to the Afghan capital in late 1836 by Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India. 'Political concerns about Afghanistan's position as a buffer between the British and Russian empires dominated the mission. Burnes reached Kabul in September 1837 and was warmly welcomed by the amir, Dost Muhammad Khan, who was desperately seeking an ally to help fend off Sikh and Persian aggression. Burnes ... wanted to offer

him British support, but his hands were tied. Lord Auckland and his counsellors mistrusted Dost Muhammad's independence and proposed instead to restore a former amir, Shah Shuja, to the Afghanistan throne ... Burnes swung into line behind this policy although he had little faith in it ... In the summer of 1838 Burnes was sent ahead of the army of the Indus to smooth its passage through Sind and Baluchistan *en route* to Afghanistan. In August 1839 he was one of the three British officers who escorted Shah Shuja into Kabul ... Towards the end of 1841 the political situation deteriorated and Burnes, although aware of the unpopularity of Shah Shuja's government, was unprepared for the ferocity of the Afghan revenge. On 2 November 1841 an infuriated crowd besieged his house in Kabul and murdered him, along with his younger brother Charles and Lieutenant William Broadfoot. It marked the beginning of Britain's disastrous retreat from Afghanistan' (*ODNB*).

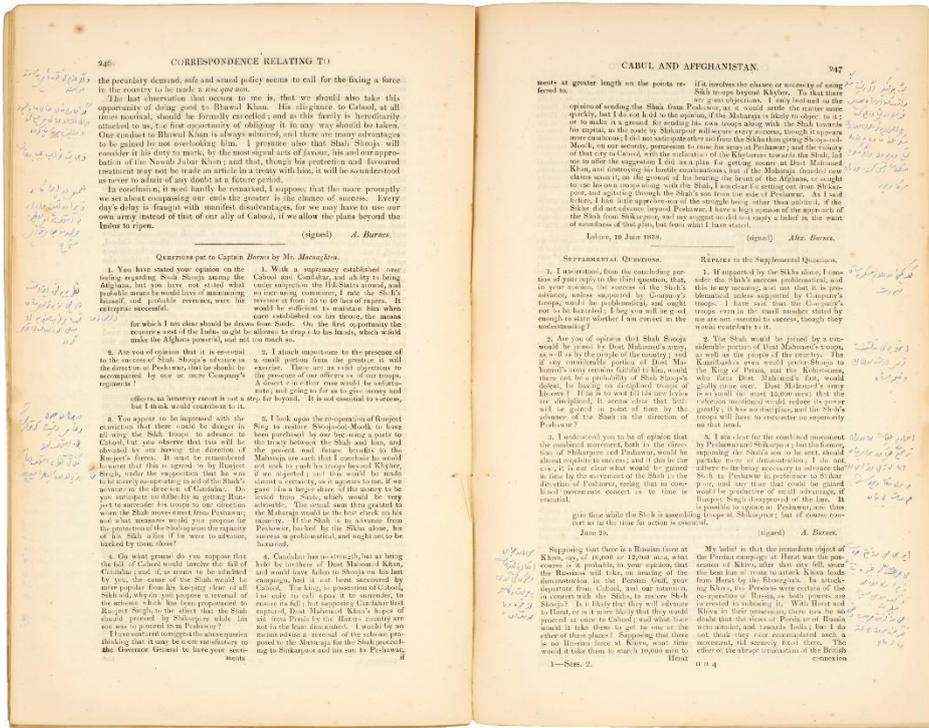


Yakushi B303.

11. [BURNES, Alexander *et al.*] Papers. East India (Cabul and Affghanistan). Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 8 June 1859. Price 3s. 4d. 1-Sess. 2. [London], 1859.

Folio, pp. v, 2-319, [1 blank]; title from wrappers; neat marginal paper repairs to first leaf, light damp staining to lower outer corners; very good in printed blue wrappers; rebacked with some neat repairs to corners; extensive marginal annotations in Arabic script in blue and red ink and pencil. **£2000**

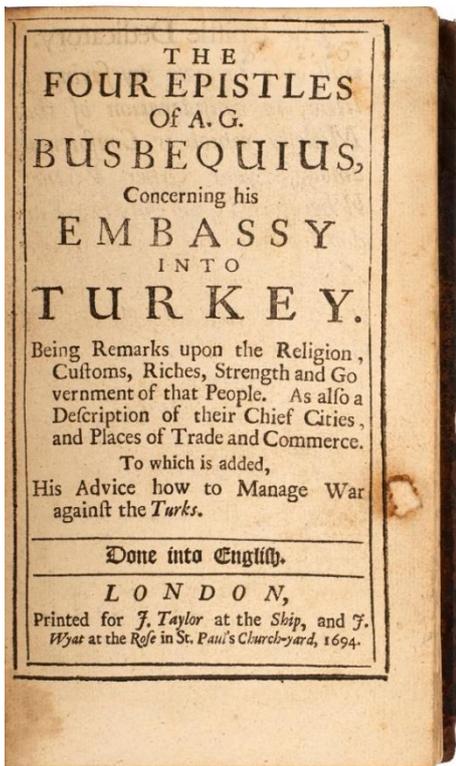
Scarce publication, printing extensive correspondence relating to Burnes's mission to Kabul in 1837-38, published by order of the House of Commons after a lapse of 20 years. While mostly comprising letters from and to Burnes (between April 1837 and August 1838), other correspondents include lieutenant Robert Leech, lieutenant Eldred Pottinger (nephew of Sir Henry), Dost Mohammad Khan, and Ranjit Singh. The collection ends with correspondence between Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India, and the 'Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors' between October 1837 and September 1839.



Burnes left Bombay in November 1836, reaching Kabul in September the following year via Peshawar and the Khyber Pass. Here he entered into delicate political negotiations with Dost Mohammed. The situation became all the more intense when a Russian officer, Ivan Viktorovich Vitkevich, arrived in Kabul ... Dost Mohammed was hoping the British would aid him in regaining control of Peshawar. This objective was formally rejected by Auckland in January 1838, and in April 1838 Burnes made his way back to India, reaching Simla in July' (Howgego B77).

Only electronic copies traced on OCLC.

'PERHAPS THE MOST INTERESTING OF ALL ACCOUNTS OF TURKISH LIFE'



12. **BUSBECQ, Ogier Ghislain de.** The four epistles ... concerning his embassy into Turkey. Being remarks upon the religion, customs, riches, strength and government of that people. As also a description of their chief cities, and places of trade and commerce. To which is added, his advice how to manage war against the Turks. Done into English. *London, for J. Taylor and J. Wyat, 1694.*

12mo, pp. [8], 420, [4, advertisements]; small rust hole to title fore-margin, some foxing to quire T, bound slightly tight; a very good copy in 18th-century tree calf, marbled endpapers and edges, neatly rebacked with spine laid down; old 'King's Inns Library Dublin' ink stamps to title verso and p. 420, Dublin bookseller's label to front pastedown; preserved in a cloth clamshell box. **£1200**

First edition in English of Busbecq's Turkish letters. Busbecq (1522-92) served as emperor Ferdinand I's ambassador at the Ottoman Porte between 1555 and 1562. 'His letters contain perhaps the most interesting of all accounts of Turkish life, and his description and analysis of the Ottoman state can hardly be superseded' (Blackmer). The letters first appeared in Latin, published successively by Christophe Plantin in 1581, 1582 and 1589. The first letter contains an account of Busbecq's journey to Constantinople and to Amasya.

In addition to the letters, this edition contains the 'De acie contra Turcam' and the text of the peace treaty between the Porte and emperor Ferdinand negotiated by Busbecq. The dedication is signed by the dramatist Nahum Tate, who notes that the anonymous translator died before his English version was published.

Blackmer 253; ESTC R14352.



13. **[COLLECTION.]** A collection of journal articles and pamphlets relating to Afghanistan, Central Asia, China, the Himalayas, India, Karakoram, Pakistan, and Tibet. *Various places, 1837-1981.*

107 vols, 8vo, many containing multiple items, some with plates and maps; generally very good, handsomely bound in half/quarter calf over marbled boards or full cloth or marbled paper, spines gilt-lettered or with labels. **£14,000**

An extraordinary collection of journal articles and pamphlets (including some Calcutta imprints) relating to Afghanistan, Central Asia, China, the Himalayas, India (including Assam, Bengal, Kashmir, and Punjab), Karakoram, Pakistan (including Sindh), and Tibet, with content covering anthropology, archaeology, exploration, geography, geology, glaciology, history, language and grammar, mountaineering, and politics.

The journal articles are largely drawn from the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Geographical Journal, the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society, the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society, and National Geographic. Authors include Olaf Caroe, Aurel Stein, Richard Temple, and Francis Younghusband.

A full listing is available on request.

SIND TILES

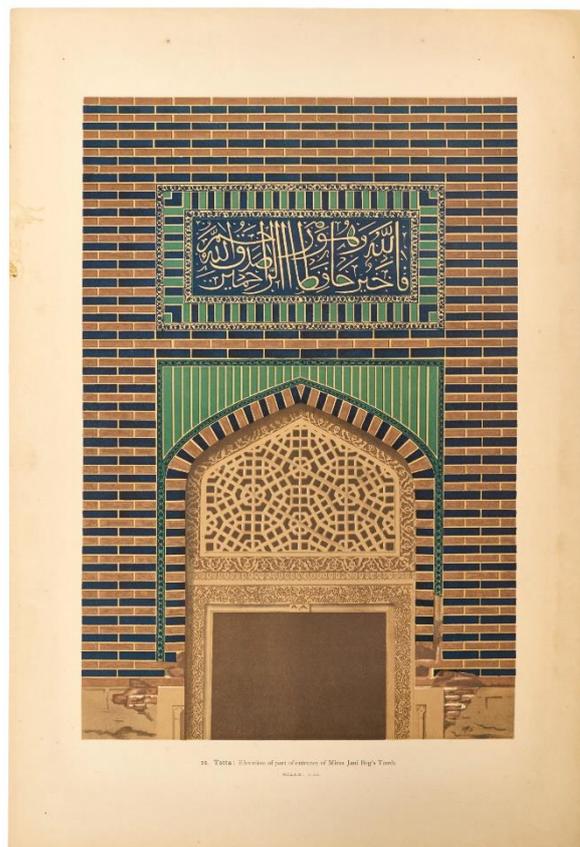
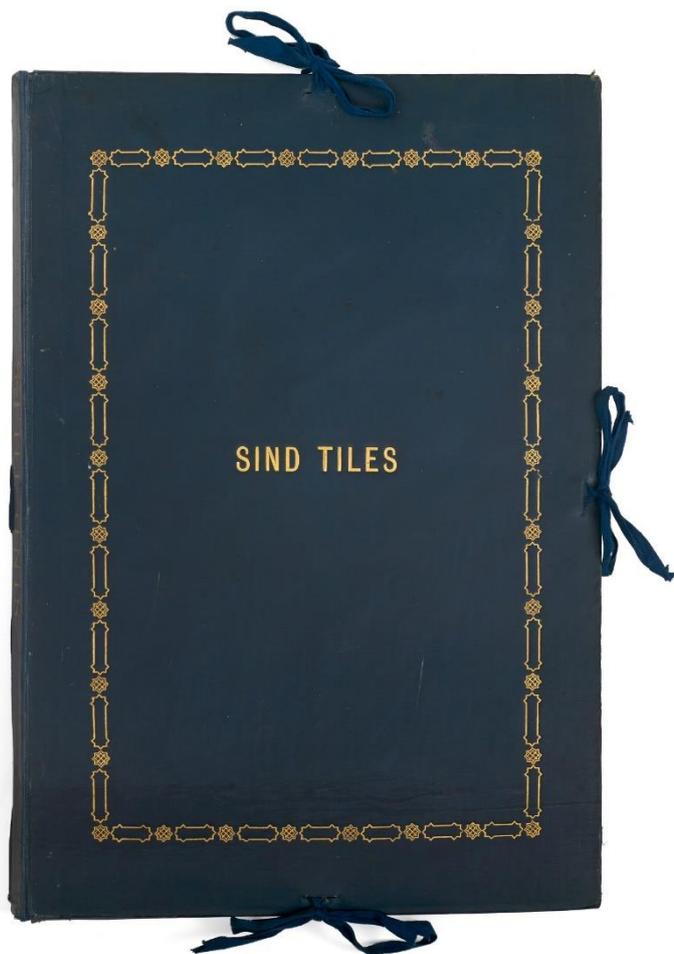
14. **COUSENS, Henry.** Portfolio of illustrations of Sind tiles ... Issued by the government of India 1906. *[London], photo-chromo-lithographed by W. Griggs & Sons, 1906.*

Large folio (55 x 38 cm), pp. [4, text], 50 plates, all but one in colour; very light damp stain to upper and outer margins of title leaf, small crease to corner, a little foxing to one plate, lightly browned; a very good copy housed in original dark blue cloth portfolio, decorated and lettered in gilt, flaps lined with black watered silk; neatly rebacked, later cloth ties. **£7500**

A pioneering and lavish documentation of Sind tilework; only two other examples are known to have appeared on the market in the last three decades.

The tiles illustrated are from the Great Mosque at Thatta (UNESCO World Heritage site), the Talpur Tombs in Hyderabad, and Abul Baki Purani's mosque in Sukkur. According to the 1911 edition of *Encyclopaedia Britannica* 'Kashi, or Kasi, formerly the Persian word for all glazed and enamelled pottery' later became the accepted term

for 'certain kinds of enamelled tile-work, including brick-work and tile-mosaic work, manufactured in Persia and parts of Mahommedan India, chiefly during the 16th and 17th centuries'; 'in India the finest examples of kashi work are in the Punjab and Sind provinces'. According to Sir George Birdwood, the great 19th-century scholar of the arts of India, the glazed pottery of the Punjab and Sindh probably dates from the period of Genghis Khan (d. 1227).



An important archaeologist, as well as a talented artist and photographer, Henry Cousens also wrote the major study *The Antiquities of Sind, with Historical Outline* (1929). In 1934, after his death, Sir John Marshall, one of the greatest Director-Generals of the Archaeological Survey of India paid this tribute: 'Henry Cousens was well known for his work among the monuments and antiquities of Western India. Born in 1854 he joined the Archaeological Survey of Western India in 1881, was promoted Superintendent ten years later, and retained that post until his retirement in 1910. For the first twenty years of his official service he was engaged exclusively on the cataloguing and surveying of the monuments in his charge, and during this period made many fine series of architectural drawings, he himself being a first-class artist and draftsman. Most of these drawings were subsequently published either by Mr Cousens himself or by the late Dr James Burgess. Later on, when the work of the Archaeological Department was given a wider scope and the preservation of ancient monuments and the exploration of buried remains were included among its duties, Mr Cousens did much valuable work in repairing the historic buildings of Ahmadabad, Champanir, Bijapur and many other famous sites in Western India. He also carried out excavations on the sites of Brahmanabad and Mirpur Khas in Sind.'

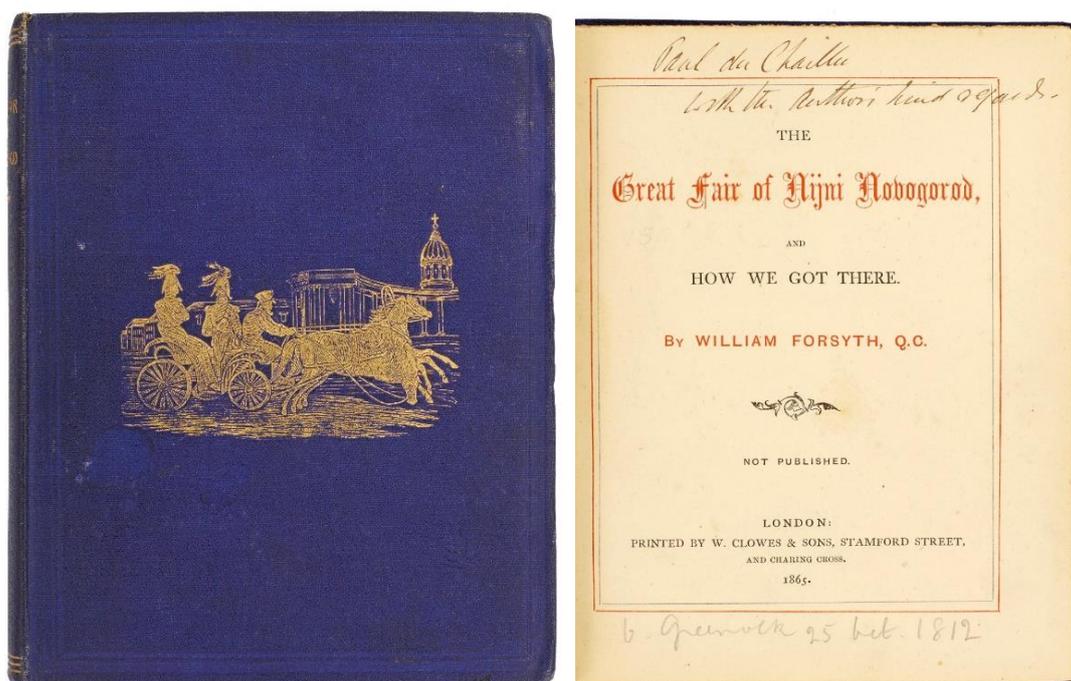
**PRIVATELY CIRCULATED TRAVELS IN RUSSIA
PRESENTED TO PAUL DU CHAILLU**

15. **FORSYTH, William.** *The Great Fair of Nijni Novogorod, and how we got there.* London, W. Clowes & Sons [for the Author], 1865.

Small 8vo, pp. [2], 117; title printed in red and black, woodcut headpiece and initial to p. 1; minimal dust-staining and spotting to extremities, otherwise a clean copy in contemporary blue gilt pictorial pebble-grained cloth by Edmonds & Remnants of

London (binder's ticket to lower pastedown), uncut; corners and fore-edges a little bumped, lightly rubbed and minimally marked; *provenance*: 'Paul du Chaillu with the Author's kind regards' (ink presentation inscription to title). **£600**

First and only edition, privately printed for the author with a presentation inscription to Paul de Chaillu. William Forsyth (1812-1899), the successful London lawyer and later Member of Parliament, wrote principally legal treatises and texts on judicial history. He spent several months of each year, however, in foreign travel, visiting European countries as well as Turkey and the United States, with a particular interest in prison life. Forsyth recounts with a gentle humour his minor adventures in the Russian Empire in the autumn of 1864, travelling by train from the border near Berlin as far as the famous fair at Nizhny Novgorod, telling of a demonstration of Moscow's fire brigade, a visit to the Foundling Hospital at St Petersburg, and his accidental arrest at night in Warsaw. Despite initial apprehensions resulting from contemporary Anglo-Russian hostilities, Forsyth compares the tea and railway stations favourably to those of England and concludes: 'I know no country where the traveller finds more courtesy and civility or less annoyance than in Russia ... the result of my short experience is, that there is no pleasanter country in which to make an autumn tour than Russland.'



This short account was printed privately for circulation among friends (described on the title-page as 'not published'), the present copy bearing an inscription from the author to Paul de Chaillu (1831-1903), the traveller, zoologist, and ethnographer. After many years studying Africa, where he became the first modern European to confirm the existence of gorillas, de Chaillu would turn his attention to Russia and Scandinavia in the 1870s, shortly after receiving this book.

A jovial report of private travels, *The Great Fair of Nijni Novogorod* was intended to have a strictly limited circulation. COPAC records five institutional copies in the UK; OCLC finds five copies in the US; **no copies traced at auction.**

SEVEN UNRECORDED MASONIC PAMPHLETS, TWO PUBLISHED IN CALCUTTA

16. [FREEMASONS.] By-Laws of Lodge "Industry and Perseverance," No. 190. *Calcutta, T. Black & Co., 1879.*

[bound with:]

The Bye-Laws of Lodge "Sandeman," at Dum-Dum, near Calcutta, in Bengal, No. 1374 of England, together with a copy of the Lodge Warrant and an Appendix, containing a List of the Founders and first Office Bearers ... *Calcutta, T. Black & Co., 1876.*

[and:]

[FREEMASONS, Great Priory.] Report of the Proceedings of the Great Priory, holden on the 11th December, 1874. [London,] 'Issued by Authority, for the exclusive Use of the Members of the Order,' 1874. [and:]

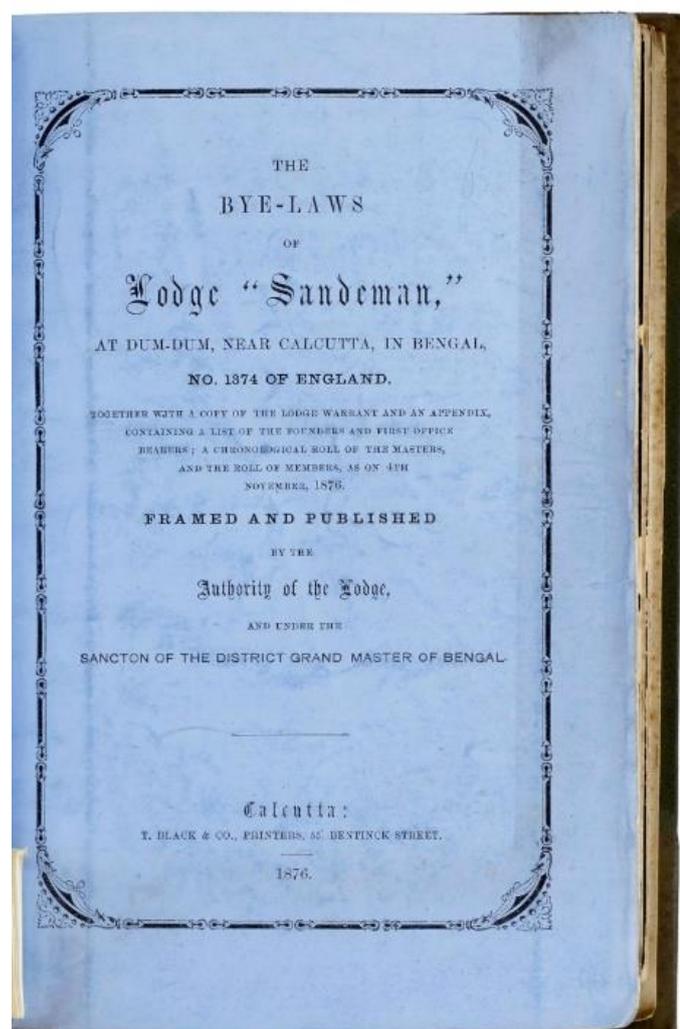
Report of the Proceedings of the Great Priory, holden on the 10th December, 1875. [London,] 'Issued by Authority, for the exclusive Use of the Members of the Order,' 1875. [and:]

Calendar of the Great Priory ... [London,] 'Issued by Authority, for the exclusive Use of the Members of the Order,' 1877. [and:]

National Great Priory, 14th December, 1877: Agenda Paper. [S.l., s.n. 1877.] [within:]

Calendar of the Great Priory ... [London,] 'Issued by Authority, for the exclusive Use of the Members of the Order,' 1878.

7 pamphlets in 1 vol., 8vo, pp. [2], 33, [1]; [4], 10, with folding printed Lodge Warrant for the foundation of a lodge in Bengal; 27, [1]; 11, [1], with printed slip; 38; 5, [1]; 16, 17-40; foxed in places, short marginal tears repaired to 3 leaves in one pamphlet, but very good copies bound as one in contemporary green half polished roan with cloth sides, spine gilt in compartments, gilt red morocco lettering-pieces in three, masonic tool (book and dividers) in others, top-edge gilt, publishers' blue printed wrappers bound in (of which 4 printed in gilt); somewhat scuffed; *provenance*: Reverend Frederick Walter Robberds (ink ownership inscriptions to first pamphlet, extensive annotations in red and blue); – Cooper (pencil ownership inscription to 6th pamphlet, pencil annotations); – Charlesworth Masonic Library (upper board lettered in gilt, printed shelf-mark label to front pastedown). £850



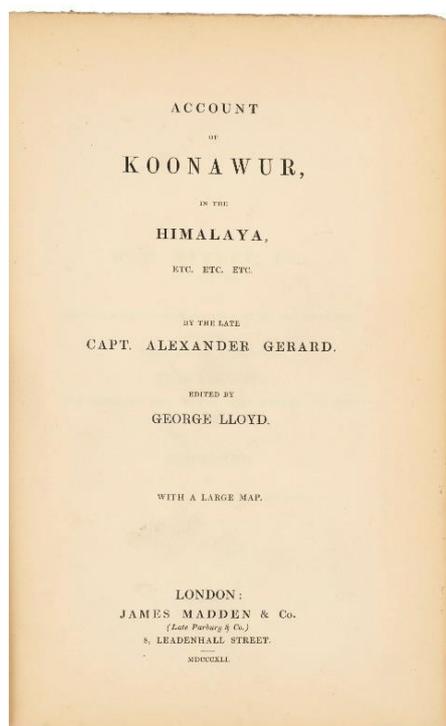
Seven apparently unrecorded pamphlets documenting the meetings and by-laws of freemasons in the 1870s, two with substantial annotations. Covering every year from 1874 to 1879, the works relate to gatherings of lodges within the Grand Lodge of England, both 'Great Priory' meetings in London and those of two regional lodges founded in British India.

The present set has a fine masonic provenance, with detailed annotations showing thorough involvement with the order, including one pamphlet extensively marked by Reverend Frederick Walter Robberds (d. 1898), listed as a Deputy District Grand Master in Bengal. The volume, gathered and bound in the late nineteenth century, then passed into the collection of the Charlesworth Masonic Library, with their gilt lettering on the upper board.

All seven pamphlets are exceptionally rare, with no copies traced on OCLC nor on COPAC. The John Rylands Library holds a Report of the Proceedings of the Great Priory for 1872 and four titles of Calendar of the Great Priory from the mid-twentieth century, while a small number of later issues (mostly twentieth-century) are held by other institutions. No record of the two Indian imprints could be found.

IN THE HIMALAYAS

17. **GERARD, Alexander.** Account of Koonawur in the Himalaya, etc. etc. etc. ... Edited by George Lloyd. With a large map. London, James Madden, 1841.



8vo, pp. xiii, [3], 308, xxvi, [2 publisher's advertisements], with a folding engraved 'Map of Koonawur' (50 x 67.5 cm); a few leaves unopened at end; a very good copy in original brown cloth, gilt-lettered spine, pocket containing map inside upper board; neatly rebacked with spine laid down (small areas of loss), corners slightly worn, neat repairs to hinges. **£1500**

First edition of this important work on the Kinnaur region in the western Himalayas, now in the northern Indian state of Himachal Pradesh, comprising a detailed account of its geography, transport system, agriculture, flora and fauna, and native culture, religion and language, as encountered in the early 19th century.

'The brothers Alexander, James and Patrick Gerard made several exploring and surveying expeditions in Bashahr, Kunawar and Spiti in the Western Himalayan area from 1817. They crossed a number of passes and made several unsuccessful attempts to enter Tibet reaching Shipki before being turned back by the Chinese' (Julie Marshall, *Britain and Tibet 1765-1947: a select annotated bibliography*, p. 119).

Marshall 1040; Yakushi G32.

BRITISH RELATIONS IN ARABIA AND ASIA

18. **GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.** Memorandum of information received during the month of January [- December] 1911, regarding affairs in Arabia, the North-East Frontier and Burma. [Calcutta], Foreign Office Press; Simla, G.M. Press, 1911.

12 parts in 1 vol., folio, pp. [4], 23; [2], ii, 30; [4], 19, [1 blank]; [4], 23, [1 blank]; [4], 19, [1 blank]; [4], 12; [4], 12; [4], 20; [4], 22; [4], 15, [1 blank]; [4], 23, [1 blank]; [4], 10; printed in single columns with blank space left at inner margins for notes; a few marks; very good in half sheep over red cloth boards, rebacked, gilt-lettered spine; rubbed and marked, a few small worm tracks to endpapers. **£1500**

Confidential memoranda, issued by E.H.S. Clarke, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, providing a detailed picture of British relations in Arabia and Asia throughout the year 1911.

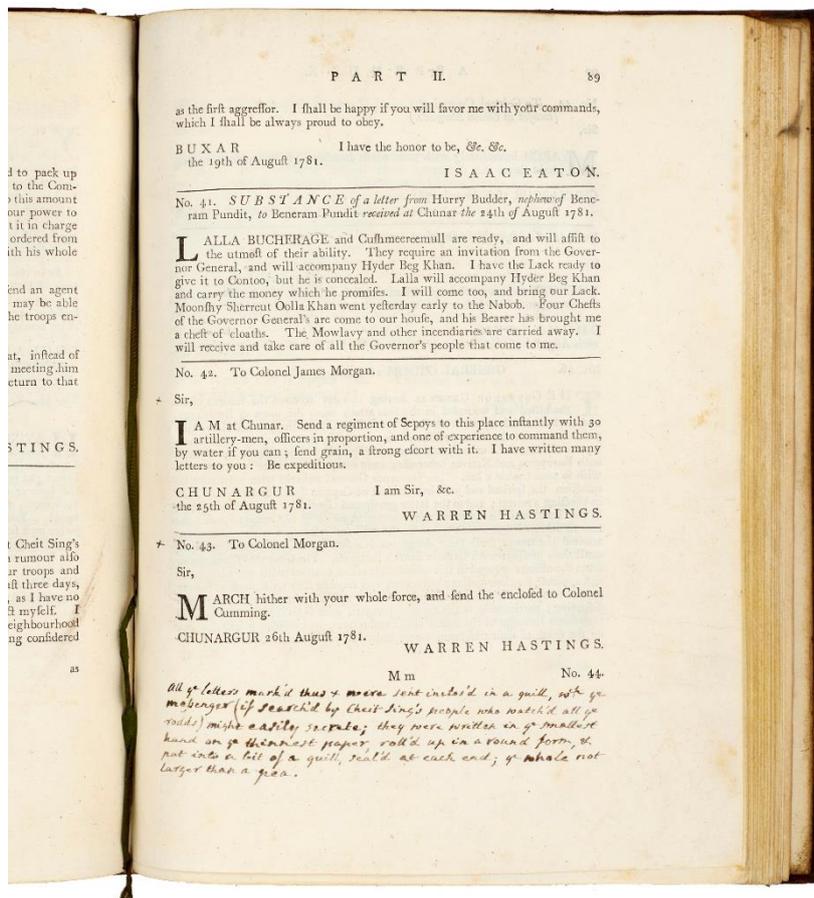
The memoranda encompass Arabia (including Aden, Baghdad, Kuwait, Muscat, Bahrain, the Persian Gulf, and the Trucial Coast), Tibet, Bhutan, Assam, and Burma. The contents cover, *inter alia*, treaties and trade agreements; expeditions and scientific missions; irrigation, shipping and railways, telegraph and postal networks, and trade (e.g. pearls); arms trafficking and piracy; disturbances and risings; and British relations with Turkey and China.

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Bahrain. Turkish postal service between Basrah and Haifa. Proposed postal treaty with —	4
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Nepal and Kerala shrines. Proposal of the Turkish Government to dispose of the —	3
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Among the most significant events covered are the murder of Noel Williamson, assistant political officer, Sadiya, and his party in the Panga Hills, Assam, and the subsequent Abor Expedition; the Chinese Revolution of 1911 (Xinhai Revolution) and its impact in Tibet and Burma; and the Italo-Turkish War.

We have been unable to trace another copy.

EARLY CALCUTTA PRINTING



19. [HASTINGS, Warren.] A narrative of the insurrection which happened in the Zemeedary of Banaris in the month of August 1781, and of the transactions of the Governor-General in that district; with an appendix of authentic papers and affidavits. *Calcutta, printed by order of the Governor General, 1782. Charles Wilkins superintendent of the Press.*

4to, pp. [6], 70, [2], 213, [1 blank], without half-title; some foxing, short closed tear to foot of Rr4, neat repair to foot of Aaa1; very good in contemporary calf; joints split but holding, some wear to extremities; armorial bookplate of Chandos Leigh (gilt on white leather); manuscript notes at foot of pp. 89 and 94 (see below). **£1750**

First edition of the first substantial book to be printed in Calcutta (preceded by seven almanacs, two pamphlets of judicial regulations, a royal grant of land, a missionary tract, and a Persian primer); an important document in 18th-century colonial politics.

A Narrative of the Insurrection is Hastings's own account of a major incident that proved to be a turning point in his career as Governor-General of Bengal. Chait Singh, Raja of Benares, had refused to pay for the defence of Benares by the East India Company, and when Hastings arrived to demand the money in person, Chait Singh broke into open revolt. Hastings prevailed but his punitive conduct was condemned by the Company's directors, and initiated the train of events that led to his impeachment in 1787. The narrative takes up the first 58 pages, and the rest of the book is an appendix of letters, depositions, and affidavits.

Provenance: an interesting contemporary manuscript note to p. 89 reads: 'All ye letters mark'd thus x were sent inclos'd in a quill, wch ye messenger (if searched by Cheit Sing's people who watch'd all the roads) might easily secrete; they were written in ye smallest hand on ye thinnest paper, roll'd up in a round form, & put into a bit of a quill, seal'd at each end; ye whole not larger than a pea'. A pencil note to the front free endpaper suggests that the note is by Colonel James Morgan, to whom the letters so marked were sent by Hastings.

From the library of Chandos Leigh (1791-1850), poet and literary patron, friend of Byron and distant cousin of Jane Austen.

Graham Shaw, *Printing in Calcutta to 1800*, 13.

20. **[INDIA.]** Frontier and overseas expeditions from India. Compiled in the Intelligence Branch Division of the Chief of the Staff Army Head Quarters India. In six volumes ... For official use only. *Simla, Government Monotype Press; Calcutta, Superintendent Government Printing, 1907-11.*

8 vols, large 8vo; I: pp. [4], iv, xix, [1], 591, [1], with 2 folding maps in pockets and 8 sketch maps; IA: [2], ii, [2], 60, lviii, [2], with 2 folding maps in pocket; II: [4], iii, [1], 461, [1], with 1 folding map in pocket and 6 sketch maps; IIA: [8], 49, [1], with 3 folding maps in pocket; III: [6], vii, [3], 466, with 4 folding maps in pocket (**including map of Afghanistan, often lacking**) and 2 sketch plans; IV: [4], iv, 249, [1], with 1 folding map in pocket and 7 sketches/maps; V: x, [6], 468, with 1 folding map in pocket; VI: [4], x, [2], 515, [1], with 5 folding maps in pocket and 14 plans/maps; very good clean copies in half calf over green cloth boards, gilt lettering-pieces to spines of vols I-VI (some chipped); some worming at gutter to endpapers vol. IIA, front board vol. IV bowed, some light marks and wear; inscriptions of Lt. H.B. Harrison of the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, Quetta, to front flyleaves (April 1923); in pocket of vol. II are 6 black and white photos of snowy landscapes in blue envelope (probably taken by Harrison).

£2000

First edition, including the two supplementary volumes, of this extraordinary work, 'a record of expeditions against frontier tribes on all the frontiers of India, and of operations embarked in by the Indian Government overseas' (Preface), complete with all the maps, plans and sketches called for.

The volumes cover, respectively: North-West Frontier tribes north of the Kabul river; North-West Frontier tribes between the Kabul and Gumal rivers; Baluchistan and the First Afghan War; North and North-Eastern Frontier tribes; Burma; Expeditions overseas (Africa and the Mediterranean, Persia and Arabia, Ceylon and the islands of the Indian Ocean, the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago, and China); Operations against the Mohmands; and Operations against the Zakka Khel Afridis.

RARE INDIAN SOUVENIR



21. **[INDIA.]** Souvenir of India (cover title). *[N.p., 1870s?]*.

8vo, accordion-fold album with 12 albumen prints (14.3 x 10 cm) mounted on card, pencil caption below each (written over fainter pencil captions); one fold slightly split, another neatly repaired with cloth to verso; very good in brown cloth, title in gilt to upper cover; extremities a little worn, a few marks.

£975

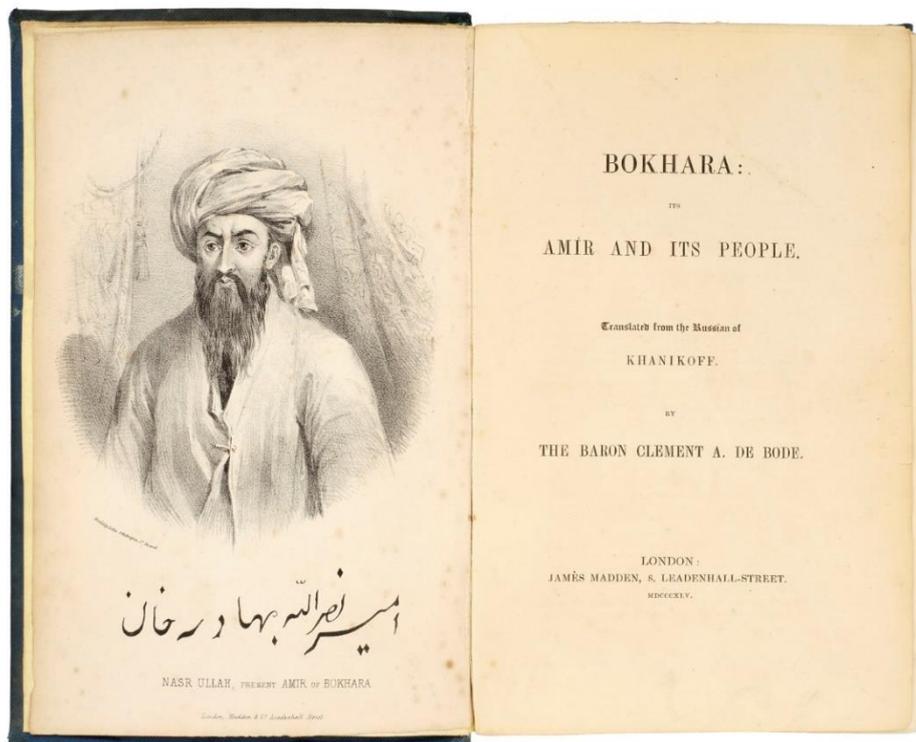
An attractive album of studies of native subjects, taken both in the studio and outdoors, by an unidentified photographer. The subjects comprise a street sweeper, a 'Chinese lady', a lady seated before a mirror having her hair brushed, an 'upcountry woman', a 'Bengali babo' (with hookah), 'palkees' (i.e. litters) and their bearers, 'Bhestees' (carrying waterskins), 'Ayan and baby', two bears and their trainers, 'Chota Hazree' (with a westerner being served tea), and a 'group of servants'.



OCLC records an album of the same size, with the same title and 12 photographs, crediting them to Oscar Mallitte (no holding library given).

22. **KHANYKOV, Nikolai Vladimirovich.** *Bokhara: its amir and its people.* Translated from the Russian of Khanikoff. By the baron Clement A. de Bode. *London, James Madden, 1845.*

8vo, pp. xxvi, [4], 316; with frontispiece portrait of 'Nasr Ullah, present amir of Bokhara' and folding map; light foxing to frontispiece, light crease to title and small tear at fore-edge, a little light creasing elsewhere, lower margins of quires R-S slightly bumped, short closed tear to map; a very good copy in the original blue/green cloth, printed spine label, yellow endpapers; a little worn and marked, a few small repairs, repairs to hinges. **£1500**



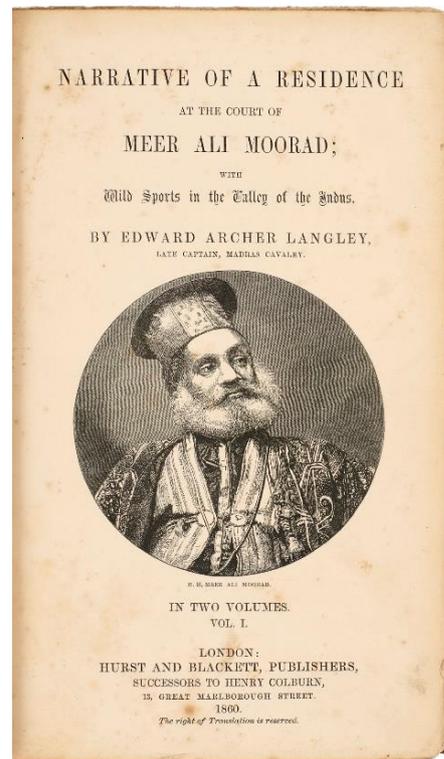
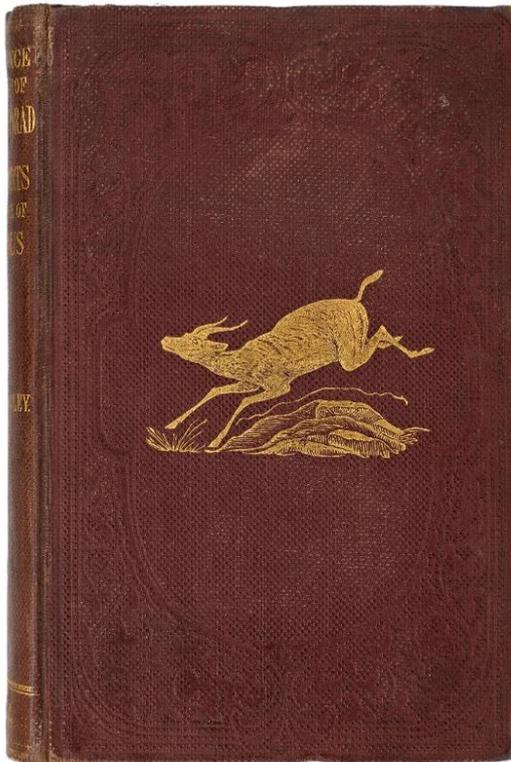
First edition in English of Khanykov's important account of the emirate of Bukhara, a Central Asian state which existed between 1785 and 1920 in modern-day Uzbekistan and which played a significant role in the Great Game

between the British and Russian empires. Khanykov's work, which first appeared in Russian in 1843, describes the region under the rule of Nasrullah Khan, emir from 1827 to 1860, who executed the British envoys Charles Stoddart and Arthur Conolly in 1842, and imprisoned Joseph Wolff when sent to ascertain their fate.

Bokhara describes the region's geography, mountains, rivers, climate, tribes and population, topography, industry, commerce, administration, customs and culture. The final chapter comprises a biography of Nasrullah Khan.

Yakushi K55. Scarce on the market.

23. **LANGLEY, Edward Archer.** Narrative of a residence at the court of Meer Ali Moorad; with wild sports in the valley of the Indus ... London, Hurst and Blackett, 1860.



2 vols, 8vo, pp. [8], 306 + 4 p. advertisement for W.H. Smith & Son's subscription library dated January 1862, engraved frontispiece, engraved portrait to title; [6], 300 + 4 p. advertisement for W.H. Smith & Son's subscription library dated February 1862, engraved frontispiece, engraved portrait to title; occasional slight foxing; very good in original cloth, covers blocked in gilt and blind, spines lettered in gilt; spine ends and hinges neatly repaired, slightly rubbed; W.H. Smith & Son's subscription library labels to front pastedowns. **£1000**

First edition of this important work on Sindh by Langley, a captain in the Madras cavalry who served as secretary to Mir Ali Murad, ruler of Khairpur (a princely state of British India on the Indus River) from 1842 to 1894. Langley's *Narrative* gives a detailed picture of the region around the time of the Indian Mutiny, including its geography, flora and fauna, natural resources, transport system, arts and architecture, commerce and manufactures, agriculture, educational and legal institutions, religion, culture, language and legend. The narrative takes in, among other important figures, Lord Elphinstone, Sir Bartle Frere, Lord Bentinck, Ranjit Singh, and Sir Charles Napier, who had annexed Sindh in 1843.

Described by the author as 'the best specimen of an Eastern sovereign that I ever came across', Ali Murad had mixed relations with the British: initially winning Napier's favour, being stripped of his territories in Upper Sind in 1852, but cooperating with the British during the 1857 rebellion.

Langley is critical of British colonial policy, writing that Ali Murad 'certainly deserved better treatment than he had had from those whom he had so faithfully served in perilous emergencies', and putting the Mutiny down to 'our

continued misgovernment, our grasping policy of annexation, our repeated breaches of faith, and the humiliation of native princes by British functionaries'.

24. [LAWRENCE, A. G., *Lieutenant.*] A collection of 149 glass negatives and lantern slides taken in India, Burma, and Somalia. c. 1900-04.



133 glass negatives (c. 81 x 107 mm, or the reverse, a few smaller) and 16 lantern slides (c. 83 x 83 mm, nearly all captioned in ink on the mount), together with a near complete set of modern photographic prints taken from them; occasional scratches and peeling/loss of emulsion, slight spotting, one broken plate and one cracked slide, but overall good; with some original negative envelopes, annotated in pencil/blue crayon. **£2750**

A fine collection of images taken by Lieutenant A.G. Lawrence, an assistant surgeon in the Royal Indian Marine, while serving in India, Burma, and Somalia, including: RIM officers and crew on board ship; RIM ships *Dalhousie*, *Investigator*, *Lapwing*, and *Sphinx*, paddle steamers, funnelled cruisers, sailing ships, and native boats; animals (including camels and elephants, and hunters with trophies); landscapes including desert, jungle, coast, rivers, and woods; temples, pagodas, and Buddhas. The places named include Obbia (Hoby), Calcutta, Madras, and Pondicherry.

A full listing is available on request.

25. LEITNER, *Gottlieb Wilhelm*. The languages and races of Dardistan ... with maps by E. G. Ravenstein ... and illustrations. London, Trübner & Co., 1876.

3 parts in 1 vol., folio, pp. [2], 8, [2], iv, 37, [1 blank], vii, [1 blank], 51, [4], iii, 109, [1 blank], ii, 4, [2]; with photographic portrait of author (with ink signature below) facing title, and 8 plates (2 photographic), and with 5 partly-coloured folding maps in pocket at rear (only 4 called for), limitation/addendum slip following contents; title on stub with small closed tear at foot, some foxing to title and occasionally elsewhere, occasional light damp stain to upper outer corners; otherwise very good in original dark red cloth, covers blocked in blind, title in gilt to upper cover and spine, yellow endpapers; neat repairs to spine, hinges and endpapers, a little marked and worn; two obituaries for Leitner (*Times* and *Asiatic Quarterly Review*) loosely inserted. **£2750**

Scarce first edition, limited to 100 copies. 'In 1865-6 Leitner, accompanied only by one English companion (who died in the Himalayas), conducted a series of important ethnographical expeditions to the previously almost unexplored mountain regions of Kashmir, an area he termed "Dardistan", recording and attempting to classify the hitherto unknown languages of the area, tongues of great linguistic obscurity. In 1866 he barely escaped alive from an attack by warring Kashmiris ... Widely acknowledged in Britain as one of the greatest experts on India's languages and cultures, Leitner in 1876 first suggested the famous Hindustani title of Queen Victoria as empress of India' (ODNB).



Beginning with a 'Rough outline' of his 1866 tour by way of introduction, the work comprises 'A comparative vocabulary and grammar of the Dard languages', 'A vocabulary ... and dialogues in the Shina dialects', and 'Legends, riddles, proverbs, fables, customs, songs, religion, government, etc., of the Shina race, and the history of the encroachments of Kashmir on Dardistan', in addition to an appendix.

Yakushi L81. Only the Harvard copy apparently recorded on OCLC.

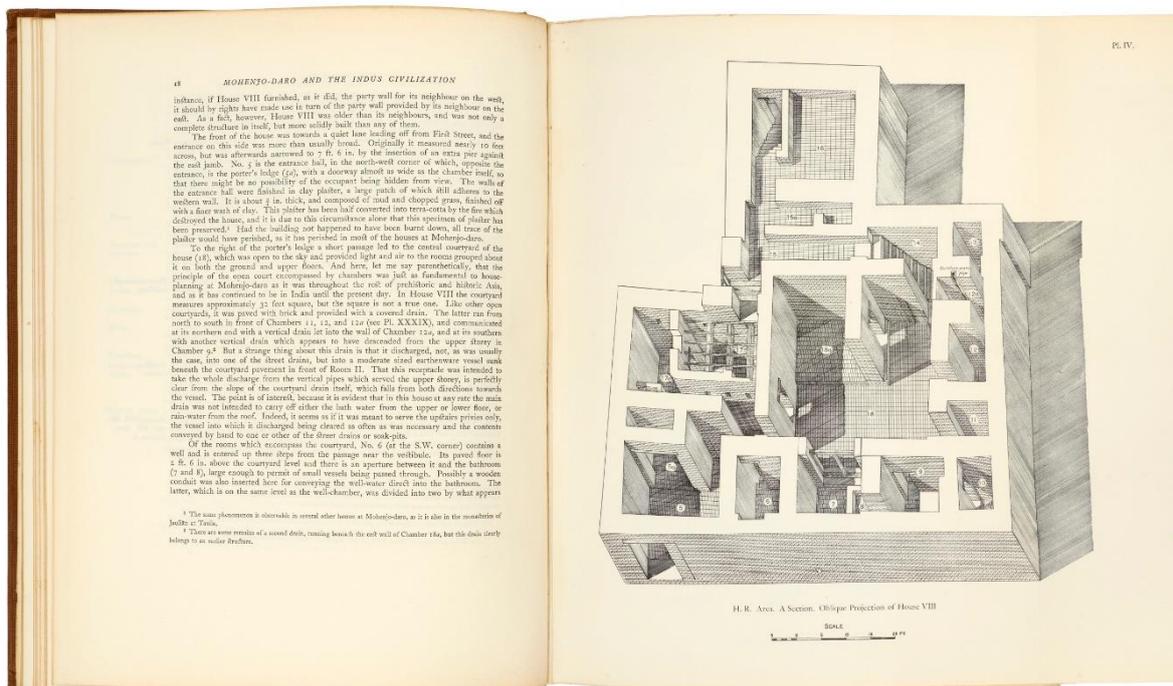
'AN EPOCH IN MODERN DISCOVERY': THE DARTINGTON HALL COPY

26. **MARSHALL, John, editor.** Mohenjo-daro and the Indus civilization being an official account of archaeological excavations at Mohenjo-daro carried out by the Government of India between the years 1922 and 1927 ... In three volumes, with plan and map in colours, and 164 plates in collotype ... London, Arthur Probsthain, 1931.

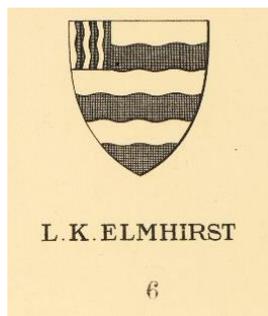
3 vols, folio, pp. xxvii, [1 blank], 364, with 14 plates, and 2 folding maps in rear pocket; xiii, 365-716; xi, [1 blank], plates XV-CLXIV; an excellent, crisp and clean copy in original light brown cloth, spines lettered in gilt, gilt embossed design to covers; small bumps to top edges of vols I and II, slightly marked; armorial bookplates of L. K. Elmhirst, ink stamps of Dartington Hall Library (including withdrawn stamp) to front flyleaves and titles.

£3500

Scarce first edition, a handsome set, of Marshall's outstanding contribution to archaeology, documenting discoveries made in the Indus valley of the Punjab and Sind. 'His announcement in 1924 that he had there found a new civilization of the third millennium marked an epoch in modern discovery; the so-called Indus valley civilization is now recognized as the most extensive civilization of the preclassical world' (ODNB).



Marshall's 'mass excavation of large areas at Mohenjo-daro ... published in 1931, showed a great city, dating from before and after 2000 BC, planned and drained on a vast scale and in a regimented fashion, with wide thoroughfares and closely built houses and workshops. Detail ... was lost; but, like Schliemann before him, Marshall got to the heart of the matter and gave what was needed first in the current state of knowledge, namely the general shape, the sketch, of a hitherto unknown civilization. He was a pioneer of a high order' (*ibid.*).



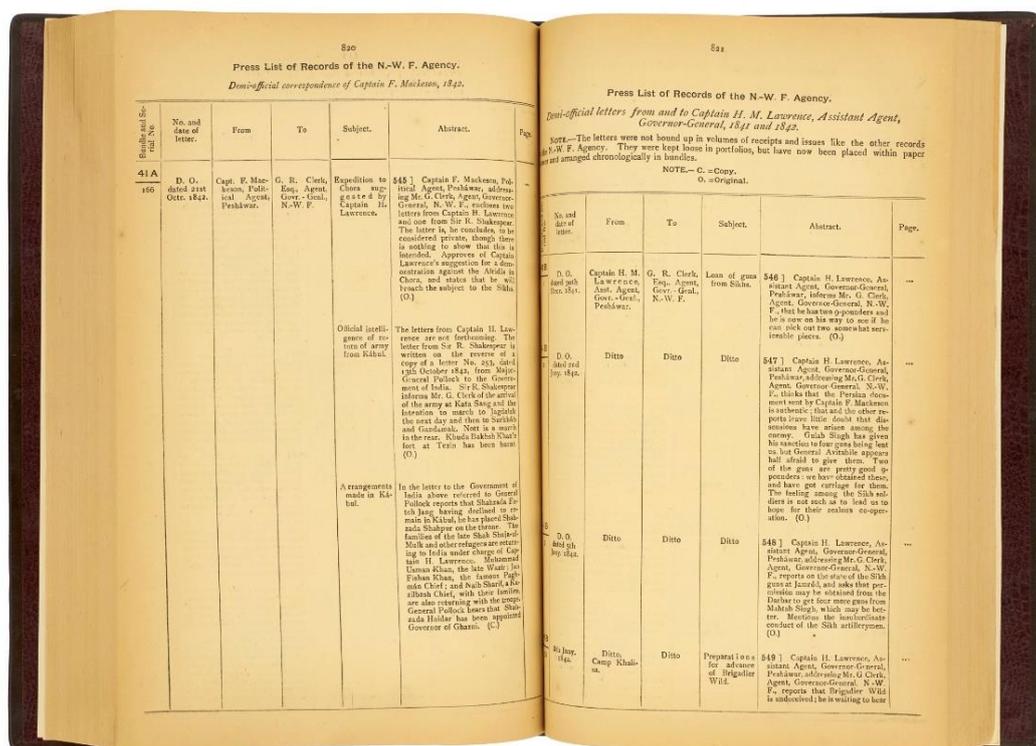
Provenance: from the collection of Leonard Knight Elmhirst (1893-1974), agricultural economist and philanthropist, first director of the Institute of Rural Reconstruction at Santiniketan, Bengal, and founder, with his wife Dorothy, of the Dartington Hall project in progressive education and rural regeneration.

27. NORTH-WEST FRONTIER. Press list of records of the N.-W. F. Agency. [N.p., c. 1846].

2 vols, folio, pp. 1-2, 5-494; 495-993, [1 blank]; title from head of first page, text in columns, addendum slip facing p. 197; pp. 1-2 loose and wanting lower outer corner, lacking pp. 3-4, paper repairs to upper outer corners of pp. 983-993 with some loss of text, even browning, light creasing to a few corners, a very few spots; good in brown leather, 'Book 1' and 'Book 2' lettered in gilt to spines; slightly rubbed.

£1750

An extraordinary snapshot of the North-West Frontier of British India between 1840 and 1845, comprising abstracts of correspondence written during the period, especially valuable for their insight into the First Anglo-Afghan War, the 1842 retreat from Kabul, and British relations with Dost Mohammed Khan.



The work is divided into sections devoted to Ludhiana, Ambala, Ferozepore, Kaithal, Subathu, Simla, and Peshawar, with further sections summarising correspondence from and to Frederick Mackeson, Henry Montgomery Lawrence, and George Pollock relating to events in Kabul between 1841 and 1842.

While much of the focus is military and political – including also the Sino-Sikh War of 1841-2 – there is much of interest on, for example, legal and financial matters, public health, and policing.

We have been unable to trace another copy.

PRESENTED BY THE AUTHOR

28. **OLUFSEN, Ole.** The second Danish Pamir-expedition. Old and new architecture in Khiva, Bokhara and Turkestan ... *Copenhagen, Gyldendalske Boghandel Nordisk Forlag, 1904.*

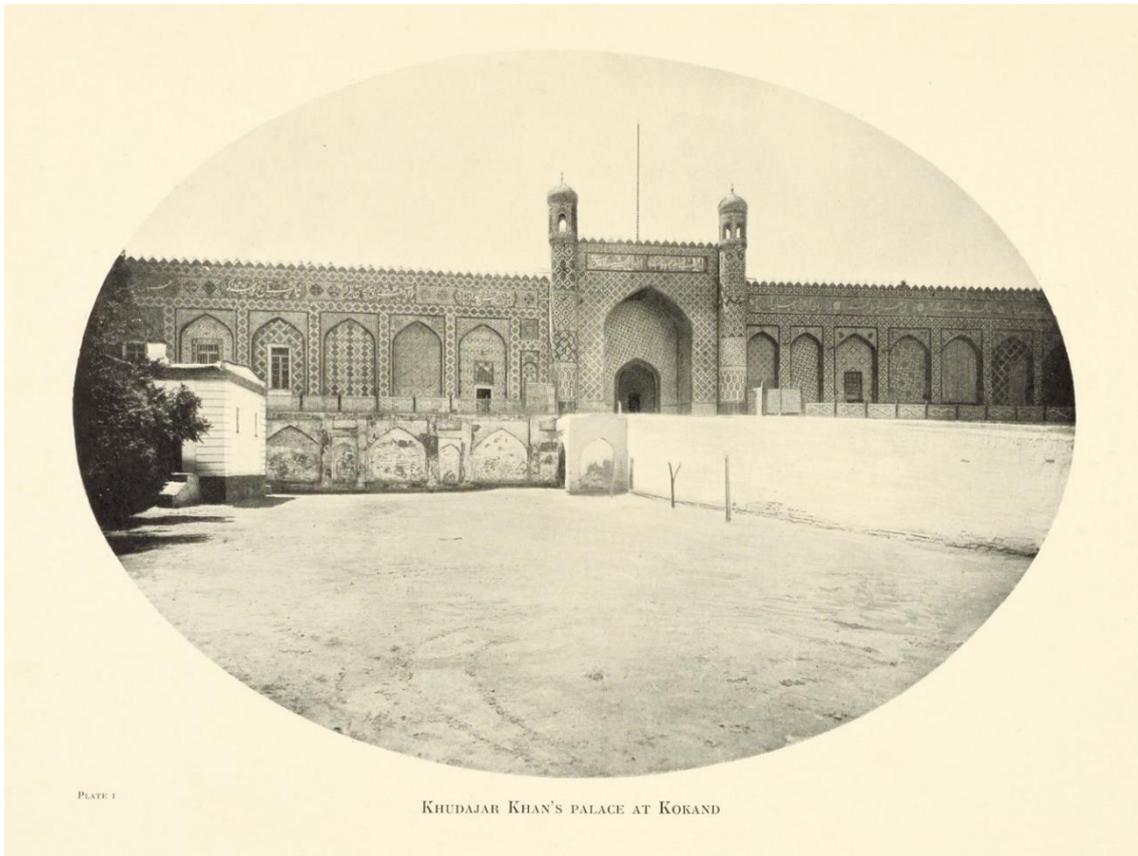
Folio, pp. [2], 38 columns, p. [1 blank], with XXVI plates (mostly photographic); a little very light foxing, a few light marks, very small tears to fore-edges of plates VI, IX and XI; a very good copy in original sand coloured cloth, lettering to spine and upper cover; extremities a little worn, covers slightly rubbed and marked; **with presentation inscription from the author ('Ole') at head of title.**

[offered with:]

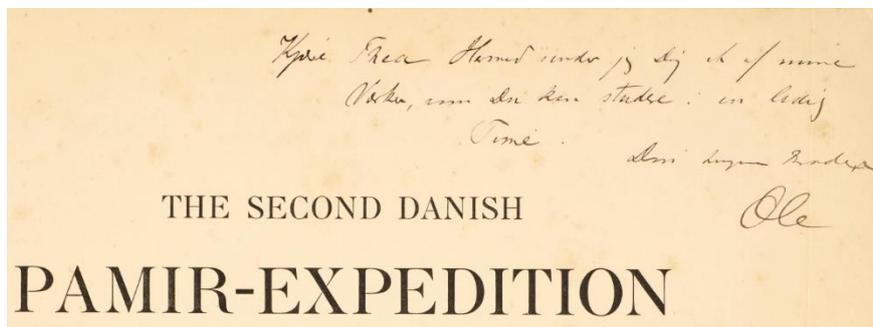
Idem. The emir of Bokhara and his country. Journeys and studies in Bokhara (with a chapter on my voyage on the Amu Darya to Khiva) ... with a map of Bokhara and numerous illustrations. *Copenhagen, Gyldendalske Boghandel Nordisk Forlag; London, William Heinemann, 1911.*

8vo, pp. [4], ix, [3], 599, [1 blank]; with numerous illustrations throughout, and with folding map at rear; some foxing at beginning and end, lower outer corners slightly bumped; very good in original red cloth, lettered in gilt; slightly worn and shaken, corners bumped; bookplate of E. & J. Duplessis Beylard.

£2750



First editions, the first a presentation copy by the author and illustrated with handsome photographs. The Danish explorer Olufsen (1896-1924) undertook two expeditions to Russian Central Asia in 1896-99. The second set out in March 1898 to explore in the southern Pamir.

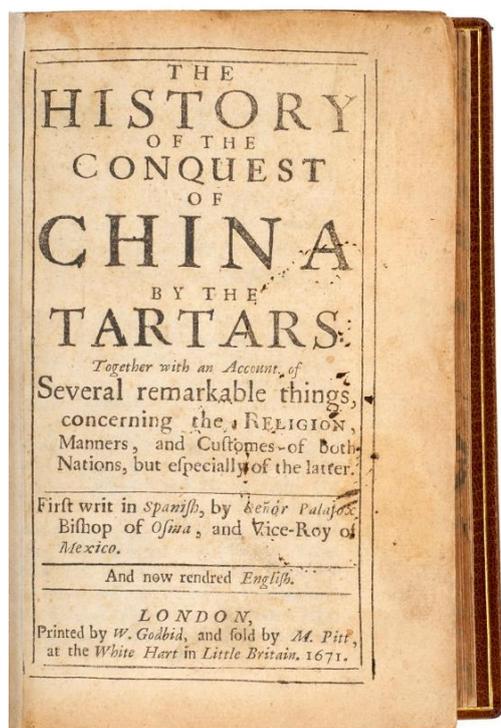


'The participants spent more than a year travelling on horseback in the Pamir and adjacent valleys bordering Afghanistan, China, and British India, scaling peaks as high as 8000 metres and living with Kyrgyz nomads. Their return journey took them down the Amu Dar'ya to Khiva, where they were entertained by the khan and studied the handicraft of the bazaars and the methods of agricultural irrigation practised by the Tajiks and Uzbeks. The expedition returned to Denmark with a magnificent collection of ethnographic objects ... Olufsen's would be the last non-Russian scientific expedition to the Pamirs, which would remain closed to foreigners for the next ninety years' (Howgego O7).

THE MANCHU CONQUEST OF CHINA

29. **PALAFIX Y MENDOZA, Juan de.** The history of the conquest of China by the Tartars. Together with an account of several remarkable things, concerning the religion, manners, and customes of both nations, but especially the latter. First writ in Spanish ... And now rendred English. *London, W. Godbid for M. Pitt, 1671.*

8vo, pp. [24], 588, [4, publisher's advertisements]; title reinforced at gutter, a few ink spots to title, very occasional light marks; a very good copy in modern light brown morocco by Sangorski & Sutcliffe, gilt-lettered spine, marbled edges. **£2000**



First edition in English of Palafox's *Historia de la conquista de la China* (1670), an account of the Manchu conquest of Ming China based on reports sent to him from Macao and the Philippines. The work deals also with Chinese customs, manners, religion and costumes, and one chapter discusses Japanese relations with China, remarking that though the Japanese are very powerful, they have reason to fear the Tartars.

Palafox (1600-59) was an influential Spanish priest, bishop of Puebla de los Angeles, historian, writer and statesman, later nominated viceroy of new Spain. The manuscript of this work was found amongst Palafox's papers after his death, and given by his kinsman Don Bernardo de Palafox to a French gentleman, M. Bertier, who then published it in Spanish and, in the same year, in French.

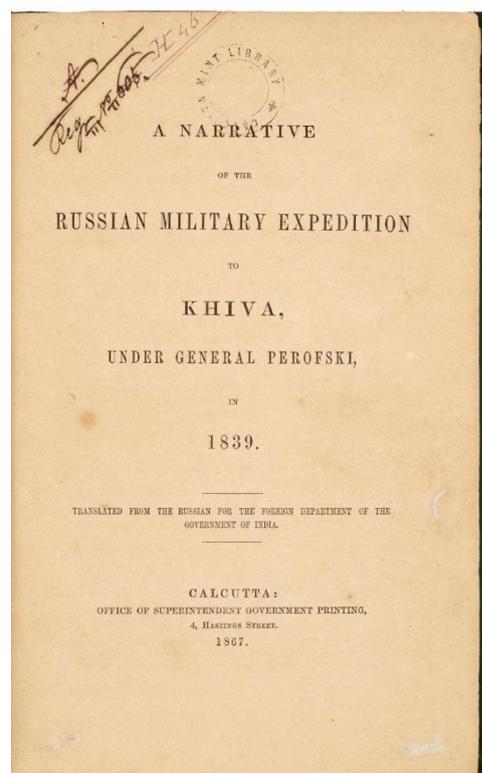
Cordier 627; ESTC R33642; Löwendhal I, 152; Lust 449.

30. **PEROVSKY, Vasily.** A narrative of the Russian military expedition to Khiva, under General Perofski in 1839. Translated from the Russian for the Foreign Department of the Government of India. *Calcutta, Office of Superintendent Government Printing, 1867.*

8vo, pp. [2], ii, 182; with 1 folding plate and 1 folding map; slightly browned, a few small wormholes touching only a few letters (some neatly repaired), small repairs to plate and endpapers; very good in original green cloth, covers decorated in blind, title in gilt to upper cover; rebacked with spine laid down, a little worming to covers; ink stamp and shelfmark of **Calcutta Mint Library** at head of title, the stamp repeated on a few other pages, book label of **Peter Hopkirk**. **£1250**

First edition of this English translation of Perovsky's account of the 1839 Khivan campaign. Perovsky (1794-1857) was appointed military governor of Orenburg in 1833. From here he set out in 1839 with a force of 5000 men and 10,000 camels in a failed attempt to conquer the Khanate of Khiva. Meeting unusually cold weather, Perovsky's force was compelled to turn back, having lost 1000 men and almost all the camels. Khiva was finally conquered by the Russians in 1873.

Scarce on the market.



31. **POPE, Arthur Upham, and Phyllis ACKERMAN, editors.** A survey of Persian art from prehistoric times to the present ... Published under the auspices of the American Institute for Iranian Art and Archaeology. London and New York, Oxford University Press, 1938-9.

6 vols, folio, pp. xxviii, 895; xi, 897-1807, with a folding plate; xi, 1809-2817, with a folding map; xiv, with plates numbered from 1-510 (six coloured); xii, with plates numbered from 511-980 (97 coloured); xii, with plates numbered from 981-1482 (92 coloured); fore-edges of some vols lightly spotted, but a very good copy in the original blue buckram; minor wear, spines faded, without the dust-jackets. **£2000**



First edition. 'During the 1930s, the study of Iranian art and architecture was promoted intensively, and the widely held view that Iran had been the cultural centre of the Muslim world reached a climax. The pertinent events of the decade can hardly be understood without reference to Arthur Upham Pope (1881-1969), the indefatigable organizer of missions, exhibitions and scholarship ...'

'Throughout the 1930s the monumental six-volume *A survey of Persian art*, edited by Pope and Phyllis Ackerman (1893-1977), was ... compiled. Work on the *Survey* occupied 69 scholars – among them Kurt Erdmann, Richard Ettinghausen, Samuel Flury, André Godard, C.J. Lamm, Isif Orbeli, Ernst Kühnel, Louis Massignon and Ugo Monneret de Villiard. Some contributors, such as Robert Byron (1905–41) and Eric Schroeder (1904–71), conducted researches in Iran in the 1930s, while others such as Ettinghausen did not make the journey. Not all of the contributors were full-time academics: Ralph Hariri (1892–1969), a merchant banker and art collector, wrote a chapter on metalwork' (Stephen Vernoit, *Discovering Islamic art: scholars, collectors and collections, 1850–1950*, pp. 41–4).

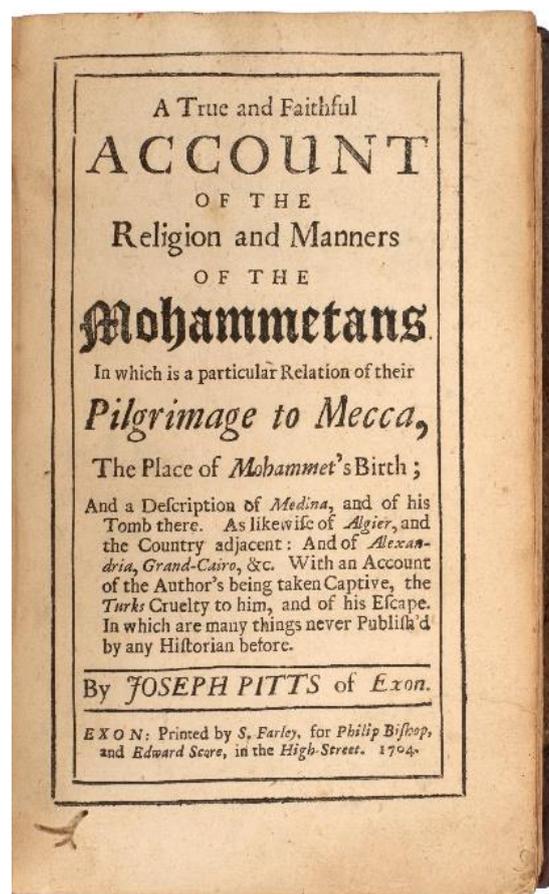
An index volume (not present here) was published in 1958.

THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN TO ENTER MECCA

32. **PITTS, Joseph.** A true and faithful account of the religion and manners of the Mohammetans. In which is a particular relation to their pilgrimage to Mecca, the place of Mohammed's birth; and a description of Medina, and of his tomb there. As likewise of Algier, and the country adjacent. And of Alexandria, Grand-Cairo, etc. With an account of the author's being taken captive, the Turks cruelty to him, and of his escape. In which are many things never publish'd by any historian before. *Exeter, S. Farley for Philip Bishop and Edward Score, 1704.*

8vo, pp. [16], 183 (i.e. 184); small worm tracks to lower margins of first quire and quires L-N, another to pp. 97-106, touching a few letters, slight wear to upper outer corners of a few leaves, otherwise a very good clean copy in 18th-century calf, neatly rebacked and recornered, spine laid down, covers rubbed. **£8500**

Scarce first edition. 'Pitts was the first Englishman to record his own experiences of the pilgrimage to Mecca, a place strictly prohibited to infidels. His book also gave a detailed account of Muslim rituals, and the family life, customs, and cookery of the Turkish Algerians among whom he resided ... Sir Richard Burton's *Pilgrimage to Al-Madinah and Meccah* (1855-6) referred to it in detail and printed extracts' (ODNB).



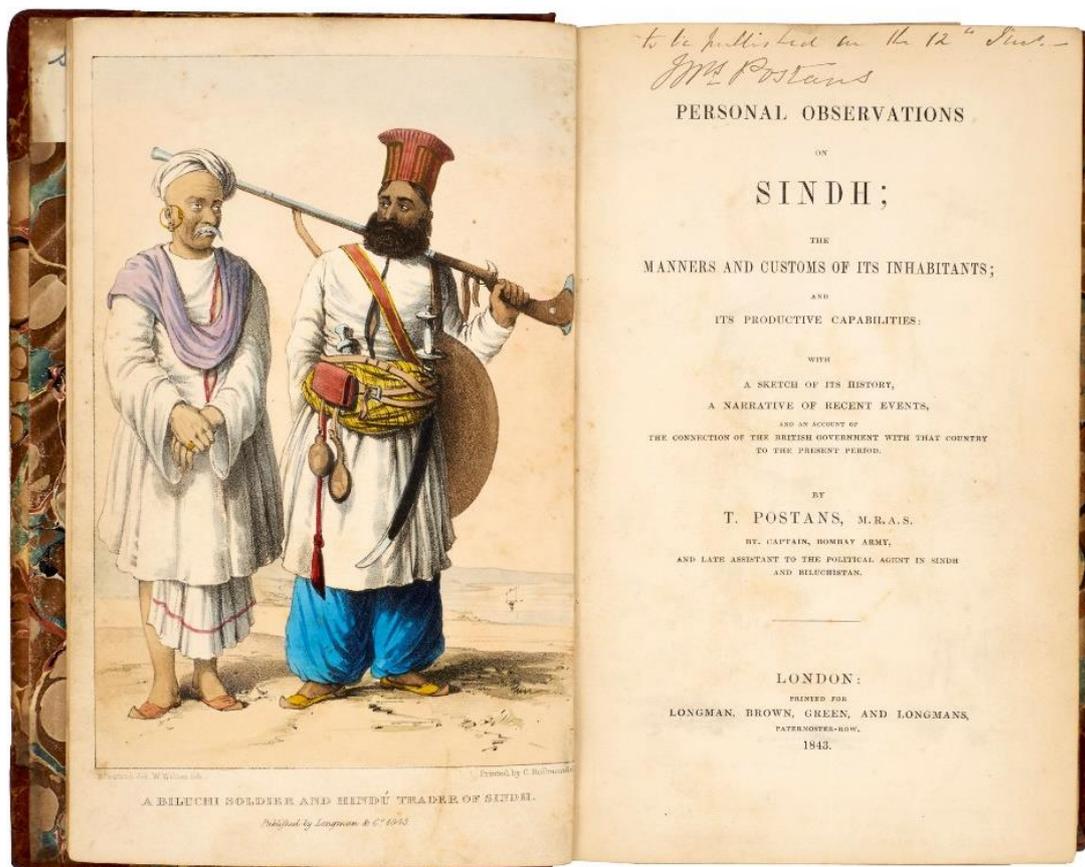
Pitts (c. 1663-1739) was just fifteen when he was captured off the Spanish coast by Algerian pirates and taken into slavery. Forcibly converted to Islam, he accompanied his third owner on a pilgrimage to Mecca in 1684, passing through Alexandria, Cairo, Suez and Jiddah. He spent four months at Mecca before proceeding to Medina, and following the pilgrimage was granted his freedom. After serving for a while with the Turkish army, Pitts undertook an arduous journey home to his native Exeter, where his *True and faithful account* was published ten years after his return.

ESTC T77077.

ADVANCE COPY

33. **POSTANS, Thomas.** Personal observations on Sindh; the manners and customs of its inhabitants; and its productive capabilities: with a sketch of its history, a narrative of recent events, and an account of the connection of the British government with that country to the present period ... *London, Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1843.*

8vo, pp. xv, [1], 402; with coloured frontispiece, folding 'Map of Sindh' and 13 woodcut illustrations within text; a little light foxing, neat repair to fold on verso of map, light central vertical crease to first few pages; very good in contemporary half calf over marbled boards, marbled endpapers and edges; rebacked and recornered, spine lettered in gilt, boards rubbed; inscriptions at head of title 'to be published on the 12th Inst.' and 'Mrs Postans', inscription from Fred H. Postans to Margaret Ellen Postans (Jan. 1913) and ink note to front free endpaper, two pencil corrections to p. 402. **£950**

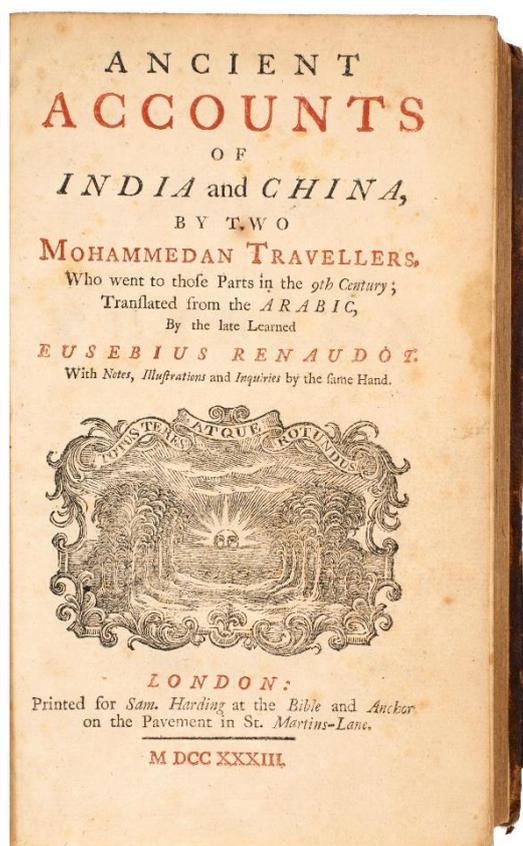


First edition of this important account of Sind, **an advance copy that belonged to Postans's wife.** Published in the same year as the annexation of Sind by Sir Charles James Napier, Postans's work gives an account of the region's geography (including Karachi, Hyderabad, and the river Indus), ethnic groups, agriculture, commercial produce, flora and fauna, government, trade, and history, including British involvement. Postans, like many contemporary politicians and members of the East India Company, questioned the wisdom of Napier's annexation: 'in displacing the Talpur government of Sindh we bring upon ourselves the necessity of a military occupation of the country for an indefinite period; and ... instead of the result being an improvement of commerce and agriculture ... our expenses will be fearfully increased, our troops demoralised, and our position one of unmixed difficulty' (p. 354).

Postans (1808-46) joined the East India Company in 1827, commanded an infantry regiment of the Bombay Army, served as political agent in the Upper Sindh and Biluchistan, and acted as a Persian interpreter to the Sindh Force. He died at Deesa shortly after being appointed boundary commissioner. This copy belonged to his wife Marianne. Postans's papers are held at SOAS.

INDIA AND CHINA IN THE NINTH CENTURY

34. **RENAUDOT, Eusebius, translator.** Ancient accounts of India and China, by two Mohammedan travellers. Who went to those parts in the 9th century; translated from the Arabic, by the late learned Eusebius Renaudot. With notes, illustrations and inquiries by the same hand. *London, for Sam. Harding, 1733.*



8vo, pp. xxxvii, [1], 99, [1 blank], 260, [12, index]; title in red and black with engraved vignette, engraved initials, head- and tail-pieces; closed tear to margin of E3, some light foxing, upper corners a little dusty at end; a very good copy in contemporary calf, gilt fillet border to covers, central gilt armorial stamp of 'The Society of Writers to the Signet' to covers; neatly rebacked, gilt spine label, new endpapers, corners somewhat worn. **£2500**

First edition in English of Renaudot's *Anciennes relations des Indes et de la Chine* (1718), a 'highly important collection of remarks and observations relating to India and China, made by two Arabian travellers in the ninth century. Sulaiman al-Tajir (Sulaiman the Merchant) and Abu Zayd al-Hasan al-Shirafi were travelling in the Far East in 851 and 877. However the unique manuscript account of their travels, first translated by Renaudot and now preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale, was not written until the twelfth century ... Doubts have inevitably been expressed about the authenticity of these travels ... Renaudot, however, is satisfied that Sulaiman and Abu Zayd did indeed make their journey to China four hundred years before Marco Polo, and points to impressive textual evidence. While critics have been keen to seize on occasional absurdities ... mention should also be made of the accurate reference to the great revolution which overtook China during their second visit in 877.' (Löwendahl, *China Illustrata Nova* I, 336).

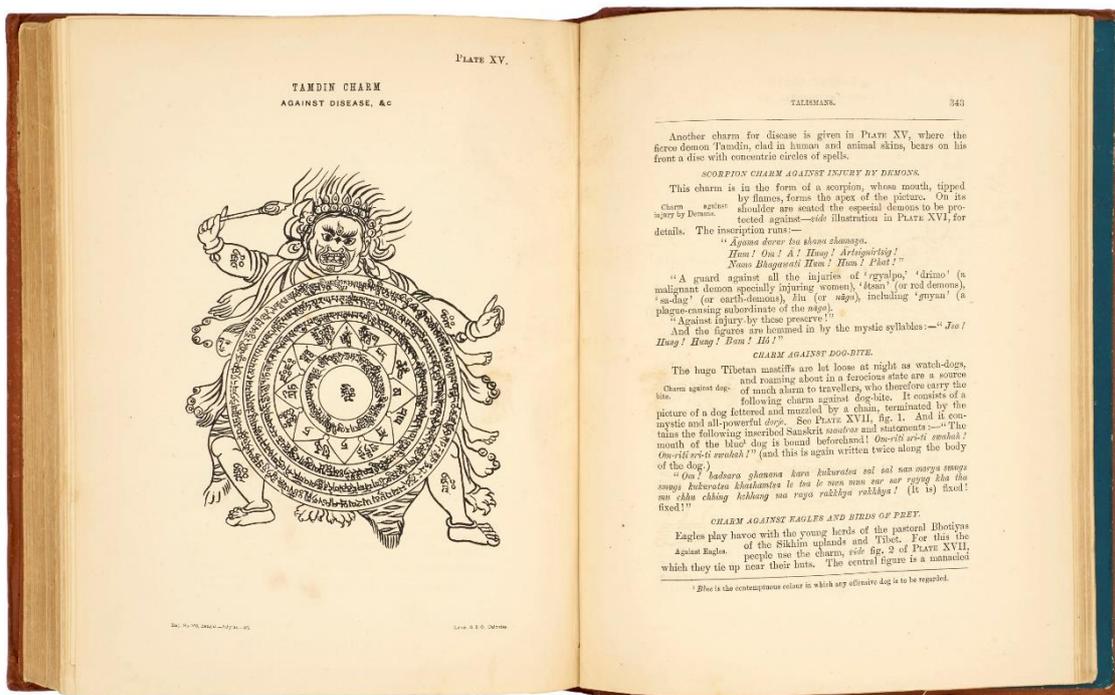
Cordier Sinica 1924; ESTC T100403; Lust 299.

SURVEY OF SIKKIM

35. **RISLEY, Herbert Hope et al.** The gazetteer of Sikkim. With an introduction by H. H. Risley ... Edited in the Bengal Government Secretariat. *Calcutta, printed at the Bengal Secretariat Press, 1894.*

4to, pp. [6], xiv, [2], xxii, 392; with 21 plates (some folding), and 2 folding partly-coloured maps in pocket inside upper board ('Map shewing approximate race distribution in Sikkim 1892' and 'Skeleton map of Sikkim'); a few tears and repairs to plate VII (without loss), a very few tiny holes to folds of second map, very occasional light foxing; a very good copy in original brown cloth, spine and covers blocked and lettered in gilt, green endpapers; very neat repairs to spine and corners, a few wormholes and marks; from the Bengal Secretariat Library (label at head of upper cover, oval ink stamp to title and a few other pages), 'Ronaldshay' inscribed to front free endpaper (see below). **£2500**

First edition of this comprehensive survey of Sikkim, in northeast India (bordering Tibet, Bhutan, Nepal and West Bengal), which had become a princely state of British India in 1890. The chapters cover, *inter alia*, the region's history, geography, laws, geology, agriculture, vegetation, butterflies, reptiles, birds, mammals, monasteries and monks, magic rites, and demonolatry, with contributions by Risley, John Claude White, the botanists James and George Gammie, the Indian geologist Pramatha Nath Bose, the entomologist Lionel de Nicéville, and the explorer and scholar Lawrence Augustine Waddell. The *Gazetteer* was one of Risley's most important contributions: 'his work completely revolutionized the native Indian view of ethnological inquiry' (ODNB).



Provenance: this copy appears to have come into the possession of Lawrence Dundas, 2nd Marquess of Zetland (1876-1961), styled Earl of Ronaldshay between 1892 and 1929, who served as Governor of Bengal and Secretary of State for India.

Yakushi B126.

36. **ROBERTS, Frederick.** Is an invasion of India by Russia possible? Confidential. (Colophon:) *Head Quarters, Madras Army, 31st December 1883.*

Folio, pp. 14; with 1 folding map ('Sketch map shewing the position of Russia in Central Asia in 1863 and 1883'); horizontal creases where once folded, a few light spots; very good in recent half calf over marbled boards, gilt-lettered spine label, original wrapper with manuscript endorsement 'Central Asia Question by Sir F. Roberts' bound in, blank leaves bound at end; some marginal pencil markings, pencil note to p. 9. £950



Scarce confidential report on the Russian threat to India, written at the close of 1883 by Roberts (1832-1914), then Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army. Having won the Victoria Cross in India in 1858, much of Roberts's career was occupied by the Great Game, in the Second Afghan War, and later as long-serving Commander-in-Chief of India.

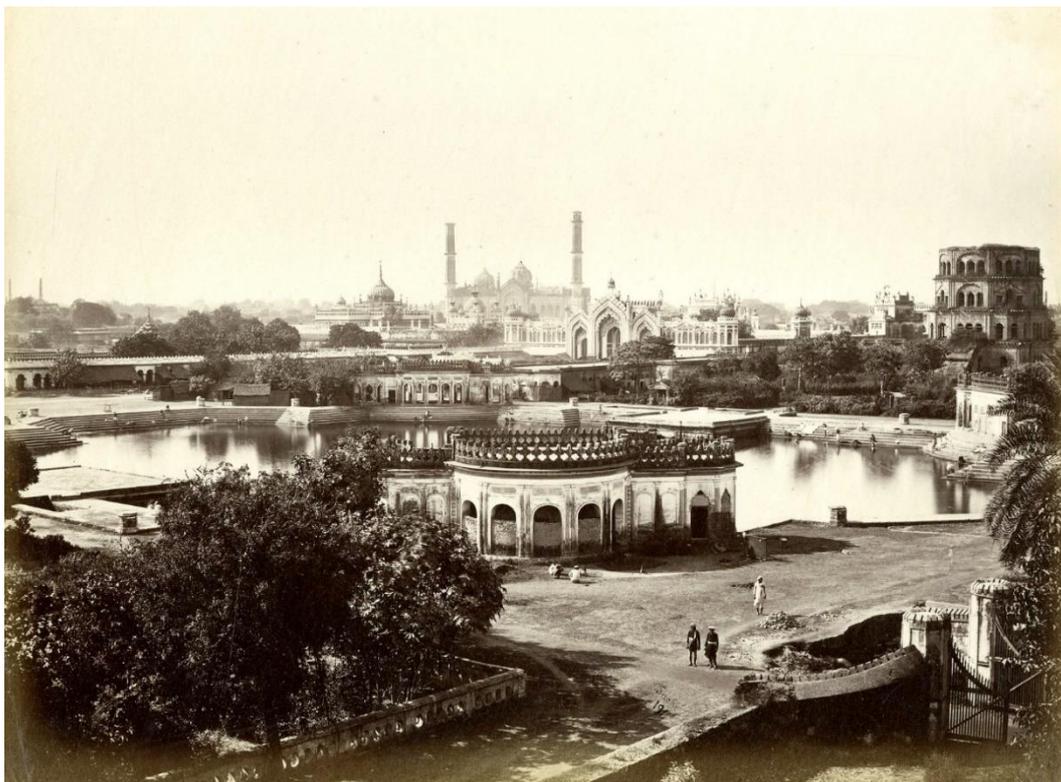
Robert here writes: 'It seems scarcely possible that any one, who has studied the question, can view unconcernedly the position which Russia is so rapidly gaining, or that anyone interested in India should now object to a reconsideration of our Indian frontier policy ... Russian officers are free to traverse India, and doubtless furnish full

information to their Government as to all our weak points. Of the strength and resources of the Russian armies in Central Asia we know literally nothing ... It is time for us to throw off the feeling of confident security in which we seem to be living, and to realise that an ambitious Power, confident in the might of her two millions of armed men, is approaching nearer and nearer to our borders.'

We have been unable to trace a copy on OCLC.

37. **SACHÉ, John Edward.** Photographs of India. *India, [c. 1870s].*

17 albumen prints (c. 23.5 x 28.5 cm) pasted to rectos and versos of 9 card mounts (removed from album), several signed in the negatives, individually titled in pencil on mounts; a little light foxing to mounts; good. **£1500 + VAT**



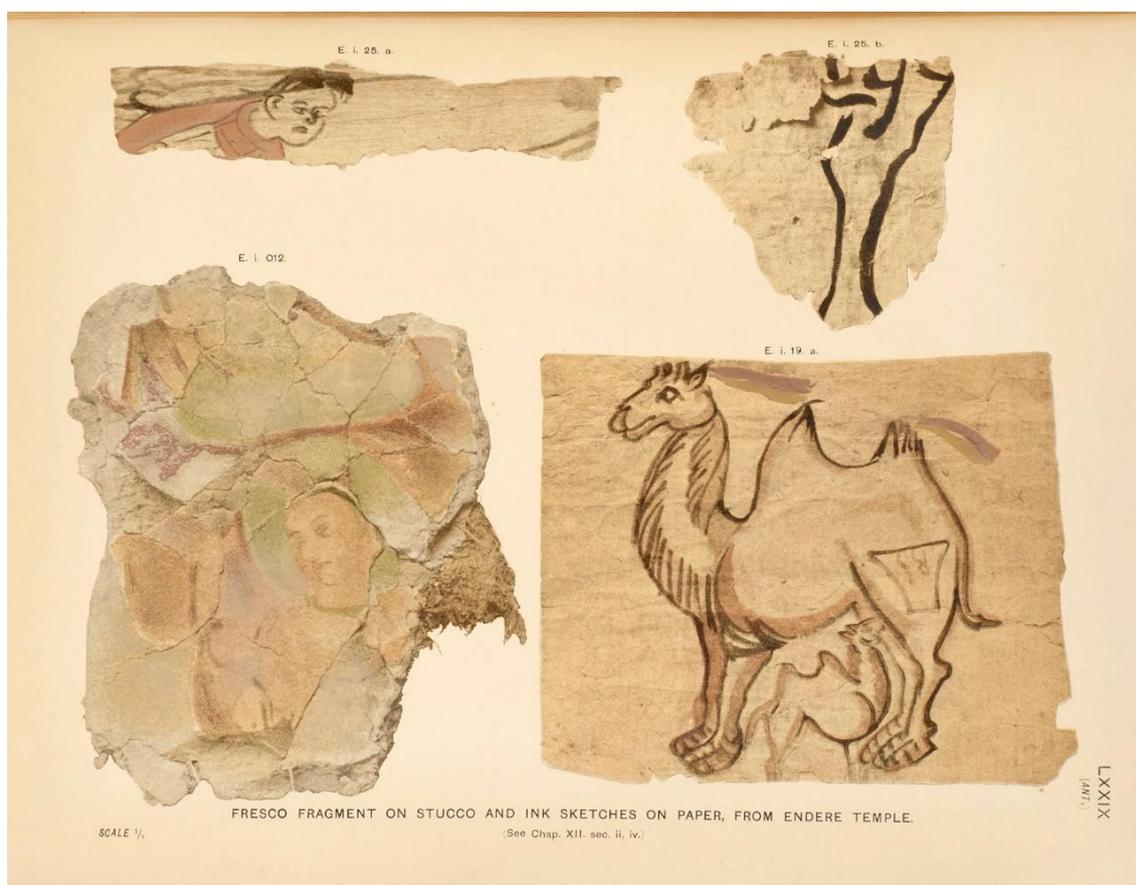
John Edward Saché (1824-82) began his career in India as a photographer in Calcutta in 1865. He later worked in Bombay and by the 1870s had become sufficiently successful to establish studios in Lucknow, Naini Tal and Mussoorie.

The images comprise: 'View from Agra fort, Taj in the distance' and 'Taj from top of entrance gateway'; 'Jama Masjid, Delhi' and 'The Kutb Minar, near Delhi'; 'Lucknow' and 'Memorial Well, Cawnpore'; 'Emperor Akbar's tomb, Sikandra near Agra' and 'Itimad-daula near Agra (tomb)'; 'Fatehpur Sikri, carved pillar in Hall of Audience' and 'Fatehpur Sikri, tomb of Shaikh Selim Chisti'; 'Cashmere Gate, Delhi' and 'Mussoorie'; 'Naini Tal' and 'Naini Tal, peep from Upper Mall, looking east'; 'The Naini Tal Club' and 'Mussoorie'; and 'View from Upper Mall, Naini Tal, looking west'.

38. **STEIN, Aurel.** Ancient Khotan. Detailed report of archaeological explorations in Chinese Turkestan carried out and described under the orders of H.M. Indian Government ... Vol. I text with descriptive list of antiques by F.H. Andrews, seventy-two illustrations in the text, and appendices by L.D. Barnett, S.W. Bushell, E. Chavannes, A.H. Church, A.H. Francke, L. De Lóczy, D.S. Margoliouth, E.J. Rapson, F.W. Thomas [- Vol. II plates of photographs, plans, antiques and MSS with a map of the territory of Khotan from original surveys]. *Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1907.*

2 vols, large 4to, pp. xxiv, 621, [1], with 78 illustrations (mostly photographic on plates); vii, [1 blank], with CXIX plates (some colour) and one large folding map (in pocket at end); some marginal worming at beginning and end of vol. I and at beginning of vol. II, upper outer corners of vol. I slightly bumped, very occasional light marks, neat repairs to verso of map; good in original dark red cloth, spines and upper covers lettered in gilt, gilt medallions to upper covers, top edges gilt; some worming and wear, a little bubbling to vol. I, endpapers renewed; label of Mr B. Mouat Jones loosely inserted. **£6000**

First edition of Stein's detailed and richly illustrated account of his first expedition to Central Asia in 1900-01, supported by Lord Curzon, viceroy of India, and financed by the government of India together with those of Bengal and the Punjab.



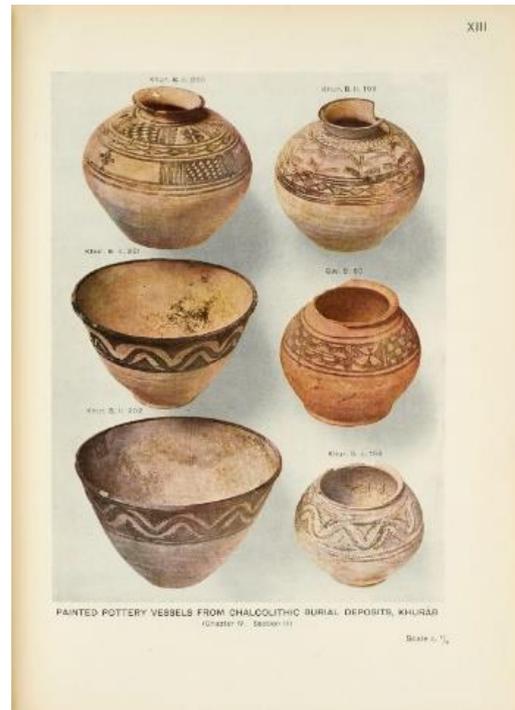
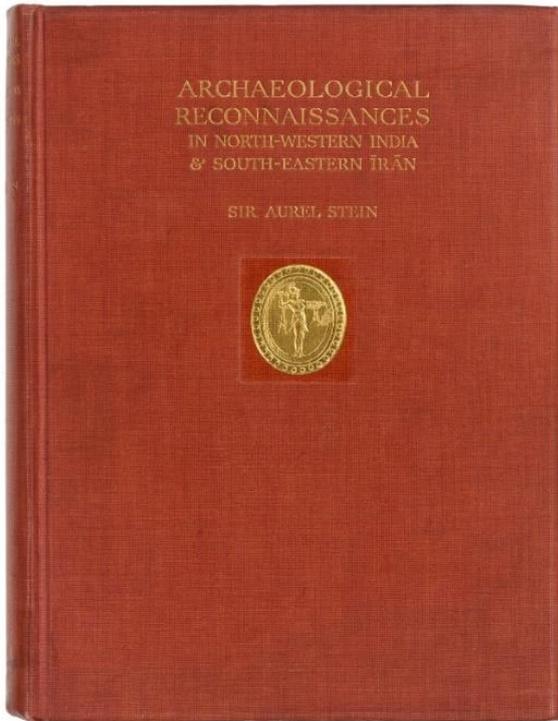
'In May 1900 Stein set out on the first of several expeditions to the deserts of Chinese Turkestan which were to make him famous. His curiosity had been stimulated by the explorations of the Swede Sven Hedin and by the arrival in India of manuscripts from the Taklamakan Desert ... Stein's great achievement, during this and two subsequent expeditions (1900-01, 1906-8, and 1913-16), was to establish the existence of a hitherto lost civilization along the Silk Route in Chinese central Asia. Despite the fact that better-financed expeditions from Germany and France ... worked in the same area, Stein was the first archaeologist to discover evidence of the spread of the Graeco-Buddhist culture of north-west India across Chinese Turkestan and into China itself. Excavating the lost cities of the Silk Road, he found wooden, leather, and paper documents, painted wall panels, sculpture, coins, textiles, and many domestic objects' (ODNB).

Stein's 1900-01 discoveries 'caused a sensation among European scholars, and at the 13th International Congress of Orientalists the following year a special resolution was passed congratulating Stein on his achievements' (Howgego S65).

Provenance: Bernard Mouat Jones (1882-1953) was a British chemist and academic, awarded the DSO for identifying the chemical composition of mustard gas.

39. **STEIN, Aurel.** Archaeological reconnaissances in north-western India and south-eastern Iran carried out and recorded with the support of Harvard University and the British Museum by Sir Aurel Stein ... Antiques examined and described with the assistance of Fred. H. Andrews and analysed in an appendix by R. L. Hobson. With illustrations, plates of antiques, plans and maps from original surveys. *London, Macmillan, 1937.*

Folio, pp. xix, [1], 267, [1 blank]; illustrated with 18 sketch plans, 2 skeleton maps (1 folding), 2 folding maps (in pocket at end), 88 photographic illustrations on plates, and XXXIV plates (some colour); an excellent, clean and crisp copy in original red cloth, upper cover lettered in gilt with central gilt medallion, gilt-lettered spine; a few very light marks; blind embossed stamp of 'Leicester Municipal Libraries' to top right corner of several pages and plates, gilt shelf mark at foot of spine. **£2000**



First edition, a handsome copy. Having won fame for his expeditions to the deserts of Chinese Turkestan, Stein turned his attention in the early 1930s 'to Persia and, with the initial backing of his American friends at Harvard, began a series of four expeditions there, or "archaeological reconnaissances", as he called them (1932-6) ... covering vast distances, he made rapid examinations sufficient to identify prehistoric sites over wide areas ... his groundwork underpinned the researches of future generations of archaeologists in Iran' (*ODNB*).

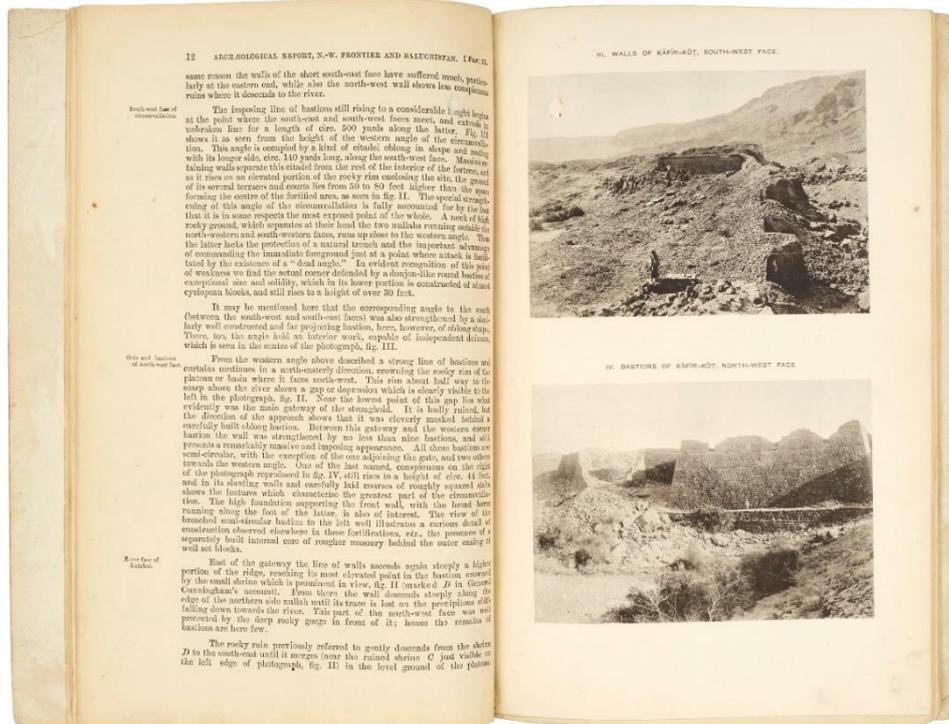
Yakushi S339.

DISCOVERIES AT MAHABAN AND BANJ

40. **STEIN, Aurel.** Report of archaeological survey work in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan for the period from January 2nd, 1904, to March 31st, 1905 ... *Peshawar, Government Press, 1905.*

Folio, pp. [6], v, [3], 56; with 13 photographic illustrations on 6 plates and 5 plans; a very few light marks; very good in printed blue paper boards, neatly rebacked, hinges repaired; some wear to corners and edges; pencil inscription of J.A. Boyd, Glasgow, to front free endpaper, some marginal pencil marks; preserved in a clamshell box. **£6000**

Scarce first edition of this significant report from Stein's period as Inspector-General of Education and Archaeological Surveyor of the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, to which combined post he had been appointed in July 1903. **No copies are recorded at auction on Rare Book Hub.**



During his 1904-05 survey, Stein became the first European to visit Mahaban, accompanied by Rai Lal Singh of the Survey of India. Stein concluded that the identification of Mahaban as the Aornos of Alexander the Great's time was invalid, and discovered on Banj mountain, south of Mahaban, ruins which he identified as the site of the Buddha's body-offering, where, according to Chinese pilgrims, the Buddha, in his former life, was believed to have offered his body to feed a tigress. Stein also made a survey of the remains of a mountain stronghold known as Kafir-kot, on the Khasor range south-east of the Kurrum valley. In all, Stein recovered over 200 pieces of Gandharan sculpture during his survey.

41. **STUMM, Hugo (J.W. OZANNE and H. SACHS, translators).** *Russia in Central Asia. Historical sketch of Russia's progress in the east up to 1873, and of the incidents which led to the campaign against Khiva; with a description of the military districts of the Caucasus, Orenburg, and Turkestan ... London, Harrison and Sons, 1885.*

8vo, pp. xi, [1 blank], 359, [1 blank], [4, publishers' advertisements], with 2 folding coloured maps ('Russian acquisitions in Central Asia', and 'Central Asia 1885'); light foxing at beginning and end, and to edges; very good in original publisher's binding of blue cloth, gilt lettering to upper cover and spine; very slight wear to extremities; armorial bookplate to front pastedown 'Aus der Freiherrl. v. Stumm'schen Bibliothek auf Schloss Ramholz'. **£1750**



First edition of the English translation of Stumm's *Der Russische Feldzug nach Chiwa* (1875), an important account 'of the circumstances attending the advance of Russia since the time of Peter the Great ... of the military preparations which preceded the expedition to Khiva, and ... of the countries through which it passed to reach its destination' (p. vi). The Russo-Khivan war of 1873 led to Russian control of the Khanate of Khiva, and Stumm, an officer of the German army, obtained permission to accompany the Russian expeditionary force through the Caucasus, Orenburg and Turkestan. In the midst of the Great Game, this English translation was prompted by 'the interest which has been aroused by the negotiations between the governments of England and Russia with regard to the frontier of Afghanistan' (p. vi).

Provenance: this copy belonged to the Stumm family, being at one time in the library of Schloss Ramholz in central Germany, which was owned by the German industrialist Hugo Rudolf von Stumm between 1883 and 1910.

Scarce on the market.

IMAGES OF INDIA



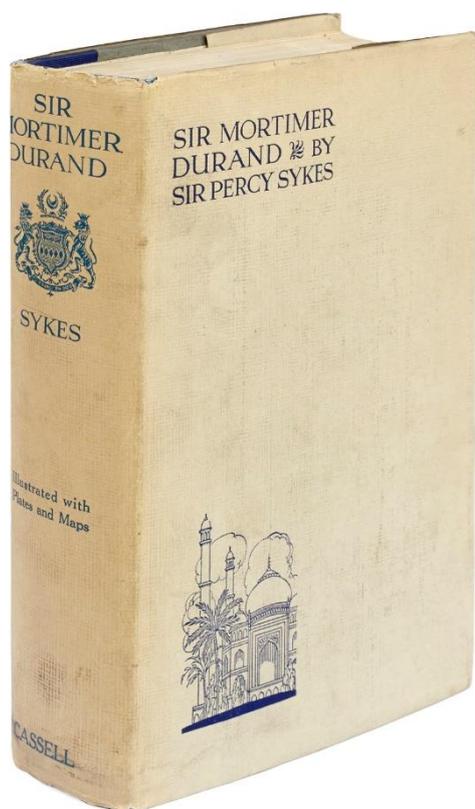
42. SYKES, D.W. & Co., RITTER, MOLKENTELLER & Co., NICHOLAS/A.T.W. PENN, and others. Carved Indian photograph album. 1860s – early 1870s.

4to album (32 x 26 x 6.4 cm) of 66 albumen prints and one watercolour, 41 views most c. 20.3 x 26.7 cm, the remainder mostly portraits c. 14 x 10.2 cm; various photographers' credits in the negatives including Bourne (2), Ritter, Molkenteller & Co. (1), Sykes (6) and Arnoux (4); blue velvet-lined Indian hand-carved wooden boards (some damage to front cover at spine and fore-edge), blue endpapers (ownership blindstamp to front free endpaper and some damp-staining to the rear free endpaper and verso of last mount not affecting the image), all edges gilt. **£2750**

This album would appear to date from around the time of the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. Although it begins with a few photographs in Lucknow depicting post-'Mutiny' damage to buildings it ends with a few carte-de-visite sized Egyptian portraits, Arnoux's studies of the Suez Canal (from low-numbered negatives) and an unidentified view of Alexandria prepared for celebration. The north and west of India are represented by a few photographs by Bourne and others from Lucknow, Cawnpore, Benares and Agra and there are two series (9 views) of monolithic cave architecture probably all from Ellora and/or Ajanta (including those signed by Sykes). Moving south, the album features six views in and around Ootacamund, probably all taken by A.T.W. Penn while working for Nicholas; five other studies around Madras probably all by Nicholas, who was in partnership with Ralph Curths between 1868 and 1873; and 24 figure studies also attributable to Nicholas (see Penn, *The Nicholas Brothers & A. T. W. Penn, Photographers in South India 1855–1885*, plates 98a–b, 99b).

'THE GREAT BOUNDARY-MAKER AND ... PEACE-MAKER'

43. **SYKES, Percy Molesworth, Sir.** *The Right Honourable Sir Mortimer Durand ... A biography ... With eight plates and three maps. London, Toronto, Melbourne and Sydney, Cassell, 1926.*



8vo, pp. xi, [1 blank], 355, [1]; with 8 plates, some illustrations within text, 3 folded maps in pocket inside back board (1 colour of 'Persia and Afghanistan'; 2 black and white showing 'Kabul and surrounding country' and 'Panjdeh: approximate Russian and Afghan positions 30th March 1885'); a little light browning to blank versos of 2 maps, a few pages unopened; an excellent, clean and crisp copy in publisher's cloth, with printed dust jacket; very slight wear to extremities. **£400**

First edition, a handsome copy with the rarely found dust jacket, of the definitive biography of Sir Mortimer Durand (1850-1924) by Sir Percy Sykes, who served under Durand in Central Asia. As foreign secretary in India, Durand 'exercised a powerful influence on frontier policy, on the settlement with Russia after the Panjdeh incident of 1885, on the annexation of Upper Burma, and on the negotiations with Amir Abdur Rahman, which led up to the final settlement of the boundaries between Afghanistan and Russia on one side, and Afghanistan, India, and Persia on the other' (*ODNB*). His establishment of the 'Durand Line' was credited with preparing the way for the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 and the Anglo-Russian alliance in the First World War. 'Durand also planned and carried through the establishment of the imperial service troops of the Indian princes, whereby 26,000 trained men were added to the number of combatants sent from India in the First World War' (*ibid.*).

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA

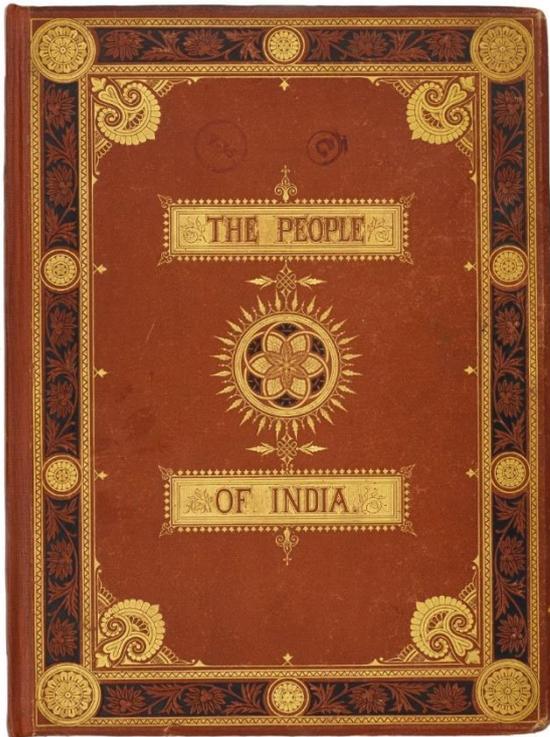
44. **TAYLOR, Philip Meadows, John Forbes WATSON and Sir John William KAYE.** *The people of India. A series of photographic illustrations of the races and tribes of Hindustan, originally prepared under the authority of the Government of India, and reproduced by order of the Secretary of State for India in Council. With descriptive letterpress by Col. Meadows Taylor ... edited by J. Forbes Watson ... and Sir John William Kaye ... Volume five [- six]. London, India Museum, Wm. H. Allen and Co., 1872.*

2 vols (of 8), folio, pp. [2], ii, 52 mounted captioned albumen prints with [91] pp. of accompanying text; [2], iii, [1 blank], [8], 71 (of 72, wanting 289-2) mounted captioned albumen prints with [93] pp. of accompanying text; occasional foxing, vol. 5 with closed marginal tears to title, a few leaves loose, some with chips and short closed tears to edges, vol. 6 with some damp staining to inner upper corners in middle of vol.; otherwise good in original brown cloth, upper covers richly blocked in gilt and black, lower covers blocked in blind, gilt edges; rebacked with remains of spines laid down, new endpapers, some wear to extremities and marks to covers; small ink stamps to title versos and upper covers. **£7000**

First edition, volumes 5 and 6 of one of the great photographic books of the 19th century, the first comprehensive pictorial and ethnographic study of India's native population. Published in 8 volumes between 1868 and 1875 and containing 480 albumen prints, *The People of India* is very rarely found complete on the market (a complete copy last sold at auction in 2012 for \$80,500).

In the wake of the Indian rebellion of 1857 and the subsequent desire by the British to improve their knowledge of India so as to more effectively govern it, Charles John Canning (Governor-General and Viceroy of India 1856-62) began collecting photographs of the country for his own personal use, encouraging military officers and civilians to photograph Indian life and culture during their travels. 'When a Photographic Department was set up in the India Office in 1865, it was from the surplus negatives obtained through the efforts of Lord Canning that the India

Office processed and passed on to the India Museum in London enough photographs to bring out the book *The People of India*' (G. Thomas, *History of photography, India 1840-1980* p. 14).

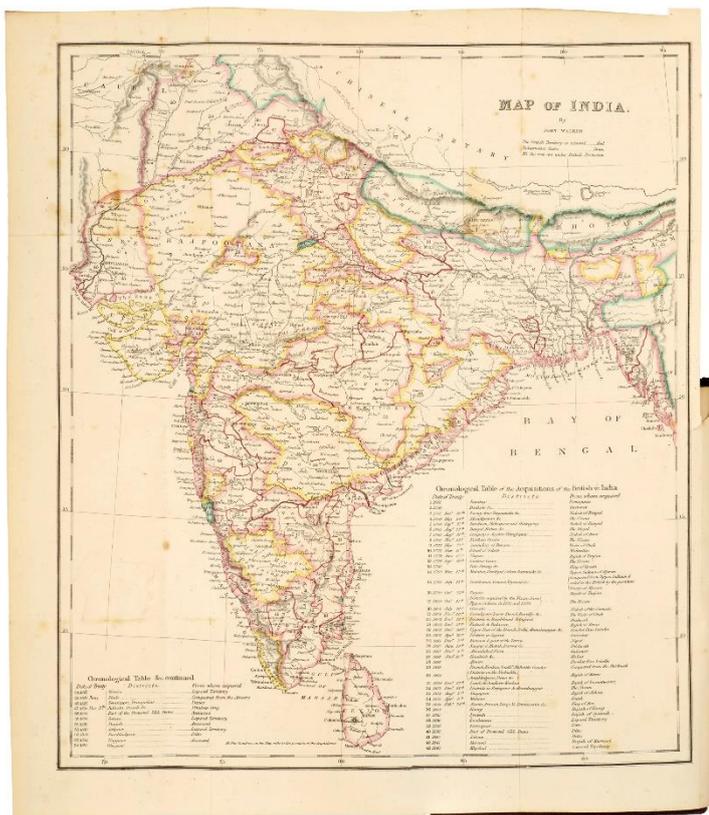


KHAN MAHOMED EMBROIDERER
AND ATTENDANT.
SOONNEE MUSSULMANS.
SIND.
(331)



LANGHANS.
MINSTRELS.
SOONNEE MUSSULMANS.
SIND.
(335-2)

Volumes 5 and 6 (comprising photographs 227-340) cover the regions which now constitute Pakistan, encompassing Lahore, Hazara, Kohat, Kabool, Kandahar, and Googaira in vol. 5 and Sind in vol. 6, which begins with an introductory essay on its history. Thomas singles out in particular the Sind photographs taken by Capt. W.R. Houghton and Lieut. H.C.B. Tanner: 'Both these officers worked diligently and by 1862 they had submitted a splendid collection of the portraits of the "notables, trades, tribes, professions and callings of Sind"' (Thomas p. 16). Gernsheim 451.



45. **THORNTON, Edward.** A gazetteer of the territories under the government of the East-India Company, and of the native states on the continent of India. Compiled by the authority of the Hon. Court of Directors, and chiefly from documents in their possession ... in four volumes. London, Wm. H. Allen, 1854.

4 vols, 8vo, with large folding partly-coloured map of India facing title to vol. I; a little spotting at beginning and end of each vol.; a very good, unopened copy in original dark purple cloth, gilt-lettered spines, yellow endpapers; spines faded, a few marks, a little wear to extremities. **£2000**

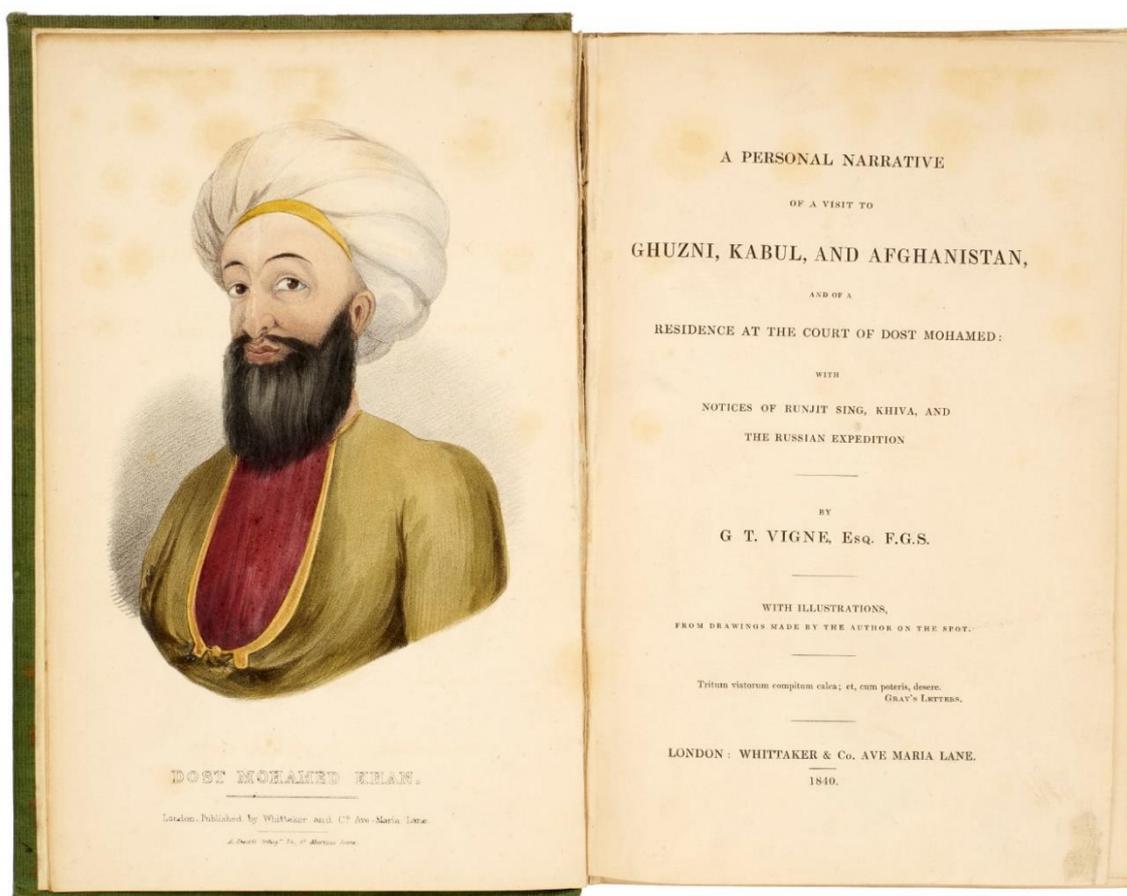
A handsome set of the first edition of this extraordinarily detailed overview of India in the mid-19th century. Thornton (1799-1875) worked at East India House between 1814 and 1857, serving as head of the maritime department from 1847. His six-volume *History of the British Empire in India* appeared between 1841 and 1845, and he contributed several entries on Indian subjects to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

Thornton's *Gazetteer* contains a wealth of information and statistics on Indian geography, history, politics, art and architecture, religion, culture, natural history, commerce, languages, climate, transport, population, military matters, and so on.

THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN TO VISIT KABUL

46. **VIGNE, Godfrey Thomas.** A personal narrative of a visit to Ghuzni, Kabul, and Afghanistan, and of a residence at the court of Dost Mohamed: with notices of Runjit Sing, Khiva, and the Russian expedition ... with illustrations, from drawings made by the author on the spot. *London, Whittaker & Co., 1840.*

8vo, pp. xiii, [3], 479, [1, publisher's advertisements]; with coloured frontispiece of Dost Mohamed Khan, folding map of author's route, 6 tinted lithographed plates, and 12 woodcut illustrations within text; a little light foxing to plates and title, short split between title and frontispiece; an excellent, crisp and clean copy in original green cloth, covers blocked in blind, gilt-lettered spine, yellow endpapers; spine slightly faded, slightly bumped at spine ends; ink inscription dated May 1840 to front free endpaper, armorial bookplate of William Margetts to title verso, **from the library of Franklin Brooke-Hitching**; preserved in a morocco and marbled paper slipcase. **£3500**



First edition, a **handsome copy**. Vigne (1801-63) left Southampton for India in 1832, 'and, after passing through Persia, spent the next seven years travelling north-west of India. He visited Kashmir, Ladakh, and other parts of central Asia, besides travelling through Afghanistan, where he had several interviews with the emir, Dost Mohammed. Vigne was described by Boase as the first Englishman to visit Kabul ... Vigne described his travels in *A Personal Narrative* ... (1840) and *Travels in Kashmir* (1842). These two books give a valuable view of northern and western India before the establishment of British supremacy' (*ODNB*).

From Peshawar, Vigne 'crossed into Afghanistan in the Gomal area, south of the Khyber Pass, and made his way to Ghazni and thence to Kabul before returning to Peshawar' (Yakushi).

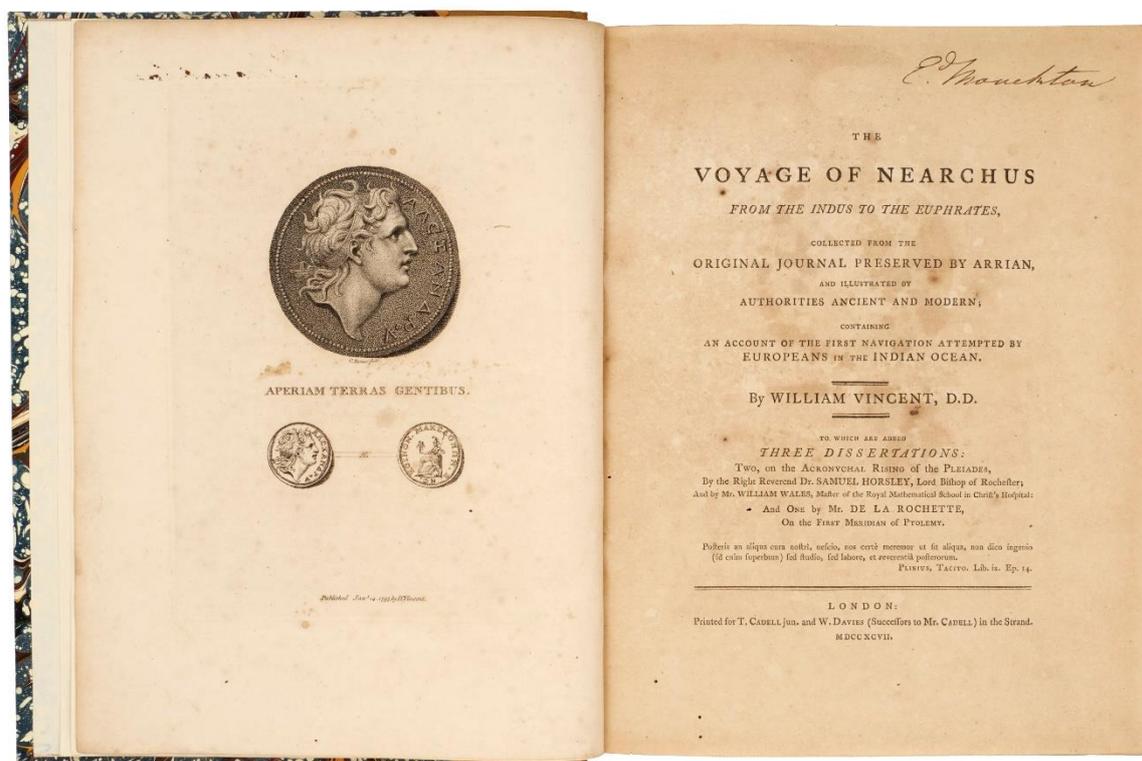
Abbey Travel 505; Yakushi V39.

'THE FIRST EVENT OF GENERAL IMPORTANCE TO MANKIND IN THE HISTORY OF NAVIGATION'

47. **VINCENT, William, editor.** The voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates, collected from the original journal preserved by Arrian, and illustrated by authorities ancient and modern; containing an account of the first navigation attempted by Europeans in the Indian Ocean ... To which are added three dissertations ... London, for T. Cadell junior and W. Davies, 1797.

4to, pp. xv, [1 blank], 530, [2, errata and directions to bookbinder], with engraved frontispiece and 6 maps (4 folding); some browning, very occasional light foxing, slight worming to quires H-K touching a few letters and to lower blank margins of quires L-N, short closed tear to fore-edge of T2; overall very good in recent quarter calf over marbled boards, gilt lettering-piece to spine; signature of 'Ed. Monckton' at head of title and his armorial bookplate ('The Honble Edward Monckton Sumerford Hall County of Stafford') to front pastedown. **£2000**

First edition, the work of the classical scholar William Vincent (1739-1815). 'The Voyage of Nearchus ... is a commentary on an expedition recorded by Arrian of Nicomedia in his *Indica* that Vincent termed "the first event of general importance to mankind in the history of navigation" ... The voyage was conceived by Alexander the Great, about whom Vincent wrote with an admiration unusual for the time. His commentary drew on a wide range of sources and he was assisted by Samuel Horsley, dean of Westminster, who loaned two astronomical treatises, and by Alexander Dalrymple, hydrographer to the Admiralty, who prepared charts for him. More unusually for the period he made use of oral evidence from those who had recently visited the regions concerned' (ODNB).



Provenance: Edward Monckton (1744-1832) served with the East India Company between 1762 and 1778; he was MP for Stafford between 1780 and 1812.

ESTC T137592.

'A UNIQUE DESCRIPTION' OF OMAN

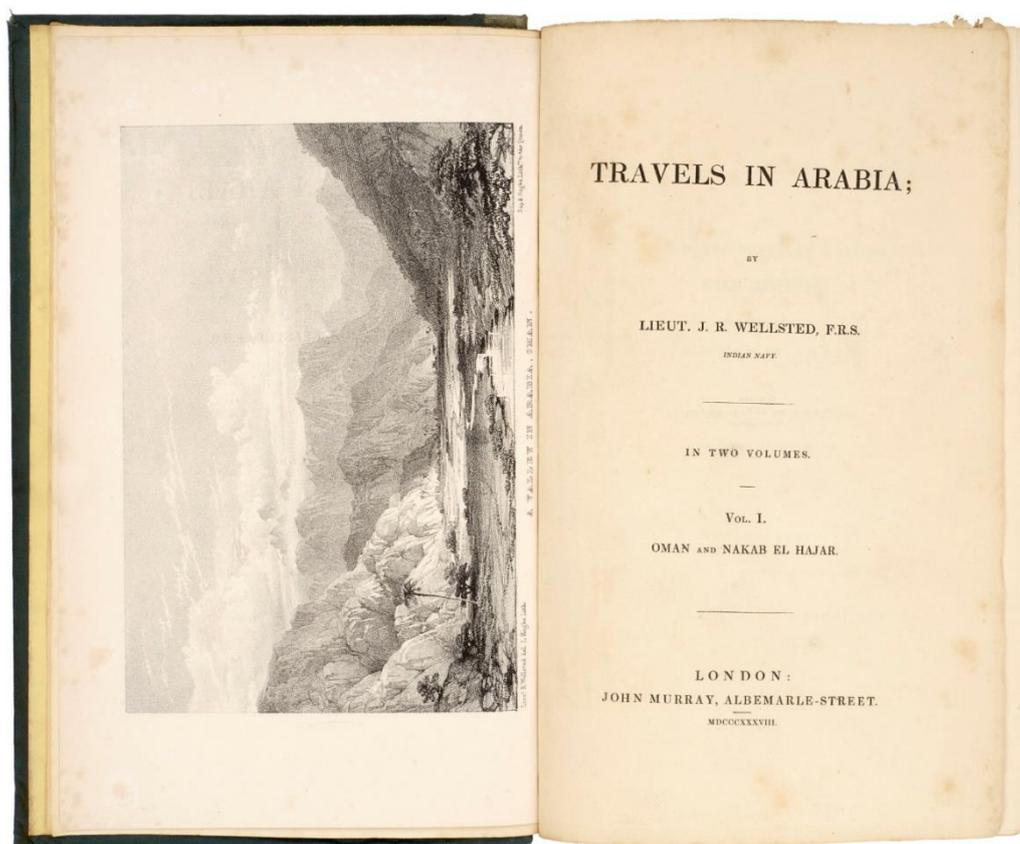
48. **WELLSTED, James Raymond.** Travels in Arabia ... In two volumes. Vol. I. Oman and Nakab el Hajar [- Vol. II. Sinai; survey of the Gulf of Akabah; coasts of Arabia and Nubia &c.]. London, John Murray, 1838.

2 vols, 8vo, pp. xvi, 446, [2]; x, 472, 8 (publisher's advertisements dated February 1838); with lithographed frontispieces, five plates and five maps (three folding); short closed tear to map of Oman, very occasional light foxing; a very good, clean copy,

untrimmed in the original dark green cloth, covers and spine decorated in blind, spines gilt lettered, yellow endpapers; neatly rebaked with spines laid down, spines sunned and slightly chipped, light wear to covers; ownership inscription 'A Shepherd' to front free endpapers. £2750

First edition. 'Wellsted was commissioned by the East India Company, in the interest of their control of the Gulf, to explore the interior of Oman, to learn as much as they could about conditions there, and to assess the power and influence of Sayyid Said, who had been pro-British since 1798. The French botanist Aucher-Eloy's forays to Nakhl, Saiq, Nizwa and Tanuf ... concentrated almost exclusively on trees, plants and shrubs, so it is to Wellsted that we look for the first detailed description of places and people in the interior. His credentials were impressive. He had engaged in surveys of the western and southern coasts of the Arabian Peninsula, had explored Socotra, and in the company of Cruttenden had travelled inland from Bal Haf, finding the ruins of Naqb al-Hajar.'

'These earlier journeys fulfilled the Company's objectives of assessing the suitability of coastal towns and villages for coaling stations. Now Wellsted was collecting data from the interior, such as the effect of the British expedition against the Wahhabite Bani bu Ali of 1821, undertaken by General Sir Lionel Smith with the consent of the Ibadhi Sultan. He also wanted to compile data on the life style of the badu of Inner Oman, to make the first accurate geographical maps and plans of the area, and to plot the various passes and mountains which had hitherto never been satisfactorily drawn.'



'Wellsted started by sea from Muscat, touching at Qalhat and Sur before travelling inland to al-Kamil, Bilad Bani bu Hasan, Bilad Bani bu Ali, Wadi Batha, Wadi Samad, Wadi Ithli, Manah, Nizwa, Jabal Akhdhar, Wadi Sumail, Sib and back to Muscat. With Lieut. Whitelock (an Englishman he had met by chance at Samad), Wellsted started out in February 1835 for the Batinah, turning inland from Suwaiq to Ibri in the (vain) hope of obtaining access to Buraimi, vain because the Wahhabis encamped there had already begun to raid into southern Oman. Whitelock therefore made for Sharjah, and Wellsted for Makran and India' (Ward, *Travels in Oman* pp. 15-17).

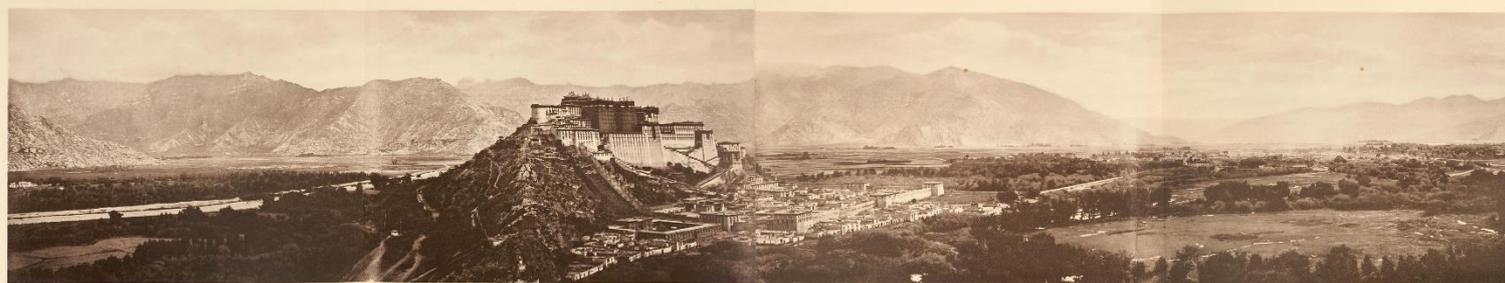
'Wellsted was an acute observer and not blinded by prejudice or ignorance in his description of the local people. His accounts of the geography of Oman, particularly the irrigation systems and the way of life in remote mountain tracts, continue to be important as a unique description of the country at an early date' (*ODNB*).

WHITE'S INCOMPARABLE PHOTOGRAPHS OF TIBET

49. **WHITE, John Claude.** Tibet and Lhasa. Photographs by J.C. White, Esq., C.I.E. *Calcutta, Johnston and Hoffmann, [1908].*

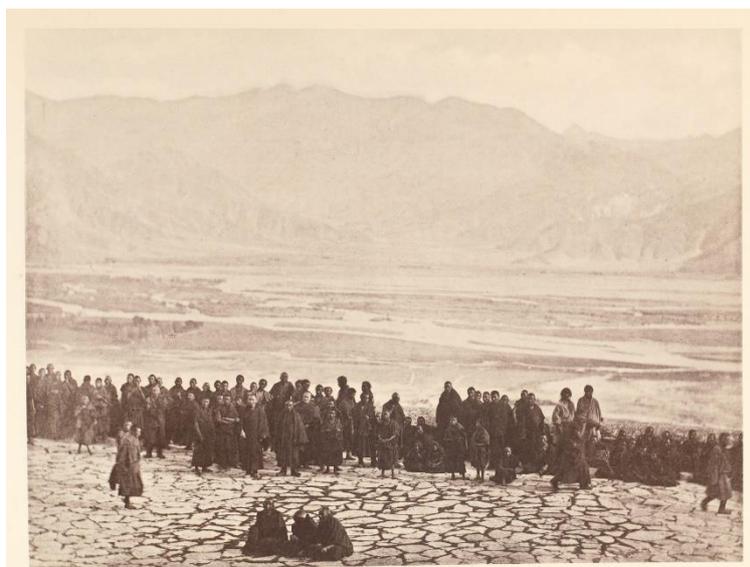
Oblong album (21 x 28 cm), pp. [4, title and preface], 52 photogravure plates and 1 photogravure folding panorama of Lhasa, preceded, individually or in groups, by letterpress captions and text (pp. [46]); a little light foxing to first 2 plates, one pen correction to word in preface; a fine copy in original pebbled maroon cloth, title in gilt to upper cover, gilt edges, decorative endpapers; corners slightly bumped; name pencilled to title. **£15,000**

Very rare series of images of Tibet and Lhasa, taken by the photographer and Sikkim political officer John Claude White (1853-1918) during Francis Younghusband's controversial 1903-04 mission to the region. **White's**



photographs comprise the earliest and most extensive photographic record of the interior and peoples of Tibet.

Under orders from Lord Curzon, White joined the Tibet Frontier Commission in 1903 as Deputy Commissioner. While the stated aim of the Commission's expedition was to resolve a border dispute between Tibet and Sikkim, the region had become a focus of Anglo-Russian rivalry, and Younghusband turned the mission into a *de facto* invasion. White was permitted to photograph Lhasa's monasteries, the only expedition member granted this privilege.



According to Johnston and Hoffmann's promotional catalogue of 1905, White's photographs were first issued individually or in albums, as half-tone or carbon prints. In 1907-08 Johnston and Hoffmann published them in a large two-volume set (35.5 x 49 cm, with more images and panoramas than present here), and in 1908 in this smaller single-volume edition. Both editions appear to have been removed from circulation for fear of revealing classified information to the Chinese, and hence are extremely rare: OCLC records the two-volume edition at

the British Library only, and **only two copies of this edition, at the Field Museum and the University of Hong Kong**. Johnston and Hoffmann also published White's *Sikkim* (1902) and *Bhutan* (1905-06).

The images in the album include: two views of Khambajong, the first place visited by the mission and where initial negotiations took place; Mount Everest; a group of nuns at Tatsang; the Abbot at Khambajong; the Amo Chu river; the rock-fortress of Gyantze Jong; the Nishi Kang Sang glacier; two views up the Kyichu valley; the monasteries of Debung, Nejung, and Sera; a street scene in Lhasa; the Potola, the palace of the Dalai Lama; a portrait of Ti Rimpochi, the regent of Tibet with whom 'the Dalai Lama left the ecclesiastical seal when he fled, and it was he who affixed this seal, and his own, to the Treaty signed in the Potola on 7th September 1904'; 'The Shapes', the Executive Council of Four; and Tongsa Penlop and his retinue, 'virtual ruler of Bhutan'. The final panorama of Lhasa is perhaps White's best known image.

J.G. Marshall, *Britain and Tibet 1765-1947*, 2928 (2 vol. ed.).

50. **[YUNNAN-BURMA BORDER.]** Sino-British Boundary Commission map of the undelimited southern section. Surveyed by the Sino-Burmese Survey Party, Survey of India 1935-36-37. With additions from previous departmental surveys, regular and reconnaissance. Map (A). Copy no. 105. Secret. *Calcutta, heliozincographed at the Survey of India Offices, [1937].*

Folding map, 83 x 72 cm (opened), scale 1:250,000, printed in black, brown and red, with boundaries marked in green, red, blue and black; linen-backed, dark blue cloth edge with holes at corners and sides for hanging; a few neat repairs, small area of loss at top left corner, a few light marks; very good; 2 ink signatures at head (1 in Chinese characters) together with circular ink stamp of 'British Embassy in China'; pencil note in English and Chinese to reverse. **£3000**



An apparently unrecorded map relating to the Yunnan-Burma border dispute, a highly significant juncture in Sino-British relations in the late 1930s.

Following the British annexation of Upper Burma in 1886, the Burma Convention of 1894 sought to establish the China-Burma border, but two regions, one in the north and another in the south, remained undelimited. In 1910 the British forcefully secured the northern section in the Pianma expedition, but in the south a disputed zone between the two extreme boundary claims of China and Britain remained, known as the Wa States and partly occupied by the headhunting 'Wild Was'. In the late 1920s the governor of Yunnan, Long Yun, sought to claim the Wa States and their valuable silver mines, prompting Britain to dispatch the Wa Column expedition, which aroused a violent anti-British response throughout Yunnan. In 1934 the British and the Chinese Nationalist governments agreed to the formation of a new Sino-Burma Joint Boundary Commission under a neutral commissioner, the

Swiss Colonel Iselin. The Chinese commissioners were Liang Yukao, representing the more conciliatory attitude of the Nationalist government, and Yin Mingde and later Zhang Cuyin, who represented Yunnan's more forceful frontier policy. The Joint Boundary Commission completed its surveying in April 1937 and Iselin controversially offered two boundary lines: one physical and the other political. Neither party was satisfied but negotiations were curtailed by the outbreak of the Second Sino-Japanese War.

This confidential map, from Hopang in the north to Panghsang in the south, illustrates the general treaty line 'as accepted by the majority of the commission' in green, the line 'as defined by the British commissioners when differing' in red, and the line 'as defined by the Chinese commissioners when differing' in blue, with other boundary lines as defined in 1894. At the foot are the facsimile signatures of the five commissioners (F.S. Grose and W. Stark Toller for Britain), dated from Yawng-Pan Camp, 24 April 1937.

We have been unable to trace another copy. The Bodleian has a version published by HMSO in 1956.

