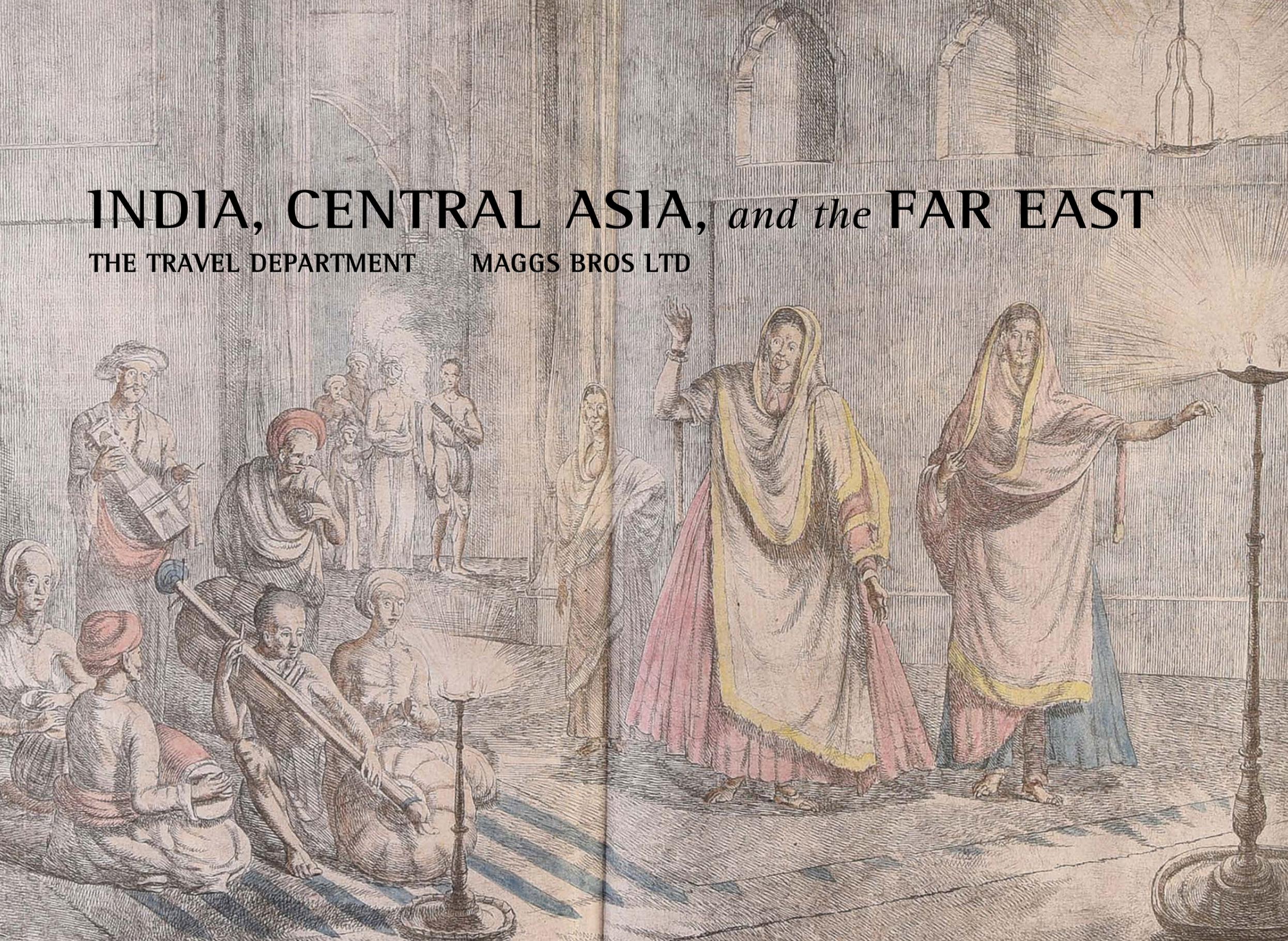


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The First Protestant Minister of Indian Descent

1 [INDIA] VERTUE (George), engraver. The Rev. Mr. Aaron ...

Engraved print on laid paper measuring approx. 325 by 220mm. A few negligible fox marks, small marginal closed tear not touching printed image, very good. [London], G. Vertue Sc., c.1744. £3,750*

An excellent example of this rare print depicting the Rev. Aaron (1695–1745) — the first Protestant minister of Indian descent — reading a Bible beneath a palm tree in an Indian hill landscape.

Aaron was born Arumugam Pillai to a Shaivist family of the high-status Vellala caste in Cuddalore, now in Tamil Nadu, and studied at the mission school founded there by the Tranquebar Lutheran Mission. He was introduced to Lutheranism by his schoolteacher Savarimuthu, also of Tamil origin, and was among the first to study the books printed in Tamil by the Tranquebar missionaries. At 23 he went to Tranquebar and was baptised and christened “Aaron” — after the first priest of Israel — by the Pietist missionary Bartholomäus Ziegenbalg (1682–1719), one of the pioneers of Protestantism in India. Like many Tamil neophytes, most of whom came from the margins of society, he converted at a time of difficulty, his previously wealthy merchant family having lost their fortune. **Elected by the congregation at Tranquebar, he was ordained minister on 20 December 1733, a milestone in Indian Christianity. He used his local origins to his advantage, travelling to regions off limits to Europeans, and his ministry was noted for the courage and integrity he displayed.** At his death in 1745 he was mourned by both Christians and Hindus.

In the present engraving he is reading from a bilingual Tamil–Greek Bible opened at Acts 11:18: “Then hath God also to the Gentiles granted repentance unto life.” He is portrayed in Persian dress of the kind often seen at the time in courts on the Coromandel Coast. A short account of his life is given in Latin and English at the foot.

Engraved by George Vertue (1684–1756), printed text at the foot advises that “the Drawing from which this was Engrav’d was the Gift of the Rev. Mr. Seigenhagen to the Rt. Hon. Selina Countess Huntington, 1744. in whose Possession this Plate is preserved.” Known for her role in the Methodist movement, **Lady Huntingdon was also a keen advocate of foreign missions and supported the publications of Olaudah Equiano and Phyllis Wheatley, whose Poems were dedicated to Huntingdon.**

We have traced 4 other examples: British Museum (1849, 1031.1); National Portrait Gallery (D31635); Royal Collection Trust (RCIN 618768); SOAS (CWM/LMS/01/09/05/05/01).

Hudson, *Protestant Origins in India*, pp. 30–34.



Rev. Dom. AARON. *Not. Cudaloriae 1695. parentibus Ethnicis Christiana doctrina & Bapt. jac. imbut. 1718. Lud. Magister constitutus 1719. Minister V.D. inter Gentiles elect. ordinatus 1733. Tranquebariae.*

The Rev. Mr. AARON. *Born at Cudalor of Heathen Parents A.D. 1695. instructed in the Christian Religion & baptized 1718. appointed Schoolmaster 1719. Ordained at Tranquebar for a Minister among the Pagan A.D. 1733.*

The Drawing from which this was Engrav'd was the Gift of the Rev. Mr. Seigenhagen to the Rt. Hon. Selina Countess Huntington, 1744. in whose Possession this Plate is preserved.

The Portuguese in India

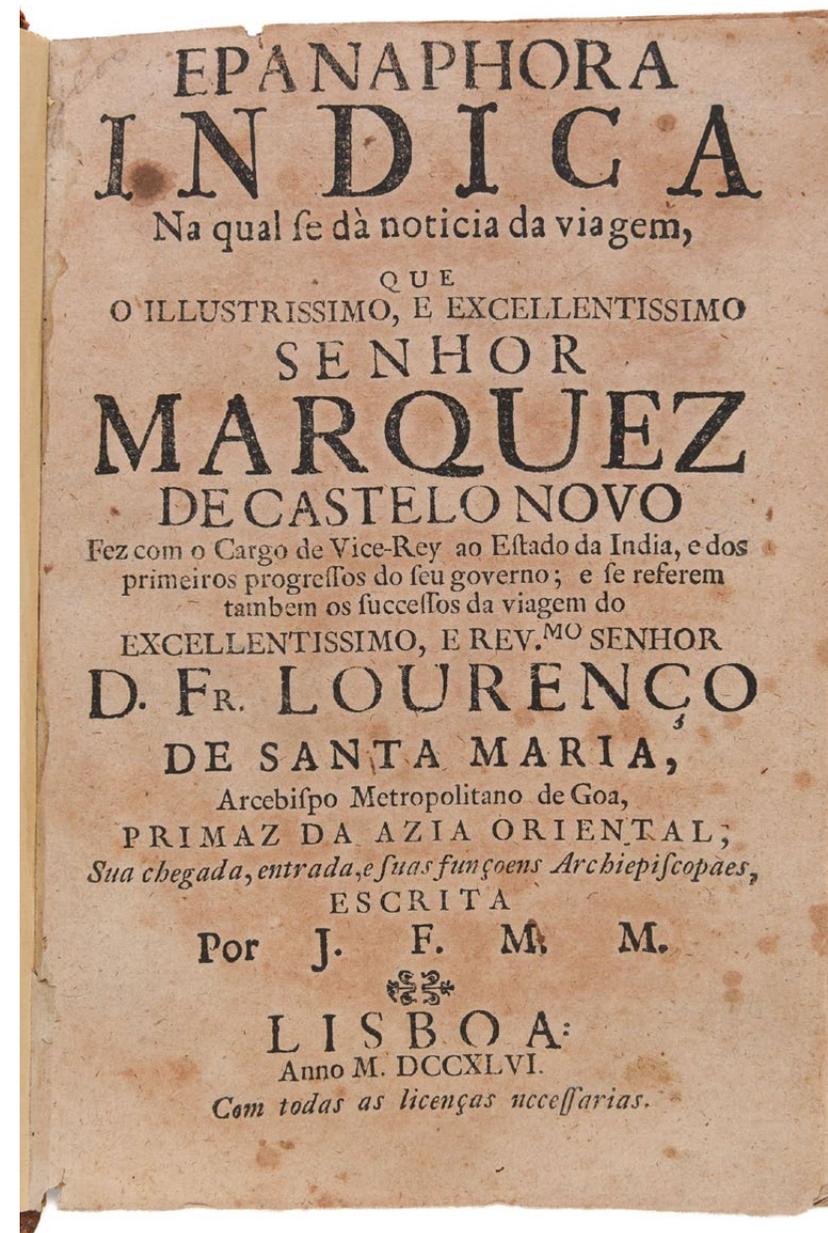
2 MASCARENHAS (José Freire Monterroio). *Epanaphora Indica*. Na qual se dà noticia da viagem, que o illustissimo, e excellentissimo senhor Marquez de Castelo Novo fez com o cargo de vice-rey ao estado da India, e dos primeiros progressos do seu governo: e se referem tambem os successos da viagem do excellentissimo,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

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

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

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

- Vol. I.** Describes his voyage to India, and the first events of his government; together with some particulars concerning the appointment, voyage and arrival of the Archbishop of Goa, Father Lorenzo de Santa Maria.
- Vol. II.** An account of the events leading to the destruction of the forces of Rama Chandra Saunto, and Zeiramo Sanctu Dessayes, two powerful Indian princes near Goa.
- Vol. III.** The storming of the fortress of Terecol, the defeat of the fleet of the Bounsulos, and surrender of the city of Rary.
- Vol. IV.** Provides an account of the political, military and civil progress made during 1747.
- Vol. V.** Describes the surrender of the garrisons of Neuty, Carly, and Vangrollen, and other events of the year 1748.
- Vol. VI.** Is the final account of the events in India under the Marquis of Castelo Novo, in particular the methods adopted for the defence of that kingdom; and of various events in regard to the Bonsulos; the Dessayes of Chicory, and Quintur; and of the Marathas; and of the glorious fight between two Portuguese ships



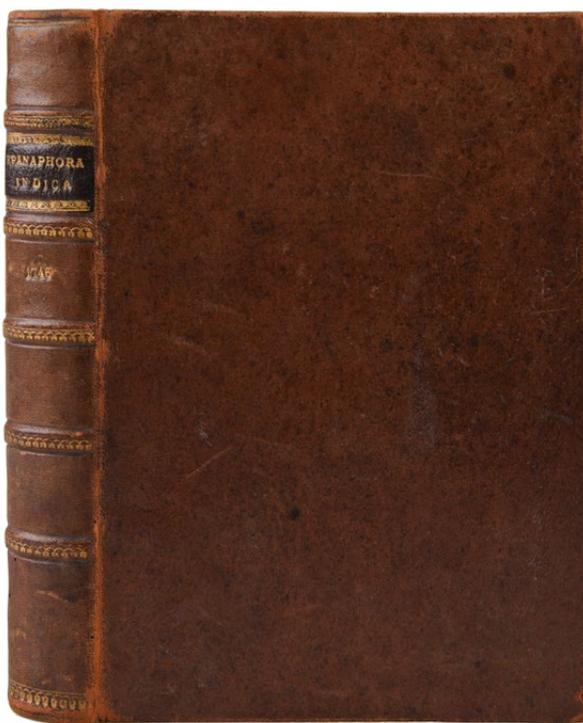
and the Maratha fleet; and of the entrance of the Marquis de Tavora into the government of India.

“On the 22nd Sept., 1744, Dom Pedro Miguel de Almeida e Portugal, Marquis of Castelo-Novo, and afterwards of Alorna, arrived at Goa from Lisbon, and assumed possession of the government, as Viceroy, two days later. Under his administration the advance of the Maratha forces was, to some extent, checked. He carried on a war against them, and succeeded in recovering the fortresses of Bicholim and Sanquelim, with their adjacent territories, and on the 26th Oct., 1746, the Dessayes

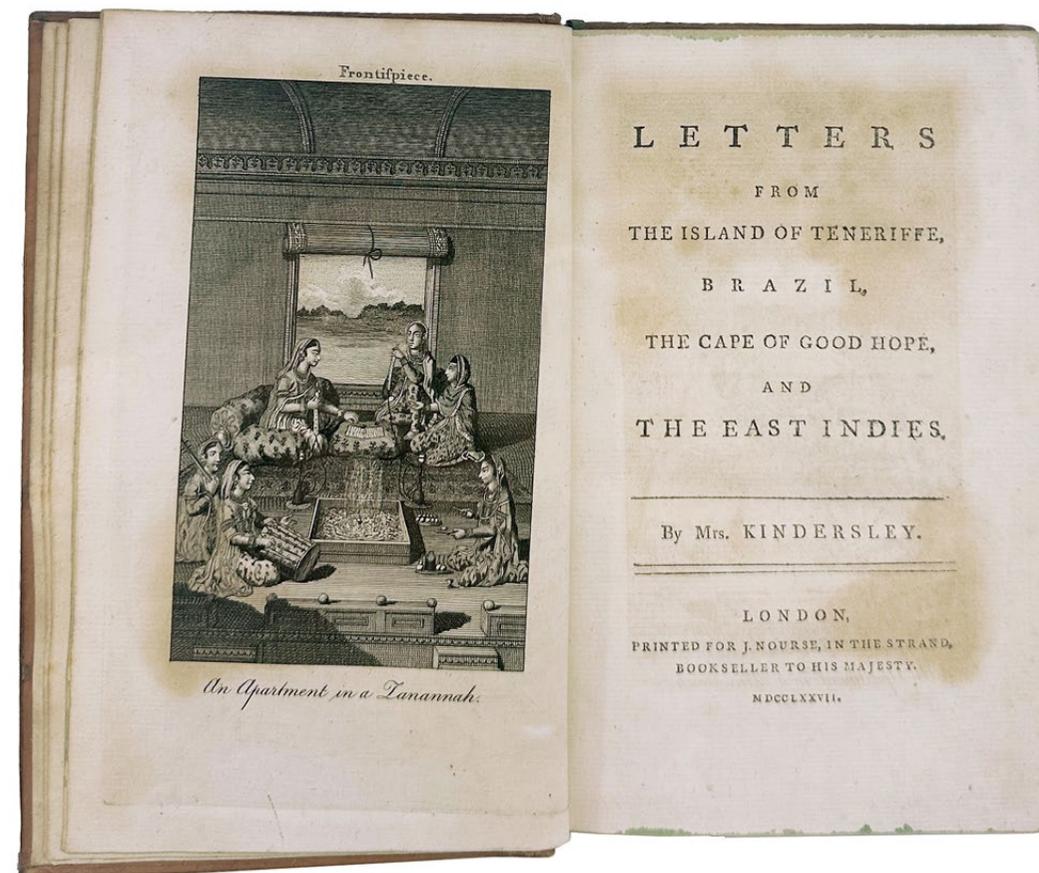
of these provinces swore faithful allegiance to the King of Portugal, in return for considerable help and privileges. On 5th May, 1746, the Viceroy captured Alorna, for which act he received the title of Marquis of Alorna, and he also subsequently took the fortresses of Tiracol and Neutim, and the stronghold of Rarim. When he handed over the government to his successor the Portuguese power round Goa was far more strong and consolidated than it had been at his arrival, and his government is deservedly looked upon as a brilliant episode of the declining years of Portuguese power in India" (Maggs cat. 521, p. 69).

Previously owned by the Brazilian lawyer and intellectual, Solidônio Attico Leite (1867-1930). He was born in Serra Talhada in Pernambuco and spent most of his childhood in an orphanage. He took up training as a blacksmith but had a career-change graduating from the Recife Law School in Pernambuco. He was involved in drafting the Brazilian Civil Code of 1916, collaborating with Clóvis Beviláqua, his teacher and friend. He was also a pioneer of women's rights, advocating greater participation of women in society. He wrote the following touching note on the front free endpaper:

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



INDIA, CENTRAL ASIA, FAR EAST



An Outspoken Account of India by a Woman

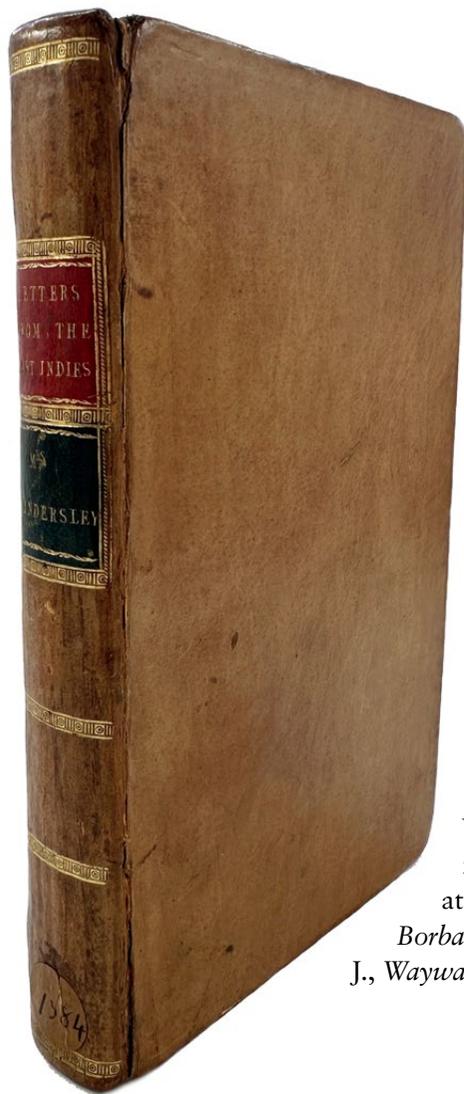
3 KINDERSLEY (Jemima). Letters from the Island of Tenerife, Brazil, the Cape of Good Hope, and the East Indies.

First edition. Copper-engraved frontispiece. 8vo. Contemporary full calf, red & morocco labels to spine, gilt, front joint starting but holding fine, a little toned in places. 301, [errata]pp. London, J. Nourse, 1777. £8,500

Rare and important, a handsome copy one of the earliest travel accounts by a woman.

Jemima Kindersley (1741-1809) "accompanied her husband on a voyage to Calcutta in 1765 ... [S]he sent back detailed and often outspoken descriptions of the places she visited. Travelling by way of Tenerife and Brazil, she called at the Cape of Good Hope, where she was horrified by the treatment of slaves, and continued to Calcutta after a stopover in Madras (June 1765). She travelled extensively in India, visiting Pondicherry and Allahabad" (Howgego).

ODNB adds that "[d]espite her humble background and initial lack of education, Jemima Kindersley responded to the opportunities of her elevation in society. She



acquired a fluent prose style, a knowledge of French, and an acquaintance with the ideas of leading philosophers such as Montesquieu, and historians of South America and Asia, which enabled her to write a confident account of her journey to India and life there, mainly in Calcutta and Allahabad, from 1764 to 1768.”

The time abroad did much to open Kindersley’s eyes and offset some of the prejudice evident in the opening chapters of the book. “The novelty of [India] shocked her into actually looking into her surroundings, and describing them objectively ... [She] devotes much time to explaining the differences between Hindu and Muslim, Niab and Nabob, Vizier and Mogul, and carefully records everything from the local zenana (or harem) to the Bengal army’s quarters” (Robinson). While the book is reasonably well held institutionally, just a single copy is recorded at auction.

Borba de Moraes, p.35; Howgego I, K21; Robinson, J., Wayward Women (OUP, 1990), p.242.

Celebrating the Capture of a Mysore Stronghold

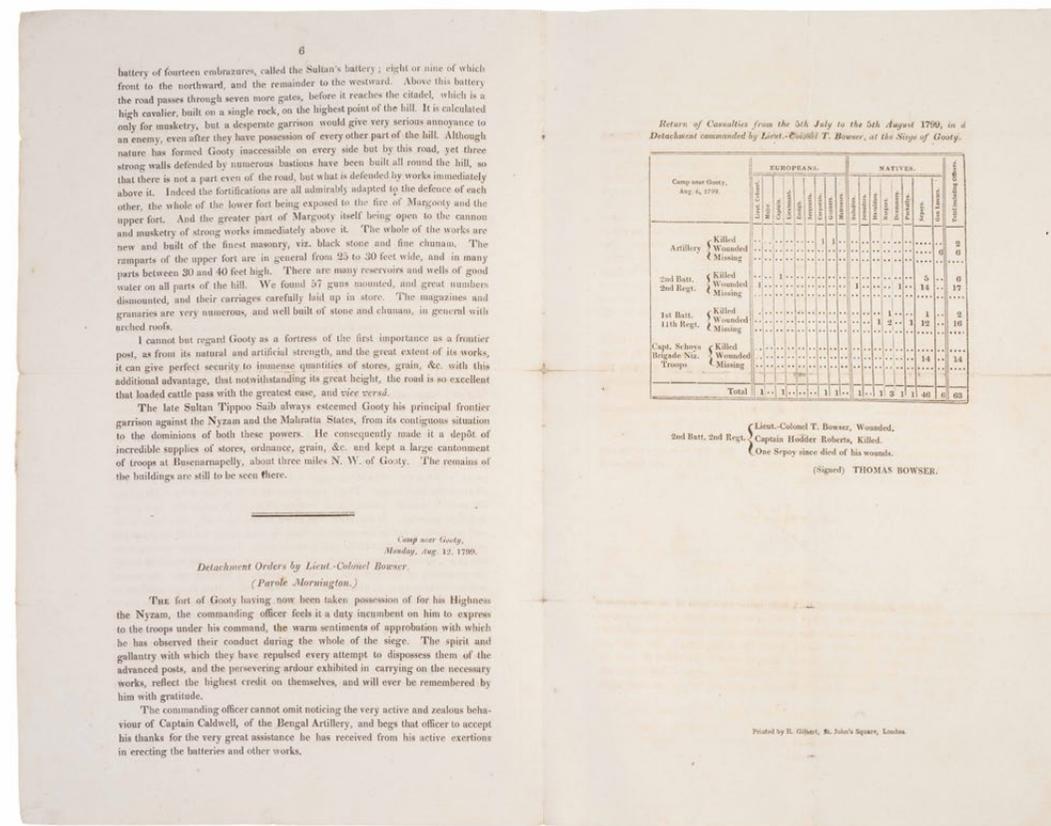
4 BOWSER (Lieut. Colonel Thomas). A Description of Gooty.

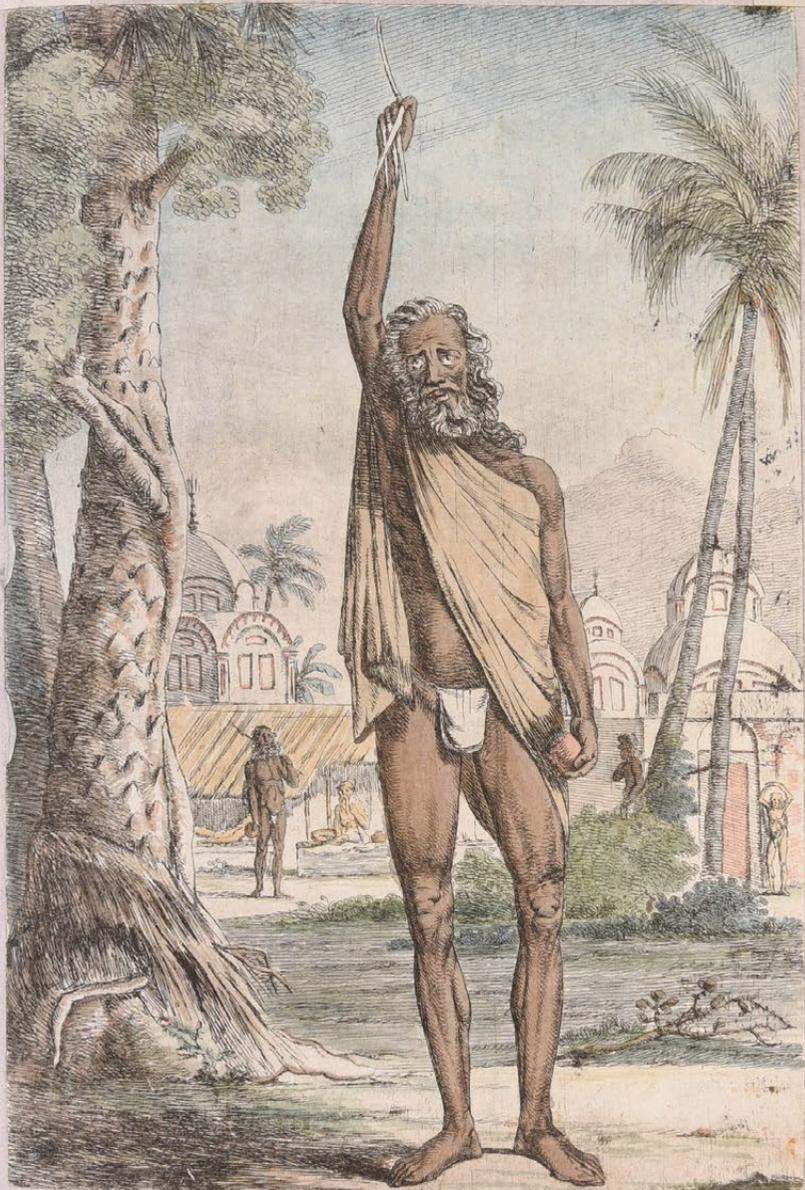
First edition. 4to. Bifolium, old folds, docketed “Gooty” on final leaf. 3pp. London, R. Gilbert, c. 1799. £750

A seemingly unrecorded ephemeral publication about the Gooty or Gutti Fort in the Andhra Pradesh region of southern India. This advantageously positioned fortress was one of the strongholds of Tipu Sultan’s resistance during the Anglo-Mysore Wars, however, following an alliance between the East India Company and the Nizam of Hyderabad, it was finally taken in August of 1799, several months after the death of Tipu Sultan himself.

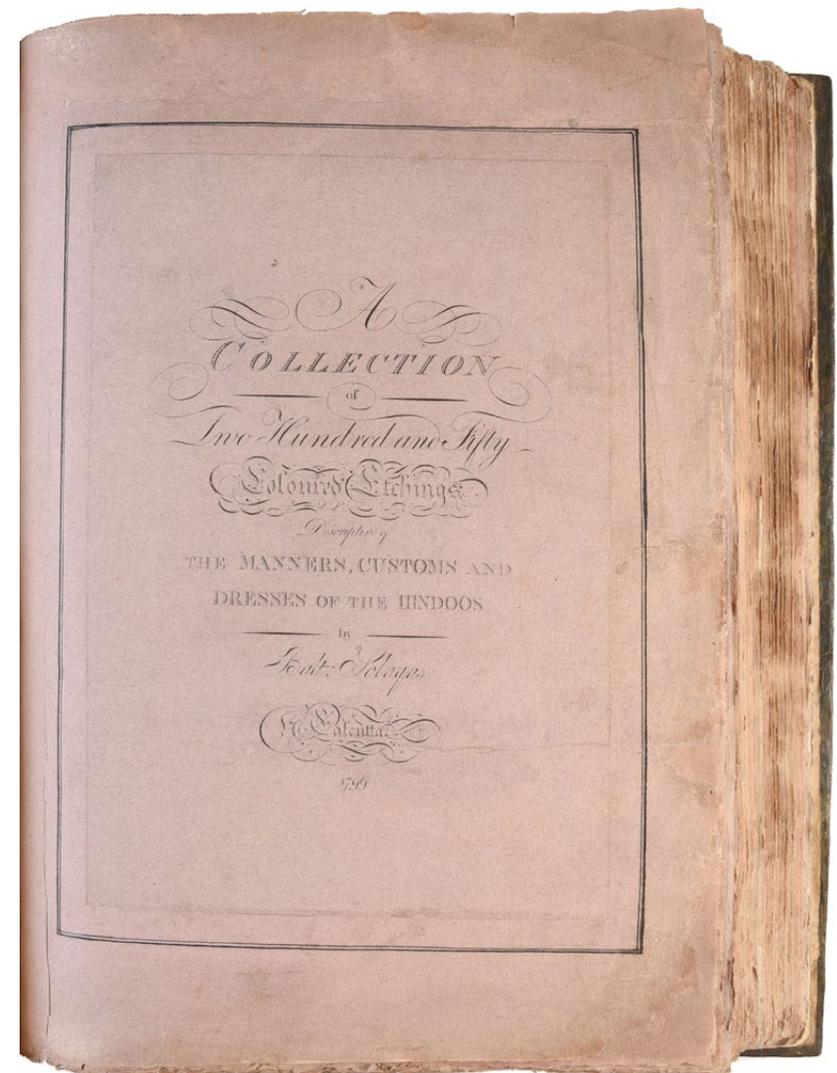
The present publication includes the detachment orders of Lieutenant Colonel Sir Thomas Bowser (1748–1833), an experienced leader in the East India Company Army who headed the storming of Gooty Fort. The orders acknowledge the gallantry of the Hyderabad forces, and make special mention of Captain Caldwell of the Bengal Artillery. This is followed by a table recording the casualties suffered in different battalions, with separate columns for “Europeans” and for “Natives.” The Sepoys suffered the greatest number of killed and wounded: 46 of 63 total. Only 4 casualties were from the European ranks.

The first part of the document gives a descriptive overview of the fort itself. It is likely that it was circulated both to spread news of the capture of the fortress, and also to advertise its future use to the colonising forces of the East India Company: “I cannot but regard Gooty as a fortress of the first importance as a frontier post, as from its natural and artificial strength, and the great extent of its works, it can give perfect security to immense quantities of stores, grain, &c. with this additional advantage, that notwithstanding its great height, the road is so excellent that loaded cattle pass with the greatest ease, and vice versa.” No other copies traced through OCLC, Rare Book Hub or internet searches as of July 2024.





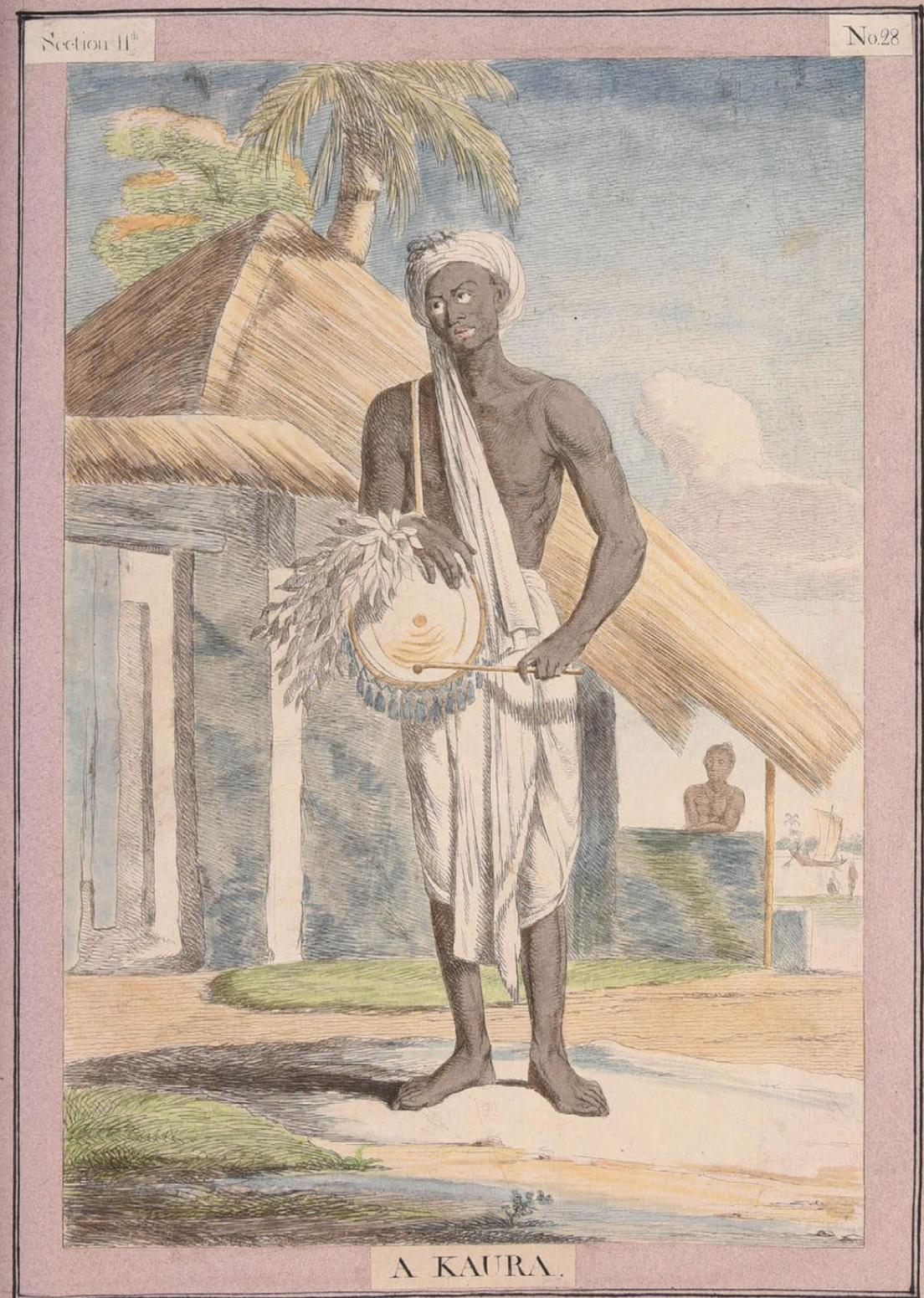
AN OODDOOBAAHOO.



“The Largest, Costliest and Most Ambitious Book to have been Printed in Calcutta before 1800”

5 SOLVYNS (Frans Balthzar). A Collection of Two Hundred and Fifty Coloured Etchings: Descriptive of The Manners, Customs and Dresses of the Hindoos.

First edition. 247 (of 250) hand-coloured engraved plates, with engraved title and 12 section headings, each sheet laid down on thick paper, as issued. Folio. Contemporary cloth-backed boards, advertisement laid down to front pastedown, plates in section two additionally captioned in ms., some scattered spotting and expert repairs. Calcutta, Mirror Press, 1799. £25,000



A very good copy of one of the most important colour-plate books of India. The author of this monumental work was born in Antwerp in 1760. Solvyns (1760–1824) arrived India in 1790 to seek his fortune as a professional artist. Noting the popularity of Company School artists, he perceived a market for a plate book devoted to the costume, customs, transport, &c. of India, he set about making the drawings with great vigour.

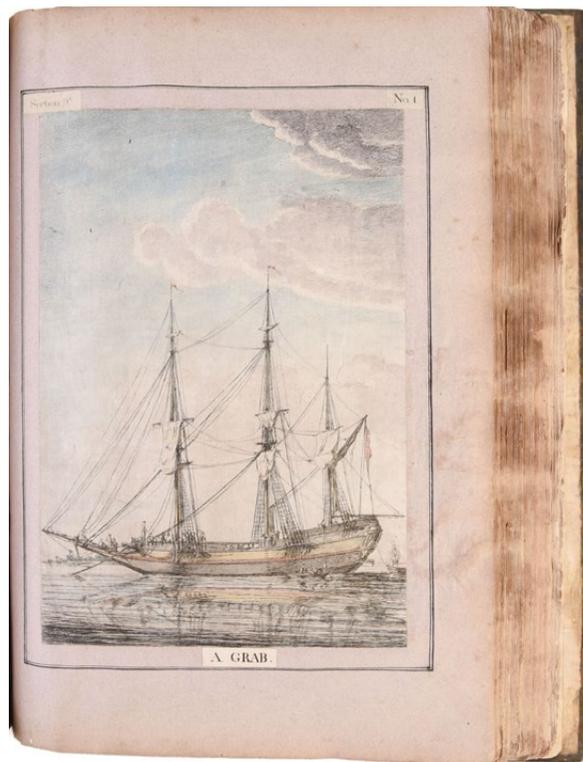
Solvyns eventually produced 250 in 12 categories: the casts, servants, usual dress of men and women, vehicles, palanquins, faquirs, pleasure boats, boats of

lading, modes of smoking, musical instruments, and public festivals with a further untitled section of general views and scenes.

The printing, however, took much longer than he expected as there were no professional engravers in India at this time. As such, Solvyns had to undertake the engraving of each plate himself — the copper for the plates had been used on the bottom of boats — and he didn't complete the first stage of the project, being the publication of this edition, until 1799. Unfortunately for Solvyns, the book was not a great success. Its rather crude engraving and haphazard colouring together with the attendant problems of publishing in what Shaw describes as “**the largest, costliest and most ambitious book to have been printed in Calcutta before 1800,**” all contributed to its failure.

Indeed it practically ruined Solvyns who escaped bankruptcy only by marrying an English heiress. The couple returned to Europe where the artist endeavoured to produce a second edition in Paris. This contained 248 plates and it too was a financial failure, but ironically, pirated editions produced in England by the Ormes using professional engravers proved very successful. Solvyns eventually returned to Belgium, took up a government post and apart from trying to sell his drawings by lottery took no further interest in his life's work.

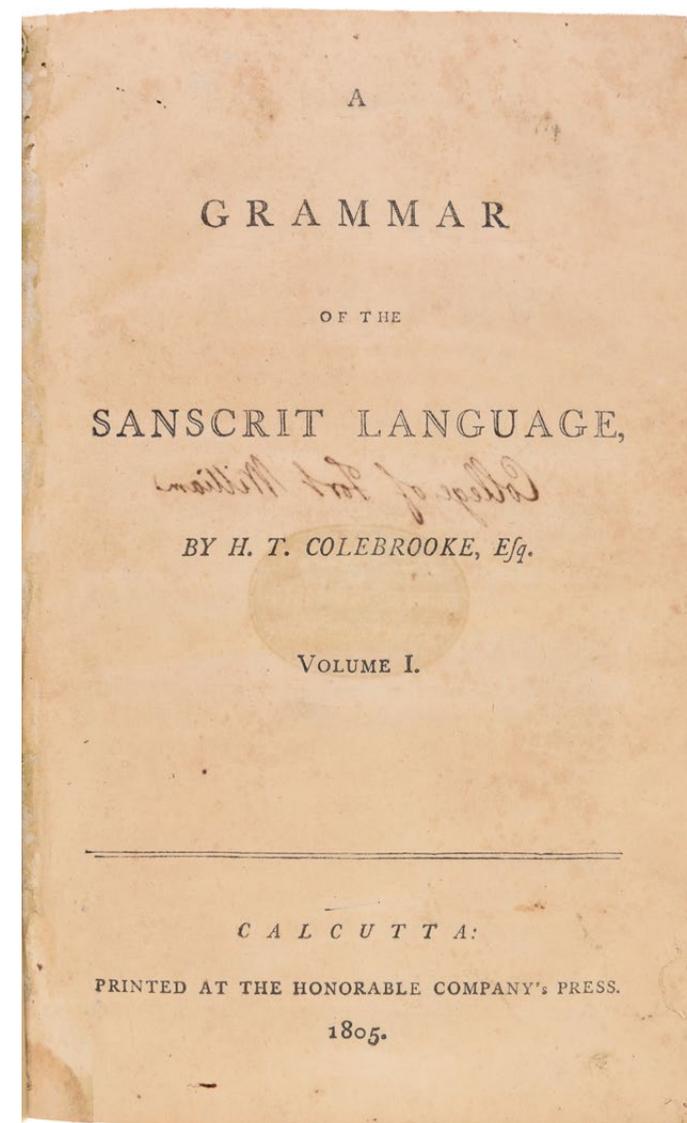
Complete copies almost never appear on the market. The last complete copy recorded at auction was at Sotheby's in 2005.



OCLC locates copies at Yale, NLM, California State, UNC Chapel Hill, UT Austin, Minnesota, NLW, Oxford, BL, V&A, Wellcome, University of Wales, BnF, and 2 in Denmark.

Shaw, G., *Printing in Calcutta to 1800*, 348; *Abbey*, 421; see also Archer, Mildred “Baltazar Solvyns and the Indian Picturesque.”

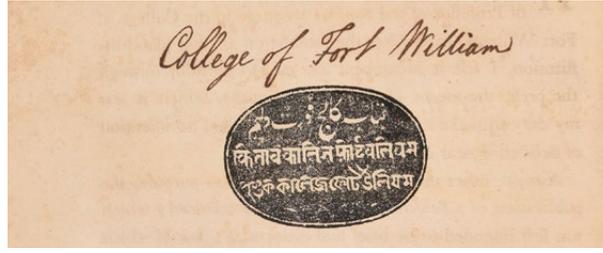
[see list cover for further illustration]



*Scholarship in the East India Company:
From the College at Fort William*

6 COLEBROOKE (H.T.) A Grammar of the Sanscrit Language, vol. 1 [all published].

First edition. Folding table. Small folio. Recent half morocco over marbled boards, text toned, some minor marginal worming, title repaired at gutter. Inscription and stamp to verso of title-page. xxii, 369, [1], [4 errata]pp. Calcutta, Printed at the honourable Company's Press, 1805. £7,500



An important study of the Sanskrit language, compiled and published in Calcutta, by East India Company administrator and scholar Henry Thomas Colebrooke (1765-1837). **This copy with an ink ownership inscription and stamp of the College of Fort William to the verso of the title page.**

Son of the East India Company chairman Sir George Colebrooke, it would seem natural that Henry would seek his fortunes in same trade. He arrived in Calcutta in 1783, and spent the next decade moving frequently to fulfil different posts within the colonial administration. A talented scholar, Colebrooke had received private tuition in London up to the age of fifteen, after which he voraciously pursued knowledge under his own initiative. With a particular aptitude for mathematics and languages, the opportunities for learning which his professional life provided allowed Colebrooke to become one of the most accomplished orientalist of his era.

Once settled in Calcutta, Colebrooke joined the Asiatic Society of Bengal, founded by fellow scholar Sir William Jones. Colebrooke was a frequent contributor to the society's papers *Asiatic Researches*, and served as president in 1807. Throughout his time in India, Colebrooke had made efforts to learn the indigenous languages, and in 1801 was **appointed honorary professor of Hindu law and Sanskrit at the recently established Fort William College in Calcutta.**

Though he published several other works on astronomy, husbandry and law amongst other topics, the present *Grammar of the Sanscrit Language* is considered "his most impressive linguistic enterprise" which "stands as a monument marking the beginning of the study of traditional Sanskrit linguistics (*vyakarana*) by non-Indians, and in due course that study was to bring *vyakarana* into the global development of linguistics" (ODNB). Though Colebrooke intended to follow this work with subsequent instalments, his preface warns that "a considerable time may elapse, before the second volume be completed," and indeed, no further volumes were published.

Of particular interest is the List of "Sanskrit Grammars with Commentaries, &c." which comprises pp.xi-xv, and contains over a

TABLE OF TERMINATIONS FOR THE MOODS AND TENSES.									
A C T I V E.									
3d PERSON.			2d PERSON.			1st PERSON.			
D.	P.	S.	D.	P.	S.	D.	P.		
-तः	-अंति	-सि	-यः	-य	-मि	-वः	-मः		
-अतुः	-उः	-घ	-अथुः	-अ	-अ	-व	-म		
-तारौ	-तारः	-तासि	-तास्यः	-तास्य	-तासि	-तास्यः	-तास्यः		
-घतः	-घंति	-घसि	-घयः	-घय	-घामि	-घावः	-घामः		
-स्यतः &c.									
-ताम्	-अंतु	-[हि]	-तम्	-त	-आनि	-आव	-आम		[146]
-ताम्	-अन्	-तात्	-तम्	-त	-अम्	-व	-म		
-इताम्	-इयुः	-इः	-इतम्	-इत	-इयम्	-इव	-इम		
-यास्ताम्	-यासुः	-याः	-यास्तम्	-यास्त	-यासम्	-याव	-याम		
-सीत्	-एाम्	-इः	-एम्	-ए	-षम्	-घ्व	-म		
-ताम्	-अन्	-स[ः]	-तम्	-त	-अम्	-व	-म		
-अताम्	-अन्	-अः	-अतम्	-अत	-अम्	-आव	-आम		
-घताम्	-घन्	-घः	-घतम्	-घत	-घम्	-घाव	-घाम		
-स्यताम् &c.									
P A S S I V E, M I D D L E A N D D E P O N E N T.									
TENSES &c.									
3d PERSON.			2d PERSON.			1st PERSON.			
S.	D.	P.	S.	D.	P.	S.	D.	P.	
i. Pref.	-ते	-इते	-अते	-से	-इथे	-ध्वे	-रे	-वहे	-महे
ii. Rem. p.	-ए	-आते	-इरे	-से[षे]	-आथे	-ध्वे [इ]	-ए	-वहे	-महे
iii. Abs. f.	-ता	-तारौ	-तारः	-तासे	-तासाथे	-ताध्वे	-ताहे	-तास्यहे	-तास्यमहे
iv. Aor. f.	-घते	-घते	-घंते	-घसे	-घथे	-घध्वे	-घे	-घावहे	-घामहे
-स्यते &c.									
v. Imp.	-ताम्	-इताम्	-अताम्	-स	-इथाम्	-ध्वम्	-रे	-वहे	-महे
vi. Abs. p.	-त	-इताम्	-अंत	-थाः	-इथाम्	-ध्वम्	-इ	-वहि	-महि
vii. Imp. &c.	-इत	-इयाताम्	-इरन्	-इथाः	-इयाथाम्	-इध्वम्	-इय	-इवहि	-इमहि
-ben.	-षीम्	-षीयास्ताम्	-षीरन्	-षीष्ठाः	-षीयाथाम्	-षीध्वम् [इम्]	-षीय	-षीवहि	-षीमहि
viii. Aor. p.	-ए	-घाताम्	-घत	-घ्ठाः	-घाथाम्	-घध्वम् [इम्]	-घि	-घ्वहि	-घमहि
	-त	-आताम्	-अत	-थाः	-आथाम्	-ध्वम्	-इ	-वहि	-महि
	-अत	-एताम्	-अंत	-अथाः	-एथाम्	-अध्वम्	-ए	-आवहि	-आमहि
ix. Cond. f.	-घ्यत	-घ्येताम्	-घ्यंत	-घ्यथाः	-घ्येथाम्	-घ्यध्वम्	-घ्ये	-घ्यावहि	-घ्यामहि
-स्यत &c.									

hundred native sources used in his composition of this grammar. After Colebrooke's return to England, he presented his collection of 2749 Indian manuscripts, many of which are in Sanskrit, to the library of the East India Company, later absorbed into the British Library where they still reside.

Scarce. Rare book hub traces only one other copy appearing at auction in the last hundred years (the same copy at Bonhams 2012 and Sotheby's 2020). That copy was also marked "College of Fort William" to the verso of the title-page, demonstrating perhaps that the primary intention of the publication was for local instruction. This may also explain why so few copies have survived.

A Parody of Domestic Scenes

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

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

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



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

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

OCLC locates a copy at Yale only. We add another at the British Museum.

BM Satires, 12164; Chakraborty, S., "From Bibis to Ayahs: Sexual Labour, Domestic Labour, and the Moral Politics of Empire" in *Servants' Pasts: late-eighteenth to twentieth-century South Asia*, Vol II (London, Orient Blackswan, 2019).

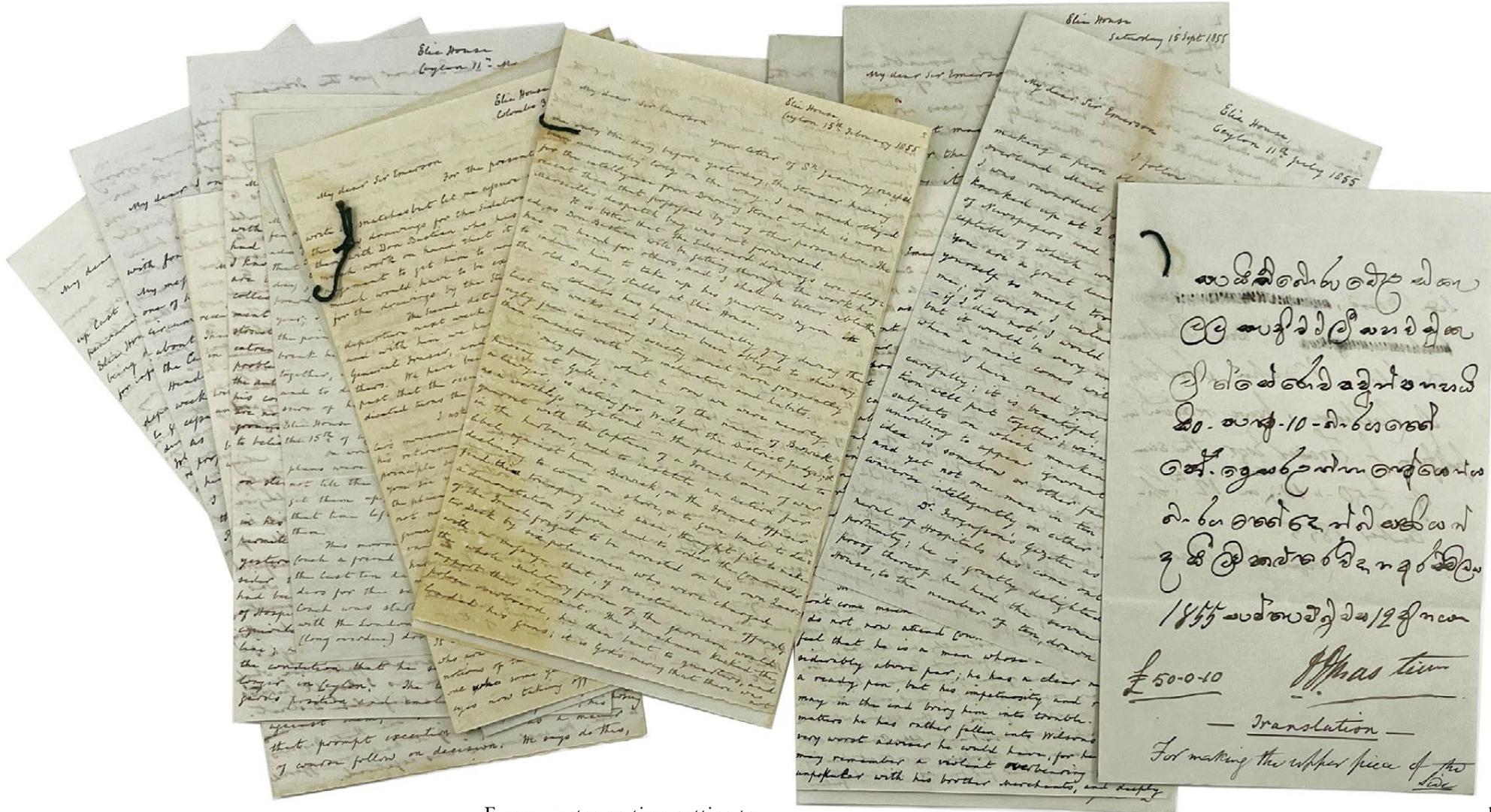
Tennent's Eyes and Ears in Ceylon

8 [TENNENT (Sir James Emerson)], FRASER (John). [Fourteen letters to Sir James Emerson Tennent, from his Colonial Secretary in Colombo.]

Holograph ms. in ink in Fraser's small, distinctive hand. 12mo. Totalling 65pp. Fine condition throughout. Elie House, Colombo, 31 January to 29 September, 1855. £5,250*

A rich group of letters from J. Fraser, Acting Principal Assistant and Acting Clerk to the Councils, to his mentor Sir James Emerson Tennent (1804–1869) spanning nine months in 1855. They provide much valuable insight into life in mid-nineteenth-century Ceylon and are rich with personal and political gossip, notably regarding the incoming governor, Sir Henry Ward (1797–1860).

Having served as colonial secretary of Ceylon from 1845–1850, James Tennent returned to London. At the time of writing, he was working on his important two-volume account *Ceylon: an account of the island physical, historical and topographical* (London, 1859) while serving as permanent secretary to the poor-law board and secretary of the Board of Trade. His interest in the ongoing fortunes of the island was unabated, he even commissioned a sideboard to be made for him and shipped to England on completion. **These letters show that in John Fraser he had a valuable set of ears and ears on the ground keen to keep him informed on the latest events in Ceylon.**



to his ultimate success. He goes on most amiably with his Colonial Secy ... nothing could exceed his suavity towards me; **still I saw that he undervalued the power of obstruction possessed by the public departments ...** by over-hastiness he will convert into enemies men who would otherwise be disposed to co-operate with him."

A railway on the island had been proposed as early as 1839, though construction wouldn't commence until 1856. On 16 August, Fraser writes "Sir Henry Ward ... has rather fallen into Wilson's hands, the very worst adviser he could have, for he is as you may remember a violent overbearing, most unpopular with his brother Merchants, and deeply interested in the old

Fraser wastes no time getting to the heart of things when he writes in the first letter, "my promotion has given rise to bitterness on the part of the public servants over whom I have stepped, and that McCarthy has in some degree risked his popularity by bringing me into the Senior branch of the Civil service ... I draw higher pay than even Talbot did [in 1847]. It cannot be palatable to persons like Smedley and Lee, who are men of admitted ability and who are full of notions of their own importance and prominence ..." He also mentions Mrs M. Bruncker, whose seventy watercolours of Ceylon are now held at the University of Paradeniya, as well as Evatt, Dr Fergusson, and General Bainbrige.

On 30 April, Fraser gives his first impressions of Sir Henry Ward: "Sir Henry Ward has thrown himself into business with great energy but although he wishes to do well I will not conceal from you that I already begin to have my misgivings as

Railway Company of which indeed his brother is the solicitor ... but Sir Henry has rather committed himself to Wilson & the policy of Govt ... while the community would much prefer a Govt Loan and the execution of the Railway by contracts ..."

There's more scuttlebutt in Fraser's account of wedding of a colleague's (Matthias) daughter to a "to a rough looking tyke who is Paymaster of the 37th Regt ... whether the joy of the occasion or the exuberance of the champagne prompted him to folly, or his characteristic want of Judgement led him astray is not worth debating ... suffice it to say that the speech to which he gave utterance at the entertainment made every modest cheek tingle ..."

Cohesive, tasty groups mixing the personal and political such as this rarely appear on the market. Fraser died on 8 October, 1855 — just a week after mailing the last of these letters.



From Dublin to Dehradun

9 “MINNIE”, compiler. Eclectic scrapbook of a nineteenth-century Irishwoman (fl. 1858–1920) chronicling daily life, travel, and British India.

4to (280 by 228 mm). Title page with die-cut pasted scrap reading “Album”, hand-coloured in the style of a medieval decorated initial, followed by inscription: “A birthday present for / darling Minnie / from / her affectionate brother / Jack. / Sept 25th 1858”. Ninety-two leaves of mixed coloured album paper, some with embossed designs. 81 photographs (largest 277 by 215mm) with many prints, watercolours, sketches, and dried leaves and flowers pasted in. Numerous manuscript verses and captions in different hands, including several in Urdu, and five pages of dated signatures (1850s to 90s) of some 100 friends and acquaintances. Several loose photographs, cards, and drawings. Mid-nineteenth-century sheep, elaborately gilt with red & green inlays, yellow endpapers with foliage pattern; scuffed, extremities worn, corners bumped, joints repaired, interior a little soiled. [92] ff. Ireland, England, and India, c.1858–1920. £4,500

A nineteenth-century Irishwoman’s album and scrapbook with diverse contents spanning private life, continental travel, and the British Empire over much of the Victorian period, particularly strong in photographs from India. Likely owned and assembled by a relative or family friend of General Frederick Young (1786–1874), officer in the East India Company and founder of the Sirmoor Battalion, the first Gurkha regiment to the fight for the British. Given to its owner by her brother (“Jack”) at the time of the Indian Rebellion of 1857–8 — which the Sirmoor Gurkhas played a part in suppressing — and augmented over the next sixty years.

The identity of the Minnie to whom this album was presented is uncertain. There are several references to her home at The Albany in Ballybrack, now a suburb of Dublin. This was the townhouse to which General Young retired in the 1850s and where he lived until his death. This connection, the many mentions of other Youngs, and the prominent placement of the General’s portrait (decorated with leaves and fronds) on the second leaf suggest a close relation between Minnie and Young.

Establishing her identity is complicated by the many names of which “Minnie” can be a diminutive: Mary, Marie, Miranda, Wilhelmina, Winifred, etc. Candidates may include Young’s daughters Mary (1831–1912) and Marion (1839–1943), but they are not known to have had a brother Jack. Another of Young’s daughters, Louisa, married one John “Jack” Hadow Jenkins, but this Jack had no recorded sisters.

Though we cannot say for sure who Minnie was, her horizons were clearly international. Places and people represented in her album include The Albany and other Irish settings, parts of England (Winchester, Hastings, the Isle of Wight), continental cities (Milan, Cologne), German public figures (Bismarck, Moltke the Elder, and members of the imperial family), Cairo (a postcard), Jerusalem (a wreath of dried flowers “From the Holy Places in and around Jerusalem”, with the city’s name inscribed in Hebrew), and many Indian scenes, particularly from Lucknow, Cawnpore, and central India.

The Indian theme is another link with Frederick Young. Born in County Donegal, he left for India at the age of 15, starting as an ensign in the Company army. He became aide-de-camp to the colourful Sir Rollo Gillespie (1766–1814), a fellow Ulsterman, called “the bravest man ever to wear a red coat” (Sir John Fortescue). Young followed Gillespie to Java, which they took from the Dutch in 1811. They returned to the subcontinent in 1814 to fight in the Anglo-Nepali War, in which Gillespie was shot at the Battle of Nalapani and died in Young’s arms. Young himself was captured by the Gurkhas. According to family lore, he learnt his captors’ language and was so impressed by their bravery as to recommend their recruitment by the British.

Young enjoyed a distinguished career in the Company until his retirement in the 1850s, commanding the 4th Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division in the First Afghan War, the Ferozepore Brigade, and the Dinapore Division as well as working in the



Bundelkhand Agency. He is said to have been the first to grow tea and (more exotically) potatoes in the Himalayas, cultivating these at the hill station he founded at Mussoorie, now a popular tourist destination. He also carried out civil works in Dehradun, surveying the land himself and commissioning road and irrigation projects. His house in Dehradun was later occupied by the Bank of Upper India and St Joseph's Academy, and he is commemorated today by Young Road in the city's Garhi Cantt district.

The story of Young's eventful life was later told by his daughter Louisa (a.k.a. Louise), also represented in this album with a portrait "sent from India." Louisa was living in Agra at the time of the Indian Rebellion, when the album was given to its owner, and left a dramatic account of the turmoil in Agra in her biography of her father. Several of the album's drawings are signed "L.J.," which may be short for Louisa Jenkins (her married name).

Also depicted in a portrait is the distinguished surgeon Charles Hamilton Fasson (1821-1891), husband of Catherine Mary Young (Frederick's daughter). Fasson served as an army surgeon in India during the Rebellion and was later superintendent of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, overseeing its move to modern premises on Lauriston Place, designed by David Bryce and described as "probably the best planned hospital" in Britain. Fasson also corresponded extensively with Florence Nightingale and was responsible for bringing a number of her nurses to the hospital.

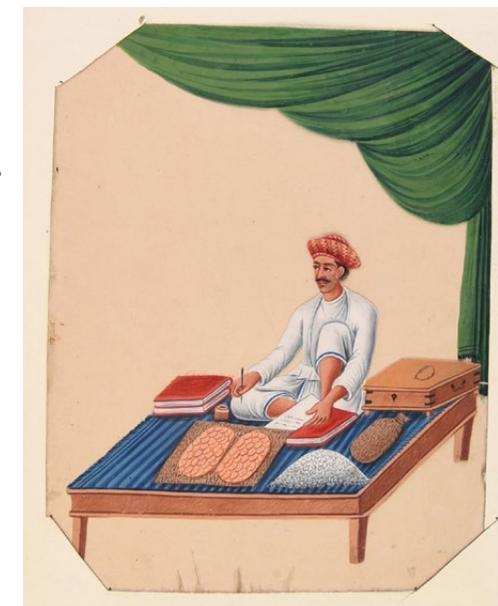
The album contains 31 photographs from India. At least six of these are by the famous John Edward Saché (1824-1882), one of the leading photographers of British India, who operated studios in Calcutta, Lucknow, Nainital, and Mussoorie. All six photographs were taken at Lucknow, showing the Residency, Qaisar Bagh, the Chattar Manzil (both the exterior and "Louie and Sydney" at the "Fancy Ball" held there), La Martinière College, and a bird's eye view of the city.

A further five photographs are by W. G. Stretton, based in Bombay and Calcutta, whose works are considerably scarcer. Most of these are captioned "Central India", showing rural scenes, one with elephants and riders. Two are linked with Jack Fasson, evidently a relative of Charles Hamilton Fasson, one depicting Jack's bungalow and another him with friends.

Other, unsigned photographs show the Secundra Bagh (heavily damaged during the Rebellion) and Wingfield Park in Lucknow, Poona, and several groups portraits of Westerners, some in Indian dress.

Also included are two miniature costume studies painted on mica in Company style. Each depicts a tradesman in local dress, one grinding material in a large mortar and the other writing on a sheet of paper, possibly counting coins.

Likewise noteworthy are **two Urdu inscriptions.** One is among the dated signatures mentioned above and seems to refer to a "Tommy Tartan." The other captions a sketch of a man in a pith helmet shooting a big cat from the back of an elephant. This is found on a loose scrap of whimsical portraits and other doodles in ink, including a section subtitled "From an ancient manuscript" depicting men and women in Western dress playing badminton, drawn in the style of Egyptian hieroglyphs. The Urdu seems to be in an unpractised hand and may be evidence of colonial engagement with the language.



In a more intimate vein there are many photographs and sketches of family and friends, and several manuscript poems on home, love, and other personal themes scattered throughout the volume.

With contents reaching from Ireland to India, this album is a unique record of a woman and her world in Victorian Britain and its empire.

Jenkins, L. Hadow, *General Frederick Young* (1923); "Charles Hamilton Fasson", *British Medical Journal* (22 October 1892).

*A Treasure Trove of Secret Information from
The First Years of the British Raj*

10 [WOOD (Sir Charles)], INDIA OFFICE. Abstract of letters received from India ...

Confidential numbers: [I-4], 5-47; 48-182; 183-301; I-140; I-156; & I-134. Six volumes. Folio. Contemporary half roan over marbled boards, spine gilt, extremities worn with some shelfwear but holding nicely, interiors clean and bright. [375, 58 ms. index; 752, 64 ms. index, 744, 34;] 724, 26[index]; 882, 24[index]; 864, 52[index]pp. London, printed by Cox and Wyman, at the India Office, [separate printings, various dates, July 7th-December 10, 1859]; & Nos. 39-47 and the rest printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode, for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1859-1863 & 1865. £42,500

A exceedingly rare and substantial set of confidential letters and despatches to the secret department of the India Office. These volumes are further distinguished by having belonged to Sir Charles Wood (1800-1885), Secretary of State for India from 1859-1866 and they cover the bulk of his time in this role. As the vanishingly low survival rates attest, these confidential missives were surely printed in very low numbers for the highest echelons of government only. Furthermore, they appear to be unpublished elsewhere.

The years 1859-1865 were a time of immense change in India. The Indian Mutiny of 1857-8 resulted in the transfer of control from the East India Company to the Crown, which governed India until 1947. To manage this outsized colonial project, Lord Palmerston created a Secretary of State, aided by a council of fifteen members. Sir Charles Wood had previously been First Lord of the Admiralty, and had been involved in the Home Government of India, and so was an obvious choice for Secretary.

Algernon West attested to the scope of the role, "**in the India Office is concentrated the collective business, not merely of a department, but of an empire: finance, currency, foreign policy, army, [and] public works**" (West, 9). Indeed, among Wood's first tasks were the re-organisation of both the judiciary and the army. The mid-nineteenth century was also the heart of the Industrial Revolution and many of the advances in transportation and communications were deployed, or further encouraged, in India: in particular, railways, roads, bridges and telegraphs. "The rethinking and implementation of Indian policies after the upheavals of the mutiny compelled [Wood] to take a more active part in shaping them than any of his predecessors since the eighteenth century" (ODNB).

That Wood managed India from Whitehall rather than Calcutta makes these volumes critical to his governance of a vast nation of then about 180 million people. The communications here relate to seemingly every facet of life in India.

(CONFIDENTIAL).

ABSTRACT OF LETTERS RECEIVED FROM INDIA,
July 11th, 1859.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

June 3rd, 1859, No. 14.

CABUL, HERAT, &c.

3. Lieut.-Col. Edwardes, Peshawur, March 23rd. Enclosing a Cabul News-Writer's Report, which affirms the open subsidizing of Herat by Russia, with the concurrence of Persia.—Within the last few days, I have been informed that a Persian Force has undoubtedly advanced to Ghorian; that another Russian Officer has just joined M. Kanikhoff in Herat; and that an express on the subject of these movements reached Sirdar Ali Khan, the Cabul Heir apparent, at Candabar, who immediately ordered his own Nazir to ride post with the letters, and deliver them in person to the Ameer at Jelalabad. The Nazir made his way through the snow at Ghuznee with much difficulty and danger, and reached Cabul, whence, after a rest of a day, he was going to Jelalabad. The circumstance has created much speculation from the urgency and special nature of the communication. It being the order of Government that no News-Writer of ours should go to Herat, I have no means of testing the above information, the accuracy and import of which must turn on the real character of the late political intrigues at Herat, with which the name of the British Minister at Teheran was so publicly connected. But I should rely confidently on the Ameer of Cabul communicating promptly to us any authentic news of arrangements at Herat, so threatening to himself, and so entirely at variance with our Treaty with Persia. The last letters from Nawab Foujdar Khan are quite silent on the subject.

6. Col. Edwardes, April 13th. Khureeta from the Ameer of Cabul, on the occasion of Nawab Foujdar Khan's retirement from the post which he has so honourably held during two years of great difficulty.—The Cabul Vakeel, Mirza Mohamed Hoossein Khan, will leave Peshawur in a

No. 2.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

May 19th, 1859, No. 59.

Forwarding a Minute of the Governor-General in Council, concurred in by Sir J. Outram and Mr. Ricketts, commenting very severely on the tone of Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute regarding the projected amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts, and still more severely on the publication of that Minute in the Madras *Athenæum*.

A separate Minute is also recorded by Sir B. Peacock, who concurs with the Governor-General.

Sir C. Trevelyan was, in their opinion, ignorant of the facts of the case when he recorded this Minute; but that is not considered to have in any way justified the course adopted by him.

May 25th, No. 64.

Address of the Bishop and Clergy of Calcutta to the Queen on Her Majesty's Birthday.

SEPARATE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

May 23rd, 1859, No. 12.

As to the Revenue to be derived from taxes on distilled and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs.

On the 18th of March, the Government of India requested the opinion of the subordinate Governments respecting the increase of the Abkarree Revenue, so as to tax as highly as possible the consumption of spirits everywhere, and obviate the charge of endeavouring to increase the Revenue, rather by forcing the consumption of liquor at low rates of duty, than by imposing the highest possible rates consistent with the due prevention of illicit dealings.

The Government of Bengal replied on the 7th of April, recommending that, from the 1st of May, the duty on Bengal rum be everywhere raised from one to two rupees per imperial gallon; and that the duty on country spirits should be raised to one rupee per wine gallon in Calcutta, 24 Pergunnahs, Barrackpore, and Serampore.

ABSTRACT OF LETTERS RECEIVED FROM INDIA,

July 27th, 1859, via Southampton.

MADRAS (MILITARY).

June 13th.

Submit for favourable consideration a Minute by the Commander-in-Chief, transmitting a return of Officers of Her Majesty's British and Indian Forces serving in this Presidency, of whom honourable public mention has been made, for services rendered during the recent disturbances in India, but who have received no substantial recognition of them.

"His Excellency is of opinion that every Officer in the return has fairly earned the promotion, which it has been usual to accord for distinguished services; and strongly recommends that the boon may be conferred on them."

The Commander-in-Chief suggests that Major-General Whitlock, commanding Saugor Field Division; Colonel Miller, Brigadier in command of Artillery of General Whitlock's force; and Lieut.-Colonel Lavie (who succeeded Colonel Miller), be admitted to the Order of the Bath. His Excellency commends, likewise, Lieut.-General Beresford, in Mysore; Major-General Coffin, in Hyderabad; and Major-General Bell, in Pegu.

We would especially draw attention to the opinion expressed by the President of the Council, as to the very efficient manner in which His Excellency Sir Patrick Grant discharged the important duties of his high station, during the late crisis.

BOMBAY (EDUCATIONAL).

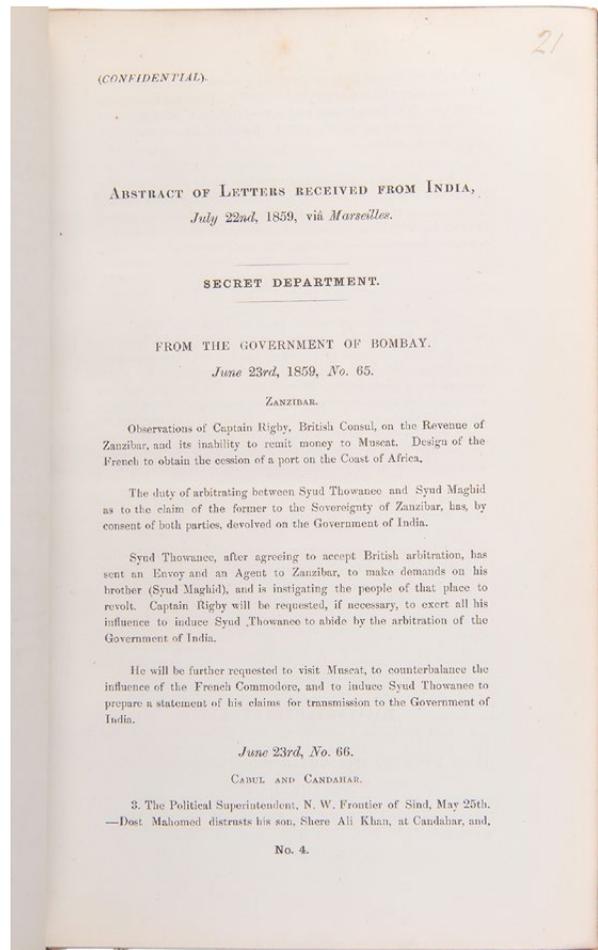
June 20th, No. 10.

Have caused the Director of Public Instruction to be informed that the present is not considered a fitting moment for obtaining a Legislative Enactment for the provision of funds for educational purposes in this Presidency.

BOMBAY (PUBLIC WORKS).

June 18th, No. 17.

Proposals to execute, by private enterprise, works in Sindh, for purposes of Irrigation and Navigation.



In the first twenty days of July 1859 alone (a mere 88pp of the first volume), there is information on everything from taxes on “distilled and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs”; to updates on customs and tariffs; capital punishment (the Crown preferring not to interfere in local customs); the possibility of supplanting and exiling Rajah of Bussahir; religion in education; military expenditure (including pay disputes); judicial measures such as “Englishmen charged with the murder of natives should be tried by mixed juries of which half the number at least should be natives ...”; fortifying Bombay; public works, especially regarding irrigation and navigation; recognition, or the lack thereof, for Gurkhas; a long missive on the conduct and discontent of European troops in India; the execution of 26 members of the Delhi Royal family; and dealing with Booteah aggression on the North-East frontier; and news regarding the ongoing pursuit of Begum Hazrat Mahal (1820–1879), who played a critical role in the Indian Mutiny. A despatch dated 16 July 1859 from the Assistant Resident at Nepal advises “the Durbar would not object to the entry of British troops” to find her. **All of which was carried out at**

a time when England was increasingly mindful of respecting Indian customs and traditions while maintaining colonial rule.

Furthermore, they demonstrate the importance of India in how the wider Empire was managed with the inclusion of critical despatches concerning Constantinople, Turkish Arabia (the area in Iraq under Ottoman control), Baghdad, Tehran, Aden, Muscat, and Zanzibar.

The occupation of Aden in 1839, gave Britain a foothold on the Arabian Peninsula, “after which Britain gradually expanded its influence along the southern and eastern coast of the Peninsula. In the process it concluded a large number of treaties and agreements with the numerous Arab rulers in the area, thereby establishing a varying degree of control over them” (Liebensy). These treaties, the diplomacy surrounding them, and other events are reflected in information supplied by the likes of Commander Selby, Sir James Outram, Major Kemball, Captain C.P. Rigby, Sir Bartle Frere, Lt-Col. Merewether, Lt-Col. Playfair, Lt-Col. Pelly, as well as Residents at Aden, and the Political Agent at Zanzibar.

A sample of extracts concerning the Middle East can be found here (there are many more):

Confidential No. 25. Abstract of letters received from India via Marseilles, October 22, 1859. Bombay (Secret). No. 77, September 26, 1859.— “We forward copies of letters from Brigadier Coghlan, Resident at Aden, on the state of affairs in the vicinity of that place ...” From the Resident, Aden, August 1, 1859— “... The harvest promises to be early and abundant ... but grain is still scarce in the Foudelie country. I have sent a present of twenty bags of rice to Sultan Ahmed, who, with his family, I heard was in absolute distress for food ...”

Confidential No. 44 contains the following: From the Resident, Persian Gulf, Sept. 26.— “During the last three months I have received intelligence of the anxiety and alarm at Bahrein, as well as of the injury done to the population of the Bahrein territories on the Gutter coast. The author of all this mischief is Sheikh Mahomed ben Abdullah, Chief of Demaun, the hereditary enemy of the chiefs of Bahrein ...”

The rebellion in Zanzibar is covered in *Confidential No. 48*. Captain Rigby, Consul at Zanzibar writes on July 26th: “The chiefs of the El-Harth tribe, and Syud Burgash have been fomenting disturbances to intimidate the Ruler of Zanzibar ... The Muscat agent is still here, but will leave soon; when he and Syud Burgash go tranquillity will not be interrupted ...” On Sept. 12th, “On the return from Zanzibar to Muscat of Syud Hillal, brother-in-law of the late Imaum, he told Syud Thowanee that the chiefs of the El-Harth tribe had deceived him. Upon this Syud Thowanee seized a large ship belonging to the principal chief. This has detached the tribe from him, and they are very anxious to be reconciled to Syud Majid ... On the 24th ultimo His Highness intercepted some letters written by a resident at Aden, named Ali-boo-Bukhr, to Syud Burgash, showing that he had been carrying on a secret correspondence with the late French Consul at Aden.”



ABSTRACTS
OF
DESPATCHES
FROM
INDIA

ABSTRACT
OF
DESPATCHES
FROM
INDIA

1860

ABSTRACTS
OF
DESPATCHES
FROM
INDIA

1861

ABSTRACTS
OF
DESPATCHES
FROM
INDIA

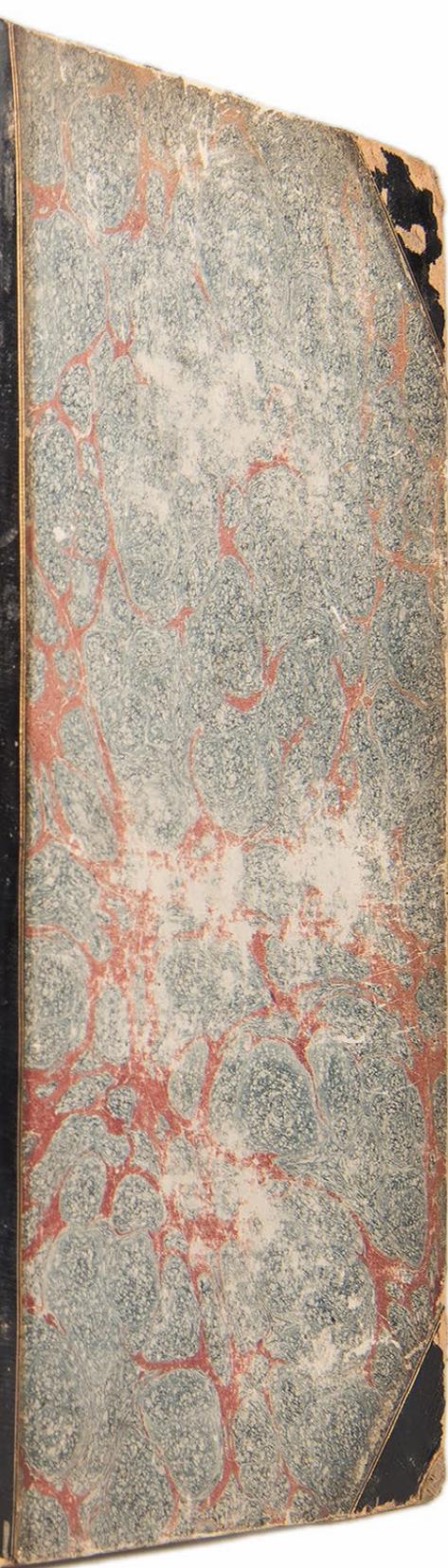
1862

ABSTRACTS
OF
DESPATCHES
FROM
INDIA

1863

ABSTRACTS
OF
DESPATCHES
FROM
INDIA

1865



Confidential No. 9, dated January 21st, 1862 includes a series of reports from Lieut Pengelly, the British Agent at Muscat, concerning local unrest at the imposition of a tax on dates by His Highness, Seyed Thoweynee (Thuwaini bin Said).

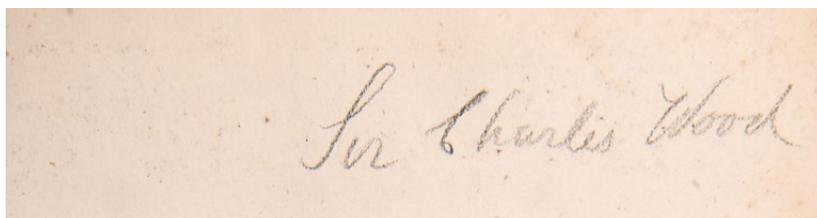
Back to India, cotton production was a constant topic and Wood came under much pressure from lobbyists in England. This crop was of particular interest as the American Civil War, which coincided with Wood's tenure, directly threatened England's supply. However, Wood stood firm against this pressure, insisting that local interests would be protected. Communications regarding cotton crops and English lobbyists appear throughout these volumes.

The scars of the Indian Mutiny are evident throughout, as the Crown sought to restore aging barracks (Chinsurah, Barrackpore, Hazareebagh, Darjeeling et al) in addition to the fortification of Bombay. Furthermore, there are notes throughout on uprisings from the likes of Bengali Indigo farmers in 1859 as well as the Mizo, Synteng and Juang. Balancing security threats with cultural sensitivities, the Crown reorganised the Agency for the suppression of human sacrifice and female infanticide in the Hill tracts of Orissa.

ODNB regards Wood as "[t]he strongest secretary of state between 1858 and Indian independence, he exercised an important influence upon the evolution of British rule, confirming its liberal character at the higher levels, despite the heightening of racial antagonism in the mutiny" (*ibid*).

This is a small sample of the unpublished material in these six volumes which sheds much light on both the governance of India and the machinations of the British Empire. Vast in scope, granular in detail, it's been years since anything like this has appeared on the market.

Exceedingly rare: no copies listed on OCLC but there must be a set in the BL or National Archives.



Provenance: Sir Charles Wood, his ms. inscriptions to the fly leaves of vols ... ; purchased from the Foreign Office Library.

Compton, J.M., "Indians and the Indian Civil Service, 1853-1879: A Study in National Agitation and Imperial Embarrassment" in *The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland*, No. 3/4 (Oct., 1967), pp.99-113; Liebensy, H.J., "The International Relations of Arabia: The Dependent Areas" in *Middle East Journal*, Vol.1, No.2 (Apr., 1947), p.149; West, A., *Sir Charles Wood's Administration of Indian Affairs from 1859 to 1866* (London, 1867).

Lessons from the Indian Mutiny

11 FITZ GERALD LEE (J.) RADCLIFFE (F.W.) For Staff College Candidates. The Indian Mutiny. Up to the Relief of Lucknow. (November 17th 1857).

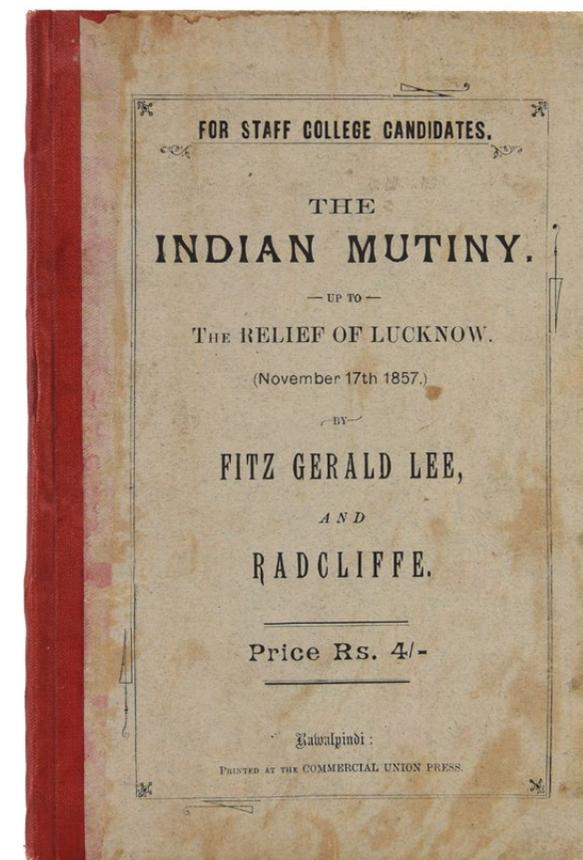
First edition. Folding map & folding table. 8vo. Cloth-backed printed boards, shelf worn, extremities rubbed, inner hinge partially exposed, closed tear to gutter of folding table, occasional ms. pencil annotations, a very good, unsophisticated copy. 97, [1]pp. Rawalpindi, Commercial Union Press, n.d. but c.1860. £950

This history of the Indian Mutiny was produced for staff college candidates and the text is organised in the manner of a text book.

A highly informative work, it includes chapters on the causes of the mutiny (relaxing of discipline, religion and caste, politics); the Sepoy Army; military resources in India in 1857; the Outbreak of the Mutiny; the Actions of Canning and Anson; the Spread of the Mutiny to the Punjab; Affairs in Calcutta, Bengal, Rajputana, and Central India; the Northwest Provinces; the Siege and Capture of Delhi; the Advance to Cawnpore; the Siege of Lucknow; Agra; and the Second Siege of Lucknow.

It reflects a rather patronising attitude toward the Sepoys and provides not just the British understanding of events but also the narrative which they intended to present.

Scarce: OCLC locates copies at the University of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Oxford.





A Woman's Perspective on Britain and the Far East

12 WEDGWOOD (Edith Louisa). Four large albums of watercolours, photographs and ephemera.

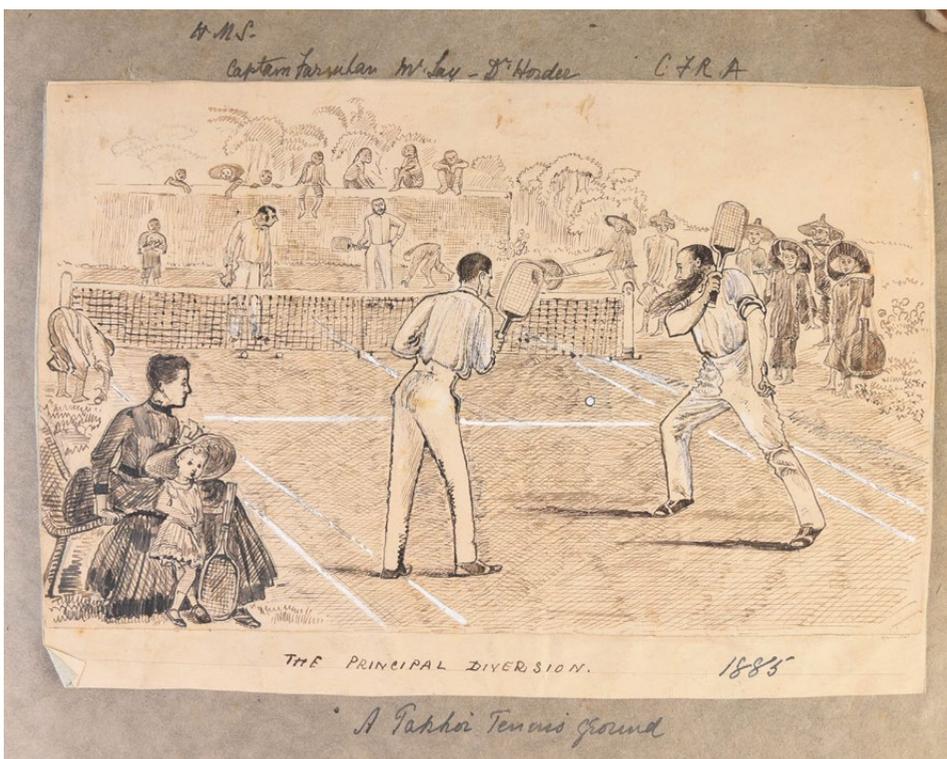
(A) Large album, measuring 515 by 320mm, containing 162 drawings and watercolours, many with ms. captions. Lacking boards, some light surface staining, wear and tear, slightly shaken. (B) Album, measuring 370 by 270mm, containing 43 drawings and watercolours, 4 albumen photographs 5 small Japanese watercolours showing various professions, many with ms. captions. Lacking boards, some light surface staining, wear and tear. (C) Large oblong folio album covered in red cloth, measuring 300 by 420mm, containing over 500 drawings and watercolours, many with ms. captions, 58 albumen photographs, 4 maps, 17 small postcards, 1 Chinese pith paper drawing (damaged) of a boy with a kite, as well as printed and ms. scraps. Worn edges, some surface staining, wear and tear. (D) Folio half-calf album (repairs to spine), measuring 270 by 380mm, containing over 180 watercolours. Various locations, dates between 1869 and 1914.

£28,000

Edith Louisa Wedgwood (1854–1935), great-granddaughter of the famous potter Josiah Wedgwood (1730–1795), married Clement Francis Romilly Allen (1844–1920) in 1877. He was a member of the British Consular Service where he had been trained as a translator. In 1878 they moved to Shanghai where he was appointed British Vice-Consul, before being promoted to Consul at Beihai (Pakhoi) and Xiamen (Amoy) in 1881. Later he was posted to Fuzhou (Foochow), where he ended his career in 1898 and returned to Britain. He achieved fluency in Chinese and published a translation of the “Shi-jing” entitled *The book of Chinese poetry. Being the collection of ballads, sagas, hymns and other pieces known as the Shih Ching or Classic of poetry* (London 1891).

The couple had five children namely Clement Robert (aka “Bobby”, 1878–1914, born in Shanghai), Eleanor Marion (aka “Ellinor”, 1880–?), Emma Josephine Rosamund (1883–1917), Clementina Dorothy (Dodo 1885–1956) and Bertram (1888–1955). Bobby, Ellinor, Emma and Dodo are depicted in numerous sketches, as is the husband, C. F. R. Allen.

Edith Louisa was clearly a gifted draughts-woman. She had been trained at the Heatherleys School of Fine Art in London and once in China, she regularly exhibited her work at the Shanghai Art Society. She supplied illustrations for two of her husband’s books, namely *John Chinaman’s Bamboo Tree* (Shanghai 1886) and *Some of the Analects of Confucius* (Shanghai 1887) and also contributed art-work



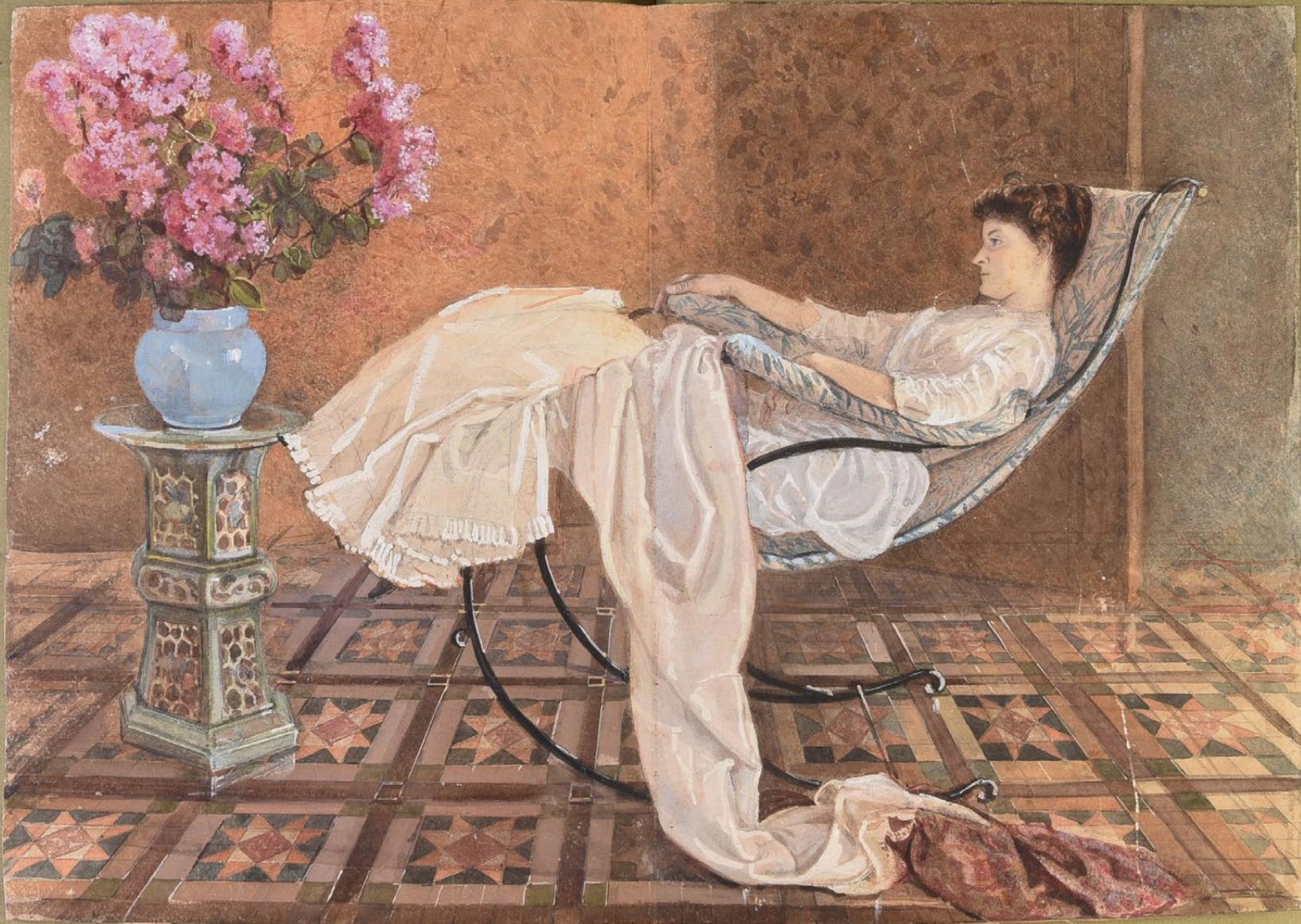
for *The Graphic*. The albums (A & B) include a number of drawings that were published in the magazine together with the printed double-page spread that featured her drawings under the title “Life at Pakhoi, one of the Chinese treaty ports” (*The Graphic*, March 5th, 1887) as well as a letter by the manager praising her work “We are... pleased, indeed, to accept your sketches which are capital”, (ms. letter dated Oct, 1886). It includes a beautiful rendition of a men’s doubles tennis match, the first sight of the British Consulate at Pakhoi which appears to have been a pigsty and a horse-stable, the bombardment of Pakhoi by French men of war, and the subsequent evacuation to Hong Kong.

Most of the images in albums A & B relate to their life in Beihai and Xiamen: One subject that features again and again is Po-lam bridge (Zhangzhou, close to Xiamen) which was a popular destination with foreigners stationed in Amoy in the nineteenth century together with a two-part albumen photograph of the bridge. The bridge which dated back to the 13th century used a large number of enormous stone monoliths spanning the Jiulong river over a distance of some 160 meters.

Outstanding are two large watercolours of the entrance gate to Amoy, two double-page drawings of the Consulate drawing room, as well as a large rendition of a Mrs. MacGowan languishing on an elegant reclining chair inside the Consulate, a beautiful scene of the family seated around a table in the new Consulate in Pakhoi

Amoy

Lagerstaemia
on Cape Myrtle
a shrub. grows
like Lilacs out of
doors

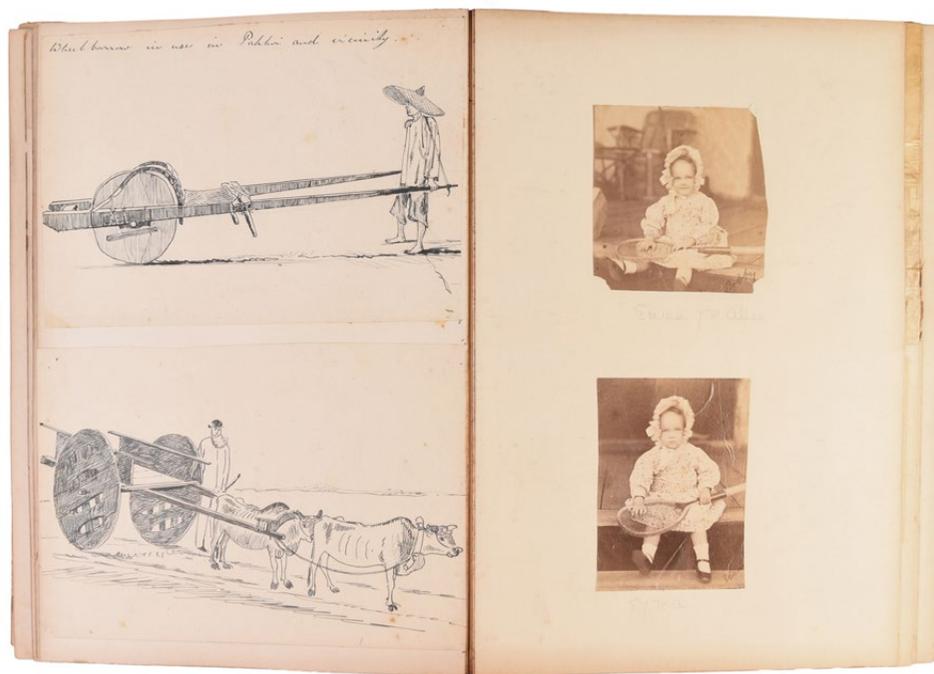


Miss MacGowan. Amoy painted in the Consulate
During 1860

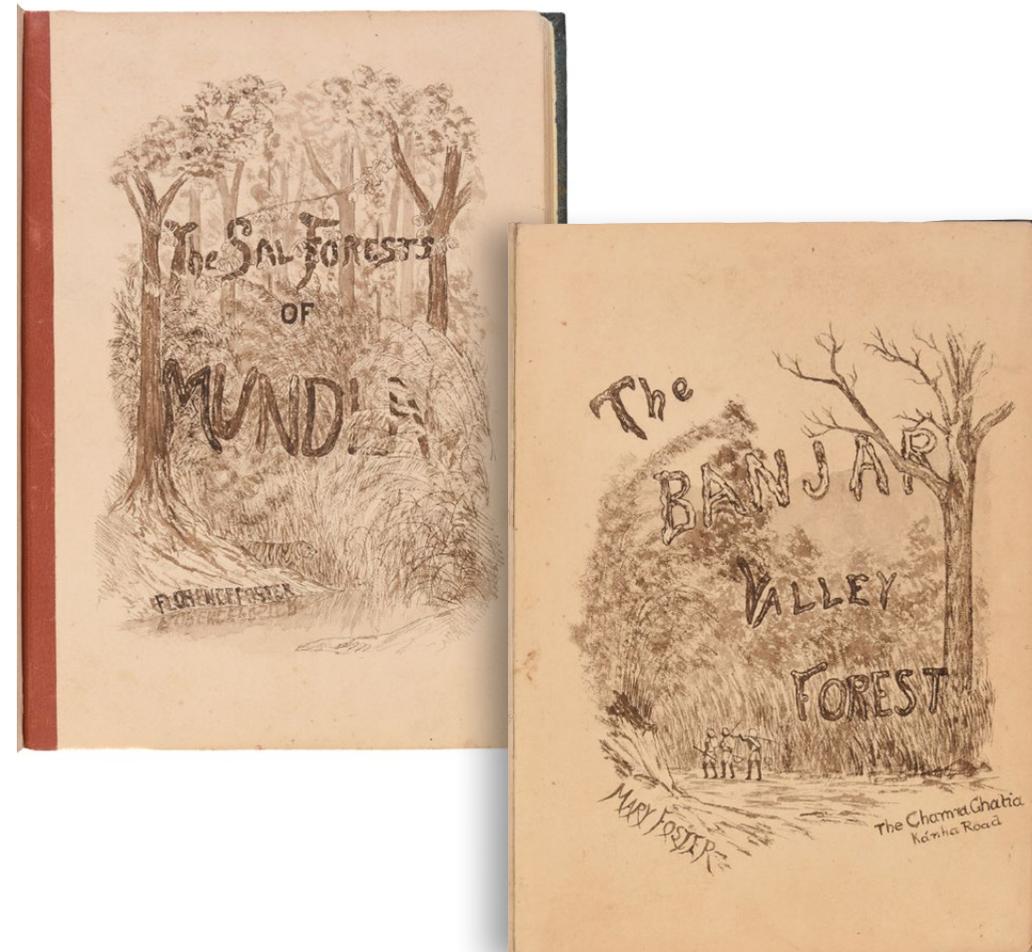
together with a Chinese servant and an amah looking after the children (1885), as well as two still-lives, one of a Buddha's Hand fruit (1886) the other of a bottle with a flowering Ixora (Pakhoi 1885). Other drawings show the races at Amoy, the Temple of Ten Thousand Rocks, the Li-wa-in temple at Ningpo, an exterior view of the Consulate at Kulangsu (Amoy), farmers, servants, wheel-barrows, a few humorous sketches, as well as portraits of friends and family (Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Svenson, Annie, Eliza, Nellie etc). There are also a number of printed ephemera, like the printed Chinese visiting card of Consul Allen, another Visiting card of the General judge at Pakhoi (Xu Ru-si), a panoramic postcard of the International Settlements at Kulangsu annotated by her and identifying "our house." Further drawings are of Singapore, the waterfall near Penang, Hong Kong island, Japan (largely Nikko & Miyanoshta), Malta, the Red Sea, as well as a number of manor houses in Britain (incl. Stanway House & Sudeley Castle in Gloucestershire, Stanton Court etc.)

Album C features numerous watercolours of a journey through Germany (Bad Kreuznach, Schwabach), Switzerland (Geneva, Lausanne, Ormont-Dessus, Zermatt) as well as England, Wales, and Scotland (Glanafon, Llandudno, Fritham, Embley, Conway Castle, Durham, Edinburgh, Bornemouth etc). Album D consist largely of portrait studies, landscapes, flower studies, as well as a number of sketches she did while studying at Heatherleys School of Fine Art.

The present collection of drawings and watercolours span Edith Louisa Wedgewood's entire adult life and they provide a fascinating and beautiful insight into a woman's travels and lifestyle in the late 19th and early 20th century.



INDIA, CENTRAL ASIA, FAR EAST



Female Amateur Artists in India

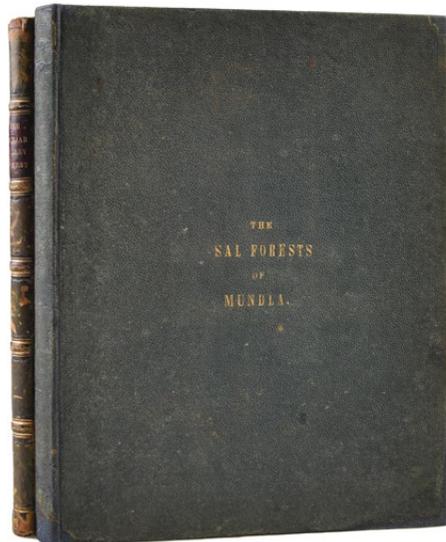
13 FOSTER (Florence) & FOSTER (Mary). The Sal Forests of Mundla [and] The Banjar Valley Forests.

2 vols. Original watercolours interleaved with printed titles, on paper water-marked 1872. Vol 1 (Mary): *The Banjar Valley Forest*. Manuscript illustrated title-page. 12 sepia ink and ink wash sketches, interleaved with printed captions. 4to. Half green calf over green textured cloth, red label to spine, gilt titles, a little rubbed, corners bumped, a few spots within. Vol 2 (Florence) *The Sal Forests of Mundla*. Manuscript illustrated title-page. 12 sepia ink and wash sketches on tabs, interleaved with numbered printed captions. 4to. Full green pebblegrained cloth, gilt titles to upper board, recased with original endpapers and cloth retained, a large tear to fore-edge restored with a little infill. [India, Banjar and Mundla, c.1872].

£4,000



Two charming albums made by British women in India at the end of the nineteenth century. Each album is identified on its title page as being the work of a Mary and a Florence Foster, likely sisters or possibly mother and daughter. The albums depict infrastructural works in different forested regions, Bandla in Himachal Pradesh and Mundla in Madhya Pradesh. The women were almost certainly relatives of a British colonial surveyor or administrator, as the albums both focus on roads, boats, bridges and tree felling projects. There is a group image of two white and three Indian men breakfasting in the forest and several camp scenes.



The neat construction of the albums interleaves each sepia watercolour with its own printed caption describing the images. These are as follows:

The Sal Forests of Mundla: The Phen River Forest, Bridge Building — Banjar Valley Forest, A Real Bit of Sal Forest, Carting Down Kanha Ghat — the Top, Carting Down Kaha Ghat — Half-Way Down, Breakfast in the Forest, Causeway Across Sulkam, The Banjar in Full Flood, Camp at Kanha, Selecting Logs for Carting, Kanha Chauki — Banjar Valley Forest, A Boundary

Pillar — Banjar Valley Forest Line, The Dhaura (Conocarpus [struck through with ms correction: “Anogeissus (new nomenclature)”] Latifolia.

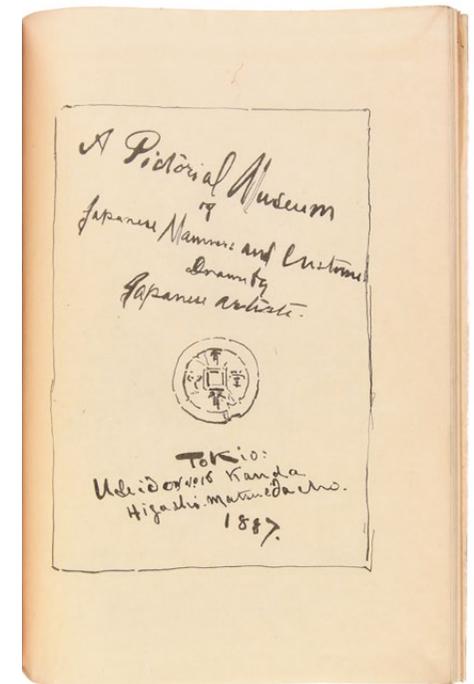
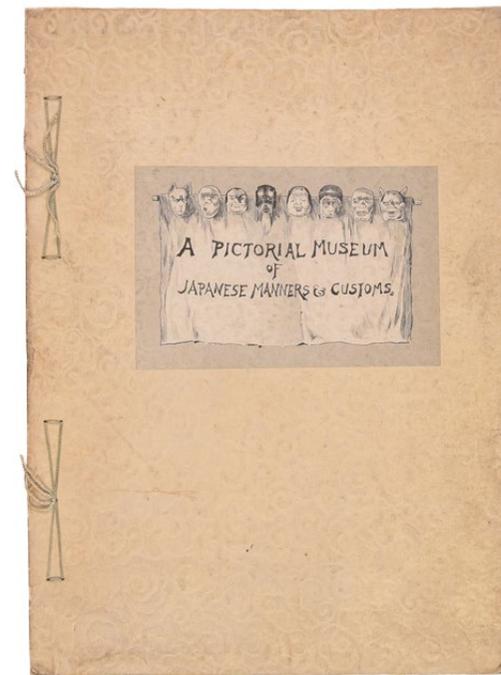
The Banjar Valley Forest, The Chamra Chatia Kánha Road: The Kanha Plain, Boundary Line Felling, Getting a Heavy Log Up-Hill, The Kanha and Kisli Road, The Tibu Forest House, The Bhurbhuri Bamboo Causeway, Wrecked Sal Rafts, Blasting the Banjar River, Rafts on the Banjar, Boat making — a Semal Tree, Shooting the Dukri Barrier, Banjar River, The Kanha Gorge.

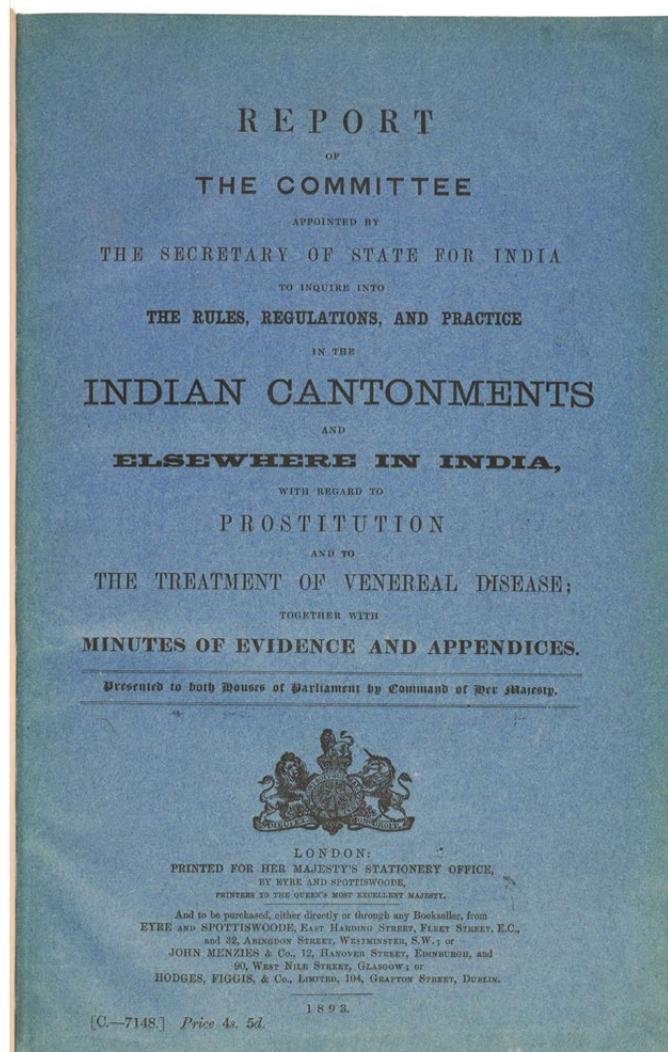
Rare Insights into Japanese Working Life

14 [ASAI (Chu), artist] & [YAGI (Genkichi) artist]. **A Pictorial Museum of Japanese Manners & Customs.**

First edition. 40 lithograph plates. Folio. Original boards with title label on front cover. Overall a very good copy. Tokyo, Useido (Koshiba Eiji), dated: Meiji 20, 1887. **£1,800**

This rare album of lithographs is attributed to two Western style (yoga) artists, namely Asai Chu (1857–1907) and Takahashi Genkichi (1858–1913). The female artist Watanabe Yuko (1856–1942) may also have contributed. The plates show an interesting range of professions and social classes in Japan. Only two copies in OCLC (National Diet Library and Waseda).





Health and Conditions of Sex Workers in India

15 [PARLIAMENTARY BLUE BOOK], RUSSELL (George W. E.) et al. Report of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India to inquire into the Rules, Regulations and Practice in the Indian Cantonments and elsewhere in India, with Regard to Prostitution and to the treatment of Venereal Disease; together with Minutes of Evidence and Appendices.

First edition. Full-page coloured plan of Lucknow, a lithographed facsimile of an Urdu and English agreement to undergo inspection, and a few small plans in the text. Folio. Quarter-bound in blue cloth over marbled paper boards, small number label on spine, small stamp on front free endpaper of the *Federation*

Abolitionniste Internationale. A fine copy with the original wraps bound in xlix, 467pp. London, H.M.S.O., 1893. £1,250

An evocative parliamentary blue book demonstrating the reach of British rule into every aspect of life in India during the Raj. This report addresses the questions of sex work and venereal disease in the cantonments which would have catered to the British military and East India Company men. Whilst couched in moralising terms, with evidence provided by Mrs Elizabeth Wheeler Andrews and Dr. Kate Bushnell, two American Christian missionaries, it is no doubt the case that this report was necessitated by a prevalence of sexually transmitted disease amongst the British troops.

The report also addresses a motion in the House of Commons which sought to completely abolish the existing system which regulated prostitution around the British military bases. This system included segregation of sex workers who served the British from those who served Native men, and the compulsory registration and examination of people selling sex, at the Lock Hospitals within the cantonment.

The special commission visited “chaklas”, or brothels, at Umballa, Meerut and Lucknow, as well as the Lock Hospitals at each of these. There is much information about the conditions under which sex workers lived and interacted with the soldiers, and the overall picture is one of gross exploitation. From the conclusion of one report: “A picture has been suggested if not actually drawn, of trembling groups of miserable women, pent up within high walls and guarded gates, the ticketed and numbered subjects of the soldiers’ lust; their scant earnings limited by authority, and accompanied by constant brutality and ill-usage; themselves enslaved by debt beyond all hope of escape, to the custodians whom the jailors have set over them, released from their confinement only in order to be subjected to the unspeakable indignity of personal examination, or, if found to have been diseased by the men for whose use they are reserved, to be detained in hospital as well guarded as their homes: condemned to drag on a hopeless life of abject poverty and degradation, of shame and self-abhorrence” (p.273).

Bearing such sentiments in mind, it is pertinent that this copy of the report once belonged in the collection of the *Fédération Abolitionniste Internationale*. Originally called the British and Continental Federation for the Abolition of Prostitution, this organisation, founded in Liverpool in 1875, sought to remove any state regulation of prostitution as a means of combatting the exploitative systems surrounding sex work and sex trafficking. Founded by Josephine Butler, the IAF argued that the forced examination of female sex workers was a violation of their basic legal rights, and that the conditions which forced women into prostitution were tantamount to slavery.

OCLC finds copies at the Bibliotheque Geneve, U. Leiden, BL, Wellcome, U. Liverpool, Durham U., Int. Inst. of Social Hist. (Netherlands), & Monash. Scarce in commerce, with one copy only found through RBH, in a mixed lot sold at Sotheby’s in 2012.

Very Rare

16 OGAWA (Kazuma). Tokyo Teikoku Daigaku — The Imperial University of Tokyo.

First edition. 59 collotype plates (incl. 1 double-page panorama) with English and Japanese captions (portrait captions on facing tissue-guards). Oblong folio. Original blind-stamped cloth, (minor damage to tail-caps), title-page with cut-out, not affecting the text. Minor repairs to head- and tail-caps, a.e.g. Still a very good copy. Unpaginated. Tokyo, Ogawa Kazumasa, dated: Meiji 33 [i.e. 1900]. £1,600

An extremely rare Ogawa publication of Tokyo University. Founded in 1886 it was the first of seven Imperial Universities in Japan. The images had originally been shown at the International Exhibition at Paris in April 1900. "The collection consist of photographs of the principal buildings, museums, laboratories and several other important places, belonging to the University, as well as those of most of the University officers [heads of departments], including three former Presidents. It is, therefore, the best and most complete set of photographs ever produced of this kind, and may prove not only very interesting to the general public, but also useful to those interested in the University; for these reasons the undersigned had obtained special permission from the University to publish it." (Introduction). Only 3 copies in OCLC.



Three Men in a Boat

17 PHILPOTT (Leonhard). West River Trip — S. China.

Album containing 88 mounted silver gelatine photographs, occasional fading. Oblong folio, measuring 240 by 340mm. Expertly rebound in half-calf. Overall in very good condition. Canton, 1902-1907. £4,500

An interesting album exploring the area along the West River, which is formed at the confluence of the Gui and Xun rivers at Wuzhou, which is where the three friends departed. The first view of the city is taken from the American Alliance Mission located on a hill to the south of Wuzhou. From there they hired a house-boat with a captain/cook who took them on a leisurely trip towards Canton. Images include Wuchow (now Wuzhou), Kwei Ping (now Guiping), including pagoda, Pingnam (now Pingnan), Shiuhing (now Zhaoqing), Takhing (now Deqing) etc. The most memorable part of the trip appears to have been visits to various monasteries along the way, where they were invited to share food with the monks. Also included is a mounted pencil sketch of the riverside village of Kong How, a loose photograph of the three friends as well as a group of 6 Chinese namecards and a ms. copy (written by a foreigner) of the large folding travel permit for the trip.

The three were Philpot, Leonard Daniel (1877-1973) painter, architect, and designer, born in London. He studied architecture at South Kensington Schools and practiced in Britain, China, and





America. Daniel also designed rooms and furniture, took up painting and exhibited at the RA, RI, and Fine Art Society. — Barwick Sharpe Browne (1881–1963) a British Army? officer, the first librarian of the Institute of Archaeology — & Grant Lindsay G. C (dates unknown).



The King of Eastern Beer

18 DAI NIPPON BEER COMPANY. Togu denka gyokei kinen shashincho [Memorial Album on the occasion of the Prince's visit].

First and only edition. 29 collotype plates with facing tissue guard and printed Japanese captions & one colour lithograph plate of the Royal flag. Oblong folio measuring 270 by 380mm. Original decorated cloth in original blue chitsu (minor

wear). Overall a very good copy. [iv](text) ff. Tokyo, Dai Nippon Biru Kabushiki kaisha, dated: Meiji 44 [i.e. 1911]. £1,200



A commemorative album produced on the occasion of Crown Prince Yoshihito's visit (the future Taisho Emperor) to the Sapporo breweries in August 1911. It shows the beer production and bottling facilities in Sapporo, namely the three factories of Yebisu, Sapporo and Asahi beer (they were renamed Osaka brewery in 1893). Yebisu, Sapporo and Osaka Beer had merged in 1906 to form the Great Japan Beer Company which became known as the 'King of Eastern Beer'. This booklet was printed for the dignitaries who attended the visit and it was not for sale. Very rare. No copy in OCLC.



Controlling Natural Resources in Formosa

19 ENDO (Hiroya) editor. *Taiwan banchi shashin-cho* — Views of Campaign against the Aborigines in Formosa.

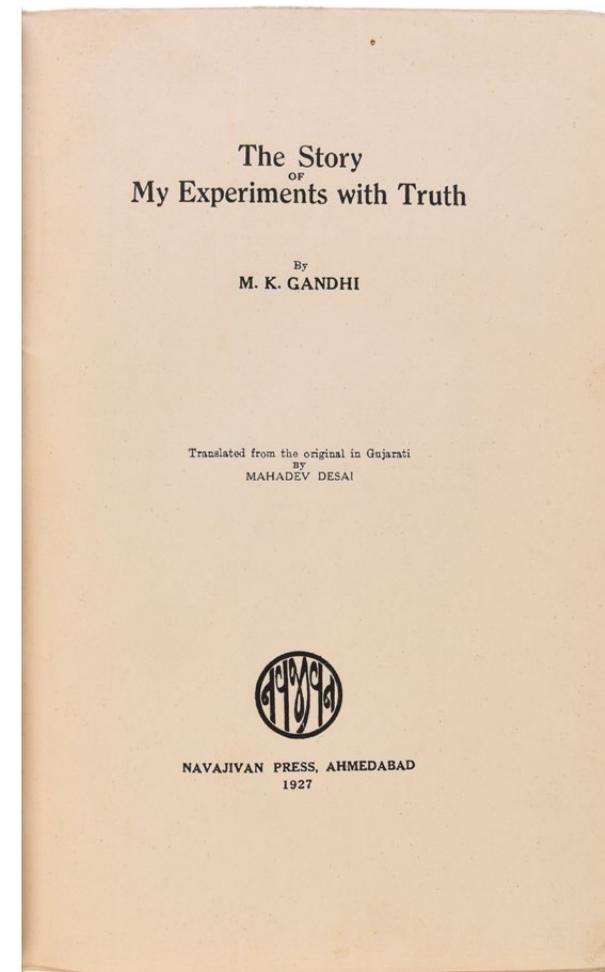
First edition. 3 calligraphic frontispiece plates, 4 photographic portrait plates, 2 colour lithograph folding maps, 29 double-sided photographic plates with printed captions on tissue guards in Japanese and English. Oblong folio, measuring 230 by 310mm. Original cloth. Some foxing, stronger to calligraphic plates, but overall a very good copy. Unpaginated [ix]ff. (text), aeg., errata slip tipped into back free endpaper. Taipei, Endo Shashinkan, Taisho 1, [i.e. 1912]. £2,200

Hiroya Endo, a photographer from Sendai, came to Taiwan in 1896. Together with his brothers Endo Rokuro and Makoto, he opened the Endo Photo Gallery in Taipei in 1899. The album covers the operations between 1908 to 1912, when the Japanese army and police forces asserted control over mainly the Atayal and Vonum tribes in order to gain unhindered access to forest resources in the area. In addition to battle scenes, there are plates documenting inspection tours by various Japanese government officials, educational programs for indigenous children, and vocational programs such as agriculture and handicrafts for indigenous people. From 1911 onwards the Japanese military trained them as soldiers and during World War II aboriginal volunteers (Takasago-giyutai) proved to be particularly useful for their extraordinary bravery and survival skills.

Very rare. Only one copy in OCLC (National Diet Library).



INDIA, CENTRAL ASIA, FAR EAST

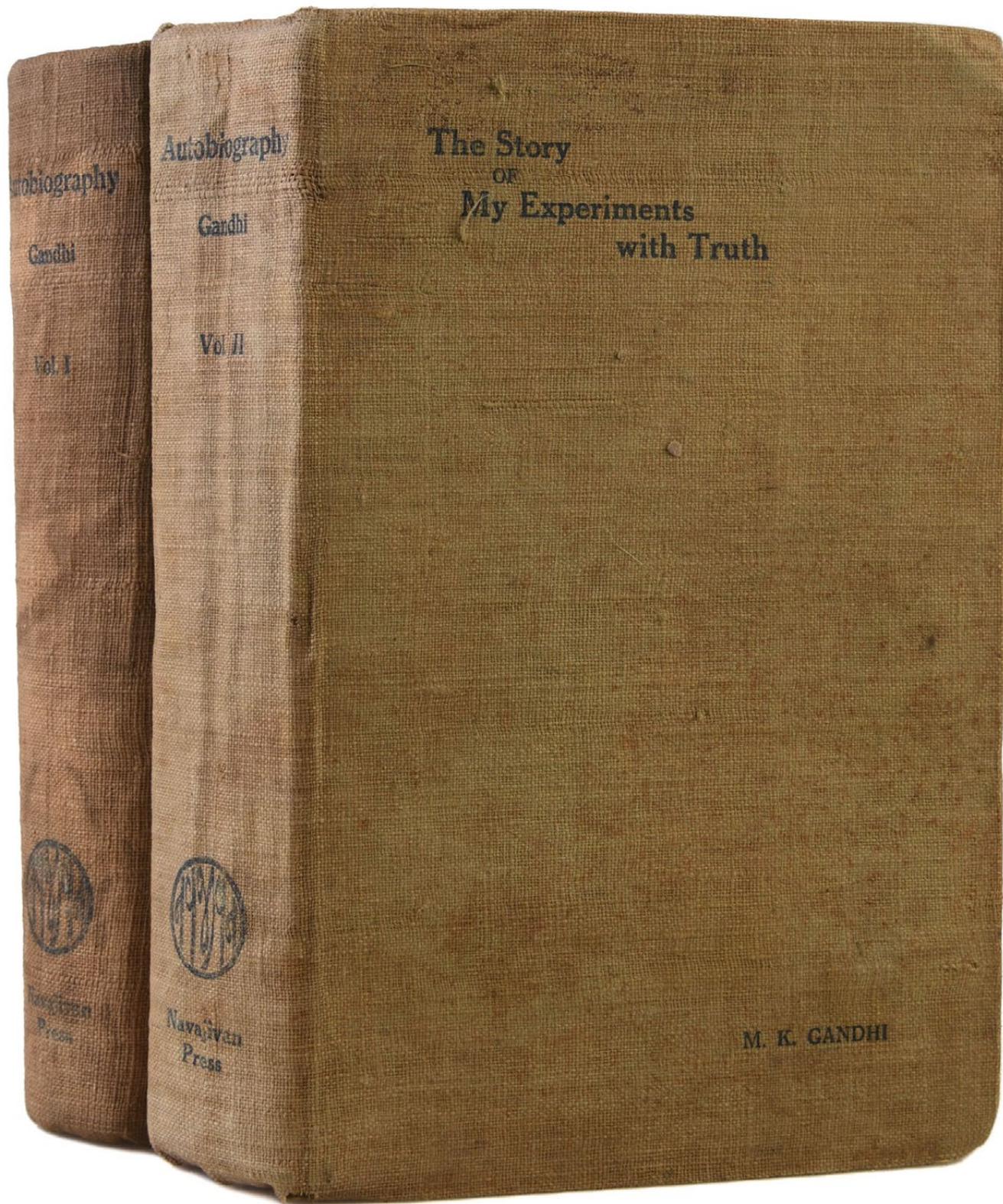


First Edition Bound in Khadi

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

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

MAGGS BROS LTD



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

Indian religious and social reformer Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869–1948), known as Mahatma Gandhi, is surely one of the most recognisable figures of the twentieth century. His teachings bridged politics, religion, and philosophy, growing from a Hindu foundation into a universal doctrine of non-violence, independence from colonial rule, the pursuit of truth, and simplicity of lifestyle including vegetarianism. Following an education in England, it was during Gandhi's legal career in South Africa that he became the public spokesperson for the Indians in Natal and the Transvaal and began to engage with direct action, and the fight against discrimination. Upon his return to India, he turned his attention to the conditions of the Indian people under the continued occupation of the British Raj, and the rigid caste system. In particular he sought to abolish the idea of untouchability, and achieve progressive reform for women in Indian society. As such, he is considered to be a key figure in the Indian Independence Movement.

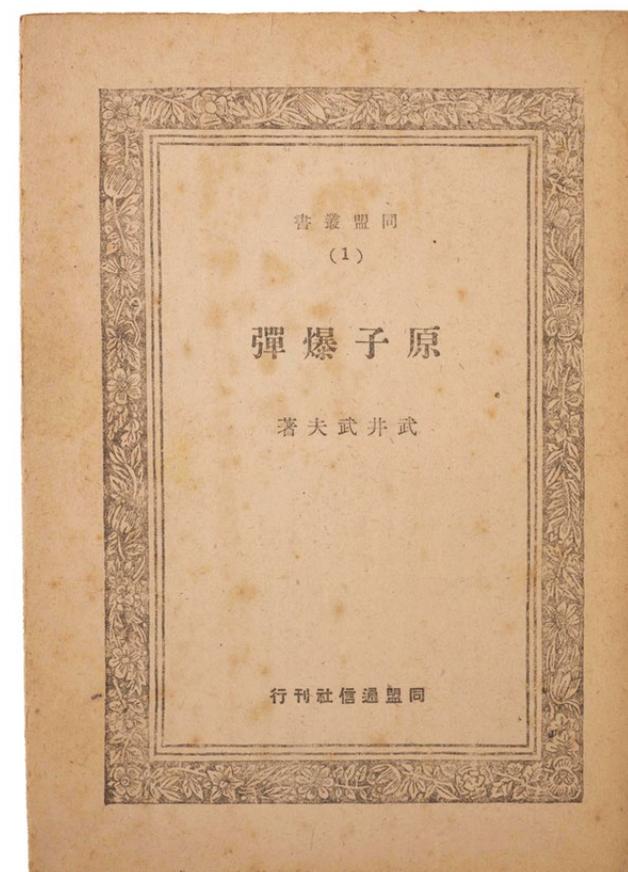
Though fluent in English, Gandhi chose to write his autobiography in Gujarati, which he considered to be the primary language of his people. He began writing this work whilst imprisoned in 1922, sentenced at the court of Lahore to six years for inciting sedition, an aggressive governmental backlash to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

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

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

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

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



The First Description of the Atomic Bomb Published in Japan

21 TAKEO (Takei). Genshi Bakudan [Atomic Bomb].

First edition. Domei Soshō No. 1. 8vo. A very good copy in publisher's printed self-wrappers, some browning, very good, small owner's seal. 32pp. Tokyo, Domei Tsushinsha September, 1945. £2,500

Published a little over a month after the dropping of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, this is the first account of the bombings written for a Japanese audience. Importantly, it appeared the day before censorship was fully implemented by the occupying government and full Allied control was exerted over the press.

Takei Takeo (1910–1981, not to be confused with the animator), whose early career saw him work as a translator, was fluent in English (apparently he pursued his studies while imprisoned for some of his left-leaning journalism). **He and a colleague were in a position to listen to Allied radio broadcasts, and this text is based on these broadcasts, namely Truman's formal announcement of the dropping of the atomic bomb.** In a surprising and cruel twist, his family later claimed that his full

and frank account led to Takeo himself being painted as something of an apologist.

Japanese library catalogues list him as the author or translator of a curiously diverse group of works on jurisprudence (1937), the US White Paper on diplomacy by Alsop and Kintner (1940), a Japanese edition of the French adventurer Gontran de Poncins's *Kabloona* on life in the Arctic (1941), quite apart from a history of Islam (1942) and a study of Fichte (1943). His postwar career is less certain, but he did publish work on Marx (1967) and a translation of Dornemann's biography of the Weimar-era German Communist politician Clara Zetkin (1969), presumably suggesting he became more overtly political.

The pamphlet was printed by the official Japanese news agency, Domei Tsushin, and was soon followed by a second equally rare work on the Potsdam Declaration ("Potsdamu sengen"), both issued just before the Domei was formally disbanded by the Allied occupation forces.

The dropping of the atomic bomb not only hastened the end of the War in the Pacific, but ushered in a new age for humanity. **An uncensored account written by a Japanese journalist for a Japanese audience is of real importance.**

OCLC locates two copies in Japan and one in the NLA. Furthermore, it's not in the benchmark catalogue of the Gordon W. Prange collection of postwar Japan at the University of Maryland. A small edition was reprinted in 1995 for the fiftieth anniversary, edited by his wife and with a memoir by his son.

Takei, *Genshi bakudan fukkoku: Naki otto ni ai o komete* [trans. *Atomic Bomb Reprint: With Love for My Late Husband*] (Tokyo, 1995).

