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13-14 DECEMBER 2016

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Featuring 82 lots that represent over 200 years of colonial Indian history, including old maps, vintage photographs of historical India and gilt bound books on cartography and photography.

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Some of the lots are non-exportable. Bidders outside India can choose to pay in USD. However, they must enter a shipping address in India at the time of registration. The final price is inclusive of the buyer's premium (calculated at 20% of the hammer price), and any applicable taxes.

GAUR: ITS RUINS AND INSCRIPTIONS

ONE OF THE MOST RAREST OF BOOKS WITH TIPPED IN PHOTOGRAPHS, ONLY OF WHICH A HANDFUL OF COPIES ARE KNOWN TO BE IN EXISTENCE

Rs 7,00,000–Rs 8,00,000
\$ 10,450–\$ 11,945

NON–EXPORTABLE

TITLE: Gaur: Its Ruins and Inscriptions

AUTHOR: John Henry Ravenshaw, B.C.S

PUBLISHER: C. Kegan Paul & Co.

PLACE: London

YEAR: 1878

BINDING: Bound in full calf

NO.OF PAGES: 102 PAGES including 58 plates, 1 folding B & W map of Gaur, tipped photographic frontispiece + 43 tipped in woodbury type of photographs (lacks 1 plate, plate no 28)

SIZE:

Height: 35 cm

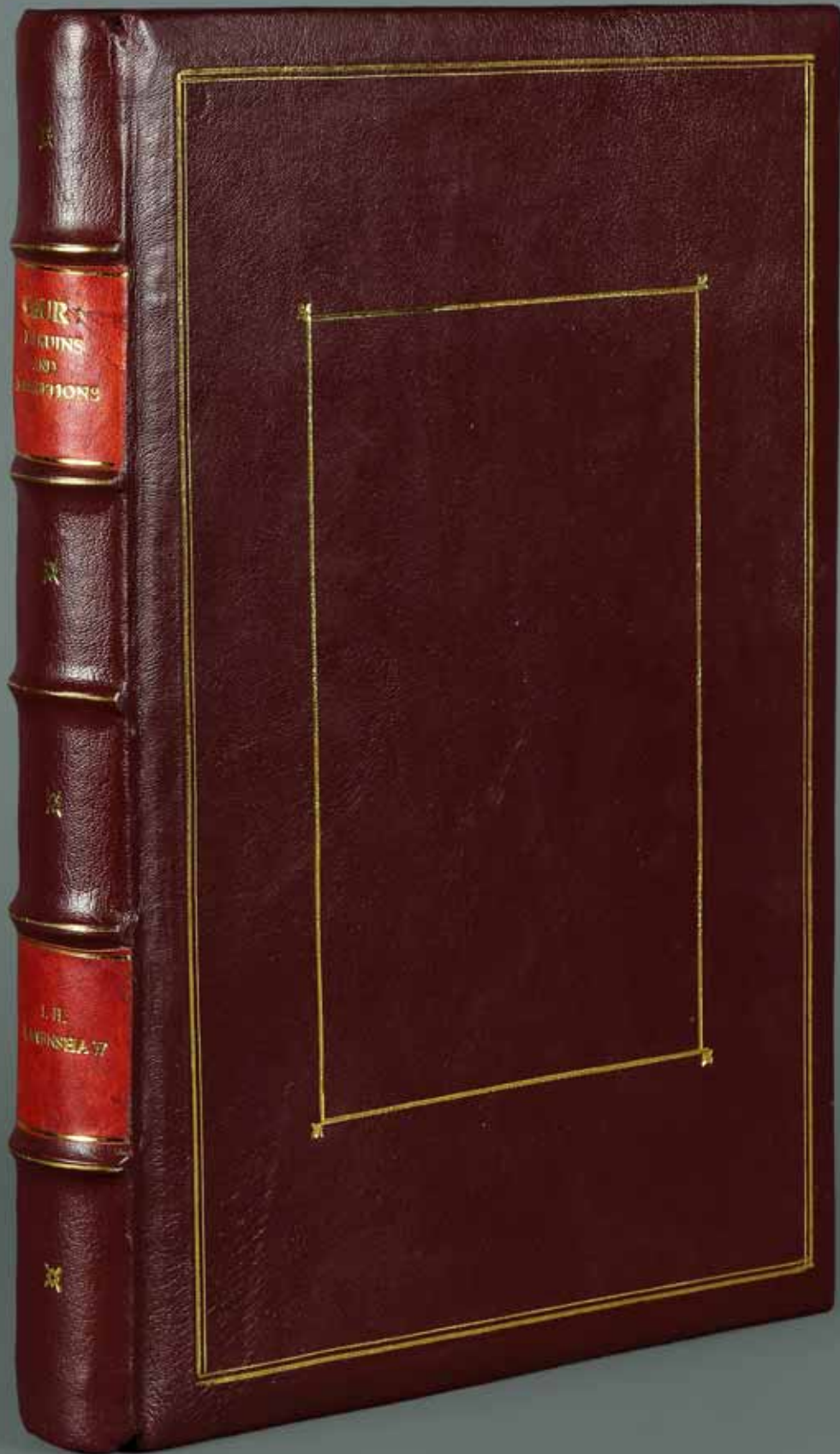
Width: 26 cm

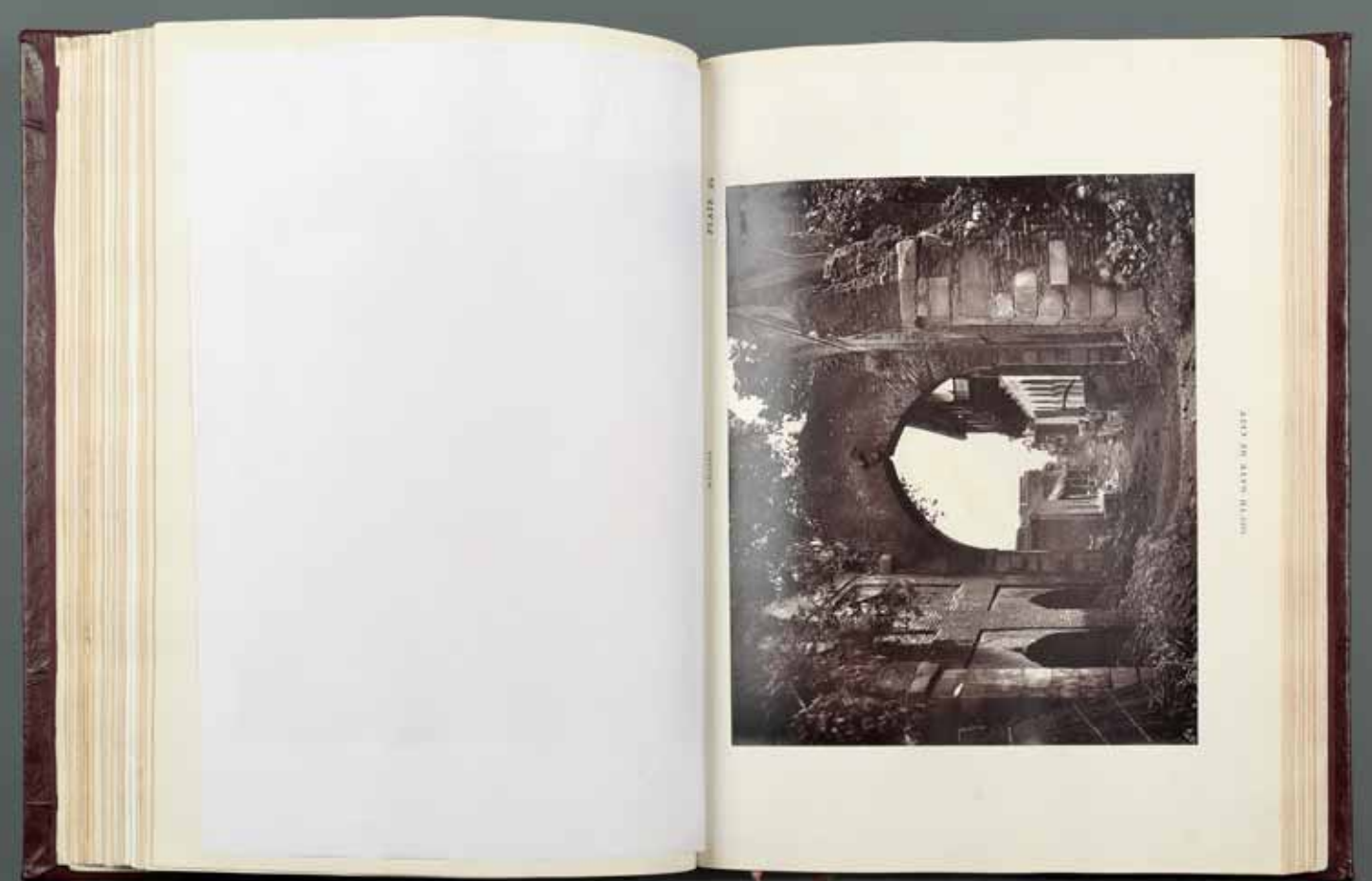
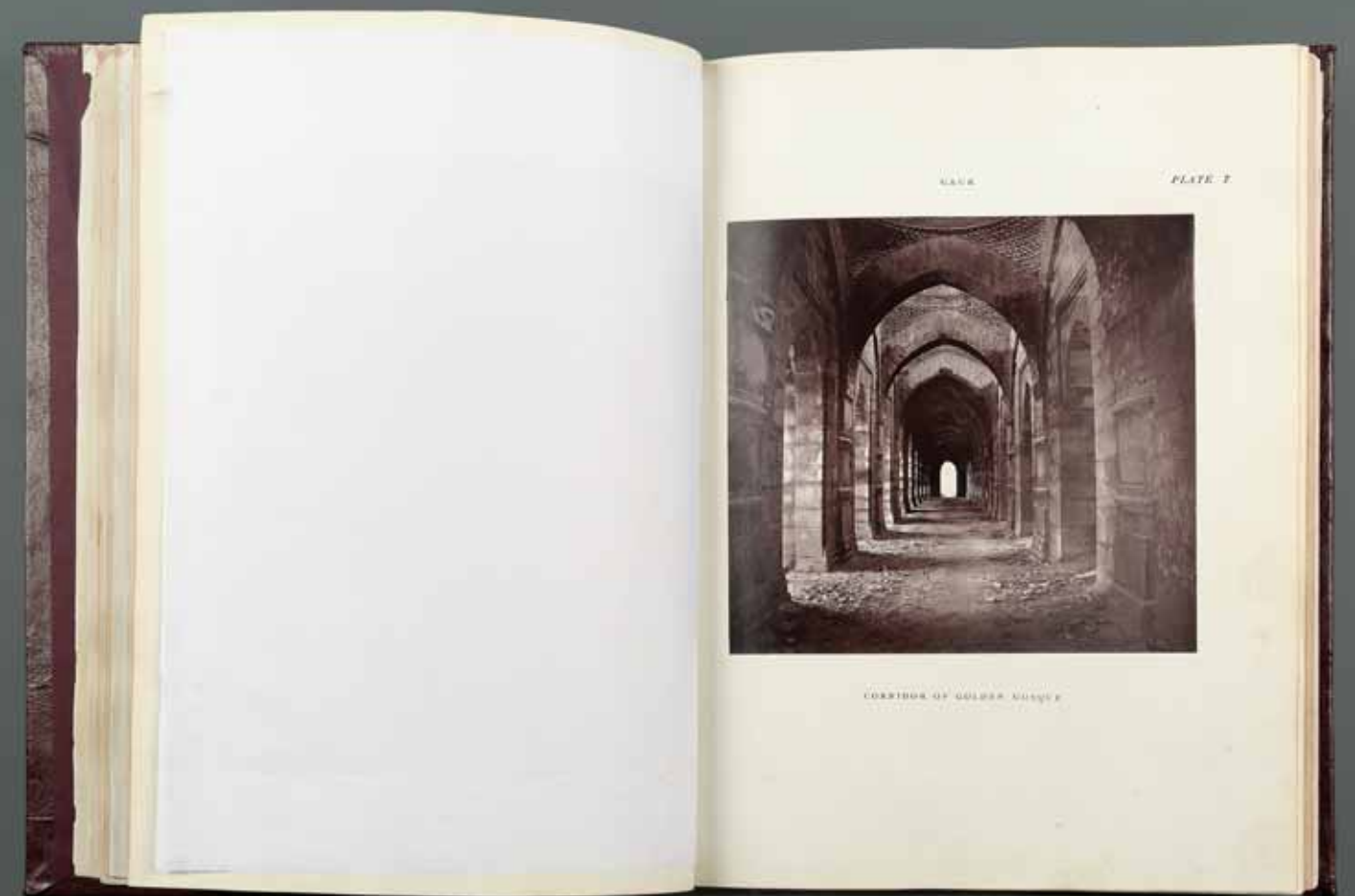
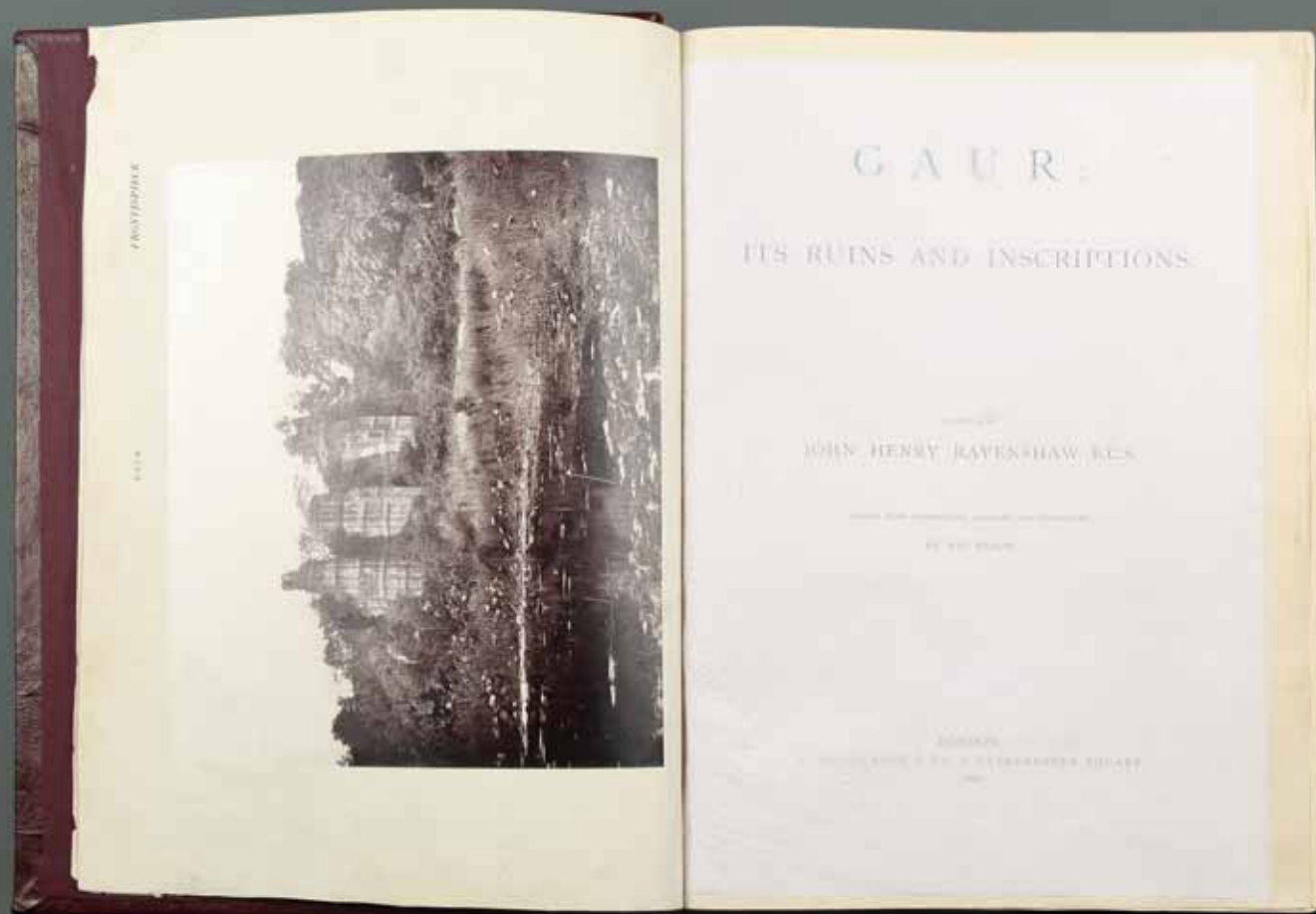
Depth: 3.5 cm

John Henry Ravenshaw, an employee of the Bengal Civil Service, took the photographs whilst staying in the region of Gaur between 1865 and 1867. Ravenshaw died in 1874 following his return to London, but his widow Caroline arranged for the publication of the present volume. Gaur, once known as Lakshmanavati, was the ancient capital of the rulers of Bengal, becoming an important provincial centre of Islamic culture during the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries, after which the area fell into decline being described by the time of Ravenshaw's visit as "a lamentable wreck of its former elegance and grandeur."

LIST OF PLATES IN ORDER:-

- (1) Gaur. Dakhil Gate. North-East view.
- (1a)Gaur. Sagar Dighi.
- (2) Gaur. Tomb of Makhdum Akhi Sirajuddin.
- (3) Gaur. Janjan Miyan Mosque.
- (4) Gaur. Sadulpur Ghat.
- (5) Gaur. Golden Mosque. South View.
- (6) Gaur. Golden Mosque. North View.
- (7) Gaur. Corridor of Golden Mosque.
- (8) Gaur. Plan of Fort. Enlarged from Creighton's map of 1801 [lithograph].
- (9) Gaur. Dakhil Gate. South View.
- (10) Gaur. Bais Gaji Wall.
- (11)Gaur. Section of Bais Gaji Wall.
- (12)Gaur. Qadam Rasul/Mosque.
- (13)Gaur. Entrance to Court of Qadam Rasul Mosque.
- (14)Gaur. Fath Khan's Tomb.
- (15)Gaur. East Gate of Fort [Lukochori Darwaza].
- (16)Gaur. Minar [Firuz Minar].
- (17)Gaur. Tantipara Mosque.
- (18)Gaur. Lattan or Painted Mosque.
- (19)Gaur. Kotwali Gate.
- (20)Gaur. Firuzpur Gate.
- (21)Gaur. Small Golden Mosque [Chota Sona Masjid]. East View.
- (22)Gaur. Small Golden Mosque [Chota Sona Masjid].
- (23)Gaur. Ornamental bricks.
- (24)Maldah. Gateof Fort.
- (25)Maldah. South Gate of City.
- (26)Maldah. Outer Wall of Golden Mosque.
- (27)Panduah. Nur Qutb Alam Gateway.
- (28)Panduah. Tomb of Nur Qutb Alam. (MISSING)
- (29)Panduah. Tomb of Ala Ul Haq.
- (30a) Panduah. Stone capital.
- (30b) Panduah. Sculptured figure.
- (31)Panduah. Carved lintels.
- (32)Panduah. Golden Mosque [Qutb Shahi Mosque].
- (33)Panduah. Interior of Golden Mosque [Qutb Shahi Mosque].
- (34)Panduah. Eklakhi Mosque [Eklakhi Tomb].
- (35)Panduah. Entrance to Eklakhi Mosque [Eklakhi Tomb].
- (36)Panduah. Ground Plan of Adinah Mosque [non-photographic].
- (37)Panduah. Outer Wall with Entrance to Adinah Mosque.
- (38)Panduah. Arches of Inner Court. Adinah Mosque.
- (39)Panduah. Transept - Adinah Mosque.
- (40)Panduah. Pulpit in Transept. Adinah Mosque.
- (41)Panduah. Pulpit and Prayer Niche in Transept. Adinah Mosque.
- (42)Panduah. Lower Pillars of Badshah Ka Takht. Adinah Mosque.
- (43)Panduah. Upper Pillars of Badshah Ka Takht. Adinah Mosque.
- (44)Panduah. Prayer niche on Badshah Ka Takht. Adinah Mosque.





ARNOTT REPORT, WITH PHOTOGRAPHS, OF THE REPAIRS EXECUTED TO SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL TEMPLES OF ORISSA

COMPLETE WITH 47 PHOTOGRAPHS WITH DESCRIPTIVE
LETTER PRESS, SIZE

Rs 1,00,000-Rs 1,50,000

\$ 1,495-\$ 2,240

NON-EXPORTABLE

TITLE: Report with photographs of the repairs executed to some of the principal temples at Bhubanesvar and caves in the Khandagiri and Udaigiri hills, Orissa, India, between 1898 and 1903

AUTHOR: M. H. Arnott

PUBLISHER: Waterlow and sons limited

PLACE: London

YEAR: 1903

BINDING: Bound in full calf with all edges gilt

NO.OF PAGES: 47 mounted gelatin silver prints (most approximately 242 x 289 mm.), of various temples, depicting them before 1892 and after the repair started, a few pencil annotations.

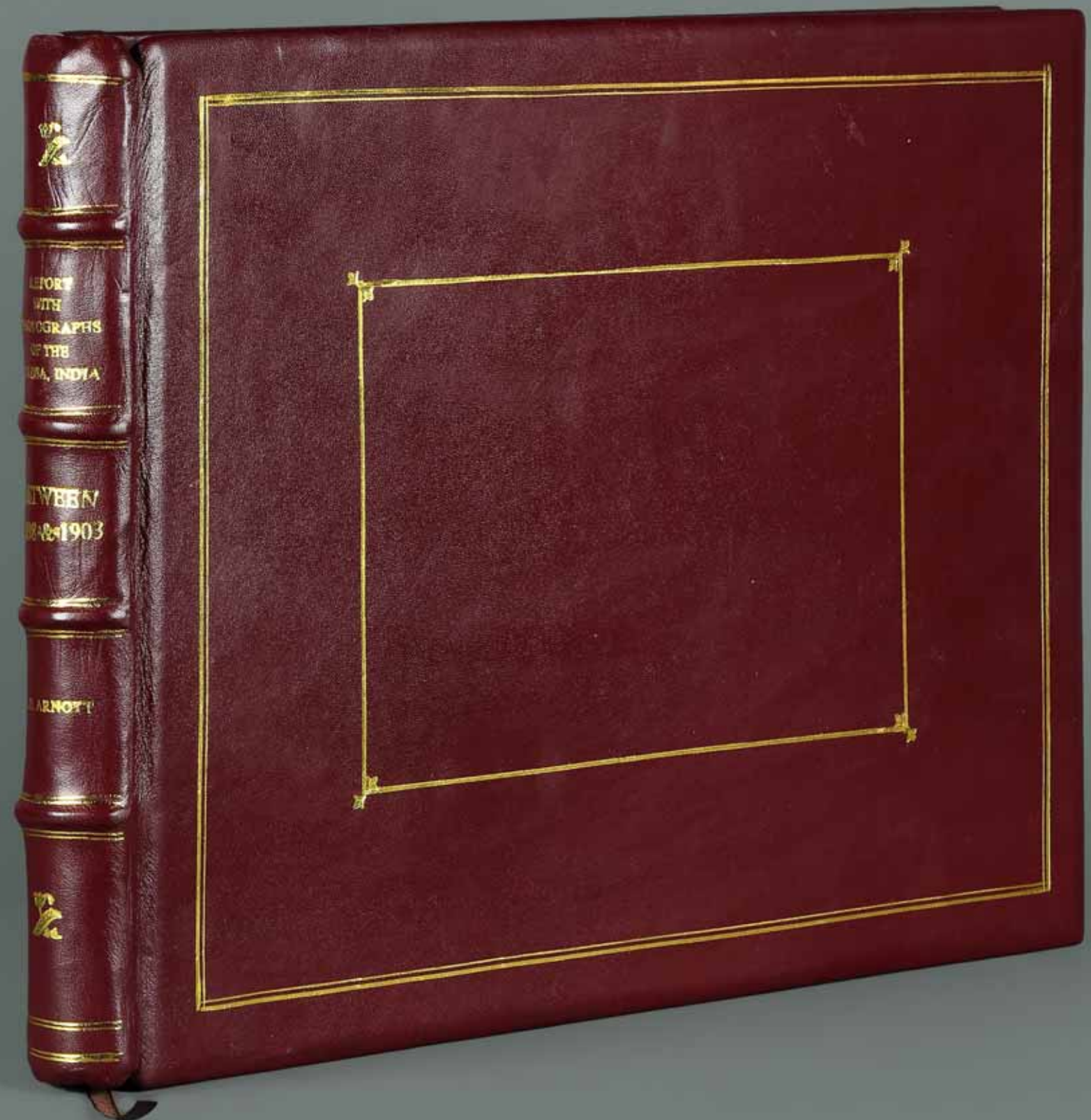
SIZE:

Height: 29.5 cm

Width: 39 cm

Depth: 3 cm

"The restoration of some of the most famous Temples of Bhubanesvar owes its origin to the visit paid in 1898 by the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the late Sir John Woodburn. Struck with their dilapidated condition, and realising to the full their archaeological value, he ordered estimates to be prepared for putting the four principal ones, namely: Bramesvar, Rajarani, Muktesvar, and Purusramesvar into good order" (Preface).



REPORT

With Photographs

OF THE

REPAIRS EXECUTED TO SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL TEMPLES AT BHÛBĀNĒSVĀR
AND CAVES IN THE KHĀNDĀGĪRĪ AND UDAIGĪRĪ HILLS,
ORISSA, INDIA,

Between 1898 and 1903.

BY

M. H. ARNOTT,

BUNCE.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, BENGAL PUBLIC WORKS.

Published by Order of the Government of Bengal.

LONDON:
WATERLOW AND SONS LIMITED, PRINTERS,
LONDON WALL.

1903.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.



A HISTORY OF THE MILITARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE BRITISH NATIONIN INDOSTAN

BOOKPLATE OF KEANE FITZGERALD ON THE SET

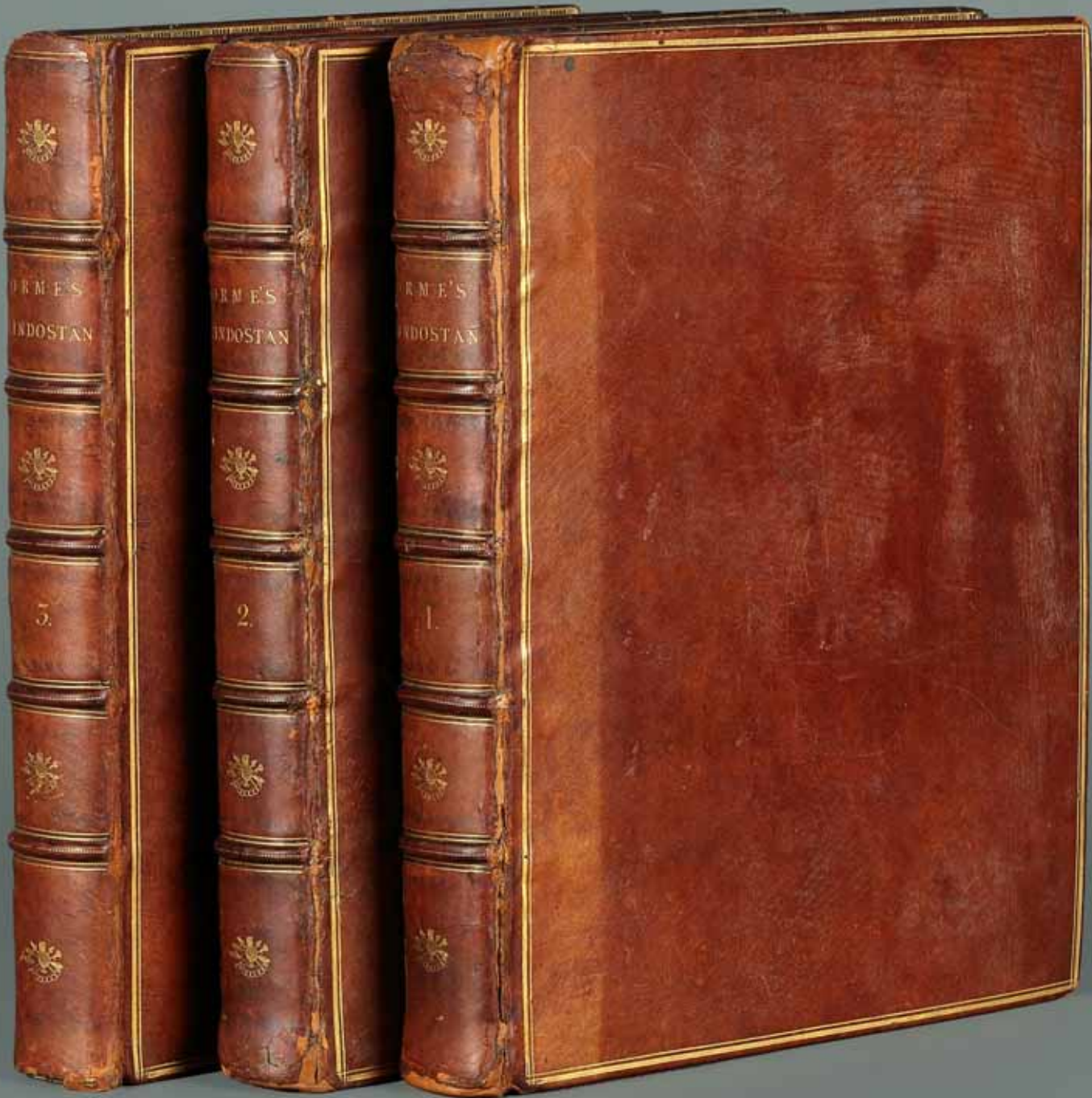
(KEANE FITZGERALD WAS THE AUTHOR OF THE FOLLOWING BOOK: A LETTER TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, 1777)

Rs 1,20,000-Rs 1,50,000
\$ \$ 1,795-\$ 2,240

NON-EXPORTABLE

TITLE: A History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in Indostan
SUB TITLE: From the Year MDCCXLV. To which is Prefixed, a Dissertation on the Establishments Made by Mahomedan Conquerors in Indostan
AUTHOR: Robert Orme, ESG. F.A.S
PUBLISHER: F. Wingrave
VOLUMES: Vol. 1: 365 pagesand Vol. 2 in 2 parts: 366 to 769 pages
PLACE: London
YEAR: 1803
BINDING: Sumptuously bound in full calf, marbled edges, marbled end papers
NO.OF PAGES: Including 36 engraved maps plans and plates most folding
SIZE:
Height: 27.5 cm
Width: 22 cm
Depth: 3.7 cm

A contemporary view praised Orme's work, saying it "occupies so vast a field that every future of modern India must unavoidably trench in a greater or less degree upon his premises" (Lowndes, 1731-32). It "isa contemporary memoir, for Orme was in India in the [East India Company's] service during practically the whole time of which he wrote. It is a record of noble deeds written with picturesque details, and in dignified and natural language appropriateto its subject. Its accuracy in all important matters is unquestionable" (Cambridge History of English and American Literature, XII &15). "Macaulay has praised Orme's history as one of the most authentic and finely written in our language" (DNB). First published 1775-78.



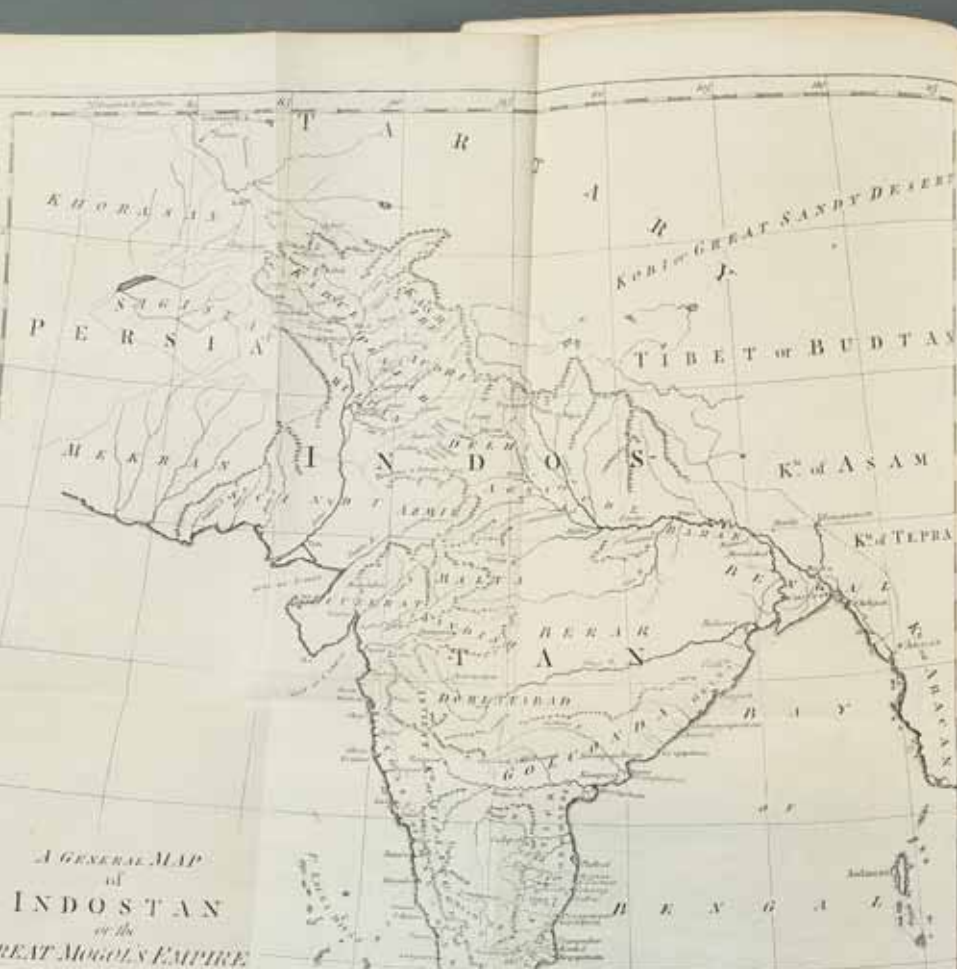
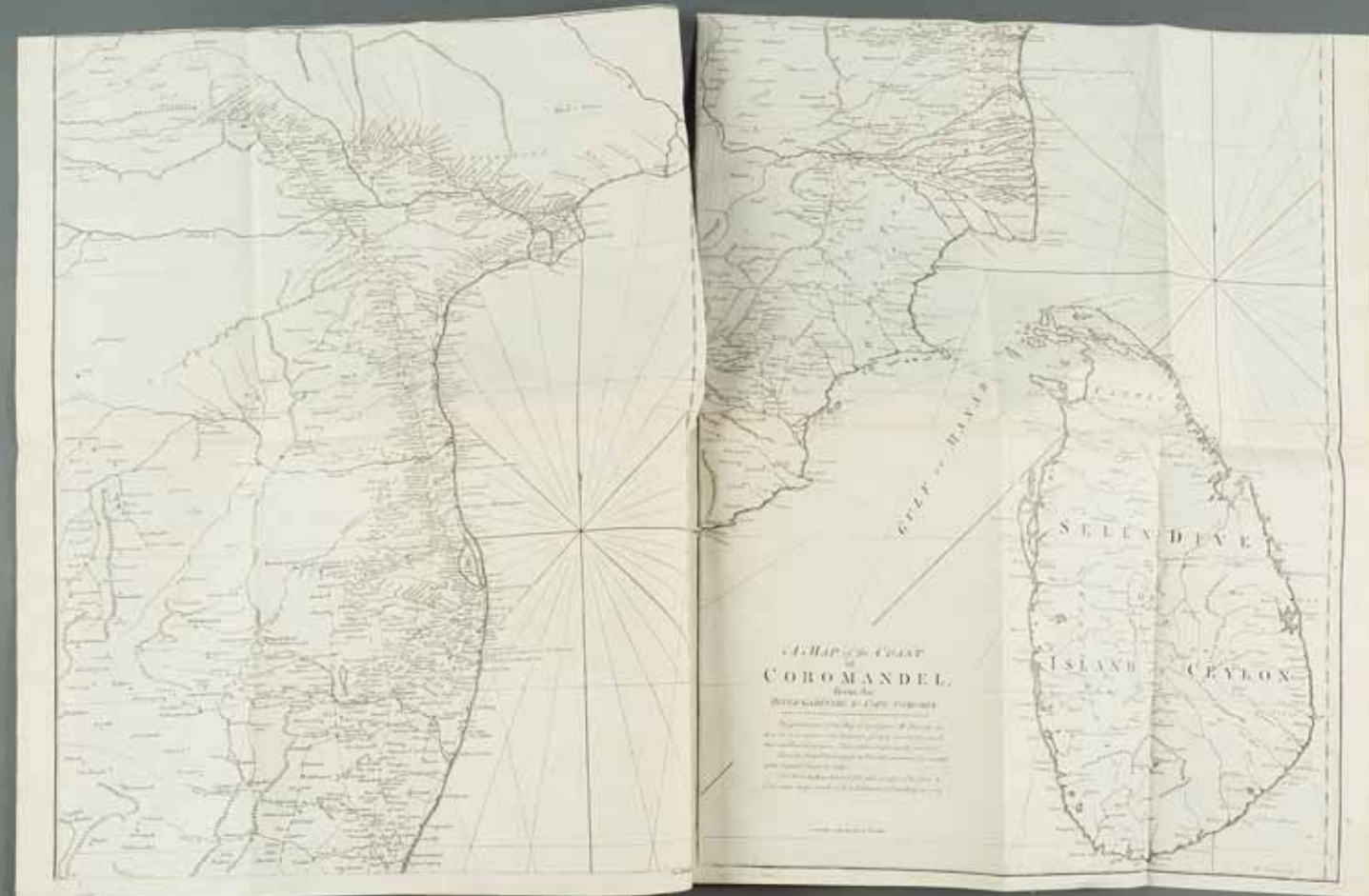
A
HISTORY
OF THE
MILITARY TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
BRITISH NATION
IN
INDOSTAN,

FROM THE YEAR MDCCXIV.
TO WHICH IS PREFIXED A DISSERTATION
ON THE ESTABLISHMENTS MADE BY MAHOMEDAN
CONQUERORS IN INDOSTAN.

By ROBERT ORME, Esq. F.A.S.

VOL. I.
THE FOURTH EDITION,
REVISED BY THE AUTHOR.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR F. WINGRAVE,
SUCCESSOR TO MR. NOURSE, IN THE STRAND.
MDCCLXXIII.



A
DISSERTATION
ON THE
ESTABLISHMENTS
MADE BY

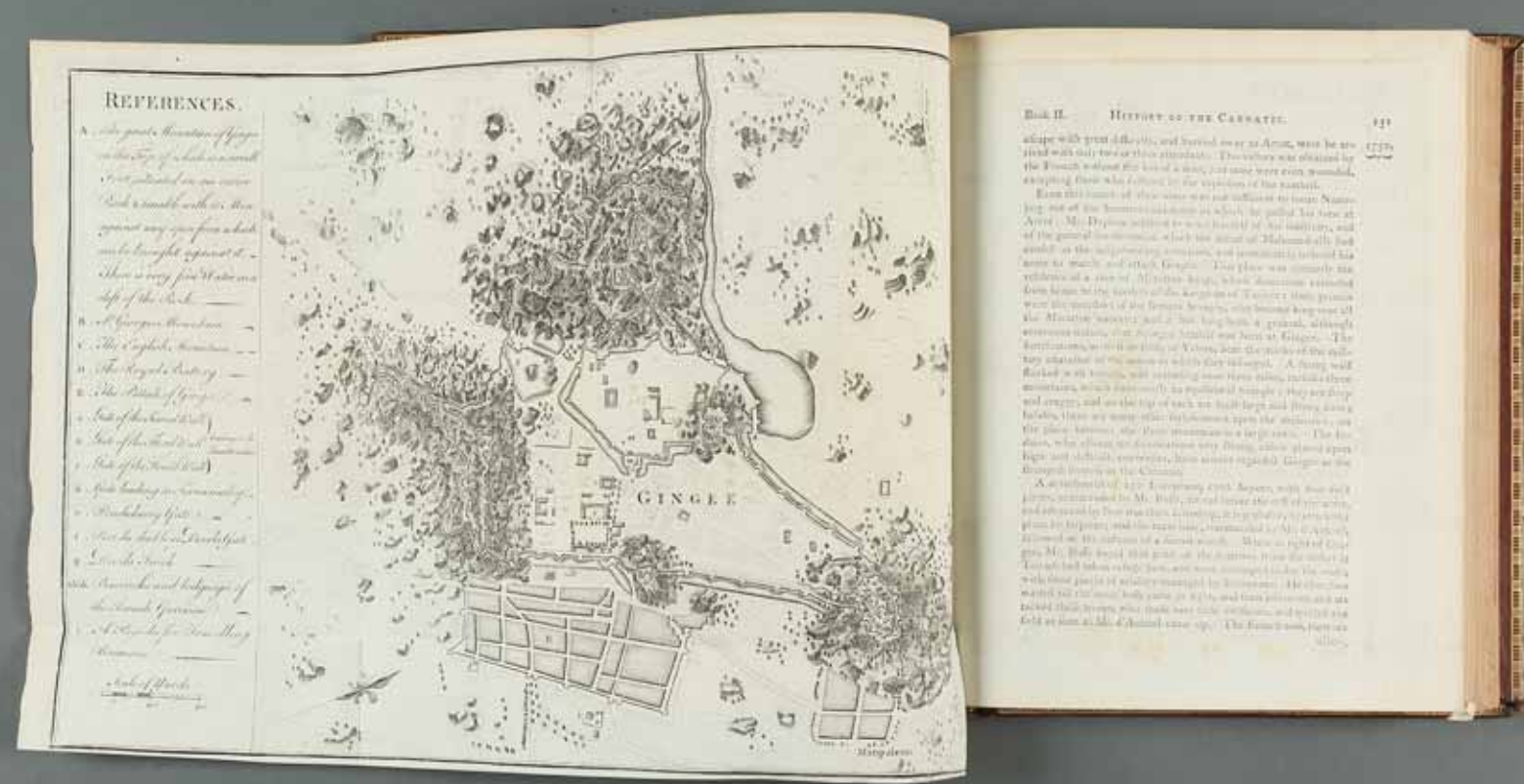
MAHOMEDAN CONQUERORS IN INDOSTAN.

SECTION I.

EUROPEANS undertake by the East-Indies all the countries and empires, which long before of Tartary, extend from the eastern frontiers of Persia, to the eastern coasts of China. The islands of Japan are likewise included in this dominion, as are all the Malay Islands, in which the Dutch have such valuable possessions, and which extend to the eastward, as far as the coasts of New Holland, and thence to the southward.

But the name of India can only with propriety be applied to the country which is distinguished as Asia as well as Europe by the name of Indostan.

That part of the western side of Indostan, which is not bounded by the sea, is separated from Persia and the Ching Tartary by deserts, and by



THE COUNTRY OF BALOCHISTAN

Rs 60,000–Rs 75,000

\$ 900–\$ 1,120

NON-EXPORTABLE

TITLE: THE COUNTRY OF BALOCHISTAN

SUB TITLE: Its Geography, Topography, Ethnology, and History

AUTHOR: A W. Hughes, F.R.G.S; F.S.S

PUBLISHER: George Bell & Sons

PLACE: London

YEAR: 1877

BINDING: Red cloth binding

NO.OF PAGES: 294 pages containing about 7 original tipped photographs and a big fold out map of Baluchistan in the pocket

SIZE:

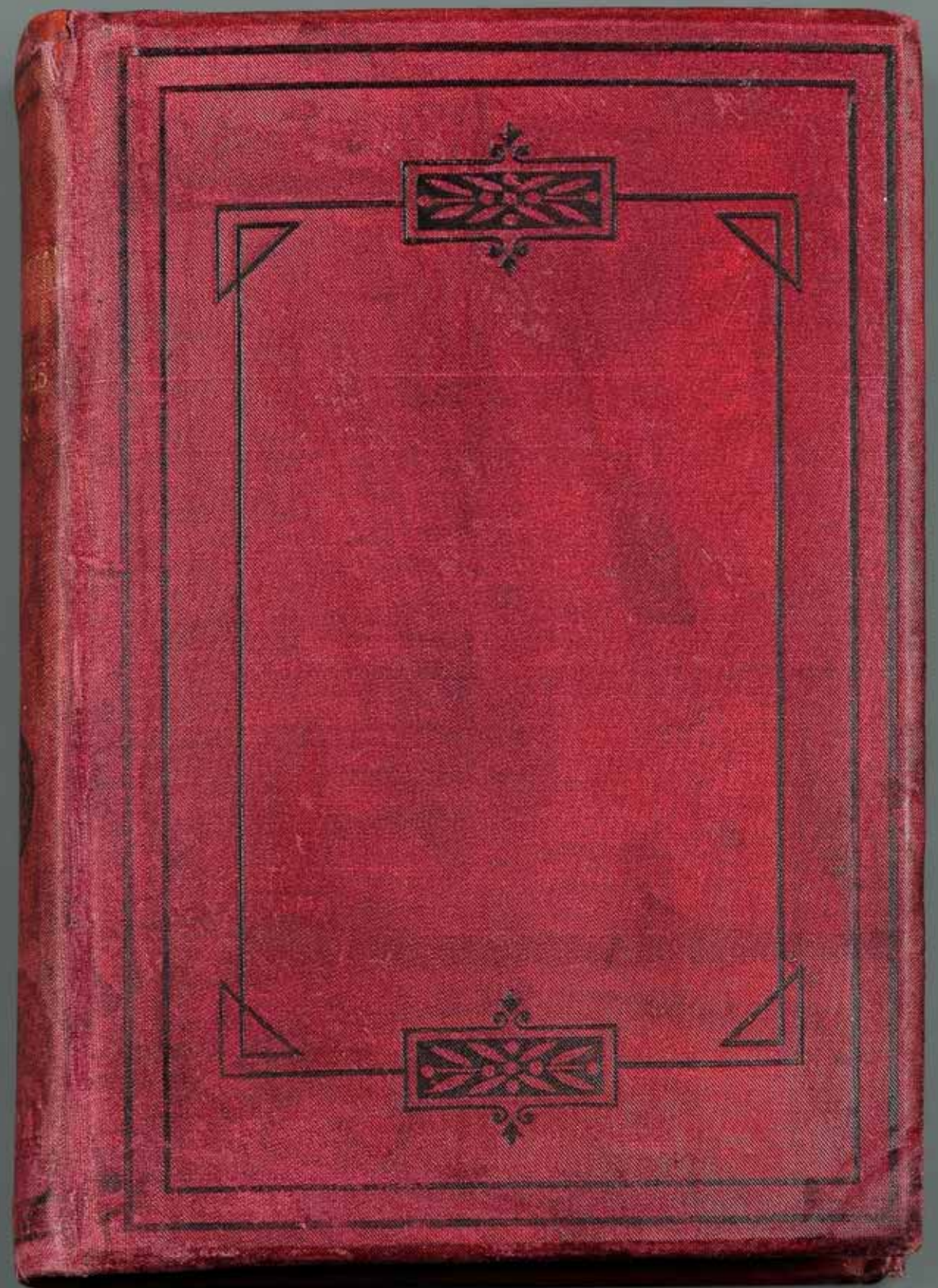
Height: 19.5 cm

Width: 13.5 cm

Depth: 3 cm

First edition of this scarce survey of Balochistan (today the largest of Pakistan's five provinces). Illustrated with seven mounted Woodbury-type photographic plates and a large folding lithographed map, hand-colored in outline.

Hughes' valuable work covers the history, geography and ethnography of the region, based on a wide range of official and largely unpublished sources. The fine photographic plates include portraits of Balochi rulers and views of the country. Appendices include a vocabulary of local dialects and detailed descriptions of road routes.





THE COUNTRY OF
BALUCHISTAN.

GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, ETHNOLOGY,
AND HISTORY;

WITH A MAP, PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS, AND
APPENDICES CONTAINING A SHORT VOCABULARY OF THE PRINCIPAL
DIALECTS IN USE AMONG THE BALUCHI, AND A
LIST OF AUTHENTICATED ROAD ROUTES.

BY A. W. HUGHES, F.R.G.S., F.S.S.

REF. UNCLAS. STILL SERVICE

LONDON: GEORGE BELL & SONS, YORK STREET,
COVENT GARDEN.
1877.

1441 *not to be removed*

000

BACCHINI, 1931.

KALACHISTAN 1789
A very serious raid made on Harard by a large combined
force, consisting of Maris, Bughis, and Klerans.

THE SCOUTS

The important tribe of the Doglas occupy a considerable tract of country, having the Miria and Gochanis to the north, the frontier district of Upper Sind to the west, the Panjab frontier to the east, and the Kachhi frontier of Kalat to the west. Their chief town is Hala. The tribe consists of six main branches, with 44 sub-divisions, and are able to furnish a fighting force of 125,000 men. The accompanying statement will show these several branches and sub-divisions:—

[illegible]

34

BALUCHISTAN

RAJASTHAN. [Contd.]

distances 103 miles north and other Holnagar towns. It is at lat. 30° 38' N., and long. 66° 53' E., and is 2500 feet above the level of the sea. The town is surrounded by a mud wall, and has two gates, the eastern and southern, the latter being known as the Shikharpori gate. In the centre of the town, on an artificial mound, is the *minar* or *dar*, in which the governor of the place resides, and from it there is a very fine and extensive view of the neighbouring valleys. In fact, it would seem, possesses but a single gem. This is about about the same size as Mawmang, and still is said to be 4000 inhabitants, of whom a large number are Afghans. Havelock remarks that in 1872 the garrison of the fort consisted of 500 infantry, mostly Afghans, 40 horsemen, and a few artillerymen. The same authority also mentions that when there, on the 25th January, 1872, the thermometer stood at 7 a.m. at 18° Fahr., and that four or five inches of snow had fallen during the previous night. In summer the snow is considered to be very pleasant, the heat being tempered by cool breezes from the lofty hills which on all sides surround the valley. Numerous gardens and orchards abound in the suburbs, and the water supply is good.

The village of Rodin, on the

The village of Rodjaja, on the southern border of the province, 34 miles south from Kalat, and 29 miles north of Sohrabi in Jhalawar, is, perhaps, as regards number of inhabitants, the next most populous place after Bhal (or Qetta). Bellow speaks of it as a flourishing village of about 200 houses or so, representing a population of about 800 or 900 souls. It is freely irrigated by numerous hill streams, and is seated on high ground, being, according to Cook, 6580 feet above sea-level. The towns of Tal Pergawad, Khatkal, and Sialkot are small and insignificant and do not require any particular description.

Though mention was made at page 13 of the second subtribes of the *Itahum* inhabiting the Sarawak Province,



29

BALUCHISTAN.

1828-2829

had previously been engaged in several conspiracies against his suzerain, and had as often been pardoned. He was related to the Khán, having married his eldest sister. As this fact no doubt gave him expectations of one day being able to secure the Khanship for himself, though, as a matter of origin, he could hardly hope to find himself in possession of such a high office by the Baluch tribes. In this line of policy of 1863 the Khán's troops defeated the insurgents. The leaders being taken prisoners, but they were soon pardoned by the Khán. After this attempt nothing further of any importance happened till late in the year 1868, when the Jam of Las and Nuradun of Wadd, aided by the arch-intriguer, Azad Khán of Kharán, ventured upon another trial of strength with the Khán. The Marri and Sarawan tribes, though urged to join the insurgents, refused to do so, but the state of affairs was considered sufficiently threatening to call the Khán himself in person into the field. Negotiations were ultimately resorted to, when the rebels retired for a time with their forces.

This disturbance might never have occurred had Sir Henry Green, the Political Superintendent of the Sindhi Frontier, remained at Jacobabad. He had in the early part of the year been made, by the mutual consent of the Khair and the insurgent Sardars, an arbitrator for both parties, his decision being final; but he found it necessary, on account of ill-health, to leave Jacobabad for Europe in May, 1862, and so the adjustment, which it was hoped would have been permanent, never took place. Sir Henry had since 1862 been doing the duty of Political Superintendent of the Sindhi Frontier, while the important post of Political Agent at the court of the Ibrahim Khair was ably filled by his brother, Major Malcolm Green, from May of that same year till the latter end of 1867, when he was compelled to leave on account of ill-health. The great influence exercised



5

FAMOUS MONUMENTS OF CENTRAL INDIA

Rs 90,000-Rs 1,20,000
\$ 1,345-\$ 1,795

NON-EXPORTABLE

TITLE: FAMOUS MONUMENTS OF CENTRAL INDIA

SUB TITLE: Illustrated by a Series of Eighty-Nine Photographs in Permanent Autotype

AUTHOR: Sir Lepel Griffin

PUBLISHER: The Autotype Company, Henry Sotheran & Co.

PLACE: London

YEAR: 1886

BINDING: Bound in full calf with 4 raised bands and gilted text at the spine

NO.OF PAGES: pp.xxii, 96, 92 autotype photographs

SIZE:

Height: 28.5 cm

Width: 39.5 cm

Depth: 5 cm

"The present volume has been issued with the sole desire of placing, by the autotype process, on permanent record in public and private libraries, accurate representations of the more important architectural monuments of Central India, before time, neglect, or barbarous and greedyhands shall have destroyed the buildings which have so special an artistic value in relation to the ancient arts of building and sculpture in the east, and which possess a further interest as illustrating the history of the most highly cultured amongthe elder members of the Aryan family" (Preface).

This book is splendidly illustrated throughout with 92 autotype plates after photographs by Lala Deen Dayal, including views of Sanchi Tope (27), Gwalior (20), Khajuraho (21).



FAMOUS MONUMENTS

OF

CENTRAL INDIA.

ILLUSTRATED BY A SERIES OF EIGHTY-NINE PHOTOGRAPHS IN

PERMANENT AUTOTYPE.

PREPARED BY DIRECTION OF

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., M.R.A.S., Etc., Etc.,

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

WITH DESCRIPTIVE LETTERPRESS.



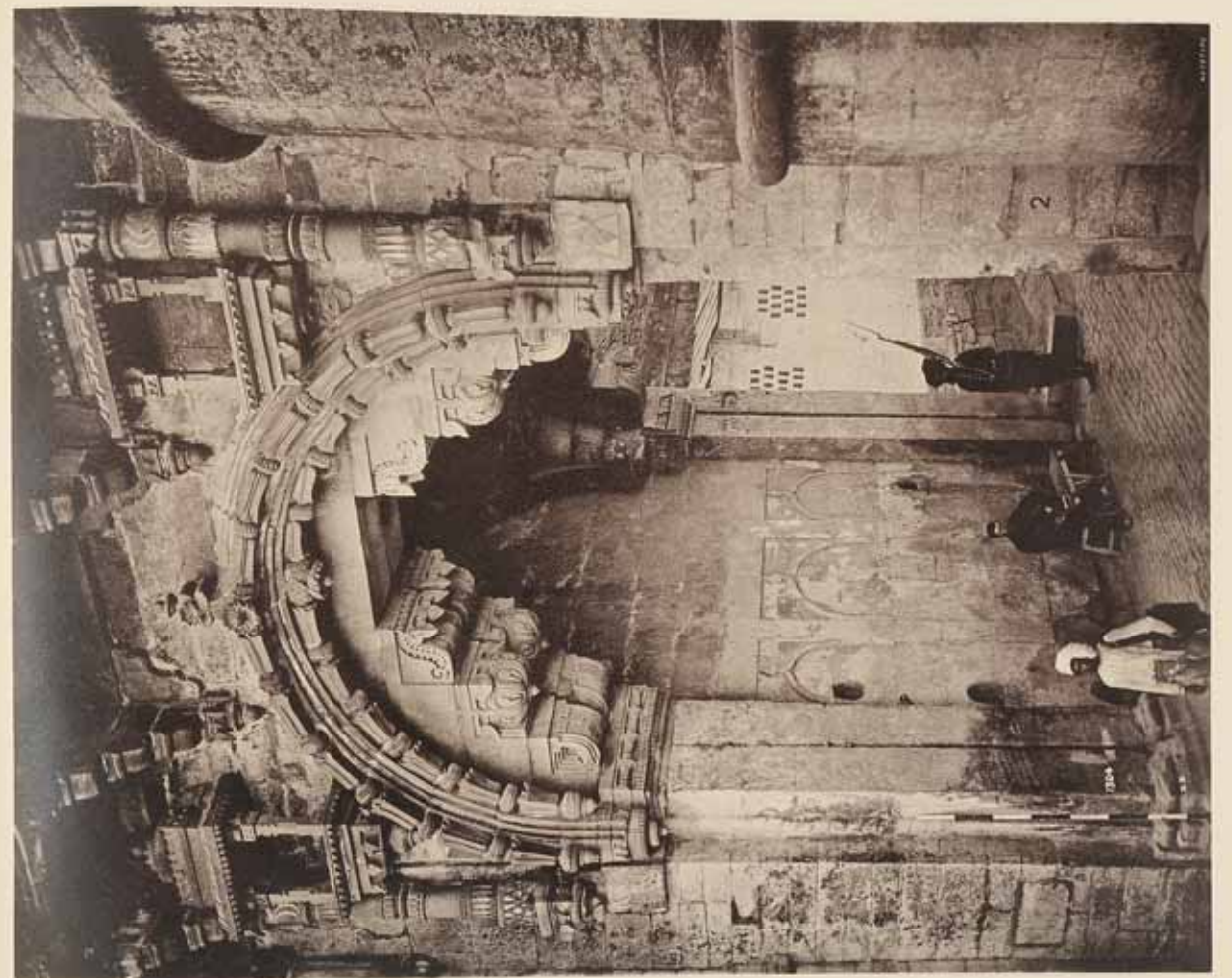
1886

LONDON:

THE AUTOTYPE COMPANY, 74 NEW OXFORD STREET.

HENRY SOTHERAN & CO., 36, PICCADILLY.

1886



L' INDE DES RAJAHS (INDIA OF THE RAJAHS)

Rs 40,000-Rs 60,000

\$ 600-\$ 900

NON-EXPORTABLE

TITLE: L' Inde des Rajahs

SUB TITLE: Voyages dans L'Inde Centrale et dans les Presidences de Bombay et du Bengale

AUTHOR: Louis Rousselet

PUBLISHER: Librairie Hachette

PLACE: Paris

YEAR: 1877

BINDING: Originalred cloth, richly decorated in gilt and black, gilt titles to upper and lower boards and spine, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt.

NO.OF PAGES: 807 profusely illustrated with 317 woodcuts and six maps.

SIZE:

Height: 38.5 cm

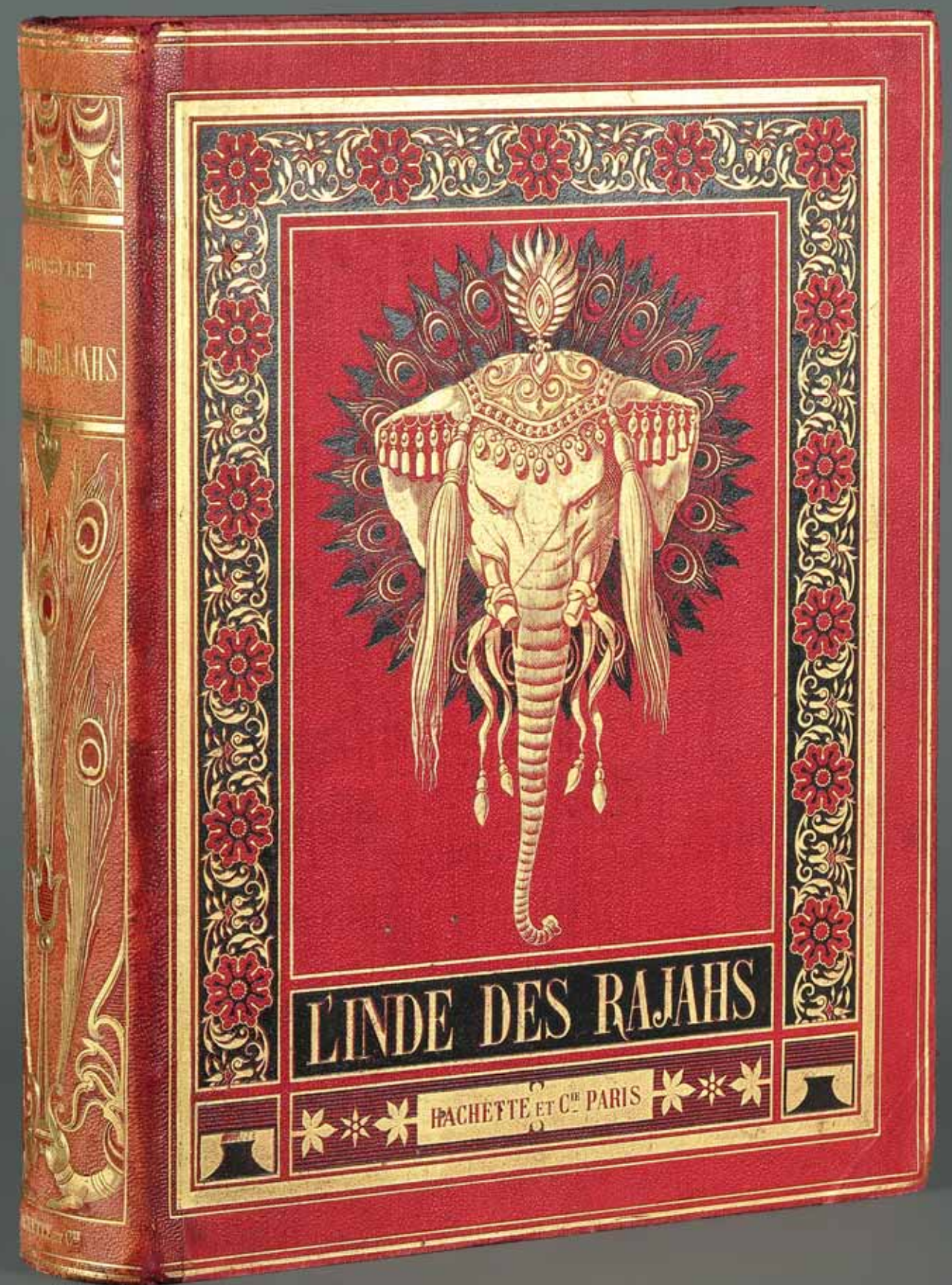
Width: 28.5cm

Depth: 3 cm

Beautiful book on India illustrated with 1 map of India, 1 inset map of Bombay and 4 maps in colours apart from 317 woodcuts in and out text, faithfully drawn by artists of the time after the author's photographs. Louis Rousselet (1845-1929), geographer, French archaeologist and photographer, made several journeys as ethnological and archaeological, which he drew an important documentary work on India from 1864 to 1870.

In 1864, at the young age of 19, Louis Rousselet arrived in India seeking to study the architecture and ancient ruins of the sub-continent. In 1866, after visiting the ruins at Dabhoi, Rousselet realized that his pencil sketches could never do justice in conveying the beauty of the elaborate architecture and carving. He would later write, "It was on seeing these generally unknown masterpieces at Dubbhoe that I regretted I had not the power of reproducing them by photography, and felt that it would be impossible to continue my explorations profitably without the assistance of that art. As soon, therefore, as I returned to Baroda, I applied myself seriously to learn photography; and with that view I procured from Bombay all the necessary apparatus"

From that point forward, Rousselet assiduously photographed the region. After six years of extensive overland travel, Rousselet returned to France to publish serially, and later as a book, an account of his experiences. That work is illustrated with many engravings after photographs taken by the author. Issued separately from the text, and likely only in a very small number for select friends and patrons, Rousselet printed 160 photographs from his journey.



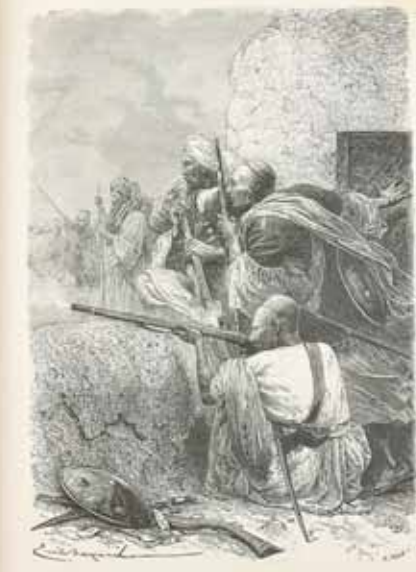
VOYAGE DANS L'INDE CENTRALE

1482

...the most important and complex aspects of inter-generational transfer; how to
...the most important and complex aspects of inter-generational transfer; how to



A black and white illustration of a large crowd gathered on a hillside, looking towards a large, ornate building with a dome and minaret, possibly a mosque or palace. The scene is set in a hilly, mountainous landscape.

[illegible]

7

GLIMPSES OF INDIA

A SUMPTUOUS PUBLICATION ON 19TH CENTURY
PHOTOGRAPHY IN INDIA

Rs 20,000–Rs 30,000
\$ 300–\$ 450

NON-EXPORTABLE

TITLE: Glimpses of India: A Grand Photographic History of India of the Land of Antiquity, the Vast Empire of the East

SUB TITLE: With 500 superbly reproduced camera views of her cities, temples, towers, public buildings, fortifications, tombs, mosques, palaces, waterfalls, natural wonders, and pictures of the various types of her people. Also, supplementary photographic views of Burmah, Ceylon, Cashmere and Aden

EDITOR: J. H. Furneaux

PUBLISHER: Historical Publishing Company

PLACE: Philadelphia

YEAR: c. 1896

BINDING: Bound in full calf

NO.OF PAGES: xv, 544 pages, profusely illustrated with plates

SIZE:

Height: 29 cm

Width: 35 cm

Depth: 4 cm

A first edition of this work on the history of India, written from a British colonial viewpoint. Featuring eight rare coloured photographic plates, including a frontispiece. 'With full historical text, by a corps of well-known writers, edited by J. H. Furneaux'. J. H. Furneaux was a sub-editor in the then British-owned Times of India in Bombay. Written around forty years after the first national uprising in India in 1857, Furneaux's loyalty to British rule can be seen throughout the work, as he explains how British forces successfully suppressed the 30,000 mutineers.



© 2004 Blackwell Publishing Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 255: 103–110

With the superbly reproduced Camera-Vues of her Cities, Temples, Towers, Public Buildings, Fortifications, Tombs, Mosques, Palaces, Waterfalls, Natural Wonders, and Pictures of the various Types of her People.
Also Supplementary Photographic Views of
Barrack, Cayton, Cashmere
and Khotan

© 2004 Blackwell Publishing Ltd, *Journal of Internal Medicine* 255: 103–110

2006年12月
第 2 卷 第 2 期
ISSN 1673-1908, 2006, 2(2): 2

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

© 2000 Blackwell Science Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 247: 395–402

The formation of specialized groups of men occurred in Middle America, Mesoamerica and Asia. However, signs of a group are needed for proof and found. First a social leader is necessary to establish social order, then one is seen as well as a



NILAGIRI SPORTING REMINISCENCES

A SUMPTUOUS PUBLICATION ON 19TH CENTURY PHOTOGRAPHY IN INDIA

Rs 50,000–Rs 75,000

\$ 750–\$ 1,120

NON-EXPORTABLE

TITLE: Nilgiri Sporting Reminiscences
AUTHOR: Dawson (G.A.R.D) "An Old Shikari"
PUBLISHER: Higginbotham & Co.
PLACE: Madras
YEAR: 1880
BINDING: Decorative green cloth gilt

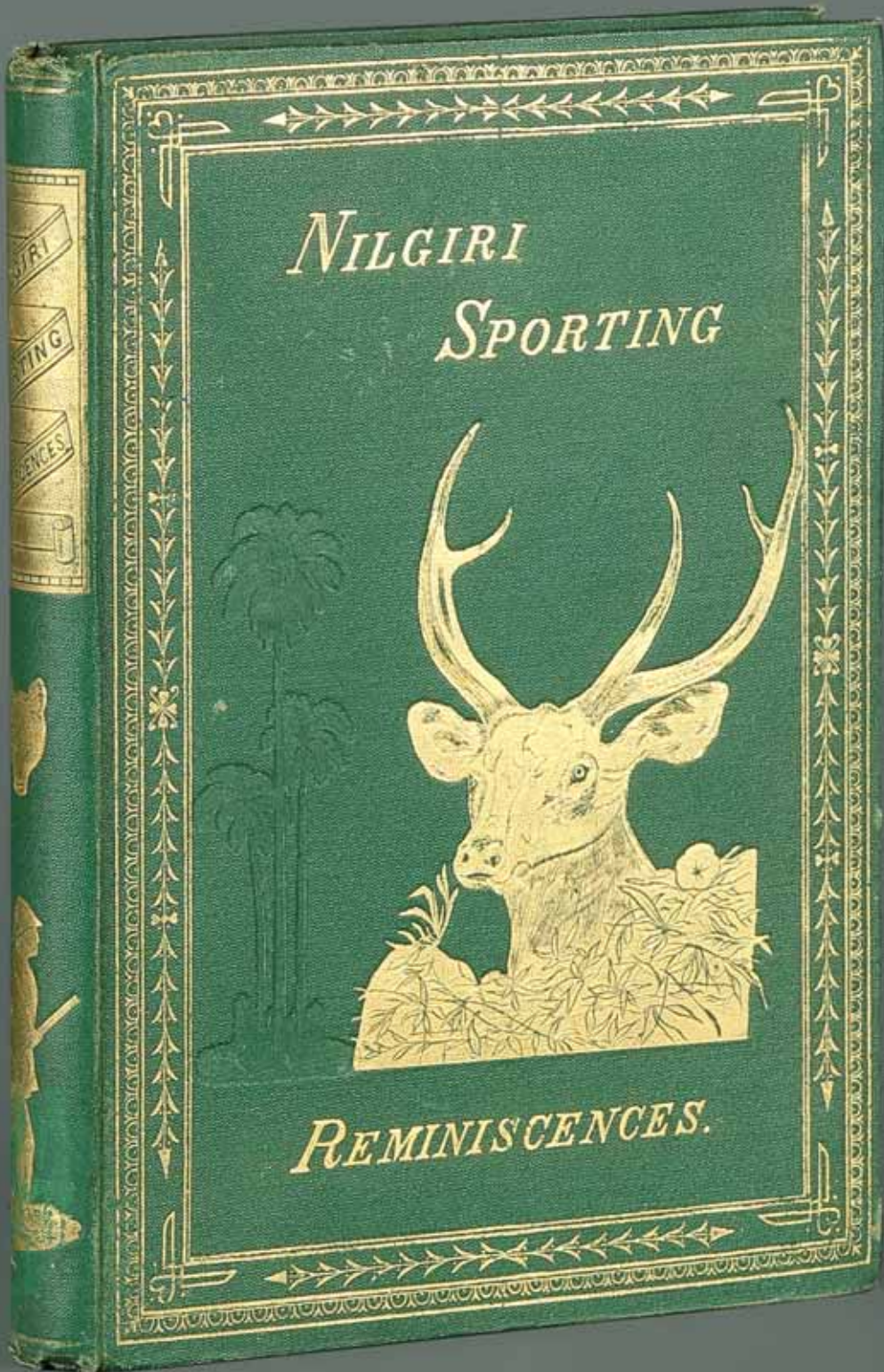
NO.OF PAGES: xii + 150 including frontispiece and 25 tipped plates, all photographic, most after drawings, some of animal heads etc.

SIZE:

Height: 22.4 cm
Width: 16 cm
Depth: 2 cm

"An excellent work describing hunting on the Nilgiri Hills of Southern India, this features chapters on stalking ibex, sambur and spotted deer, with additional accounts of encounters with tigers and leopards. Of further interest are several descriptions of hunting must, or temporarily mad, elephants by other sportsmen, and stalking bison in the Bowany Valley." (Czech)

John Maynard Keynes was the greatest economist. Incidentally this book was his first book on India.





NILGIRI

SPORTING REMINISCENCES,

BY
AN OLD SHIKARRI.

With Twenty-six Photographs.

"O tempora, O mores, quoniam mutantur."

MADRAS.
HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO.,
By Appointment to His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales,
and Publishers to the Madras Government.
1880.

84

DESCRIPTION.

the fore. The dorsal ridge commencing immediately behind the shoulder is about five inches high and continues for a length of about three and a half feet, when it ends abruptly in the middle of the back from which the hind quarters commence to drop; tail ending in a tuft of nearly black hair, two feet ten inches in length. The horns next claim our attention; in colour yellowish drab at the roots merging into greenish with jet black tips smooth and polished; those of a full-grown bull will be found to be from twenty to thirty inches in length, sixteen to nineteen in girth, and twenty-four to thirty-six in breadth across the widest sweep; as the bull advances in age, his horns become more massive, rugged, and annulated at the base, wider in their sweep, and the tips much worn and blunted. It has been asserted, and is believed, by many that the number of rings around the base of the horn indicate the age of the animal, but, I think, there is no reliance upon this theory, the development of these rings being often much more marked in young bulls than in older ones. The cow's horns are, in every particular, smaller and more delicate, with tips turning sharply inward and backward. Plate XIX illustrates the size and appearance of a very fair pair of horns of a bull bison in his prime, which was shot in the Mûlmalâi teak forests. The dimensions of each horn are twenty-nine inches in length round curve, sixteen inches in girth at base, and twenty-eight at widest sweep across. The skull and horns of another very fine bull in my possession, and shot by Mr. H. V. Ryan, in the Wynnad, far surpass the above, being thirty-one inches in length each horn, sixteen in girth and thirty-six widest sweep, and twenty-one distance between tips; this is a model head worthy of a place in any Museum, and I have not seen it excelled in size, perfect condition and symmetry by any other that have come under my notice.

The habitat of the bison is confined to the primeval forests and low grassy hills which girt the foot of the Nilgiris and far from



Plate XIX

BIRONG'S HEAD

10

Plate II.



IBEX HEADS
South of Mysore

HIS DESCRIPTION.

Plate I illustrates the Avalanche locality, and is taken from a pencil sketch drawn on the spot in 1863; on which occasion I bagged one, a fine brown buck, out of a herd of six.

The Nilgiri Ibex is a well-built and compact looking animal, far more agile, and nimble than his build and mien would lead one to suppose. A full grown buck stands from thirty-six to forty inches in height at the shoulder. His horns are generally rather under, than over fifteen inches in length, and eight and a half, to nine inches girth at base. I have only met with two specimens exceeding these dimensions, and they attained the most unusual length of seventeen inches, and ten inches girth at base.

The portrait of one of these patriarchs of the herd is here given in Plate II; the first of the group of four heads. His color was nearly black, all over grizzled with white, especially the saddle, which was very conspicuous and nearly quite white; he was shot on the rocky ridge west of Pykara, by a native! (proh! pudor!) his head purchased by Major West who sent it to me for curing and mounting. The second on the right, is the head with fourteen and a half inch horns of another grand old "saddle back" shot by Colonel Cox in about the same locality as the last mentioned. He was very handsomely marked; the prevailing tone of color being a rich warm brown merging into glossy black on the neck, withers and loins with tan underneath. The third on the left, a well developed "brown buck" with twelve inch horns; and number four at bottom is that of a nearly full grown doe, with eight inch horns, both of which last are also by Colonel Cox from the Koodals. These specimens have been selected out of many that have passed through my hands in order to give a true idea of the different sizes and growth of horns at the respective ages of the animal, so that further description on that point would be needless.

Plate XXI.



BISON CHARGE

A BISON CHARGE.

91

"Some years ago while out-shooting for a few days at Mail Koodâ, I spied two objects in a distant swamp; for a long time I was uncertain whether they were animals at all, but after a while, I noticed with the help of my telescope that they had changed their position, I then came to the conclusion that they were a couple of elephants. As in those days there was no restriction to shooting these animals, I made up my mind, and gave notice to my people to prepare to start with me in pursuit of them early the next morning. Day-light found me on the march, and at 3 o'clock that afternoon we encamped near a small shola about three miles distant from where I had seen the supposed elephants. I spent that evening in looking for ibex and sambar, but did not kill anything. The next morning, an hour before day-light, I left camp, and as the sun rose, arrived at a spot from which the swamp was visible and had the pleasure of seeing my "animals" out feeding. Instead of elephants they turned out to be two fine bull bison. As the wind was favorable, I set to stalking at once, and in quarter of an hour, found myself about sixty yards from the first and nearest bull, who unfortunately caught sight of me before I intended. He ran past and from me trying to make for the forest, when I stopped him by driving a conical into his hind-quarters; this seemed to make him change his mind about going off, for he turned at once and came charging down full speed towards me, and my gun coolies, one of whom handed me my second gun—a powerful "Westley Richards"; with this, when the beast was only five yards off, (Plate XXI) I hit him on the point of the shoulder, and quickly jumped aside as he rushed past. The blow made him stagger and swerve, exposing his broadside into which I sent a No. 10 spherical, which went clean through his heart, and he dropped without a groan. Turning to look for bull No. 2, I saw him not far off looking on toosing his head and stamping. As the ground was open and favorable for "dodging"

DESCRIPTIVE ETHNOLOGY OF BENGAL

A PRECIOUS RECORD OF A TRIBAL WORLD NOW ALL BUT VANISHED

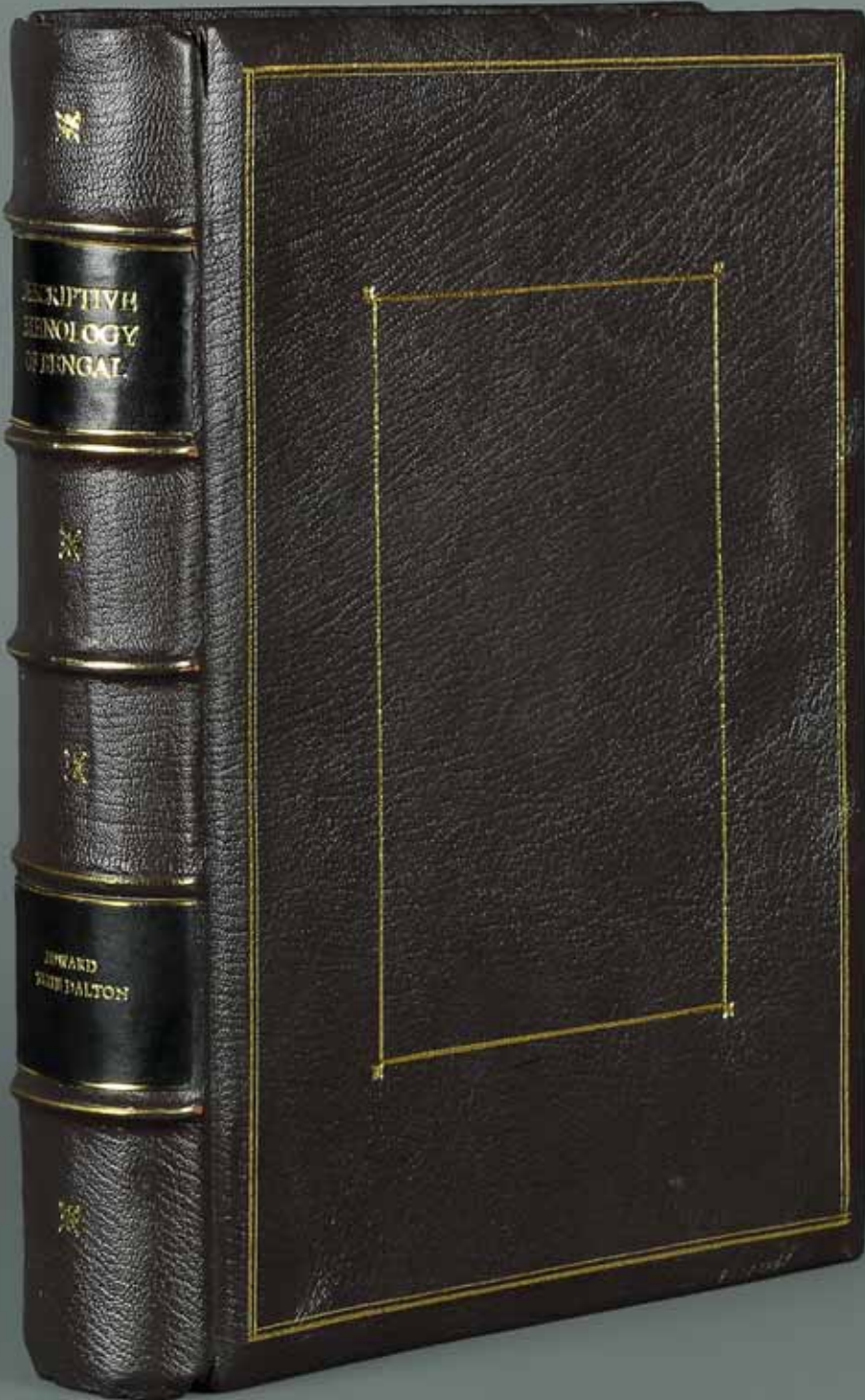
AS PER ONE OF THE COPIES SOLD IN A PREVIOUS AUCTION IT HAD A PAPER LABEL STATING ONLY 100 COPIES PRINTED.

Rs 2,50,000-Rs 3,00,000
\$ 3,735-\$ 4,480

NON-EXPORTABLE

TITLE: Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal
AUTHOR:Edward Tuite Dalton
PUBLISHER: Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing
PLACE: Calcutta
YEAR: 1872
BINDING: Bound in full calf
NO.OF PAGES: vi + 327 pages. Illustrated by Lithograph Portraits copied from Photographs by ToscoPeppe and W.Simpson. These lithographs are further hand coloured. Single frontispiece and 39 hand coloured lithographed portraits.
SIZE:
Height: 35 cm
Width: 27 cm
Depth: 5.5 cm

The term Bengal in Dalton s time referred to what are now the Indian states of Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Tripura, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Megalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, and Nagaland, and the present-day country of Bangladesh. The book is a geographically precise description of the landsand people treated in this classic ethnography. Each tribe described by Dalton is portrayed in stunning lithographs that convey a sense of immediacy free of the staging common to Victorian ethnographic photography.





FRONTISPIECE.

(From Plate VII.)

Group of people from the interior of the Cape Colony.

Fig. 1.—Woman, age 25 years.	Height	5 ft. 3 in.
Measurements of head:		
Head diameter, to brow	12 inches	
Brow diameter, to ear	11 "	
Long. diam.	11 "	
Length of nose from nostril to tip	2 1/2 "	
Fig. 2.—Woman, age 25 years.	Height	5 ft. 3 in.
Measurements of head:		
Head diameter, to brow	12 inches	
Brow diameter, to ear	11 "	
Long. diam.	11 "	
Length of nose from nostril to tip	2 1/2 "	
Fig. 3.—Woman, age 25 years.	Height	5 ft. 3 in.
Measurements of head:		
Head diameter, to brow	12 inches	
Brow diameter, to ear	11 "	
Long. diam.	11 "	
Length of nose from nostril to tip	2 1/2 "	
Fig. 4.—Woman, age 25 years.	Height	5 ft. 3 in.
Measurements of head:		
Head diameter, to brow	12 inches	
Brow diameter, to ear	11 "	
Long. diam.	11 "	
Length of nose from nostril to tip	2 1/2 "	

The women of the interior of the Cape Colony. (Group VII, page 149.)

PLATE VIII.

Portrait of a woman from the interior of the Cape Colony.



PLATE I.

Portrait of a woman from the interior of the Cape Colony.

Portrait of a woman from the interior of the Cape Colony. The woman is wearing a dark, sleeveless top and a beaded necklace. She is looking slightly to the right. The background is plain.



PLATE XXIII.

Portrait of a woman from the interior of the Cape Colony.

Portrait of a woman from the interior of the Cape Colony. The woman is wearing a dark, sleeveless top and a beaded necklace. She is looking slightly to the right. The background is plain.



ATLAS VOLUME OF THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA,
LONDON, 1931, VOL. 26 OF THE SERIES, 66 MAPS

Rs 25,000-Rs 30,000
\$ 375-\$ 450

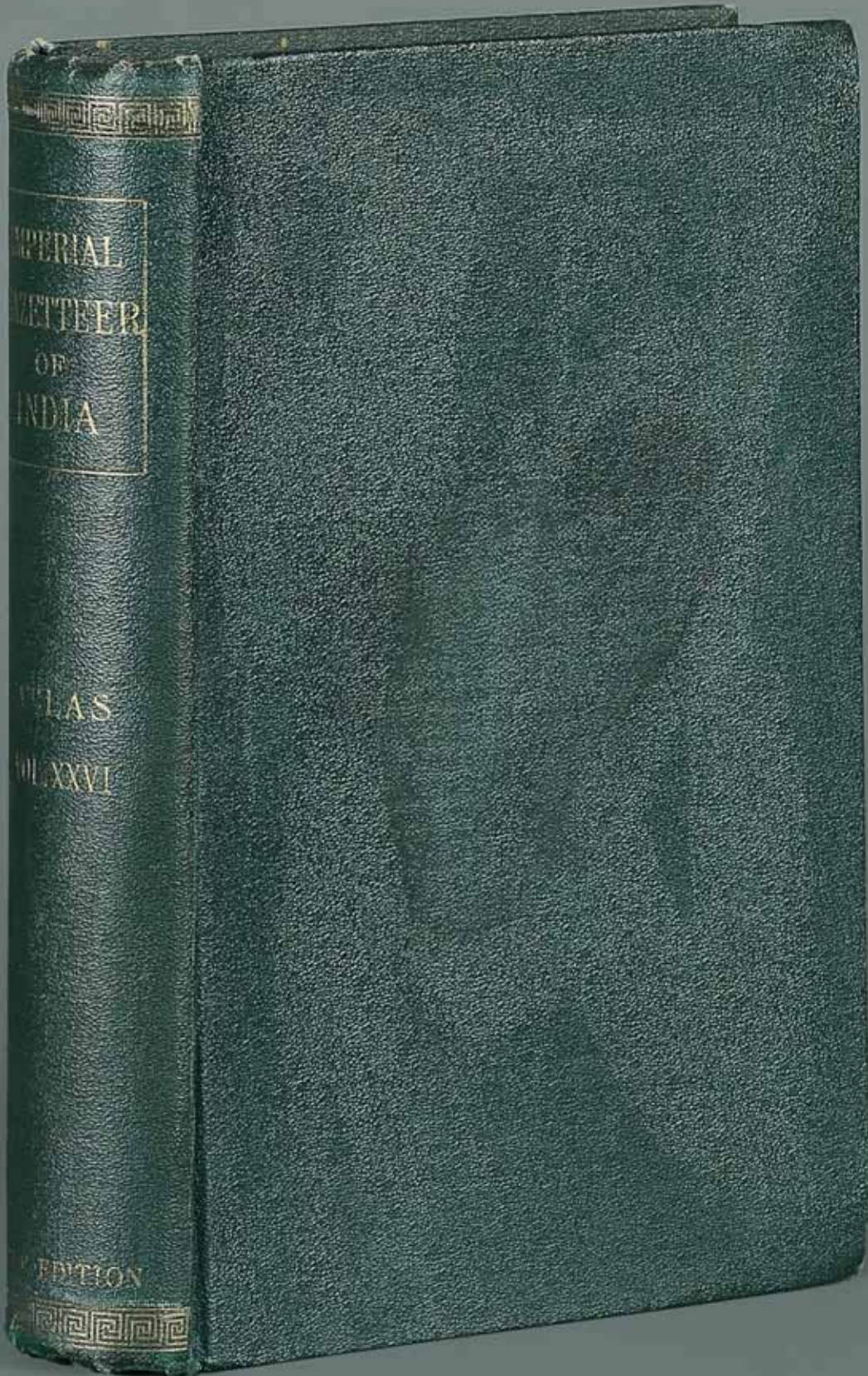
NON-EXPORTABLE

TITLE: The Imperial Gazetteer of India
VOLUME: XXVI
PUBLISHER: Clarendon Press
PLACE: Oxford
YEAR: 1931
BINDING: Green cloth binding with gilded text at the spine
NO.OF PAGES: Title page, content list, preface, 66 double-page coloured maps, none printed back-to-back, with a title caption on each map along with general index printed at the end.
SIZE:
Height: 22.2 cm
Width: 15 cm
Depth: 2.5 cm

THE IMPERIAL GAZetteer of India was a gazetteer of the British Indian Empire, and is now a historical reference work. Sir William Wilson Hunter made the original plans of the book, starting in 1869. The first edition of The Imperial Gazetteer of India was published in nine volumes in 1881. A second edition, augmented to fourteen volumes, was issued in the years 1885-87. After the death of William Wilson Hunter in 1900, Herbert Hope Risley, William Stevenson Meyer, Sir Richard Burn and James Sutherland Cotton compiled the twenty-six volumes Imperial Gazetteer of India. The volume 26 of the present lot is the one published d in 1931.

"New Editions" had four encyclopaedic volumes covering the geography, history, economics, and administration of India, 20 volumes of the alphabetically arranged gazetteer, listing places' names and giving statistics and summary information, and one volume each comprising the index and atlas.

The present volume has Preface to the 1909 edition, Preface to the 1931 edition, table of contents and list of maps categorized under General Maps (29); Provincial Maps (21); Plans of Town (16).

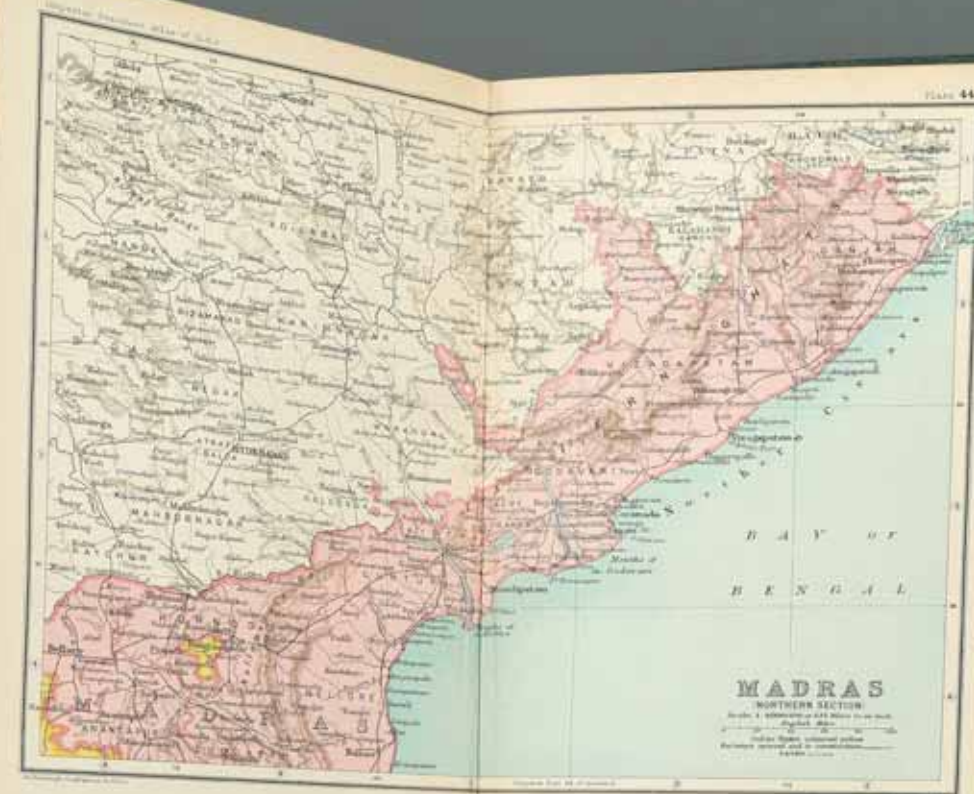
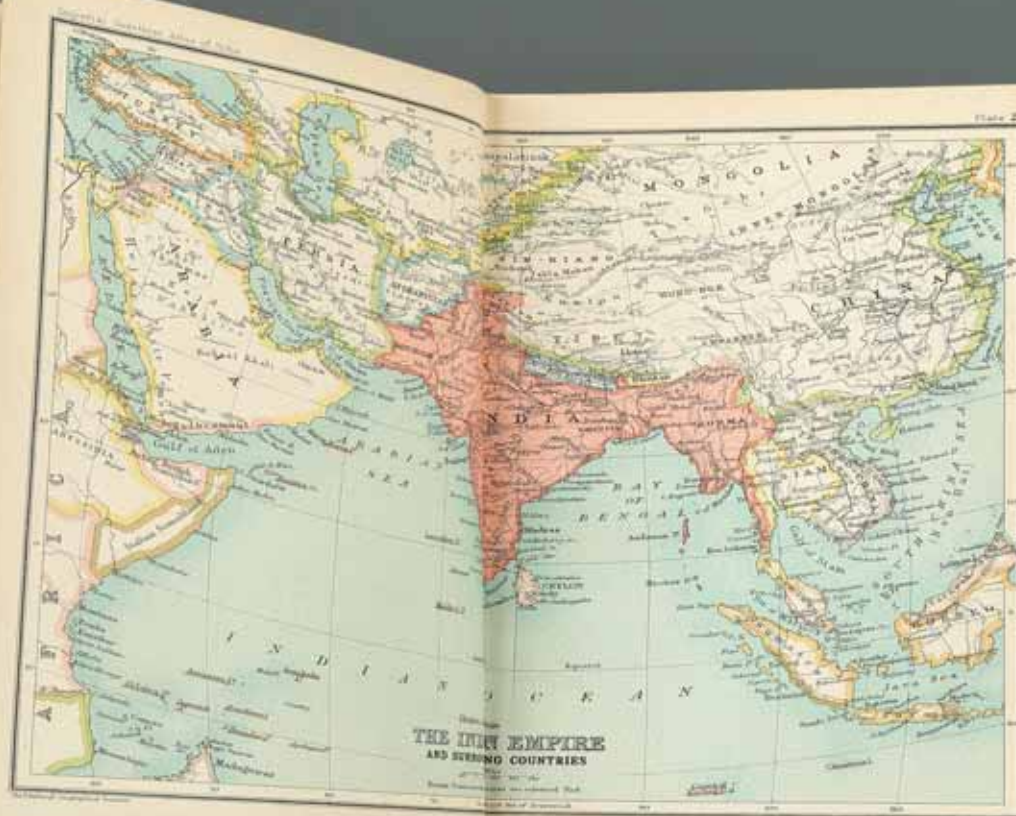
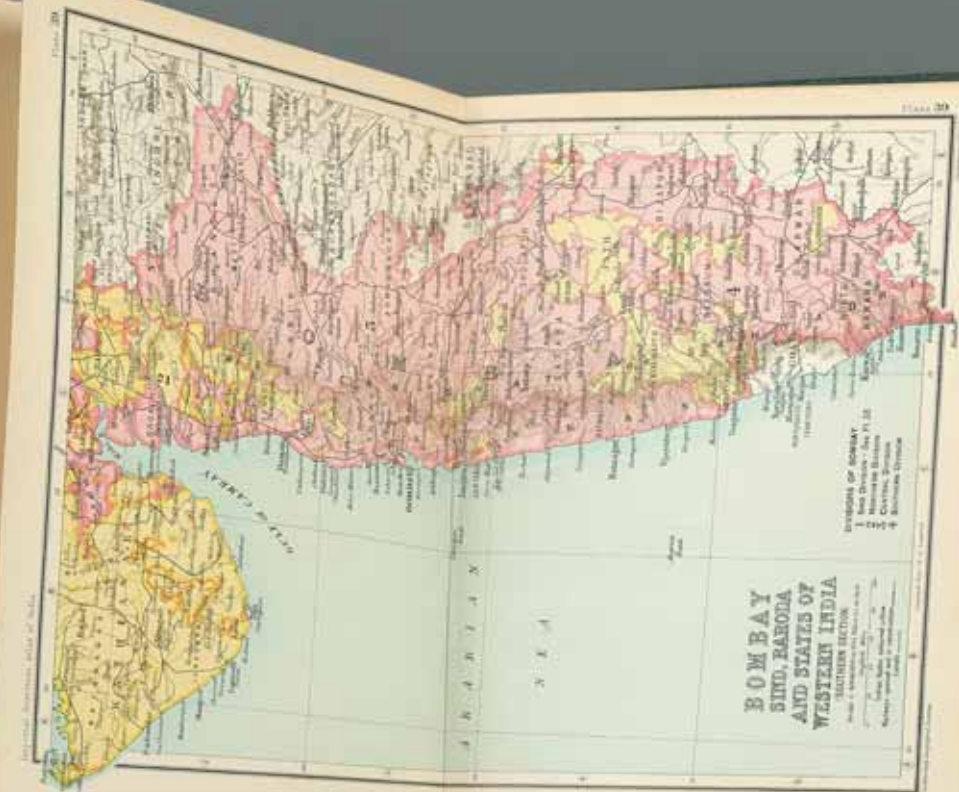


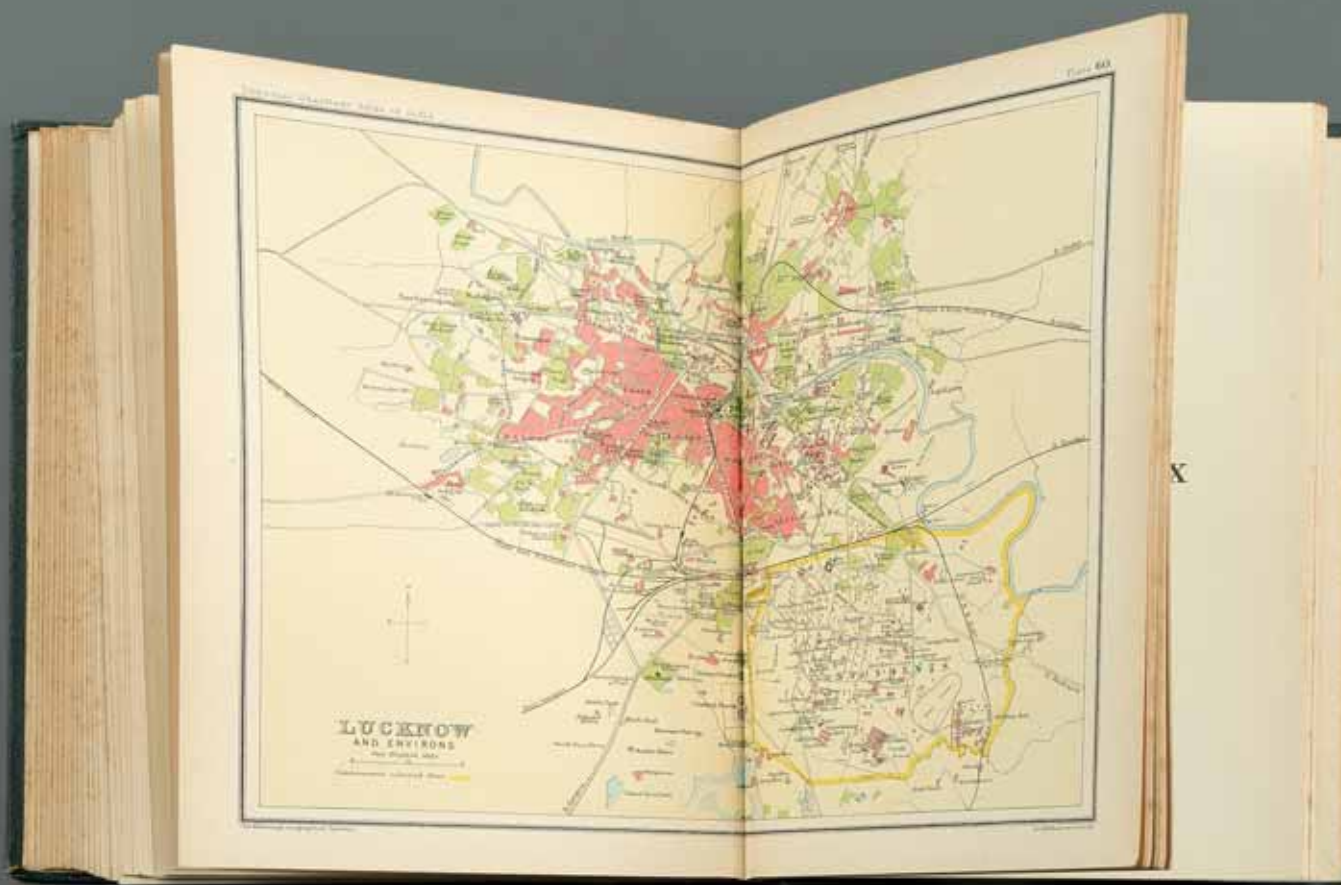
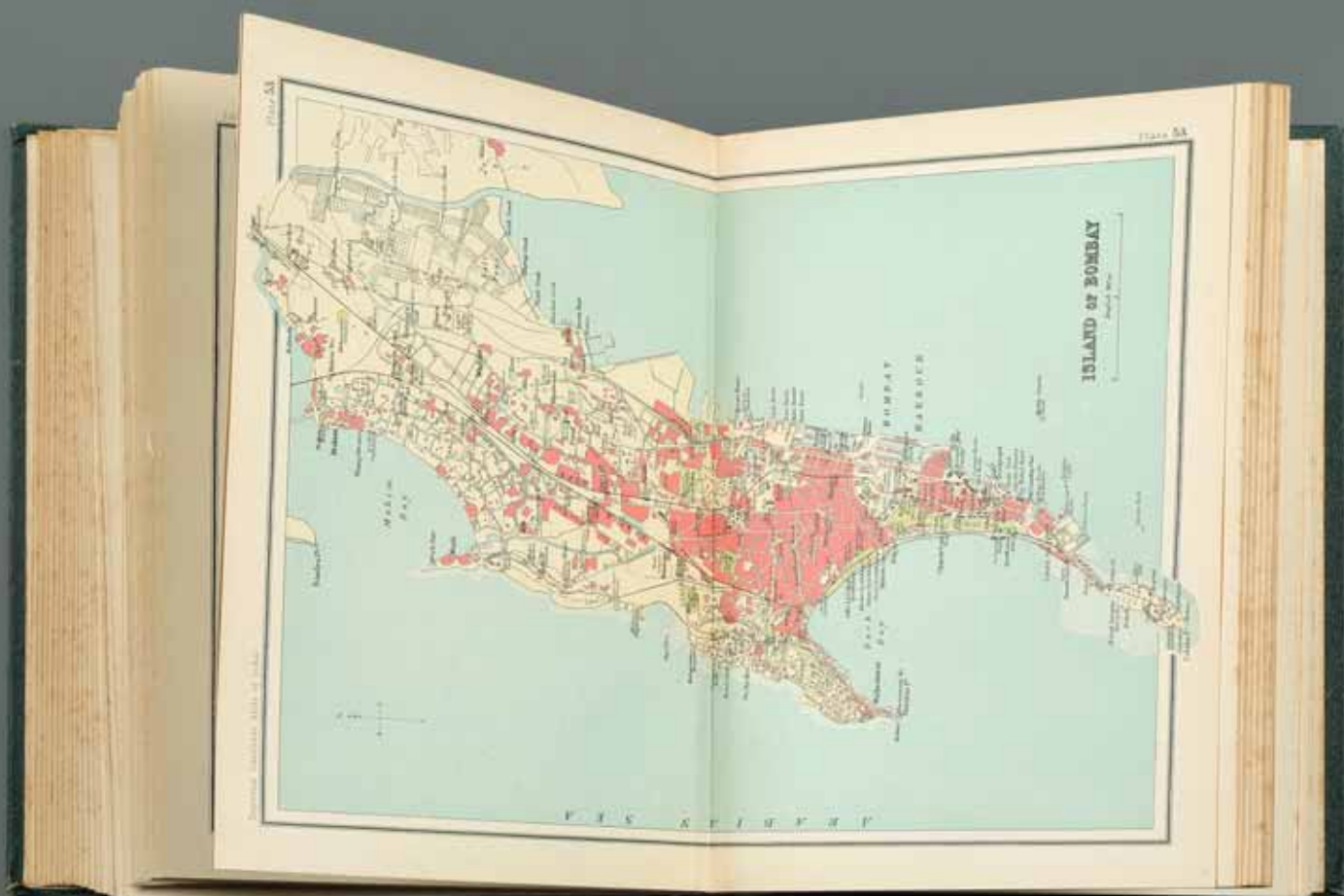
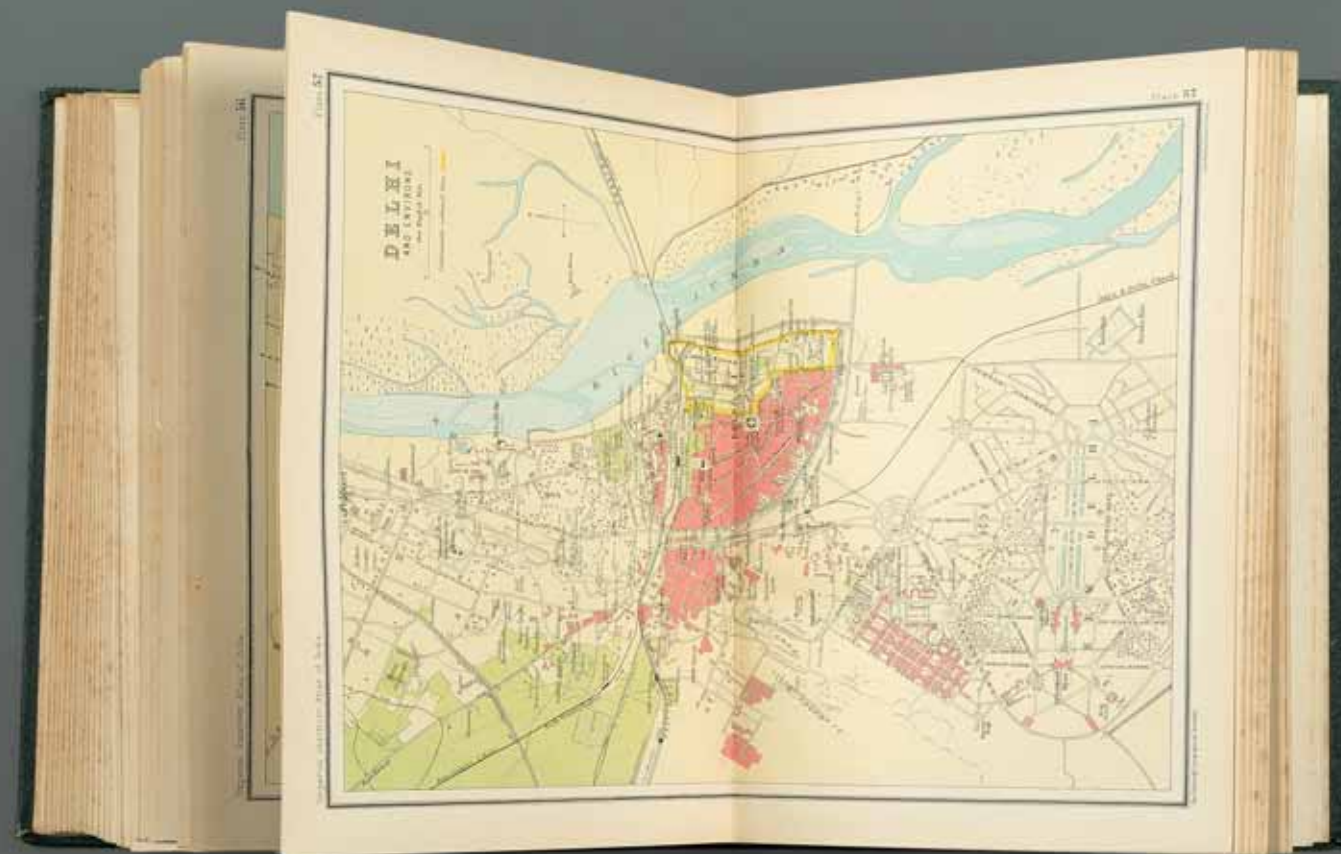
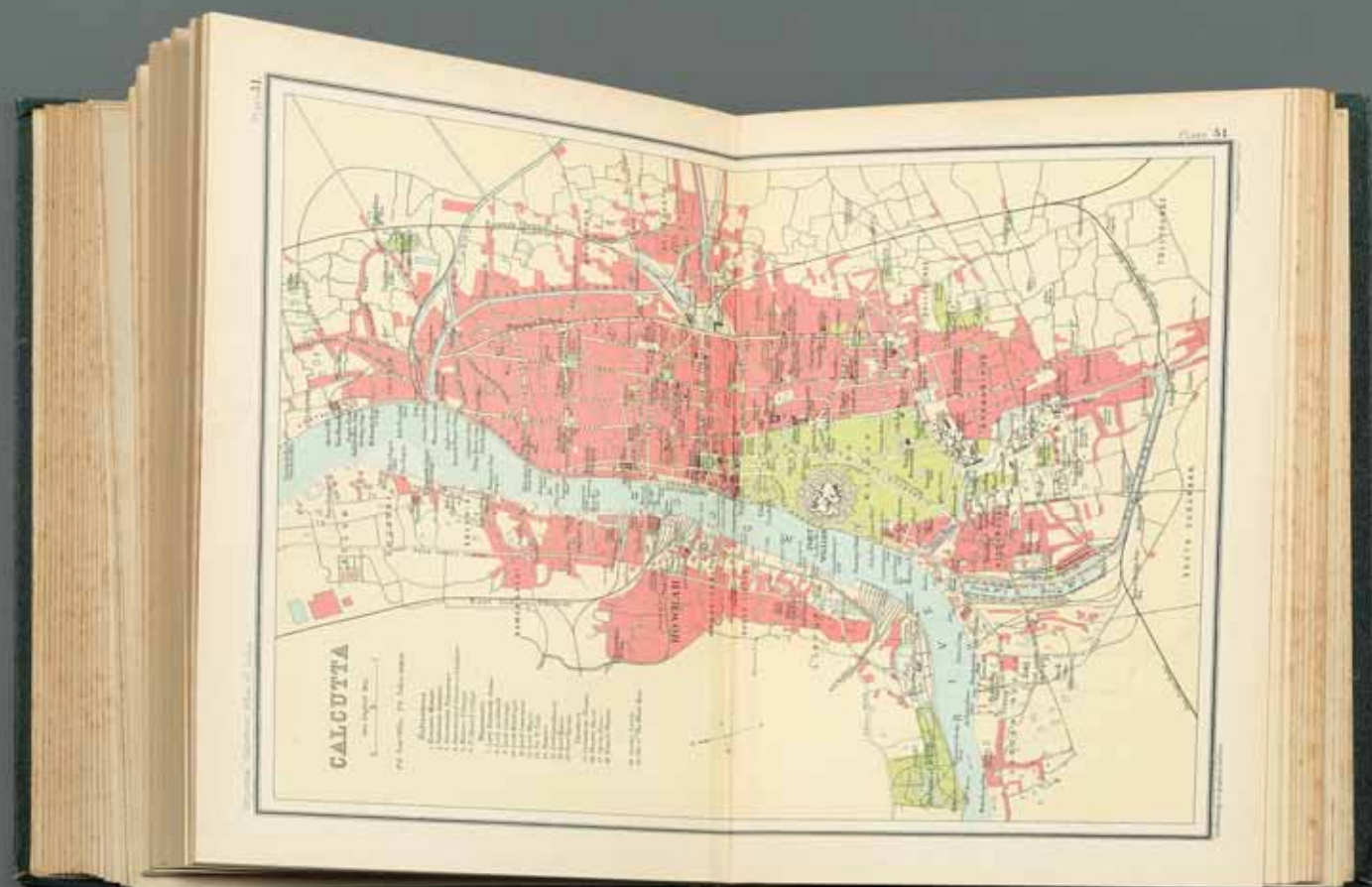
THE
IMPERIAL GAZETTEER
OF INDIA

VOL. XXVI
ATLAS

NEW (REVISED) EDITION
PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
1934





THE CORONATION DURBAR, DELHI,1903. OF HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII

A MAGNIFICENT PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF THE 1903 DURBAR TO COMMEMORATE THE CORONATION OF EDWARD VII

Rs 7,00,000-Rs 8,00,000
\$ 10,450-\$ 11,945

NON-EXPORTABLE

TITLE: The Coronation Durbar, Delhi, 1903. Of His Majesty King Edward VII

YEAR: 1903

BINDING: Original red morocco lettered in gilt on upper cover "Coronation Durbar, Delhi 1903 of his Majesty King Edward VII. Viceroy Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C.G.M.S.I, G.M.I.E with border blocked in gilt. The book comes preserved in original silk-lined wooden box covered in linen hand-painted with elaborate design of flowers, upper cover with central cartouche.

NO.OF PAGES: 132 platinum prints, several panoramic each with letterpress title leaf printed in purple within decorative gilt border

SIZE OF THE BOOK:

Height: 47 cm
Width: 34.5 cm
Depth: 8 cm

SIZE OF THE BOX:

Height: 51.5 cm
Width: 43 cm
Depth: 13.5 cm

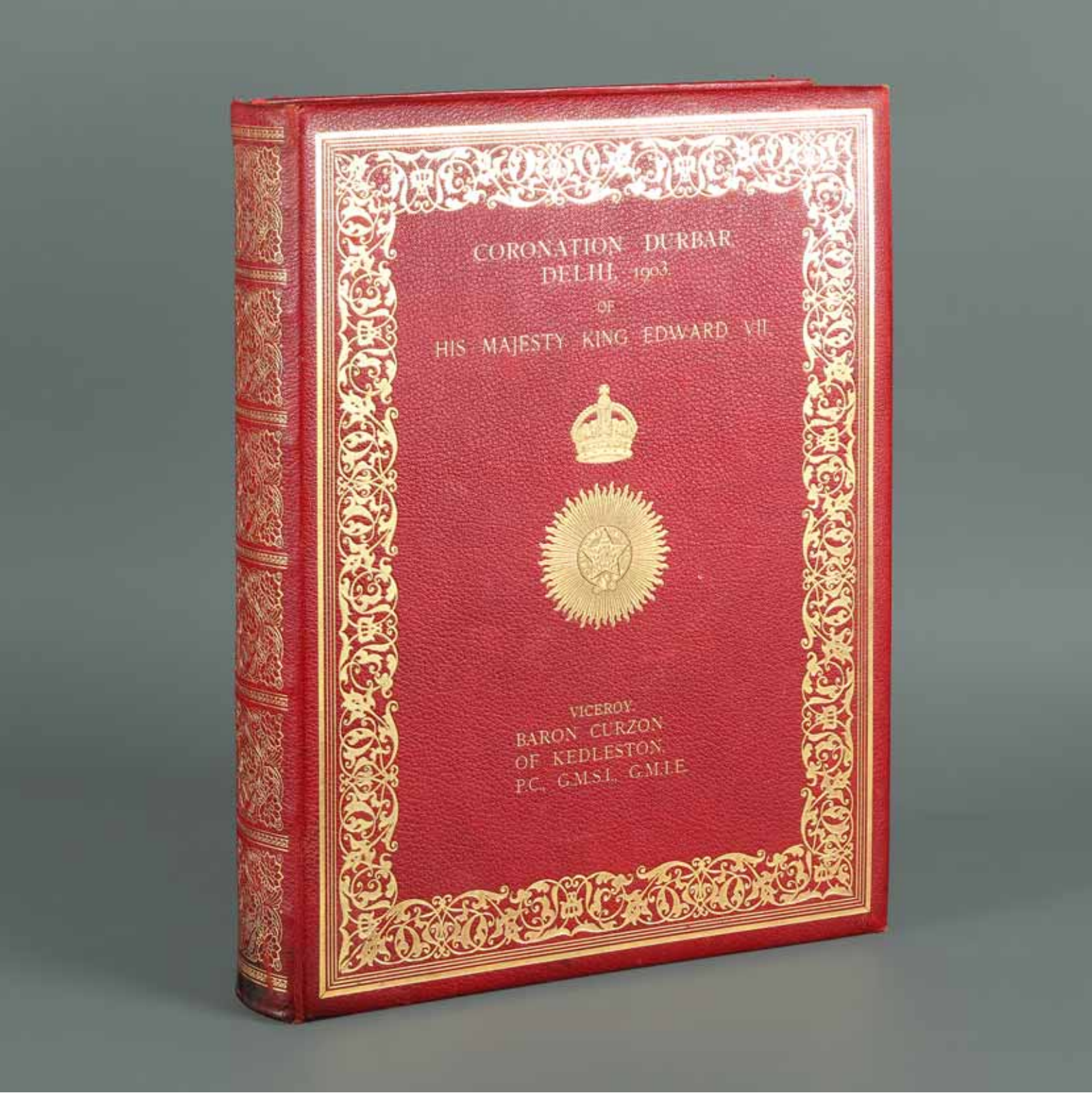
BOURNE & SHEPHERD, Photographers. The Coronation Durbar. Delhi 1903. The album comes with 133 gelatin silver prints byBourne & Shepherd, mounted on 101 leaves of thick green paper (recto only), title and text printed in purple on special paper within a decorative gold printed border, publisher's red morocco gilt (gilt

stamped by Eyre & Spottiswoode inside upper cover), covers with wide decorative border enclosing title "Coronation Durbar, Delhi, 1903. of His Majesty King Edward VII. Viceroy Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C., G.M.S.I, G.M.I.E." above the Order of the Star of India badge and crown in gilt on uppercover, preserved in original silk-lined wooden box covered in linen hand-painted with elaborate design of flowers, upper cover with central cartouche, Calcutta, Simla, Bombay and London, Printed by Eyre & Spottiswoode, for Bourne & Shepherd, [1903].

A magnificent record of Lord Curzon's Durbar to commemorate the accession of Edward VII, a spectacular event which lasted thirteen days "marked by displays of unexampled magnitude... [eclipsing] the splendors of the vanished Empire of theMoghuls" (introduction), culminating in a procession of the retinues of the Native Chiefs.

Bourne & Shepherd were the official photographers to the Durbar, and the album includes numerous portraits of Indian princely rulers (the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajas of Baroda, Mysore and Kashmir, and those of the Shan, and Southern Baluchistan); Lord and Lady Curzon on the State elephant "Lutchman Pershad"; many views of the State entry into Delhi; panoramas of the Durbar Amphitheater (whichcould hold 12,000 spectators), and the processions including those of elephants, camels and troops.

"Bourne & Shepherd established in 1863, was the oldest photographic studio still in operation till 2016, and one of the oldest established photographic businesses in the world. At its peak it was the most successful commercial firm in 19th-and early 20th-century India, with agencies all over India, and outlets in London and Paris, and also ran a mail order service.



Though some sources consider its inception to be 1862, when noted British photographers, Charles Shepherd established a photographic studio, with Arthur Robertson, called 'Shepherd & Robertson' in Agra, which later moved to Shimla and eventually became the part of 'Howard, Bourne & Shepherd', set up by Samuel Bourne, Charles Shepherd, along with William Howard, first established in Shimla around 1863, and later in Kolkata in 1867, where it was still operational till June 17, 2016,

at Esplanade Row, in Esplanade,Kolkata (Calcutta) under the same name. Today some of their earlier work is preserved at Cambridge University Library, the National Portrait Gallery, London, the National Geographic Society's Image Collection and the Smithsonian Institution" (Wikipedia).

Overall a beautiful album with historically significant images.

THE
CORONATION DURBAR
DELHI

1903

BOURNE & SHEPHERD
Official Photographers to the Durbar
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H.E. THE VICEROY
H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
AND
H.H. THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB
CALCUTTA, SIMLA, AND BOMBAY

Printed by Eyre & Spottiswoode, 110, Strand, London, England.



A BENGAL ATLAS CONTAINING MAPSBY JAMES RENNELL

A MAGNIFICENT PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF THE 1903 DURBAR TO COMMEMORATE THE CORONATION OF EDWARD VII

Rs 3,50,000–Rs 4,00,000
\$ 5,225–\$ 5,975

NON-EXPORTABLE

TITLE: A Bengal Atlas

SUB TITLE: Atlas containing maps of the theatre of war and commerce on that side of Hindoostan. Compiled from the original surveys; and published by order of the Honourable the Court of Directors for theAffairs of the East India-Company. By James Rennell, Late Major of Engineers, and Surveyor General in Bengal

AUTHOR: James Rennell

PUBLISHER: Compiled from the Original Surveys; and published by Order of the HONORABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS for the Affairs of the EAST INDIA COMPANY

PLACE: London

YEAR: 1781

BINDING: Contemporary mottled calf with elaborate gilted decorated borders to boards (front and back), all edges gilted and marbled paste downs

NO.OF PAGES: Title page, contents list with errata printed to verso,advertisement, map of inland navigation, tables of routes and distances, key map to Bengal and Bahar, nineteen double page engraved maps and one single page map, engraved panorama of Oudanulla and Chunargur (onone sheet), the first ten maps with contemporary outline colouring, lacking the battle of Buxur plan.

SIZE:

Height: 49.5 cm

Width: 36 cm

Depth: 2.5 cm

First published 1780, the main portion of that edition was captured by the Spanish en route from London to India; this is the second edition.

Rennell's survey of Bengal, which was commenced in the autumn of 1764, was the first ever prepared. The headquarters of the surveyor-general were at Dacca, and in the successive working seasons he gradually completed his difficult, laborious, and dangerous task.

His most valuable works include the Bengal Atlas (1779), the first approximately correct map of India (1783), the Geographical System of Herodotus (1800),[5] the Comparative Geography of Western Asia (1831), and important studies on the geography of northern Africa - apparent in introductions to the Travels of Mungo Park and Hornemann.

James Rennell, now known as the Father of Indian Geography,laboured in Bengal and elsewhere for a period of 13 years, during which he surveyed an area of about 300,000 square miles (780,000 km), stretching from the eastern boundaries of Lower Bengal to Agra, and from the Himalayas to the borders of Bundelkhand and Chota Nagpur. Rennell was originally just one surveyor among many, but he showed such enthusiasm and ability that Major-General Robert Clive, the governor of Bengal and Bihar, promoted him to Surveyor-General in 1767. Rennell was only 24 at the time. The mapping project was originally a general survey of newly acquired lands, but the job soon gained a wider scope under Warren Hastings, who was appointed as Governor-General in 1773. One of Hastings' first projects was to begin a

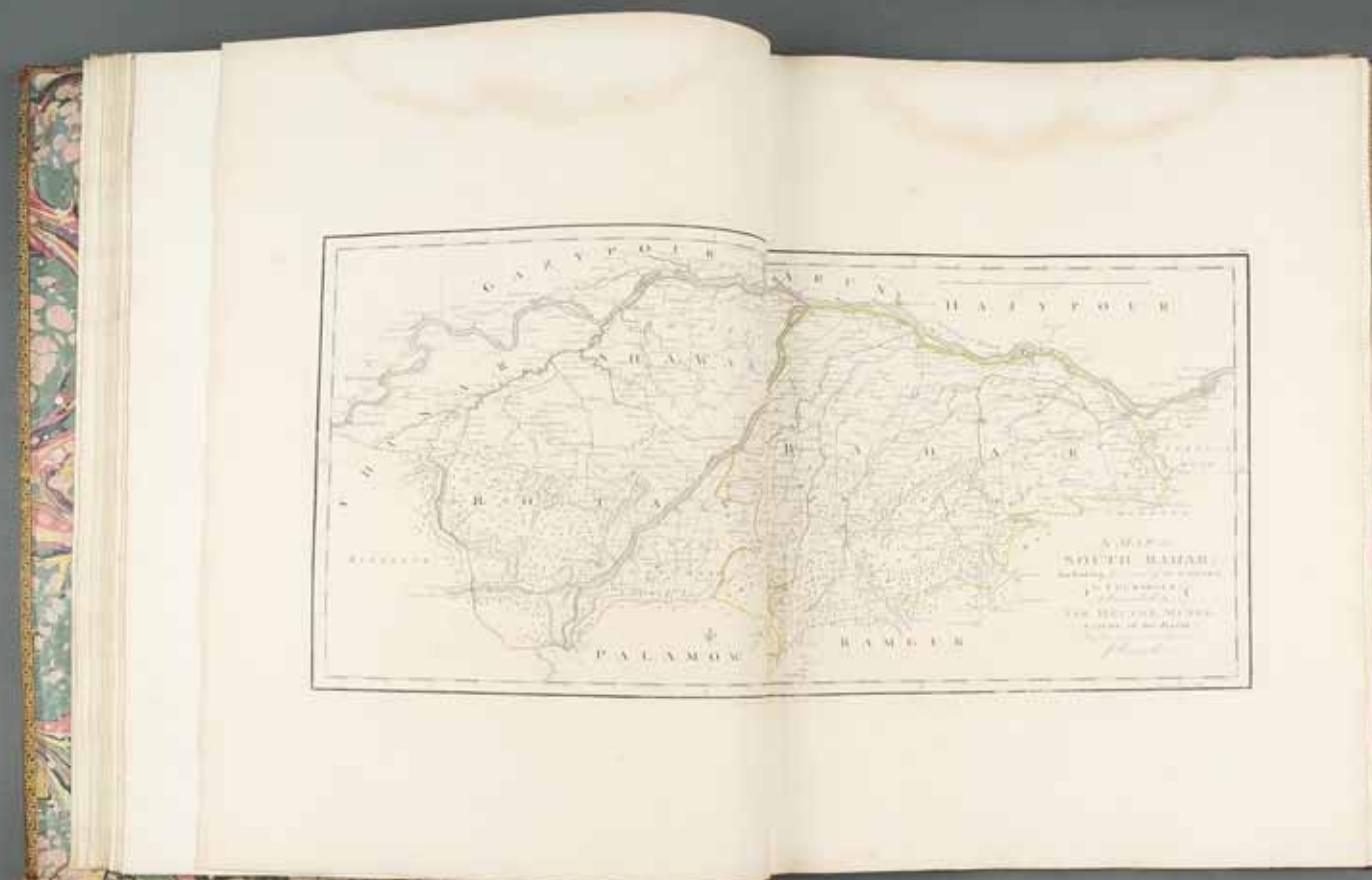
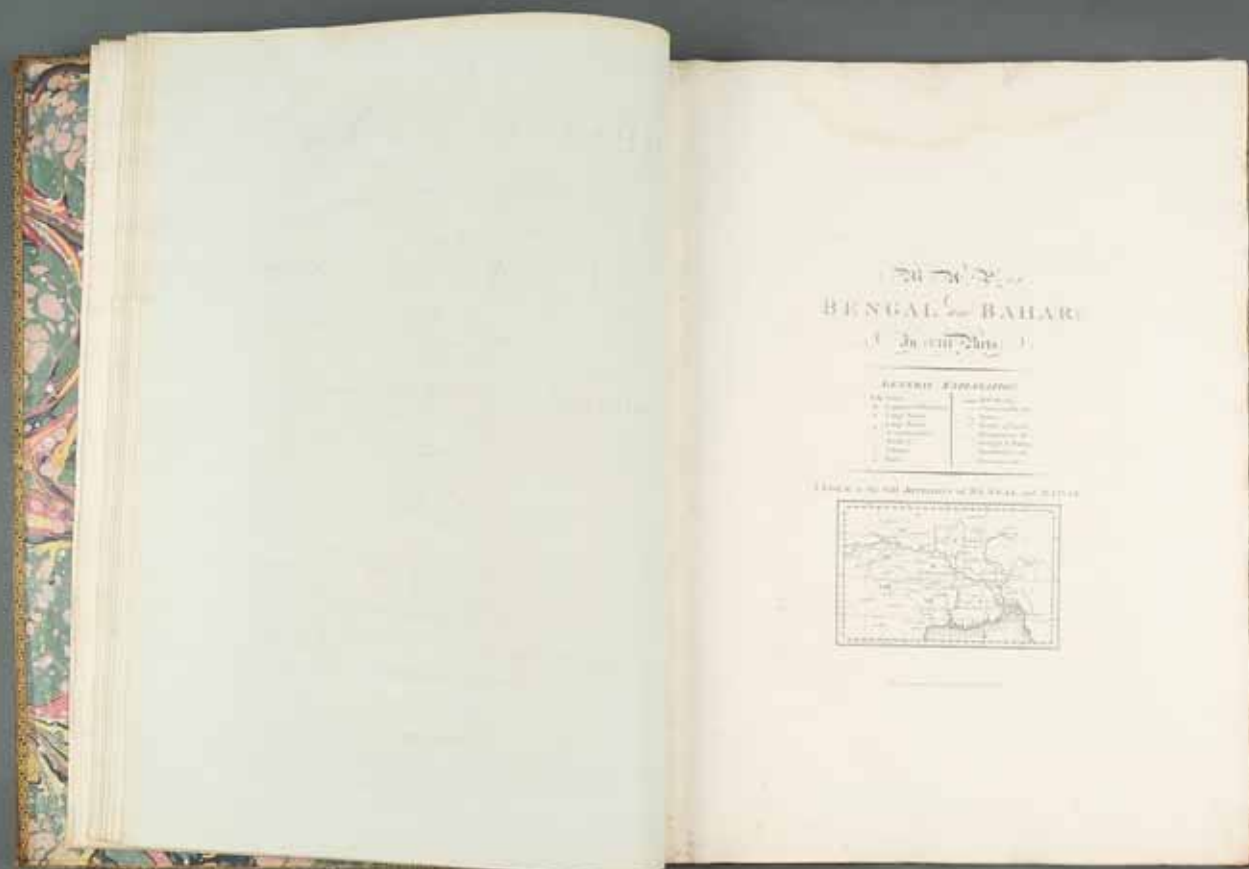
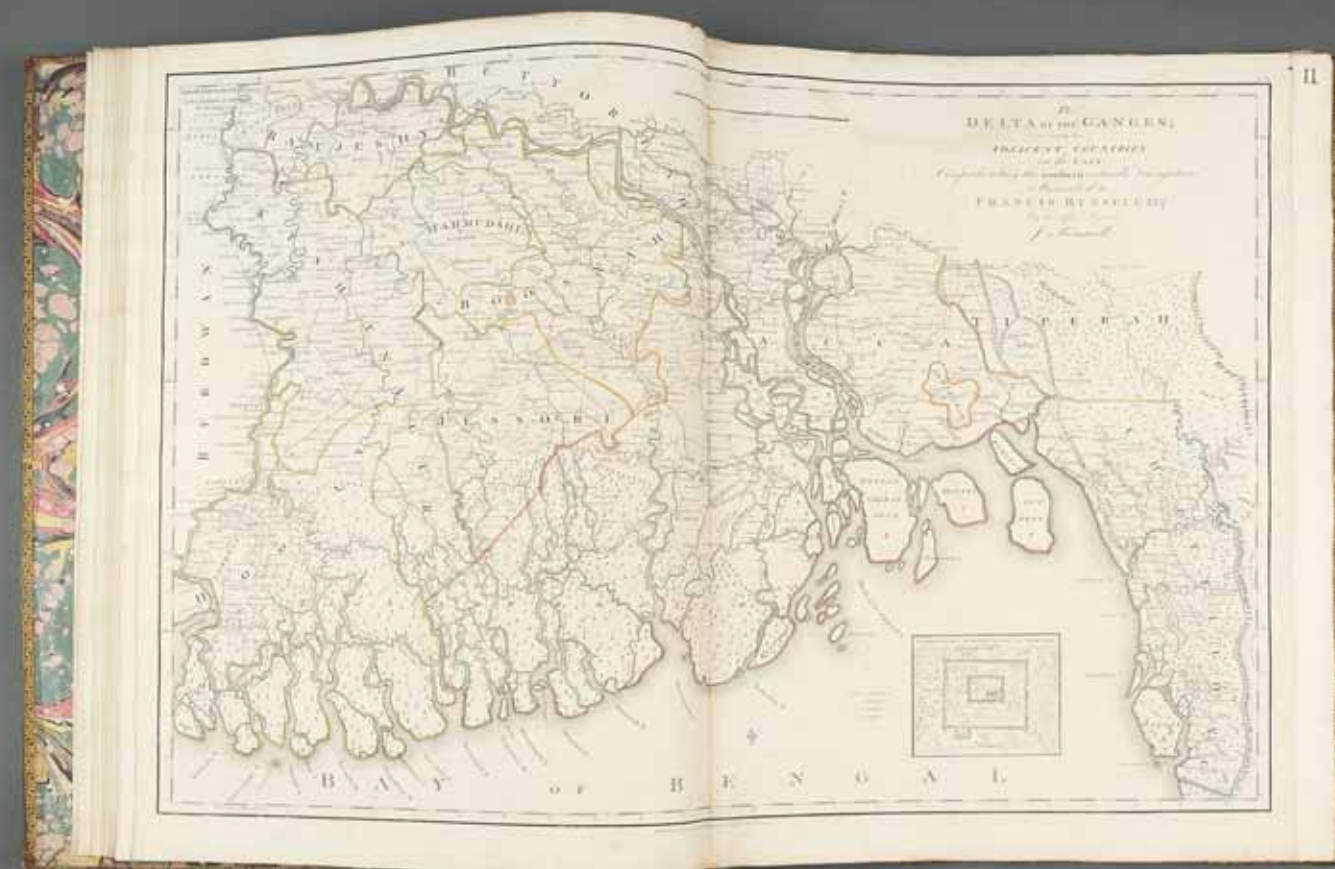
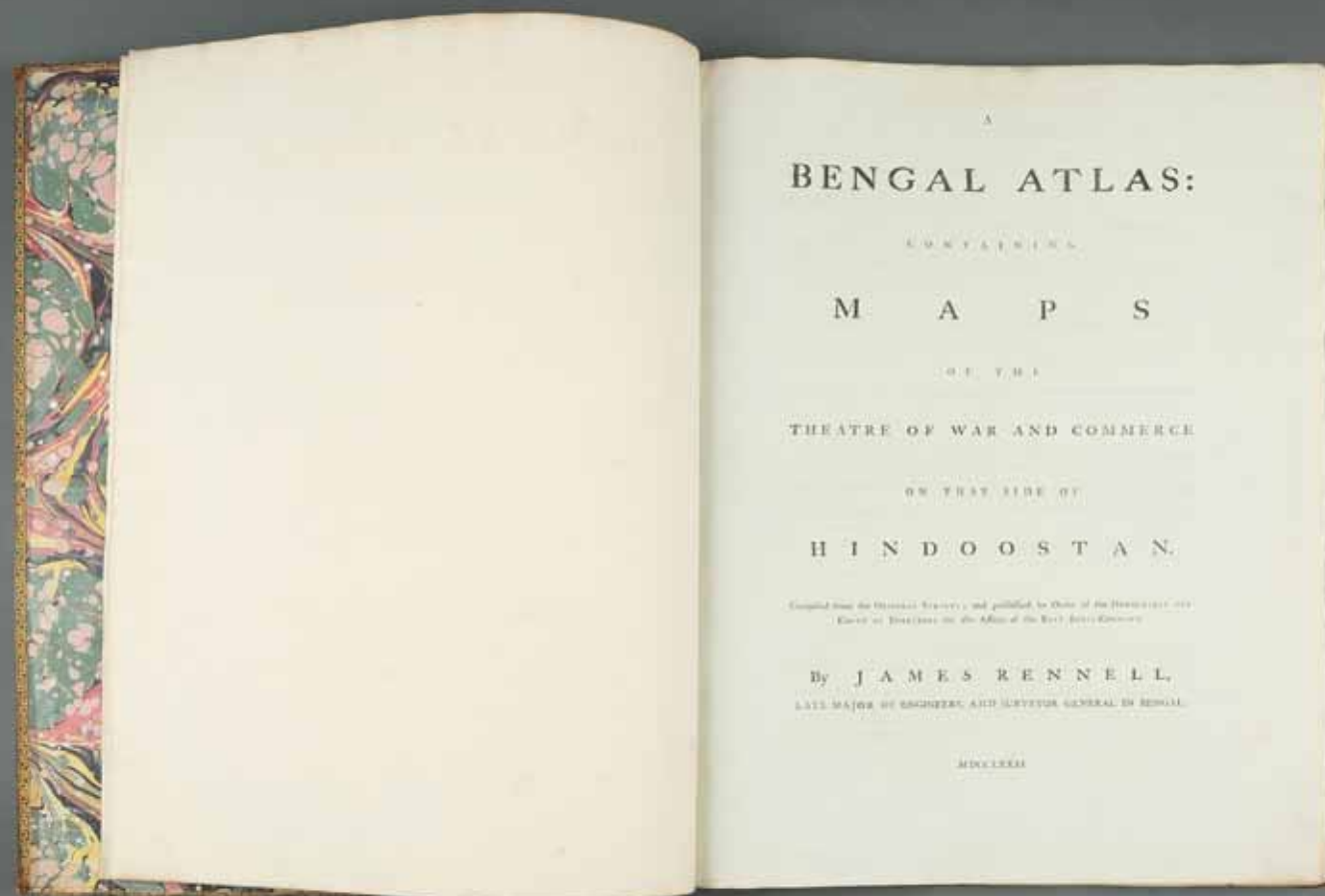
Domesday stylereckoning of property, land, people, and culture for taxation of revenue. As for Rennell's part in this, his project was carried out much like a military survey, searching for safe passage through territory, with information gathering a secondary object.

In 1776, when on the frontier of Bhutan, his party was attacked by some Sannyasis, and Rennell himself was desperately wounded. He never entirely recovered from the effects of his injuries, and was thenceforth less able to withstand theeffects of the climate. He received the rank of major of Bengal engineers on 5 April 1776, and retired from active service in 1777. The government of Warren Hastings granted him a pension of 600 pounds per annum, which the East India Company somewhattardily confirmed.

Rennell surveyed Bengal separately, during his work at India and sketched up the most detail geographical information ever has listed particularly in this area. For the sake of better understanding of his data he wrote a book titled "Memoir of a map of Hindoostan". He categorized places into seven categories: Cities (2), Capital of Province (13), Large Town (51), Large Bazar and Cutcherry (255), Small Bazar and Cutcherry (577), Village (1974) and Fort (18).

Theremaining fifty-three years of his life were spent in London, and were devoted to geographical research chiefly among the materials in the East India House. He took up his residence in Suffolk Street, near Portland Place, where his house became a place of meeting for travelers from all parts of the world. (courtesy: wikipedia)





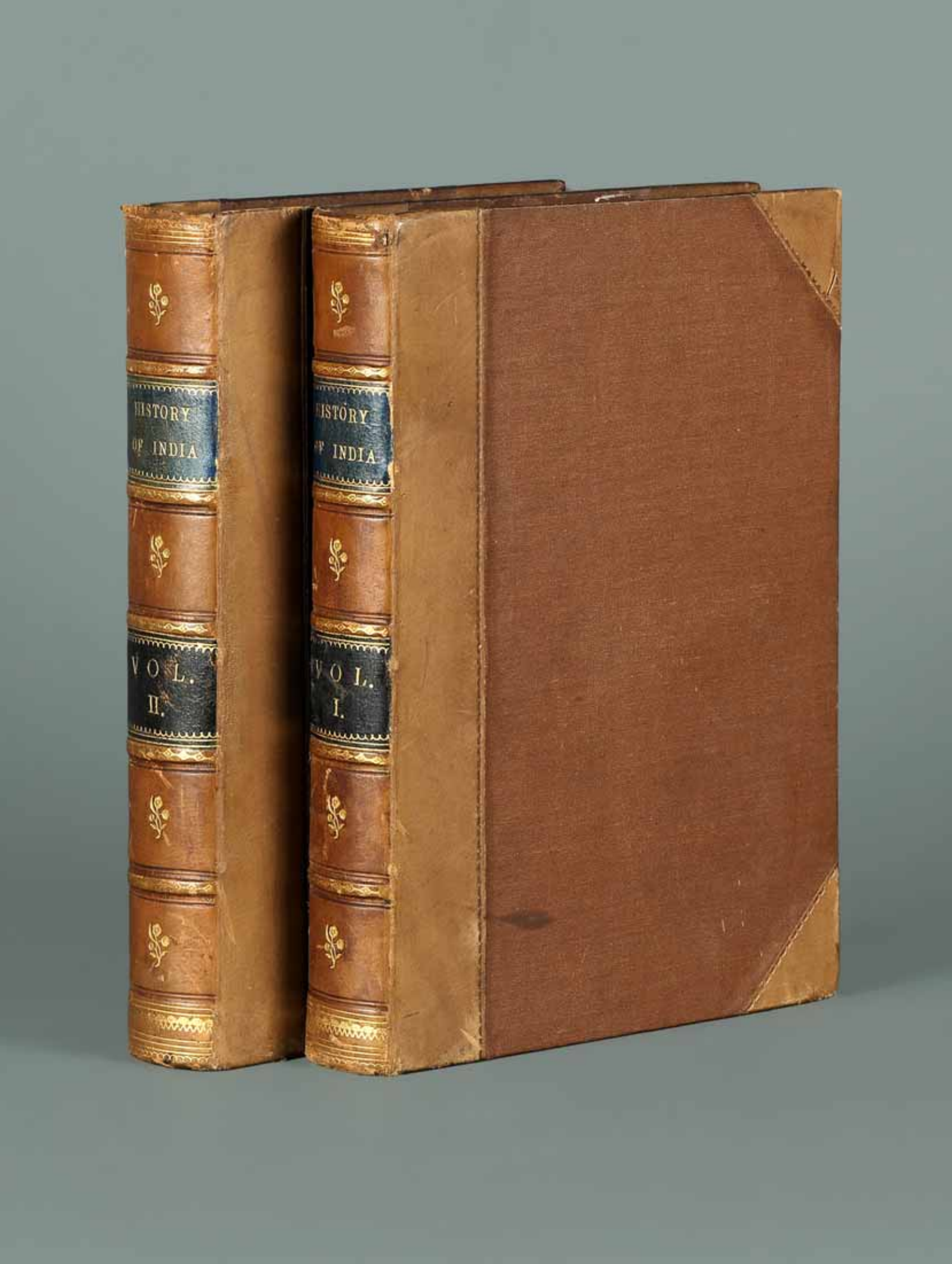
CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORYOF INDIA (VOLUME OF TWO)

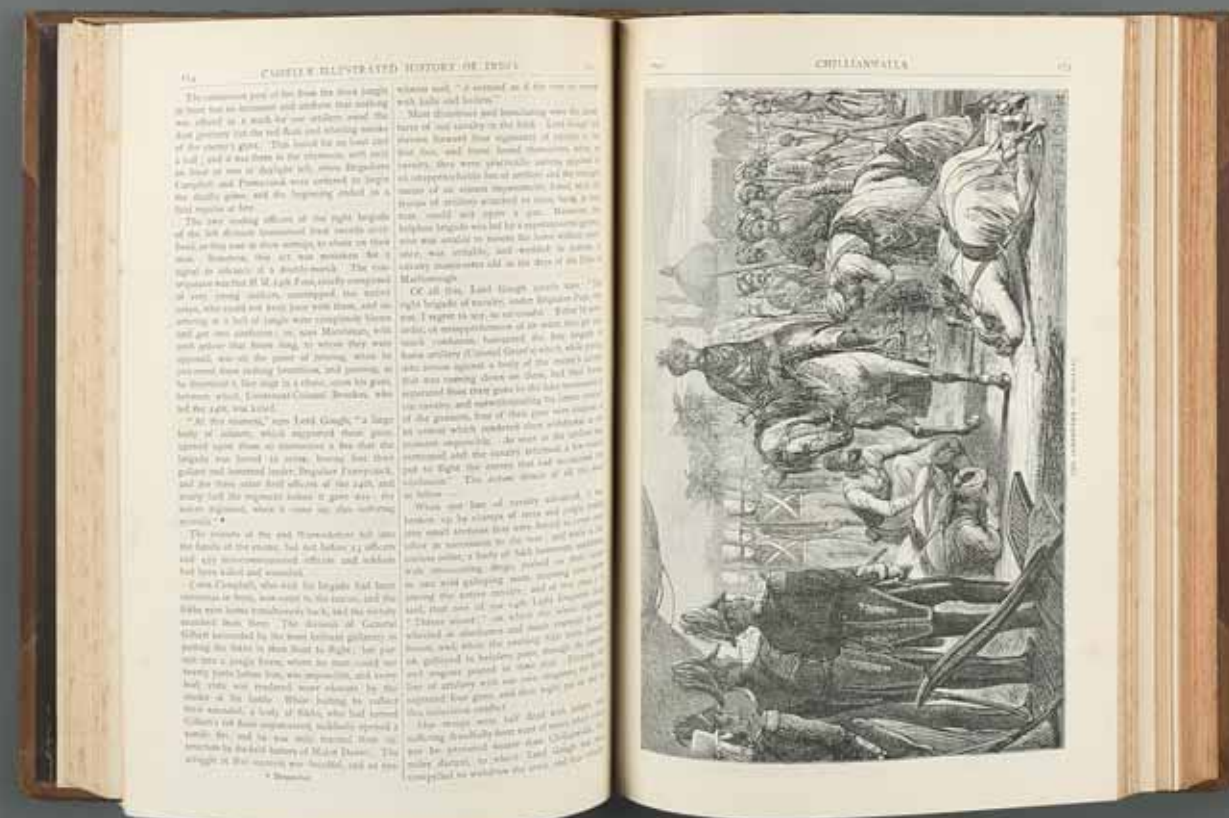
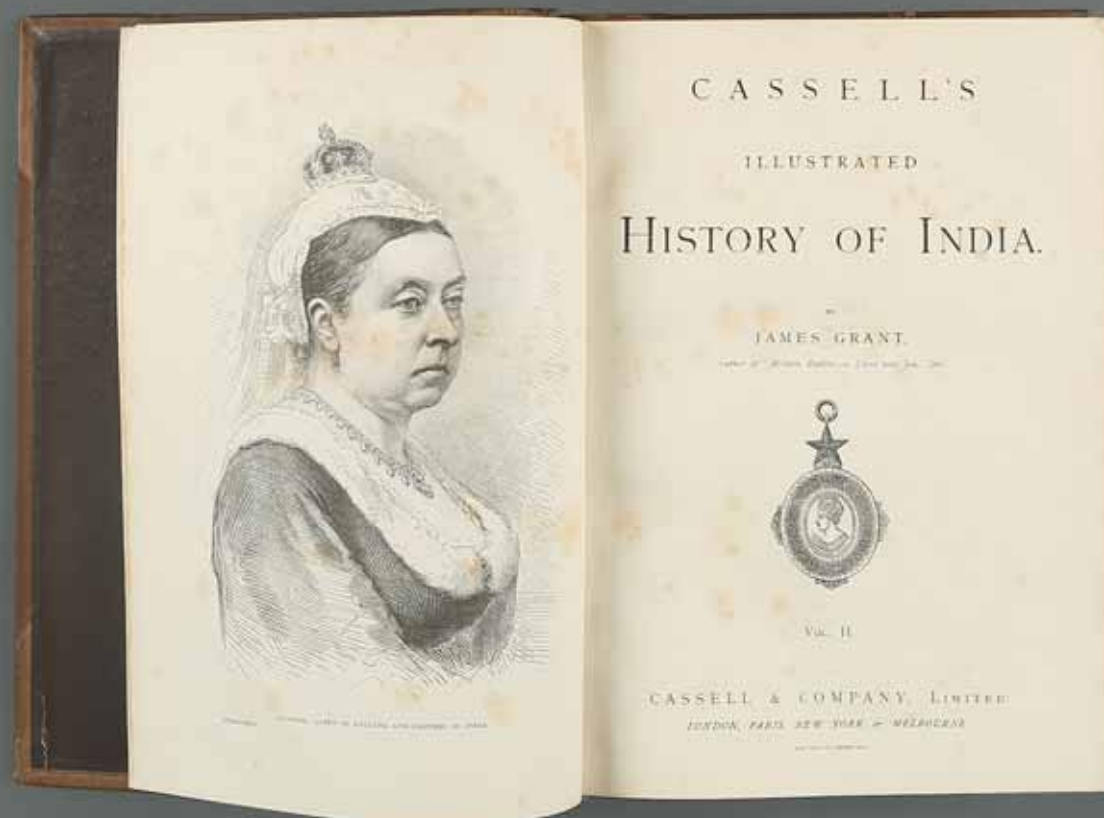
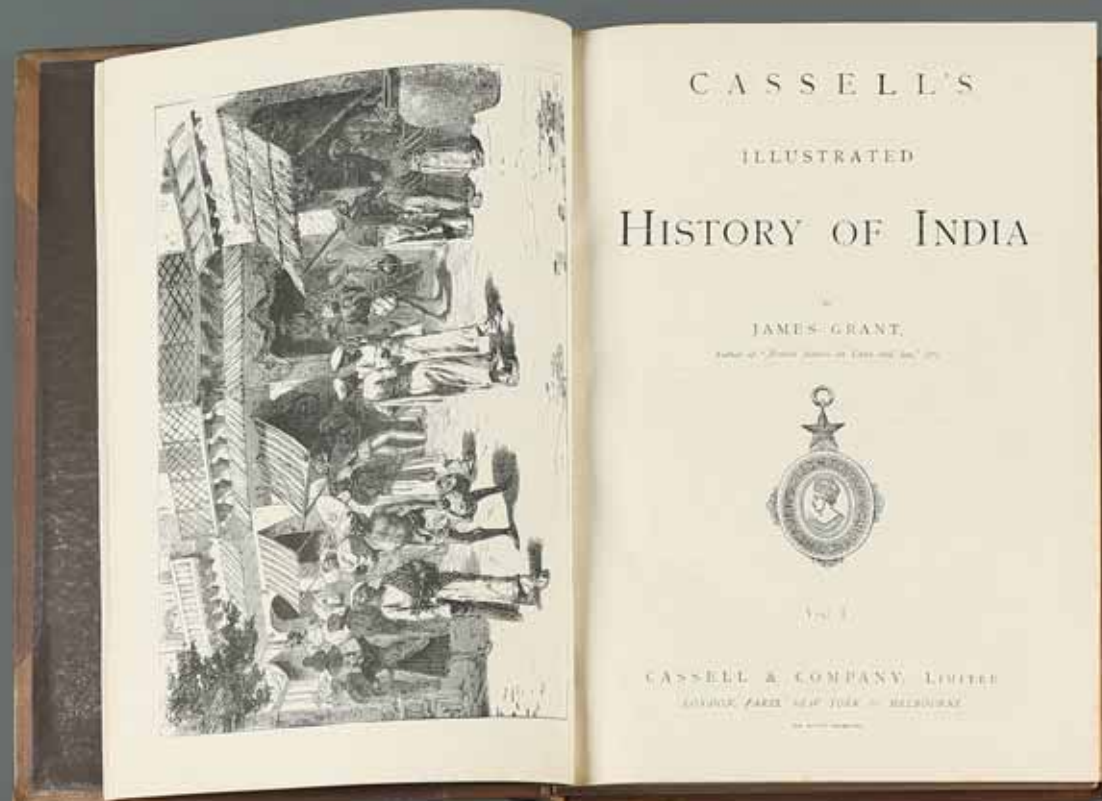
Rs 18,000-Rs 25,000
\$ 270-\$ 375

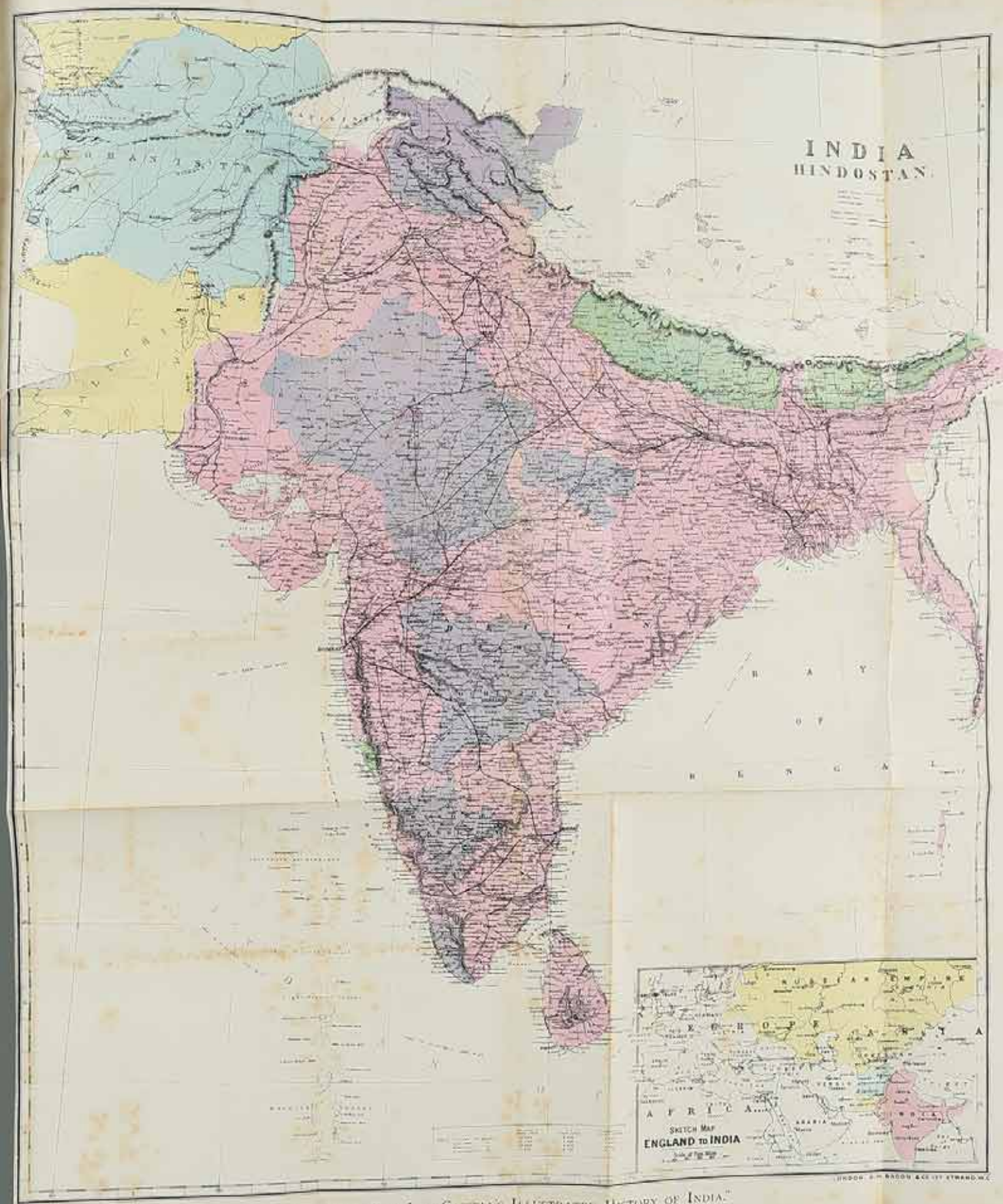
NON-EXPORTABLE

TITLE: Cassell's Illustrated History of India
VOLUME: 1
AUTHOR: James Grant
PUBLISHER: Cassell and company, Limited
PLACE: London
YEAR: circa 1880
BINDING: Half leather bound with 6 raised bands at the spine and the title gilted at the spine
NO.OF PAGES: xi + 576 including 1 folded large size colour map and 183 B & W engravings supporting the text
SIZE:
Height: 26 cm
Width: 19.5 cm
Depth: 3.7 cm

TITLE: Cassell's Illustrated History ofIndia
VOLUME: 2
AUTHOR: James Grant
PUBLISHER: Cassell and Company, Limited
PLACE: London
YEAR: circa 1880
BINDING: Half leather bound with 6 raised bands at the spine and the title gilted at the spine
NO.OF PAGES: xi + 588 including 174 B & W engravings supporting text
SIZE:
Height: 26 cm
Width: 19.5 cm
Depth: 4 cm







Presented with Part I of "CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF INDIA."
Published by CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited, London, Paris, New York & Melbourne.

14

BIKANER STATE

Rs 24,000-Rs 34,000

\$ 360-\$ 510

NON-EXPORTABLE

TITLE: Bikaner State

AUTHOR: P.G.Evrard

PUBLISHER: Editions de luxe

PLACE: Paris (XIX)

BINDING: Soft bound with gilded title and the logo of the Bikaner state on the top cover

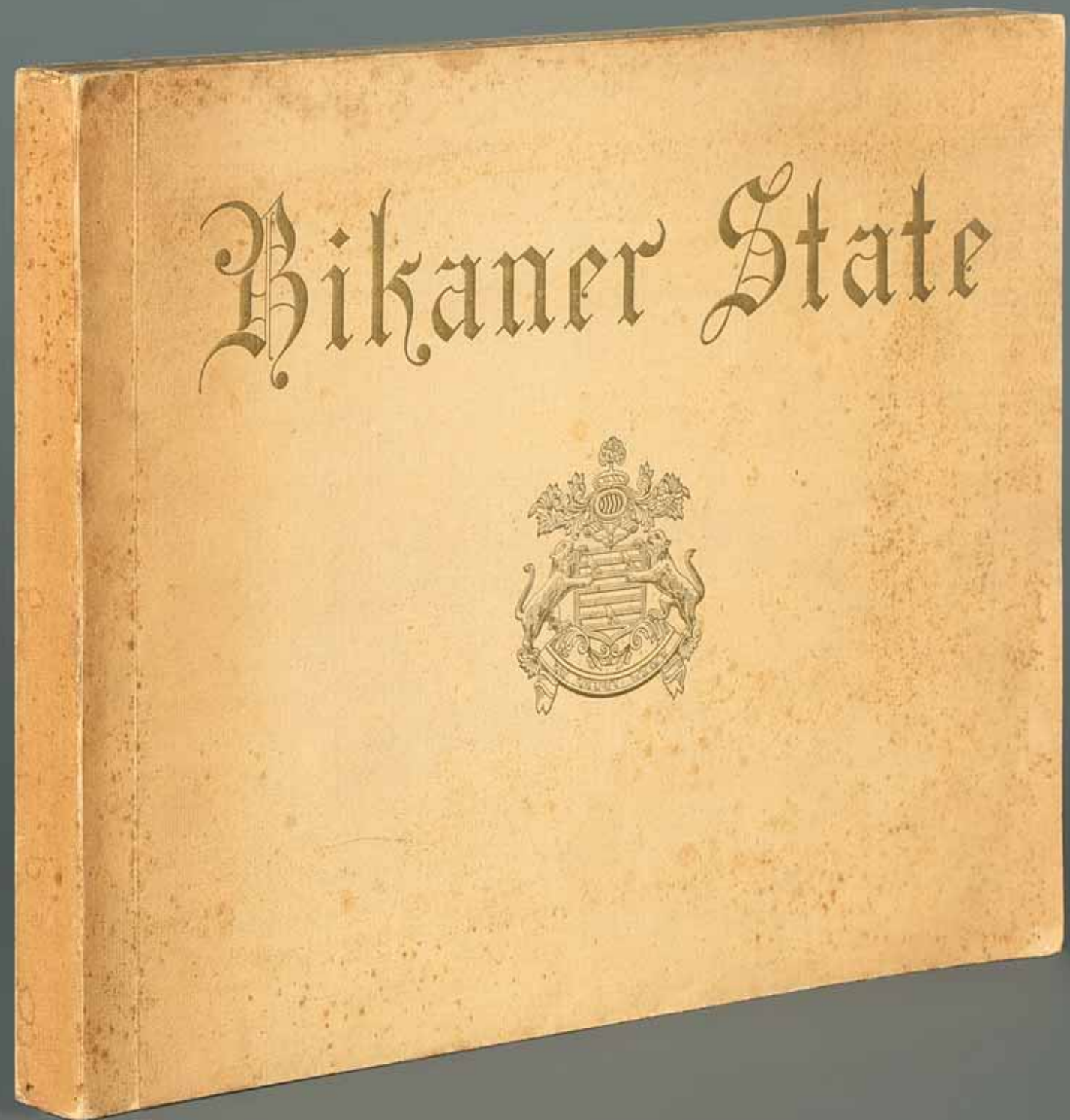
NO.OF PAGES: 200 including 89 B & W photographs with caption for each photograph

SIZE:

Height: 24 cm

Width: 32.2 cm

Depth: 2 cm





HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH AND THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY



QUADRANGLE



QUADRANGLE

LALLGARH PALACE



THE PORCH



PART OF HALL



DETAIL OF ARCHITECTURE

KODAMDESAR



TREE AND SERPENT WORSHIP

Rs 2,60,000-Rs 3,00,000

\$ 3,885-\$ 4,480

NON-EXPORTABLE

TITLE: Tree and Serpent Worship

SUB TITLE: Illustrations of Mythology and Art in India in the First and Fourth Centuries after Christ: from the sculptures of the Buddhist topes at Sanchi and Amravati

AUTHOR: James Fergusson

PUBLISHER: India Museum: India Office (W. H. Allen & Co.)

PLACE: London

YEAR: 1868

BINDING: Publisher's red half hard-grain morocco on green sand-grained cloth, title gilt to the spine, neatly rebaked with the original spine laid down, large Naga Raja disk gilt to the upper board, top edge gilt, marbled endpapers.

NO.OF PAGES: xii + 247 pages including lithographic decorative title after a drawing of the northern gateway at Sanchi by Lieut--Col. Maisey and 40 other similar plates after Maisey, 57 mounted albumen prints. Of these photographs, 37 were taken by William H. Griggs (1832-1911) in 1854 and 20 were taken by James S. Waterhouse (1842-1922) in 1866. 2 of them across two pages, a double-page coloured plan, a full-page tinted map, and numerous wood-engravings to the text.

SIZE:

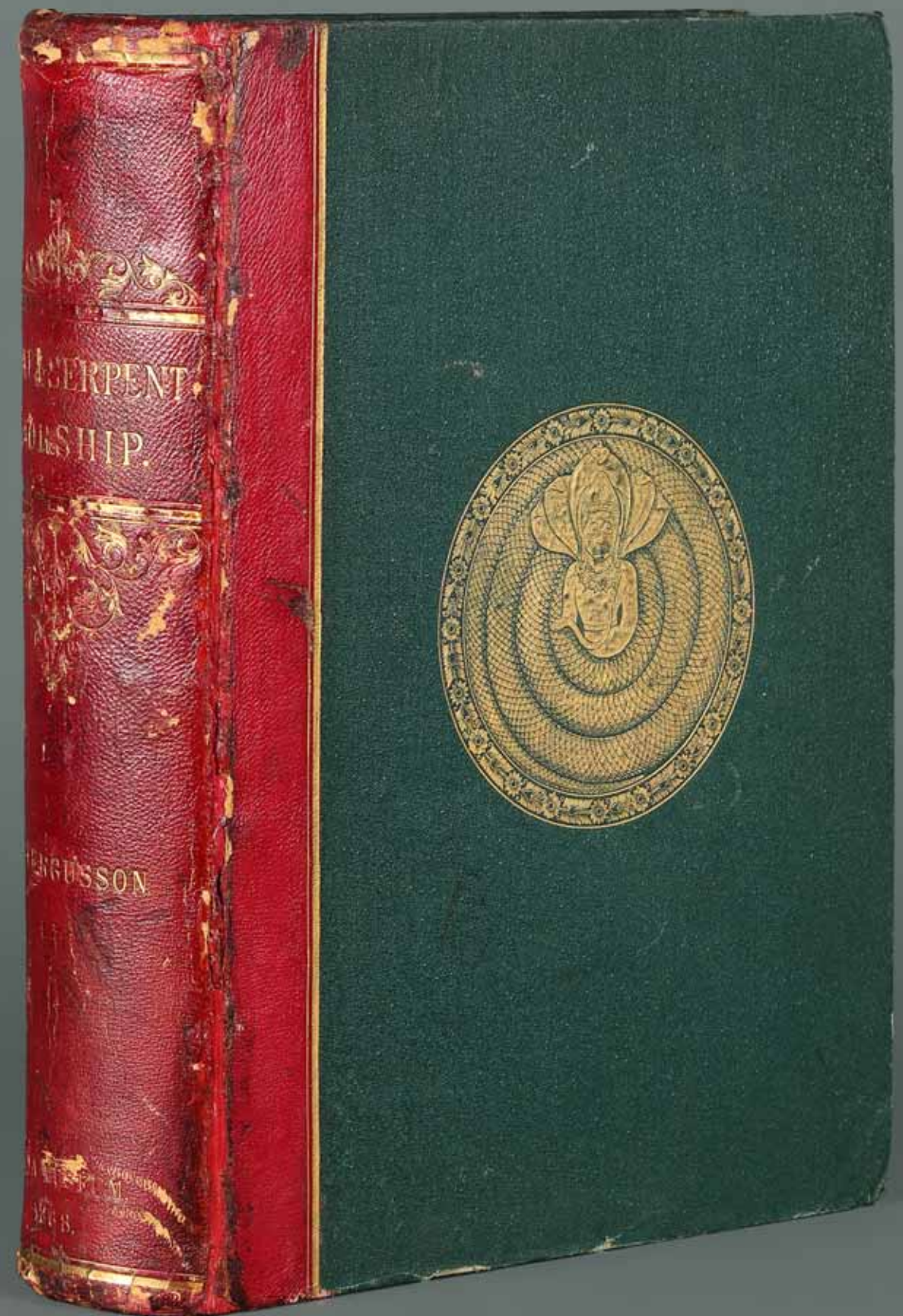
Height: 34.5 cm

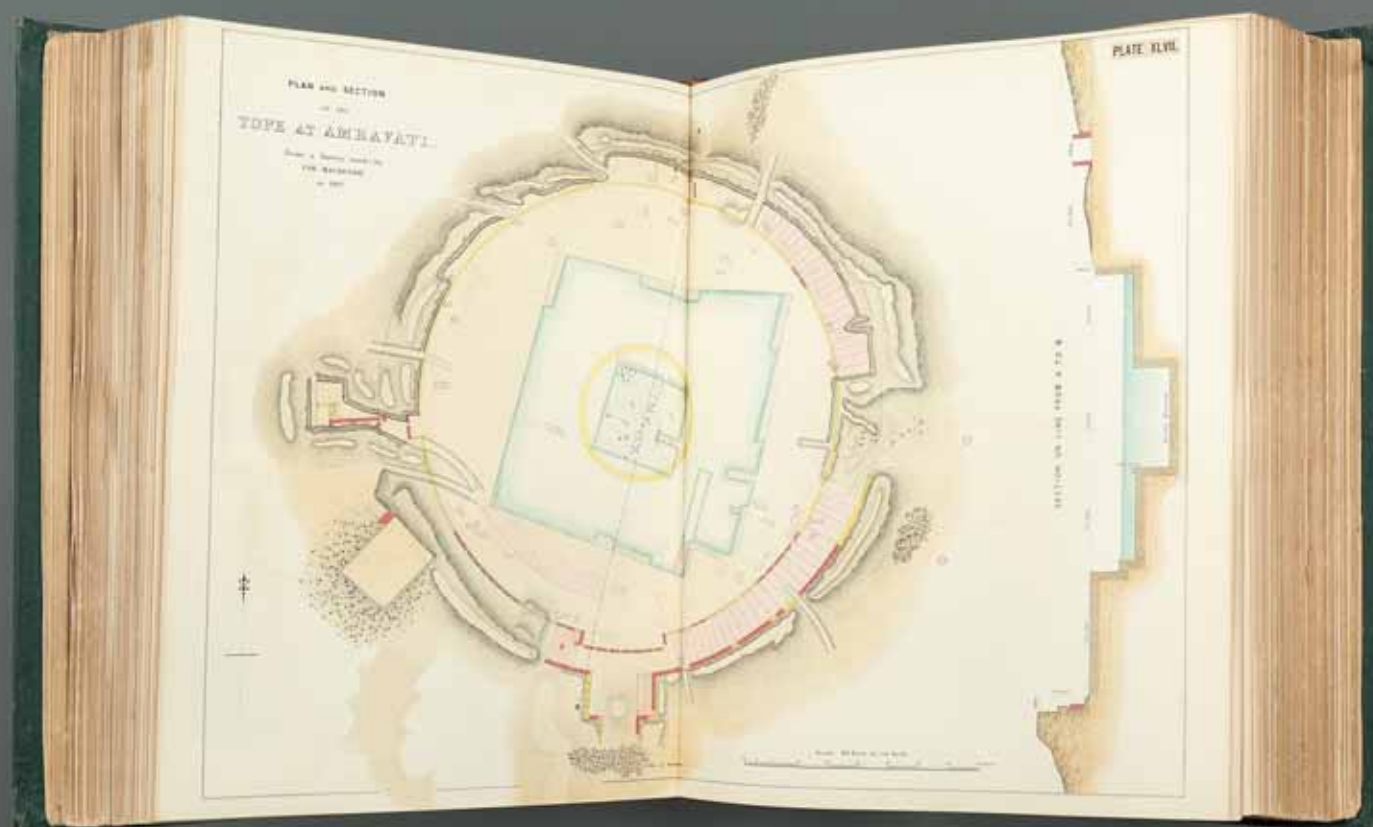
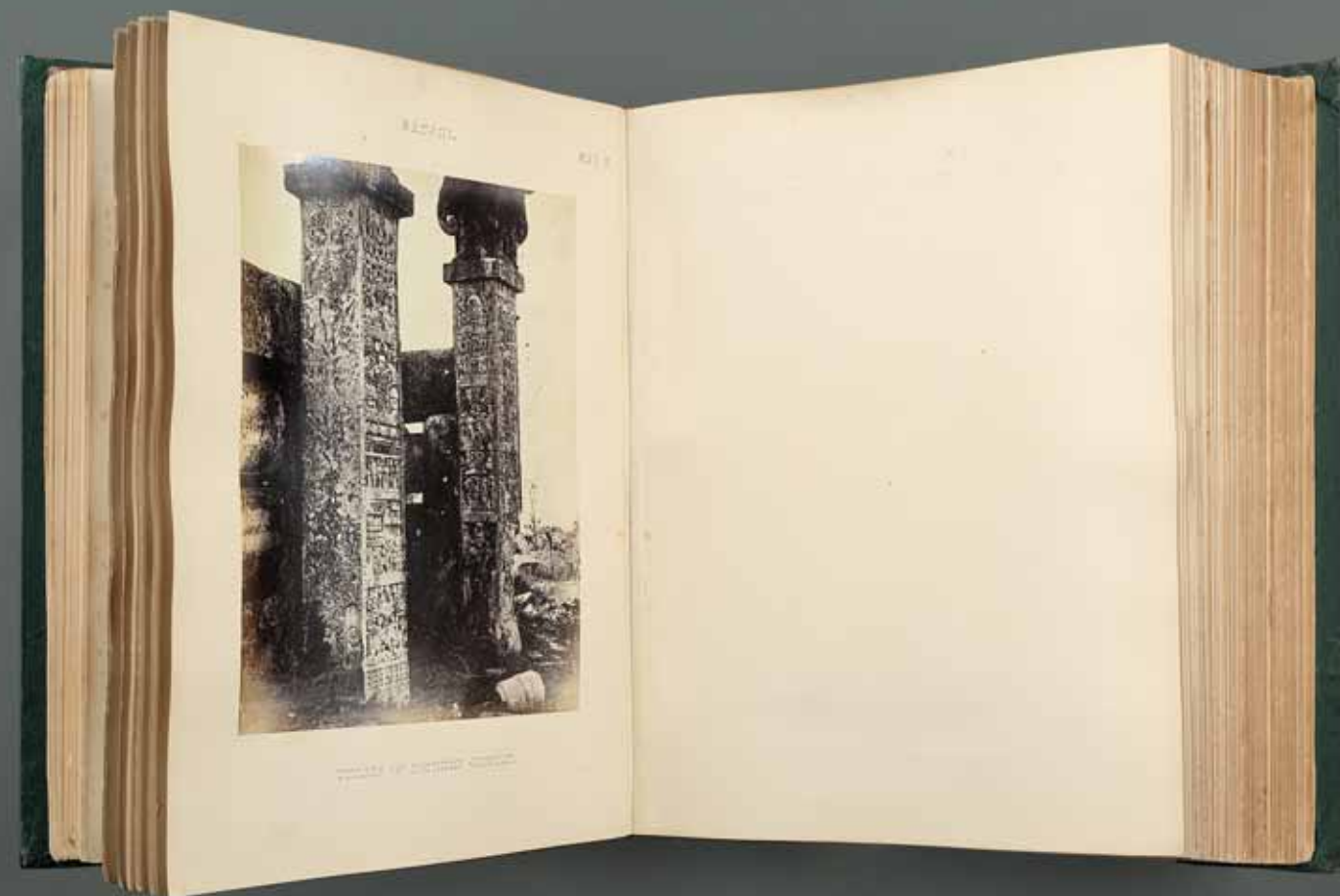
Width: 28 cm

Depth: 7 cm

While Burne-James seems not to have been in any way influenced by Indian art, a serpentine theme certainly can be detected running through his work, famously in his *The Doom Fulfilled* (Perseus slaying the Sea Serpent); in the windows of St. Margaret's, Rottingdean; and his "portrait" of Sidonia von Bork with her robe patterned with "branching and knotted snakes, black upon the golden stuff"; but most suggestively the pencil sketch *Serpent Women around Globe* at the Art Institute of

Chicago (The Leonora Hall Gurley Memorial Collection, 1922.1121) which seems to refer to the various serpent discs discussed in the present work. Although the book has been described as "fanciful" (David Boyd Haycock in ODNB), it remains an important record, and is a superb example of an early photographically illustrated book involving three of the key players in the development of the form. James Fergusson (1808-1886), was one of Victorian Britain's most prominent architectural historians, respected by Ruskin, and the dedicatee of Schliemann's great work *Tiryns*, as "the historian of architecture, eminent alike for his knowledge of art and for the original genius which he has applied to the solution of some of its most difficult problems". However, he had no university education and began his career working for the family firm of Fairlie, Fergusson & Co. in Calcutta, before going into business as an indigo planter, he quickly made his fortune "and was able to retire, and as 'an expert draughtsman with a camera-lucida' he explored India 'chiefly on a camel's back, from end to end and from side to side' exploring the rock-cut temples of Ajanta, Ellora, and elsewhere" (ODNB). In 1866, he was preparing a display on Indian architecture for the 1867 Paris Exhibition, and was looking for sculptures, or architectural fragments, to cast "to draw attention....[and] give some character" to his exhibition of photographs. He was "not a little astonished" to discover that "large collection of marbles" from Amravanti Tope - a site that he had "thought it well worth [making] a voyage to India specially for the purpose of exploring" - were stored for their preservation in the coach-house of the India Museum at Leadenhall Street (Preface). So he set to work on a monograph describing the site, and to this end the pieces were photographed by William Griggs, the Museum photographer, and inventor of the photolithographic process by which many of the plates in the present work were produced. In the course of his researches on the subject, Fergusson then uncovered "a beautiful series of drawings" of Sanchi Tope in the Indian Office library, at the same time receiving "a set of photographs" of the same monument from Lieut. James Waterhouse, which lead him to reconsider the form of the book, expanding it to combine the accounts of the two monuments. Waterhouse, whose images of Sanchi Tope arrived so serendipitously, went on to become President of the Royal Photographic Society 1905-6, having been awarded the Society's Progress Medal in 1891 for his work on dye sensitising; and Griggs' pioneering work in chromophotolithography, and with the half-tone and collotype processes lead to him being obituarized by the *Printer's Register* as "that venerable craft father of ours".





MONUMENTS OF SANCHI (SET OF THREE)

TO THE MEMORY OF HER HIGHNESS NAWAB SULTAN JEHAN BEGUM SAHIBA LATE RULER OF BHOPAL

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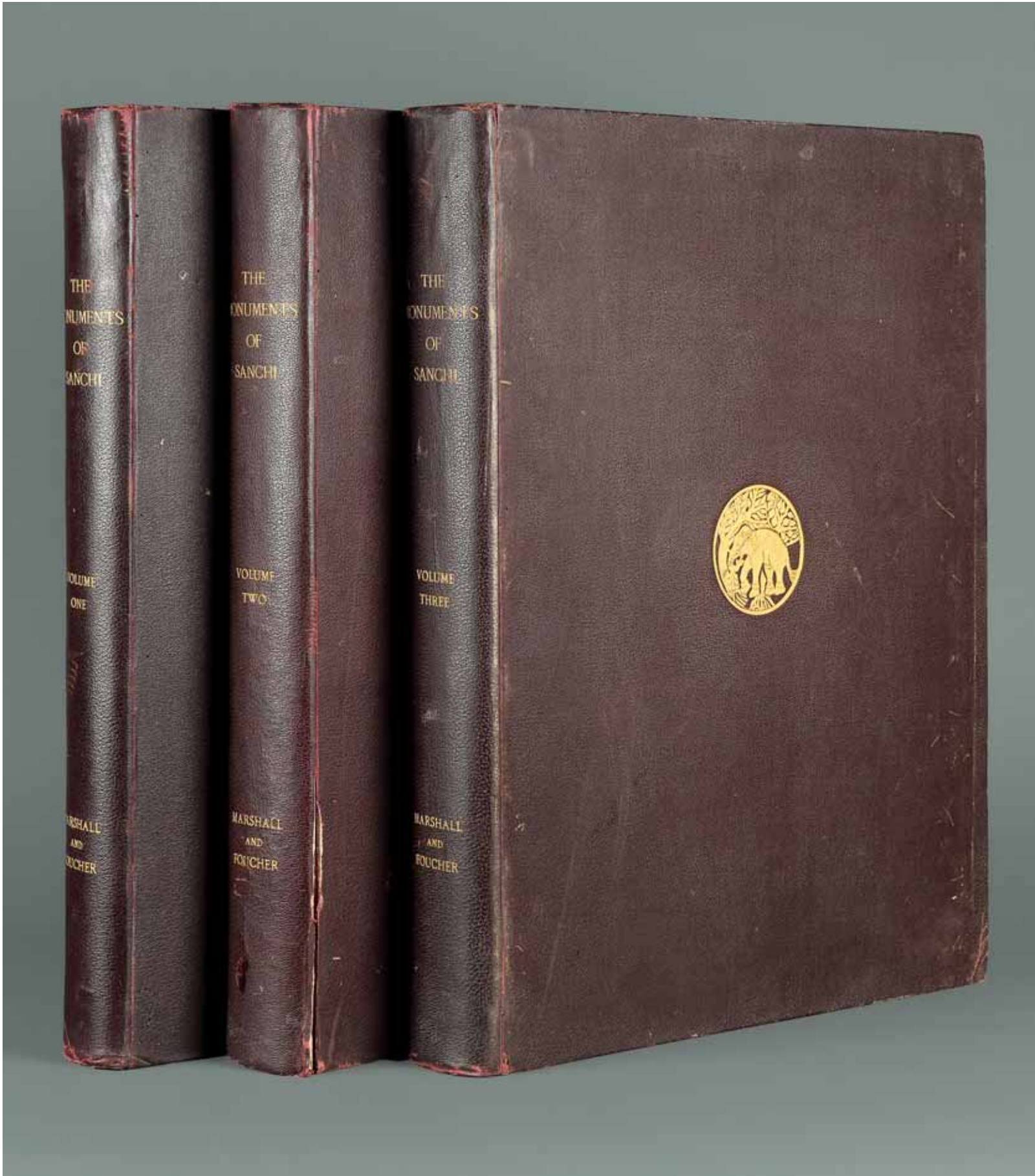
TITLE: Monuments of Sanchi
VOLUME: 1
AUTHOR: Sir John Marshall and Alfred Foucher
PUBLISHER: Superintendent of Government Printing
PLACE: Calcutta
YEAR: c.1930
BINDING: Half leather-bound with gilled text at spine and gilt logo on the front cover
NO.OF PAGES: xxi + 396 + xxxii
SIZE:
Height: 52 cm
Width: 42 cm
Depth: 5.5 cm

TITLE: Monuments of Sanchi
VOLUME:2
AUTHOR: Sir John Marshall and Alfred Foucher
PUBLISHER: Superintendent of Government Printing
PLACE: Calcutta
YEAR: c.1930
BINDING: Half leather-bound with gilled text at spine and gilt logo on the front cover
NO.OF PAGES: Plate I to LXX including 8 plans and illustrations, 24 double / multiple photographs and 38 photographs
SIZE:
Height: 52 cm
Width: 42 cm
Depth: 4.5 cm

TITLE: Monuments of Sanchi
VOLUME: 3
AUTHOR: Sir John Marshall and Alfred Foucher
PUBLISHER: Superintendent of Government Printing
PLACE: Calcutta
YEAR: c.1930
BINDING: Half leather-bound with gilled text at spine and gilt logo on the front cover
NO.OF PAGES: Plate LXXI to CXLI including 11 plans and illustrations, 52 double photographs and 7 photographs
SIZE:
Height: 52 cm
Width: 42 cm
Depth: 5 cm

The Monuments of Sanchi, the magnum opus of Marshall and Foucher, is the result of painstaking exposition of the monuments, their assessment and description which is a signal service rendered to Indian culture in general and Buddhist art and architecture in particular. This monumental work by Marshall and Foucher is in three volumes.

Sir John Marshall was probably the most significant archaeologist to have worked in India. Marshall was the longest-serving director general of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) - founded by Alexander Cunningham in 1861. Appointed by the Indian viceroy Lord Curzon in 1902 at the age of 26, Marshall remained in post until 1928, and continued to work for the ASI until 1934. Between 1902 and 1928, he oversaw seminal excavations at 49 sites across the subcontinent, from Taxila in today's Pakistan to Sanchi and Sarnath in India, and Pagan in Burma (but little in south India and nothing in Ceylon). He is best known for his revelation of India's earliest civilization at Mohenjodaro in the Indus valley.



THE MONUMENTS OF SĀNCHĪ

BY

SIR JOHN MARSHALL, C.I.E., Litt D., F.S.A.

*Fellow of the British Academy ; Correspondant de l'Institut de France ;
Hon. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge ; Sometime Director General
of the Archaeological Survey of India*

AND

ALFRED FOUCHER

*Membre de l'Institut de France ;
Professeur à l'Université de Paris*

With the texts of inscriptions edited, translated and annotated

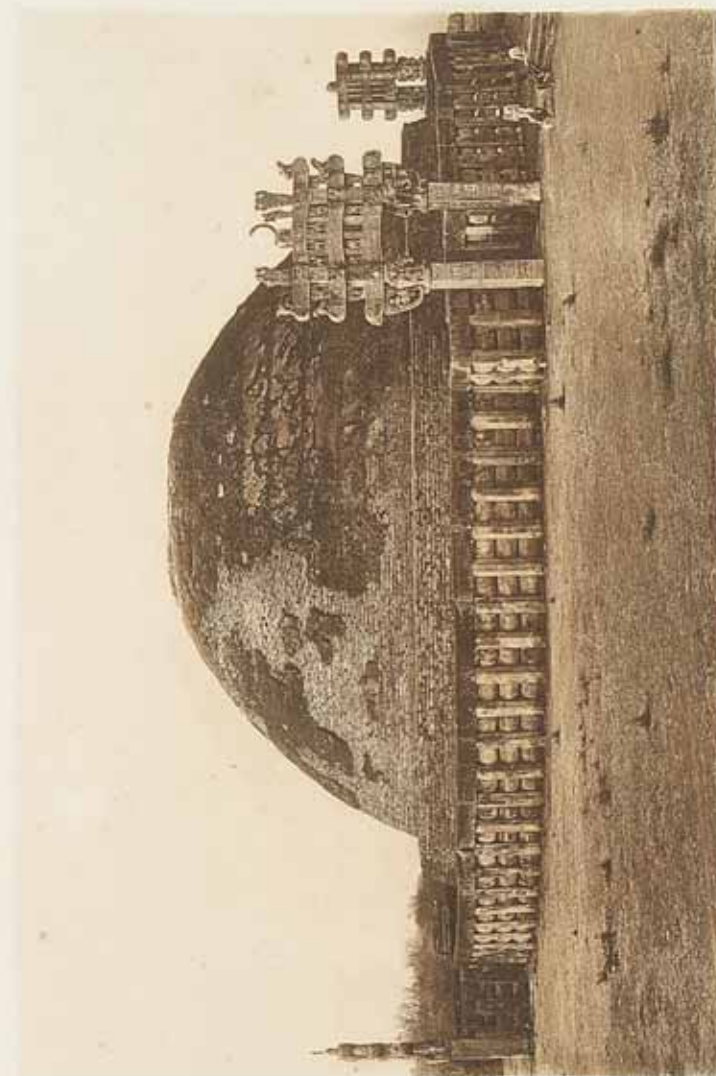
BY

N. G. MAJUMDAR, M.A., F.R.A.S.

*Superintendent of the Archaeological
Survey of India*

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THE MONUMENTS OF SANCHI (INDIA)

THE MONUMENTS OF SANCHI (INDIA)



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NON-EXPORTABLE

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SUB TITLE: Being the Result of the Second Season's Operations of the Archaeological Survey of Western India, 1874-1875

AUTHOR: James Burgess, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.,

PUBLISHER: India Museum

PLACE: London

YEAR: 1876

BINDING: Half leather bound with 5 raised bands and gilt title text on the spine

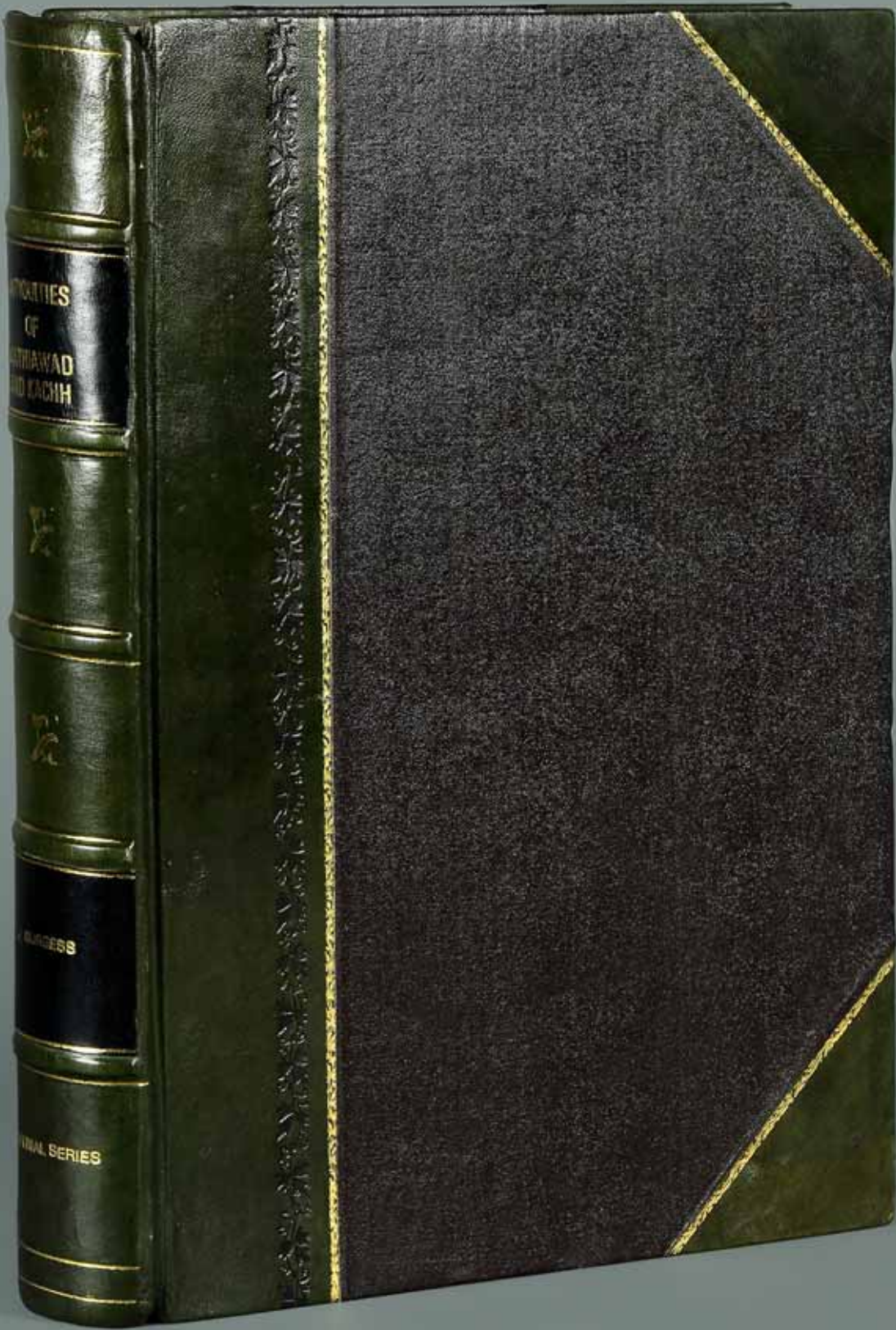
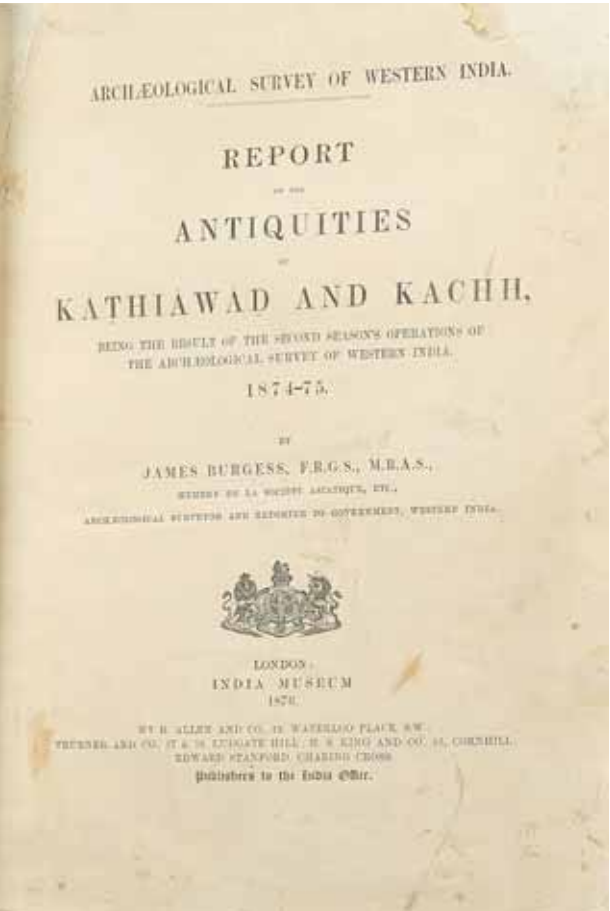
NO.OF PAGES: x + 243 including 33 tipped in silver gelatin prints + 11 maps and plans + 9 B & W woodcuts + 5B & W collotypes + 25 B & W plates

SIZE:

Height: 33.5 cm

Width: 26 cm

Depth: 4.5 cm



In Sanskrit:—

Devānāmpriya Priyadarśin rājā yaso vā kīrtiṃ vā an mahāratnabhoṃ, amāṃsyata, yadi na tadātre dīghāyachā
 1. Devānāmpriya Priyadarśin rājā yaso vā kīrtiṃ vā an mahāratnabhoṃ, amāṃsyata, yadi na tadātre dīghāyachā
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 100. dīghāyachā an mahāratnabhoṃ, amāṃsyata, yadi na tadātre dīghāyachā

Translation.

"King Devānāmpriya Priyadarśin does not deem that renown and great name bring advantage greatly, if, at the same time, his people, for the present and afterwards, were not practising right obedience, and following exhortation to virtue. In so far only King Devānāmpriya Priyadarśin strenuously strives after, is All therefore that King Devānāmpriya Priyadarśin wholly and altogether free * from blemish, for the life hereafter, so that he may be wholly and altogether free * from blemish. Now blemish is the same as sinfulness. But such a thing is, indeed, difficult for anyone whatever, to be a person of low degree or of high station, unless with the utmost exertion of power, by sacrificing everything.† But this is, indeed, most difficult for a person of high station."

TABLET XI.

The eleventh edict is also in four long lines, and reads thus:—

Devānāmpriya Priyadarśin rājā evaṃ āha nāsti etārisaṃ dānaṃ yārasaṃ dharmā-
 dānaṃ dharmasamastava vā dharmasamastibhāgo vā dharmasamastibhāgo vā
 * tatra idam bhavati dāśabhaktakāmaḥ samyapattipatti mātari pītari sādhusasā-
 mitasamastutāntikānaṃ bāhāyāsamanānaṃ sādhusasā-
 * pānānaṃ anāraṇṇaṃ sādhu eta vatavyaṃ pītā vā putra vā bhātā vā mitasam-
 stutāntikānaṃ vā āvāpattivesiyehi ida sādhu ida katavya
 * so tāthā kara ilokāchasa āraḍho hoti paratacha amāntam pūṣṭam bhavati
 tena dharmadānaṃ.

Here the new readings are—

In line 2 - dāśabhaktakāmaḥ for dāśabhaktakāmaḥ; and samastibhāgo for samastibhāgo.
 In line 3 - dāśabhaktakāmaḥ for dāśabhaktakāmaḥ; and samastibhāgo for samastibhāgo.
 In line 4 - so tāthā kara ilokāchasa āraḍho hoti paratacha amāntam pūṣṭam bhavati tena dharmadānaṃ.

As revised by Dr. Kern, this reads:—

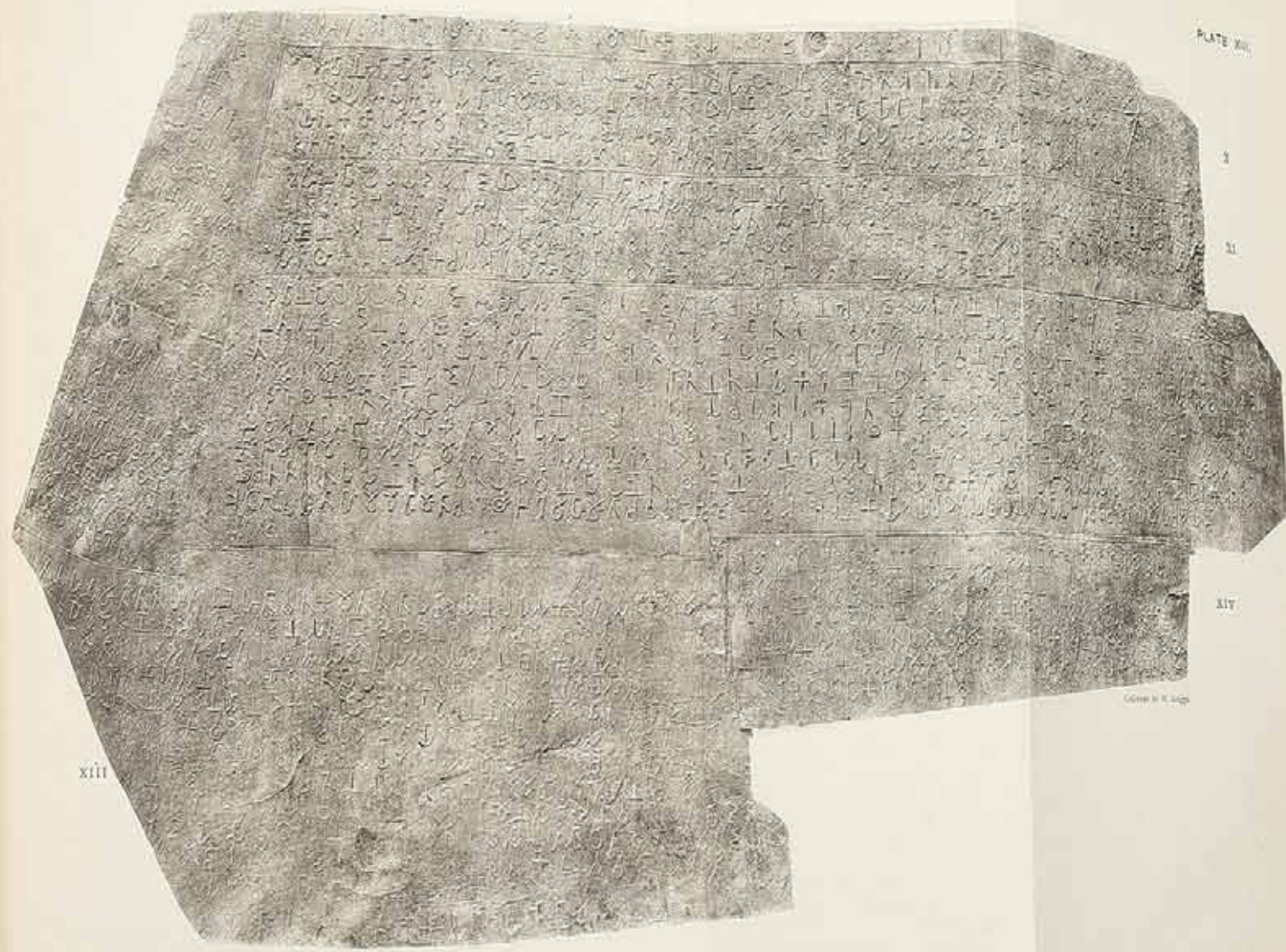
Devānāmpriya Priyadarśin rājā evaṃ āha: nāsti etārisaṃ dānaṃ yārasaṃ dharmā-
 dānaṃ dharmasamastava vā dharmasamastibhāgo vā dharmasamastibhāgo vā
 * tatra idam bhavati: dāśabhaktakāmaḥ samyapattipatti, mātari pītari sādhusasā-
 mitasamastutāntikānaṃ bāhāyāsamanānaṃ sādhusasā-
 * pānānaṃ anāraṇṇaṃ. Sādhu eta vatavyaṃ pītā vā putra vā bhātā vā mitasamastutāntikānaṃ vā
 (y)āvāpattivesiyehi; ida sādhu ida katavyaṃ.
 * So tāthā kara ilokāchasa āraḍho hoti, paratacha amāntam pūṣṭam bhavati tena dharmadānaṃ.

In Sanskrit:—

Devānāmpriya Priyadarśin rājā evaṃ āha: nāsti etārisaṃ dānaṃ yārasaṃ dharmā-
 dānaṃ dharmasamastava vā dharmasamastibhāgo vā dharmasamastibhāgo vā
 * tatra idam bhavati: dāśabhaktakāmaḥ samyapattipatti, mātari pītari sādhusasā-
 mitasamastutāntikānaṃ bāhāyāsamanānaṃ sādhusasā-
 * pānānaṃ anāraṇṇaṃ. Sādhu eta vatavyaṃ pītā vā putra vā bhātā vā mitasamastutāntikānaṃ vā
 vā, yāvāpattivesiyehi; ida sādhu ida katavyaṃ.
 * So tāthā kara ilokāchasa āraḍho hoti, paratacha amāntam pūṣṭam bhavati tena dharmadānaṃ.

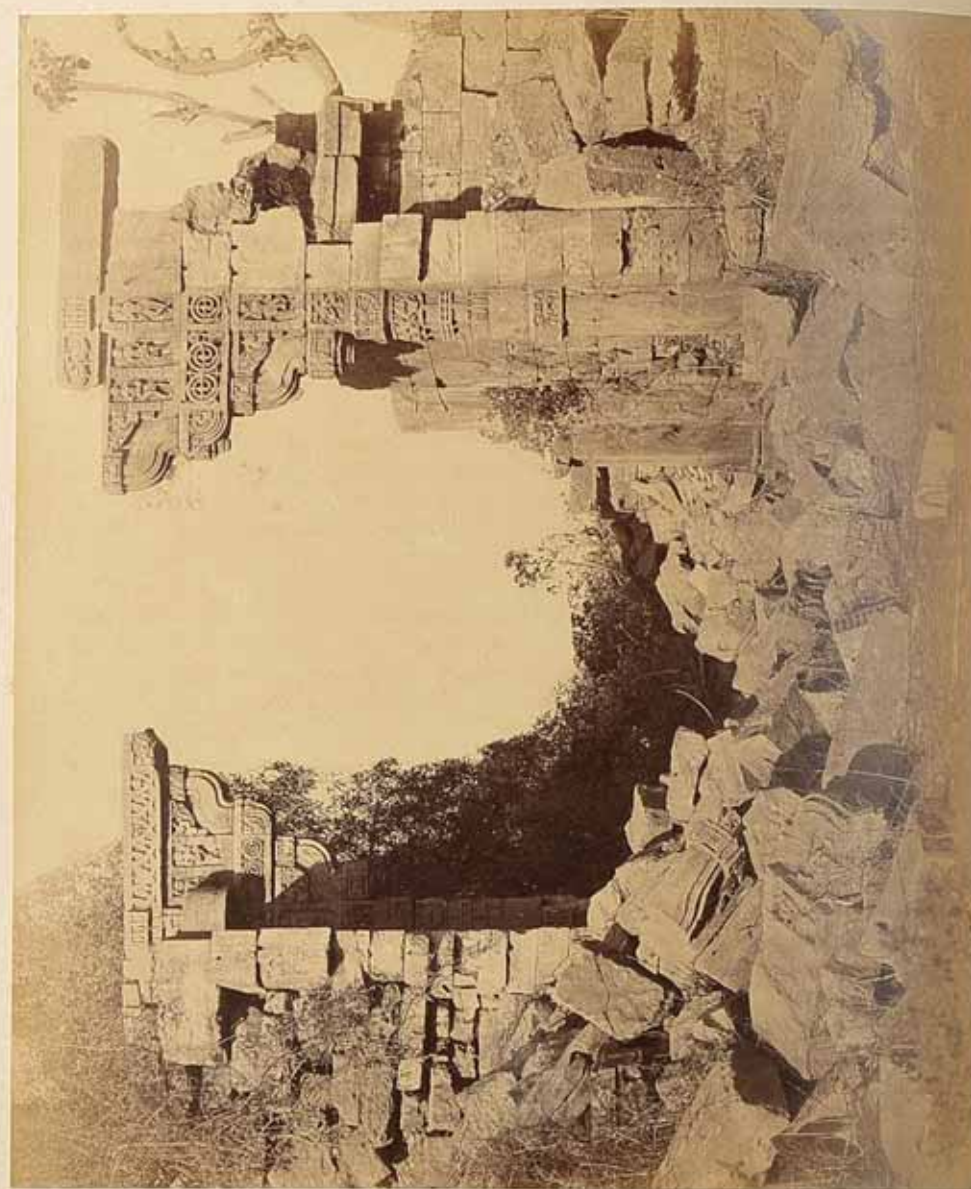
* Kāpāli-Giri has "without blemish."
 † That is, by self-sacrifice and self-denial in all respects.

ASOKA INSCRIPTION, EDICTS X-XIV.





TEMPLE AT KEDĀ, IN KACHH.



THE RĀMAPOḢA, GUMLI.

18

PHOTOGRAPHS OF MADRAS AND BURMESE ART-WARE

Rs 2,20,000-Rs 2,60,000

\$ 3,285-\$ 3,885

NON-EXPORTABLE

TITLE: Photographs of Madras and Burmese Art-Ware

AUTHOR: H. P. Hawkes

PUBLISHER: The Autotype Company

PLACE: London

YEAR: 1886

BINDING: Half leatherbound with 4 raised bands and title text gilt at spine, all edges gilt

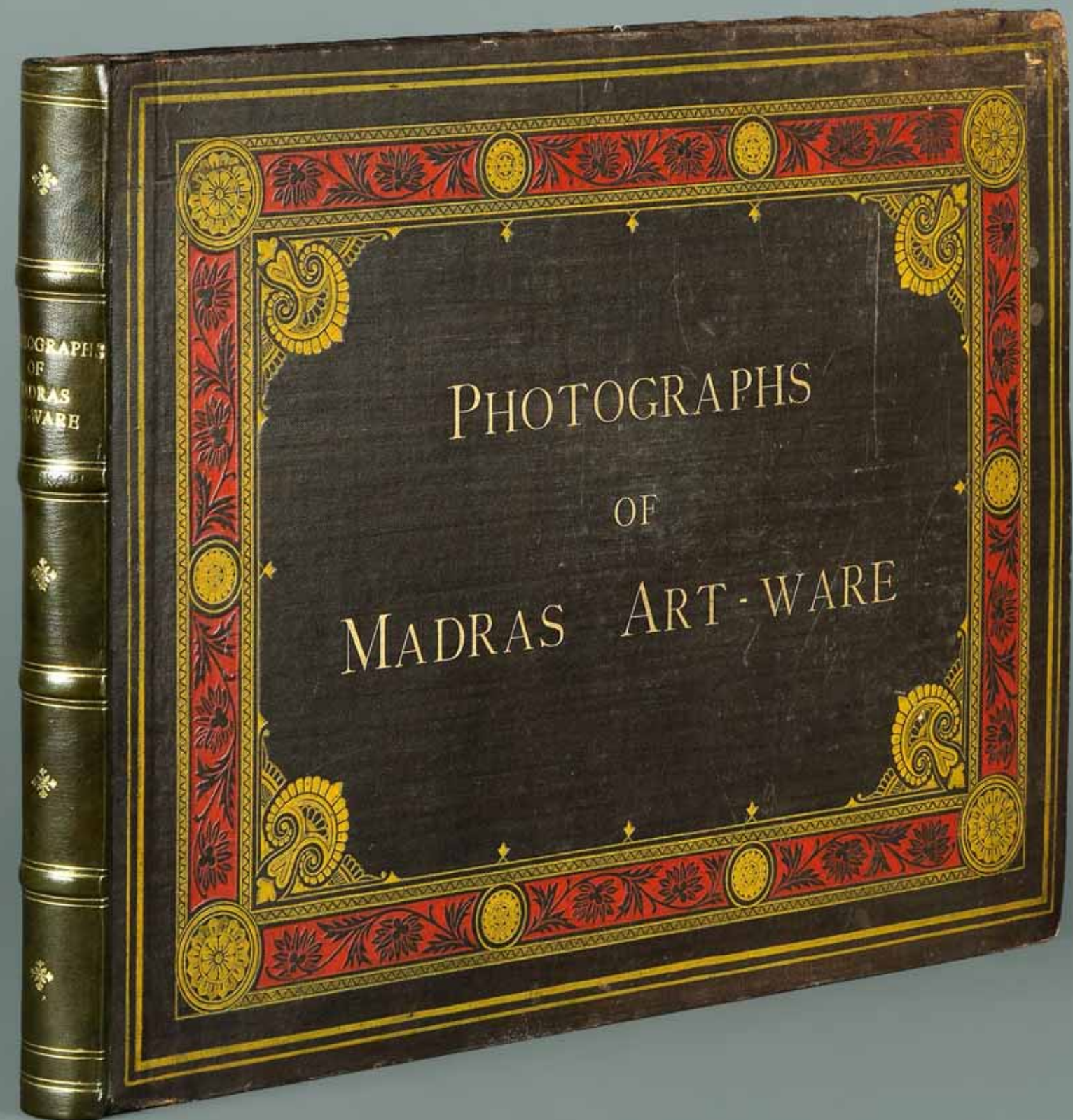
NO.OF PAGES: 50 B & W plates (which have been selected from the negative taken under the superintendence of the committee by Mr. J.B.Newman of Madras and have been further reproduced in permanent photography by the Autotype company of London). Each of the photographs supported by tissue guards.

SIZE:

Height: 27.5 cm

Width: 38 cm

Depth: 1.5 cm



PERMANENT
PHOTOGRAPHS
OF
MADRAS AND BURMESE ART-WARE



LONDON
THE AUTOTYPE COMPANY, 74, NEW OXFORD STREET
1886

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ART COMMITTEE.



PLATE 11.—A GROUP OF ARTICLES CHIEFLY USED FOR SACRIFICIAL PURPOSES.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ART COMMITTEE.

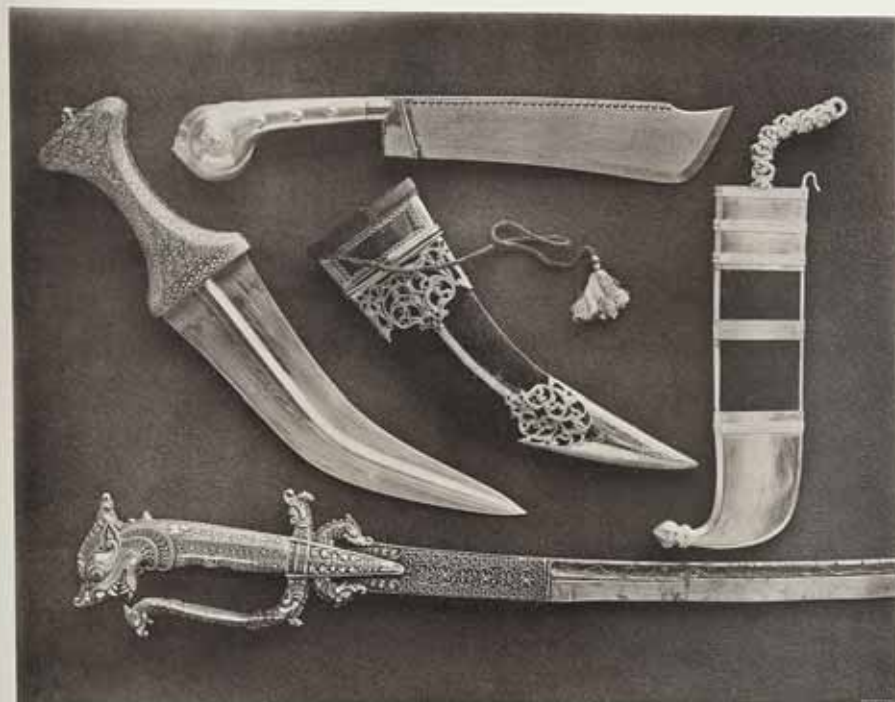


PLATE 2.—A DAGGER, the property of the Right Hon'ble Mr. Grant Duff.
A COONG KNIFE WITH SHEATH, AND A SILVER SWORD HANDLE.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ART COMMITTEE.



PLATE 39.—OLD BRASS,
Rescued from the melting pot.

AN HISTORICAL DISQUISITION CONCERNING THE KNOWLEDGE WHICH THE ANCIENTS HAD OF INDIA

AN INTERESTING HISTORY OF ANCIENT INDIA AND ITS RELATIONS WITH THE WORLD OF THE GREEKS, ROMANS, AND EGYPTIANS

Rs 22,000-Rs 32,000
\$ 330-\$ 480

NON-EXPORTABLE

TITLE: An Historical Disquisition concerning the Knowledge which the Ancients had of India

SUB TITLE: and the Progress of Trade with that Country prior to the Discovery of the Passage to it by the Cape of Good Hope...

VOLUME: VIII

AUTHOR: William Robertson, D.D.F.R.S.Ed.

PUBLISHER: T. Cadell and A. Strahan; E. Balfour

PLACE: London, Edinburgh

YEAR: 1791

BINDING: Quarto (272-212 mm) Contemporary speckled calf, flat spine, red morocco label, single Greek key panel gilt to the boards, edges sprinkled along with marble pastedowns.

NO.OF PAGES: xii + 364 pages including two foldingmaps

SIZE:

Height: 28.3 cm
Width: 22.5 cm
Depth: 3.8 cm

Having published a highly influential History of Scotland; established his reputation with his life of Charles V; and expanded his fame with his History of America - its success "was even more marked on the continent, where it was considered Robertson's masterpiece" - Robertson turned his attention to India. "The Disquisition falls into two main parts: the first two-thirds is a narrative of the commercial contacts Indiahad with the outside world from ancient times to the sixteenth century; the remainder is a long appendix describing Indian culture. The narrative portion documents, gathers, and summarizes familiar but scattered material; the appendix is broadly descriptive and more innovative, following the pattern developed in the descriptive chapters of the History of America.....Robertson has been chiefly remembered as a historian. His four published historical works brought him considerable fame and wealth,and they helped establish historical writing as one of the foremost literary genres of Enlightenment Scotland.... Although in recent years both Hume and Gibbon have often been considered greater historians in terms of intellectual insight and historical comprehension, Robertson's contemporaries generally had no hesitation about making him their equal, if not superior." (ODNB)



AN
HISTORICAL
DISQUISITION

CONCERNING
The Knowledge which the *Ancients* had of
INDIA;

AND THE
PROGRESS of TRADE with that COUNTRY
prior to the Discovery of the Passage to it by the
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

With an APPENDIX,
CONTAINING
Observations on the Civil Policy—the Laws and Judicial Proceedings—
the Arts—the Sciences—and Religious Institutions,
of the *INDIANS*.

By WILLIAM ROBERTSON, D.D. F.R.S. &c.
PRINCIPAL OF THE UNIVERSITY, AND HISTORIOGRAPHER
TO HIS MAJESTY FOR SCOTLAND.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR A. STRAHAN, AND T. ANDERSON IN THE STRAND,
AND E. BELLINGHAM AT DUNDEE,
MDCCLXXII.



ASIA

THIS IS AN AUTHOR SIGNED COPY

LARGE FOLIO FIRST EDITION, SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED WITH 34 MAPS AND PLATES OF PERSIA AND INDIA

Rs 4,00,000–Rs 4,50,000
\$ 5,975–\$ 6,720

NON-EXPORTABLE

TITLE: Asia

SUB TITLE: The first part. Being an accurate description of Persia, and theseveral provinces thereof. The Valt Empire of the Great Mogol, and other ports of India: And their several Kingdoms and Regions: With the....

AUTHOR: John Ogilby

PUBLISHER: Printed by the author at his house in White-Friers

PLACE: London**YEAR:** 1673

BINDING: Contemporary full paneled mottled brown calf gilt rebacked, red morocco spine label, raised bands

NO.OF PAGES: 253 + 18 pages splendidly illustrated with engraved frontispiece, folding map, four double-page maps, 28 plates(12 double-page) and 28 engraved in-text illustrations. Complete in itself.

SIZE:

Height: 41.5 cm

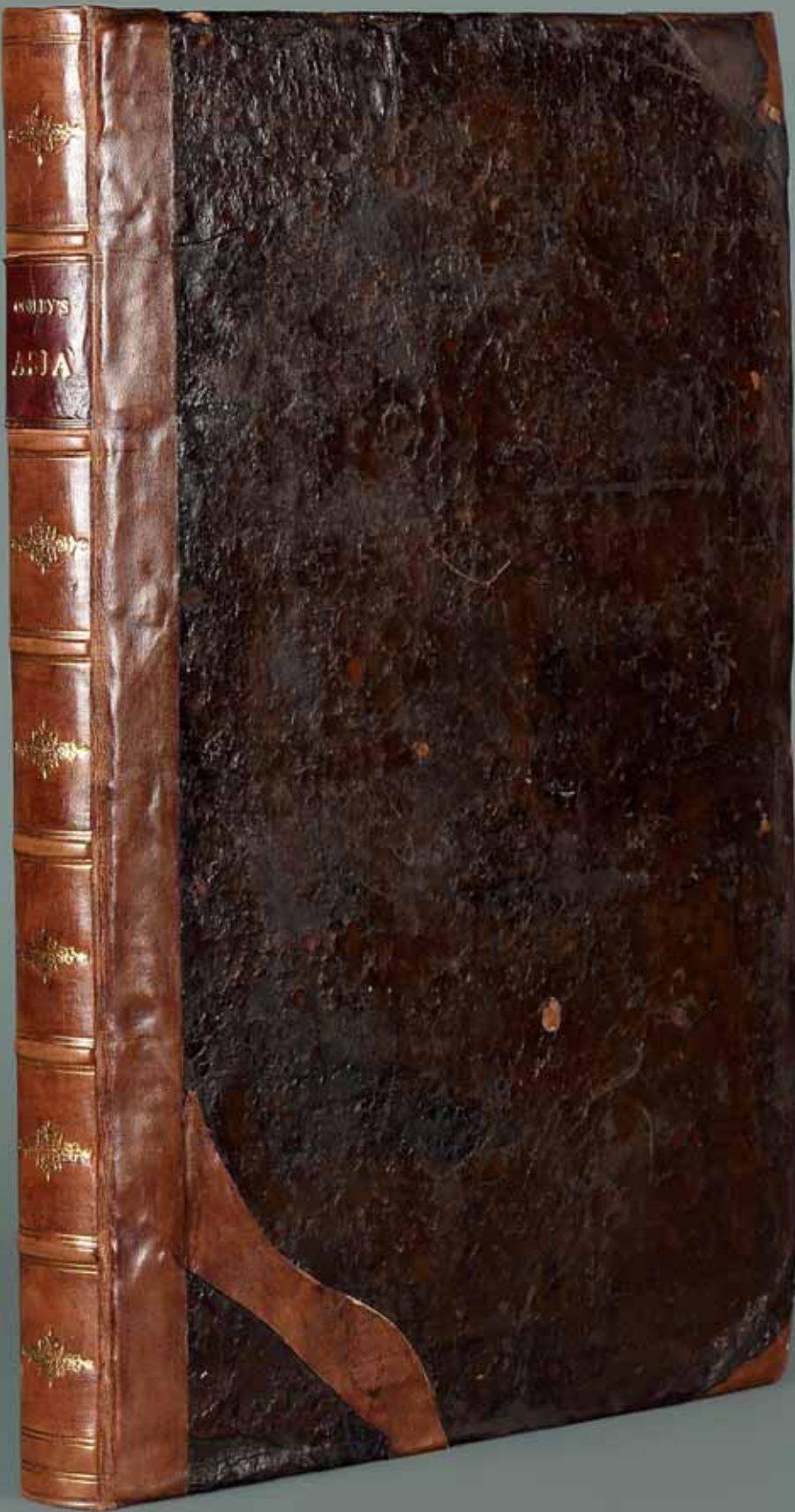
Width: 28.2 cm

Depth: 4 cm

Being an Accurate Description of Persia, and the Several Provinces thereof. The Vast Empire of the GreatMogol, and Other Parts of India: And their Several Kingdoms and Regions.

"Ogilby, one of the more colorful figures associated with cartography, started life as a dancing master and finished

as the King's Cosmographer and Geographic Printer. Inthe course of an eventful life he built a theatre in Dublin, became the Deputy Master of Revels in Ireland, translated various Greek and Latin works and built up a book publishing business; in the process he twice lost all he possessed, first in a shipwreck during the Civil Wars and then in the Great Fire. Even this disaster he turned to advantage by being appointed to the Commission of Survey following the fire. Finally he turned to printing again and in a few short years organized a survey ofall the main post roads in the country and published the first practical road atlas, the Britannia, which was to have far-reaching effects on future map making" (Antique Maps). Ogilby conceived an ambitious project, a multi-volume description of theworld, in 1669, which would include Asia as the third volume, following Africa and America. The volumes were done in collaboration with the Dutch publisher Jacob von Meurs. Ogilby's Asia is in large part a translation of Olfert Dapper's Asia, published in Dutch a year earlier, and it includes all of the magnificent Dutch engravings of Persia and South Asia that illustrated the earlier work. It includes illustrations of Hindu mythology, portraits of rulers, and wonderfully detailed views of cities. A prolific author, Ogilby devoted the last years of his life to producing works of geography and topography: he "may be considered as the English De Bry, as his works are similar in their objects, compilation, and mode of illustrations" (Cox II:69). "Although the title pages reads 'First Part,' this volume is complete in itself. The Second Part treats of China" (Cox I:275) and was in fact published two years earlier.





ASIA,
THE FIRST PART.
BEING
An Accurate Description
OF
PERSIA,
And the Several PROVINCES thereof.
The Vast Empire
OF THE
GREAT MOGOL,
And other Parts of
INDIA:

And their Several
Kingdoms and Regions:
WITH
The Denominations and Descriptions of the Cities,
Towns, and Places of Remark therein contain'd.
The Various Customs, Habits, Religion, and
Languages of the Inhabitants.
Their Political Governments, and way of Commerce.
ALSO
The Plants and Animals peculiar to each Country.

Collected and Translated from most Authentick Authors, and Augmented with later Obser-
vations; Illustrated with Notes, and Adorn'd with peculiar Maps and proper Sculptures,
By JOHN OGLETT Esq. His MAJESTY'S Cosmographer, Geographical Writer, and
Major of His MAJESTY'S Regt in the Kingdom of Ireland.

LONDON,
Printed by the Author at his House in White-Friars, M.DCC.LXXII.



As the Empire of the Great Mogul, is a vast and extensive one, it is not possible to give a full and accurate description of it in a single volume. The following is a brief and general account of the same, as far as it is known to the Author. The Empire of the Great Mogul, is situated in the North-east part of Asia, and is bounded on the North by the Great Wall of China, on the East by the Bay of Bengal, on the South by the Indian Ocean, and on the West by the Persian Gulf. It is a vast and fertile country, and is inhabited by a numerous and warlike people. The Moguls are a branch of the Tartar race, and are distinguished by their fierce and warlike spirit. They have a long and glorious history, and have been the conquerors of many of the most powerful kingdoms of Asia. The Mogul Empire is divided into many provinces, each of which is governed by a Mogul prince. The Mogul Emperor is the supreme ruler of the Empire, and is assisted by a Council of Ministers. The Mogul Empire is a vast and powerful one, and is one of the most important of the world.

Ram's, or Ram Katar, otherwise Dajerah Ram's
Altar, the Seventh.

As the Empire of the Great Mogul, is a vast and extensive one, it is not possible to give a full and accurate description of it in a single volume. The following is a brief and general account of the same, as far as it is known to the Author. The Empire of the Great Mogul, is situated in the North-east part of Asia, and is bounded on the North by the Great Wall of China, on the East by the Bay of Bengal, on the South by the Indian Ocean, and on the West by the Persian Gulf. It is a vast and fertile country, and is inhabited by a numerous and warlike people. The Moguls are a branch of the Tartar race, and are distinguished by their fierce and warlike spirit. They have a long and glorious history, and have been the conquerors of many of the most powerful kingdoms of Asia. The Mogul Empire is divided into many provinces, each of which is governed by a Mogul prince. The Mogul Emperor is the supreme ruler of the Empire, and is assisted by a Council of Ministers. The Mogul Empire is a vast and powerful one, and is one of the most important of the world.



BLACK'S GENERAL ATLAS OF THE WORLD

A SERIES OF FIFTY-FIVE MAPS

Rs 45,000–Rs 55,000
\$ 675–\$ 825

NON-EXPORTABLE

TITLE: Black's General Atlas of the world

SUB TITLE: New and Revised Edition, Embracing the latest Discoveries, new Boundaries and other Changes accompanied by introductory Letterpress and Index.

AUTHOR: John Bartholomew

PUBLISHER: Adam and Charles Black

PLACE: Edinburgh

YEAR: 1888

BINDING: Hardbound, quarter calf with leather tips over green cloth with gilt title on front cover. All edges gilt .

NO.OF PAGES: Illustrated with 55 Full or Double Page Hand-Colored Engraved Maps, none printed back-to-back, with descriptive text of 32 pages at front of Volume and Extensive Index at Rear of 70 pages.

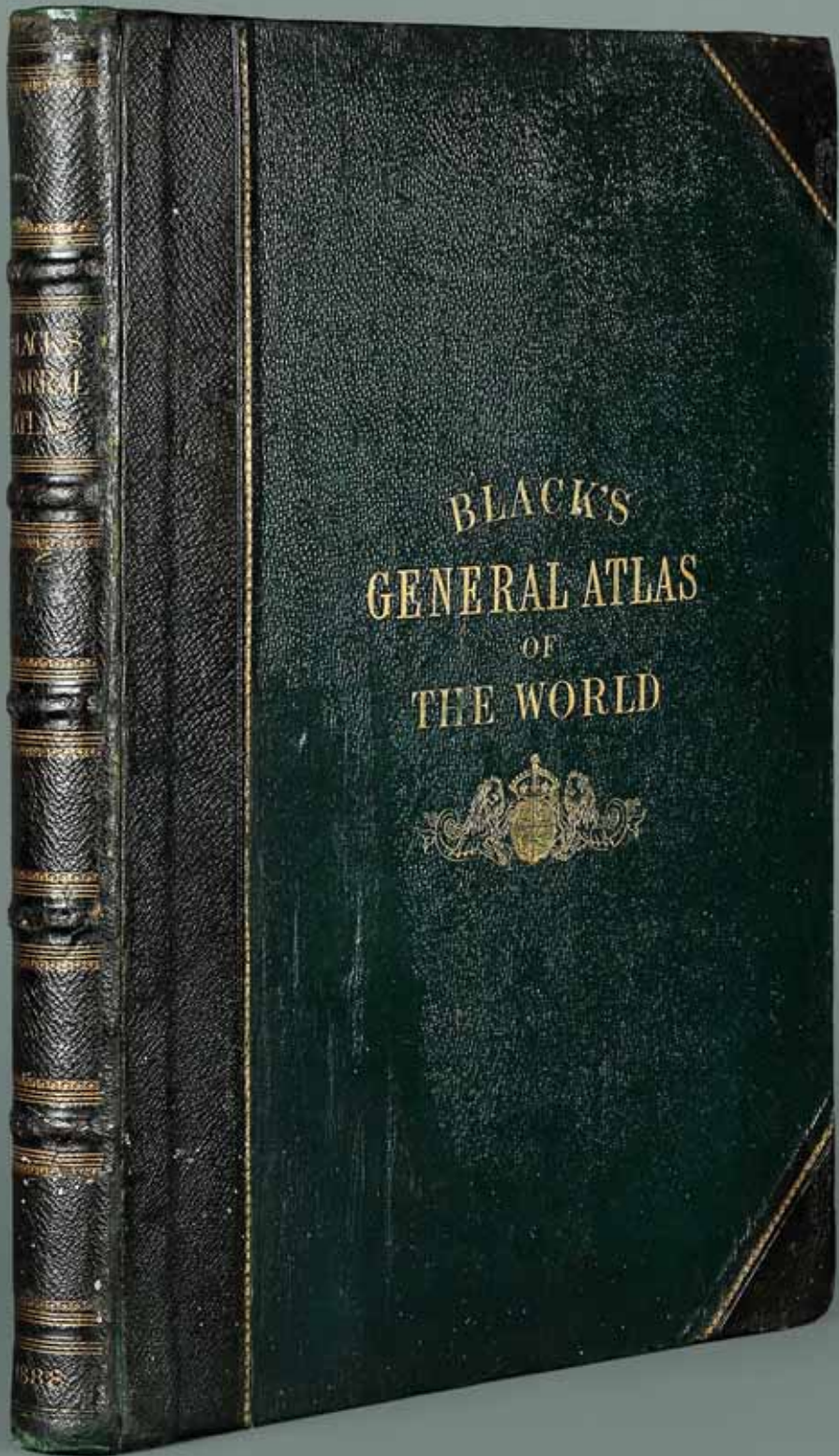
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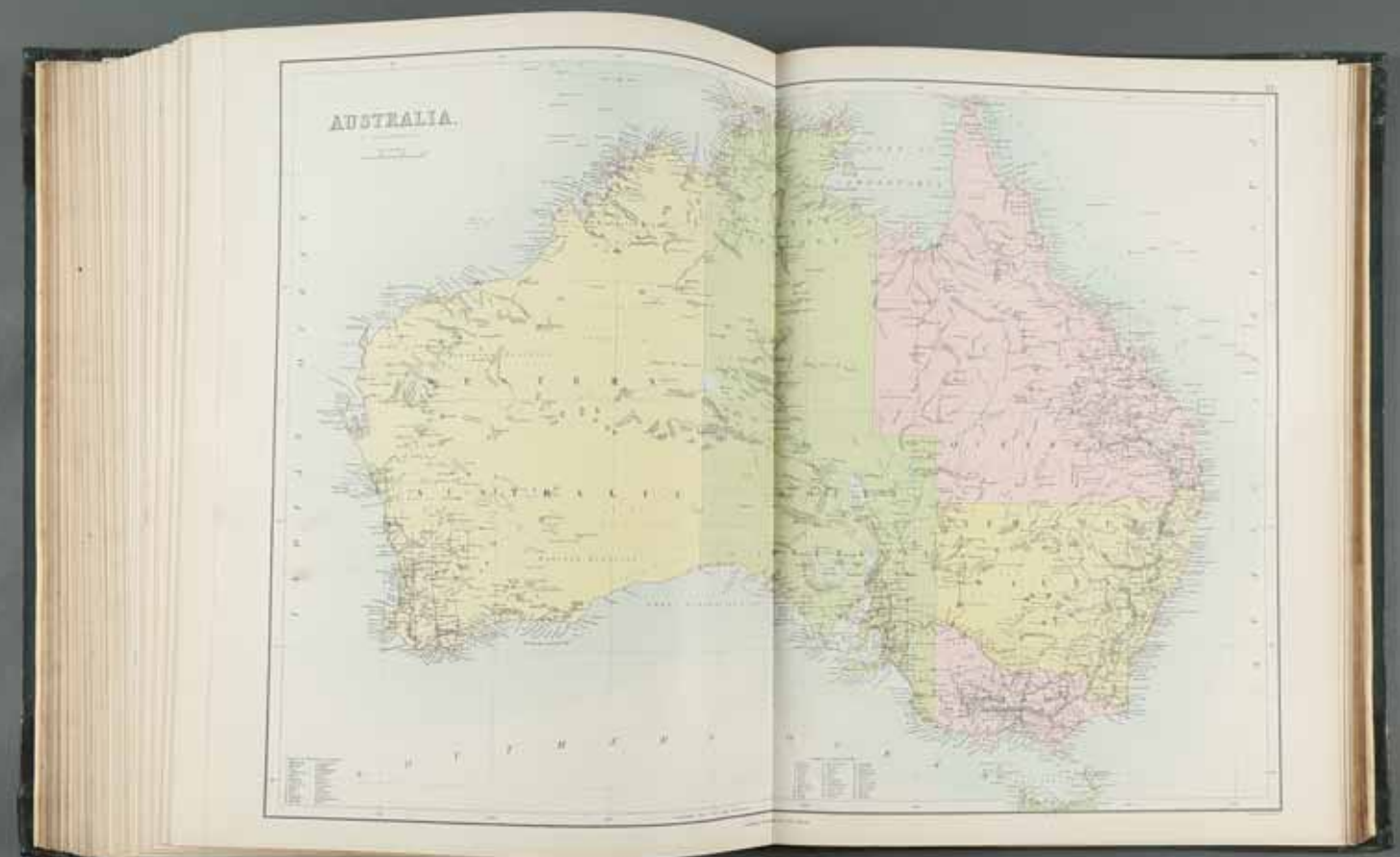
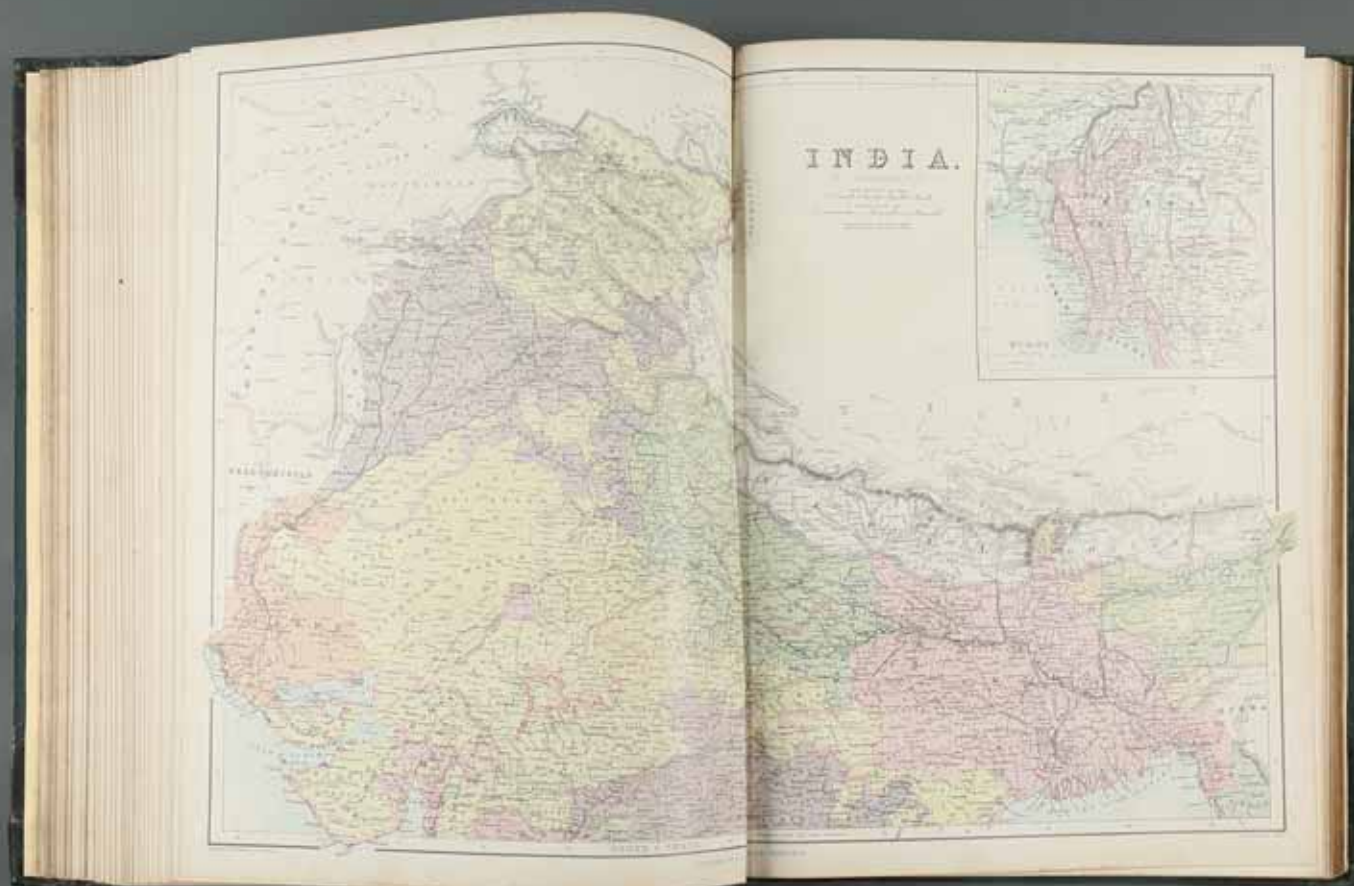
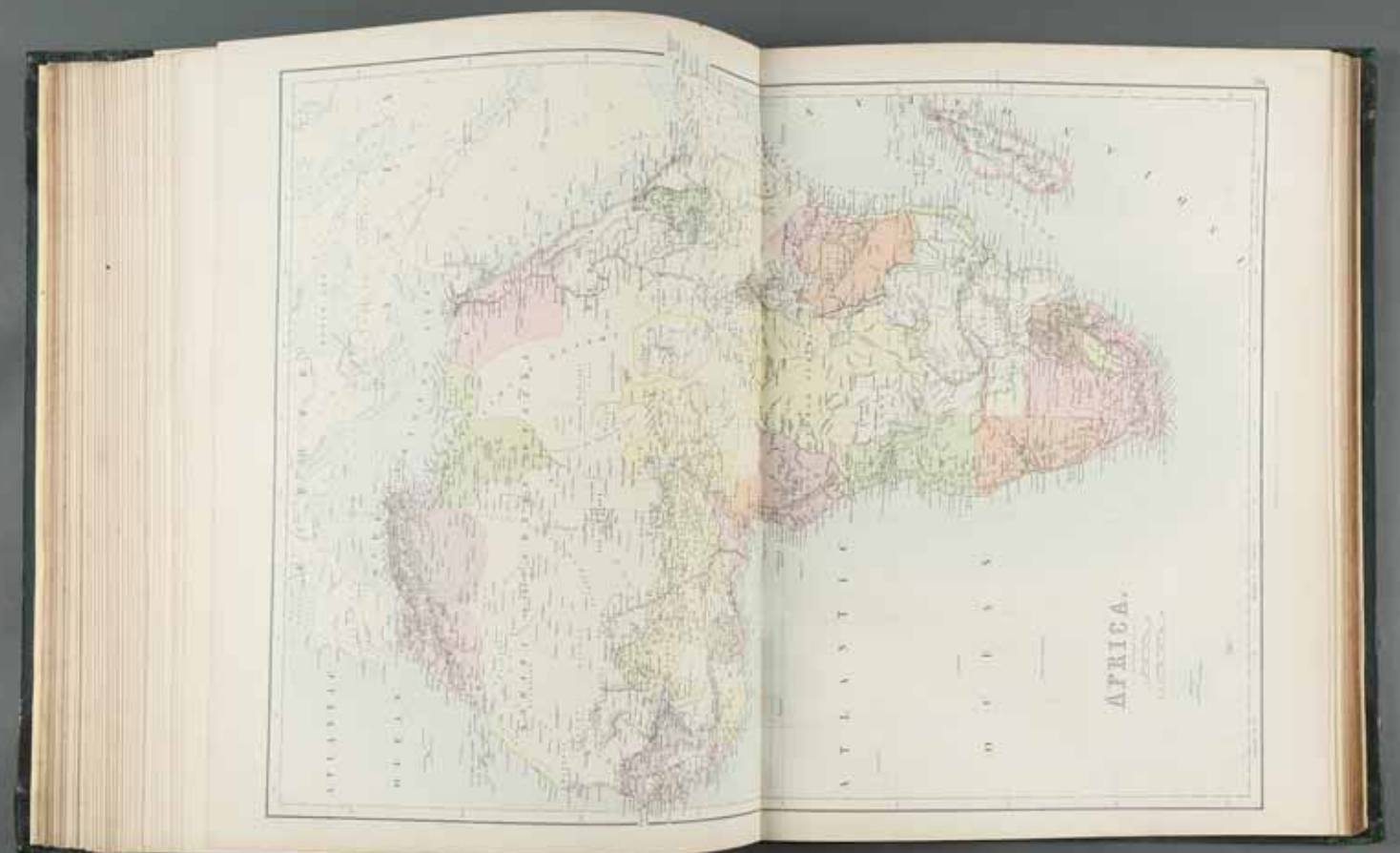
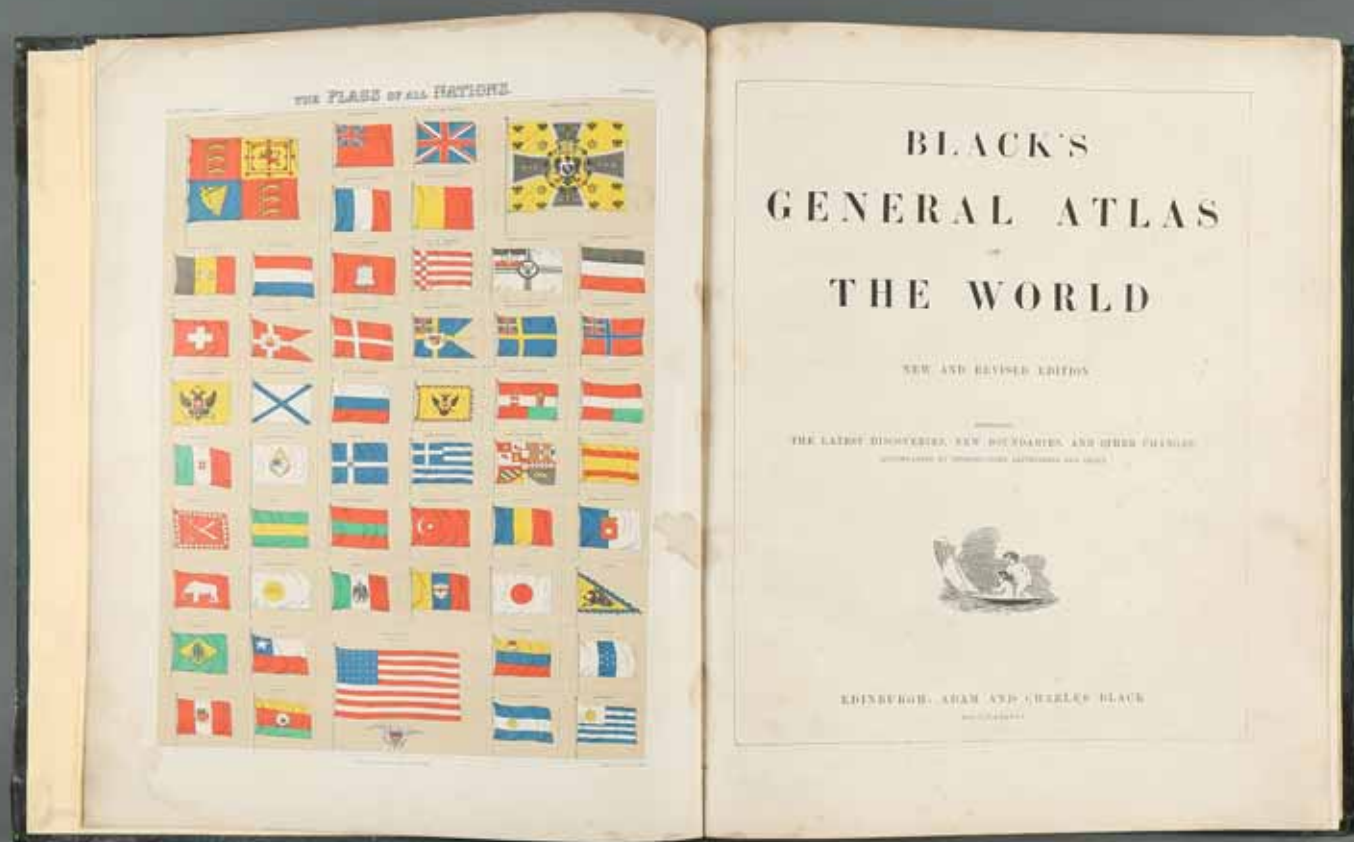
Height: 46.5 cm

Width: 36cm

Depth: 3.5 cm

Black (Adam & Charles). Black's General Atlas of the World, published Edinburgh, 1888, colour lithographic frontispiece of 'The Flags of all Nations', fifty-five (complete as list) colour printed maps, index bound at rear, map of Persia





A TRUE AND EXACT DESCRIPTION OF THE MOST CELEBRATED EAST-INDIA COASTS OF MALABAR AND COROMANDEL

Rs 2,00,000-Rs 2,50,000

\$ 2,990-\$ 3,735

NON-EXPORTABLE

TITLE: A True and Exact Description of the Most Celebrated East-India Coasts of Malabar and Coromandel

SUB TITLE: As also of the life of Ceylon

AUTHOR: Philip Baldaeus

PUBLISHER: Awnsham and John Churchill

PLACE: London

YEAR: 1672

BINDING: Contemporary full brown speckled calf rebacked, raised bands, red morocco spine label

NO.OF PAGES: 338 including 78 B & W engraved plates + 20 B & W engraved maps and index

SIZE:

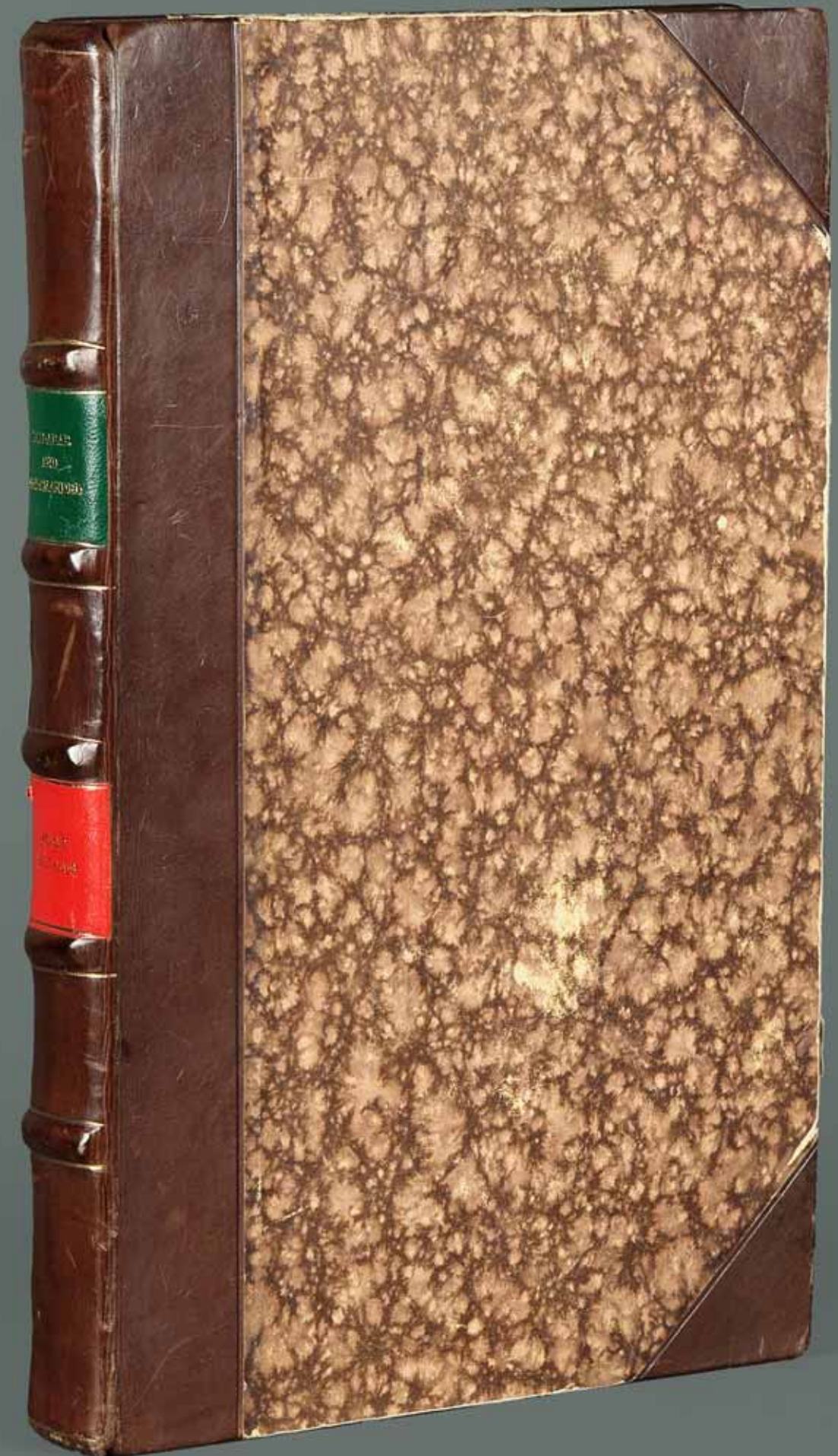
Height: 32.7 cm

Width: 21.5cm

Depth: 3.2 cm

Second edition in English of Baldaeus' account of his 17th-century travels in south India and Ceylon - one of the first Europeans to publish at length about the region - with engraved frontispiece, engraved title page, 20copper-engraved views and maps (all but three double-page) and 78 engraved in-text vignettes. A very nice copy.

Baldaeus was appointed a minister in Point de Galle in 1656. In 1658 he joined van Goens' expedition from Negombo and remained in Jaffna after its surrender. In 1660 he sailed for Negapatam to reform the churches there, and the following year joined van Goens again on his expedition against the Portuguese forts on the Malabar coast. He returned to Jaffna in 1662, remaining threeyears before sailing home at the end of 1665. In the present work, first published posthumously in Dutch in 1672, he left behind a detailed account of the Tamil natives and their language, the Hindu religion, and the civil, religious and domestic condition of the countries through which he traveled and preached. The plates include views of Ahmedabad, Surat, Goa, Bombay, Cranganor, Cochin, Masulipatam, the catching of elephants, and a number of images of Hindu gods. The present work first appeared in English as part of the third volume of the 1704 first edition of Awnsham and John Churchill's four-volume Collection of Voyages and Travels and again in the six-volume second edition issued in 1732 (thus the "Vol. III" at the foot of the engraved title page), although the present volume is often offered separately, as here. (Offsetting from the general title page, no longer present, can be seen on the verso of the engraved title page.). See Cox I, 10; Hill 1227 (1744 third edition). Armorial bookplate of Lord Washington.



A True and Exact
DESCRIPTION
 OF THE
 Most Celebrated *East-India* Coasts
 OF
MALABAR
 AND
COROMANDEL,
 As also of the Isle of *Ceylon*.

With all the adjacent Kingdoms, Principalities, Provinces, Cities, Chief Harbours, Structures, Pagan Temples, Products, and living Creatures. The Manners, Habits, Occurrences and Ceremonies of the Inhabitants; as likewise the most remarkable Warlike Exploits, Sieges, Sea and Field Engagements betwixt the *Portuguese* and *Dutch*; with their Traffick and Commerce.

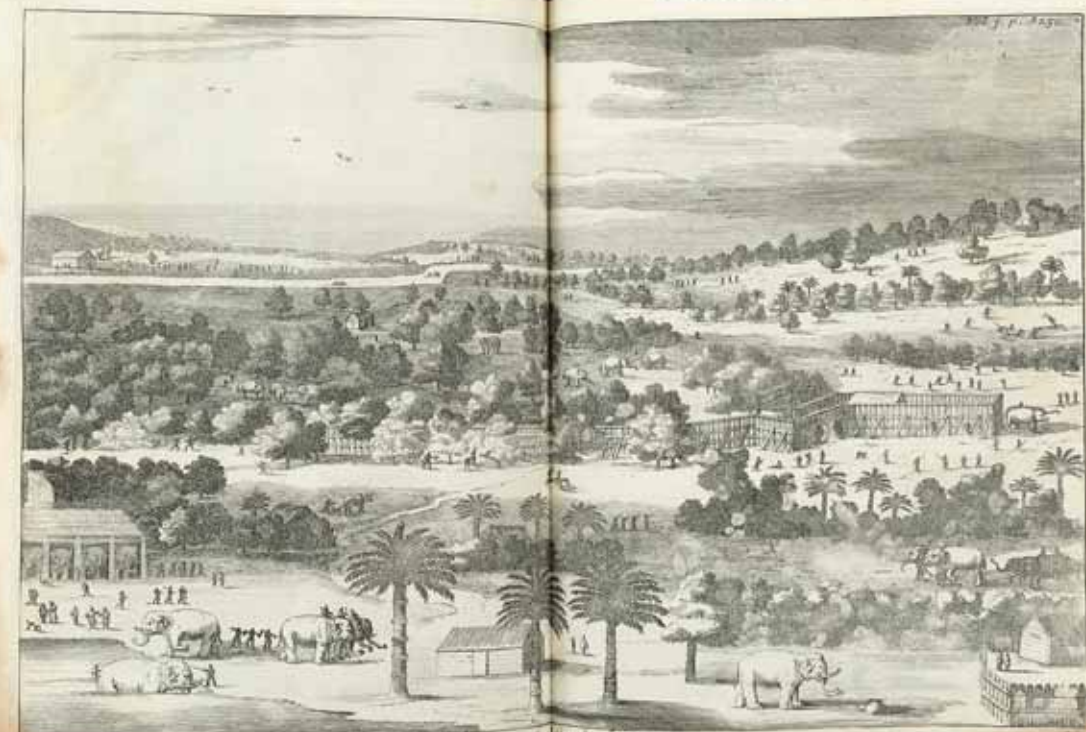
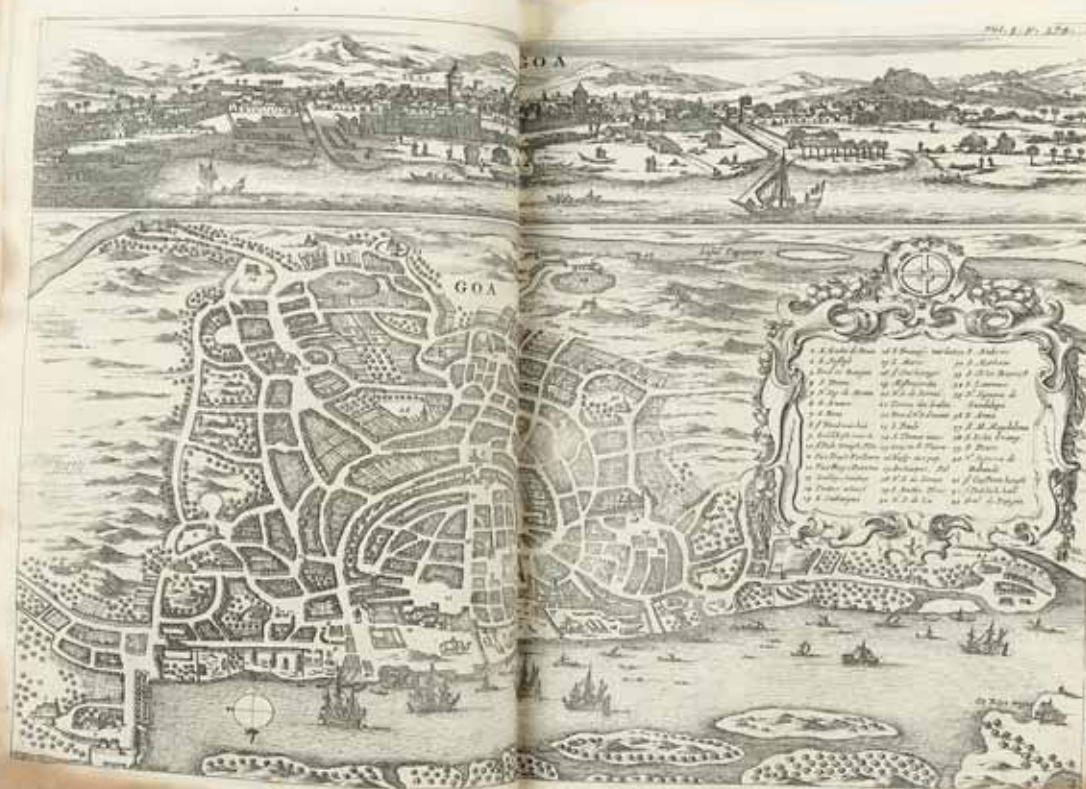
The Whole adorned with new Maps and Draughts of the chief Cities, Ports, Harbours, Living Creatures, Fruits, &c. of the Product of the *Indies*, drawn to the Life, and cut in Copper Plates.

Also a most Circumstantial and Compleat Account of the Idolatry of the Pagans in the *East-Indies*, the *Malabars*, *Bengals*, *Gourones*, *Brabmans*, &c. Taken partly from their own *Vedas* or *Law-Books*, and Authentick Manuscripts; partly from long Experience, Conversation with their Priests and Divines: With the Draughts of their Idols, done after their Originals.

By **PHILIP BALDUS**, Minister of the Word of God in *Ceylon*.

Translated from the *Holl- Dutch* printed at *Amsterdam*, 1677.

Vol III. Dddd



A HANDBOOK TO INDIA: CEYLON, BURMA, AND CASHMERE

A SERIES OF FIFTY-FIVE MAPS

Rs 14,000-Rs 24,000
\$ 210-\$ 360

NON-EXPORTABLE

TITLE: A HANDBOOK TO INDIA: CEYLON, BURMA, AND CASHMERE

EDITION: Second

PUBLISHER: John Murray

PLACE: London

YEAR: 1894

BINDING: Original red-cloth binding with gold print and front cover and spine

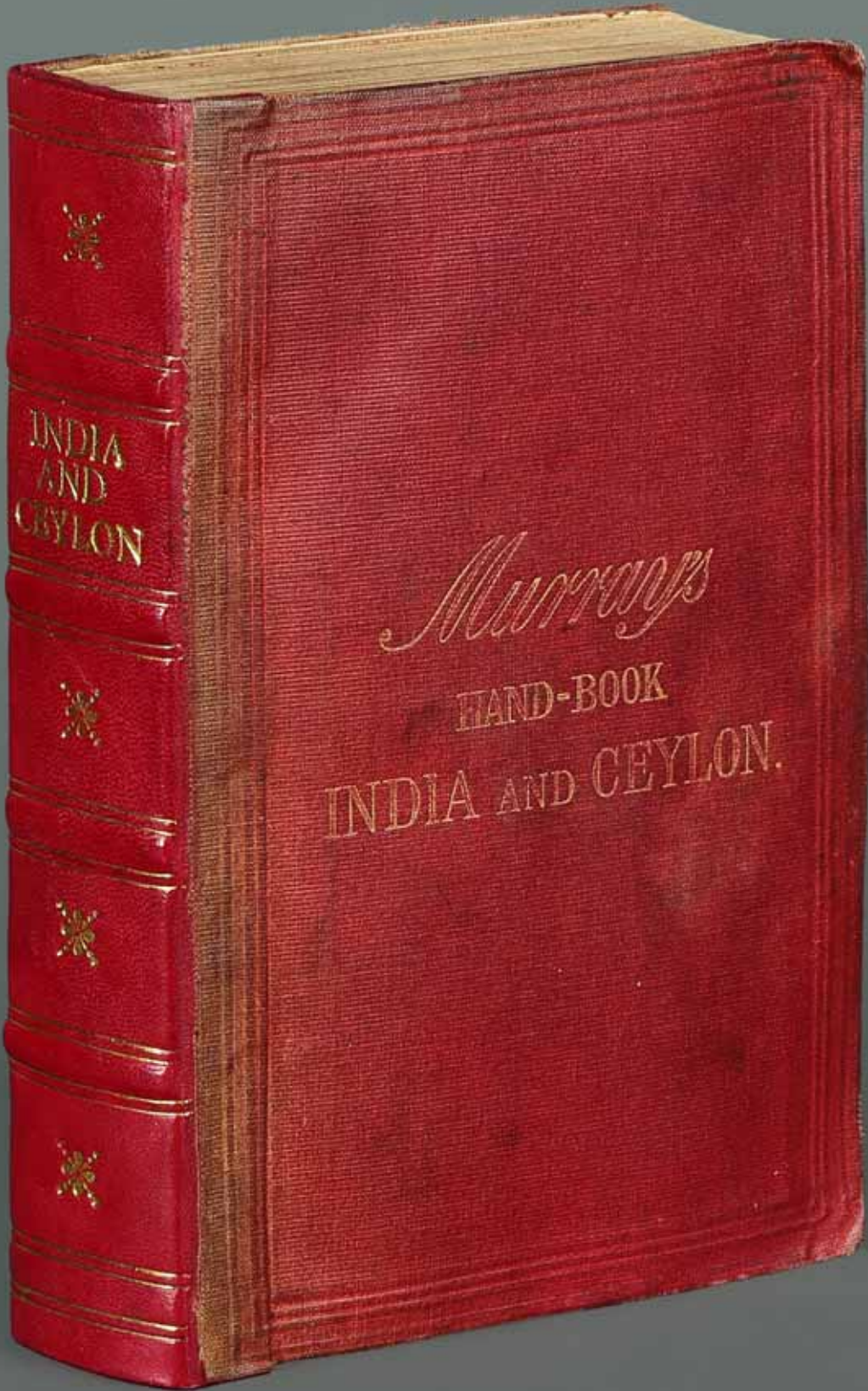
NO.OF PAGES: lxiii + 484 including 75 maps and plans

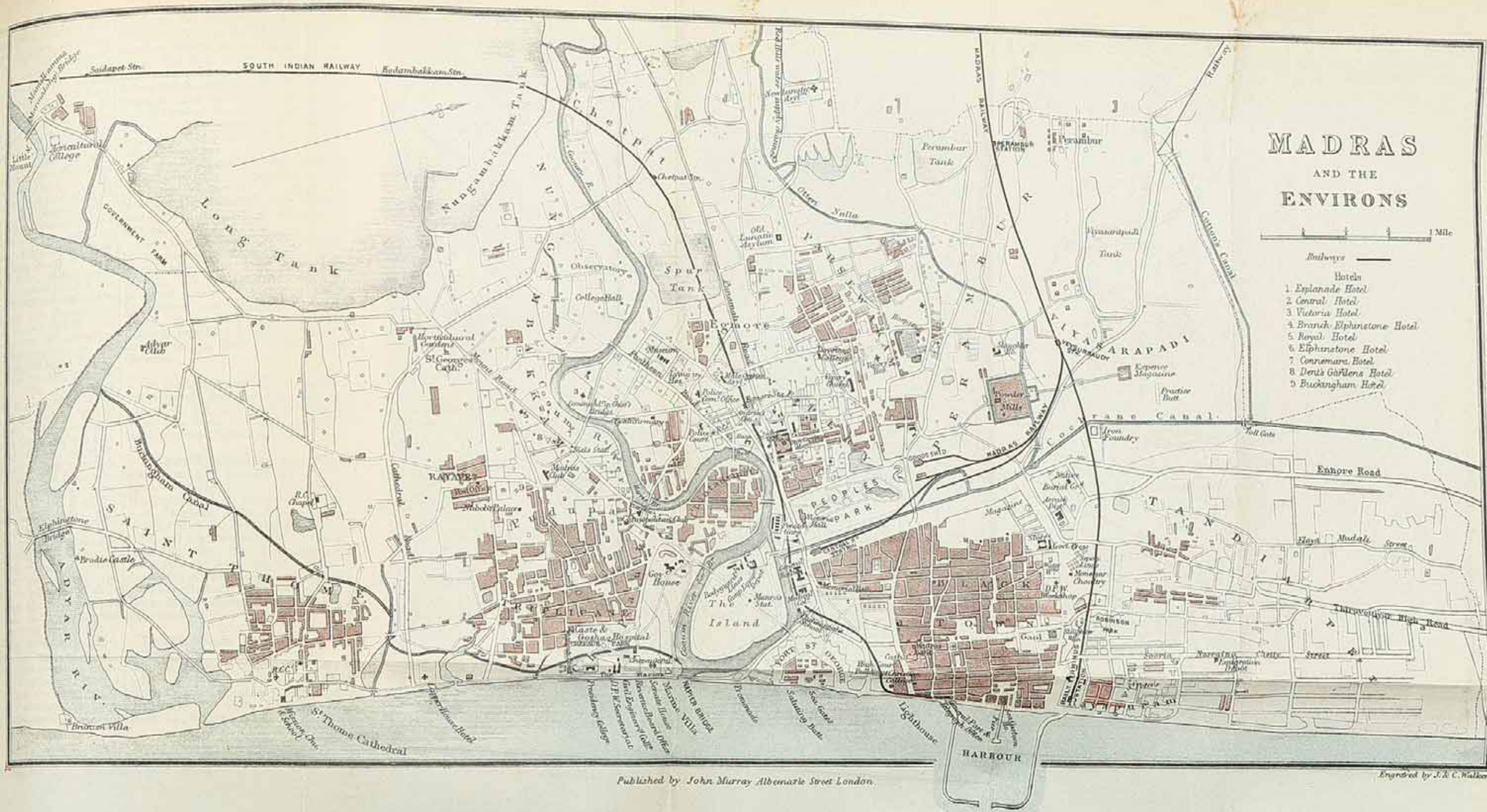
SIZE:

Height: 17.5 cm

Width: 12.2 cm

Depth: 3 cm





MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

A GUIDE TO BOMBAY: HISTORICAL, STATISTICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE

Rs 80,000–Rs 1,00,000

\$ 1,195–\$ 1,495

NON-EXPORTABLE

TITLE: Mclean's Guide to Bombay

AUTHOR: James Mackenzie Mclean

PUBLISHER: Bombay Gazette Steam Press

EDITION: 1st. This guide was published at regular intervals between 1875–1902. This first edition is rare.

PLACE: Bombay

YEAR: 1875

BINDING: Original brown cloth, gilt lettered

NO.OF PAGES: v, 2–260, ii, 32, ix, 50, ix, 23, adverts, 2 large folding maps, one coloured and torn along edgesbut without loss.

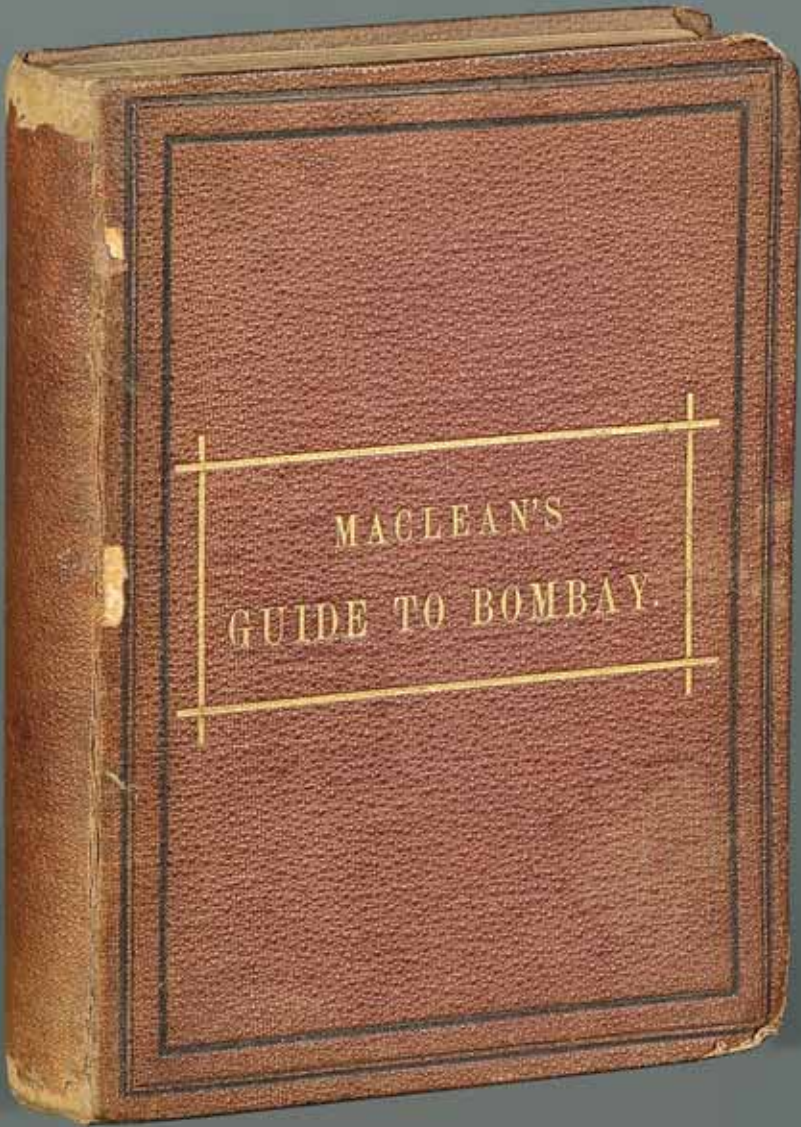
SIZE:

Height: 16 cm

Width: 12 cm

Depth: 1.5 cm

This guide was published at regular intervals between 1875–1902. Only known copy outside the British library as per COPAC.



ATLAS OF INDIA

A GUIDE TO BOMBAY: HISTORICAL, STATISTICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE

Rs 80,000–Rs 90,000

\$ 1,195–\$ 1,345

NON-EXPORTABLE

TITLE: ATLAS OF INDIA CONTAINING SIXTEEN MAPS AND COMPLETE INDEX

AUTHOR: William Wilson Hunter, K.C.S.I

PUBLISHER: W. & A.K. Johnston

PLACE: London

YEAR: 1894

BINDING: Cloth mount (intricately ornamented cover)

NO.OF PAGES: pp.vi + 38 pages including 1 color frontispiece (index map) + 16 loose maps + 20 index pages at the end.

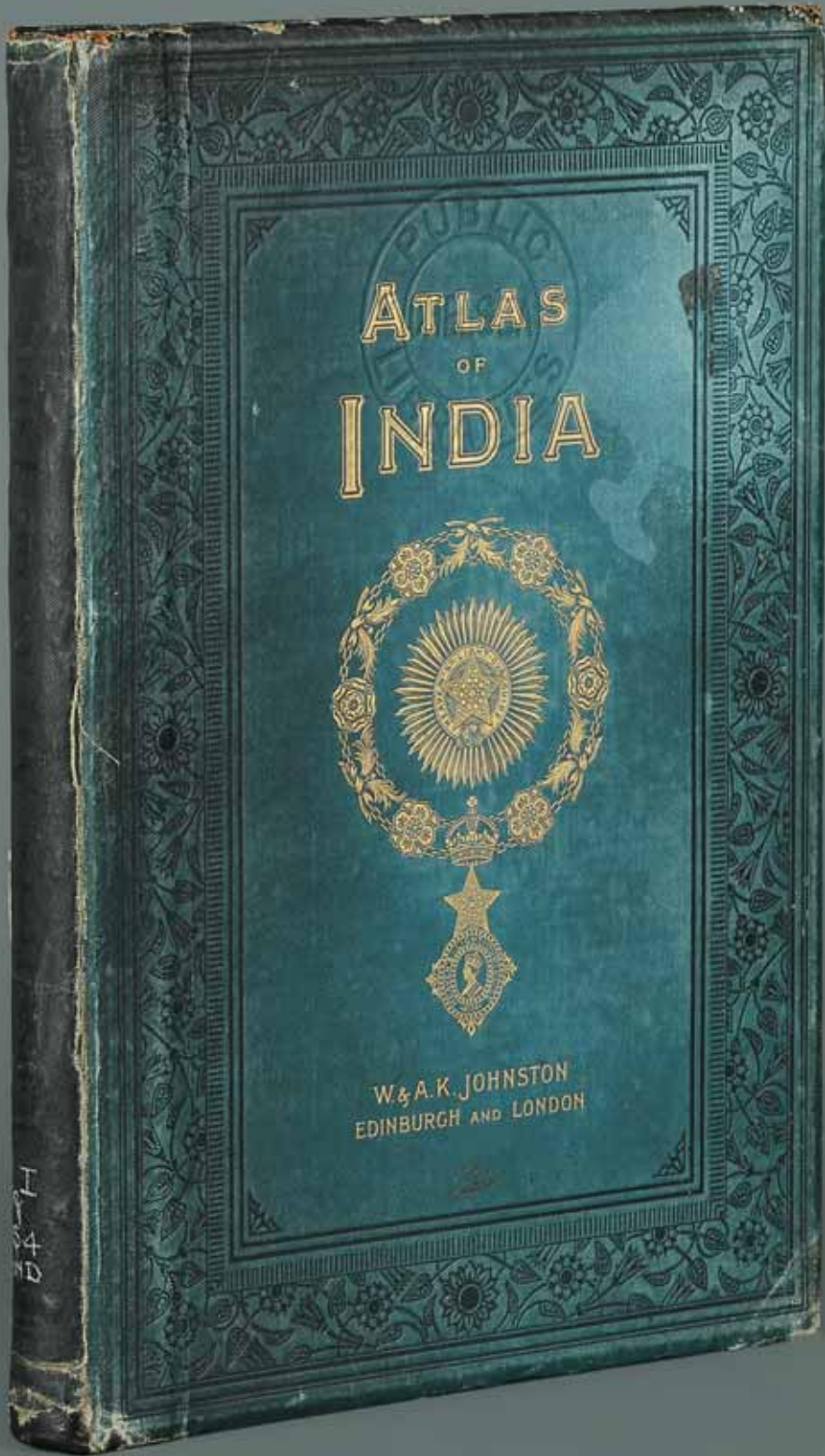
SIZE:

Height: 30.6 cm

Width: 21.5 cm

Depth: 2 cm

A book containing sixteen maps & complete index with an introduction by SIR W.W. HUNTER, k.c.s.i. author of the "Imperial Gazetteer of India".



ATLAS OF INDIA

CONTAINING

SIXTEEN MAPS & COMPLETE INDEX

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY

SIR W. W. HUNTER, K.C.S.I.

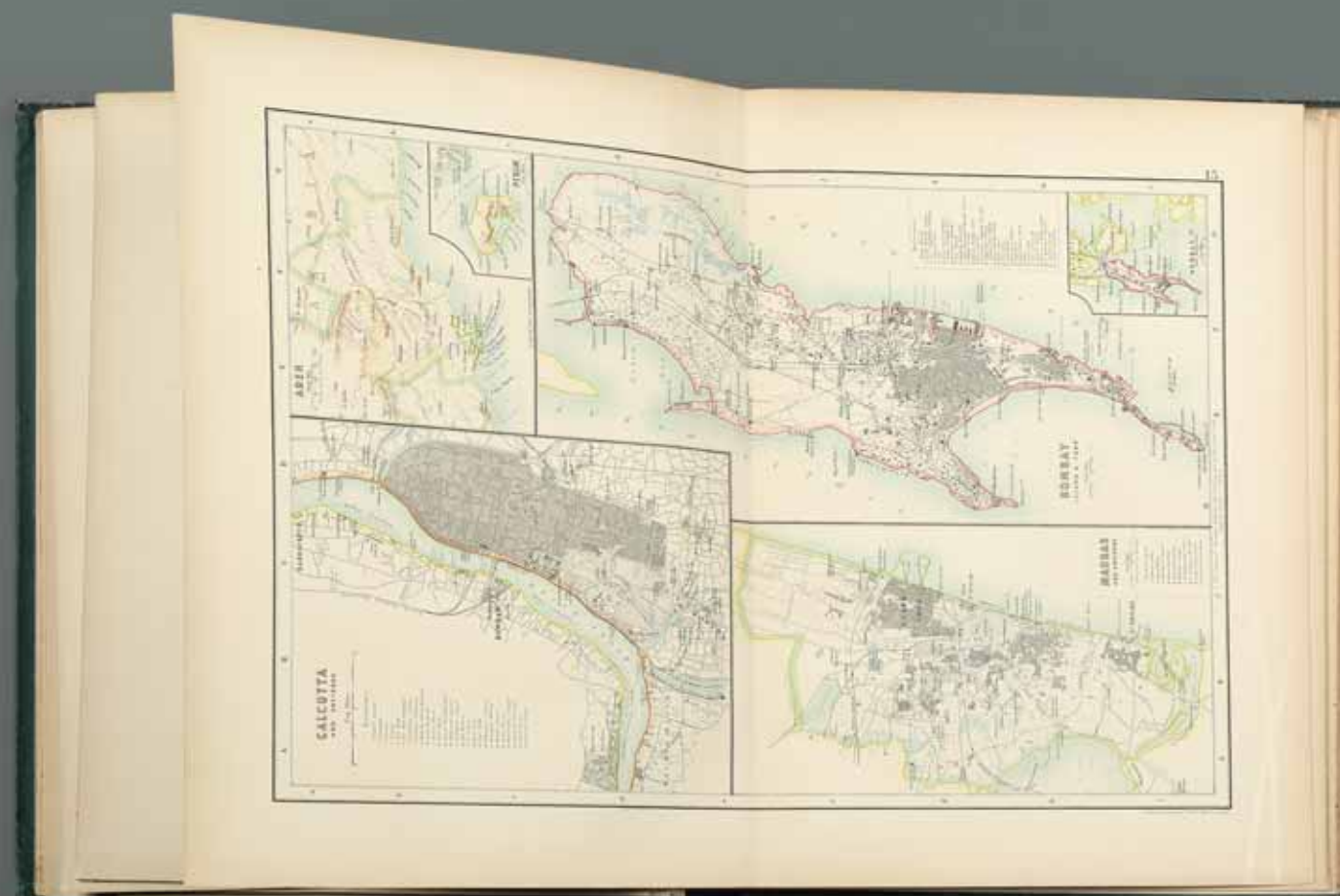
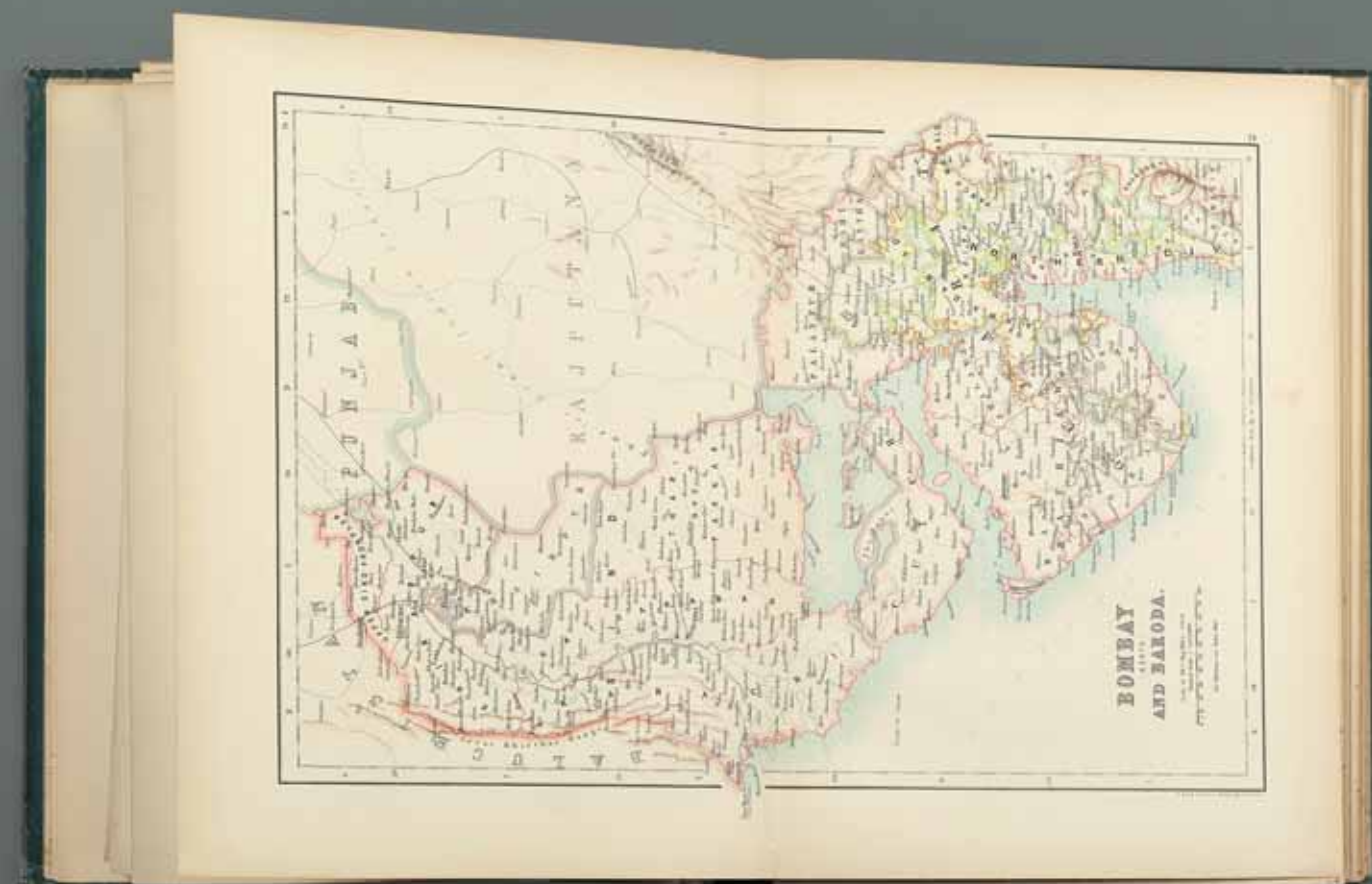
AUTHOR OF THE "IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA"

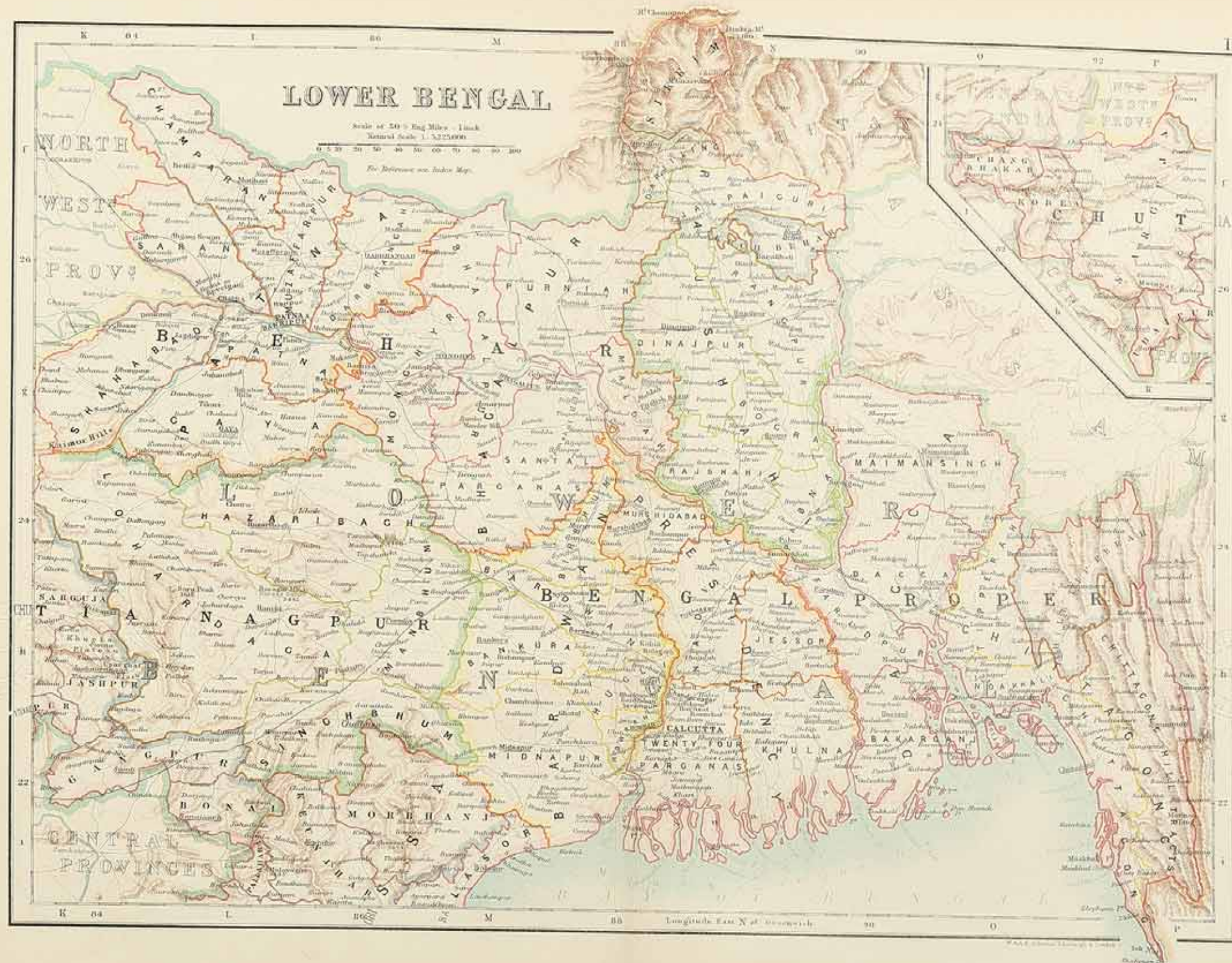


W. & A. K. JOHNSTON
EDINBURGH AND LONDON

1894

23140





MAPS AND PLANS ILLUSTRATING THE MEMOIRS OF THE OPERATIONS OFTHE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA

SCARCE WORK TO FIND COMPLETE. TWO VOLUMES: TEXT AND ATLAS

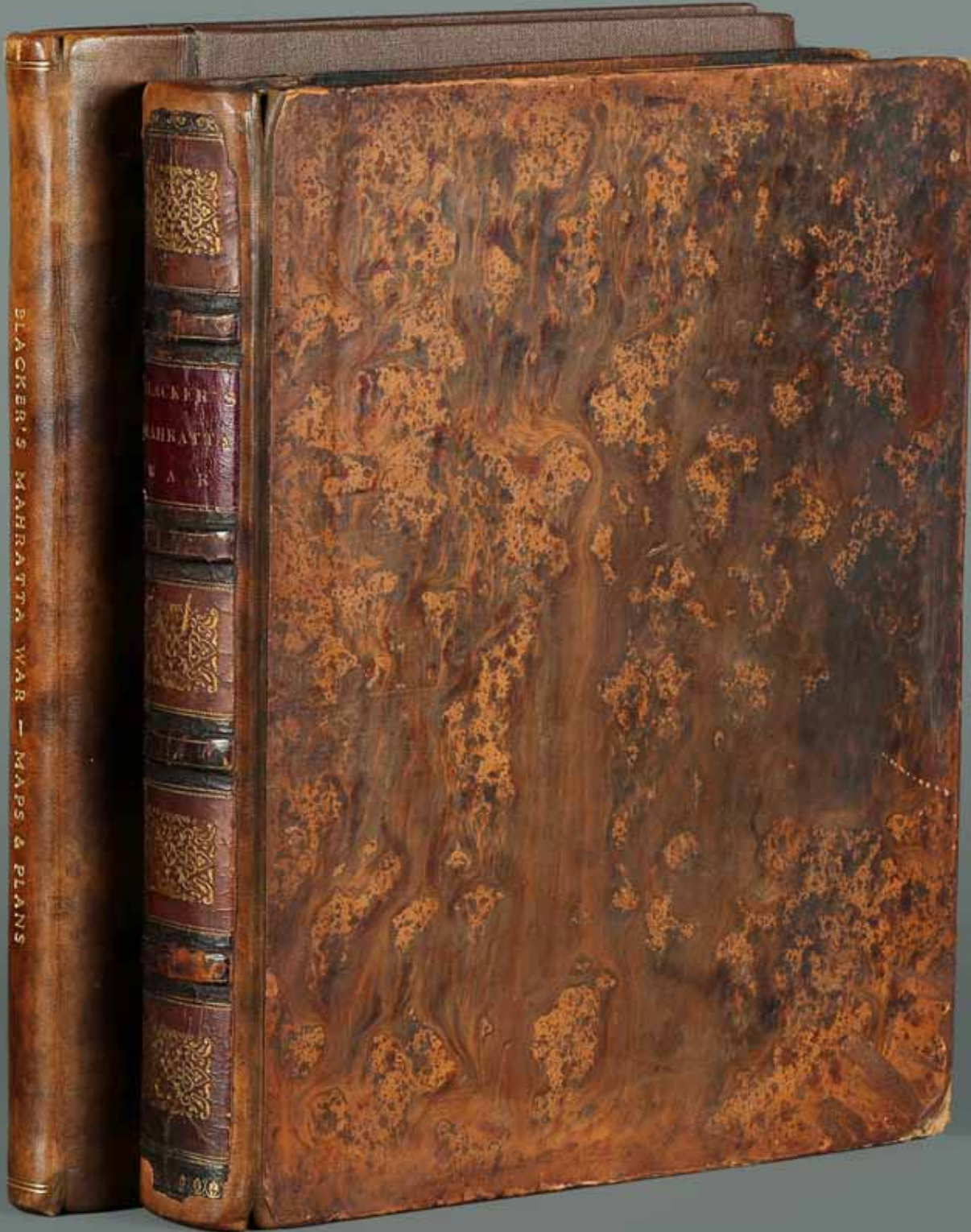
Rs 2,25,000-Rs 3,00,000
\$ 3,360-\$ 4,480

NON-EXPORTABLE

a)
TITLE: Maps and Plans Illustrating the Memoirs of the Operations of the British Army in India
SUB TITLE: During the Mahratta War of 1817, 1818, & 1819
AUTHOR: Lt. Col. Valentine Blacker
EDITION: 1st
VOLUME: Text
PUBLISHER: Black, Kingsbury, Parbury,and Allen
PLACE: London
YEAR: 1821
BINDING: Contemporary full tree calf, spine in five compartments with raised bands title label insecond and gilt decoration in rest
NO.OF PAGES: Half title, title, [v] vi - xxxiii, [1] Half title, 494pp [appendix includes 6 folding tables]
SIZE:
Height: 28.5 cm
Width: 23 cm
Depth: 4 cm

b)
TITLE: Maps and Plans Illustrating the Memoirs of the Operations of the British Army in India
SUB TITLE: During the Mahratta War of 1817, 1818, & 1819
AUTHOR: Lt. Col. Valentine Blacker
EDITION: 1st
VOLUME: Atlas
PUBLISHER: Black, Kingsbury, Parbury,and Allen
PLACE: London
YEAR: 1821
BINDING: Half leather with gilted text at the spine
NO.OF PAGES: Folding panorama double view, title, [1, list of Maps and Plans] 8 engraved maps 38 plans. some folding, with hand-coloured details.Together Complete with the 46 Maps and Plans.
SIZE:
Height: 28.5 cm
Width: 23 cm
Depth: 2 cm

Valentine Blacker, a historian of the Mahratta war of 1817-19 obtained his commission in the Madras cavalry in early 1798, and served as a cornet in the Mysorecampaign of 1799, with a troop of cavalry of the Nizam's contingent. His services at Mahidpur and the reconnaissance made by him before the battle were specially brought to the notice of the governor-general. He was appointed a companion of the Bathin 1818.

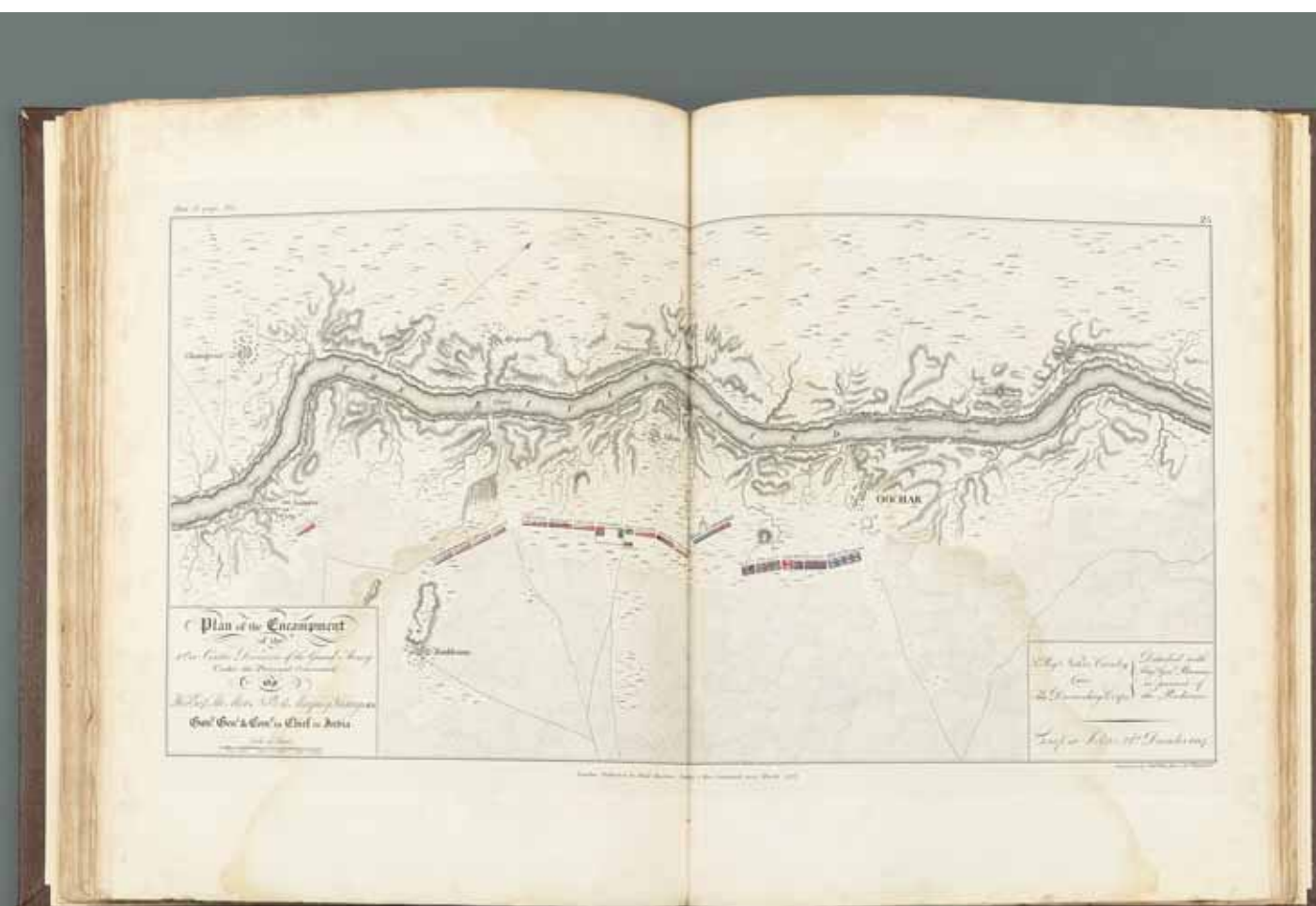
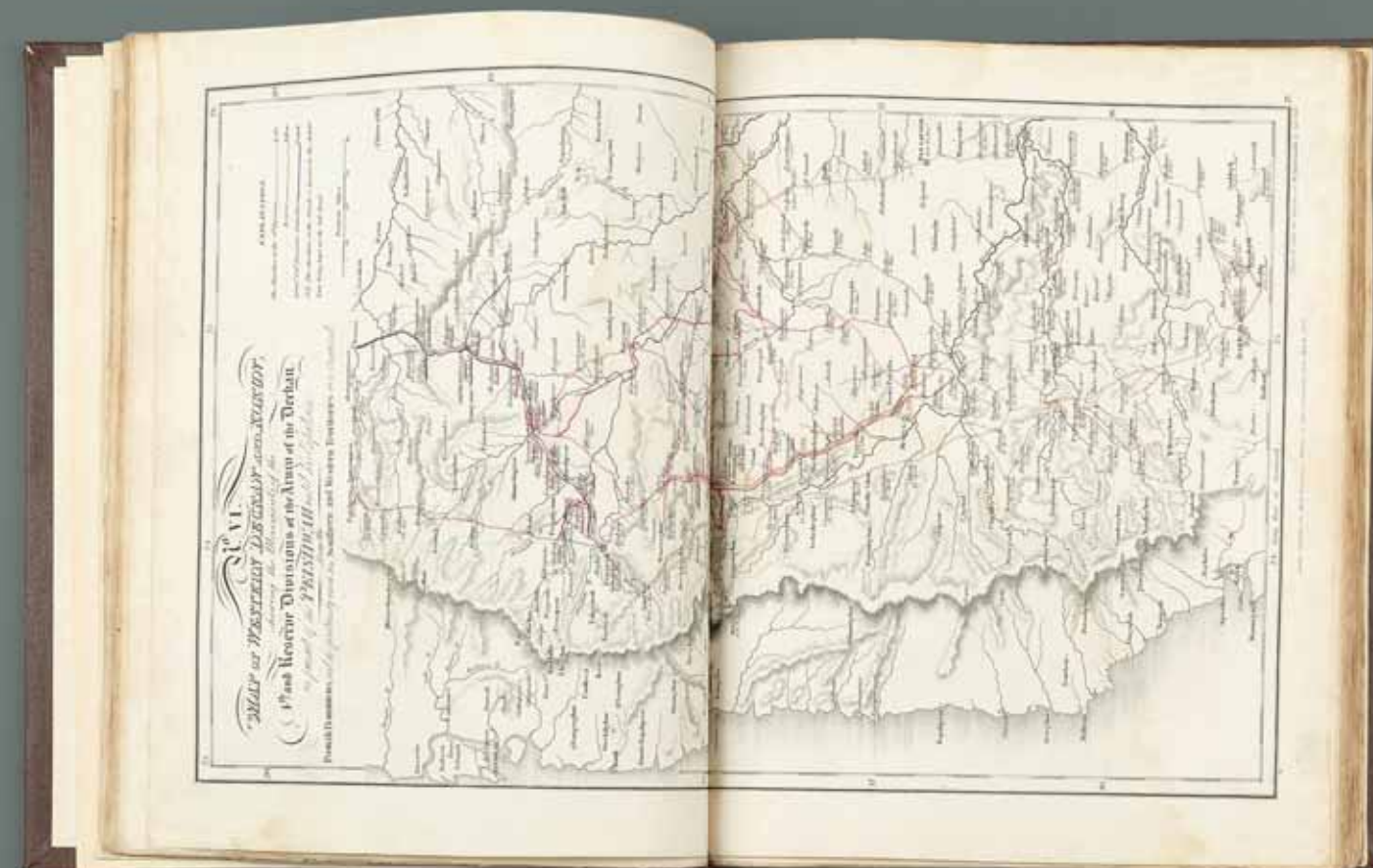


MEMOIR
OF THE
OPERATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY
IN
INDIA,
DURING THE
MAHRATTA WAR OF 1817, 1818, & 1819.

ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS AND TOPOGRAPHICAL PLANS.

BY
LIEUT.-COLONEL VALENTINE BLACKER,
COMPANION OF THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, AND
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL OF THE ARMY OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR BLACK, KINGSBURY, PARBURY, AND ALLEN,
LEADENHALL-STREET.
1821.

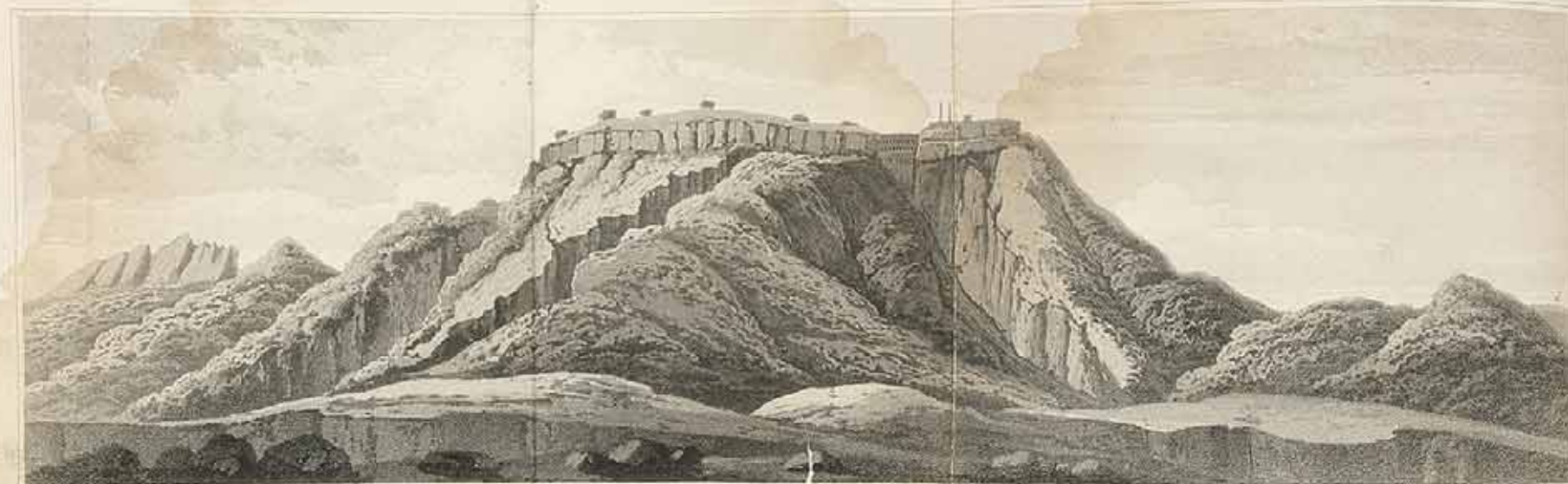




W. H. H. H. H.

View of Ajmerghur from the North

W. H. H. H. H.



W. H. H. H. H.

View of Ajmerghur from the East

W. H. H. H. H.

MAPS AND PLANS

ILLUSTRATING THE

MEMOIR

OF THE

OPERATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY

IN

INDIA,

During the

MAHRATTA WAR OF 1817, 1818, & 1819.

BY

LIEUT. COLONEL VALENTINE BLACKER.

COMPANION OF THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, AND
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL OF THE ARMY OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR BLACK, KINGSBURY, PARBURY, AND ALLEN,
LEADENHALL-STREET.

1821.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE WAR IN INDIA BETWEEN THE ENGLISH
AND FRENCH, ON THE COAST OF COROMANDEL

Rs 80,000-Rs 1,00,000
\$ 1,195-\$ 1,495

NON-EXPORTABLE

TITLE: An account of the war in India between the English and French, on the Coast of Coromandel

SUB TITLE: From the Year 1750 to the Year 1760. Together with a Relation of the late Remarkable Events on the Malabar Coast, and the Expeditions to Golconda and Surat; with the Operations of the Fleet.

AUTHOR: Cambridge, Richard Owen, Esq

EDITION: 1st

PUBLISHER: T Jefferys

PLACE: London

YEAR: 1761

BINDING: Contemporary half leather over marbled boards

NO.OF PAGES: Quarto. xxxiii+270+[2]+15+[1]+48+xi+[1] pages 18 engraved plates, maps (many folding) and index.

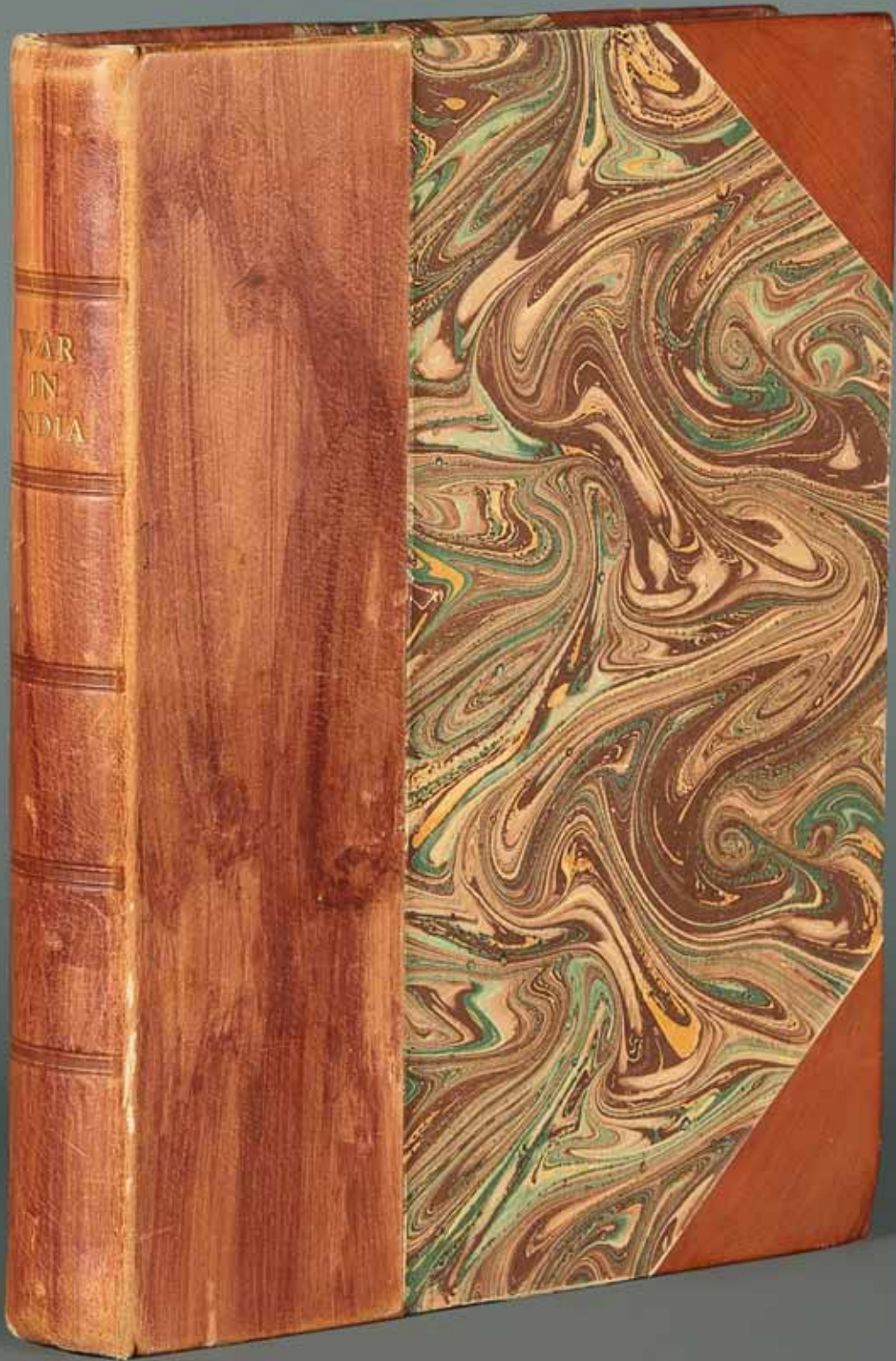
SIZE:

Height: 26 cm

Width: 20.3 cm

Depth: 4 cm

Richard Owen Cambridge was a British poet. He was educated at Eton and at St John's College, Oxford. Leaving the university without taking a degree, he took up residence at Lincoln's Inn in 1737. Four years later he married, and went to live at his country seat of Whitminster, Gloucestershire. In 1751 he removed to Twickenham, where he enjoyed the society of many notable persons. Horace Walpole in his letters makes many jesting allusions to Cambridge in the character of news-monger. His chief work is the Scribleriad (1751), a mock epic poem, the hero of which is the Martinus Scriblerus of Alexander Pope, John Arbuthnot and Jonathan Swift. The poem is preceded by a dissertation on the mock heroic, in which he avows Cervantes as his master. The satire shows considerable learning, and was eagerly read by literary people; but it never became popular, and the allusions, always obscure, have little interest for the present-day reader. He made a valuable contribution to history in his Account of the War in India on the Coast of Coromandel from the year 1750 to 1760 (1761). He had intended to write a history of the rise and progress of British power in India, but this enterprise went no further than this one work, as he found that Robert Orme, who had promised him the use of his papers, contemplated the execution of a similar plan.





INTRODUCTION.

FOR the better understanding any accounts of a country, with which the European reader is so little acquainted, it is necessary first to inform him of such particulars as serve to explain the transactions and events in the work before him.

It is generally supposed, that the Peninsula within the Ganges is under the immediate government of the Mogul himself, and that the royal mandates from Delhi are, according to the received notion of so arbitrary a dominion, obeyed in the most remote parts of the coast. This is so far from the truth, that a great part of that vast Peninsula never acknowledged any subjection to the throne of Delhi, till the reign of Aurengzebe; and the revenues from those Indian kings and Mootah governors, who were conquered or employed by him, have, since his death, been intercepted by the viceroys, which his weaker successors have appointed for the government of the Peninsula: so that at this time neither can the tribute from the several potentates reach the Court of Delhi, nor the vigour of the government extend from the capital to those remote countries. And ever since the

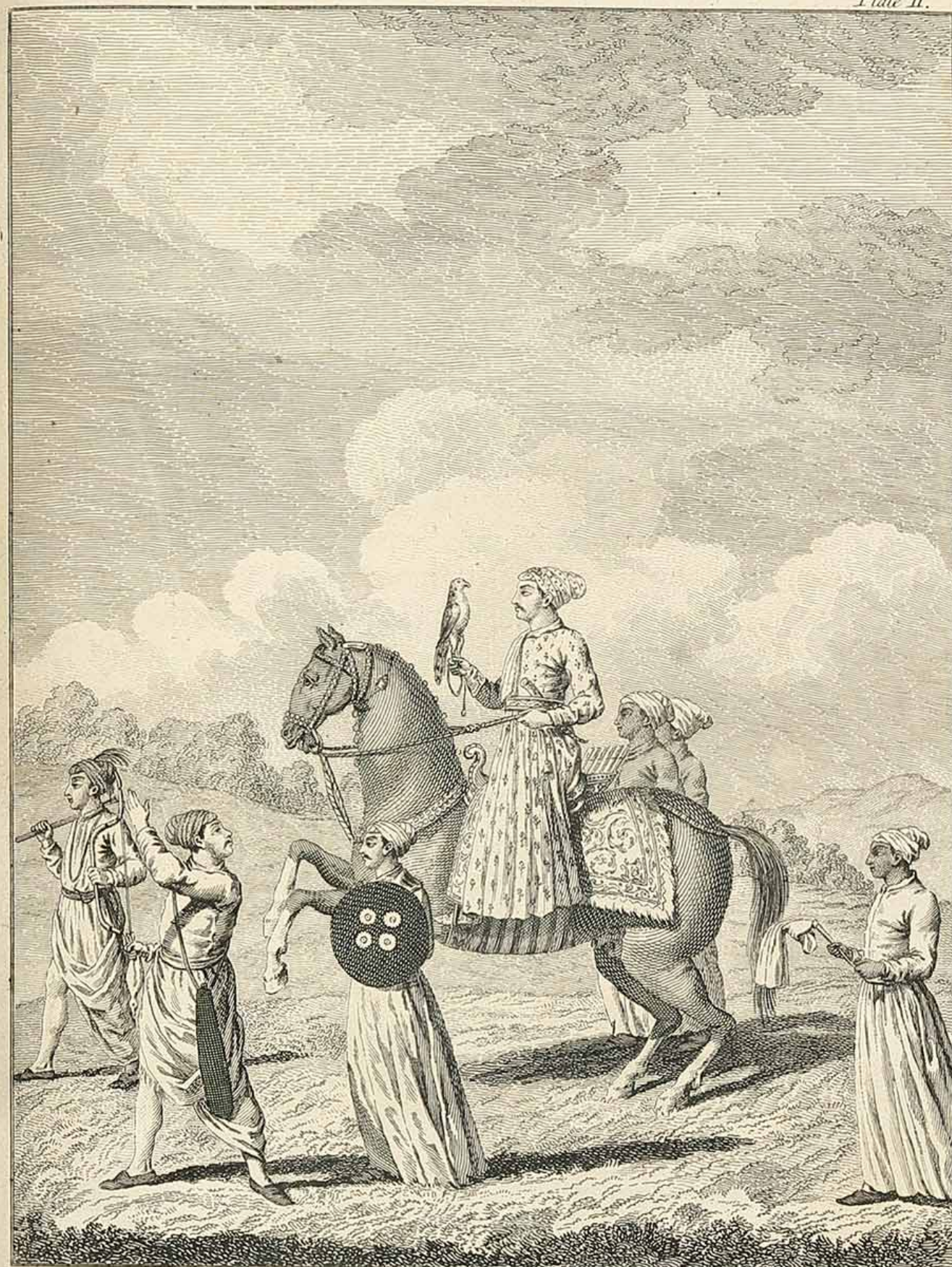
INTRODUCTION.

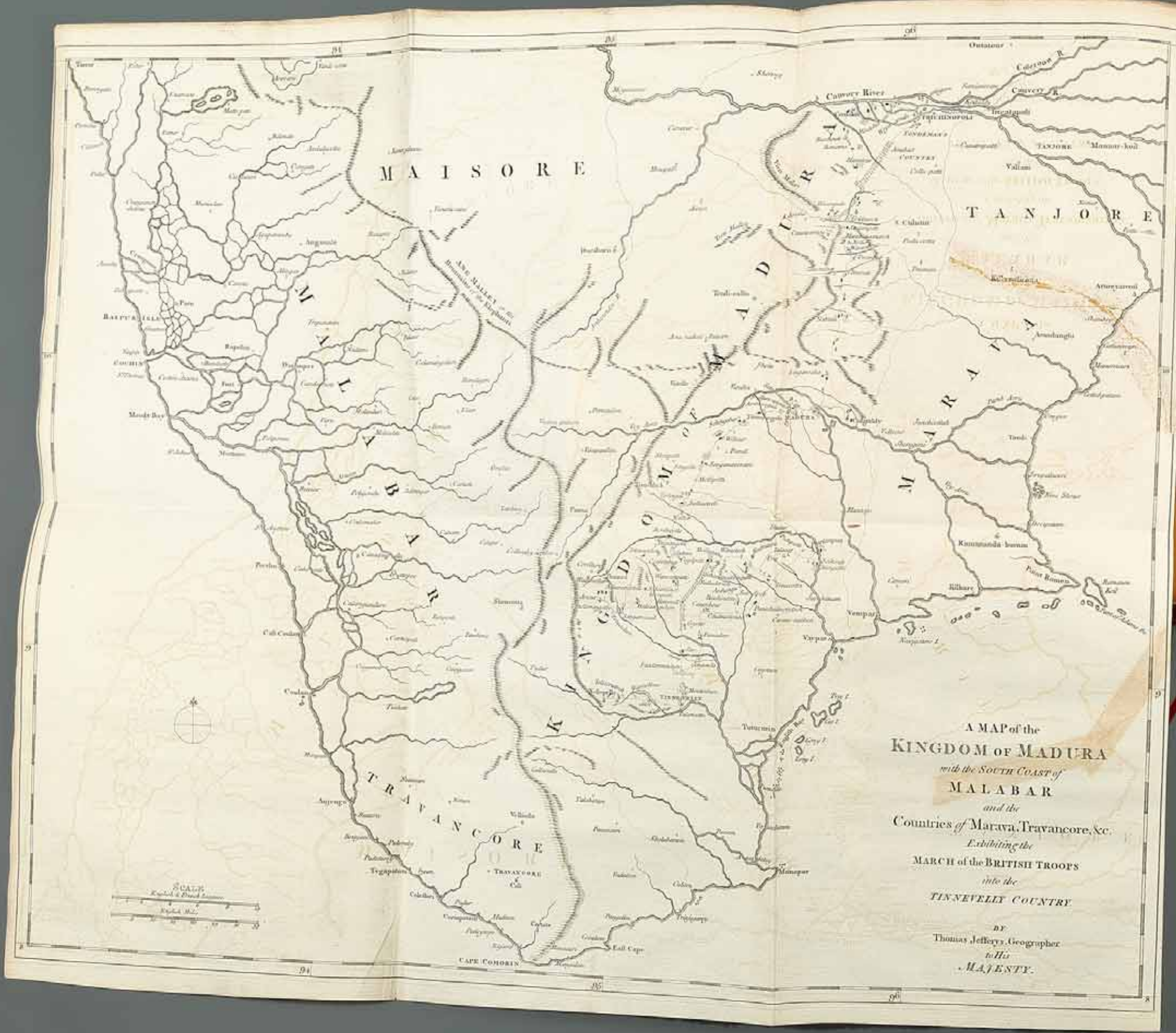
is to warm his blood for action, and animate his soul with heroism. It must fill the mind of an European soldier at once with compassion and contempt, to see a heap of these poor creatures, solely animated by a momentary intoxication, crowded into a breach, and both in their garb and impotent fury, resembling a mob of frantic women.

THERE is certainly an appearance of effeminacy in the Eastern dress, which has at all times greatly contributed to lessen their military character with the European nations, who, from their own habits and prejudices, will naturally receive a strange impression, upon seeing a body of horse in silk or cotton robes. These last mentioned particulars are not insisted on as any part of the argument; the foregoing accounts will sufficiently demonstrate, that a nation under such circumstances, can never become a military people.

AND yet, there is no character they are so fond of as that of a warrior; and as they have no other notion of government, they have been, from time immemorial, continually at war with one another. They will still talk in a very high strain of their passion for military glory; and as the word *war*, in their language, signifies a soldier, it will appear, by the frequency of that termination to most of the names mentioned in the following sheets, how generally they affect the honour of that title.

UPON this occasion, it would be great injustice to our commanders on the coast of Coromandel, not to observe, that





A MAP of the
KINGDOM OF MADURAI
with the SOUTH COAST of
MALABAR
and the
Countries of Marava, Travancore, &c.
Exhibiting the
MARCH of the BRITISH TROOPS
into the
TINNEVELLY COUNTRY
 BY
 Thomas Jefferys, Geographer
 to His
MAJESTY.

THE COAST OF COROMANDEL.

It was at the same time recommended to him, to settle as soon as possible at Arcot, his capital, with all his family, as well to save expense, by reducing their several retinues to one household, as for the credit of his government. But it was of great consequence to his revenues, before he left the countries of Madurai and Tinnevely, which used to produce an immense income, to collect the tribute which had not been paid during the troubles, and also to induce the several Polygars, and all subordinate governors to acknowledge the Nabob's right, by receiving grants from him for the countries they held under his government.

It was necessary on this, as on all other occasions, to have at hand a sufficient force: for in this country, we are to look upon an army as a proper formality usually attending a marriage to a friend, a subject, or an enemy. From these considerations, an expedition was ordered into the Madurai and Tinnevely countries to collect the revenues, under the command of Alexander Heron, lieutenant colonel in his Majesty's service, and major of the Company's forces, attended by Mr. Maunfell, to act together with the Nabob's Vakeel, (or agent) as commissaries for the administration of the moneys received. Colonel Heron, the latter end of January 1755, marched to Manapar, a village about thirty miles from Trichinopoly. Soon after his arrival, he was joined by the Vakeels of four neighbouring Polygars, who came to settle their accounts, promising soon to pay the balances that were due: they also signed a paper, acknowledging themselves under the Nabob's government, independent of any other power whatsoever, and that they enjoyed their lands in right of his grants only. At the same time the Nabob received letters of the like purport from the three principal men in the Madurai and Tinnevely countries. But upon the return of the officers, one of the four Polygars, by name Lachynag, who had paid part of his tribute, and given a bill for the rest, refused to pay the remainder; wherefore, at the instance of the Nabob, colonel Heron, on the 14th of February, moved with the army close to a fort, which was one of the barriers of his country. All that day and the next he endeavoured, both by fair means and threats, to make him comply, but could get no satisfactory answer. He then determined to attack the fort the next morning, in which he succeeded with little loss: and also the same day took another fort, which gave him possession of all the country of that Polygar, except the tops of the hills, where the

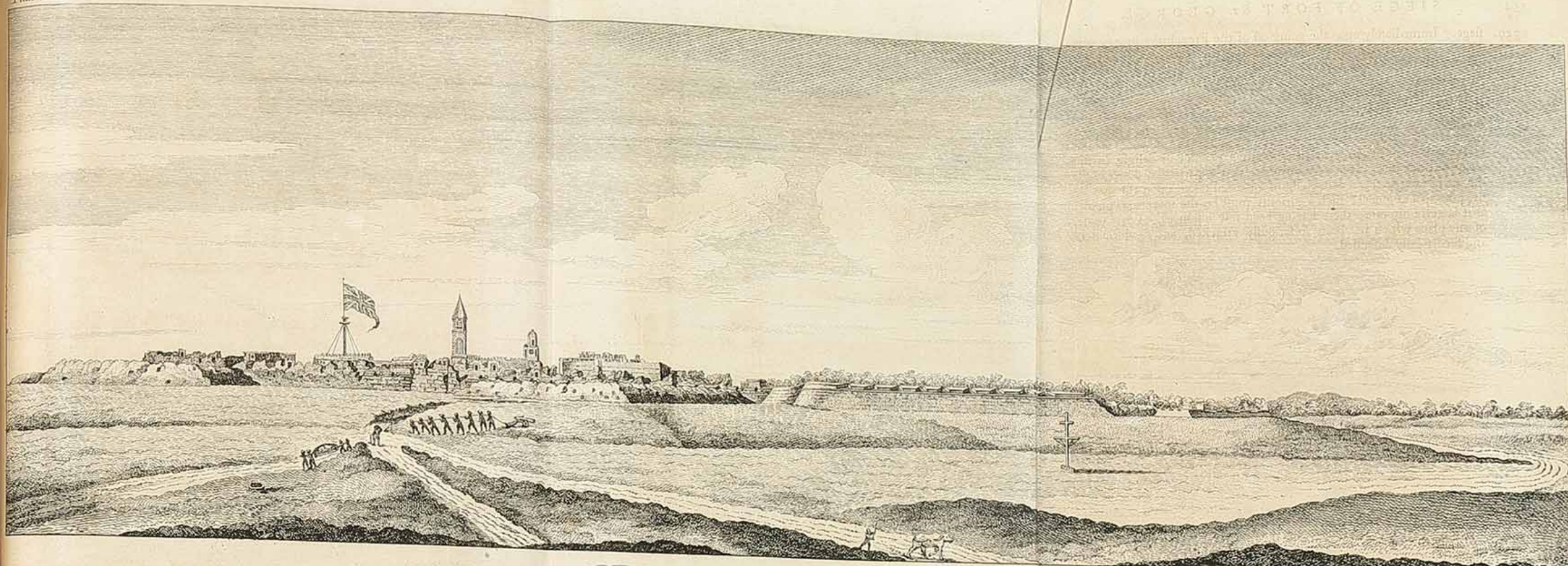
SIEGE OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

1759. siege. Immediately upon the going off of the French the money was issued, and two thirds distributed among the Europeans, and one third to the Sepoys and Lascars.

A SIEGE which occasioned the exertion of so much judgment, skill, and indefatigable activity, as were shewn by the Governor and military officers, deserves to be recorded in the most circumstantial manner; especially as the minute operations for the defence of the works will be instructive to all who either practice or delight in the art of fortification. It is very fortunate that a particular detail of all the operations has been delivered, in a journal taken upon the spot by the principal engineer: such a curiosity must be the more acceptable, as it is certainly rare; there having been few instances, of late years, of any place which has been so seriously attacked, and so obstinately and successfully defended.

JOURNAL

Plate III.



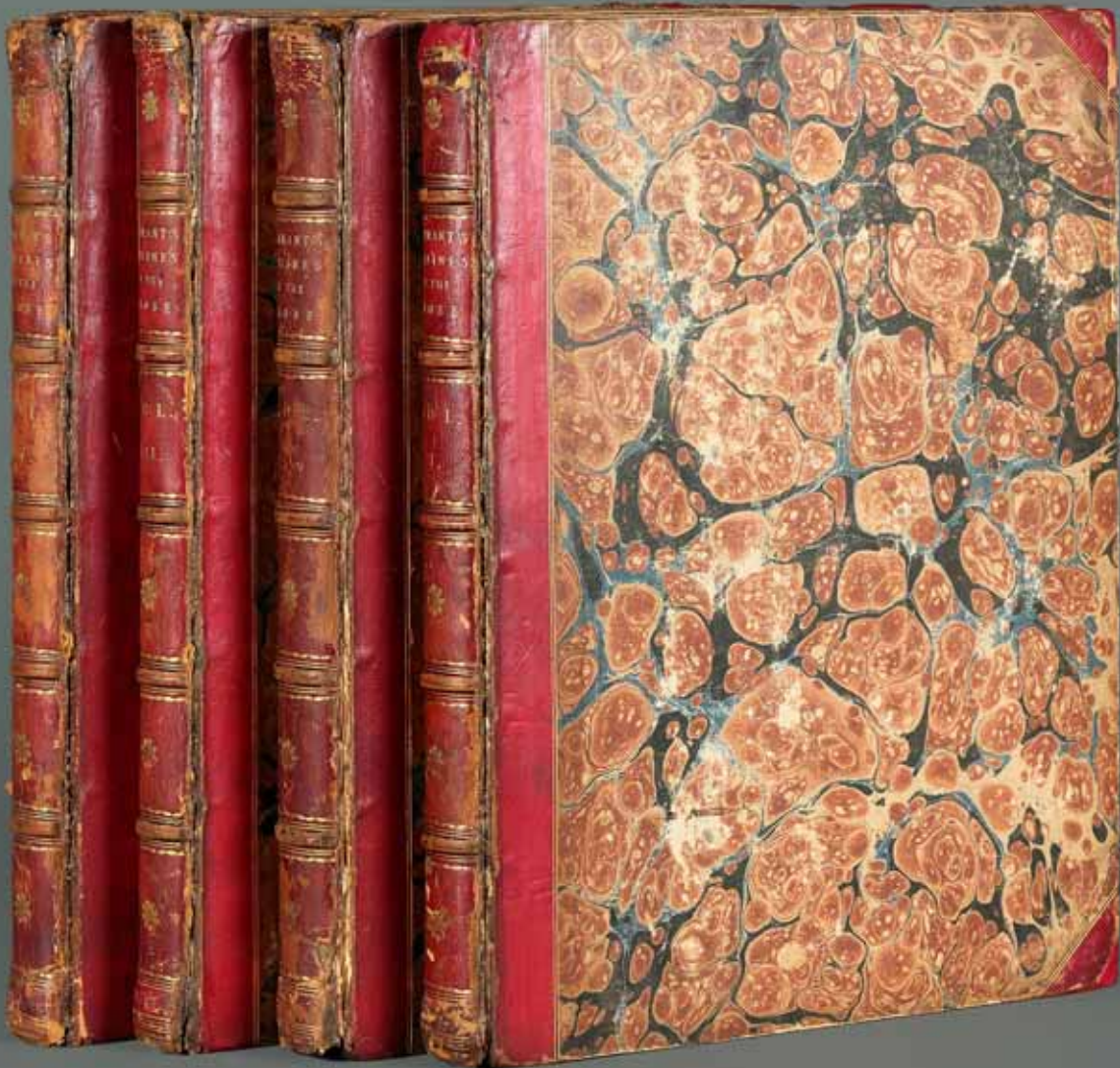
A View of F. St. George, as it appeared after the Siege, 1759.

T. Bannock sculp.

OUTLINES OF THE GLOBE

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TITLE: Outlines of The Globe	TITLE: Outlines of The Globe
SUB TITLE: The View of Hindoostan - Western Hindoostan	SUB TITLE: The View of India Extra Gangem, China, and Japan
AUTHOR: Thomas Pennant	AUTHOR: Thomas Pennant
EDITION: 1st	EDITION: 1st
VOLUME: 1st	VOLUME: 3rd
PUBLISHER: Henry Hughs	PUBLISHER: Henry Hughs
PLACE: London	PLACE: London
YEAR: 1798	YEAR: 1800
BINDING: Contemporary full diced leather boards, hardcover binding, title in gilt on spine	BINDING: Contemporary full diced leather boards, hardcover binding, title in gilt on spine
NO.OF PAGES: [4], v, [11], 263, [10] pp. With 8 copper-engraved plates including the frontispiece (3 of which are drawn & etched by James Sowerby; engraved headpiece, total9 plates.	NO.OF PAGES: xi, [5], 284
SIZE:	SIZE:
Height: 32.5 cm	Height: 32.5 cm
Width: 26 cm	Width: 26 cm
Depth: 2.5 cm	Depth: 2.5 cm
b)	d)
TITLE: Outlines of The Globe	TITLE: Outlines of The Globe
SUB TITLE: The View ofHindoostan - Eastern Hindoostan	SUB TITLE: The View of the Malayan Isles, New Holland, and the spicy Islands
AUTHOR: Thomas Pennant	AUTHOR: Thomas Pennant
EDITION: 1st	EDITION: 1st
VOLUME: 2nd	VOLUME: 4th
PUBLISHER: Henry Hughs	PUBLISHER: Henry Hughs
PLACE: London	PLACE: London
YEAR: 1798	YEAR: 1800
BINDING: Contemporary full diced leather boards, hardcover binding, title in gilt on spine	BINDING: Contemporary full diced leather boards, hardcover binding, title in gilt on spine
NO.OF PAGES: [12], 374, [13] pp. With 13 copper-engraved plates including the frontispiece (1 hand-colored); engravedheadpiece, total 14 plates.	NO.OF PAGES: xi, [5], 284
SIZE:	SIZE:
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WESTERN HINDOOSTAN
This plant is found in the hills of the Western Ghats, and is common in the forests of the Western Ghats. It is a small tree or shrub, with a woody stem and a spreading canopy. The leaves are ovate, with serrated margins, and the flowers are small and white. The fruit is a small, round, green berry. The plant is used for medicinal purposes, and is also a source of timber.



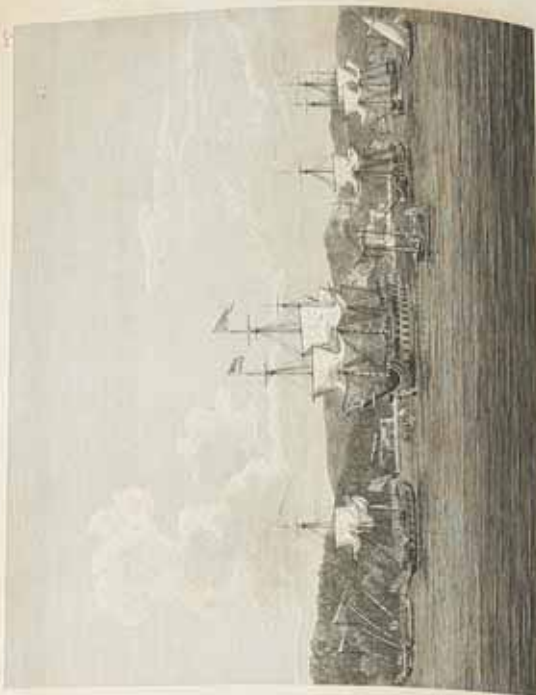
WESTERN HINDOOSTAN
This illustration shows a wide river or stream flowing through a valley. The river is calm, reflecting the sky and the surrounding landscape. On the banks, there are trees and some small buildings. In the distance, hills are visible under a cloudy sky. The text 'WESTERN HINDOOSTAN' is printed at the top of the right page.



WESTERN HINDOOSTAN
This illustration shows a wide river or stream flowing through a valley. The river is calm, reflecting the sky and the surrounding landscape. On the banks, there are trees and some small buildings. In the distance, hills are visible under a cloudy sky. The text 'WESTERN HINDOOSTAN' is printed at the top of the right page.



GANGOTRI HINDOOSTAN
This illustration shows a bird, possibly a crane or heron, standing on a rock. The bird has long legs, a long neck, and a long, pointed beak. Its feathers are patterned with dark spots and streaks. The background is a simple, light-colored wash. The text 'GANGOTRI HINDOOSTAN' is printed at the top of the right page.



WESTERN HINDOOSTAN.

to that the commerce was then carried on, as it is at many places to this day, in small boats, which convey the merchandise to the ships, which are obliged to anchor at a distance from land. *Pinsker* also mentions the ports of these pirates, or the fact that these parts of the sea continued from that time to the present: but certain it is, that *Fajon de Gama* found them on the coast in full force, in his first voyage to India. *Mercy* Pains, who travelled in 1769, describes, at p. 145, these pirates on these rocks, their wives and children with them, and pulled the whole fleet, which they ranged at the distance of five miles from one another, making a line of a hundred miles. As soon as any vessel, to which was no possibility of escape, by smoke, to the violence to the crew; they only plundered the vessel, and let the people on shore.

In our days many of the ports of the modern pirates have been brought into notice, by the attempts to extirpate these nests of thieves, and with a temporary success. Their principal fastnesses were in *Faloria*, *Secora-doo*, *Senicodoo*, *Flaporia* (rocks, in Lat. 15° 22' 30", 82 or seven miles from the shore), and I should have given particular pre-eminence to *Geyral*, the port of the chief pirate *Agayia*, nearly midway between *Bombay* and *Goa*.

Faloria is the name we bestowed on one of these fastnesses. The *Faloria* was *Agayia*. This we retain, not only because

GANGETIC HINDOOSTAN.

given a view of the palace of the Nabob, begun by *Sajad ul Dowlat*, and continued by his successor *Asaph*. It is built on an eminence, and commands a fine view of the Ganges, and the country to the east, a plain of five hundred miles, extending as far as *Calcutta*.

We shall now descend again to the banks of the Ganges to *Gazepore*, a city on the north side of the river, twenty miles below *Benares*. This place is remarkable for a magnificent palace, on a cliff impending over the river, built by *Fir-ahy Cawn*, a governor under the late *Sajad ul Dowlat*, Nabob of *Oude*. The several edifices left by that transient favorite show him to have been a man of magnificent taste. A polygonal tower stands in the river at the base of the rock; above that is a noble pile, standing on an arcade with round arches, fitted for catching the refreshing breezes. Beneath that, from the very shore, rises another part of the palace, consisting of three stories, with arches of different architecture, the windows being painted, see *Mr. Hodge*, vol. i. tab. VIII. *Fir-ahy* was expelled from his possessions by his mother; had he not, this place would have fallen to ruin; for no son ever lives in the palace of a deceased father, but builds a new one for his own use. This is the cause of so many ruins of magnificent modern foundations. *Sajad ul Dowlat* finished his splendid works in 1775.

Near this palace is a most magnificent tomb (*Mr. Hodge*, vol. i. tab. VIII.) founded by *Fir-ahy*, in a family sepulchre; the centre building is covered with an elegant dome. He was like the founders of many of the Egyptian pyramids, disappointed of his hopes in both of his splendid piles. Both the

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EDITION: 1st

VOLUMES: 1 to 17

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PLACE: London

YEAR: 1808-1814

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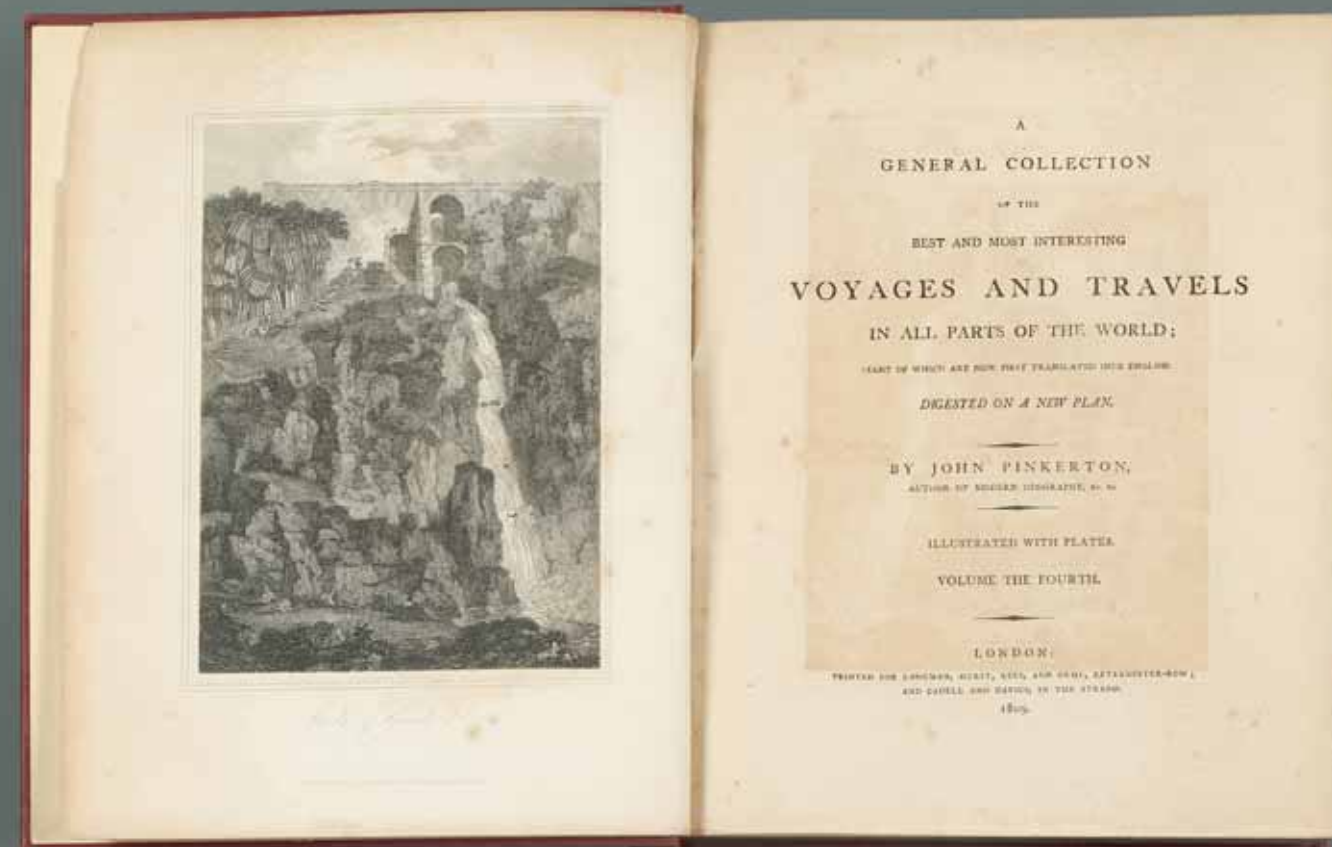
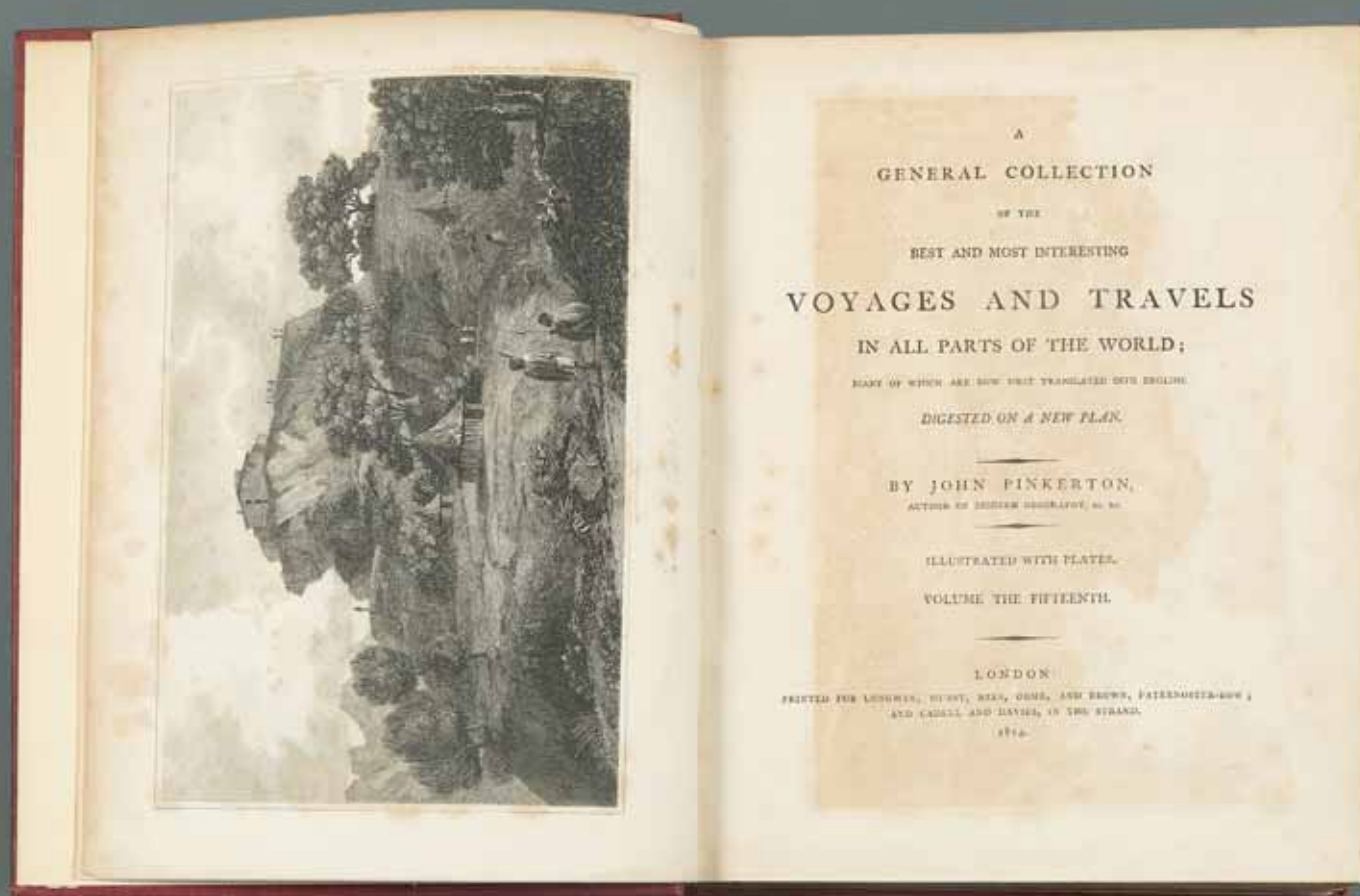
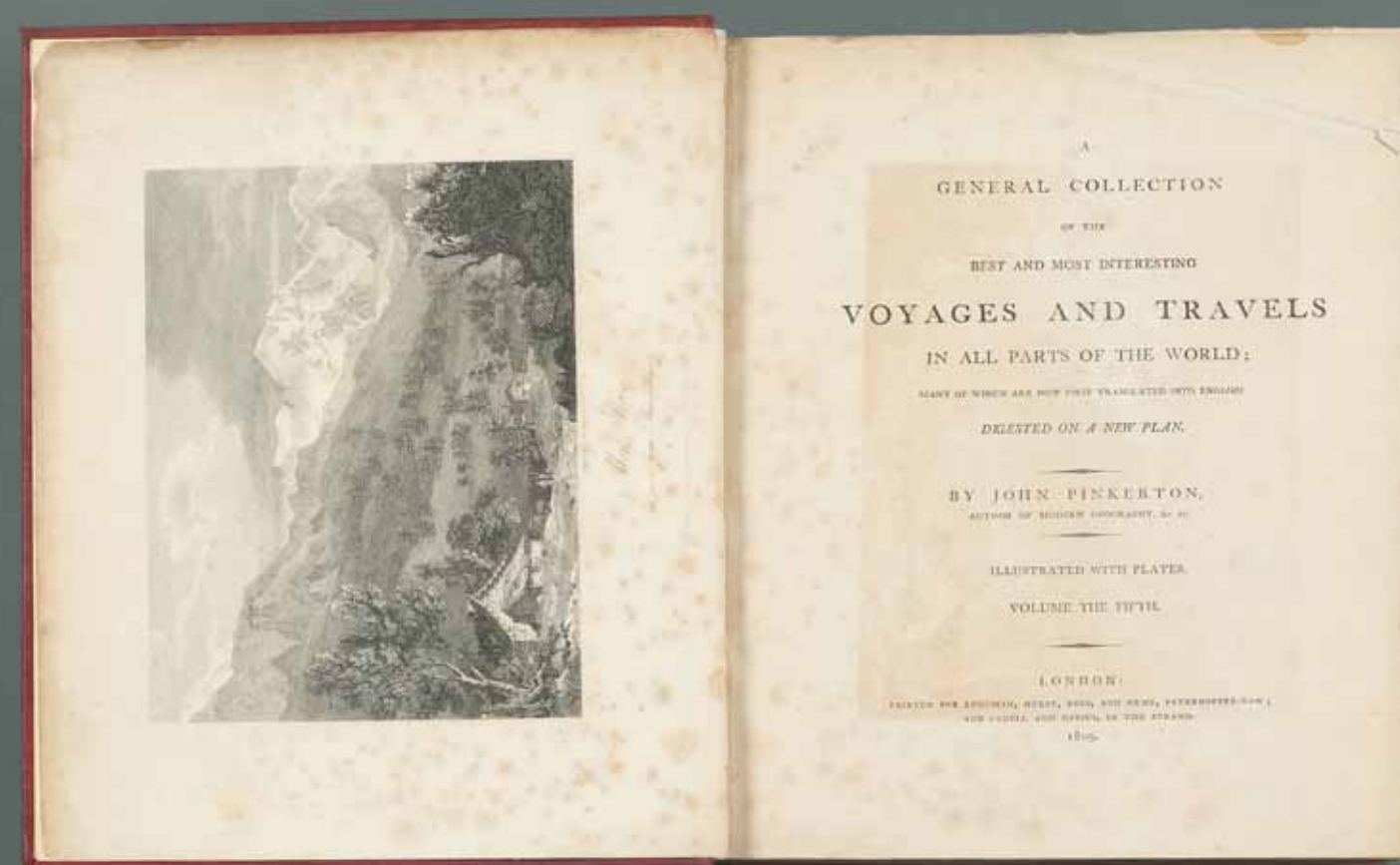
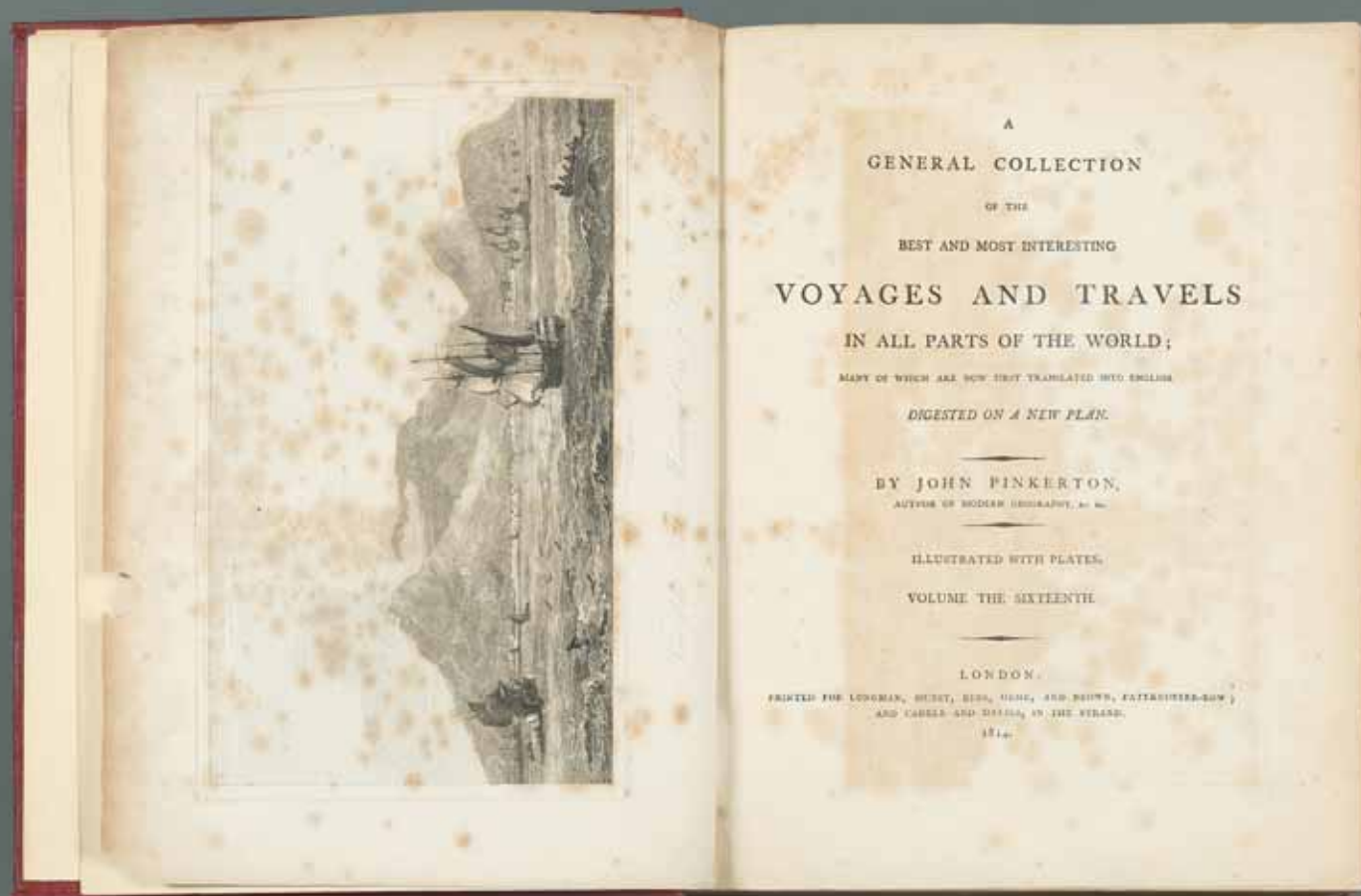
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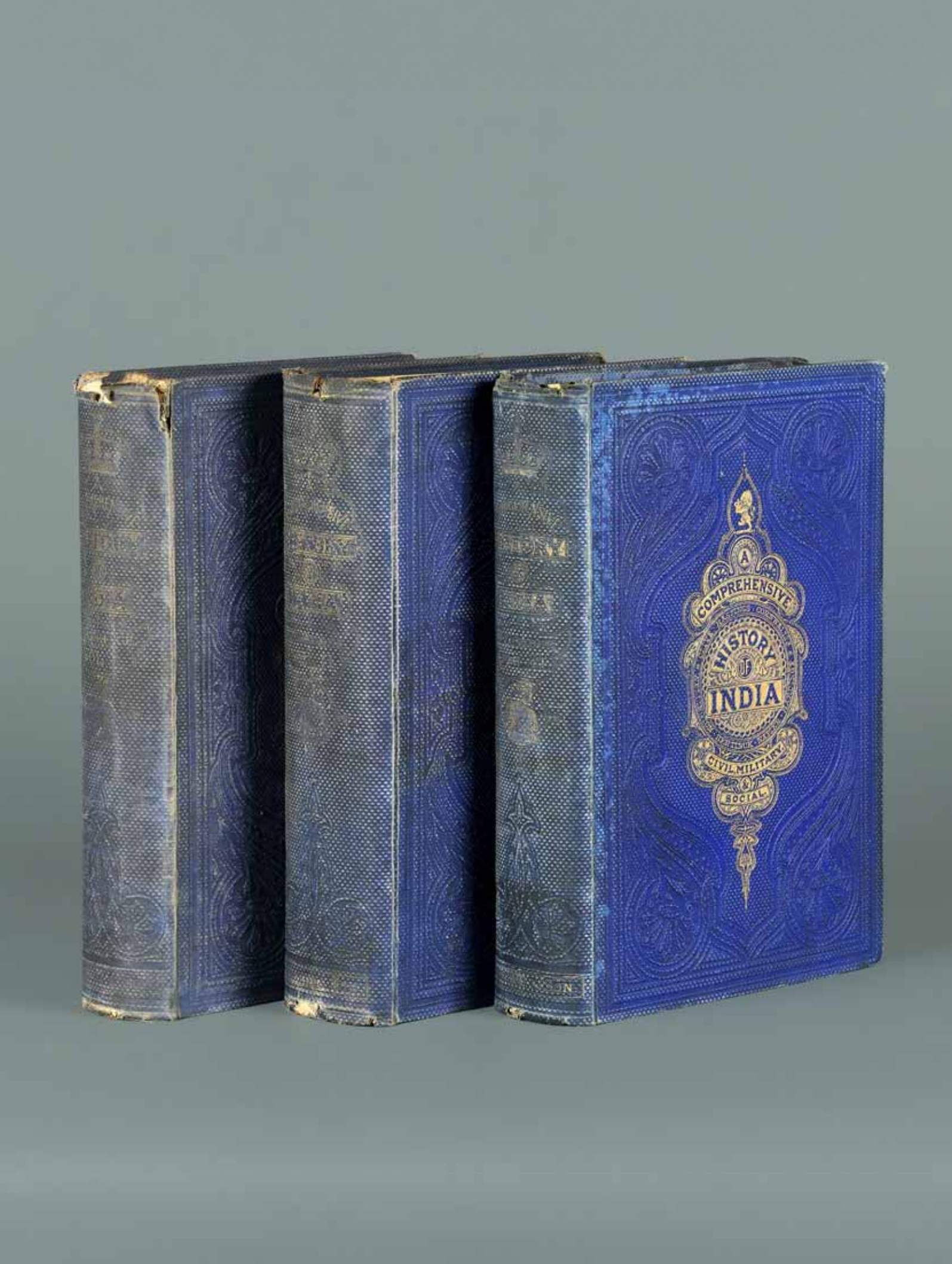
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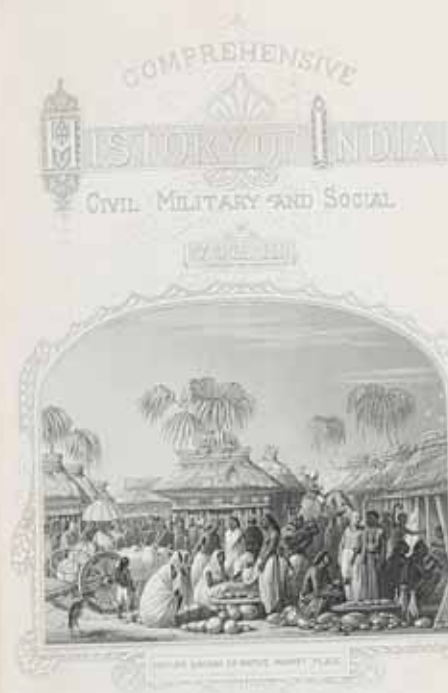
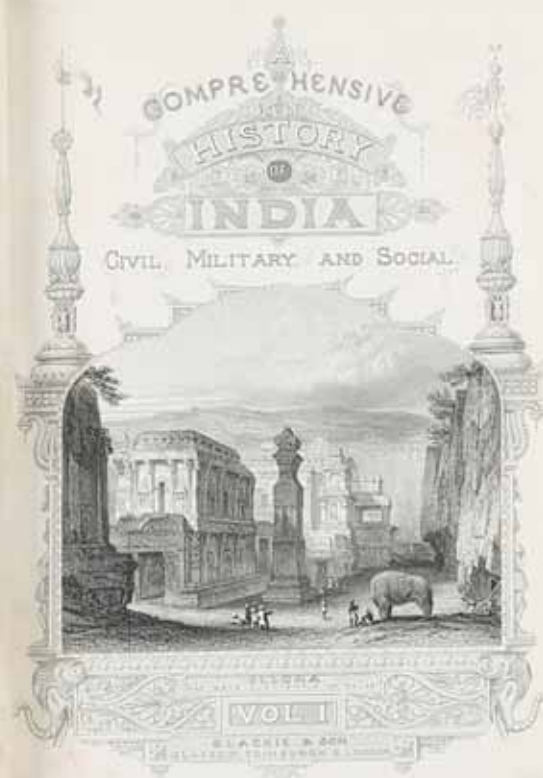


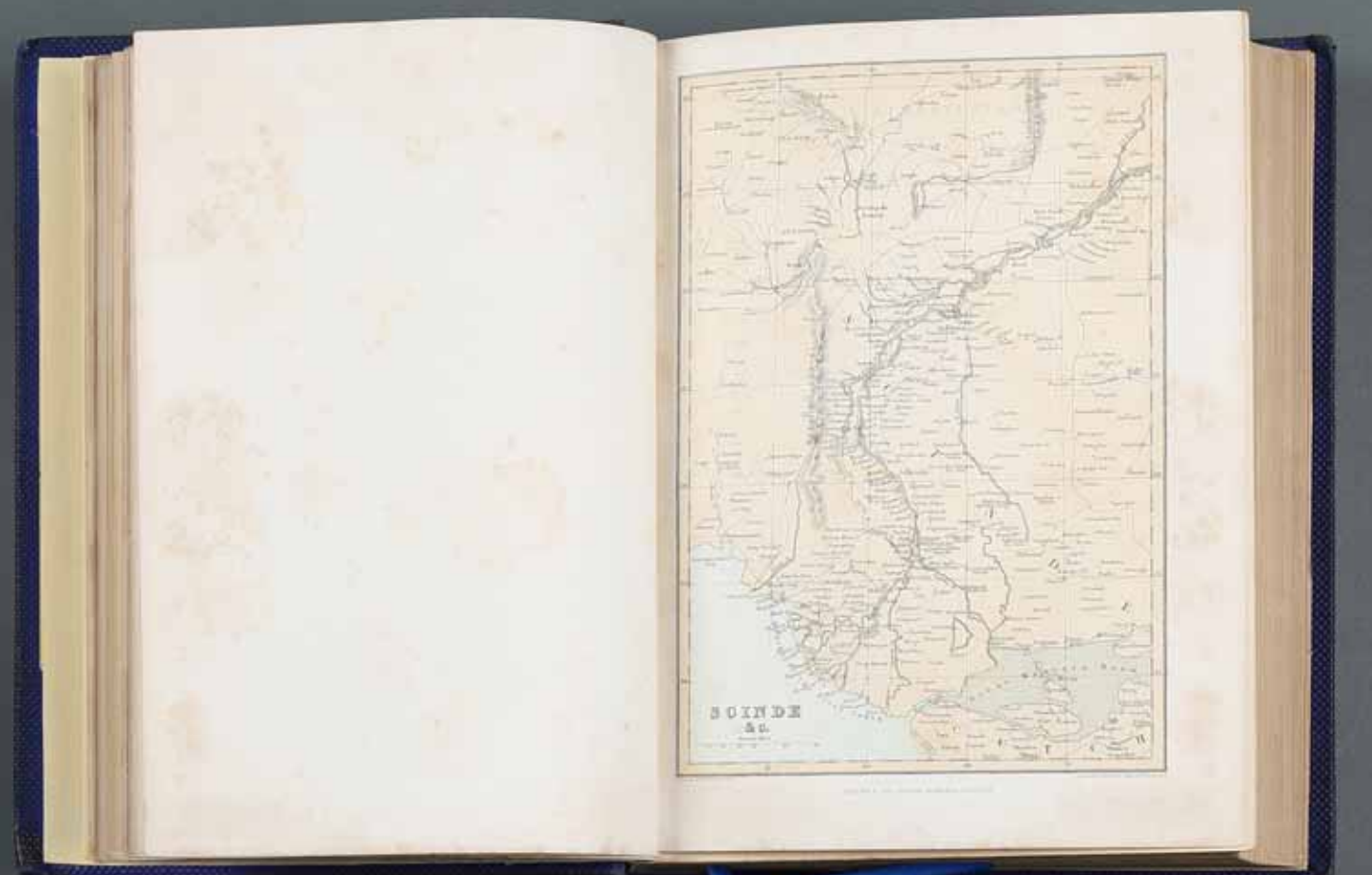
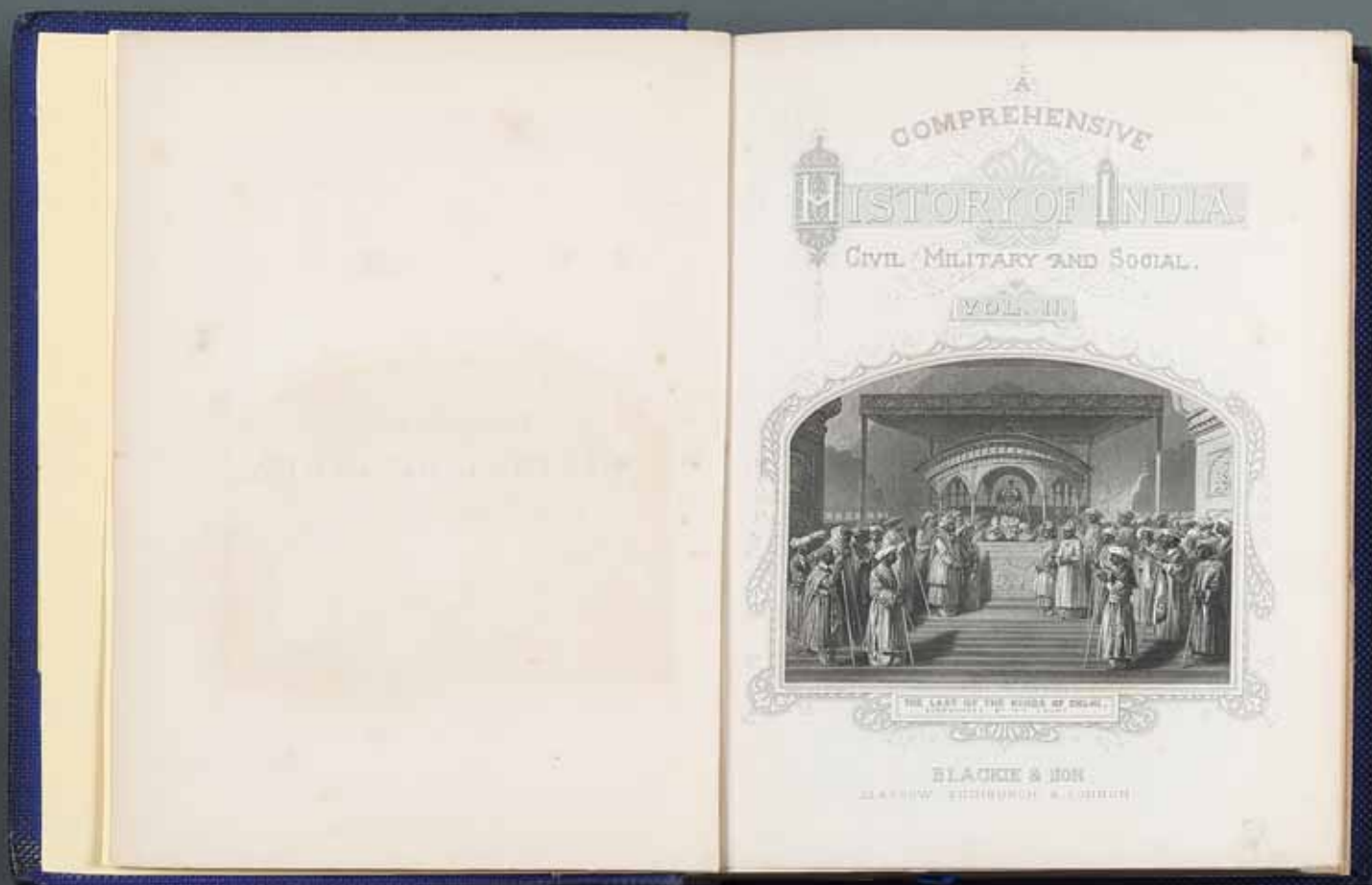
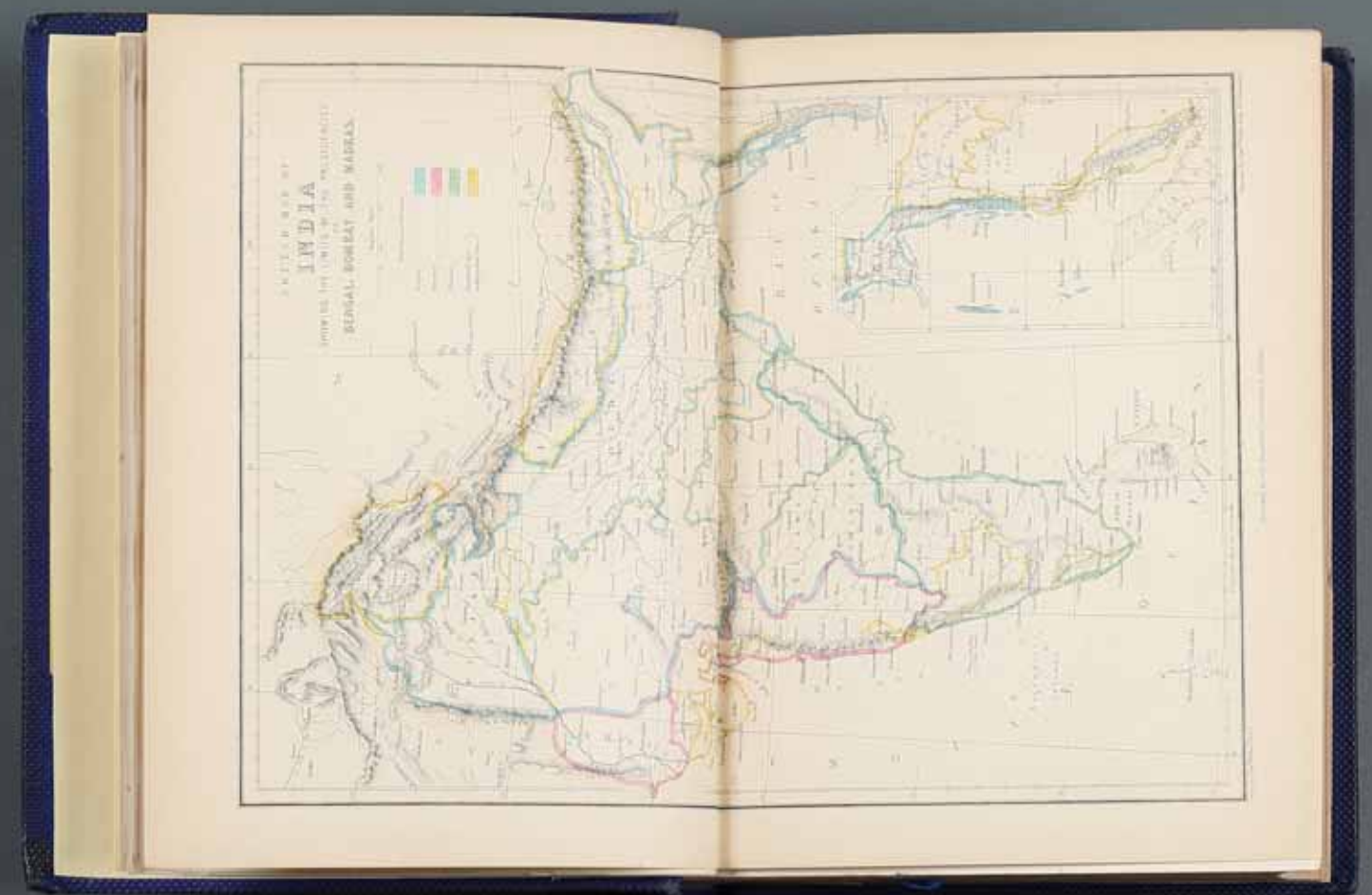
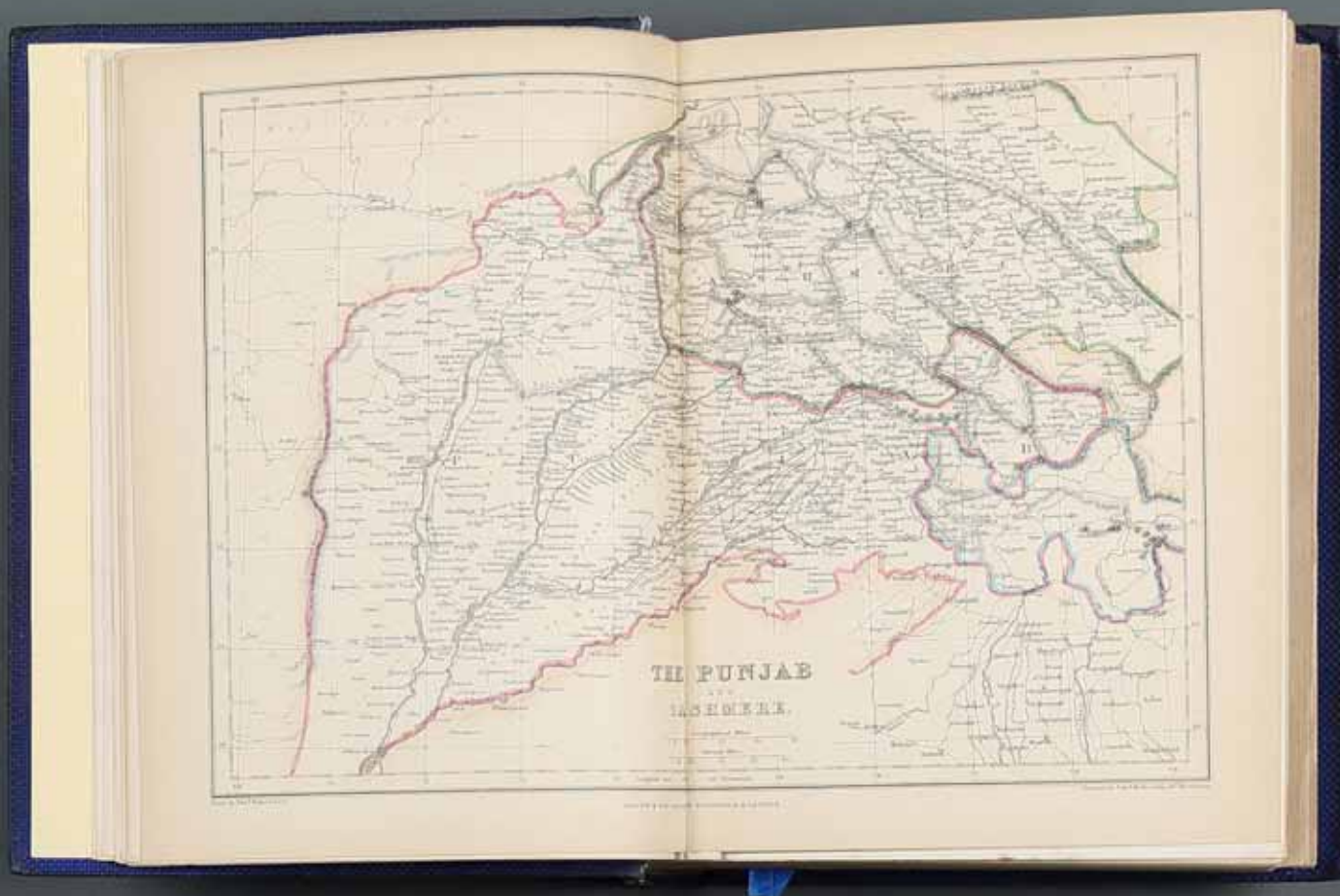


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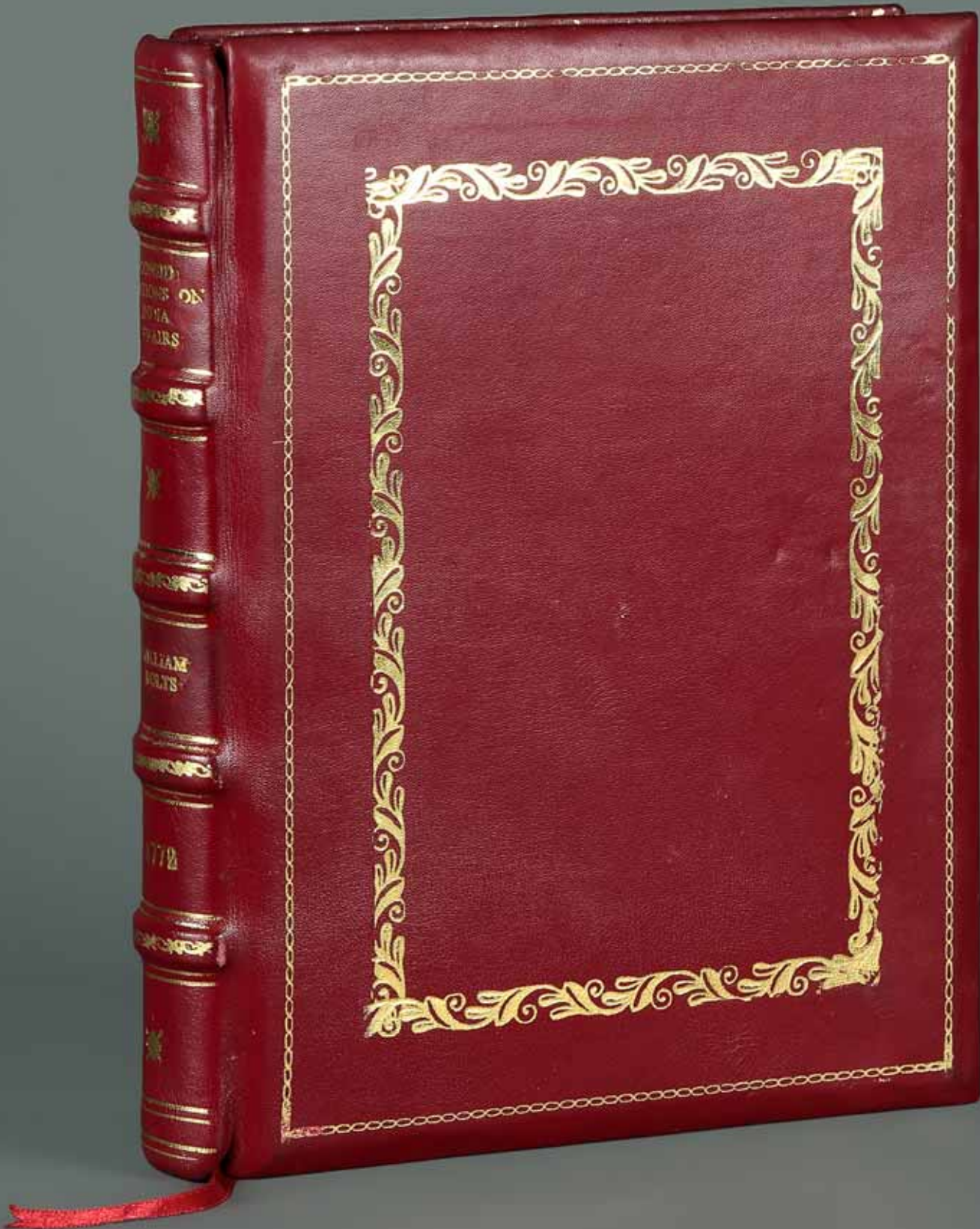
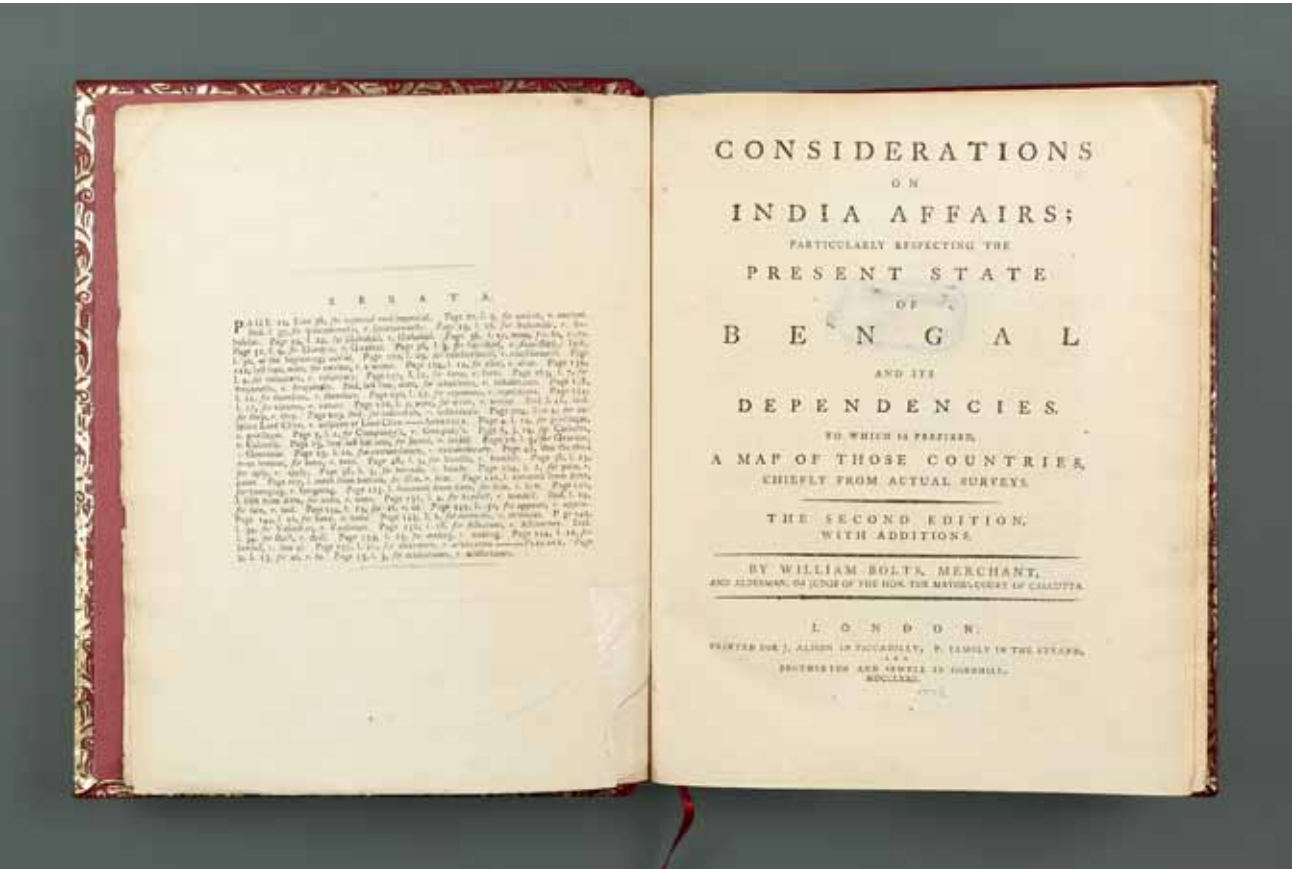
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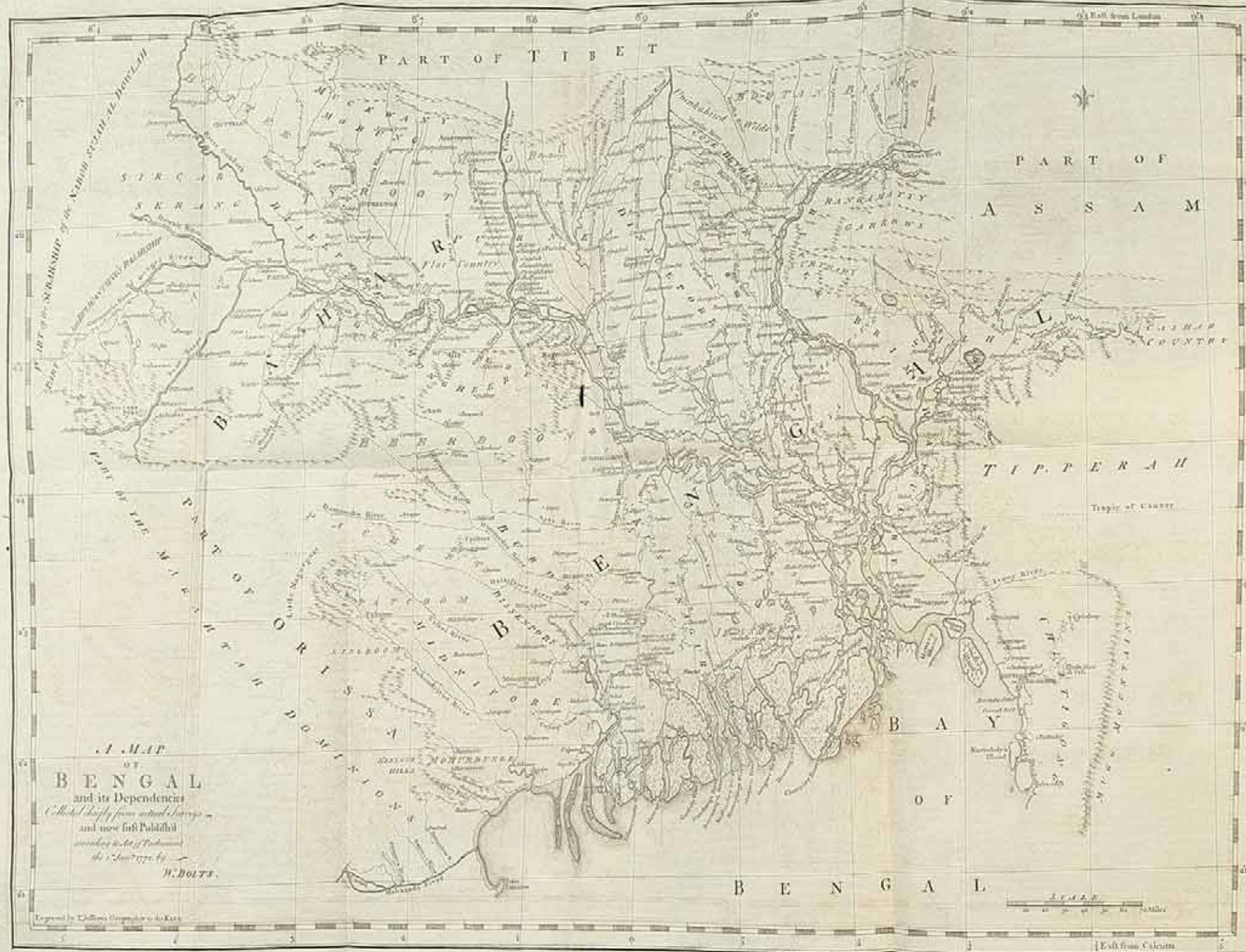
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TITLE: Considerations on India Affairs
SUB TITLE: Particularly Respecting the present state of Bengal and its Dependencies
EDITION: 2nd
AUTHOR: William Bolts
PUBLISHER: J. Almon, P. Elmsley, and Brotherton and Sewell
PLACE: London
YEAR: 1772
BINDING: Full leather binding title in gilt on spine, gilt decoration on cover
NO.OF PAGES: pp xxiv + 228 + 184 + 1 B & W folding map

SIZE:
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William Bolts, c.1740-1808, was a merchant who was taken into the East India Company service in Calcutta. Like other civil servants he engaged in private trade, but was censured by the Court of Directors. He resigned to continue his trade, but was arrested anddeported to England. In this book Bolts attacks the system of English government in Bengal, and, in particular, the arbitrary powers of the authorities.





CONSIDERATIONS ON INDIA AFFAIRS.

CHAP. I. INTRODUCTION.

IN the degree scope and encouragement are given to industry, a country will naturally grow populous and wealthy: but though the great objects of nations, as of individuals, are prosperity and power, the means either of acquiring or preserving them are not unfrequently mistaken.

Industry will be best applied to agriculture, manufacturing and commerce. Of these, the two former are mutual supports of each other; and when made to co-operate with commerce and navigation, they, all together, will lay the most lasting foundations of opulence and might. These arts, with efficient laws for individual protection and due punishment, and an able and upright administration of justice, if made all fully to operate under a wise, moderate and beneficent government, will constitute what may be called the perfection of human policy; and prove equally the source of abundant wealth, power and felicity.

Agriculture, singly, perhaps never did materially enrich or strengthen any country; as, in such case, even the commerce and navigation arising from it will be carried on by other nations. Manufactories, beyond all other means, serve to populate and enrich a country: but those

[A]

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AUTHOR: Victor Jacquemont
PUBLISHER: Firmin Didot Freres, Imprimeurs De L'Institut De France, Rue Jacob
PLACE: Paris
YEAR: 1844

BINDING:). Modern full calf, title in gilt on spine, plain brown end-paper
NO.OF PAGES: 2 Atlas Vols only (lacking four text volumes). Half-titles. 290 lithographic plates (out of which 26 in the zoological section are handcoloured) comprising: , 201 on India, 3 folding and 2 double-page; 4 folding maps (Vol. I, 82 plates. Vol. II., 180 B & W plates, (180 botanical and 83 views, ethnographic studies, 27 Natural history plates including 26 in color including 4 fold-out).

SIZE:
VOLUME I
Height: 34.5 cm
Width: 26.5 cm
Depth: 3 cm

VOLUME II
Height: 34.5 cm
Width: 26.5 cm
Depth: 5 cm

In the first atlas volume are four folding maps with geographical and anthropological plates. The second atlas, a companion to volume 4, depicts India's wildlife. Most of the illustrations in the botanical section are after fine line drawings.

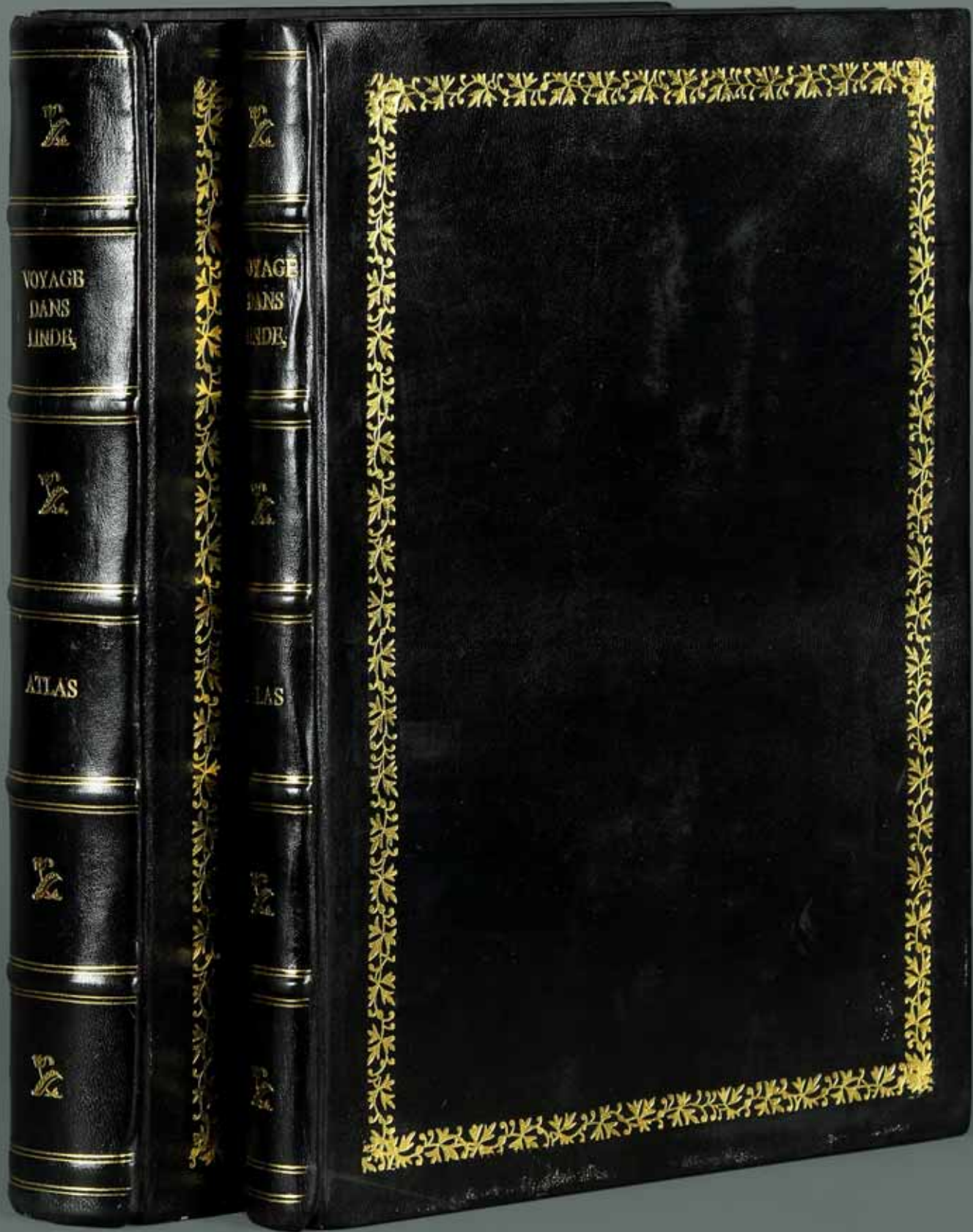
FIRST EDITION and Only edition of this work, originally published in 80 parts. The first three text-volumes contain the extensive journal of the voyage illustrated in the first atlas-volume with 4 maps and 83 plates of landscapes, Indian people, buildings etc. The fourth text-volume contains descriptions of Jacquemont's botanical and zoological collections. The zoological part contains: Mammals and birds by Geoffrey St. Hilaire; Crustaceans by Milne Edwards and Insects by E. Blanchard illustrated by 27 plates. The botanical part was written by J. Decaisne and J. Cambessedes and was illustrated with 180 plates by A. Riocreux - the most sensitive and skillful French artist of the period.

Jacquemont's record of his voyage to India. Jacquemont's work is RARE.

Jacquemont (1801-1832), physician and one of the rising stars of French natural history, combining youth, genius and a rhapsodic love for nature was appointed by the Natural History Museum, Paris with a mission to explore Perisan Gulf and Indian Subcontinent, he visited the North India (Calcutta, Benares, Simla, Delhi, Agra, Punjab and traveled the Himalayas, Tibet and Kashmir). The present work collects his writings and researches made on his extended travels through India.

Henever returned to France, his continual exertions under difficult conditions led to an early death due to sickness in Bombay in 1832.

Nissen BBI 966; Henze II, 698; Yakushi, Catalogue of the Himalayan Literature, J 18b; BM (NH) 2:604 (Blunt,p. 229) - and Delile. Brunet III, 485-86.



VOYAGE DANS L'INDE,

PAR
VICTOR JACQUEMONT,

PENDANT LES ANNEES 1826 A 1833.

SOUS LES AUSPICES DE M. GUIZOT.

ATLAS
Tome Premier.
PLANCHES DU JOURNAL.



PARIS.

TYPOGRAPHIE DE FIRMIN DIDOT FRERES.
IMPRIMERIE DE L'INSTITUT DE FRANCE.
AN 1838. V. 1.
M DCCCXXXVIII



UN DE L'ÉGLISE TIBÉTAINE
à Kachou, résident à Kachou.



1. *Le Turban à Kachou.*
2. *Le Turban à Kachou.*
3. *Le Turban à Kachou.*
4. *Le Turban à Kachou.*



UN BHL. *Meurtre.* *à Kachou.*
à Kachou, résident à Kachou.

INDIA BELOW AND BEYOND
THE GANGES, OR THE EMPIRE
OF THE GREAT MOGUL

Rs 45,000-Rs 70,000

\$ 675-\$ 1,045

NON-EXPORTABLE

MAP MAKER: Nicolas Sanson (1600 - 1667)

MAP MAKER: Guillaume Sanson (1633 - 1703)

DATE: 1654

SHORT TITLE: India below and beyond the Ganges, or
the Empire of the Great Mogul

PUBLISHER: Cloistre de S Nicolas duLouvre

PLACE: Paris

MAP SIZE-HEIGHT: 34.2 cm

MAP SIZE-WIDTH: 54.4 cm

PAPER SIZE-HEIGHT: 38.6 cm

PAPER SIZE-WIDTH: 58.2 cm

FULL TITLE: L'Inde deca et dela le Gange, ou est l'Empire
du Grand Mogol (India below and beyond the Ganges,
or the Empire of the Great Mogul.)

Detailed map of the region bounded by Afghanistan
and Pakistan in the west and western China on the
east, showing most of India and extending north to the
Himalayas and south to the Indian Ocean.

Nicolas Sanson revolutionized map making in the
mid-17th Century by striving to make his maps more
precise and scientific than his Dutch colleagues, including
more detail and less embellishment and fantasy. His work
marks the beginning of the end of Dutch dominance of
the map trade and the start of the period where the
French were at the forefront of the science of cartography.



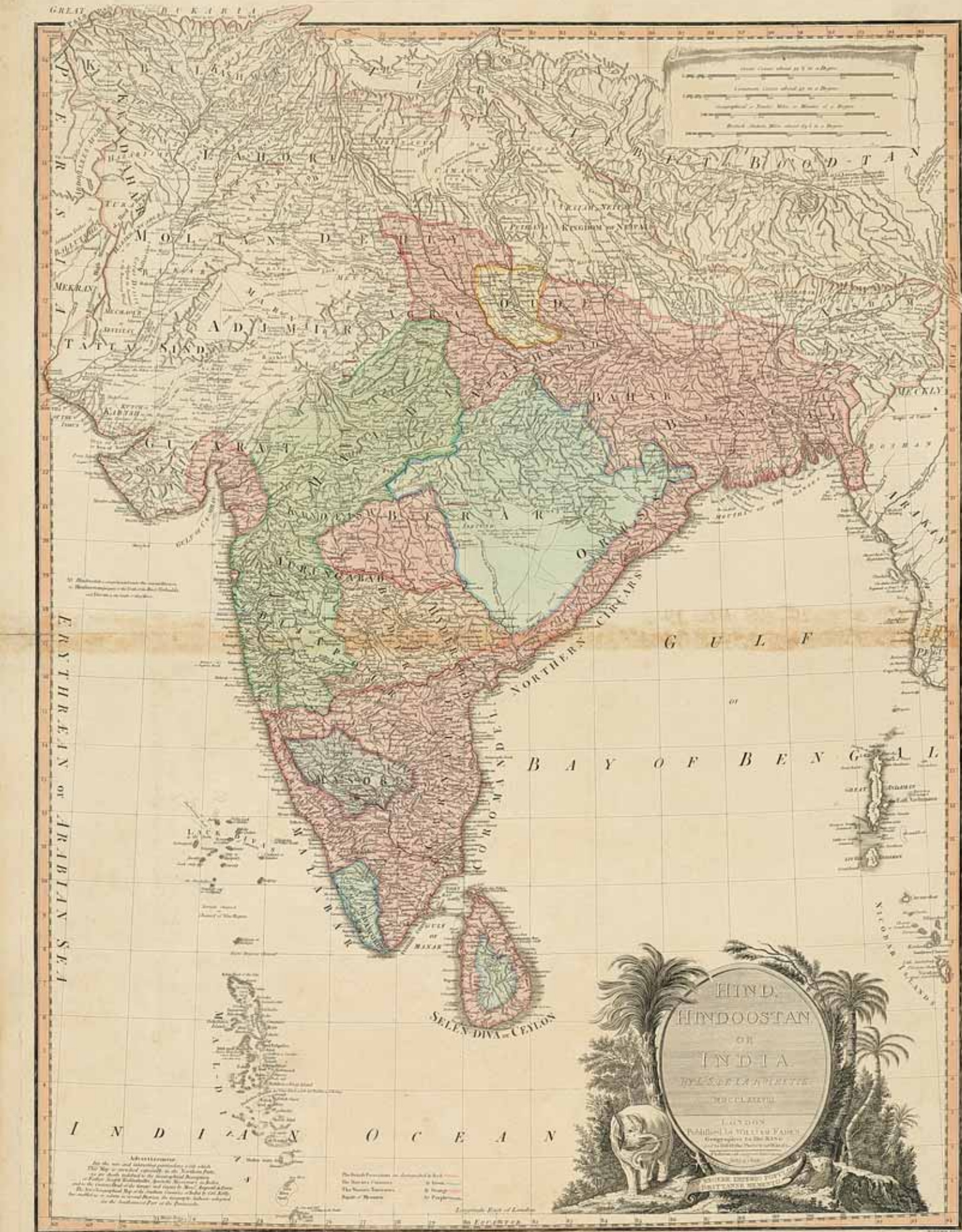
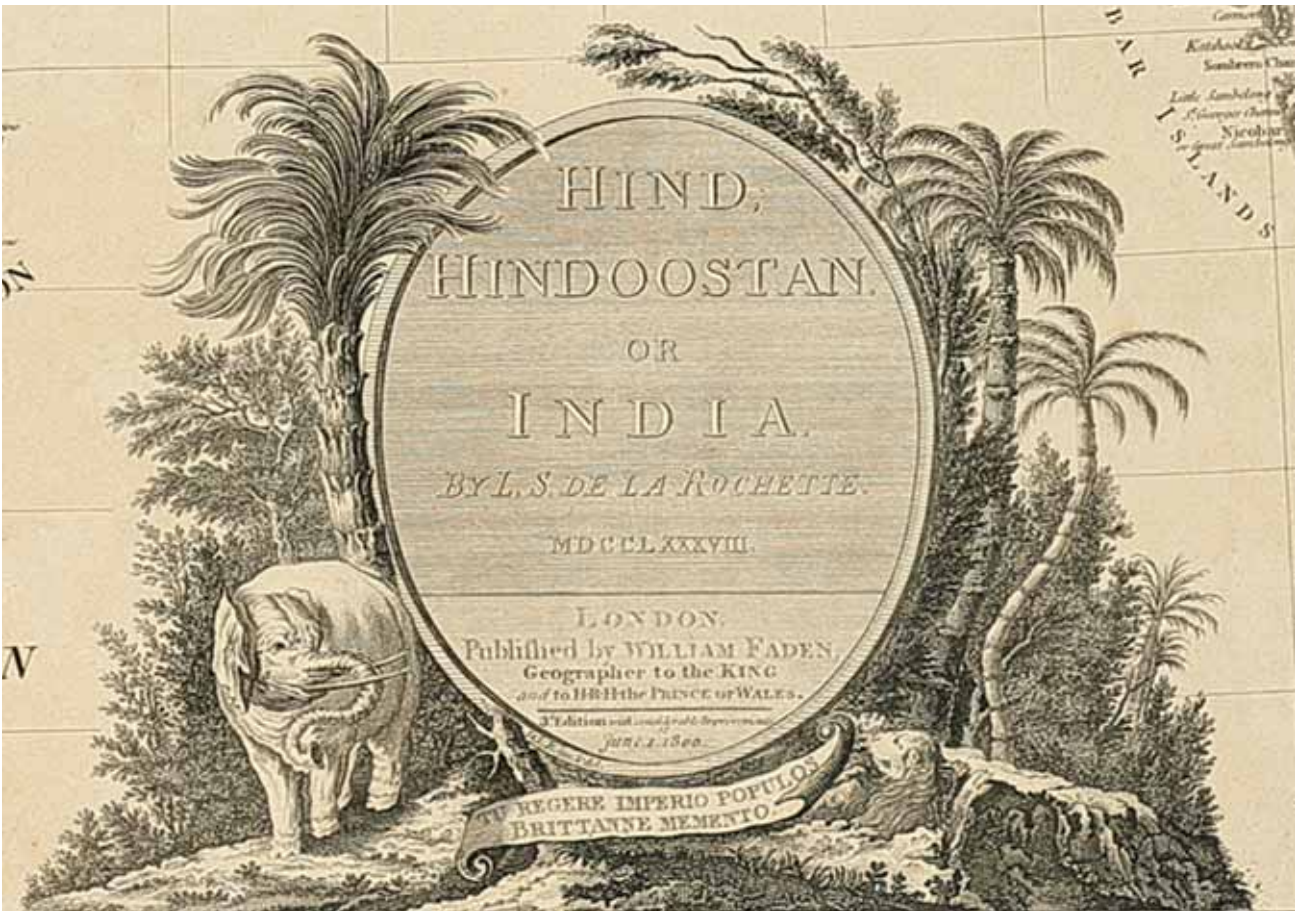
HIND OR HINDOSTAN BY L S DE LAROCLETTE WITH
DECORATIVE CARTOUCHE

Rs 50,000-Rs 70,000
\$ 750-\$ 1,045

NON-EXPORTABLE

MAP MAKER: Delarochette, Louis Stanislas d'Arcy and Faden, William, 1750 - 1836
DATE: 1800
SHORT TITLE: Hind, Hindoostan, or India
PUBLISHER: William Faden
PLACE: London
MAP SIZE-HEIGHT: 71 cm
MAPSIZE-WIDTH: 53 cm
PAPER SIZE-HEIGHT: 76 cm
PAPER SIZE-WIDTH: 57 cm

NOTE: Engraved map. Full hand col. Relief shown pictorially. Illustrated cartouche by "D.L.R. inv & del." with motto: Tu regere imperio populos brittanne memento. "42" on verso.
FULL TITLE: Hind, Hindoostan, or India. By L.S. de la Rochette. MDCCLXXXVIII. London, published by William Faden, Geographer to the King and to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. 3d. edition with considerable improvements, June 1st, 1800. Wm. Palmer, sculp.
ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Wm. Palmer
AUTHOR: William Faden, 1750 - 1836



THOMSON: SET OF 2 MAPS OF NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA

Rs 30,000–Rs 50,000

\$ 450–\$ 750

NON-EXPORTABLE

a)

MAP MAKER: Thomson, John

DATE: 1817

SHORT TITLE: Northern Hindostan

PUBLISHER: London: Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy; Dublin: John Cumming; Edinburgh: John Thomson

MAP SIZE-HEIGHT: 50.5 cm

Map size-Width:60 cm

PAPER SIZE-HEIGHT: 54 cm

PAPER SIZE-WIDTH: 64 cm

NOTE: Engraved map with 2 insets. Hand colored. Relief shown by hachures.

FULL TITLE: Northern Hindostan. (with) Cabul. (with) Nepaul. S.J. Neele sculp., 352 Strand. Drawn & engraved for Thomson's new general atlas, 1817

ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Neele, Samuel John, 1758 – 1824

PUBLICATION AUTHOR: Thomson, John

PUBLISHED DATE: 1817

b)

MAP MAKER: Thomson, John

DATE: 1816

SHORT TITLE: Southern Hindostan

PUBLISHER: Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy

PLACE: London

PUBLISHER: John Cumming

PLACE: Dublin

PUBLISHER: John Thomson

PLACE: Edinburgh

MAP SIZE-HEIGHT: 50.5 cm

MAP SIZE-WIDTH: 59 cm

PAPER SIZE-HEIGHT: 53 cm

PAPER SIZE-WIDTH: 63.5 cm

NOTE: Engraved map. Hand colored. Relief shown by hachures.

FULL TITLE: Southern Hindostan. Neele sculpt. Drawn & engraved for Thomson's new general atlas, 1816

ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Neele, Samuel John, 1758 – 1824

PUBLICATION AUTHOR: Thomson, John

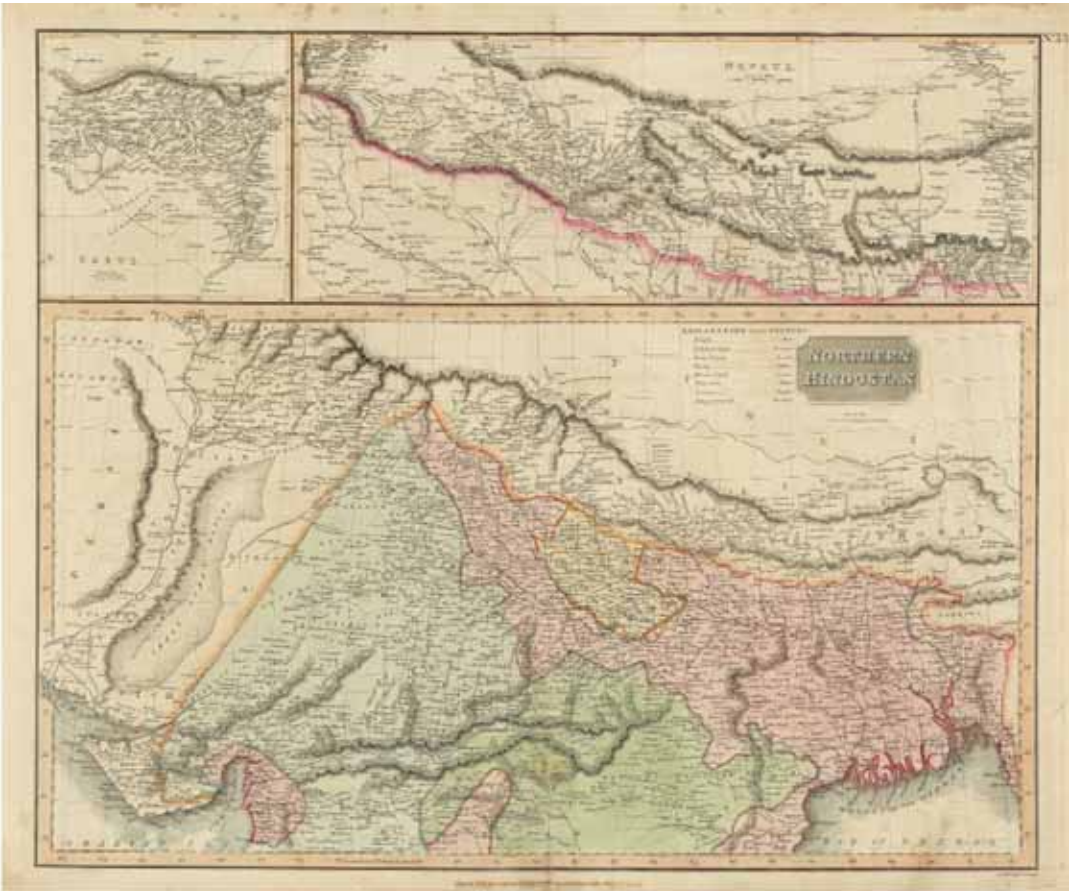
PUBLISHED DATE: 1817

Fine original colour example of Thomson's regional map of India, extending from Arungabad, Mahoor and Cicacole in the North, to the southern tip of India, including most of Ceylon.

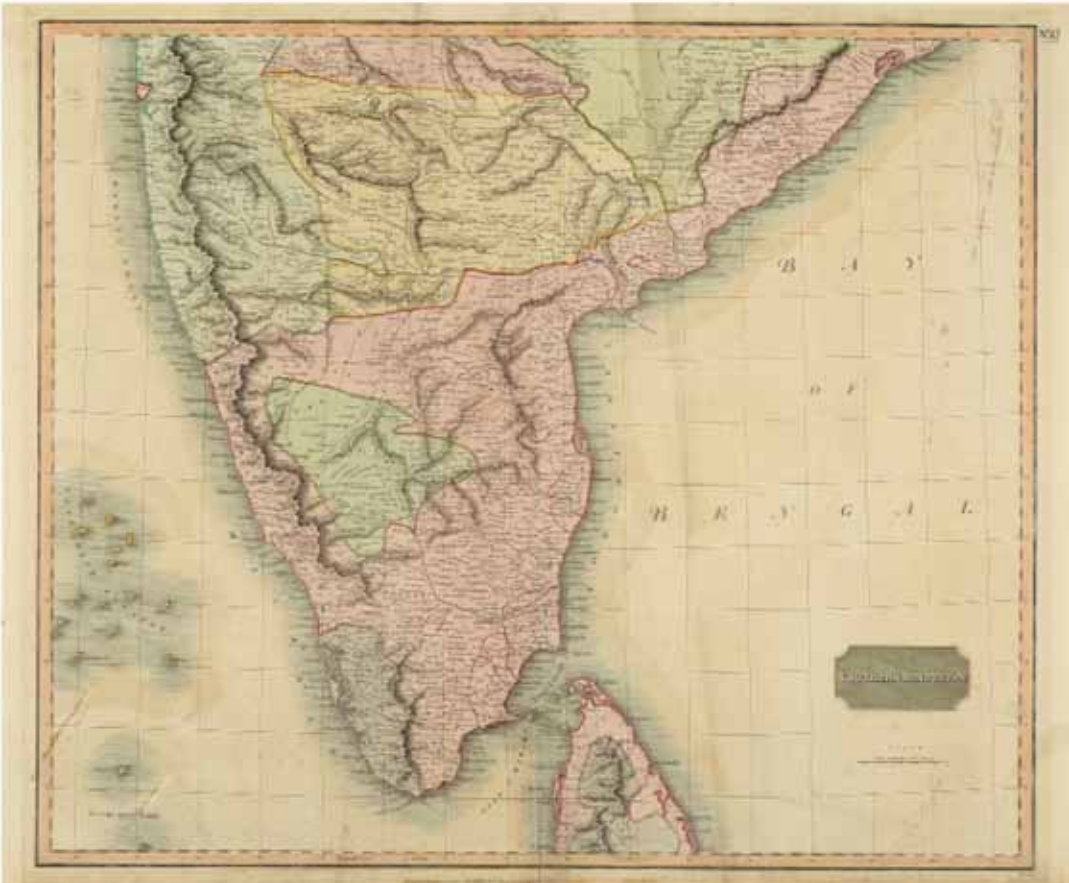
Highly detailed, showing provinces, towns, roads, rivers, lakes, mountains, islands, etc. Color coded to show the lands controlled by the British, Nabob of Oude, Berar Rajah, Nizam, Mysore Rajah, Mahrattas, Travancore, and King of Candy.

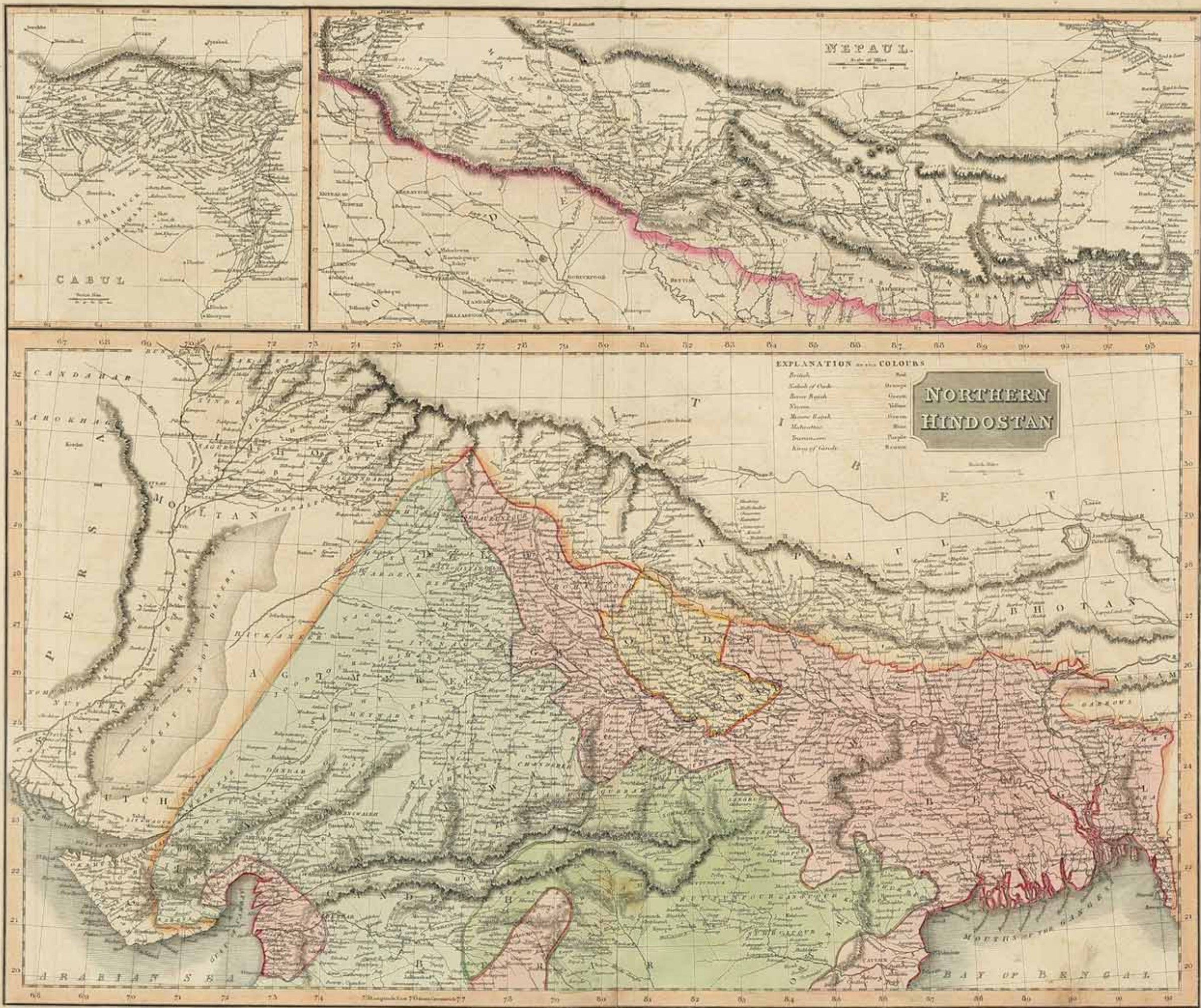
From Thomson's General Atlas.

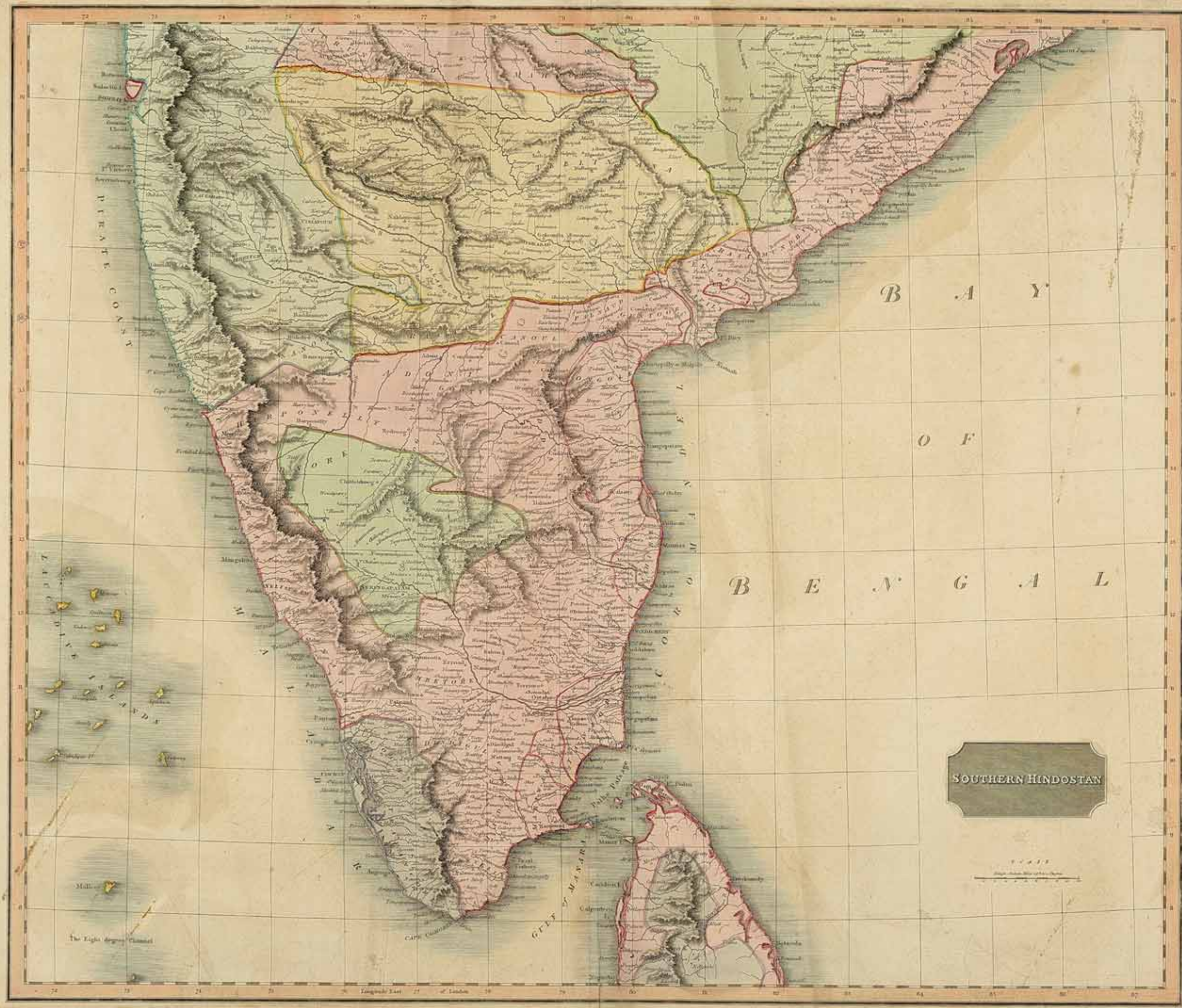
a



b





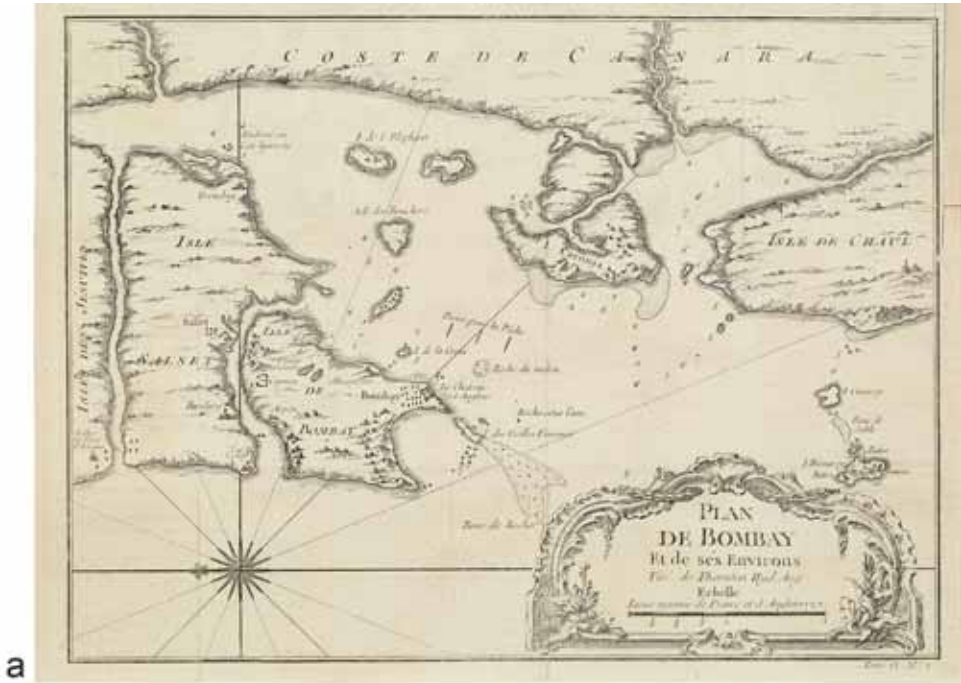


SOUTHERN HINDOSTAN

PLAN OF BOMBAY AND GOA

Rs 25,000-Rs 40,000
\$ 375-\$ 600

NON-EXPORTABLE



a



b

a)

MAP MAKER: Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703 - 1772

DATE: 1764

SHORT TITLE: Plan de Bombay

PUBLISHER: J.N. Bellin

PLACE: Paris

PAPER SIZE-HEIGHT: 20.5 cm

PAPER SIZE-WIDTH: 28 cm

NOTE: Decorative title cartouche. Relief shown pictorially. Depth shown by soundings. Shows settlements.

FULL TITLE: Plan De Bombay Et de Ses Environs

ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: J. Arrivet Publication

MAP MAKER: Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703 - 1772

PUBLISHED DATE: 1764

This finely executed miniature map depicts Bombay and its environs in the mid-eighteenth century. The compass rose orients the map to the west. By the middle of the eighteenth century, Bombay had begun to develop into a major trade center to which craftsmen of every sort imaginable were thronging. Many came from different regions of India itself, but the city was also a magnet to peoples from afar as Madagascar. In 1770 the Mazagaon docks were built, and soon the British occupied much of the territory. It's difficult to conceive that the city represented here has grown to become the ninth most highly and densely populated urban area on the planet, with an estimated 18.4 million living in the city and its environs. The city shows few details, but some topographical features are noted. A number of the other islands in the immediate area are included, and shoals off the coast of the island serve to warn seagoing vessels of these shallow areas. A decorative cartouche embellishes the map in the lower right quadrant, inside which is included a distance scale in both French and English forms of measurement.

Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772) is among the most important mapmakers of the 18th Century.

In 1721, at age 18, he was appointed hydrographer (chief cartographer) to the French Navy. In August 1741, he became the first Ingenieur de la Marine of the Depot des cartes et plans de la Marine (the French Hydrographical Office) and was named Official Hydrographer of the French King.

During his term as Official Hydrographer, the Depot was the single most active center for the production of sea charts and maps, including a large folio format sea-chart of France, the Neptune Francois. He also

produced a number of sea-atlases of the world, e.g., the Atlas Maritime and the Hydrographie Francaise. These gained fame, distinction and respect all over Europe and were republished throughout the 18th and even in the succeeding century.

Bellin also came out with smaller format maps such as the 1764 Petit Atlas Maritime, containing 580 finely detailed charts. He also contributed a number of maps to the 15 volume, Histoire Generale des Voyages of Antoine Francois Prevost or simply known l'Abbe Prevost.

Bellin set a very high standard of workmanship and accuracy, thus gaining for France a leading role in European cartography and geography. Many of his maps were copied by other mapmakers of Europe.

b)

MAP MAKER: Matthaus Merian

DATE: 1646

SHORT TITLE: Goa

PUBLISHER: M. Merian

PLACE: Frankfurt

PAPER SIZE-HEIGHT: 27.7 cm

PAPER SIZE-WIDTH: 36 cm

NOTE: Antique town view of Goa. Printed in Frankfurt by M. Merian in 1646.

FULL TITLE: Goa

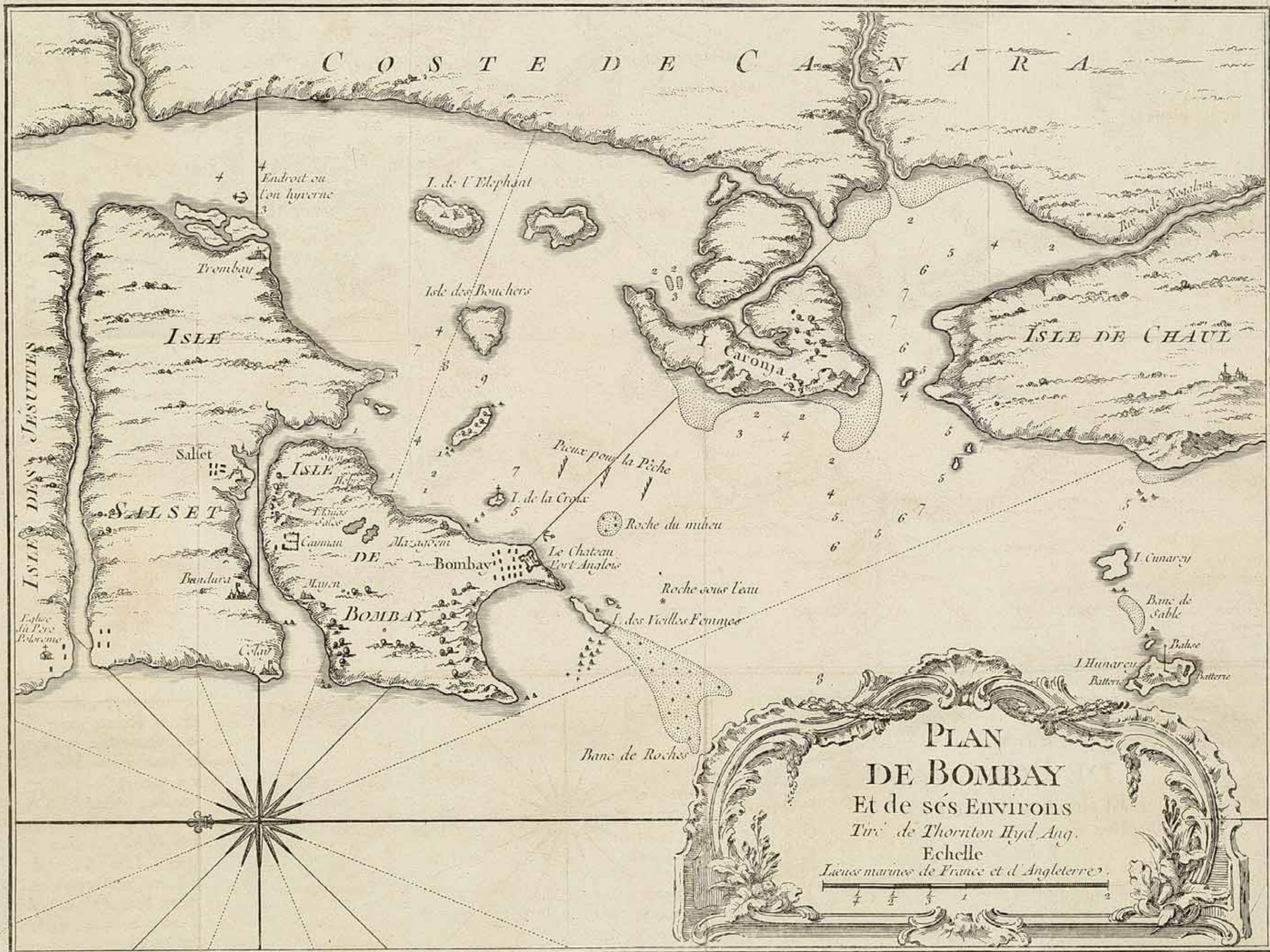
MAP MAKER: Matthaus Merian

PUBLISHED DATE: 1646

PUBLISHED TITLE: Goa

Beautiful birdseye view of Goa (later hand coloured) in India from Matthaus Merian. Showing the city at the beginning of the 17th century with many ships in the harbour and a cartouche describing 43 buildings. From J. Gottfried's "Neuwe Archontologia Cosmica".

Matthaus Merian the Elder was born September 22nd, 1593 in Basel. He studied drawing and copper engraving from the engraver Friedrich Meyer in Zurich. 1619 he went to Frankfurt where he worked for the publisher Johann Theodor de Bry, whose daughter he married. He took over and completed the editions of Grand Voyages and Petit Voyages which de Bry started in 1590. Together with Martin Zeiller he produced the popular series of Topographia with total 21 volumes. The work was continued by his sons Matthaus the Younger and Caspar. Merian died June 19th, 1650 in Bad Schwalbach.





- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A Madre de Deus. | 16. S. Francis marck. | 31. S. Andreas. |
| 2. S. Ioseph. | 17. S. Marco. | 32. S. Matthaeus. |
| 3. Weg nah Dargin. | 18. Die Burfa. | 33. S. Ioan Baptista. |
| 4. S. Doms. | 19. Misericordia. | 34. S. Laurentij. |
| 5. N. S. de Monte. | 20. N. S. de Serua. | 35. N. Signora de |
| 6. S. Amara. | 21. Terros dos Gallos. | Guadalupe. |
| 7. S. Bras. | 22. Rua d. N. S. d. monte. | 36. S. Anna. |
| 8. Holzmarcke. | 23. S. Paulo. | 37. S. M. Magdalena. |
| 9. Grosse Fischmarck. | 24. S. Thome nouo. | 38. S. Ioan Euang. |
| 10. Die Wag. | 25. Weg nah S. Iacob. | 39. S. Petro. |
| 11. Vice Roy Pallast. | 26. Spital dos pop. | 40. N. Signora de |
| 12. Vice Roy Platz. | 27. Erzbischoffs Pall. | Ribando. |
| 13. Galleren Platz. | 28. N. S. da Graza. | 41. Zellbauß. |
| 14. Zimmerplatz. | 29. S. Antoni Platz. | 42. die Hall. |
| 15. S. Catharin. | 30. N. S. da Lu. | 43. Dms de Dargin. |

R.M. MARTIN: SET OF 2 HIGHLY DECORATED MAPS OF THE WORLD, EASTERN AND WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Rs 25,000–Rs 40,000
\$ 375–\$ 600

NON-EXPORTABLE

a)

MAP MAKER: Tallis, J. & F.

DATE: 1851

SHORT TITLE: Eastern Hemisphere.

PUBLISHER: J. & F. Tallis

PLACE: London, Edinburgh and Dublin

PAPER SIZE-HEIGHT: 25 cm

PAPER SIZE-WIDTH: 36 cm

NOTE: The Eastern Hemisphere in outline color with the mail route shown in blue. The map is surrounded by illustrations of people and animals from different countries.

FULL TITLE: Eastern Hemisphere. The Illustrations by H. Warren & Engraved by J. Rogers. The Map Drawn & Engraved by John Rapkin.

ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Rapkin, John

ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Rogers, J.

ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Warren, H. Publication

AUTHOR: Martin, R.M

PUBLISHED DATE: 1851

b)

MAP MAKER: Tallis,J. & F.

DATE: 1851

SHORT TITLE: Western Hemisphere

PUBLISHER: J. & F. Tallis

PLACE: London, Edinburgh and Dublin

PAPER SIZE-HEIGHT: 25 cm

PAPER SIZE-WIDTH: 36 cm

NOTE: The Western Hemisphere in outline color. The map is surrounded by illustrations of people and animals from different countries.

FULL TITLE: Western Hemisphere. The Illustrations by H. Warren & Engraved by J. Rogers. The Map Drawn & Engraved by John Rapkin.

ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Rapkin, John

ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Rogers, J.

ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Warren, H.

PUBLICATION AUTHOR: Martin, R.M.

PUBLISHED DATE: 1851



a



b



SET OF FIVE HIGHLY DECORATED MAPS OF INDIA BY TALLIS

Rs 55,000–Rs 70,000
\$ 825–\$ 1,045

NON-EXPORTABLE

a)
MAP MAKER: Tallis, J. & F.
DATE: 1851
SHORT TITLE: British India
PUBLISHER: The London Printing and Publishing Company
PUBLISHER LOCATION: London, Edinburgh and Dublin
PAPER SIZE-HEIGHT: 35 cm
PAPER SIZE-WIDTH: 26 cm

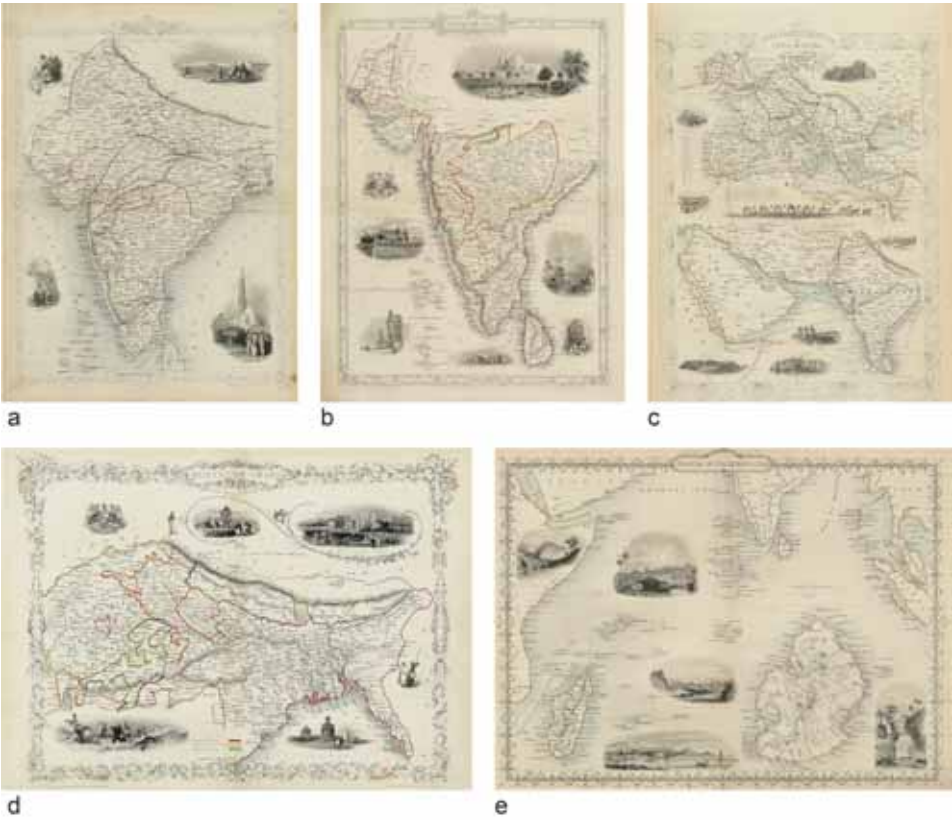
NOTE: Map in colour showing presidencies, military and civil stations and proposed railways. Drawings show an Indian procession, Lahore, Beloochees and the Cootub Minar in Delhi. Surrounded by a flowered border.
FULL TITLE: British India. The Illustrations by A.H. Wray & Engraved by G. Greatbach.
The Map Drawn & Engraved by J. Rapkin.
ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Greatbach, G.
ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Rapkin, John
ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Wray, A.H.
PUBLICATION AUTHOR: Martin, R.M.
PUBLISHED DATE: 1851

b)
MAP MAKER: Tallis, J. & F.
DATE: 1851
SHORT TITLE: Southern India Including the Presidencies of Bombay & Madras.
PUBLISHER: J. & F. Tallis
PUBLISHER LOCATION: London, Edinburgh and Dublin
PAPER SIZE-HEIGHT: 35 cm
PAPER SIZE-WIDTH: 26 cm
NOTE: The southern part of India in outline color surrounded by drawings of local sites and cities. The Seal

of the East India Company is shown. The map is enclosed in a architecturally influenced border.
FULL TITLE: Southern India Including the Presidencies of Bombay & Madras. The Illustrations by A.H. Wray & Engraved by J.H. Kernot. The Map Drawn & Engraved by J. Rapkin.
ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Kernot, J.H.
ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Rapkin, John
ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Wray, A.H.
PUBLICATION AUTHOR: Martin, R.M.
PUBLISHED DATE: 1851

c)
MAP MAKER: Tallis, J. & F.
DATE: 1851
SHORT TITLE: Overland Route to India
PUBLISHER: J. & F. Tallis
PUBLISHER LOCATION: London, Edinburgh and Dublin
PAPER SIZE-HEIGHT: 35 cm
PAPER SIZE-WIDTH: 26 cm

NOTE: Two maps show the colour?? coded routes from Europe to India overland and by sea. The top map showing Europe and the bottom, Arabia and India. Illustrations show the Post Office in London, a camel convoy, Aden, Bombay and Madras. An ornate outline border surrounds the two maps.
FULL TITLE: Overland Route To India. The Illustrations by H.Warren & Engraved by J. Kernot. The Map Drawn & Engraved by J. Rapkin.
ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Kernot, J.
ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Rapkin, John
ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Warren, H.
PUBLICATION AUTHOR: Martin, R.M.
PUBLISHED DATE: 1851

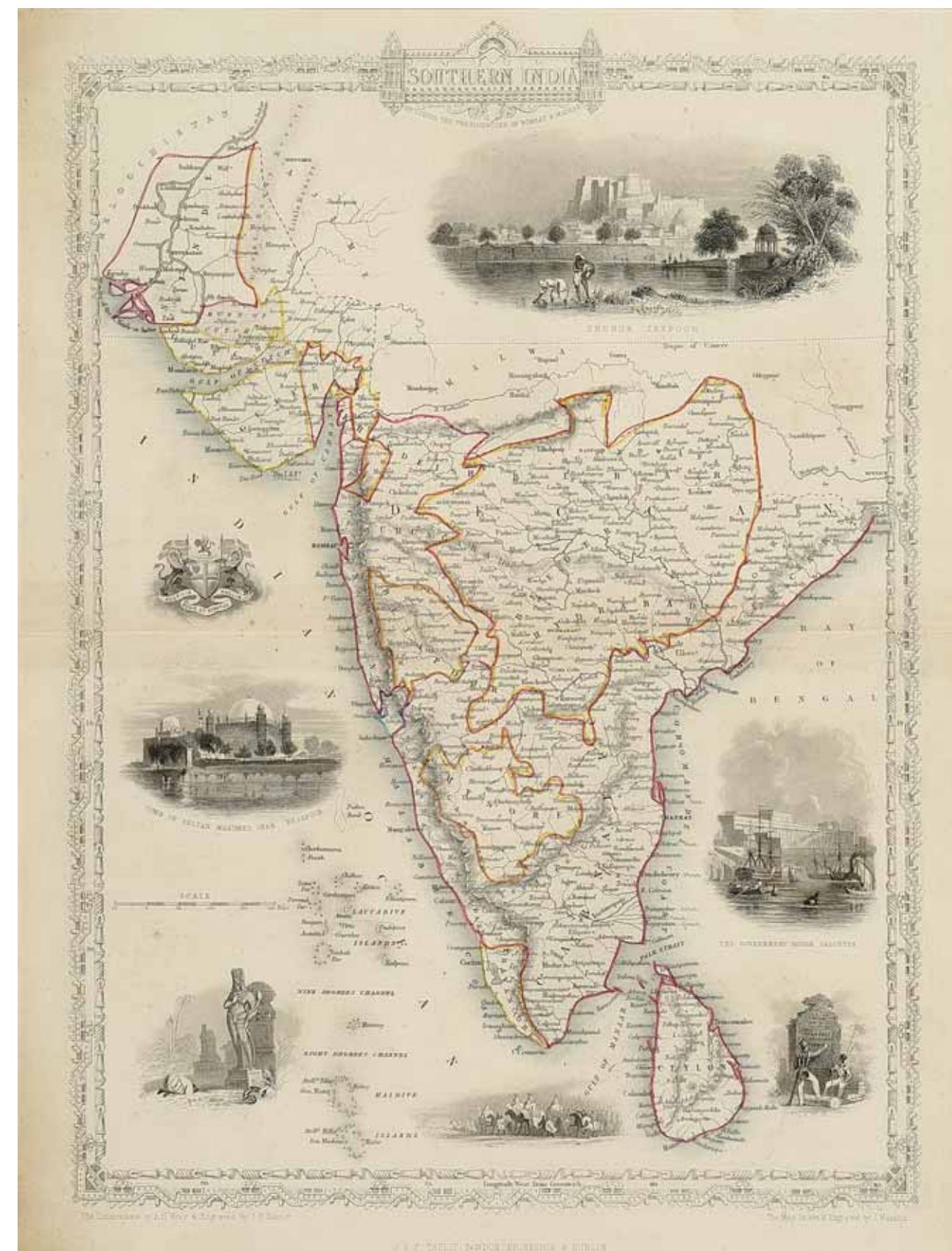
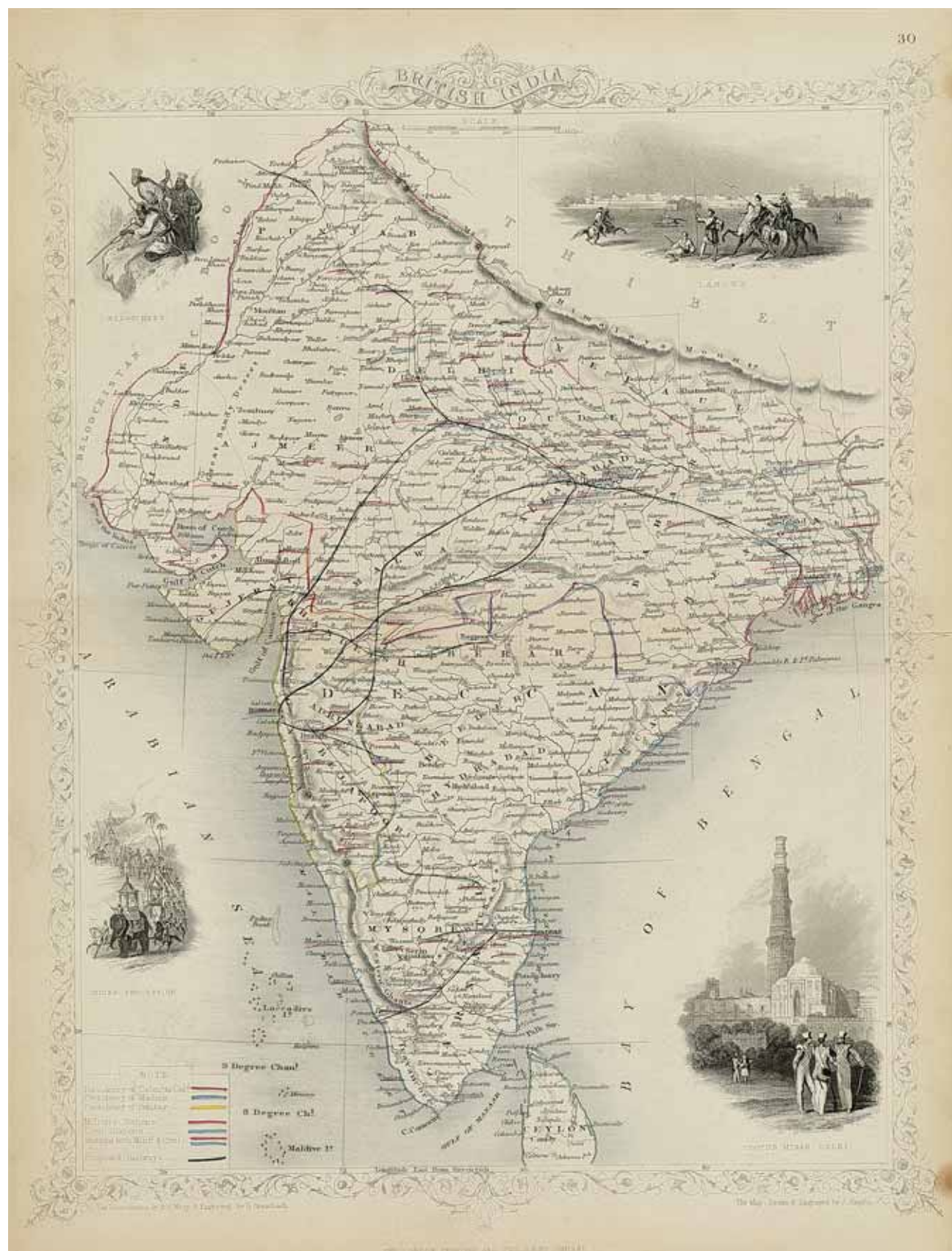


d)
MAP MAKER: Tallis, J. & F.
DATE: 1851
SHORT TITLE: Northern India Including the Presidency of Calcutta
PUBLISHER: J. & F. Tallis
PUBLISHER LOCATION: London, Edinburgh and Dublin
PAPER SIZE-HEIGHT: 26 cm
PAPER SIZE-WIDTH: 35 cm

NOTE: Northern India shown in outline color by possession (British, under British protection or Independent). Illustrations show a tiger hunt, ruins in Old Delhi and the British Presidency in Hyderabad. A leafy border surrounds the map.
FULL TITLE: Northern India Including The Presidency of Calcutta. The Illustrations by A.H. Wray & Engraved by J.H. Kernot. The Map Drawn & Engraved by J. Rapkin.
ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Kernot, J.H.
ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Rapkin, John
ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Wray, A.H.
PUBLICATION AUTHOR: Martin, R.M.
PUBLISHED DATE: 1851

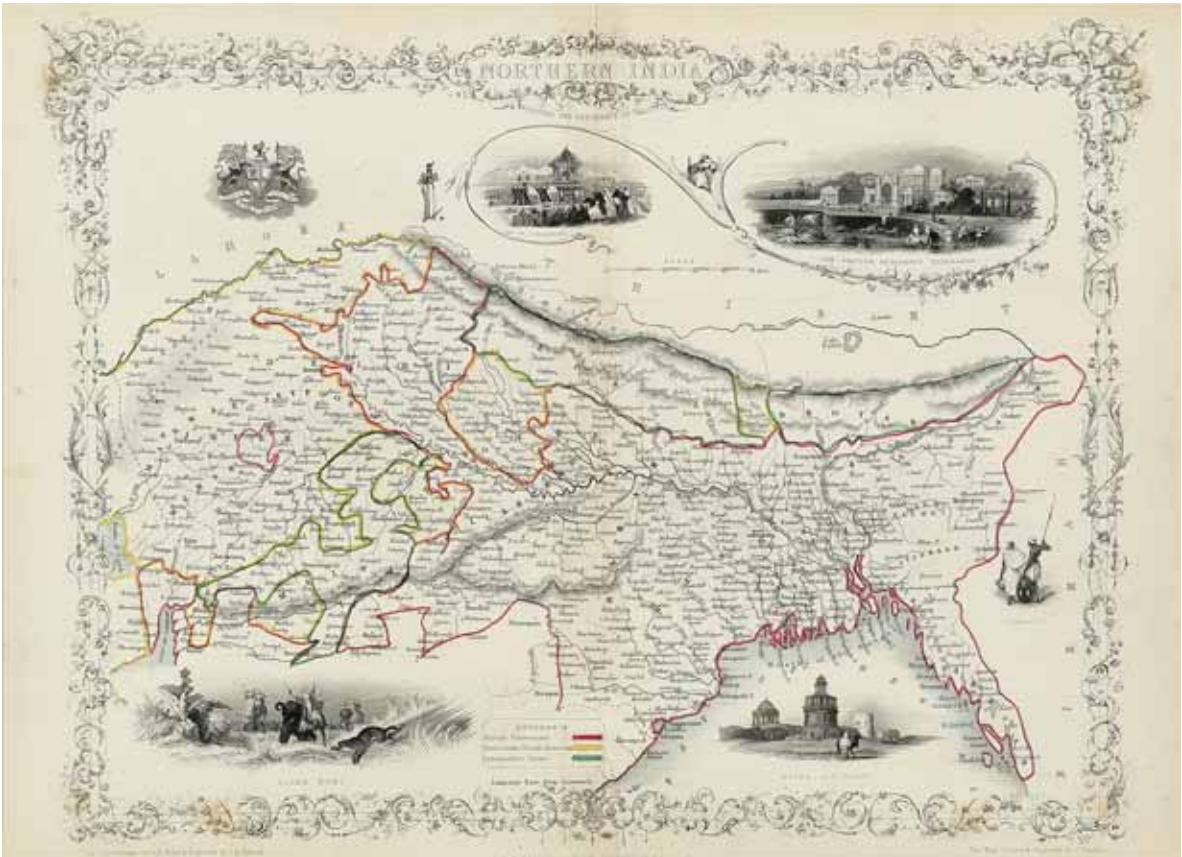
Striking full color example of this marvelous map of the northern part of India.
The map includes vignettes of The British Residency, Hyderabad, Ruins, Old Delhi, also the coat of Arms Auspicio/Anolie.
e) MAP MAKER: Tallis, J. & F.
DATE: 1851
SHORT TITLE: Islands In The Indian Ocean
PUBLISHER: J. & F. Tallis
PUBLISHER LOCATION: London, Edinburgh and Dublin
PAPER SIZE-HEIGHT: 26 cm
PAPER SIZE-WIDTH: 35 cm

FULL TITLE: Islands In The Indian Ocean. (with) inset map of Mauritius. The Illustrations Drawn & Engraved by H. Winkles. The Map Drawn & Engraved by J. Rapkin.
ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Winkles, H. ; Rapkin, J.
Islands and countries in outline color. Drawings of the different ports included. Decorative border.
Engraved for R. Montgomery Martin's Illustrated Atlas.

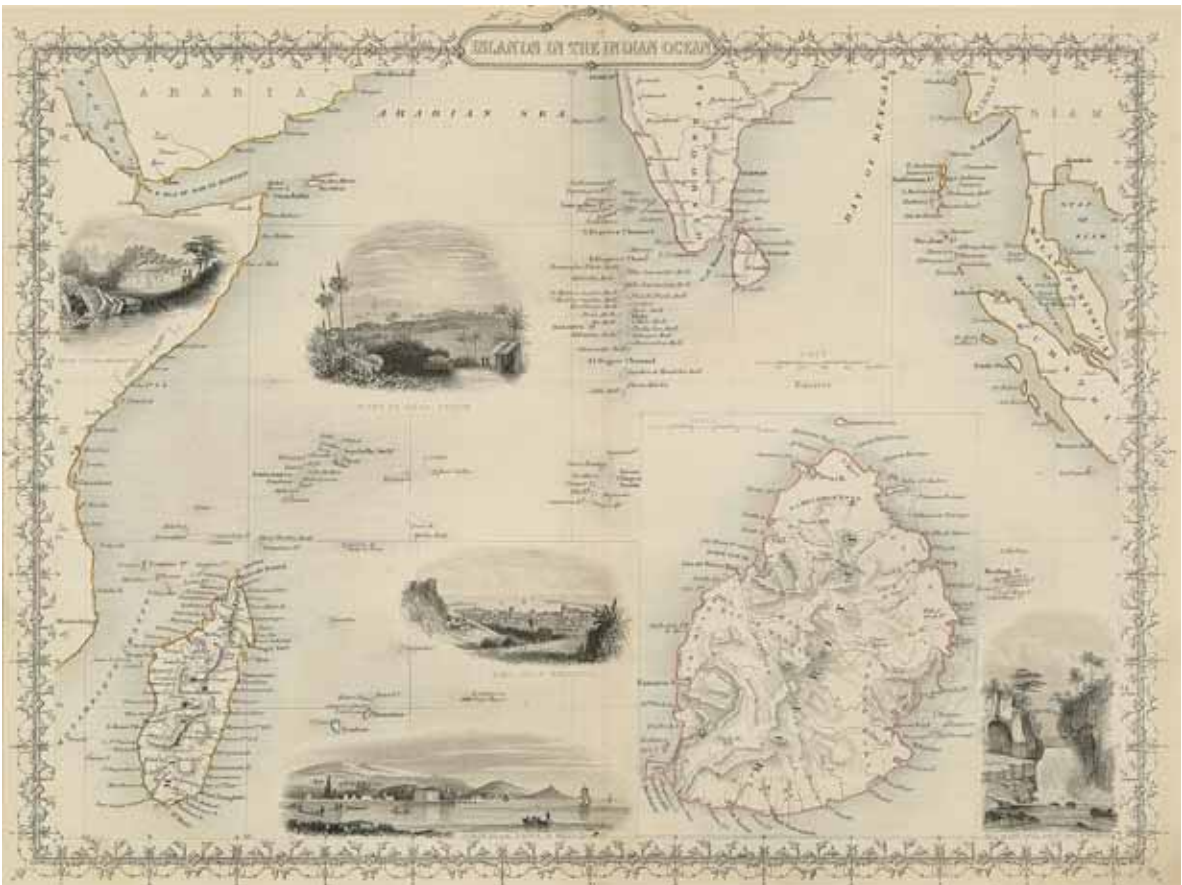




c



d



e

SET OF FIVE HIGHLY DECORATIVE MAPS OF AMERICA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA AND EUROPE BY TALLIS

Rs 50,000–Rs 60,000
\$ 750–\$ 900

NON-EXPORTABLE

a)
MAP MAKER: Tallis, J. & F.
DATE: 1851
SHORT TITLE: Africa
PUBLISHER: J. & F. Tallis
PUBLISHER LOCATION: London, Edinburgh and Dublin
PAPER SIZE -HEIGHT: 26 cm
PAPER SIZE -WIDTH: 35 cm
NOTE: Continent and some internal areas in outline color. St. Helena and the following people shown: Algerians, Bosjesman Hottentots, Bedouin Arabs, and Korranna Hottentots. Interlocking border.
FULL TITLE: Africa. The Illustrations by J. Marchant & Engraved by J.H. Kernot. The Map Drawn & Engraved by J. Rapkin.
ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Kernot, J.H.
ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Marchant, J.
ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Rapkin, J.
PUBLICATION AUTHOR: Martin, R.M.
PUBLISHED DATE: 1851

b)
MAP MAKER: Tallis, J. & F.
DATE: 1851
SHORT TITLE: Australia
PUBLISHER: J. & F. Tallis
PUBLISHER LOCATION: London, Edinburgh and Dublin
PAPER SIZE -HEIGHT: 26 cm
PAPER SIZE -WIDTH: 35 cm
NOTE: Country divided into numbered counties with included legend. Counties and country in outline color. Drawings depict birds, kangaroos, local people and Sydney harbor. Decorative border.
FULL TITLE: Australia. The Illustrations by J. Marchant & Engraved by J.B. Allen. The Map Drawn & Engraved by J. Rapkin.

ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Allen, J.B.
ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Marchant, J.
ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Rapkin, J.
PUBLICATION AUTHOR: Martin, R.M.
PUBLISHED DATE: 1851

c)
MAP MAKER: Tallis, J. & F.
DATE: 1851
SHORT TITLE: Europe
PUBLISHER: J. & F. Tallis
PUBLISHER LOCATION: London, Edinburgh and Dublin
PAPER SIZE -HEIGHT: 26 cm
PAPER SIZE -WIDTH: 35 cm
NOTE: In outline color by country. Illustrations show travelers, seal hunters, the slave market and an Arab with a camel. Reference: P804. World Area: Europe
FULL TITLE: Europe. The Illustrations by J. Marchant & Engraved by J. Rogers. The Map Drawn & Engraved by J. Rapkin.

Engraver or Printer: Marchant, J.
ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Rapkin, John
ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Rogers, J.
PUBLICATION AUTHOR: Martin, R.M.
PUBLISHED DATE: 1851

d)
MAP MAKER: Tallis, J. & F.
DATE: 1851
SHORT TITLE: North America
PUBLISHER: J. & F. Tallis
PUBLISHER LOCATION: London, Edinburgh and Dublin
Paper Size - Height: 35 cm
Paper Size - Width: 26 cm
NOTE: In outline color by country and state or province.



a



b



c



d



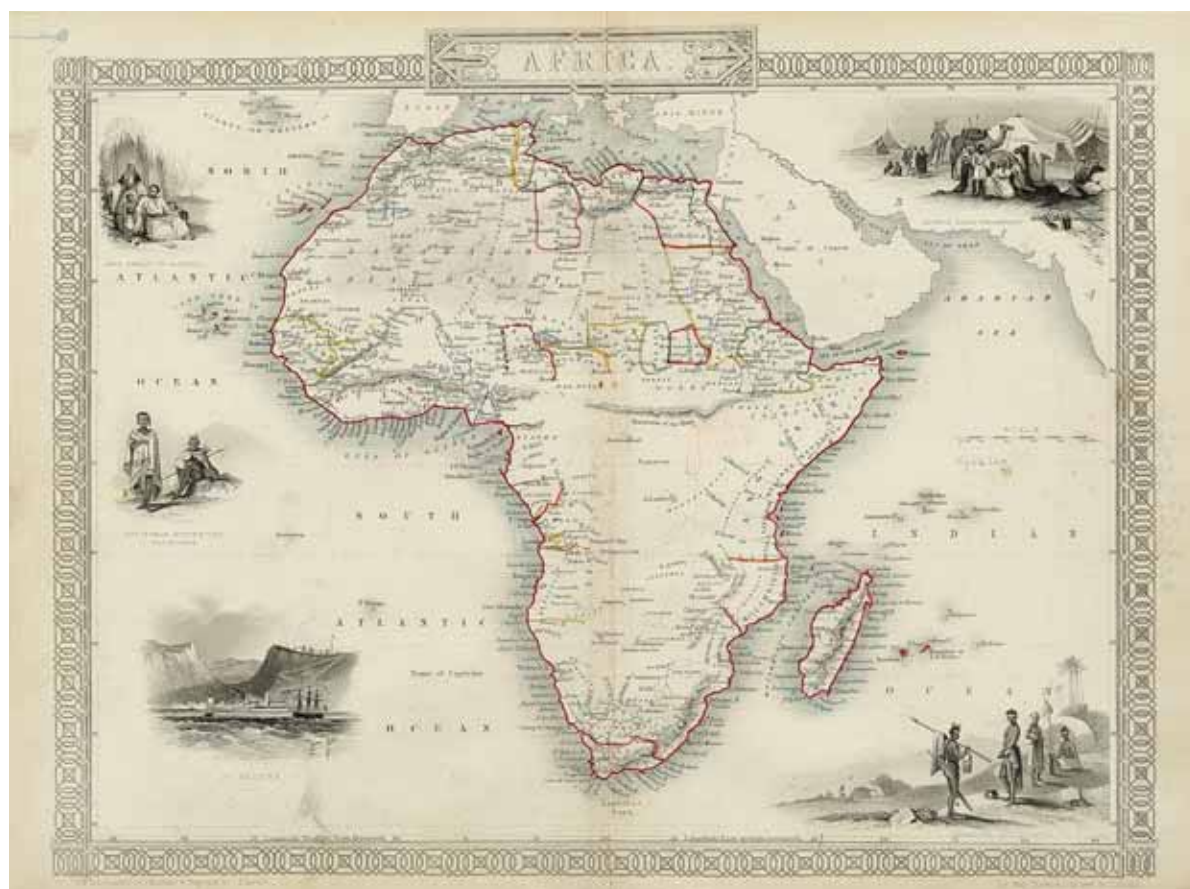
e

Map surrounded by natural wonders, animals, local people and ancient monuments. Ornate border design.
FULL TITLE: North America. The Illustrations by J. Marchant & Engraved by J. Rogers. The Map Drawn & Engraved by J. Rapkin.
ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Marchant, J.
ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Rapkin, J.
ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Rogers, J.
PUBLICATION AUTHOR: Martin, R.M.
PUBLISHED DATE: 1851

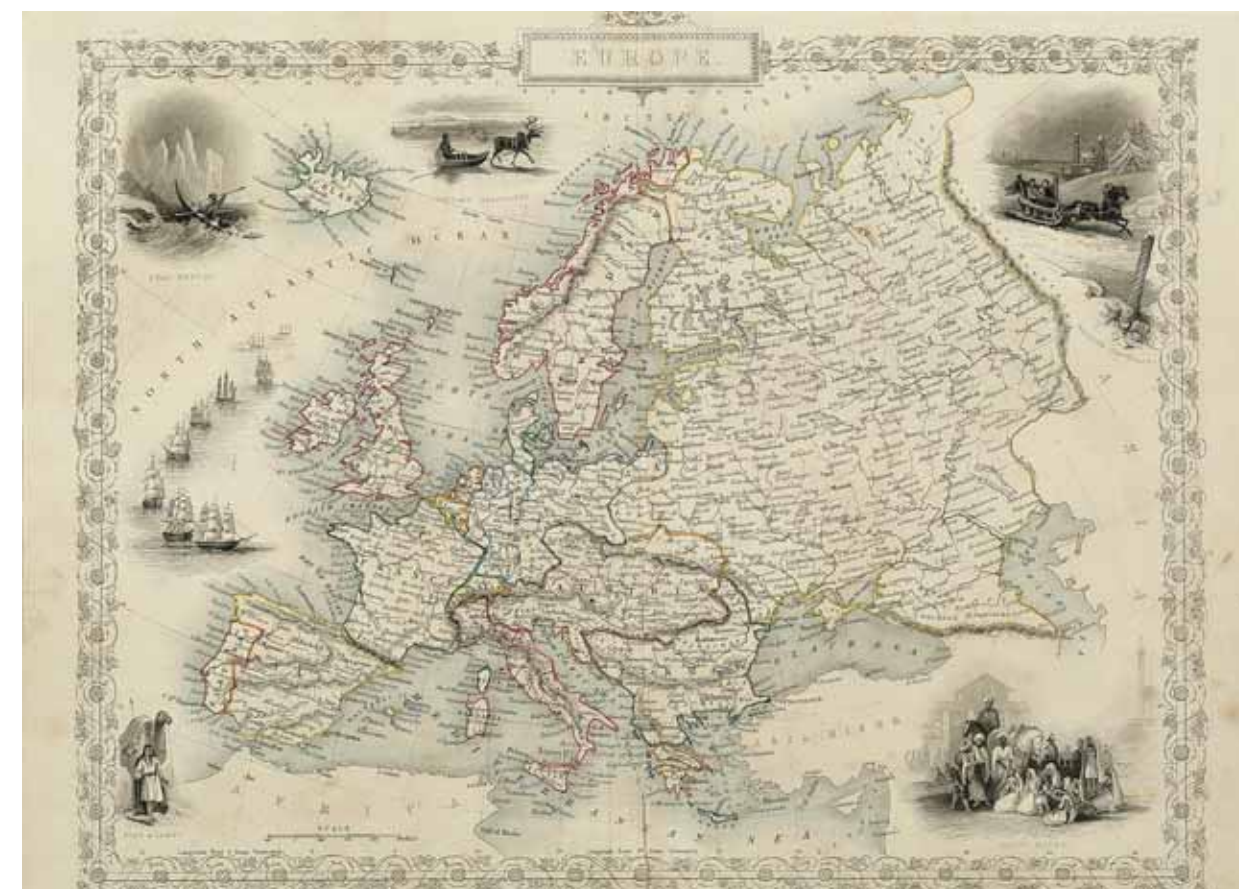
e)
MAP MAKER: Tallis, J. & F.
DATE: 1851
SHORT TITLE: South America
PUBLISHER: J. & F. Tallis
PUBLISHER LOCATION: London, Edinburgh and Dublin
PAPER SIZE -HEIGHT: 35 cm
Paper Size Width: 26 cm

NOTE: In outline color by country surrounded by drawings of natural wonders, local people and local fauna. Decorative leaf pattern.
FULL TITLE: South America. The Illustrations by J. Marchant & Engraved by J. Rogers. The Map Drawn & Engraved by J. Rapkin.
ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Marchant, J.
ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Rapkin, J.
ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Rogers, J.
PUBLICATION AUTHOR: Martin, R.M.
PUBLISHED DATE: 1851

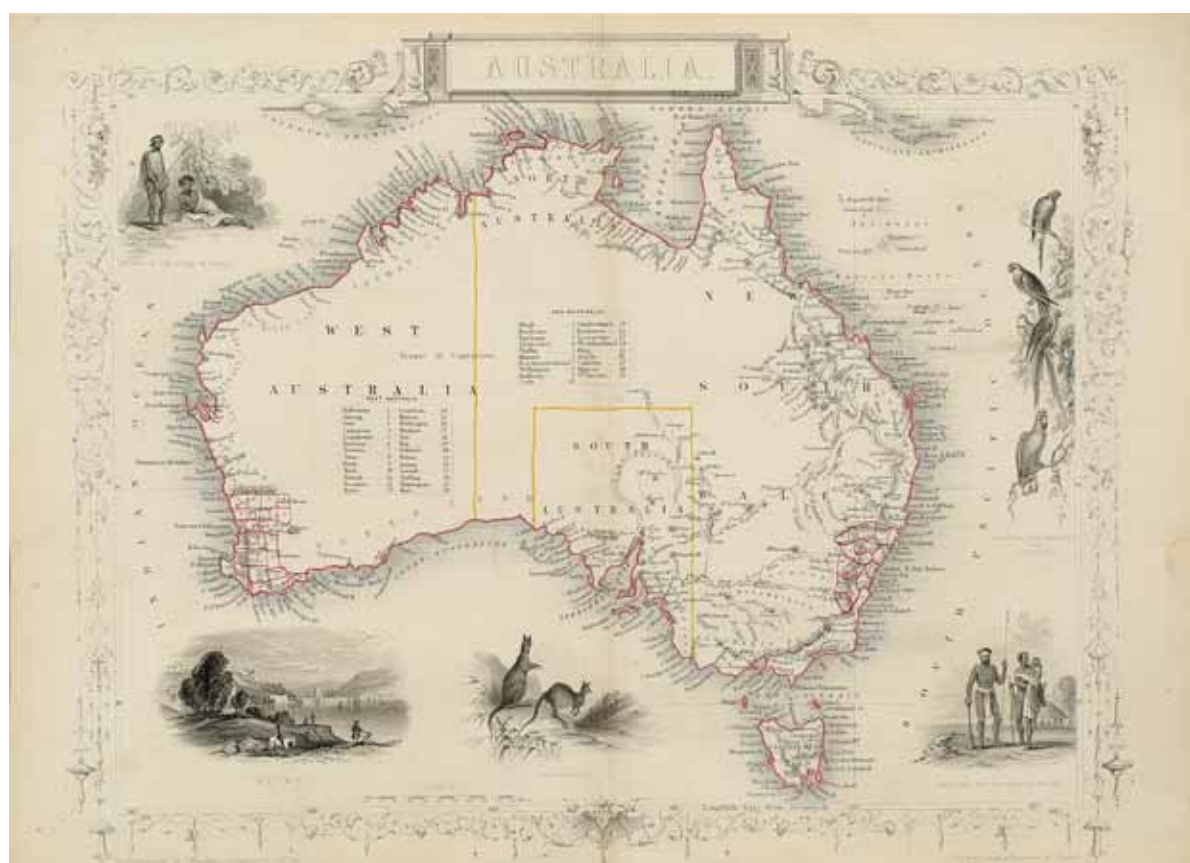
Gorgeous full color example of Tallis' map of South America, with vignettes showing the cities of Rio Janeiro and colorful vignettes of Gold Washing in Brazil, Natives of Chili, Condor and Llamas of Peru. Beautiful decorative border.
Engraved for R. Montgomery Martin's Illustrated Atlas.



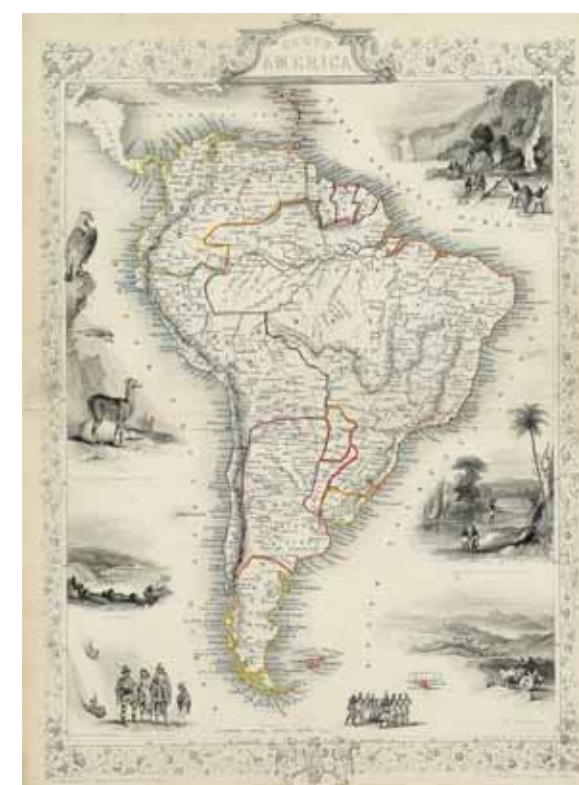
a



c



b



d



e

40

SDUK HIGHLY
DECORATIVE MAP
OFCALCUTTA

Rs 20,000-Rs 30,000
\$ 300-\$ 450

NON-EXPORTABLE

MAP MAKER: Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge (Great Britain)
DATE: 1842
SHORT TITLE: Calcutta
PUBLISHER: Chapman and Hall
PUBLISHER LOCATION: London
MAP SIZE-HEIGHT: 32 cm
Map size-Width:41 cm
PAPER SIZE-HEIGHT: 43 cm
PAPER SIZE-WIDTH: 37 cm

NOTE: Engraved map. Includes inset views: Writers Buildings / Government House / Esplanade Row

FULL TITLE: Calcutta. Published under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. London, published by Chapman & Hall, 186, Strand, Novr. 1842. (1844)

PUBLICATION AUTHOR: Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge (Great Britain)

Highly detailed town plan of Calcutta, including a key naming 27 public buildings, churches and chapels.

Large vignettes of the Writer's Building, Government House and Esplande Row. One of the best commercial atlas in the 19th Century.



A HIGHLY
DECORATED MAP OF
THE DISTRIBUTION
OF WORLD RELIGIONS

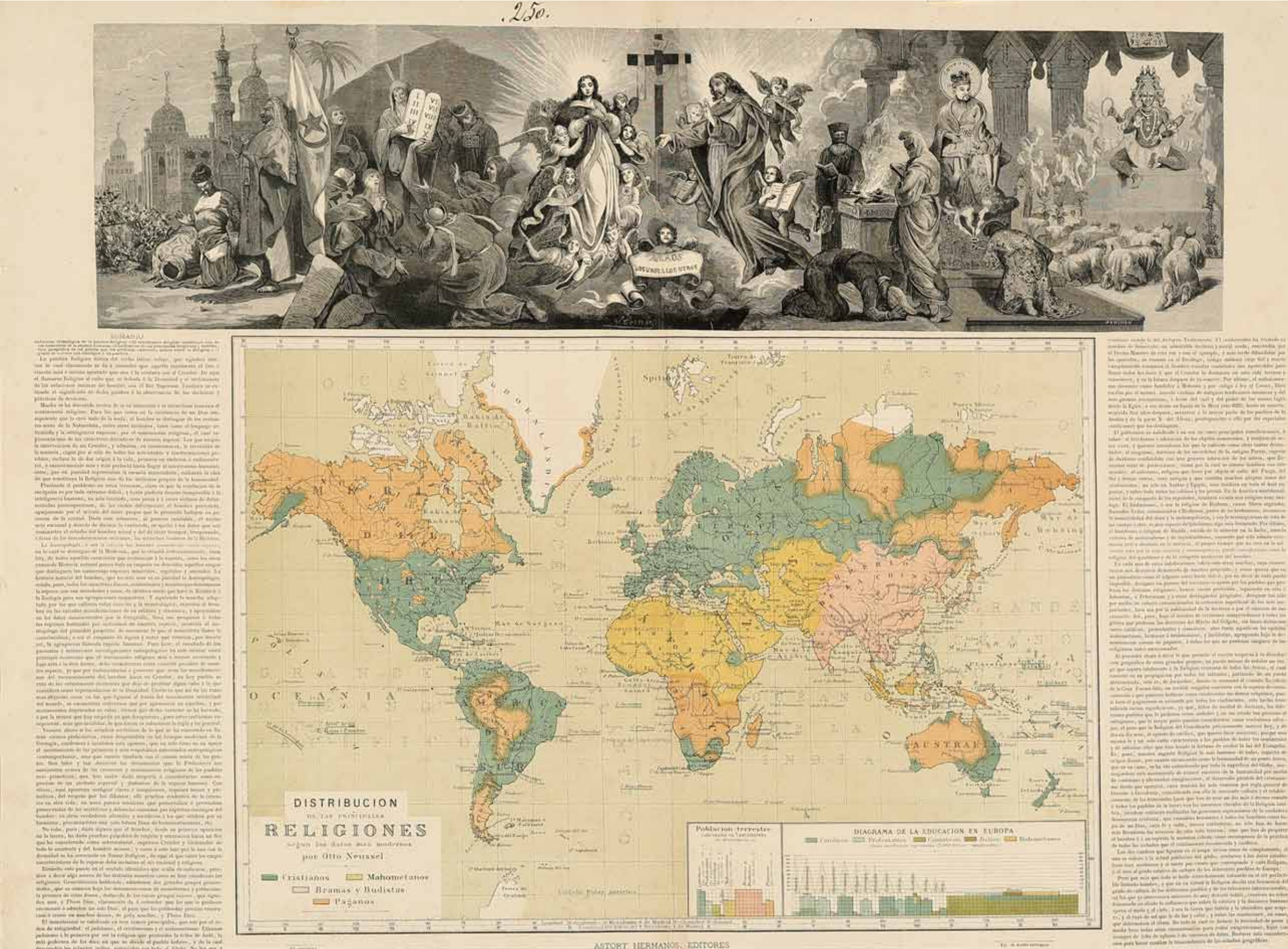
Rs 20,000-Rs 30,000
\$ 300-\$ 450

NON-EXPORTABLE

A highly decorated map of the distribution of world religions
Distribucion de las principales religiones, Madrid 1877 by Piera .
Full title: Distribucion de las principales religiones segun los datos mas modernos par OttoNeussel

PAPER SIZE: HEIGHT: 57.5 cm

PAPER SIZE: WIDTH: 79 cm



ASIA RECENS SUMMA
CURA DELINEATA
AUCT. JUD. HONDIO
1631

Rs 1,00,000-Rs 1,25,000
\$ 1,495-\$ 1,870

NON-EXPORTABLE

MAP MAKER: Jodocus Hondius

DATE: 1631

SHORT TITLE: Asia recens summa cura
delineata Auct. Henr. Hondio 1631

PUBLISHER LOCATION: Amsterdam

MAP SIZE-HEIGHT: 37.5 cm

MAP SIZE-WIDTH: 49 cm

PAPER SIZE-HEIGHT: 38.2 cm

PAPER SIZE-WIDTH: 50 cm

A striking later hand coloured map and one of the most correct to date of the area. In carrying on the great Mercator-(Jodocus) Hondius tradition, Jansson, the son-in-law of Hondius, and Henricus Hondius, his direct descendant, updated the earlier works, at the same time developing a cartographic style of their own. This is a lovely example of Henricus Hondius' output. Typically of the maps from Hondius' atlas, the depiction is filled with information, some accurate and some based solely on hearsay. Much detail is given of rivers, mountains, islands and towns. An elephant is illustrated in western China, lions in Africa, and a merman and two sea monsters off the coasts. Other decorative features include three western ships and a Chinese junk, as well as two elegant cartouches.

The English text at verso gives an up-to-date description of the map.



recentiores quidam Taprobanam esse autumant.

PERSICUM Imperium in quo olim hæ Regionēs Gedrosia, Carmania, Drangiana, Arachosia, Paropamisus, Bactriana, Margiana, Hyrcania, Aria, Parthia, Persis, Susiana, Assyria, Media. Nunc Persarum sive Sophorum universum Imperium in regiones divisum est, quorum nomina, *Sare, Gussian, Elaram, Tarsi, Arac, Ellibar, Diargument, Corasan, Sablestan, Candahar, Sigestan, Cheshmur, Rayman, Gandel*, quibus accedunt *Ormuz & Guzaratte*. Ceterum veteris Carmaniae nunc pars est regni *Ormuz*, admodum potens, quod Plinio Armuzia regio dicitur, populi *Armōzi*. Ptolomæus refert hoc sitū civitatem *Armuzam*, & Strabo *Armozum*, quo nomine hodie censei potest *Ormuz* in insula ejusdem nominis. Rex *Saracenus* est, olim *Persarū*, nunc *Hispaniarum Regis*, qui arcem illie obtinet munitissimā, stipendiarius. Sed hujus regni pars altera est in proximo Arabia litorē. Caput regni est *Armūza* vulgo *Ormuz*, urbs satis elegans, emporiumq; gemmis, unionibus atq; aromatibus, quæ India, Persis, & Arabia mittunt, celeberrimum, vetum anno 1623. eripuit illud Persa Hispano.

TURCICUM Imperio nunc præest Sultanus *Amurathes*, post Sultatum *Osmān*, & Sultatum *Mustaphān*. Ejus in Asia partes sunt, *Albania, Iberia, Colchis, Armenia, Cappadocia, Galatia, Ponthus & Bythinia, Asia Minor sive Natolia, Lycia, Pamphylia, Cilicia, Syria, Mesopotamia, Babylonia & Arabia*. In insulis celeberrimos *Cyprus & Rhodus, Lesbos, Chios & Cos*.

Totius autem Tractus Asiatici monarchiæ primū fuisse *Assyriū*, quorū postremus *Sardanapalus*, unica luxuria, profligatissimūq; vitæ homo. Postea ad *Medos* devolutum imperium, ab his ad *Persas* translatum, inter quos *Xerxes Darii filius* bellum à patre ceptum adversus Græciam, quinquennium intravit, copiasq; decies centum millium, Strato super *Hellepontum* ponte, ex Asia in Europam deduxit, quas naves quoq; decies centum mille comitatae sunt, sed irritō conatu. Postremus Persici Imperii *Darius* fuit, qui victus superatusq; ab *Alexandro*, Macedonum Monarchiæ viam fecit. Post Macedones, cum magna Asia pars Imperio Romanorū cederet, *Parthi*, vilis antea atq; ignava gens potissimum in Asia regnum condiderunt, magnis exinde cladibus Romanos afficientes, donec ipsi à *Turcis & Saracenis* afflicti fuerunt, regnumque earum divexatum. Tandem Persarum virtus atq; nomen iterum in *Sophis* emerfit, *Jsmæle* Rege potentia imperii sui maxime stabiliente.

Flumina totius Asiae præcipua sunt *Tigris, Euphrates, Ganges & Indus*. *Tigris* qui nunc *Accolis Tigil* dicitur, oritur in Armenia majore, fonte conspicuo in planicie, qua tardior fuit, Diglito ubi vero concitari, à celeritate *Tigris* (hoc nomine Medi sagittam appellant) incipit vocari, transvectus lacum *Arethusam*, occurrente *Taurō* monte specu mergitur, subterque lapsus à latere ejus

altero erumpit. Alterum deinde transit lacum, qui *Thospites* dicitur, rursusque in cuniculos merfus post xxv. millia passuum redditur. Dein receptis aliis ex Armenia *Assyriaq;* fluminibus, *Assyriam, Mesopotamiamq;* disserminat, cūque *Seleuciam* divisus in duos alveos, altero *Seleucia*, altero *Ctesiphontem* petens, insulam efficit haud modicam. Obi remeare aquæ *Pasitigris* appellatur, mox in lacus *Chaldaeos* se fundit: inde vasto alveo præfusus binis ostiis insititur mari *Persico*. *Euphrates* qui rursus incolis *Tigris*, in majore itidem Armenia exortus, initio *Pysirates* nominatur, ubi *Tanrum* occurrentem irumpit. *Omira*, & mox ubi perfecit *Euphrates* dicitur. Inde læva *Mesopotamiam*, dextra *Syriam, Arabiam, Babyloniāque* radens in plures alveos dispescitur, quorum uno *Seleuciam & Tigrin* petit; altero qui *Regus* dicitur, *Babylonem* permeans, in paludes *Chaldaicas* distralitur, transvectusq; quondam, suo ore in mare evolvebatur: postea vero ab accolis agros rigantibus præclusus, non nisi per *Tigrin* delatus. Increfcit autem & ille, Nili modo, statis diebus ac Mesopotamiam inundat. *Ganges* gemmifer & auri secundus ex *Scythiis* oritur montibus, cujus latitudo minima duo mill. Germ. maxima quinq; ubi vadolissimus mensuram centum pedū devorat. *Indus* quem accolas quondam *Sandum*, nunc diversis nominibus diversi appellant populi: *Hynd, Diul, Inder & Caercede*, in *Parapamisio* monte effusus, unde viginti recipit amnes, sed clarissimos *Hydaspem & Hypasin*, qui *Alexandri* iter terminavit, nusquam latior quinquaginta stadiis, aut altior quindecim passibus, septem ostiis in mare *Judicū* evolvitur. Mons maximus Asiae & reliquorum in Asia montiū pater est *Taurus*, qui alibi alia sortitur nomina, ut modo *Imaus* modo aliter appellatur.

Est hic mare Caspiū hodie mare de *Sala* vel *Bachu*, vel *Chvalensko* dictum, undiq; terris conclusum, ut falso crediderint veteres esse sinum Oceani Septentrionalis. Amnes in Pontum Euxinum influentes sunt *Thermoodon, Iris, Ponti Halys: Galatie* *Parthenius & Sangarus: Bythinie* *Rhindacus: Phrygiæ* *Simois & Scamander: Lydiæ* *Caicus & Hermus: Carie* *Caystus & Maeander: Xanthus* *Lyciæ: Cataraetes Pamphylie sive Carmanie: Cydnes* *Ciliciæ*, qui *Tharsum Pauli Apostoli* patriam præterlabitur: *Orontes* *Syriæ: Iordanes* *Palestinae*, Lacus ingens *Asphaltites*, in quem se effundit *Iordanes*. Urbes præcipuæ nunc sunt (sub *Turcarum* imperio) *Theodosia, Gasa & Trapezus, Trebizonde* fuerunt quondam *Amasus, Prusa, Chalcedon, Abydus, Troja, Smyrna, Colophon, Ephesus, Miletus, Patara, Tarsus, Antiochia, Tripolis, Berytus, Tyrus, Sidon, Ioppe, Iassa, Ascalon, Gaza, Damascus, Hierosolyma*. Montes *Libanus & Antilibanus*. In *Cypro* sunt urbes famosæ, *Salamis, Amathus, Paphos, Nicosia & Famaugusta*.



Ceterum
vino seu
visio.

SIAM Ptolomæus, Dionysius, Plinius tertiam volunt esse Orbis partem, Strabo secundam, nec multum interest, hunc an illos sequaris. Nobis Plinii & Ptolomæi ordo placet, scriptoris locupletissimi. Placet & ratio, quod in Tabulis Borealia primum, postea Australia describenda sint, atque inde progredienda ad Eoa. Nomen sortita est Asia à nympha (ut ait Varro) ex qua & Iapeto trahitur *Prometheus*, quod & *Lycophroni* armis & *Herodoto*, qui tres Orbis partes à tribus mulieribus denominatas putavit. Aliis hoc commentum de mulieribus displicet. Dicant igitur appellatam vel ab *Asio* *Ateyis* filio, vel ab *Asio* quodam qui *Troi Palladium* ad urbis custodiam dedit; hunc, ut gratiā referret, ditionem suam omnem, quæ antea *Epirus* dicebatur, *Asiam* vocasse. Ab hac autem postea, tanquam nobiliore parte, reliquias omnis tractus Asia dicitur caput. Porro ut *Lybia* & tertiam Orbis portionem significat, & ejus portionis partem; itemque ut *Armenia* & *Cappadocia*que appellatione, & totum tractum & partem ejus singularem notari veteres voluerunt; ita & *Asiam* observatum est, significare & totam continentem, & partem illam, quæ intra *Taurum* montem est, in qua *Lydiæ, Cares, Lycæones, Paphlagones, Iones, Aeoles* aliæque, quæ pars distinctionis gratia vulgo vocatur *Asia minor, Turcis* *Natolia*. Varro lib. 4. de ling. lat. Nam & Asia quæ non Europa, in qua est Syria: & Asia dicitur prior pars Asia, in qua est Ionia & provincia nostra. Asia autem universa Europæ conjungitur, quæ est *Boeotia*. Infra eam ab Europa dispescunt *Tanais* fluvius, *Mæotis* palus, *Pontus & Propontis*. Ad Boream habet mare *Scythicum*; à Meridie *Indicum*; ab Ortu *Eoium*; ab Occidente sinu *Arabicum* sive mare *Rubrum & Mediterraneum & Euxinum*; nam ut superiore parte continua est Europæ; ita in parte Australi Isthmo *Africæ* conjungitur. Plinius tamen & Strabo alique nonnulli *Asiam* ad Nilum usque protendunt, totamq; *Ægyptum* Asiae adnumerant. Neque vero recta linea litus Asiaticum ab extremo ostio maris rubri ad Orientem protenditur, ut arbitratus est *Mela*, sed sinuoso littore tota interrupta est. Longitudo ejus summa est inter *Hellepontum & Malaccam* extremum Indiae promontorium mill. Germ. c. 13000. Latitudo infra fauces *Arabici* sinus & *Tabin* promontorium, quod est ad fretum *Anjan* mill. M. cccx.

Fines.

Divisa olim fuit in Majorem & minorem. Regiones, quas Major complectitur hæ sunt: *Syria*, quæ dividitur in *Phœniciam & Palestinam*; *Armenia*, tam Major quæ *Persis*, quam Minor quæ *Turcis* patet; *Chaldaea*; *Arabia*, quæ *Triplex, Petrea, Deserta & Felix*; *Persia*. Deinceps *Tartaria, Hircania, Bactriana, Parthia*, & denique *India*, insulaque ad Indias spectantes. Asia Minoris Regiones sunt, *Phrygia, Mysia, Lydia, Caria, Aeolis, Ionia, Doris & Insula Rhodus*. *Phrygia* duplex est, altera Major altera Minor, quæ & *Troas* sic dicta ab urbe *Troja* Græcorū decennali obsidio excidioq; celebratissima. A qua triginta stadiis à veteri distans, novum est *Ilium*, item *Alexandri Troas*, quæ & *Alexandria*. *Mysia* similiter in Majorem & Minorem dividitur. In illa urbes notissimæ *Antandros, Pergamus, Trajanopolis*. In Minore *Mysia*, quæ *Hellepontus & Propontis* perfundunt, amnes sunt celebres *Æsopus, Granicus, Simois, Mons Ida* *Paridis & Oenones* amoribus nobilis. *Lydia* flumina habet *Caicū, Thermum* qui *Pactolum*, auriferis arenis famigeratum recipit, & *Caistrum*, qui *Lydiam* à *Caria* dispescit. Urbium nobilissimæ sunt *Thyatira, Sardes, Philadelphia*. In *Caria* flumina sunt *Mæander & Lycus*. Urbes claræ, *Tripolis* *Laodicea, Antiochia, Magnesia, Priene, Ala-*

banda, Stratonis, & in littore *Miletus*, dives olim atque potens mari Græcorum civitas. In *Ælide* urbes inclutæ, *Cuma, Phocæa, Elea*. In *Ionia* *Smyrna, Clazomenæ, Teos, Lebedus, Colophon* non tam *Clarii Apollinis* oraculo, quæ *Homeri* natalibus nobilis; & *Ephesus* omnium clarissima, cujus decus ac ornamentum præcipuū templum *Dianæ*, inter septem Orbis miracula relatum, adeo magnificum, ut *Xerxes*, cum omnia Asiatica templa incendio vastaret, huic uni pepercerit, quod postea *Hierofratus* quidam, ut nomen ex scelere reportaret, incendit. In *Doride* urbes fuere *Halicarnassus & Cnidus*. At hodie Asia tota, in quinque potissimum partes dividitur: 1. **TARTARIA**. 2. **CHINA**. 3. **INDIA** earumq; insulae. 4. **PERSICUM IMPERIUM**. 5. **TURCICUM**.

TARTARI Septentrionalem Asiae tractum tenent, à *Mæotide* usque ad *Oceanum Eoium*, neq; ullius est in toto Orbe majus latiusq; Imperium. *Tartaria* deserta multas habet hordas. *Zagathai* est *Scythia* intra *Imaum*. *Catas* regnum coeli ac soli temperie laudatissimum. Tangut est *Scythia* extra *Imaum*, cum *Serica* regione vicina *Sinensibus*. Præcipua ejus flumina sunt, *Pu-ti-schinis, Caromara, Quianmu & Quiam*, gens ipsa *ferox, atrox, cruenta*, in conditis moribus & omnium barbarorum maxime barbara. Regio plurimum inculta, tristis, squalida, deserta, nomen accepit à flumine *Tartar*, quod *Mongul* regionem irrigans in mare Septentrionale effunditur.

CHINÆ regnum in zona temperata situm est, terminaturque mari *Chinenfi*, *India & Tartaria* à qua per spatium ecce, leucarum, ubi à montibus destituta, muro discluditur, humano labore ac industria exstructo. Regio amplissima est. Provinciae in ea c. Metropoles cccxv. Castella Majora m. c. lxxv. municipia cccc. xx. villæ pagique sine numero. Incolarum summa excrevit ad lxx. myriadas. Urbes præcipuæ sunt *Panguin, Nanquin, & Quinsay*. Cives ingeniosi & industria. Impremendorum librorum ars apud illos antiqua est, uti & usus tormentorum aheneorum.

INDIA à Gange in duas partes secatur. Hinc pars ejus Persiæ proxima *India* intra *Gangem*, altera vero extra *Gangem* appellatur. Illa hodie *Indostan* dicta, in qua sunt *Cambaja, Bijnagar, Narsinga* cum insulis *Ceylon & Maldivis*. In India extra *Gangem* sunt *Bengala, Pegu*, & ingens promontoriū, in quo *Malacca*, olim dicta *aurea Cherlonesus*. Merces, India sunt aurū, sericum, gemmae, uniones, aromata, ut *piper, cariophyllum, nuces myristicae, cinnamomū, rhabarbarum*, aliæque. Insulae maris Indici innumerae sunt. Præcipua, atq; omnium toto Oriente nobilissima *Sumatra*, veteribus *Taprobana*, in complura regna divisa. Secunda est *Borneo*; tertia *Java Major*, incognita magnitudinis quam I. *Cæsar Scaliger* omnium rerum facili ubereq; proventu compendium Orbis appellavit. In hac celeberrima sunt emporia *Bantam & Batavia*. Dein insulae *Celebes, Gilolo, Ceirā* quas *Sindae* esse putant *Ptolomæi*, & inter has sparsæ, *Moluccæ*, parvæ ac felici aromatum productu nobiles *Bachiam, Tidor, Ternate, Motir, Machiam* iamq; *Sinarum* regno approximantes *Philippinae*, quas *Barussæ* *Ptolomæi* interpretantur. Harum maxima *Luzon*, in qua *Hispani* urbem condiderunt *Manillam*. Secunda est *Mindana*. Tertia *Calamianes*. Dein reliquæ minores inter has dissipatae. Hinc vero versus Orientem in unā hanc complures, in universum *Hispanis* *Islas de las Velas* dictæ. Hinc Meridiem versus c. distans mill. Germ. est *nova Guinea*, quæ an sit insula, an vero pars continentis terræ Australis nondum satis compertum habemus. At in sinu *Gangetico* *Narsinga* regno adversa *Ceylon* novem regnis distincta est. Eam

China.

India.

CARTE GENERALE DU MONDE, ... /GENERALE WAERELD KAART,

Rs 1,10,000-Rs 1,30,000

\$ 1,645-\$ 1,945

NON-EXPORTABLE

MAP MAKER: Pierre Mortier

DATE: c.1700

SHORT TITLE: Carte Generale Du Monde, ... / Generale
Waereld Kaart, ...

Long Title: Carte Generale du Monde ou Description du Monde Terrestre & Aquatique - General Waereld card, or Beschryving of the Land and Water Waereld

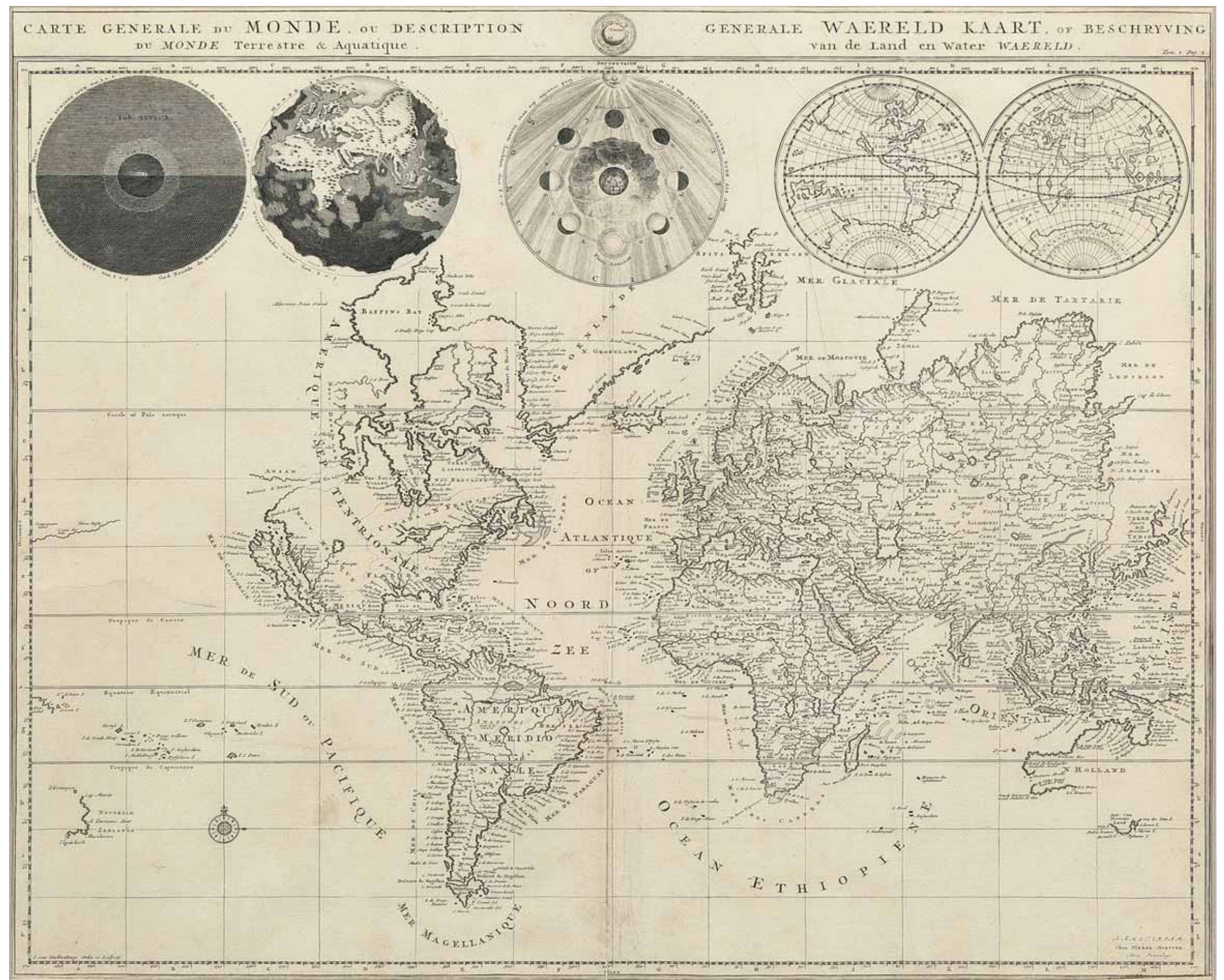
PUBLISHER: Jean Covens et Corneille Mortier

PUBLISHER LOCATION: Amsterdam

MAP SIZE-HEIGHT: 40.5 cm

MAP SIZE-WIDTH: 47.5 cm

An unusually engraved map on Mercator's projection which, through its intricate style emphasizes coastal indents and headlands, shows some land forms strangely elongated and provides some interesting concepts of the world's cartography. California, typically for the period, is shown as an island, while to the northeast a channel links the Pacific with the Hudsons Bay and the Atlantic, New Holland appears almost box-shaped and northeast Asia extends far into the Arctic seas. Many of these features derived from the cartography propounded by the school of French Theoretical geographers whose imagine dominated their mapping. Along the top of the map appear a double hemisphere, a separate lunar / solar diagram and a representation of the globe by night and day, also of the world without water. Rodney Shirley, in his book *Mapping of the World*, suggests this map appeared in a history of the Bible.



MAR DI INDIA

Rs 80,000-Rs 90,000

\$ 1,195-\$ 1,345

NON-EXPORTABLE

AUTHOR: Jansson, Johannes, 1588 - 1664

DATE: 1650

SHORT TITLE: Mar di India

PUBLISHER: Johannes Jansson

PUBLISHER LOCATION: Amsterdam

Map size - Height: 43 cm

Map size - Width: 55 cm

Paper size - Height: 48 cm

Paper size - Width: 60 cm

FULL TITLE: Mar di India

PUBLICATION AUTHOR: Jansson, Johannes, 1588 - 1664

Pub Date: 1650

Pub **NOTE:** Important later hand coloured early sea chart of the Indian Ocean, first published in 1650 by Jansson in Amsterdam.

The chart extends from Australia to Cape Horn and north to Japan, the island Korea and the Himalayas.

The map provides a fine depiction of the pre-Tasman Voyages to Australia, noting the discoveries of a number of early Dutch explorers. Australia is called Terra Del Zur. In later editions of this map, the Tasman discoveries and Van Dieman's Land are added. Korea is referred to as Ins. Corai.



ACCURATISSIMA TOTIUS ASIAE TABULA

Rs 65,000-Rs 75,000

\$ 975-\$ 1,120

NON-EXPORTABLE

MAP MAKER: Justus Danckerts

DATE: c.1700

SHORT TITLE: Accuratissima totius Asiae Tabula

PUBLISHER: Frederick de Wit

PUBLISHER LOCATION: Amsterdam

Map size - Height: 49.5 cm

Map size - Width: 58 cm

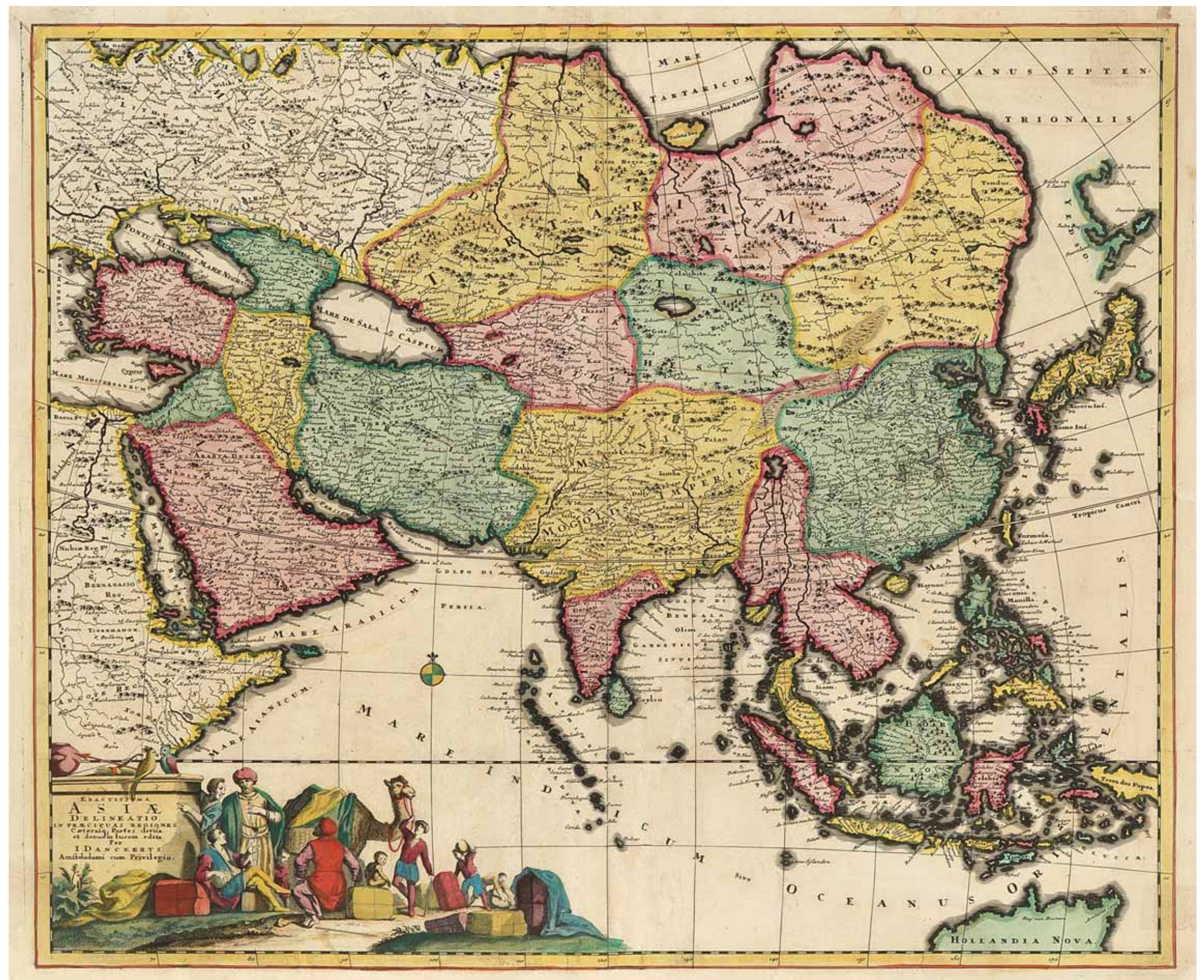
FULL TITLE: Exactissima Asiae Delineatio In Praecipuas Regiones Caeterasq Partes Divisa et Denuo in Lucem Edita per DANCKERTS Amstelodami cum Privilegio

PUBLISHED DATE: 1682

Fine example of Justus Danckert's scarce decorative map of Asia.

Embellished with ornate cartouche, sailing ships, compass rose, etc.

Attractive full original color example of Danckerts scarce map of Asia and the Northern part of Australia, called Hollandia Nova. Extends North to the unknown coasts of Yesso. Interesting projection of Japan. Nice detail in China, including naming Formosa. Several place names on the Northern Australian Coast. Nice detail in Southeast Asia. A nice example of this scarce map.



CARTE DES INDES ORIENTALES

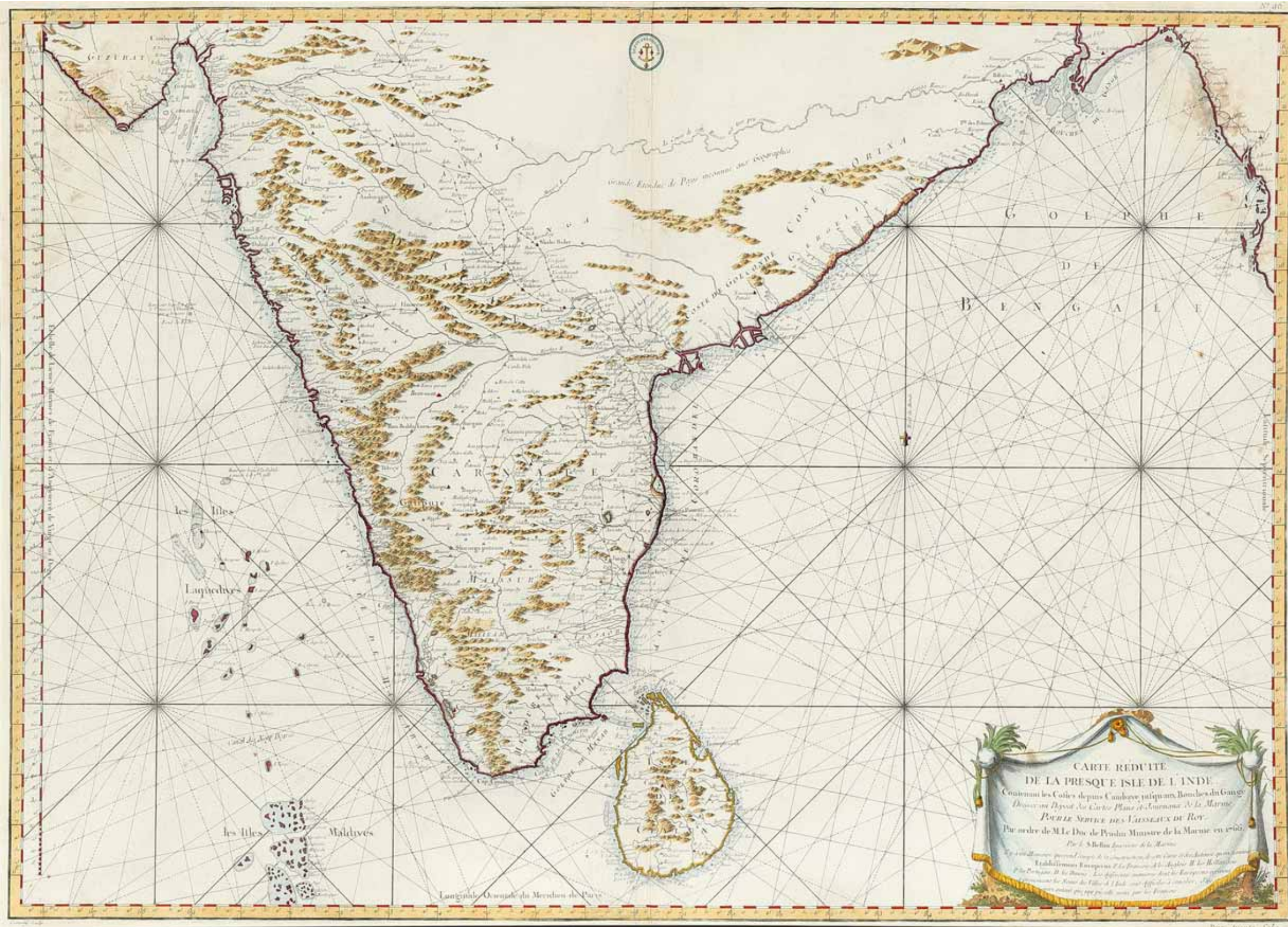
Rs 60,000-Rs 75,000
\$ 900-\$ 1,120

NON-EXPORTABLE

MAP MAKER: S. Bellin
DATE: 1766
SHORT TITLE: Carte Reduite de la Presque Isle de l'inde
PUBLISHER:
PUBLISHER LOCATION:
Map size - Height: 59 cm
Map size - Width: 84 cm
Paper size - Height: 63 cm
Paper size - Width: 88 cm
FULL TITLE: Carte Reduite De La Presque Isle De L'Inde Contenant les Costes depuis Cambaye jusqu'aux Bouches du Ganges Dressee au Depot des Cartes Plans et Journeaux de la Marine ... 1766

Striking later hand colouredmap of India and Sri Lanka, extending from the Bay of Bengal and the mouth of the Ganges to Guzurat, and including a detailed treatment of the Maldives and Sri Lanka.

Bellin was the chief Hydrographer of the French Depot De La Marine for a significant period of time in the mid-18th Century. Under his direction, the Depot De La Marine systematically mapped the coastlines of the world with more precision and accuracy than the contemporary English and Dutch chart makers of the time period.



CARTE DES INDES ORIENTALES

Rs 1,00,000-Rs 1,50,000
\$ 1,495-\$ 2,240

NON-EXPORTABLE

MAP MAKER: Homann, Johann Baptist, 1663 - 1724

DATE: 1748

SHORT TITLE: Carte des Indes Orientales

PUBLISHER: Homann

PUBLISHER LOCATION: Nuremberg

Map size - Height: 52 cm

Map size - Width: 86 cm

Paper size - Height: 55 cm

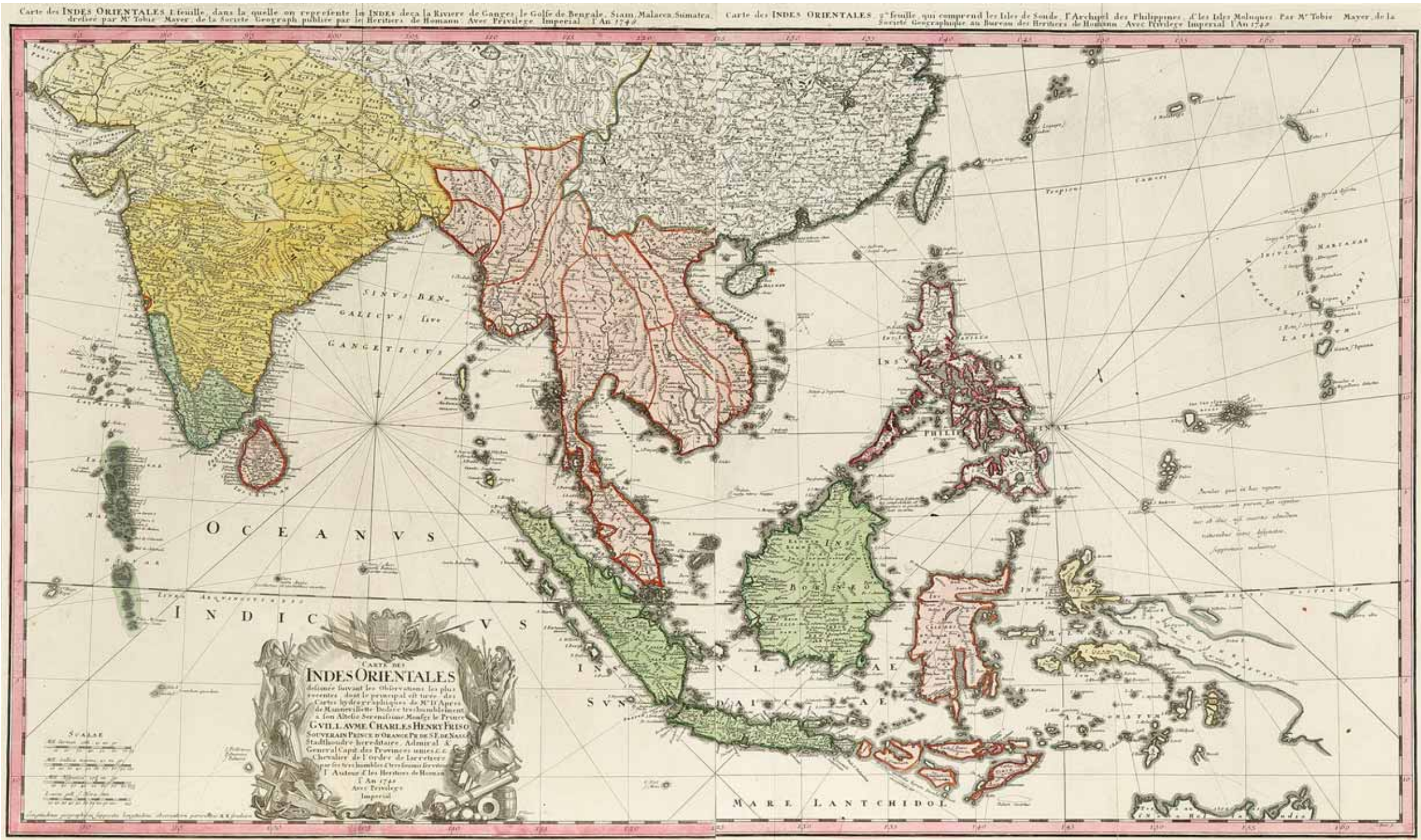
Paper size - Width: 88 cm

FULL TITLE: Carte Des Indes Orientales dessinee suivant les Observations les plus recentes dont le principal est tiree des Cartes hydrographiques de Mr. D'Apres de Mannevillette ...1748

PUBLICATION AUTHOR: Homann, Johann Baptist (1663 - 1724)

Highly detailed map of the region between India and the the Philippines, centered on the Malaysian Peninsula.

Extends north to China. Includes rhumblines and a highly ornate cartouche.



CARTE RENUITE DE L'OCEAN ORIENTAL OU MER DE INDES

Rs 75,000-Rs 85,000
\$ 1,120-\$ 1,270

NON-EXPORTABLE

MAP MAKER: Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703 - 1772

DATE: 1757

SHORT TITLE: Carte Renuite de l'Ocean Oriental ou Mer de Indes.

PUBLISHER: Chez M. Bellin

PUBLISHER LOCATION: Paris

Map size-Height cm: 55 cm

Map size-Width cm: 87 cm

Paper size-Height cm: 57 cm

Paper size-Width cm: 88.5 cm

NOTE: Fine map of the Indian Ocean, from Australia and Borneo to Africa and the Arabian Peninsula, published in Paris by Nicolas Bellin. This is the second edition of Bellin's map, significantly revised from the first edition of 1740.

The map has the following significant revisions:

Later hand coloured maps with decorative cartouche added.

The chart extends a bit further to the east and west, encompassing the Philippines and some of the west coast of South Africa.

The East Coast of Africa is significantly refined.

The shape of Madagascar has been significantly altered.

The shape of the Gujarat Peninsula is greatly improved.

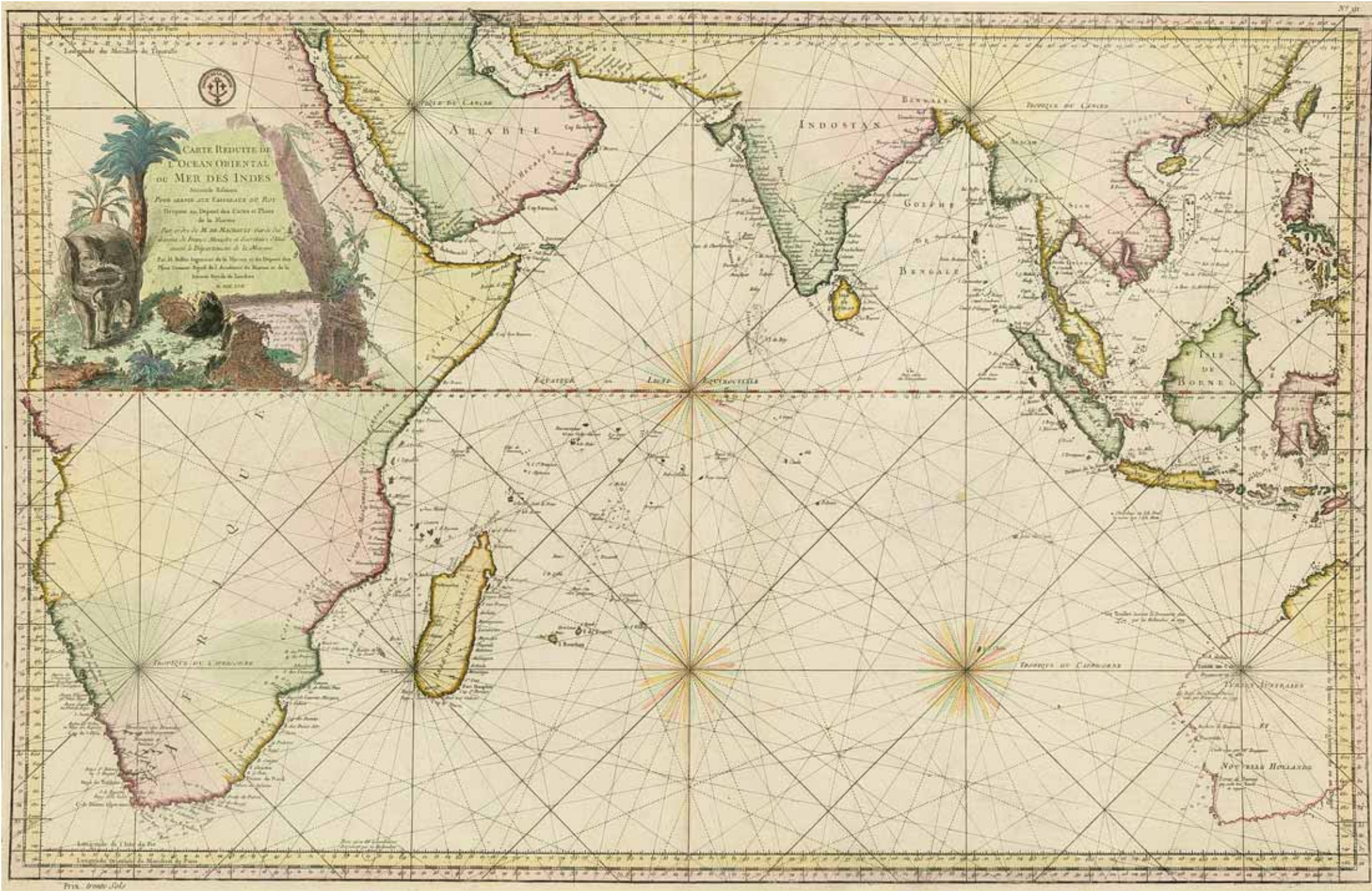
The mouth of the Ganges River and Bay of Bengal is significantly revised

The Malaysian Peninsula is much narrower and the coastline reworked

Significant revisions are shown in Australia and far greater coverage.

Western Australia is shown, with seven place names, including "Baye des Chiens marins vue par Dampier en 1691" and "Coste vue par Mr. Duquesne en 1687".

This chart was produced by Jacques-Nicolas Bellin (1703 - 1772), France's preeminent maritime cartographer and the Premier Ingenieur of the Depot de la Marine (the French Hydrographical Office), as well as the Official Hydrographer of the King Louis XV, appearing in volume 2 of Bellin's Hydrographie Francoise, one of the most important compilations of Sea Charts published in the 18th Century.



MALABAR, COROMANDEL, COTES

Rs 28,000-Rs 40,000

\$ 420-\$ 600

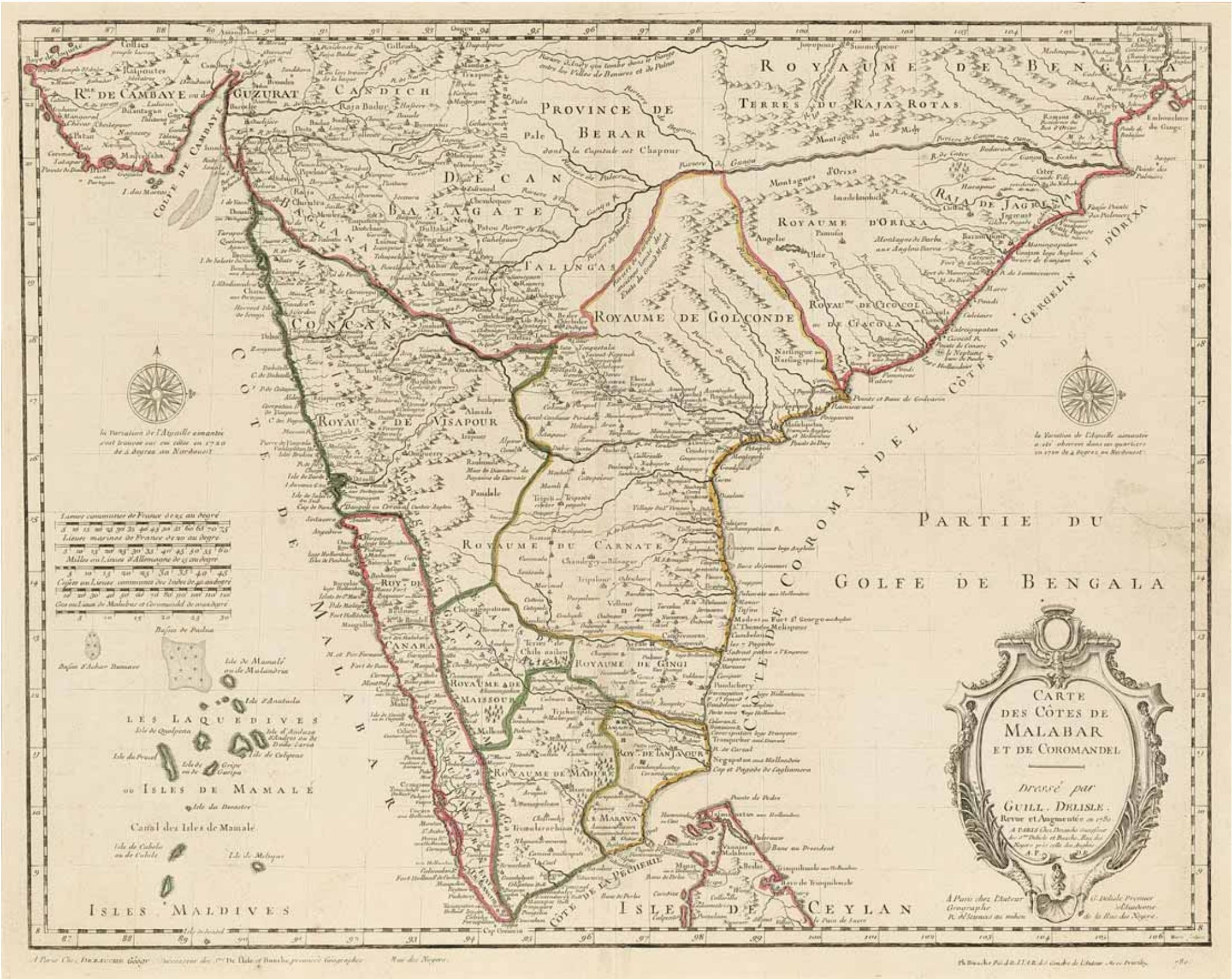
NON-EXPORTABLE

MAP MAKER: Covens et Mortier
MAP MAKER: L'Isle, Guillaume de, 1675 - 1726
DATE: 1742
SHORT TITLE: Malabar, Coromandel, cotes.
PUBLISHER: Covens & Mortier
PUBLISHER LOCATION: Amsterdam
Map size - Height: 45 cm
Map size - Width: 56 cm
Paper size - Height: 49 cm
Paper size - Width: 60 cm

NOTE: Engraved map in outline color. Relief shown pictorially.
FULL TITLE: Carte des Cotes de Malabar et de Coromandel, presentee auRoy. Par Guillaume de l'Isle. A Amsterdam, Chez J. Covens et C. Mortier, Geographes. (Title in upper margin:) Orarum Malabariae, Coromandelae, &c. tabula accuratissima. (1742)
PUBLICATION AUTHOR: Covens et Mortier
PUBLICATION AUTHOR: L'Isle,Guillaume de, 1675 - 1726
PUBLISHED DATE: 1742

De L'Isle is important as the first "scientific" cartographer who incorporated the most current information on exploration and topography into his maps. His maps of America contain many innovations: discarding the fallacy of California as an island, first naming of Texas, first correct delineation of the Mississippi Valley, and first correct longitudes of America. Lloyd Brown states that De L'Isle "undertook a complete reform of a system ofgeography that had been in force since the second century, and by the time he was twenty five he had very nearly accomplished his purpose."

This interesting map in French in the north extends from the northern portion of Indian to Sri Lanka and the Maldives includes in the west. It details coastal towns, internal settlements, hills, and roads. The title cartridge includes decorative architecture and vegetation with the French royal coat of arms. Two compass roses flank the subcontinent.



CARTE PARTICULIERE D'UNE PARTIE D'ASIE OU SONT LES ISLES D'ANDEMAON, CEYLAN, LES MALDIVES

Rs 1,50,000-Rs 1,75,000
\$ 2,240-\$ 2,615

NON-EXPORTABLE

MAP MAKER: Jaillot, Alexis Hubert, 1632 - 1712
MAP MAKER: Mortier, Pierre
MAP MAKER: Sanson, Nicolas (1600 - 1667)
DATE: 1708
SHORT TITLE: Carte Particuliere d'une Partie d'Asie ou sont les Isles d'Andemaon,Ceylan, les Maldives. PUBLISHER: Chez Pierre Mortier
PUBLISHER LOCATION: Amsterdam, Paris
PUBLISHER: Chez Pierre Mortier
PUBLISHER LOCATION: Amsterdam, Paris
Map size- Height: 59.5 cm
Map size- Width: 87.5 cm
Paper size- Height: 63.5 cm
Paper size- Width: 91.5 cm

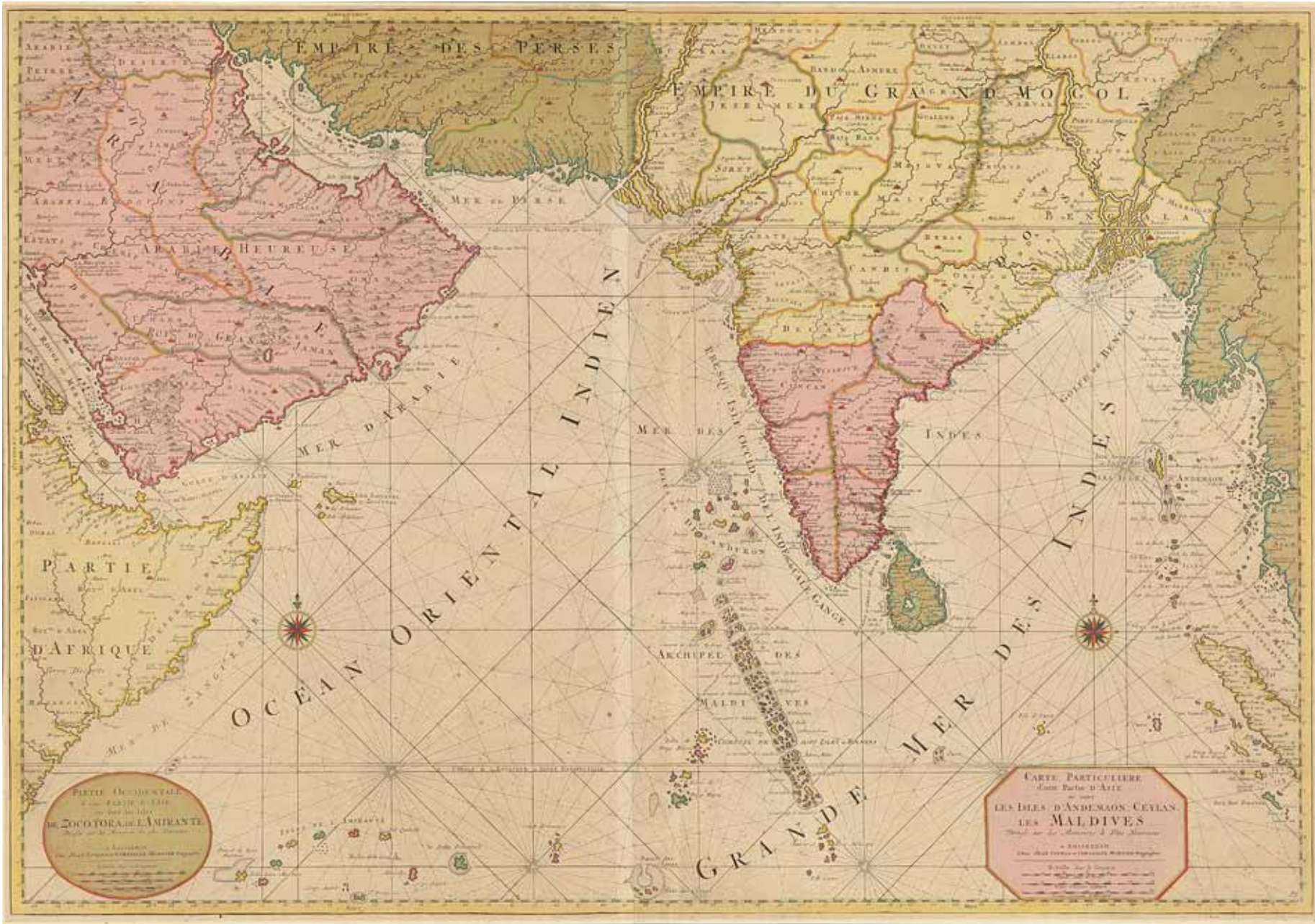
FULL TITLE: Carte Particuliere d'une Partie d'Asie ou sont Les Isles D'Andemaon, Ceylan, Les Madives . . . [joined with] Partie Occidentale d'une D'Asie ou sont les Isles De Zocotora De l'Amirante. . . PUBLICATION AUTHOR: Jaillot, Alexis Hubert, 1632 - 1712
PUBLICATION AUTHOR: Mortier, Pierre
PUBLISHED DATE: 1708

Exceptional old color example of the first edition of Pierre Mortier's fine 2-sheet map of the Indian Ocean and contiguous regions, first published in 1700. The chart extends from Saudi Arabia and the Horn of Africa in the West to the Straits of Malacca, centered on India and Pakistan. This is a chart of south central Asia, with specific mention of theMaldives and the Socotra Island. The chart extends from Saudi Arabia and the Horn of Africa in the West to the Straits of Malacca in the East. The map is centered on Indian subcontinent which is named Empire of the Great Mongol, and to India's leftis Safavid Iran, titled Empire of the Persians. The entirety of the land covered by the Map was at the time primarily Muslim. At the time of publication, both the Arabian Peninsula and Socotra Island were under Ottoman rule. With multiple colonizers in India, the Maldives remained an independent trading state. The Maldives held importance due to their central location within the Indian Ocean, half way between Africa and

the Straights of Malacca. The Maldives were a stopping ground for various traders, including those from Basrah who sailed to Sri Lanka or Southeast Asia. Although The East India Company stationed a garrison on Socotra, the firm refusal of the Sultan to sell the island along with the lack of good anchorages fora coaling station to be used by the new steamship line being put into service on the Suez-Bombay route caused the British to leave in 1835. After the capture of the port city of Aden in 1839, the British lost interest in acquiring Socotra.

During the 1700s, India was a major interest for all colonizing powers, namely the French, the Portuguese,

and the English. By the early 18th century, with lines between commercial and political dominance becoming increasingly blurred, a number of European trading companies, including the English East India Company, had established coastal outposts. The East India Company's control of the seas, greater resources, and more advanced military training and technology led it to become attractive to a portion of the Indian elite. These factors were crucial in allowing the Company to gain control over the Bengal region by 1765 and sideline other European countries. A fine example of this sought after map.



IMPERII MAGNI MOGOLIS SIVE INDICI PADSCHACH

Rs 65,000-Rs 75,000
\$ 975-\$ 1,120

NON-EXPORTABLE

MAP MAKER: Albrecht Carl Seutter
DATE: 1728 ca
SHORT TITLE: Imperii Magni Mogolis sive Indici Padschach
PUBLISHER: Mathaus Seutter
PUBLISHER LOCATION: Augsburg
MAP SIZE-HEIGHT: 50 cm
MAP SIZE-WIDTH: 57 cm
PAPER SIZE-HEIGHT: 52 cm
PAPER SIZE-WIDTH: 59.5 cm

FULL TITLE: Imperii Magni Mogolis sive Indici Padschach, juxta recentissimas Navigaciones accurata delineato Geographica studio et sumtibus.

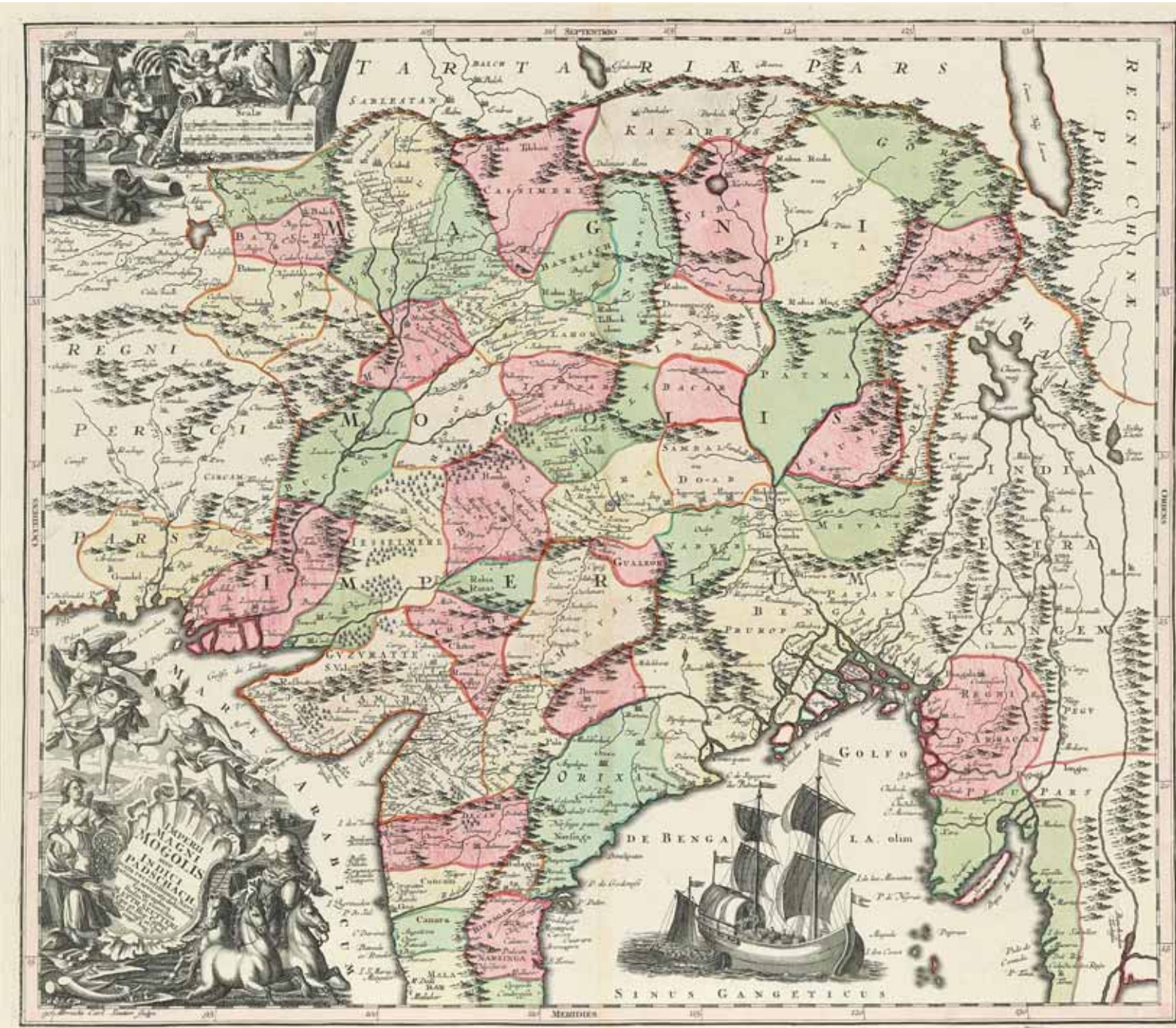
This is an absolutely spectacular later hand coloured map of northern India showing the extent of the powerful Mughal Empire in the late 17th century, this map details the subcontinent and parts of Central Asia from Persia and Khandhar eastward as far a modern day Burma and Thailand.Extends northward to include parts of Tibet and Nepal and southwards as far as the Malabar Coast and the Gulf of Thailand. Cartographically this map is heavily based upon Hondius and Mercator's 17th century of the same region entitled India Orientalis.

Representing 18th century Germany cartography at its finest; this is an absolutely spectacular c. 1740 map of northern India by Matthias Seutter. Showing the extent of the powerful Mughal Empire in the late 17th century, this map details the subcontinent and parts of Central Asia from Persia and Khandhar eastward as far a modern day Burma and Thailand. Extends northward to include parts of Tibet and Nepal and southwards as far as the

Malabar Coast and the Gulf of Thailand. Cartographically this map is heavily based upon Hondius and Mercator's 17th century of the same region entitled India Orientalis.

Presented is wonderful combination of surprising accuracy, gross errors, and outright speculation. Generally speaking, thismap is cartographically solid detailing numerous cities, river systems and trade routes. Shows Deli, Agra, Kandahar (Candahar), Lahore (Lahor), Pegu, Goa, Kabul (Cabul), Jaisalmer (Gislemere), and many other important and still thriving cities. Also notes several important trade routes including the ancient caravan trail westward from Agra into Persia. Despite this map's thoroughness, there are a number of cartographic errors, probably the most notable of which is the narrowing of the subcontinent. Usually such lateral misrepresentations are the result of erroneous 16th century longitudinal calculations. In this case, these errors found their way into the Hondius's map and hence into this one as well. The northernmost regions depicted on this map are highly speculative with regard to physical geography. A number of large lakes, including the apocryphal Lake of Chiamay, are speculated in the northeastern quadrants of the map as the sources of four important Southeast Asian river systemsincluding the Irrawaddy, the Dharla, the Chao Phraya, and the Brahmaputra.

The curious Lake of Chiamay (also called Chiam-may or Chian-may), roughly located in the area of Assam but sometimes as far north as Tibet and China, began to appearin maps of this region as early as the 16th century and persisted well into the mid 18th century. Its origins are unknown but may originate in a lost 16th century geography prepared by the Portuguese scholar Jao de Barros. It was speculated to be thesource of five important Southeast Asian River systems and was mentioned in the journals of Sven Hedin. There are even records that the King of Siam led an invasionary force to take control of the lake in the 16th century. Nonetheless, the theory ofLake Chimmay was ultimately disproved



and it disappeared from maps entirely by the 1760s.

Decorated with several extremely attractive allegorical cartouche image. The title cartouche in the lower left hand quadrant shows Poseidon, Hermes, an angel and the goddess Fame admiring the wealth of Asia as represented by jewels, ivory, and precious metals. In the upper left hand quadrant, a distance scale plays second

fiddle to a scene of cherubs rummaging through chests full of treasure while exotic peacocks look on. A large trade Caravel rests in the Indian Ocean, lower right quadrant, suggesting the trade riches to be had by daring ship captains willing to sail half way around the world. Engraved by Albrecht Carl Seutter and published by Matthias Seutter c. 1740. (Ref: M&B; Tooley)

MAGNI MOGOLIS IMPERIVM

Rs 60,000-Rs 80,000

\$ 900-\$ 1,195

NON-EXPORTABLE

MAP MAKER: Blaeu, Joan, 1596 - 1673

DATE: 1665

SHORT TITLE: Magni Mogolis Imperivm

PUBLISHER: Joan Blaeu

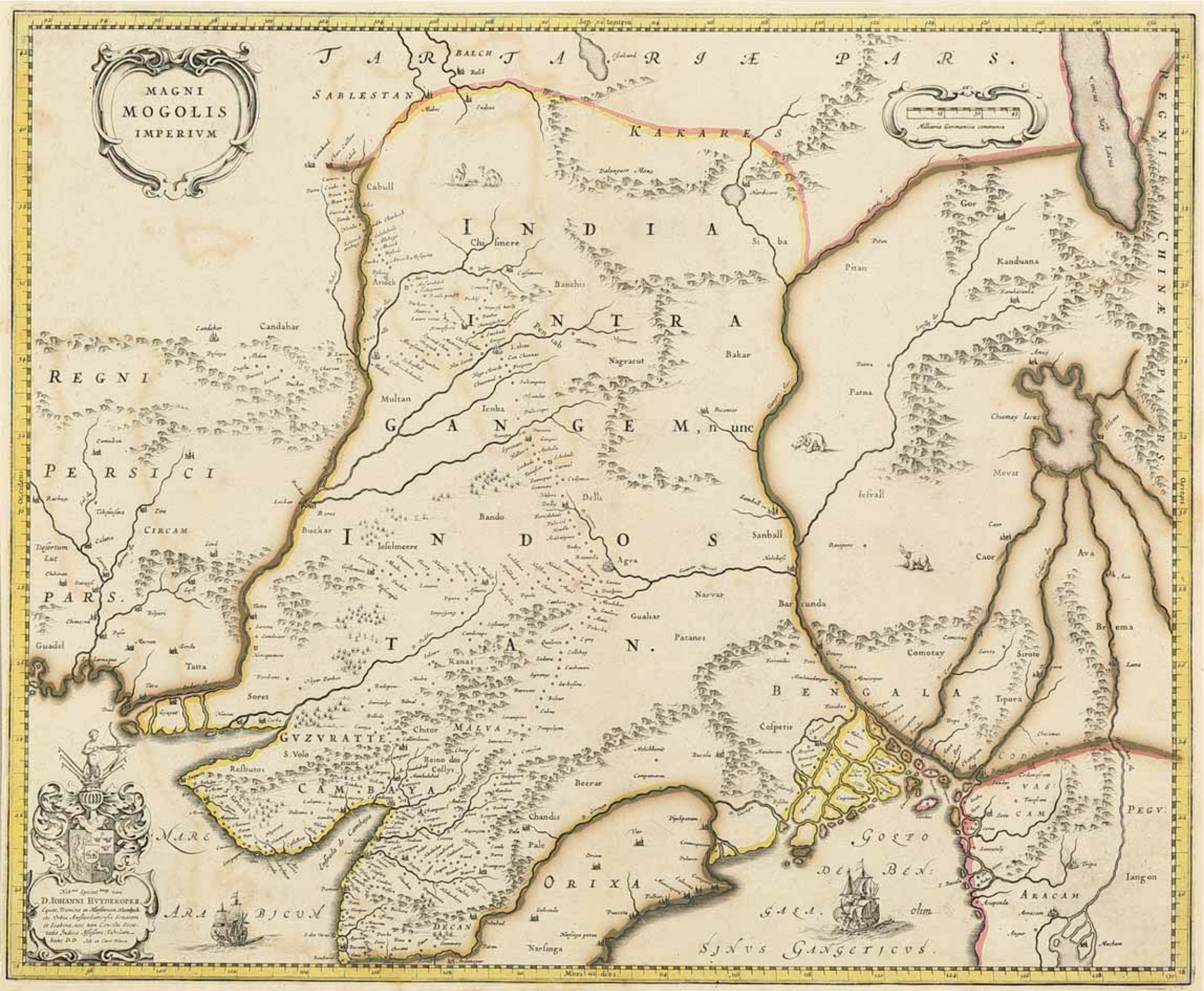
PUBLISHER LOCATION: Amsterdam

MAP SIZE-HEIGHT: 41.5 cm

MAP SIZE-WIDTH: 51.5 cm

FULL TITLE: Magni Mogolis Imperivm

This fantastic map extends from Afghanistan and Persia eastward to northern Burma and the border of China, and southward from above Kabul to Bombay (Mumbai). Elephants and camels decorate the land mass on which rivers, mountain ranges, cities and major fortifications are detailed. The lower left corner features an elaborate coat of arms (with eagle, ship, horse, and bulls' heads) topped by a helmet of armor and a cherub with drawn bow and arrow above a dedicatory panel in Latin to D. Iohanni Hvydekoper (Joan Huydecoper), lord of Maarsseveen (north of Utrecht) and Neerdijk. (He later became governor of the Dutch East India Company, 1666, and mayor of Amsterdam, 1673.)



SINUS GANGETICUS, VULGO GOLFO DE BENGALA NOVA DESCRIPTIO

Rs 50,000-Rs 75,000

\$ 750-\$ 1,120

NON-EXPORTABLE

MAP MAKER: Jansson, Johannes, 1588 - 1664

DATE: 1650

SHORT TITLE: Sinus Gangeticus, Vulgo Golfo de Bengala Nova descriptio

PUBLISHER: Johannes Jansson

PUBLISHER LOCATION: Amsterdam

Map size- Height: 47 cm

Map size- Width: 54 cm

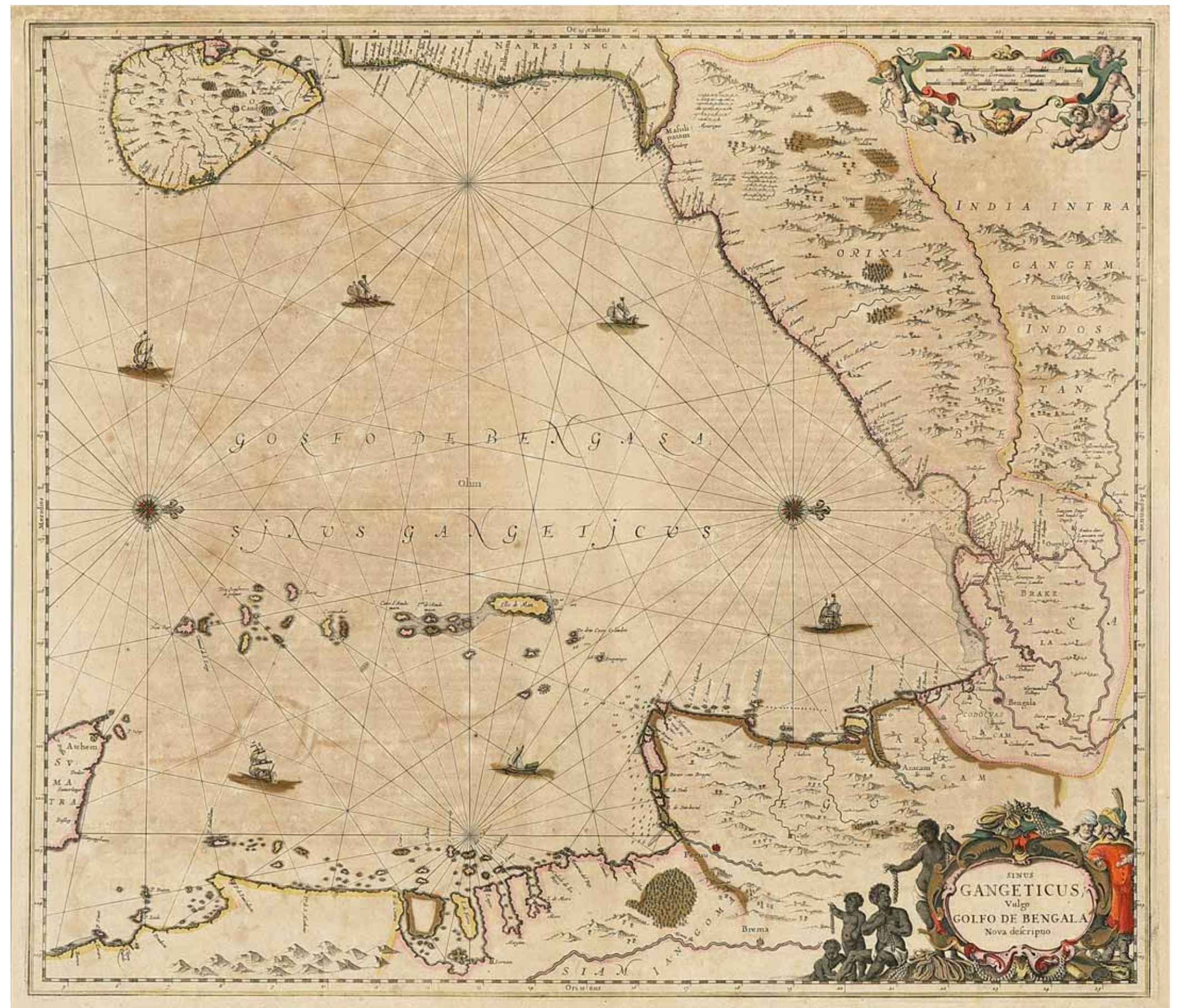
Paper size-Height : 49 cm

PAPER SIZE-WIDTH: 56 cm

FULL TITLE: Sinus Gangeticus, Vulgo Golfo de Bengala Nova descriptio

Striking large format later hand coloured sea chart of the Gulf of Bengal, from Ceylan (Sri Lanka) to Sumatra. The map appeared in the sea atlas volume of Jansson's Atlas Maior.

One of the earliest obtainable Dutch Sea Charts of the region.



Tanaferin
urbis &
regnum.

bus & naturâ haud multum abluunt. Regio gummi odoriferum, quod *Benjoin* vocatur, copiosè suppeditat. Apud urbem *Tanaferin* Oceanus terras ampliore sinu occupans, terrâ latitudinem ad 10 milliaria restringit. Urbes sub 11 gradu sita mercimoniorum frequentia maximè floret, & à Lusitanorum navibus frequenter visitatur. Ex arboris *cocos* nucibus melioris notæ vinum ardens ab incolis distillando paratur, quod Indici mulieres magni faciunt. Regnum *Tanaferin* ab urbe sibi nomen cooptat, & libertate propria fruens nullius dominio subest, quemadmodum *Queda* regnum huic vicinum, cuius metropolis eodem nomine insignita 6 gradibus & 30 scrupulis ab Aequatore versus Aquilonem separatur. Sub 4 gradu & 30 scrupulis *Pera* se conspicendam præbet, in qua *Casem* metalli, stanno similis, copia haud exigua dividitur.

Malacca.

Malacca civitas, longitudine suâ unum circiter milliare conficere fertur. Mediam secat fluvius ponte stratus. Locus, in quo hæc ætate urbs sedet, ab hinc centum annis, & quod excurrit, campus fuit desertus & incultus, ipsoque in litore septem, vel octo tantum casæ extructæ piscatoribus domicilia erant. Temporis decursu his pedetentim se aggregarunt Peguani, Siamenses, & Bengaleses piscatores, qui aliorum hominum confluxu, & numero aucti, non urbem novam solum condiderunt, verum etiam novam sibi linguam finxerunt, ut omnino nihil cum vicinis commune haberent. Urbi *Malacca* nomen imposuere. Hæc brevi temporis intervallo incolarum numero mirum in modum aucta, ædium multitudine surrexit, & in tantam potentiam excrevit, ut novi regni caput evaderet, quamvis tributum annuum Regi *Siam* solvere coacta fuerit. Postea *Manudes* Arabs quidam astutis technis è Regis *Siam* manibus eam cum regno eripuit, & libertati pristina restituit. Huius regionis terra est humida, lutosâ, sordida, ac frumenti quidem, & delicatorum fructuum, sed tamen non copiosè, ferax, variorumque animalium alitrix. Portus adest urbi ad negotiandum perquam commodè situs. Aër sanitati parum conducens incolis æquè ac peregrinis adversatur, quâ de causâ ager urbem cingens maximâ ex parte cultura debita destituitur, ubique de alimentis & annonâ aliunde prospiciendum. Incolæ, qui urbem & regionem circumjacentem inhabitant, vulgari vocabulo *Maleyi* nuncupantur. Gens colore cineritio cutem picta, comam prolixam alit, & ad libidinem mirè proclivis prudentiæ & ingenii acuti titulo mirè sibi placet, utpote quæ philauriæ studiosa, ingenii acumine se aliquid præstare posse probè novit. Ad Poësin prona cantuunculis amatoris, ac comœdiis componendis, ediscendis, & canendis, aut recitandis tempus terit. Lingua, quâ utuntur, optima, & maximè significantia, ac ex omnibus in India Orientali linguis usitatis conquesta vocabula complectens, lepore & ornatu omnibus totius Orientis linguis, multorum iudicio, anteferenda censetur, adeo ut *Malacca* lingua per totam Indiam Orientalem ferè sit familiaris, nec ille æstimetur, quem ejus cognitio fugit. Lusitani post multos labores exantlatos, tandem huius civitatis *Malacca* potiti eam à Regis sui *Emmanuelis* temporibus in possessione habuerunt, quamvis ob gravem & valetudini incommodum aërem pauci eorum, & vix centumalicujus notæ domicilia sua in illa civitate habeant. Sed ut securiore & certiore ejus possessione gaudere possent, arcem admodum munitam, & præsidio militari firmam urbi adjunxerunt. Post *Ormuz* & *Mossambique* locus hic omnium utilissimus est Lusitanis Capitaneis, (hoc titulo peculiarium locorum Gubernatores honorantur) & gubernatoribus suis maximos fructus parit. Emporium enim nobilissimum & celeberrimum sedes est omnium bonorum, & mercium, quæ ex *China* regno, *Moluccis* Insulis, & cæteris Indici Orientalis regionibus in eam maxima copia conflunt, & à Lusitanis advectæ, & avectæ negotiando distrahuntur, ac dividuntur, adeo ut naves in hac civitate mercibus

Malacca
lingua.

modò onerentur, modò exonerentur, eaque de causâ frequentissimis itineribus hac illac commendo hunc portum frequentent, sive *Malacca* solventes *Patanen*, *Siam*, *Pegu*, Insulas *Moluccas*, *Chinam*, aut alia loca petant, sive ex locis istis discedentes *Malaccam* proficiantur, ut vel annonam necessariam comparant, vel etiam *Moussons*, id est, ventorum certo tempore sine intermissione spirantium adventum aliquandiu commorando expectent. Quotannis ex Lusitania Navis oneraria uno mense citius, quàm cæteræ naves discedere solent, egressa, recto cursu *Malaccam* petit, nec in itinere ullo in loco anchoras dimittit, nisi forsân necessitate aliquâ impellatur, aut tempestatis ingruentis vi portum querere, aut *Mossambique* se conferre cogatur. Hæc præterea onere pretioso & divitiis, quas *Malacca* in Lusitaniam transferendas suscipit, cæteras Lusitanorum naves, quæ in aliis Indici Orientalis locis onerata in Europam revertuntur, longo intervallo post se relinquit. Quamvis verò huius loci diuturni possessores Lusitani fuerint, eum tamen antè paucos annos amiserunt. Societas enim Indici Orientalis, quæ est apud Belgas Unitos, postquam potentia suæ incrementa maxima sumpsit, Generalis sui præfecti Domini à *Diemen* auspicio ante annos aliquot potentem classem eò ablegavit, quæ *Malaccam* obsidione gravi adorta tandem Lusitanis emporium tam celebre ex manibus extorsit.

Apex extremus, in quem hæc regio versus Austrum definit, latus est, & à Zephyro ad Eurum exportectus Orientali angulo urbem insidentem ostendit, à qua *Sinapura* nomine, promontorium hoc, *Cabo Sinapura*, appellationem suam derivat. In eodem etiam cernitur *Iohr*, civitas regni *Iohr*, quod hunc tractum occupat, *Iohr* Re-caput, & regia sedes, cuius rex Lusitanis multum negotii quandoque facessere solet. Quidam ex his regibus Regis *Affen* in Insula *Sumatra* filiam uxorem duxerat. Hanc à patre nave transmissam cum machina bellica antea ingentis magnitudinis & longitudinis, quam dotis loco cum aliis rebus acceperat, in Oceano Lusitani rapuerunt, ac *Malaccam* deduxerunt, unde machina illa navi in Lusitaniam ablegata est, sed in Insula *Tercera* portu, cum navis tempestate submergeretur, conservata ibidem remansit. Odii inter reges dictos & Lusitanos, quod aliquandiu vigerat, haud exiguum raptus hic augmentum fuit, adeo ut illi conjunctis viribus hos adorirentur, & nonnunquam haud parvâ ejus afficerent.

Regno *Iohr* proximum est *Patane* regnum latè diffusum, & admodum populosum, de quo *Victor Sprinckel*, qui Societatis Indici Orientalis nomine negotiorum procurator anno 1616 in urbe *Patane* commoratus est, testimonio suo perhibet, quod centum & octoginta millia militum tunc temporis ex incolis in aciem produci potuerint, quamvis imbelles homines rei militari planè inepti sint, nec arma tractare sciant. In ipsa urbe *Patane* habitant ultra sexdecim millia virorum bello aptorum, quorum nonnulli sunt *Maleyi*, vel *Æthiopes*, quidam *Chinenses* cum suis *Mestifos*, & alii *Siamenses*. *Siamenses* pars in urbe habitat, plurimi verò extra urbem agris immorantur, & agriculturæ operam navant. Regio magis idonea est navigationi, quàm *Bantam*, *Iohr*, *Pahan*, & alia similes, eò quod magni & profundi fluvii naves admittant, unde fit, ut incolæ navigationis sint peritiores, & omnes vias probe noverint, *Siamenses* imprimis, & *Chinenses*, qui summo in hanc artem studio incumbunt. Indigenæ *Maleyi* nempe ad otium naturâ proclives pigritiæ admodum sunt dediti, & agriculturæ obiter studentes, aut piscationi operam navantes, aquam bibendo, & omnis generis potus fortes & inebriantes fugiendo, parè ac tenuiter vivunt, sed valde libidinosi luxuriosas voluptates sectantur, & præter tres, aut plures uxores, quas legitimo matrimonio sibi jungunt, tot adhuc concubinas, ac pellices alunt, quot ipsi alere facultatum ratio permittit. Divitiæ ipsorum maxima ex parte ex agricul-

SINUS GANGETICVS,

VULGO

GOLFO DE BENGALA,

Cum adjacentium Regnorum & Regionum litoribus.

Magni
Mogoli
regnum.Sinus
Gangeti-
cus.

Ganges.

Bengala
regnum.Regna
Aracan
& Pegu.Urbs
Pegu.

POST *Maslipatan* urbem tractus maritimi, qui occurrunt, regni magni *Mogoli* fines sunt maritimi, qui *Gangis* fluvii ostio, & *Bengale* regni limitibus terminantur. Sinus hic magnus olim Gangeticus à Gange fluvio cognominatus, hodiè *Golfo de Bengala* nuncupatur. *Mogoli* magni regnum, amplissimi spaciis regio omnem cis Gangem fluvium Indiam, quæ *Indostan* hodiè appellari solet, comprehendit, & ad *Perliæ* regni fines excurrit. Magnus *Mogol* potentissimus Rex est, ac multas terras habitatoribus affluentes possidens innumerabilem militum numerum in aciem deducere potest, quibus fretus, non cum *Perlis* solum, verum & cum aliis regibus & populis, regno suo conterminis, magna & gravia bella gerit. *Ganges* adeo magnum est flumen, ut in maximorum totius Orbis fluviorum numerum jure referatur, de cujus ortu nil certi & firmi in præsentia indicare possumus. Instat *Nili* in *Ægypto* *Crocodylos* alit. Ostium ejus sub 22 ab Aequatore versus *Boream* gradu situm est. Ab eo recedit ora maritima tractu suo pedetentim ab Oriente versus Austrum usque ad regnum *Aracan* per 18. milliaria. 30. miliaribus à fluvio *Gange*, quæ Orientem regio spectat, sita est *Chatigan* regni *Bengale* metropolis; Emporium vero *Bengala* ad fluminis alicujus exitum, ubi litus Septentrionem relinquens ad Meridiem se convertit. *Bengalensis* tractus maritimus multis Insulis parvis, ac siccis & vadosis in mari locis, ac sinibus obsessus, haud planus, sed admodum inæqualis est. Regnum hoc *Bengala* admiranda comporum fertilitas mirum in modum commendat, & nobilitat affluentia incredibilis orizæ, facchari, boum, vacarum, ovium, gallinarum, butyri, & preciosi gossipii, ex quo pulcherrimi & admodum subtiles panni texuntur, & partim sine colore, partim verò coloribus diversis imbuti in varia Indici loca distrahuntur. Indigenæ astuti & versipellis ingenii homines ad furta & scortationes mirum in modum sunt proclives, unde fit, ut *Bengalensis* mancipia, in hoc regno nimirum nata, pravitate ingenta omnes totius Indici populos longe antecellant. In ejusdem regni locis silvestribus etiam frequentes occurrunt *Rhinocerotus*, animalia, quorum naso cornu insidet, cornu ipsum autem, dentes, caro, sanguis, ungula, imò totum corpus remedium veneno fugando præsentissimum creditur, eaque de causa per totam Indiam in maximo precio habetur. Regnorum *Aracan* & *Pegu* litora inter *Bengalam* & *Martaban* interiacent. Urbs *Aracan* appositâ est ostio fluminis cujusdam, quod aquas suas in magnum quendam sinum profundit. *Cosmin* fluvio nomen est, qui supra *Bengalam* in duas partes se distrahens, uno alveo apud *Bengalam* aquas suas in Oceanum deducit, altero vero juxta urbem *Aracan* undas suas Neptuno communicat. Flumini *Martaban*, vel *Martavan* incumbit civitas *Pegu*, apud quam plures exitus flumini isti in mare exeunti patent. Omnes hos fluvios, cum alio *Menam* voca-

to, qui regno *Siam* peragrato in mare prolabitur, magna quadam palus *Chiamia* nomine, quæ in regione *Bramas* locata est, protrudere dicitur. Utrumque regnum modo nominatum de divitiis & fertilitate suâ mirum in modum gloriantur. Auro, lapidibus pretiosis, & maximâ elephantorum copiâ abundant. Cera Hispanica, quæ in literarum obfignandarum usum adhibita, *Lacca* appellari solet, in pluribus horum regnorum locis conficitur. *Pegu* regni habitatores *Sodomitico* peccato horrendum in modum se pollunt. Vitium est gentis abominandum, cujus vitandi causâ mares inter cutem & carnem priapi unam aut duas parvas nolas, magnitudine nucem æquantes, gerunt. Edicto regio id facere tenentur, ut aliqua ratione à detestando hoc scelere abducantur. Eadem de causâ feminæ planè nudæ incedunt, verendis parvo linteolo testis, quæ tamen inter eundem ita deteguntur, ut vel tota sæpe in conspectum cadunt. Hoc remedio mares à scelere tam sædo abducere, & ad sui amorem pertrahere femininus sexus molitur. Nonnulli homines etiam in hoc regno reperiuntur, qui siliarum suarum recens natarum verenda consuetudo claudunt, parvo tantum foramine relicto, per quod urinâ reddi potest. Quando autem ejusmodi filia, verenda eo pacto clausa habens, nuptum collocatur, & sponsa est, maritus verenda consueta iterum aperienda, & aperta cujusdam unguenti illitu brevi temporis spacio sananda curat. Peregrino alicui adventanti diversæ filix, aut puellæ exhibentur, ex quibus si unam sibi eligit, de usu ejus cum parentibus certo precio conveniat necesse est. Eâ toto tempore, quo ibi moratur, pro uxore suâ utitur, sed imprimis sibi cavere debet, ne alienas mulieres frequentando vitam suam periculo exponat. Inde discedens filiam cum precio promisso parentibus, aut cognatis, vel amicis restituit. Reversus, feminam interea temporis alii matrimonio junctam repetere, & quamdiu in loco commoratur, ad usum suum penes se servare potest. Post ejus discessum maritus eam recipit, nec illud ipsi dedecori, sed honori ducitur. Nobilitate, autoritate, & gravitate eminentes homines cum virginibus uxores ducunt, in virginitate ipsis adimendâ peregrinorum ad eum finem requisitorum operâ utuntur, eosque muneribus afficiendo gratum suum animum testantur.

Quâ *Martaban* fluvius in mare se præcipitat, finis est Regni *Pegu*: Proximè incipiunt regni *Siam* litora, quæ à fluvio dicto usque ad metropolim totius regni *Siam*, 70 milliaria itinere terrestri percurreunt. Sed ab ostio fluvii *Martaban* regio hæc tractu suo maritimo se inflectit usque ad acumen ultimum *Singapura*, vel *Cincapur* nuncupatum, & Aequatori vicinum, unde ad civitatem *Siam* regreditur, ita ut longo & angusto quasi brachio in mare se exporrigat, & vix 50. quibusdam vero etiam in locis, præcipue apud urbem *Tanacerin*, 10. tantum milliarium latitudine se effert. Omnes hæc regiones Regis *Siam* imperio olim subiectæ fuerunt, Regnum donec regni *Pegu* rex Anno 1568 maximo pralio regem *Siam* superatum sibi tributarium fecit. Regni *Siam* Indigenæ ab iis, qui regnum *Pegu* incolunt moribus

ORBIS TERRAE COMPENDIOSA DESCRIPTIO

Rs 1,75,000-Rs 2,00,000
\$ 2,615-\$ 2,990

NON-EXPORTABLE



MAP MAKER: Ptolemy, Claudius

MAP MAKER: Ruscelli, Girolamo

MAP MAKER: Rosaccio, Giuseppe

DATE: 1599

SHORT TITLE: Orbis Terrae Compendiosa Descriptio

PUBLISHER: Appresso gli heredi di Melchior Sessa

PUBLISHER LOCATION: Venetia

Map size - Height: 28.5 cm

Map size - Width: 51 cm

Paper size - Height: 44 cm

Paper size - Width: 53.5 cm

FULL TITLE: Orbis terrae compendiosa descriptio quam ex Magna Universali Gerardi Mercatoris Domino Richardo Gartho, geographiae ac caeterarum bonarum artium amatori ac fautori summo, in veteris amicitiae ac familiaritatis memoriam / Rumoldus Mercator fieri curabat A. MDLXXXVII

An elaborate strapwork border surrounds this beautiful later hand coloured double-hemisphere map, and an armillary sphere and 32-point compass rose are

tucked between the hemispheres. Engraved double hemispherical world map. The engraving is a model of clarity and neatness, with typical cursive flourishes to the lettering of the sea names. The North Pole is illustrated as a land mass surrounding a sea from which four rivers radiate, and there is a well depicted northwest passage. Shows a huge southern continent and the bulge in the south west coast of South America. Relief shown pictorially.

Attractive later hand coloured example of the Mercator's map of the World, first printed in Geneva in 1587.

This is the only collectible world map by Gerard Mercator, the greatest geographer of his era. Both his 1538 and 1569 world maps are unobtainable rarities.

The present work is a reduced version of the 1569 wall map of the world, on which the revolutionary Mercator Projection was introduced. Oddly, this folio version recast the map into a double-hemisphere format and did not employ the Mercator Projection.

Gerhard Mercator died in 1594, the year before his first world atlas was published. It would be several decades before a world map on his Mercator's projection would appear in a commercial atlas. A fine example of one of the most important and influential world maps of the 16th Century.

ORBIS TERRAE TYPVS.



U M ex Naturae necessitate ordo semper requirat generalia particularibus antepone-
re, totumque parti, ad maiorem oblatam rei intelligentiam: hac eadem & ego devinctus
lege huic primo nostrae Geographiae ac Septemtrionalium Terrarum Tomo, Univer-
salem Orbis Terrae typum, ejusque quatuor partes, Europam, Africam, Asiam & A-
mericam, quo feliciter rem prosequar, praenotare debui: & singulis quoque deinceps
Tomis consequentibus, ut is etiam perfectum semper habeat opus, ac totius Universi
descriptionem, nec hac utili speculatione privetur, qui vel suae tantum patriae delineationem
sibi comparaverit. Iucunda etenim est & maximopere necessaria generalium
contemplatio ei qui vel minimam Mundi & naturalium rerum cognitionem habere
cupit. Si enim libeat considerare, quis Solis ortus vel occasus, quae causa aestatis vel

hyemis, unde inaequalitas dierum & noctium existat, qui denique & quo in loco natum, propagatum, actum, gestum,
mutatum & conversum jam inde a rerum conditarum primordio fuerit, id omne certe non aliunde melius, quam
ex harum quinque tabularum adjunctione sine omni periculo & honesta cum animi voluptate didiceris. Et que-
madmodum nulli, quantumvis amplam habitationem nato, sufficit perspectas habere suarum aedium partes, ut
sunt atrium, cella vinaria & penaria, culina, triclinium, caenaculum, cubiculum, conclave, musaeum, quo ijs commo-
de uti possit; sed etiam in qua urbis parte & platea, domus ejus sita sit, compertum ipsi esse necessarium & com-
modum est, ut hinc cognoscat statim si in civitate tumultus, vel incendium oritur, quam prope vel procul a peri-
culo absit. Sic non nimis jucundum vel necessarium nosse, qua in Orbis parte habitet, quos populos vicinos, aut
remotiores habeat, ut grassantibus belli calamitatibus, quo metu, quae animi tranquillitate uti liceat, scire queat,
Denique cum Cosmographia sit lumen totius tam Ecclesiasticae quam Politicæ Historiae, & plus ex ea discat otio-
sus spectator, quam ex longo, molesto & sumptuoso labore peregrinator, qui crebro Caelum tantum, non autem
animum mutat: parum utilitatis ex ea capias, si Tabulis particularibus generales non adjunxeris. Sunt autem hae
generales Tabulae collectae ex magna Orbis terrae descriptione (cujus etiam initium longitudines, vel primi Me-
ridiani positionem in singulis sequuti sumus) & ex magna Europa mea quas Duxburgi edidi. Tu interim Lector
vale & frui, ac hujus tuae habitationis ac tibi ad tempus tantum concessae gloriae cum Poeta Buchananus dili-
genter considera, qui sic eam caelestibus comparat, ut animos terrestribus rebus huius caducis immerfos extrahat,
& ad altiora ac aeterna viam ostendat.

Percipias rerum sit quantula portio, verbis
Quam nos magnificis in regna superba secamus,
Partimur ferro, mercamur sanguine fuso,
Ducimus exigua gleba de parte triumphos.
Illa etenim moles per se spectata seorsim,
Magna quidem: si cum stellati regimine Caeli
Componas, puncti instar erit, vel seminis, unde
Condidit innumeros senior Gargetius orbes.
Hec illa est hominum sedes, haec illa ferarum,
Et volucrum: hoc angusto e carcere quantum
Surripit Oceani terrae circumfluit humor,
Quique per Herculeae irrumpens devortia metes,
Europam Libycis late sejungit ab oris?
Adde hic claustra Arabum quaeque ardent aquora campos
Hyrcanos: hic adde lacus laxasque paludes,

Esque praecipui labefactant flumina montes
Vertice, vel pigris stagnant immota lacunis.
Dumque haerent rapiunt, haec Orbem gurgite mergunt
Conditur exigua sub aquis pars maxima terrae.
Quod superest magno velut insula parva profundo
Innatat: haec etiam quantum vel squalor arenis?
Vel tumet in vastos sine fruge sine arbore montes?
Vel nimis ardet flammis? vel frigore torpet?
Vel jacet humano in oculis mansuere cultu,
Vel fecunda malis animantium in funera succis?
O pudor, o stolidi praecipue vesania voti!
Quantula pars rerum est, in quae gloria tollit,
Ira fremit, metus exanimat, dolor urit egestas
Cogit opes ferro, insidijs, flamma atque veneno?
Scilicet & trepido fervent humana tumultu.

DE MVNDO.



N IVERSITAS haec, quae ob mentis humanae sacraria magis, quam oculorum
aciem ob versatur, ab Elegantiis perfecta & absoluta Puritate Graecis ὁσμοῦ quod illi
nomen primus dedit Pythagoras, dicitur, Latinis Mundus. Is Plinio Naturalis historiae
lib. 11. cap. 1. cuius circumflexu teguntur cuncta, Apuleio, admirandam omnibus
machinam depingenti, qui societate Caeli & terra constat, & eorum Naturis, quae utriusque
sunt. Aristoteli ἀνθρώπων definitur a Causis quidem: ἡ τὸ ὅλον τῆς γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης
ὡς ἓν τὸ καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων φύσιν. a Partibus vero: εἰς ἃς ἡ γῆς καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων
καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων φύσιν. Operosior in eo describendo Apuleius: Mundus est, inquit, orna-
ta ordinatio, DE I munere, Deorum recta custodia: cuius cardinem sic enim dixerim Centrum,
robustum & immobilem, genitrix atque altrix animantium omnium habet Tellus: Superis om-
nibus, ut videri potest, Aeris liquiditate ad modum tegminis, septis & operis. Vltra deorum Domus est, quod vocamus Caelum:
quod quidem divinis corporibus omnium videmus, ignibus pulcherrimis & perlucidis Solis & Luna & reliquorum Siderum,
cum quibus fertur per orbem, dierum noctiumque curriculis, agens Stellarum choros interminis lapsu, finem nulla aevi desolatione
saecula. Eius formam in speciem orbis absolutissimi globatam esse, Nomen imprimis, & consensus in eo Morta-
lium Orbem appellantium pingentiumque, sed & argumenta rerum docent: Non solum quia talis figura est capa-
cissima & simplicissima, omnibusque sui partibus vergit in sese, ac sibi ipsi toleranda est, seque includit & conti-
net, nullarum egens compaginum, nec finem aut initium ullis sui partibus sentiens: sed oculorum quoque proba-
tione, quod convexus mediisque sit, quacumque cernatur, quodque partes habeat ejusdem formae, quum id acci-
dere in alia non possit figura. Ut ridiculi merito existimandi sint, qui non figuram sphaericam vel rotundam, sed vel

Terra am-
bitus.

Terra qua
luit.

Mare.

Commodi-
tates Ma-
ris.

vel *ἀνθρώπων*, vel alius etiam figuram eum esse sunt arbitrati. Partes mundi quae sunt, Aetherea sive Coelestis, & Ele-
mentaris sive Sublunaris. Aetherea est lucida illa regio sphaeras caelestes omnes complexa, immunis ab omni varia-
tione. Elementaris est ea quae infra illos orbis constituta, generationem corruptionemque admittit, estque non
tantum corporum simplicium, ut sunt Ignis, Aer, Aqua, Terra: Verum etiam eorum quae ex hisce componuntur,
quorum quinque genera Sapientes prodiderunt. Sunt enim quaedam imperfecte mixta, quae *Μετεωρα* appellamus,
Grandines, inquam, Pluviae, Nives, Tonitrua, Fulgura, Ventis: Alia perfecte mixta, sed inanimata, ut Saxa, Mar-
mora, Metalla: Alia quae animam habent *ζῷων*, ut Plantae. Sunt quae insuper *άνθρωπων* ut Bruta: Sunt denique
in supremo, & ultimo rerum compositarum gradu, quae praeter haec omnia animam habent *άνθρωπων*, ut Homines.
Nos sua Astronomis, Physicisque reliquentes Orbem Terrarum potissimum considerabimus. Terra universa Mari,
Fluminibus, Paludibusque varie interfecta, Orbem absolutum cum illis omnibus constituit. Homerus sane non
aliam ob causam eam vocat *οὐρανὸν*. Et numa Pompilius, idem spectans, Aedem Vestae rotundam consecra-
vit. Neque vero aliam ejus figuram esse posse cum ex gravium ad unum aliquod punctum tendentium ratione de-
monstravit Aristoteles, tum ex Eclipsibus & horologiorum umbris a Mathematicis probatur. Praeterea longis
certisque peregrinantium observationibus deprehensum est, longitudines & latitudines locorum pro intervallis
variari, adeo ut & Periacos, & Antiochos, & Antipodas esse certius sit, quam ut ulla prolixiore demonstratione
ostendendum sit. Hunc Orbem continere in circuitu, quo maxime patet, gradus 360 antiquitas docuit, idemque
recentior asserit aetas, unde si singulis gradibus tribuas miliaria Germanica xv, vel Italica Lx, non erit difficile
inire rationem ambitus totius Terrae, *Atque haec tot portiones Terrae*, (ut Plin. 11. Naturalis historiae lib. cap. Lxvii.)
inquit *imo vero (ut plures tradidere) Mundi punctus, neque enim est aliud Terra universa. Haec est materia gloriae nostrae haec*
sedes: hic honores gerimus, hic exercemus imperia, hic opes cupimus, hic tumultuatur humanum genus, hic insauramus bella
etiam civilia, mutisque cadibus laetorem facimus Terram. Et (ut publicos gentium furores transeam) haec in qua conterminos
pellimus, furoque vicini cespitem nostro solo effodimus, ut qui latissime rura metasui fuerit, utraque fines exegerit accolae quo-
ta terrarum parte gaudeat, vel cum ad mensuram avaritia sua propagaverit, quam tandem portionem defunctus ejus obtineat?
Haec ille. Ac de Terra quidem quatenus ea cum Mari Orbem constituit pauca ista sufficiant. Eadem prout ab Aquis
distinguitur, & in sacris *Arida* appellatur, proprium est Hominum domicilium. Huic uni propter eximia merita
cognomentum indidimus Maternae venerationis. Haec nos nascentes excipit, natos alit, semelque editos sustinet
semper: novissime complexa gremio jamque a reliqua Natura abdicatos desertosque, tum maxime ut Mater ope-
rit. Aquae subeunt in imbres, rigescunt in grandines, auferunt in fluctus praecipitantur in torrentes: Aer densatur
nubibus, furit, procellis: At haec benigna, mitis, indulgens, ususque mortalium semper ancilla, quid non generat?
quid non sponte fundit? quos odores saporesque? quos succos? quos tactus? quos colores? quae bona fide reddit cre-
ditum foenus? quae nostri causa alit? Hoc etiam adjiciendum videtur? *Promontorium* vocari terrae tractum prominen-
tem & opponi *Sinu*. Talia esse in extrema Italia, *Lacinium* & *Sephyrium*, in Sicilia, *Lilybaeum*, in Asia, *Sigam*. *Insu-*
lam dici quae undique mari alluitur, quales sunt *Creta*, *Cyprus*, *Sicilia*, *Peninsulam* quae jugo adnectitur continenti:
jugum illud vocari Graecis *Isthmum*: ipsam vero Peninsulam *Chersonesum*, quales sunt, *Chersonesus aurea*, *Cimbrica*
vel *Dacica*, *Tanica*, aliaeque. De *Mari* hoc loco aliquid etiam adjiciendum. Mare aliud vocamus *Mediterraneum*,
aliud *Oceanum* *Oceanum* quem Sacrae Literae appellant abyssu aquarum, reliqua omnia sua vastitate & magnitudine
superat, diffunditurque per totam Terram, ac per diversas mundi oras variarum gentium Littora, Insulas, Pro-
montoria flexuoso meatu oberrans, nomen cum locis mutat. Alibi vocatur *Occiduum*: alibi *Eous*, *Aethiopicus*, *His-*
panicus, *Atlanticus*, *Scythicus*, *Galicus*, *Britannicus*, *Germanicus*, *Hyperboreus*, & *Glacialis*: alibi ex recentiorum observatio-
nibus, *Mare del Sur* sive *Pacificum*, *Archipelagus*, *Lazarum*, *Mare Indicum*, *Lanchidol*. Ejus *Sinus* plures sunt, *Arabicus*,
Persicus, *Gangeticus*, *Sarmaticus*, *Mexicanus*, *Vermilinus*. *Freta* Oceani nobiliora sunt duo *Gaditanum* & *Magellanicum*,
quibus addi potest *Aniam*, quod inter Americae oras ultimas Occidentales & Tartariae Orientales interjectum est,
Mare Mediterraneum, Africam ad Europa determinat, & pro regionum situ diversa habet nomina. Primo quidem
occurrit *Ibericum*, postea *Balearicum*, *Galicum*, *Leguliticum*, inde *Siculum*, *Adriaticum*, *Ionium*, *Creticum*, *Aegyptium*, *Pam-*
philum, *Syrium*, *Aegaeum*, *Myrtum*, *Scarium*, *Propontis*, *Pontus*. Sed de motu Maris quem *Aellum* dicunt cum sit res ad-
miracione dignissima ac plane divina, aliquid hoc loco dicendum est. *Aellus* dicitur Motus Maris, quo exundans
fluit & exacta periodo refluit. Hujus ut causa est una, ita eventus effectusque non unus, Alibi enim vel nullus vel
perexiguus *Aellus* apparet. In Oceani *Sur* littore Boreali nullus est. In Ligustico, Tyrrheno, Narbonensi, & apud
Barchinonem in Celtiberia, & in Mexico ad Cubam, vicinasque Insulas nullum vestigium. Alibi magnus est, ut ad
Bengalan, in plaga Indica secundum Gangem, in Oceano Gothico, Germanico, Britannico, & Portugallico & E-
rythraeo tantus, ut ofores Sacrarum Literarum mentiti sint, Moysen in sicco transivisse, usum reflexionis oportunita-
te. Quod tamen fieri non potuit, propterea quod ad Sues usque, quod in intimo recessu jacet, Mare operit Lit-
tus illud, neque unquam regrediens ita nudat, ut inferiores Partes quae transiverunt Hebraei, sua discessione aperiat.
Semper autem Oceani majores sunt Aestus quam Sinuum. Praeterea circa Littora magis quam in alto deprehen-
ditur hic Motus. Sed de Aestu alibi plura. Neque vero sterile omnino est mare, fert Pisces, fert plantas, fert Gem-
mas. Inprimis notandum est, quam daedalo artificio Natura pleraque omnia quae aut in terris aut in aere visuntur,
voluerit in Mari repraesentare. Mitto Elephantes, Porcos, Testudines, Canes, Vitulos, Equos, Mitto, Falcones,
Hirundines: ipsum Hominem expressit in Equite marino, Sirenibus, Nereidibus & quod fidem pene superat in
Monacho. Ac de Sirenibus & Nereidibus conspectis scire qui volet, praeter Alexandrum ab Alexandro alioque as-
siduae & fidei locupletissimos testes, adeat pagum Briele Batavorum finitimum quae *Swartewale* indigitant, ibi Sire-
nem exsiccatam & tomento fartam adservatamque in rei fidem ac memoriam, ex templi laqueanibus dependen-
tem videbit. Iam Corallus Margaritae, Ambra, Succinum, Spongiae, aliaeque infinita, quae non merito in admiratio-
nem trahant & adorationem supremi Numinis? Sed de his hoc loco satis copiose, ad distributionem Orbis Terrarum
accedamus. Terrarum Orbem Veteres, quibus non ita, ut nobis hodie, innotuerat, nunc in duas Partes, nunc in
Tres sunt partiti. Qui in duas, Asiam & Europam, alios Africam comprehendisse lego sub Asia: alios sub Europa.
Sub Asia quidem complectuntur Scriptor antiquissimus Eratosthenes, de quo Varro lib. 1. de Re Rustica, cap. 11. &
ipse Varro lib. 1. de Lingua Latina. Sub Europa vero locant Africam, praeter Isocratem in Panegyrico, Incertiores
cum apud Salustium in bello jugurtino, & Lucanus lib. ix Belli Pharsalici, tum apud Augustinum lib. xv. de Civi-
tate Dei & Orosum lib. 1. cap. 11. In tres Partes distributio, Europam, Asiam, Africam, vel Libyam, maxime cele-
bris apud veteres, quibus novus Orbis nondum innotuerat. Sed inventa America, eam pro quarta Parte aetas nostra
adjecit. Mercator noster. Geographorum nostri temporis Coryphaeus, hunc Orbem Terrarum in tres Continentes
distinguit: Primam vocat eam, quam Veteres diximus in tres partiti fuisse: Secundam quam nunc Americam vo-
camus: Tertiam Australem, quam nonnulli Magellanicam nuncupant, paucis haecenus littoribus detectam. Nos
vero Orbem universum in quinque Partes dividimus, Europam, Africam, Asiam, Americam & Terram Australem.

MAPPEMONDE

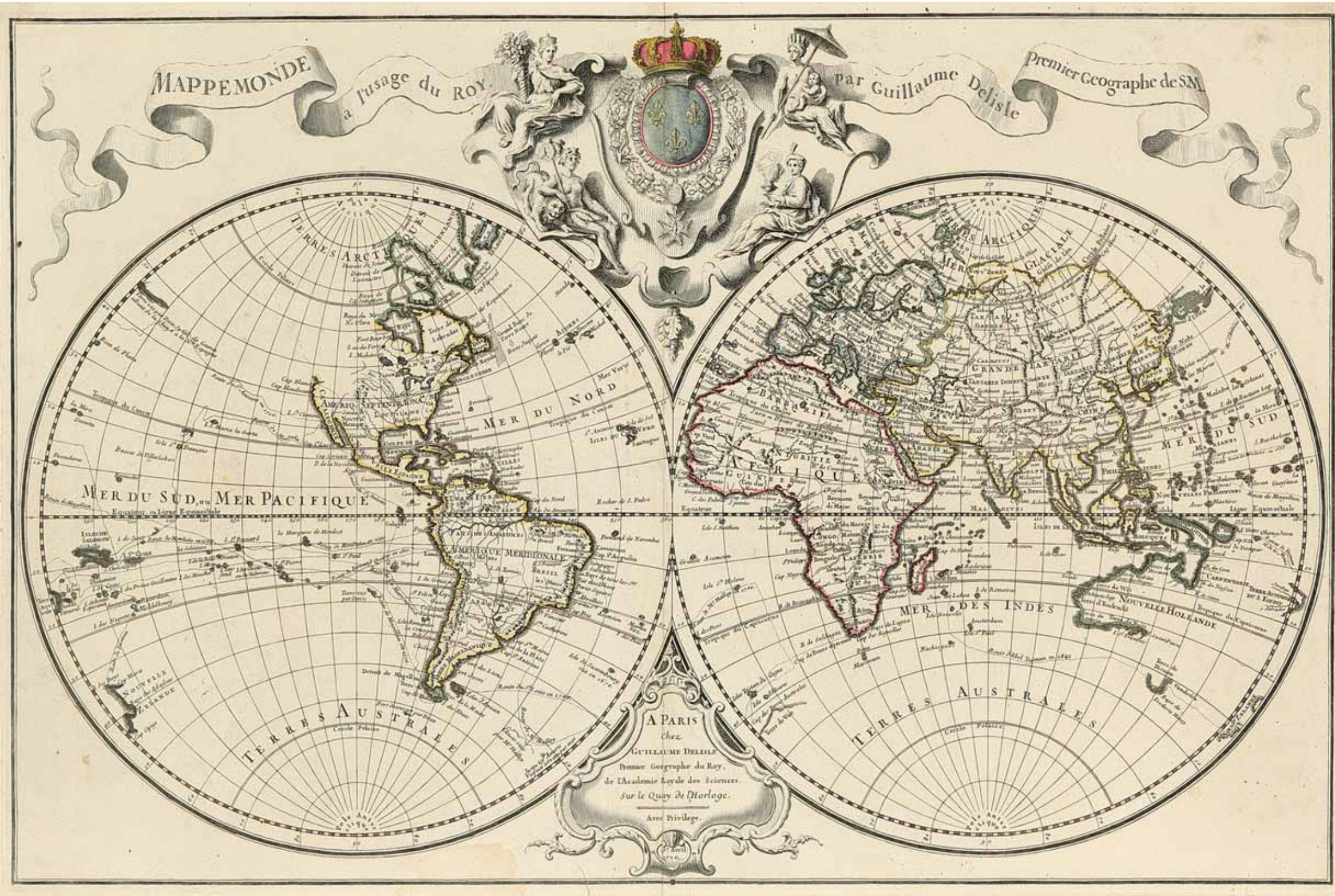
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Paper size -Height: 46 cm
Paper size -Width: 68.5 cm

Hand colored engraved double hemisphere map. Relief shown pictorially. Shows explorers' tracks. Prime meridian: Ferro. Ornamental title by "J. Punt fec."

FULL TITLE: Paris : Chez Guillaume Delisle, premier geographe du roy, de l'Academie royale des sciences, sur le quay de l'horloge, avec privilege, 15 Avril 1720.
ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Condet, J.
ENGRAVER OR PRINTER: Punt, J.
PUBLICATION AUTHOR: Covens et Mortier
PUBLICATION AUTHOR: L'Isle, Guillaume de, 1675 - 1726
PUBLISHED DATE: 1742



MINIATURE MAPS OF INDIA, C 1598 - C 1618

Rs 80,000-Rs 1,00,000
\$ 1,195-\$ 1,495

NON-EXPORTABLE

a)

BENGALA

by Petrus Bertius (1565- Paris,1629)

Published Amsterdam 1618 in "Tabularum Geographicarum Contractarum Libri Septem."

An original early 17th century copper engraved miniature antique map of the Bay of Bengal covering present day Burma or Myanmar, Bangladesh and parts of North East India around the Ganges Delta.

The title is displayed in a strapwork cartouchewith the further title of Bengala in the upper margin.

A crisp dark impression on robust hand laid paper with Latin text to verso. A handsome map enhanced with expertly crafted later hand colouring.

Fine unmarked condition, free of repairs or restoration. It would be difficult to find a better example of this scarce and desirable map.

Approx. 3.5" x 5" (85mm x 120mm) map area only, with full margins beyond.

b)

MALABAR

by Petrus Bertius (1565- Paris,1629)

An original early 17th century copper engraved miniature antique map of the coast of Malabar, the coast goes from Goa to Cape Comorin.

The title is displayed in a strapwork cartouche with the further title of Descriptio ReginiMalabar in the upper margin.

A crisp dark impression on robust hand laid paper with Latin text to verso. A handsome map enhanced with expertly crafted later hand colouring.

Fine unmarked condition, free of repairs or restoration. Itwould be difficult to find a better example of this scarce and desirable map.

Approx. 3.5" x 5" (85mm x 120mm) map area only, with full margins beyond.

c)

CAMBAIA

by Petrus Bertius (1565- Paris,1629)

An original early 17th century copper engraved miniature antique map of the northern India with Gujarat and the Indus river, bordering Pakistan. Indicates major towns represented by symbols, major rivers and mountains.

The title "Cambaia" is displayed in astrapwork cartouche with the further title of "Descriptio Cambaiae" in the upper margin.

A crisp dark impression on robust hand laid paper with Latin text to verso. A handsome map enhanced with expertly crafted later hand colouring.

Fine unmarked condition, free of repairs or restoration. It would be difficult to find a better example of this scarce and desirable map.

Approx. 3.5" x 5" (85 mm x 120 mm) map area only, with full margins beyond.

THE FINEST SET OF MINIATURE MAPS EVER PRINTED

Petrus Bertius (1565- Paris,1629) , Dutch cartographer and engraver.

Also known Pieter or Peter Bertius of Flemish birth he was educated at Leiden University and was a theologian, historian and mathematician of some standing, but is remembered chiefly for his cartographic works.

His brothers in law Joducus Hondius and Pieter Van Den Keere were also highly successful cartographers and engraved many of the maps forthe Tabularum Geographicum Contractarum. These maps are beautiful miniatures and the 1616 edition published by J. Hondius Junior has been called "the finest set of miniature maps ever printed."

The origins of the miniature pocket atlas lie inBarent Langenes Caert Thresoor of 1598. A large number of the 169 maps were engraved by Petrus Kaerius (Van Den Keere). This small but attractive atlas was sold for the first time in 1599 by Cornelis Claesz in Amsterdam. In 1600, Claesz published theatlas with a Latin text composed by Petrus Bertius; from then on, new editions, often enlarged with new maps, regularly appeared. Petrus Bertius was born at Beveren, Flanders, in November 1565. As a refugee, Bertius settled in Amsterdam and, after finishing his studies, he became a professor of mathematics and librarian at the University of Leiden. In 1618 he also became cosmographer and historiographer to Louis XIII of France, and lived in Paris, where he died in October 1629. His fame among geographers was established by his text in the pocket atlas Tabularum Geographicarum.



a



b



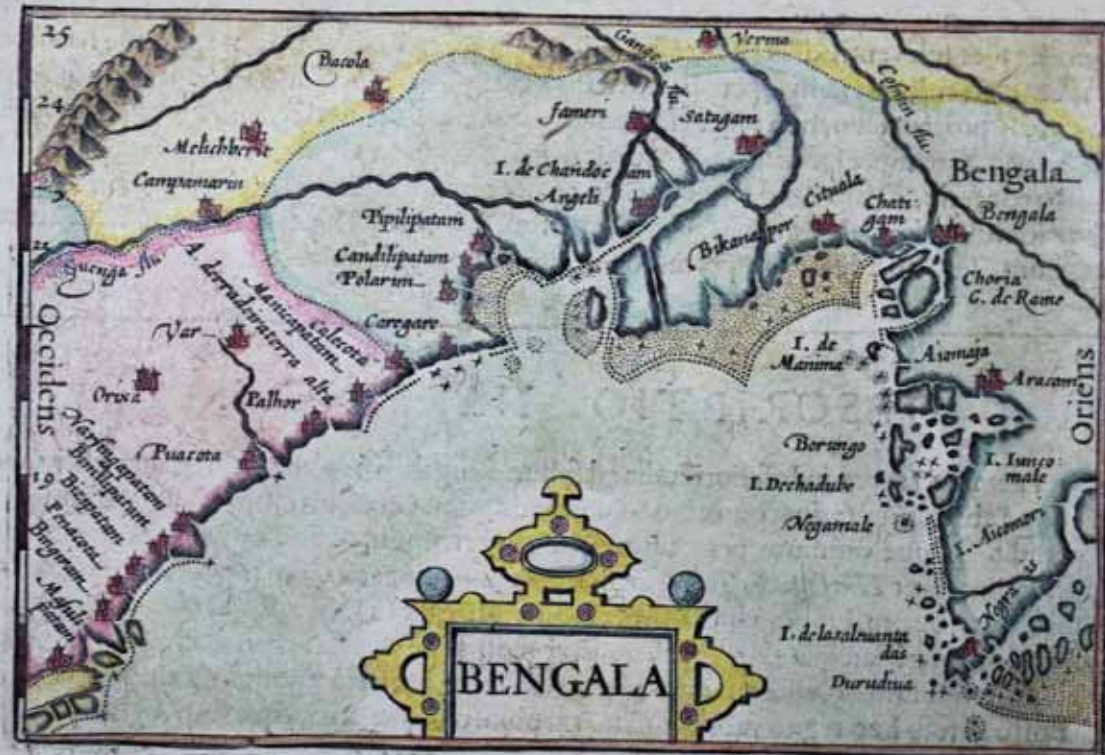
c



sine colli flexu circumuerteret. Colorem album ei, viridem, luteum. Naturalem viridem admodum, dilutum in tergo, at sub ventre dilutiorem albicantique propiorem. Nec verum esse quod fertur, eam in quolibet mutari colores: nam super viridi viriditatem vegetari; super luteo temperari ad luteum: super cæruleo, rubro, aut albo, non vinci viriditatem nativam, sed puncta, cærulea & rubra & alba, viridiorum sui validioremque speciem dare. Super nigro subnigrescere: manere tamen tenorem illum viridinis atro confuso. Etiam haud supposito alio colore mutare suum, vel metu, vel molestia, aut oppressum, aut solutum. Hæc recreandi lectoris gratia protuli. TRAVANCOR vltimum est & abiectissimum regnum, solo infæcundo, importuoso, mercimonijs parum apto.

DESCRIPTIO NARSINGÆ.

ORIENTALIS ora in Inferiori India ad sinum Bengalæ pars vltima est regnum NARSINGÆ, quod ab promontorio Comorino ad promontorium Guadeuerinum longo tractu sese extendit. Estque omnium penè totius Asiæ & vbertimum & ditissimum & potentissimum. Ciuitates regia duæ sunt Narsinga & Bisnagar, sed hæc potentior: est enim triplici muro circumdata, ambitu quatuor milliarum, Emporio nobilis, & gemmarum quæ ex vicinis locis effodiuntur mercatu. Rex huius tractus longè lateque imperat, diciturque promiscuè Rex Bisnagar, aut Narsingæ. Alit ad militiam XL milia militum nobiliorum quos vocat Nairas, ac præterea equitum xx. millia, & cc. elephantos. Porro in toto hoc regno vxores post mariti obitum comptæ ornataque se in rogam præcipies dant.



PENINSULA INDIAE ... MALABAR & COROMANDEL ... CEYLON

Rs 50,000-Rs 60,000

\$ 750-\$ 900

NON-EXPORTABLE

MAP MAKER: Homann Heirs, Johann Baptist, 1663 - 1724

DATE: 1733

SHORT TITLE: Peninsula Indiae ... Malabar & Coromandel ... Ceylon

PUBLISHER: Homann Heirs

PUBLISHER LOCATION: Nuremberg

MAP SIZE-HEIGHT: 55 cm

MAP SIZE-WIDTH: 48 cm

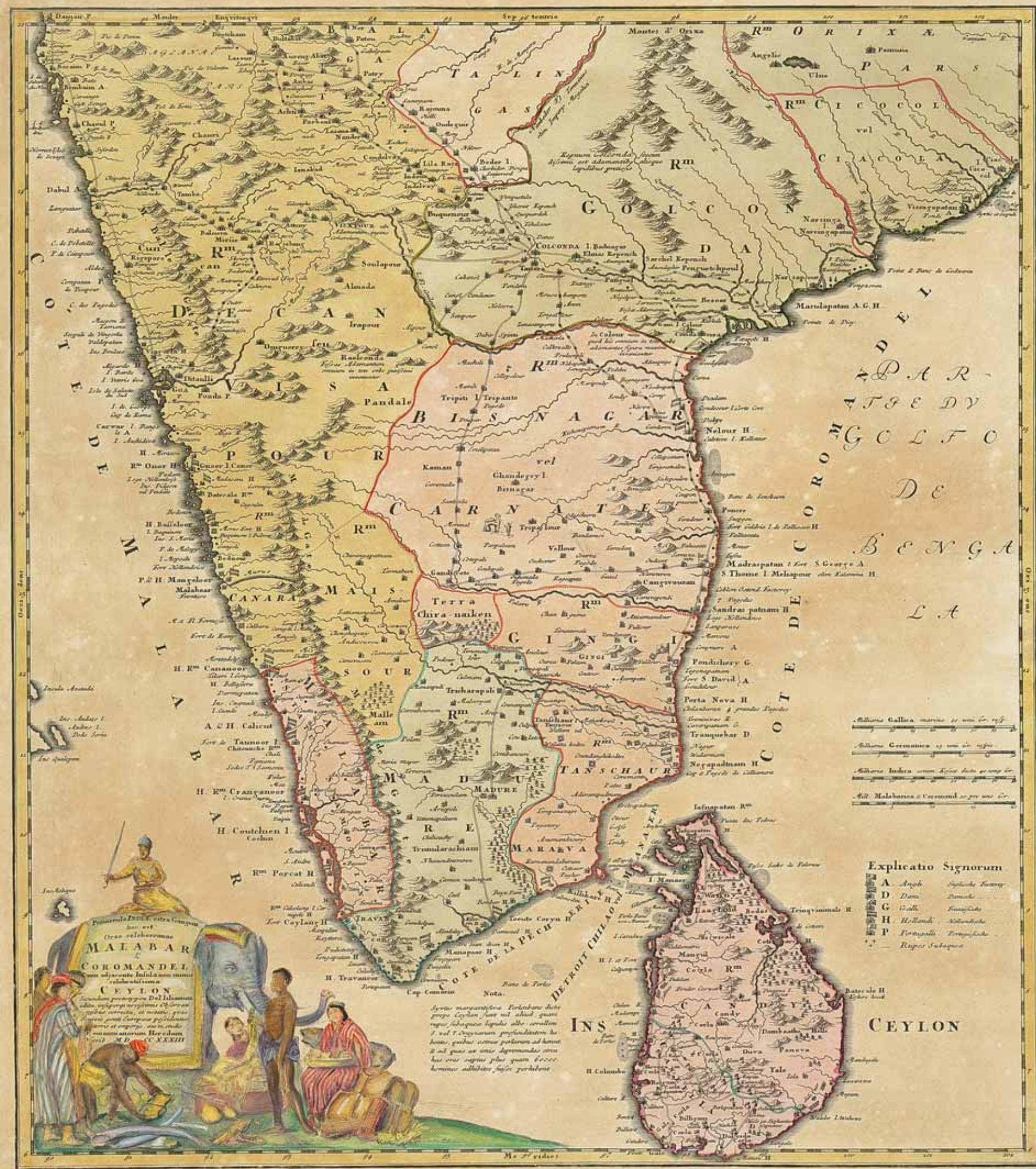
PAPER SIZE-HEIGHT: 57.1 cm

PAPER SIZE-WIDTH: 51 cm

FULL TITLE: Peninsula Indiae citra Gangem hoc est Orae celeberrimae Malabar & Coromandel cum adjacente insula non minus celebratissima Ceylon

Large and attractive later hand coloured map of Sri Lanka and the southern part of the Indian Peninsula, with an elaborate cartouche showing an elephant and elaborately clothed indigenous people.

The map includes towns, roads, rivers, mountains, lakes, etc. An explanation of the map includes notations of various flags of England, Denmark, France, Holland and Portugal along the coast, delineating the various European trading posts along the southern coastline of India, over 20 in all, plus fortified towns. A fascinating map.



MAGNI MOGOLIS IMPERIUM DE NOVOCORRECTUM ET DIVISUM PER F.DEWIT ...

Rs 45,000-Rs 70,000

\$ 675-\$ 1,045

NON-EXPORTABLE

Magni Mogolis Imperium de Novo Correctum et Divisum Per F.De Wit ...

Title: Magni Mogolis Imperium de Novo Correctum et Divisum Per F.De Wit ...

MAP MAKER: Covens & Mortier

PLACE / DATE: Amsterdam / 1700 ca

COLORING: Hand Colored

MAP SIZE: HEIGHT: 42 cm

MAP SIZE: WIDTH: 52 cm

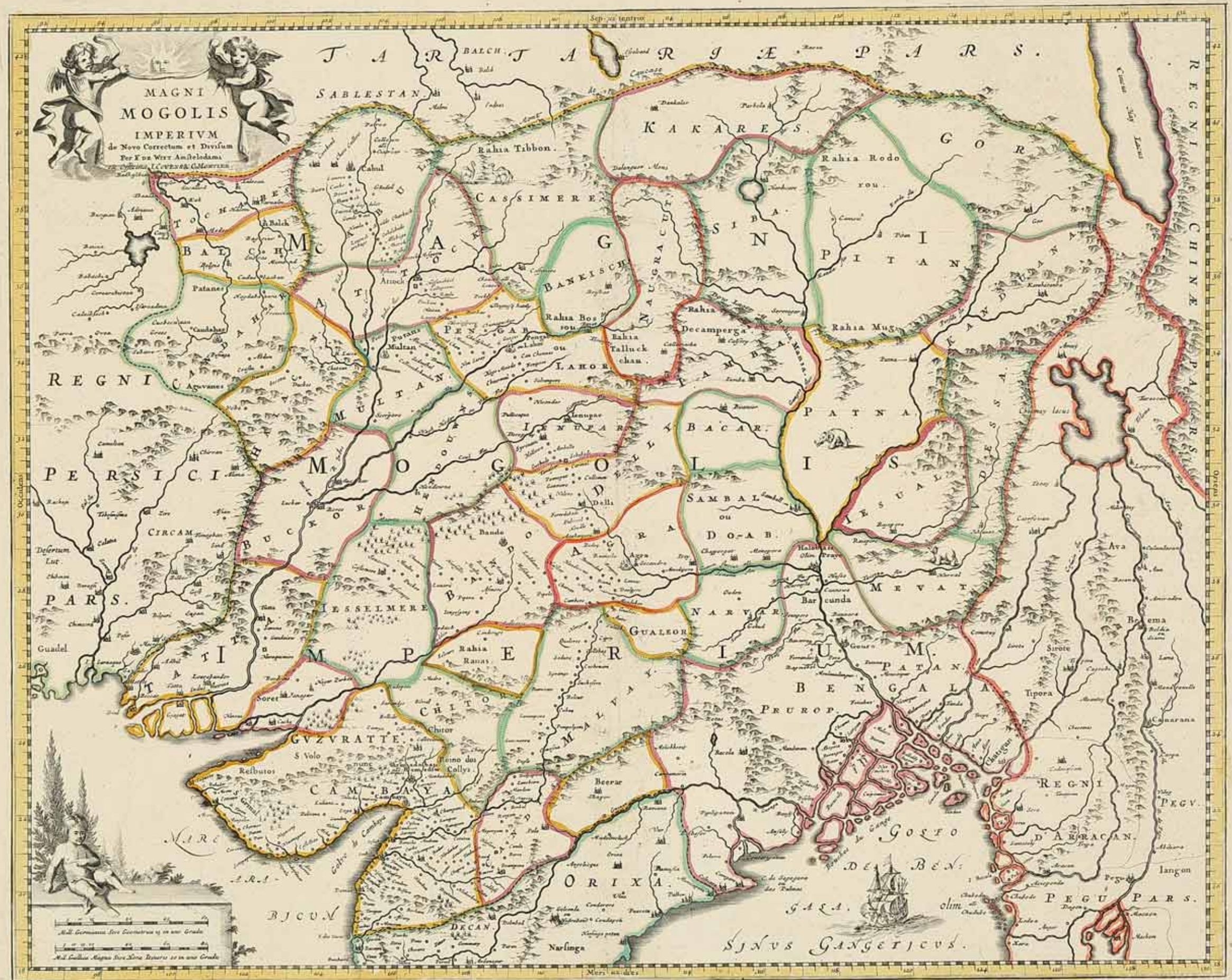
PAPER SIZE: HEIGHT: 48.5 cm

PAPER SIZE: WIDTH: 58 cm

An attractive map of the region bounded by Northern India, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh and extending inland up the Ganges and Indus Rivers to Tartary and the Himalayas, including Katmandu, Kabul and other legendary cities along the great trading route.

Extends south to include a large portion of India, including Narsinga, Orixia Decan, etc. Elephants shown roaming the Ganges and Camels east of Kabul. Decorative cartouches and sailing ships. The map was originally issued by De Wit, circa 1690.

The Covens & Mortier edition of this map is quite rare.



\$ 4,105-\$ 4,480

There are a number of indigenous animals scattered throughout the map including a well-placed elephant just north of the source of the Ganges and south of the Great Wall of China. The oceans are accented with 5 sailing ships a sea monster in the Pacific and a merman blowing a conch shell in the Indian Ocean. Latin text on verso.



trois plus grandes, sont Celebes, Gilole, & Ceiram, lesquelles on estime estre les Sindes de Ptolemé; & parmi celles-là on en void d'autres plus petites appellées Moluques, mais tres-fertiles en especeries. Les Isles Philippines sont les plus proches au Royaume de Chine, lesquelles on tient pour les Barusses de Ptolemé, la plus grande d'icelles est Luzon, où les Espagnols ont basti une ville, qu'ils ont appelée Manille. La seconde se nomme Mindanao, & la troisieme Calamianes: il y en a encor d'autres plus petites semées parmi. Vers l'Orient il s'en void beaucoup d'autres, que les Espagnols appellent en un mot *Islas de las Velas*. Du costé du Midy, a 150 lieues d'Allemagne loing de là, vous avez la nouvelle Guinée, on n'a pas encore bien reconnu, si c'est un Isle, ou bien une partie de la terre ferme Meridionale. Or vis à vis du Royaume de Narsinga dans le Golfe Gangetique se void l'Isle de Ceylon divisée en neuf Royaumes, certains modernes croyent que c'est l'ancienne Taprobana.

L'Empire des Perses est borné du costé du Septentrion de la Mer Caspie, du fleuve Oxus, & du mont Caucase; du costé de l'Orient de l'Inde; du costé du Midy de la Mer & du Golfe Persique; du costé du Ponant de l'Euphrate & du Tigre qui s'y va rendre, & du fleuve Araxes. Les contrées de ce Royaume se nommoient anciennement Gedrosia, Carmania, Drangiana, Arachetia, Paropamisus, Bactriana, Margiana, Hyrcania, Aria, Parthia, Persis, Susiana, Assyria, Media. Aujourd'hui l'Empire du Persan ou du Grand Sophi, est divisé en quatorze contrées, dont voici les noms: Sarc, Cusistan, Elaran, Faris, Arac, Ellabar, Diargument, Corasan, Sablestan, Candahor, Sigestan, Chelimir, Kirman, Goadel, auxquelles on a adjousté Ormuz & Guzaratte. Au reste, le Royaume d'Ormuz appartient maintenant à la vieille Carmanie: Plin l'appelle Armuzia, & les habitants Armozei, c'est un fort puissant Royaume. Ptolemée décrit une certaine cité qu'il appelle Armuz, & Strabon Armozum, & tous deux luy donnent une telle assiette, qu'on peut à peu pres conjecturer que c'est Ormuz, en effet elle est située dans une Isle de même nom. Le Roy est Sarazin, jadis tributaire du Persan, & maintenant il est du Roy d'Espagne, lequel y a une forte citadelle: mais l'autre partie de ce Royaume, est sur la prochaine coste d'Arabie. La ville capitale de ce Royaume s'appelle Ormuz, assez belle, & fort marchande en pierreries, perles, & especeries, que l'Inde, Perse & Arabie y envoient. Mais l'an 1623 le Persan la gagna sur l'Espagnol.

L'Empire des Turcs est aujourd'hui tenu par Sultan Amurath, qui a succédé à Sultan Osman, & à Sultan Mustapha. Voici les pays qui sont de son domaine dans l'Asie: l'Albanie, Colchis, l'Iberie, l'Arménie, la Cappadoce, la Galace, le Pont, la Bithynie, l'Asie Mineure ou la Naxos, la Lycie, la Pamphylie, la Cilicie, la Syrie, la Mesopotamie, la Babylone, & l'Arabie: adjoustez y les Isles de Cypre, Rhodes, Lesbos, Chio, & Côs, qui sont les plus remarquables.

Les Roys des Assyriens ont esté autresfois maîtres de toute l'Asie, Sardanapale a esté le dernier, infame pour ses impudicitez & pour sa vie excessivement debordée. Puis cet Empire passa aux Medes, & des Medes aux Roys des Perses, Xerxes fils de Darius en fut l'un, qui continua cinq ans la guerre que son pere avoit commencée en Grece, & fit passer une armée de dix cents mil hommes d'Asie en Europe, sur un pont qu'il fit bastir à cet effet sur l'Hellepont, & couvrit la mer d'une flotte de quelques milles navires, mais tous ces grands desseins s'en allerent en fumée, & ce bravache qui avoit esté si insolent & outrecuidé, que de menacer le Ciel, braver la Mer, mettre Neptune dans les ceps, obscurcir le Soleil d'une nuée de flammes, applanir les montagnes, faire trembler toute la terre; à peine se peut-il sauver dans un barreau de pecheur, son pont ayant esté rompu & emporté par la tempeste, & cette si puissante armée taillée en pieces. Darius a esté le dernier Roy de Perse, qui fut vaincu par Alexandre, & par ce même moyen fit place à l'Empire des Macedoniens. Apres lesquels une

bonne partie de l'Asie fut subjuguée par les Romains, mais apres vindrent les Parthes (nation qui avoit toujours esté jusques lors fort mesprisée pour la lacheté de courage) qui establirent un puissant Royaume en Asie, & donnerent de fort mauvais eschechs aux Romains, jusques à ce, qu'ils furent defaits par les Turcs & Sarazins, & leur Royaume destruit. En fin les Perses se sont encor remis sus par la valeur de leurs Sophi, & Ismael a esté celui qui a le plus estably la puissance de cet Empire.

L'Asie a quatre grands fleuves, Tigris, l'Euphrate, le Gange & l'Inde, dont il ne sera pas hors de propos de traiter en ce lieu. Tigris, que ceux du pays appellent aujourd'hui Tigil, prend sa source en l'Arménie Majeure, d'une claire fontaine, qui est en une plaine; là où il coule plus lentement, il a le nom Diglito; mais là où il commence à rouler ses eaux avec plus de vitesse, il s'appelle Tigris, qui veut dire en Medois une fleche; il passe à travers le lac d'Arethuse, puis il se va perdre dans une grotte du mont Taurus, & passant par dessous, il s'en va sortir de l'autre costé de la montagne. Il passe en apres par un autre lac nommé Thospites, puis se va perdre derechef dans certains creux sous terre, & a vingt cinq mil pas de là il commence à paroistre. Puis estant accreue de plusieurs autres rivières d'Arménie & d'Assyrie, il separe l'Assyrie d'avec la Mesopotamie, & au deçà de Seleucie, venant à se partager en deux canaux, l'un desquels tire vers Seleucie, l'autre prend son cours vers Cresiphon, il fait une Isle assez grande. Ces deux bras s'estans réunis en un canal, il s'appelle Pasitigris, puis il se décharge dans les lacs de la Chaldée, de là se grossissant toujours, enfin il se rend par deux embouchures dans la mer Persique. L'Euphrate, que les naturels du pays appellent Frat, vient aussi de l'Arménie, en son commencement il se nomme Pyxirates, puis là où il passe à travers le mont Taurus, il s'appelle Omira, & ayant passé il a le nom Euphrates. De là rasant la Mesopotamie à main gauche & la Syrie, l'Arabie & la Babylone à droite; il se fend en plusieurs canaux, dont l'un va à Seleucia & au fleuve Tigris; l'autre qui s'appelle Royal, traversant la Babylone, coule dans les lacs & mares de Chaldée, & passant à travers il s'en alloit autresfois rendre dans la mer par son embouchure ordinaire, mais depuis que les naturels du pays l'ont arresté, & comme enfermé dans leurs terres pour les arroser; il ne se décharge point dans la mer, que par le même canal du fleuve Tigris, avec lequel il se mêle. Il a ses creues & decreues réglées aussi bien que le Nil. Le Gange qui porte l'or & les perles, sort des monts de Seythie: là où il est plus étroit, il a deux lieues d'Allemagne de largeur, & là où il est plus large il en a cinq; sa moindre profondeur est de cent pieds. Le fleuve Indus, que les naturels nommoient jadis Sandus, & qui a aujourd'hui diverses noms, à mesure qu'il visite divers pays; car il s'appelle Hind, Dail, Indus & Caercede; prend sa source du mont Paropamis, il reçoit dans son canal dix-neuf fleuves, entre lesquels il y en a deux plus renommés Hydaspes & Hyphis, qui arresta les conquêtes d'Alexandre; sa plus grande largeur est de cinquante stades, qui font cinq mil pas ou environ, & sa plus grande profondeur est de quinze pas; il a sept bouches, par où il se décharge dans la mer Indienne. La plus haute montagne d'Asie, & qui est comme le pere des autres, c'est le mont Taurus, qui s'appelle tantost Imaus, tantost d'un autre nom.

La est aussi la mer Caspienne, qui s'appelle aujourd'hui Mar de Sala, ou bien de Bachu, ou bien encore Chualensko, elle est enclose de terre de toutes parts, en quoy les anciens se sont trompez, en ce qu'ils ont creu, que c'estoit un Golfe de l'Océan Septentrional. Maintenant voici les fleuves qui ont leur décharge dans le Pont Euxin, Thermoodon, Irys, Halys, qui est au Pont; Parthenius & Sangarus qui est en Galace; Rhindacus en Bithynie; Simois & Scamander en Phrygie; Caycus & Hermus en Lydie; Caylus & Meander en Carie; Xanthus en Lycie; Carades en Pamphylie ou Carmanie. Cydnus en Cilicie, qui passe le long de Tharse, d'où estoit natif l'Apôtre S. Paul; Orontes en Syrie; Jordanes en Palestine; le grand lac Asphaltite, dans lequel le Jordan se va rendre. Les principales villes qui s'y voient pour le jour d'aujourd'hui, & qui sont sous l'Empire du Turc, sont Capha & Trebilonde; mais il y avoit jadis plusieurs autres villes, à sçavoir Amalus, Prusa, Chalcedon, Abydes, Troye, Smyrne, Colophon, Ephese, Milere, Patara, Tharse, Antioche, Tripoly, Berythus, Tyr, Sydon, Ioppe, Alcala, Gaze, Damas, Jerusalem. Il y a deux montagnes, le Liban & l'Anti-Liban. L'Isle de Cypre contient plusieurs villes, mais les plus fameuses, sont Salamine, Amathus, Paphus, Nicosia, & Famagouste.



Peine scauroit-on dire d'où l'Asie a pris son nom; les uns le tirent d'un lac nommé Asia, les autres d'Asia mere de Promethée, femme de Iaphetus; d'autres au rapport de Hippas chez Eustatius, le prennent d'un certain Heros ou demy-dieu qui se nommoit Asius. Elle est plus grande que ny

l'Afrique, ny l'Europe, & de plus elle a plusieurs avantages par dessus l'une & l'autre. Car premierement, c'est dans l'Asie que le premier homme a esté creé; c'est l'Asie qui a servy comme de theatre à toute l'histoire du vieil & nouveau Testament; c'est là que nostre Sauveur s'est revestu de nostre chair; c'est là que l'Autheur de la Nature, & le Souverain Architecte du monde s'est fait voir aux yeux des mortels; c'est cette terre qui a eu l'honneur de le recevoir quand il est né, c'est là que le Christianisme a esté premierement planté; c'est là que les premières Eglises des Chrestiens ont esté dressées, qui ont brillé comme autant d'estoilles parmi les tenebres de l'infidelité & de l'idolatrie; c'a esté la premiere qui a enseigné aux autres nations les coutumes, les ceremonies, & la façon de vivre que elles doivent tenir; c'a esté la mere seconde de toutes les langues & de tous les arts, c'est là où les premières Monarchies & Empires des Assyriens, des Perses, des Babyloniens & Medois ont esté fondez & establis. Bref, il n'y a aucune partie du monde, dont les anciens Escrivains ayent plus parlé que de l'Asie.

Elle a pour limites du costé de Septentrion, l'Océan Scythique; du costé du Levant l'Océan Oriental; du costé de Midy la Mer Indienne, autrement dit Mer Rouge; du costé de l'Occident, le Golfe Arabique & l'Isthme ou piece de terre qui est entre le Golfe Arabique & la mer Mediterranée, puis la mer de Phénice, la mer Egée, la Propontide, le Pont Euxin, le lac Meotide, le fleuve Tanais, & Oby. Sa plus grande longueur se prend entre l'Hellepont & Cap de Liampo, qui est le dernier cap de China, de mil trois cents lieues d'Allemagne. Sa largeur est entre le destroit du Golfe Arabique & le cap de Tabin près du destroit d'Anian de 1220 lieues. Elle est conjointe avec l'Afrique par l'Isthme, qui a vingt cinq lieues de largeur; le demeurant est entouré d'eau.

Elle a esté jadis divisée en l'Asie Majeure & Mineure. Voici les contrées qui sont dans la Majeure. 1. La Syrie, qui se divise en la Phénice & la Palestine. 2. L'Arménie tant Majeure, qui est sujette aux Perses, que Mineure qui est sous le Turc. 3. La Chaldée. 4. L'Arabie qui est triple, la Pierreuse, la Deserte & l'Heureuse. 5. La Perse. Puis suit la Tartarie, l'Hiucanie, la Bactrienne, la Parthe, l'Inde & la Chine, avec toutes les Isles qui en dependent. L'Asie Mineure contient ces pays qui s'en suivent. La Phrygie, la Mysie, la Carie, l'Eolie, la Ionie, la Dorie & l'Isle de Rhodes. Il a deux Phrygies, l'une Majeure l'autre Mineure qui s'appelle aussi Troas, prenant son nom de la ville de Troye, tant renommée pour avoir soustenu un siege de dix ans, & pour avoir esté en fin saccagée & razée; A trois cent pas de laquelle, on a basti une nouvelle Troye, la même se void la Troade d'Alexandre, qui se nomme aussi Alexandrie. La Mysie se divise encore en la Majeure & en la Mineure. En la Majeure il y a trois fort fameuses villes, Antandros, Pergamus & Trajanopolis; en la Mineure qui est arrousee de l'Hellepont & de la Propontide, se voyent de tres-belles rivières, Esope, Granie, & Simois; pareillement aussi le mont Ida assez renommé pour les amours de Paris & d'Oenone. La Lydie a trois

grands fleuves, le Caie, le Therme, dans lequel se décharge le Pactole, tant chanté par les Poëtes, pour ses fablons d'or, & le Caïtre, qui separe la Lydie de la Carie. Ses plus belles villes sont Thyatire, Sardes & Philadelphie. Le Carie a deux rivières, à sçavoir Meander & Lycus, & plusieurs grandes villes, Tripoli, Laodicée, Antioche, Magnesia, Priene, Alabanda, Stratonique & Milere, qui est sur le rivage, ville de Grece jadis opulente & puissante en mer. En Eolie il y a trois belles villes, Cumes, Phocée & Elée. En Ionie vous avez Smyrne, Clazomene, Teos, Lebedus, Colophon renommée non tant pour l'Oracle d'Apollon Clarien, que pour la naissance d'Homere; & Ephese la plus célèbre de toutes, principalement pour ce beau temple de Diane, qui a mérité de faire le septiesme miracle du monde, au reste si magnifique & somptueux, que Xerxes ayant ruiné & pillé tous les autres temples d'Asie, espargnat celui-cy, mais un certain Herostatus pour faire parler de foy, quelque temps apres y mit le feu & le brula. La Dorie a eu jadis deux villes, Epicarnasse & Cnide. Mais aujourd'hui l'Asie est partagée en cinq parties principales; La 1. est la Tartarie; La 2. la Chine; La 3. l'Inde avec ses Isles; La 4. l'Empire des Perses; La 5. l'Empire du Turc. Les Tartares habitent au quartier Septentrional de l'Asie, depuis le lac Meotide jusques à l'Océan Oriental; & il n'y a point de plus grand Empire au demeurant du monde. La Tartarie deserte est abondante en vaches qui portent. Zagathai, c'est terre partie de la Scythie qui est enfermée du fleuve Imaus. Le Royaume de Catai est fort recommandable pour la bonté de son terroir, & pour la température de l'air. Tangut c'est cette partie de la Scythie, qui est hors du fleuve Imaus, avec le pays des Seres proche de la Chine. Ses principaux fleuves sont Putifachnis, Caromora, Quian-tu, & Quiam; C'est une nation farouche, cruelle, sanguinaire, brutale, & despourvue de toute humanité, en somme de toutes les barbares la plus barbare; le pays est pour la plus grand part deshabité, laissé en friche, & tout herissé d'épines & hailliers. Elle a pris son nom du fleuve Tartar, lequel arroufant la contrée de Mongul, se rend dans la mer Septentrionale ou de Nord.

Le Royaume de la Chine est situé sous la Zone tempérée, & a pour bornes la mer Chinoise, & l'Inde, & la Tartarie; du costé de laquelle elle est enclosée d'une muraille faite à chaux & à terre, qui dure 400 lieues, pour suppléer au défaut des montagnes. C'est un Royaume de fort grande estendue, qui a 150 Provinces, 225 villes Metropolitanaires & Capitales, 1154 places fortes, 420 petites villes, des Bourgs & villages sans nombres, il est fort peuplé, car le nombre des habitants arrive à 70 millions. Les naturels du pays ont fort bon esprit, & sont pleins d'industrie, ils avoient l'invention de l'imprimerie, & des bastons à feu, long-temps devant nous.

Le Gange coupe l'Inde en deux parts; de là vient que la partie plus proche de la Perse s'appelle l'Inde au deçà du Gange, & l'autre l'Inde au delà du Gange. Celle-là s'appelle Indostan, ou est Cambaja, Bishnagar, & Narsinga, avec l'Isle de Ceilon, & les Maldives. L'Inde au delà du Gange, contient le pays de Bengala, de Pegu, & un grand Cap ou est Malacca, jadis appelé Aurea Chersonesus. L'or, la foye, les pierreries, les perles, les especeries, comme le poivre, le clou de girofle, la noix muscade, la canelle, le Rhubarbe, &c. sont les marchandises de l'Inde. Il y a une infinité d'Isles dans la mer Indienne, la principale & la plus renommée de tout l'Orient c'est Sumatra, que les anciens ont nommé Taprobana, qui contient plusieurs Royaumes. Borneo est la seconde, & Java Major la troisieme, dont on ne sçait la grandeur, que Jule César Scaliger appelle l'abbaye du monde, d'autant qu'elle toisonne en toute sorte de commoditez, il y a entr'autres une ville fort marchande nommée Bantam, il y en a encor d'autres Isles, dont les

61

HAND PAINTED PHOTOGRAPH OF MAHARAJA OF BHURATPORE

Rs 50,000–Rs 75,000

\$ 750–\$ 1,120

NON-EXPORTABLE

Unidentified photographer and artist

Hand-coloured with Oil colour on Albumen photograph

17.5 in x 13.25 in | 44.3 cm x 33.7 cm



62

HAND PAINTED PHOTOGRAPH OF BUSINESSMAN FROM RAJASTHAN

Rs 25,000-Rs 45,000

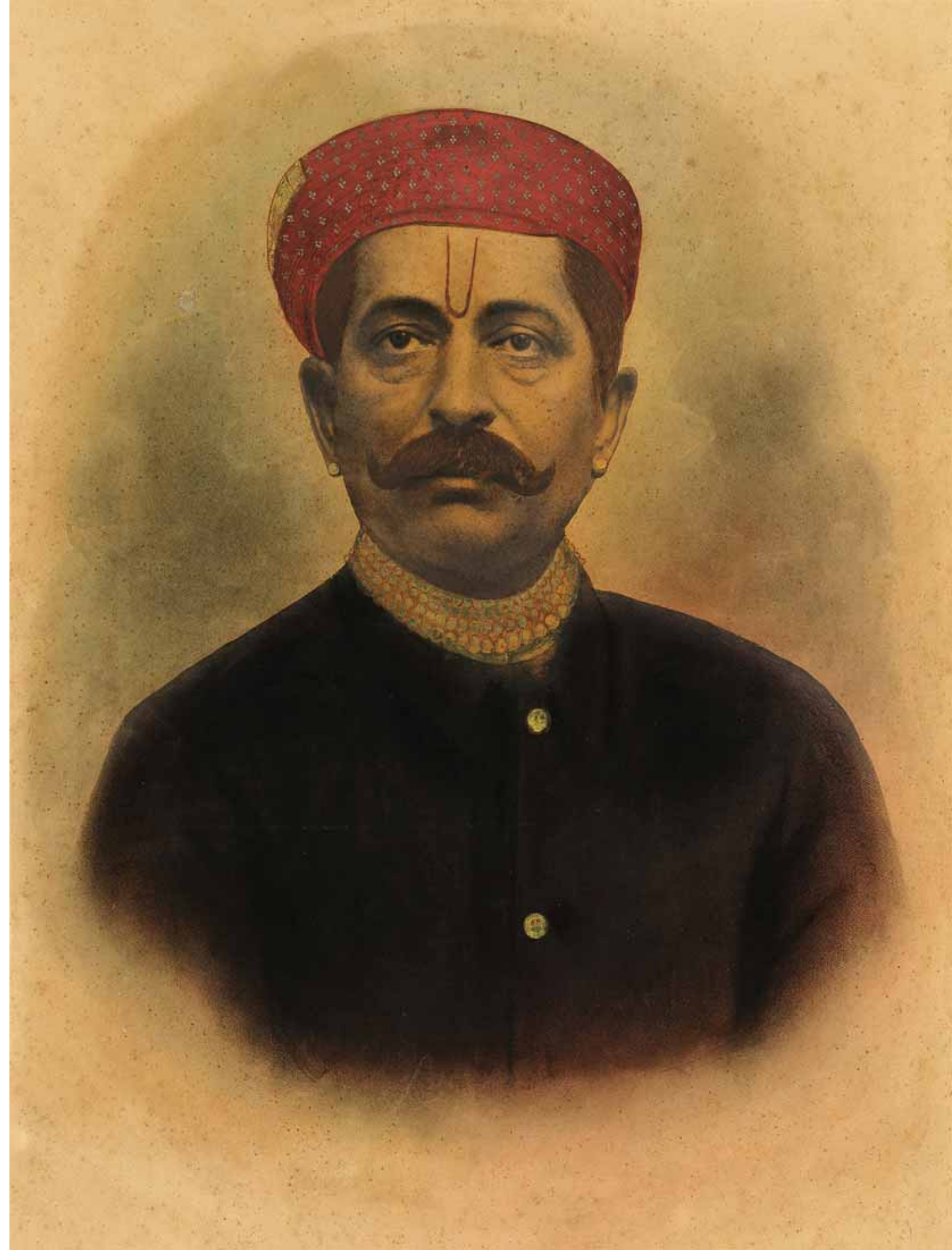
\$ 375-\$ 675

NON-EXPORTABLE

Unidentified photographer and artist

Hand-coloured with Oil colour on Albumen photograph

20.75 in x 16.25 in | 53 cm x 41.5 cm



INDIAN MAHARAJA PORTRAITS: SET OF FOUR

Rs 40,000-Rs 60,000

\$ 600-\$ 900

NON-EXPORTABLE

Indian Maharaja Portraits: Set of four

Woodburytype on paper

Each measuring 12.5 x 9 in (31.7 x 22.8 cm)

- a) H. H. The Thakore Sahib of Gondal
 - b) H. H. Nawab of Cambay
 - c) H. H. The Maharaja of Sirohi (Albumen print)
 - d) H. H. The Thakore of Kotda Sangani
- (Set of four)



a



b



c



d

INDIAN MAHARAJA PORTRAITS: SET OF FOUR

Rs 40,000-Rs 60,000
\$ 600-\$ 900

NON-EXPORTABLE

Indian Maharaja Portraits: Set of four
Woodburytype on paper
Each measuring 12.5 x 9 in (31.7 x 22.8 cm)

- a) H. H. The late Raja of Khilchipur
- b) H. H. Thakore Saheb Wadhwan
- c) H. H. The Late Raja of Simur
- d) H. H. The Nawab of Janjira

(Set of four)



a



b



c



d

65

LALA RAJA DEEN DAYAL (1844 - 1905)

3 ROYALTY OF HYDERABAD

Rs 40,000-Rs 50,000

\$ 600-\$ 750

NON-EXPORTABLE

(Set of three)

ALBUMIN PHOTOGRAPH

EACH MEASURING 27 X 21.5 CM



a



b



c

UNDERWOOD AND
UNDERWOOD
"STEREOGRAPHS" BOXED SET
OF 100/100VIEWS OF INDIA,
CIRCA 1850S

STEREOSCOPIC CARDS

Rs 1,00,000-Rs 1,50,000
\$ 1,495-\$ 2,240

NON-EXPORTABLE

Underwood, Elmer (1859-1947) and Underwood, Bert [Bert Elias Underwood] (1862-1943)

India through the Stereoscope - Set of 100 stereoscopic cards showing urban and provincial Indian scenes, by 'Bert Underwood' and 'Underwood & Underwood', in 2 box labelled 'India'

The cards are numbered 1 to 100 and are each lettered in multiple languages on the back (English, French, German, Spanish, Swedish, Russian) in 2 volumes. Original Hardcover-Box with gilt lettering and floral embossement on spine. Extremely rare and in excellent condition.

Collection of stereoscopic views contained in a custom-made case in the form of a book entitled India (Volume I and Volume II). Each pair of views is mounted on stout card (now somewhat bowed) for insertion in a viewer. Each mount is stamped 'Underwood & Underwood, Publishers', with letterpress caption and serial number. The reverse of each mount has a detailed letterpress description of the scene shown in the photograph. The approximate dating for the series is given by the inclusion of two views taken at the Delhi Durbar of 1903. The lot is accompanied with booklet titled "Maps and Plans".

Stereoscopic cameras, those with two lenses and the ability to take two photographs at the same time, were introduced in the mid 19th century and revolutionized photography. They cut down exposure time and thus allowed for some movement in the image without blurring as subjects were not required to sit for long periods to produce sharp results.



ALBUM CONTENTS IN ORDER:-

[View] Over university and Secretariat (sq. tower), S. from Rajabai Tower, Bombay, India.

The most magnificent railway station in the world, Bombay, India.

Parsis worshipping the new moon - view E. to B.B. & C.I. Ry. [Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway] building, Bombay, India.

Tower of Silence, where vultures devour the Parsi dead, Malabar Hill, (N.E.), Bombay, India.

Hindu burning place, S. from near Malabar Hill - cremating the dead Bombay, India.

Drunken dance of the eight-armed divinity, Shiva, rock-hewn temple, Elephanta, India.

One of the world's marvels - beautiful Dravidian temple cut in solid rock, Ellora, India.

'There is no god but God and Mahomet is His Prophet' - prayers in mosque, Ahmedabad, India.

Primitive native life of India - Hindu women grinding at the mills, Mt Abu.

Hermit at Gem Lake doing penance - exposed to mid-day sun and intense fires - Mt Abu, India.

Dilwarra, the noted Jain Temples, on the almost inaccessible Mt. Abu, India.

Worshippers before an image in the exquisitely carved temple of Vimala Sah, Mount Abu, India.

India of tomorrow - handsome schoolboys of Amritsar, at the Golden Temple beside the Holy Tank.

Fakirs at Amritsar - south across the Sacred Tank to Golden Temple - India.

Looking S.W. down street of oriental shops and homes to Vazir Khan Mosque, Lahore, India.

Rival pot-sellers in the chatty market. Lahore, India - bargains for thrifty housewives.

Leisure and gossip by the old Zamzama gun that roared in the Battle of Puniput [Lahore].

Crossing the boiling floods of Jhelum River by a bridge of one raw-hide rope, at Uri, India.

Wayfarers on a straight 30-mile road lined with stately poplars, Baramula to Cashmere, India.

An earthly paradise, famous Vale of Cashmere, watered by the winding Jhelum, India.

Land of Lalla Rookh - westward from the 'Throne of Solomon' - Srinagar, Cashmere.

Everyday life in the Vale of Cashmere - [view looking] S.W. to quaint bridge and houses in the City of the Sun [Srinagar].

Shelling rice and gossiping with the neighbors - home life of contented citizens of Cashmere.

Delights of summer in the Vale of Cashmere – music for a houseboat party on Jhelum River [Srinagar].

Humble shawl-weavers at Cashmere patiently creating wonderful harmonies of line and color – [Srinagar,] India.

Children are children thewide world round – playing Hop Scotch in Cashmere.

Oriental hospitality – State barges of the Maharajah conveying guests, Srinagar, India.

A hill-country 'Ekka' with passenger and baggage, coming from Cashmere to Murree, India.

Simla, thebeautiful Himalayan Mountain resort, from the highway to Kalka, India.

Before Christ Church, at Simla, India's charming 'Summer Capital' in the Himalayan Mountains.

Native stores and traders, [looking] N.W. along lower Bazaar, Simla, the 'Summer Capital' of India.

South front of Viceregal Lodge, Palace of the Viceroy, at Simla the summer capital of India.

Jutogh, a military station, [looking] W.N.W. from Prospect Hill, Simla, India.

Charming Naldera, favorite retreat of Lords Lytton and Curzon – [looking] S.S.W. towards Simla, India.

Inflating bullock-skin boats – for crossing the swift Himalayan River Sutlej, N. India.

Native 'Bhujji' girls on the rocky banks of the Himalayan River Sutlej, N. India.

Nepaleseporter girls who carry luggage many miles for twopence – Darjeeling [looking] N.E., India.

20-woman team on Darjeeling highway [looking] N. – Who would not be a man.

Bhutanese milkman with curious bamboo-jars, at the public water fountain, Darjeeling, India.

Up to the everlasting snows of Mt Kinchinjanga (28,156 ft), north from Darjeeling, India.

Clean and airy Chowringhee Road (Esplanade at left) looking N. over Calcutta.

Welcome fellows in thirsty India – Bheestis (water carriers) with their leather bottles – Calcutta.

Bathing at a ghat on the Ganges near Howrah Bridge, Calcutta.

Street showmen exhibiting superbly handsome snakes before an admiring crowd, Calcutta, India.

Looking N.W. across tree-shaded Dalhousie Sq., and its charming lake to P.O., Calcutta, India.

How Hindu cows enjoy life in Calcutta – sidewalk scene on Harrison St., looking W., India.

Hindu Goddess Kali the Terrible, who demands bloody sacrifice – idol in street, Calcutta,India.

Seven goats slain but Kali wants more – horrid sacrifice to the Hindu Goddess – Calcutta, India.

Hindu devotee doing penance on a bed of spikes near the shrine of Kali, Calcutta, India.

Famous 'man-eater' at Calcutta – devoured 200men, women and children before capture – India.

Jain Temple, the richest place of worship in Calcutta, India.

Among the aerialm roots of a single banyan tree 1000 ft. in circumference, Calcutta, India.

Grasses at whose feet men are likeinsects – bamboos in Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, India.

H.H. the Maharaja of Tagore in Durbar costume, jewels worth \$200,000 – Calcutta.

A burning ghat on the Ganges, at Benares, India.

Who dies in the waters of the Ganges obtains Heaven– bathing and burning Hindu dead – Benares, India.

Hindu pilgrims bathing in the sacred well of their god Vishnu – N. bank of Ganges, Benares, India.

Suttee pillar at a Benares burning Ghat, where Hindu widows died on husbands' funeral pyres.

Dabee Chowdray Palwan at Benares, India, a vegetarian of 46 years, lifting a 560 lb. weight.

Peaceful now, but stained with horrible memories – Massacre Ghat on Ganges, Cawnpore, India.

Memorial at Cawnpore to British women and childrenmassacred by Nana Sahib, 1857, India.

Industrious dhobies (washer men) at work in river, W. from Lucknow, India.

Baillie Gate from E., torn by mutineers' guns during siege; where rescuers entered – Lucknow, India.

Lucknow's memorial to Sir Henry Lawrence and heroes who died in '57 (view N.W.), India.

Camel drivers waiting at S.E. side of gateway to the famous Taj Mahal, Agra, India.

A marvel of beauty – looking N. to Taj Mahal, marble tomb of a Mogul Queen, Agra, India.

Most beautiful marble screen in the world, around imperial sarcophagi, Taj Mahal, Agra, India.

A lovely scene of Indian romance and tragedy, [looking] N.W. from Mahal up the Jumna to Agra.

Marvelously inlaid gate to tomb of Akbar, Mogul emperor of 16th century, Sikandarah [Sikandra], India

Tomb of Akbar, Mogul emperor 300 years ago, marble lattice in upper storey, Sikandarah [Sikandra], India.

Akbar's tomb, Sikanadarah [Sikandra], India (Kohinoor was once set in pillar beyond kneeling man).

Celebrated Man Singh [Man Mandir] Palace, Gwalior, covered with carvings and enameled tiles.

Great Durbar Hall in Palace of H.H. the Maharaja of Gwalior, one of India's richest princes, [Lashkar].

H.H. the Maharaja of Gwaliorat home – one of the richest men in the world.

Curiously rigged camel-waggon, E. side of largest Mohammedan Mosque in the world – Delhi, India.

Devout Mohammedans prostrate at prayer time – Jumma

Musjid, India's greatest mosque, Delhi.

Looking N. from a minaret of the greatest mosque in the world over famous city of Delhi, India.

The Cashmere Gate battered by shot and shell, where the British entered (1857), Delhi, India

Your money's worth of juicy fruit, at a stand on Chandni Chouk (Silver Street), Delhi, India.

Marvels of richness and grandeur – the great Durbar procession, Delhi, India.

The fabulous wealth of India – native Princes in the grand State Entry, Durbar, Delhi, India.

Kutb Minar, from N.E. – Moslem Tower of Victory near Delhi, India; 240 ft. high, base 47 ft. diam.

Gigantic embroidery in stone at base of Kutb Minar, Moslem Pillar of Victory, Delhi.

One of the loveliest spots in India – kiosk-bordered tank at Ulwar by stately tomb of royalty.

How beauty takes the air – Indian 'reet' or bullock carriage used by ladies of rank – Ulwar, India.

North from Sanganir Gate, up Jauhri Bazaar, a typical business street in prosperous Jeypore, India.

The Palace of the Winds, Jeypore, India, beautiful as a shell with pink and cream-colored stucco.

A masterpiece of oriental magnificence – palace of the Maharaja of Jeypore, India.

Sacred monkeys at Galta near Jeypore, India, fascinating even to those not inclined to worship.

The scene of dead splendours – looking across the ancient city of Amber to mountain fortress – India.

Relics of a romantic past – Tower of Victory (15th cent.) and royal cenotaphs, Chitor, India.

A fascinating glimpse of Hyderabad, India, famous for its embroideries, anamels and lacquers.

Substantial elegance of modern Madras – Law Court Buildings – view from Bank, India.

Guardian of Hindu mysteries – [looking] S.W. to gateway and sculptured Temple Tower, Tanjore, India.

A car of Jagannath in which the Hindu god Krishna rides, drawn by worshippers – Tanjore, India.

Trichinopoly, India, where Lord Clive once lived – [looking] N.E. across town to fortress and famous rock.

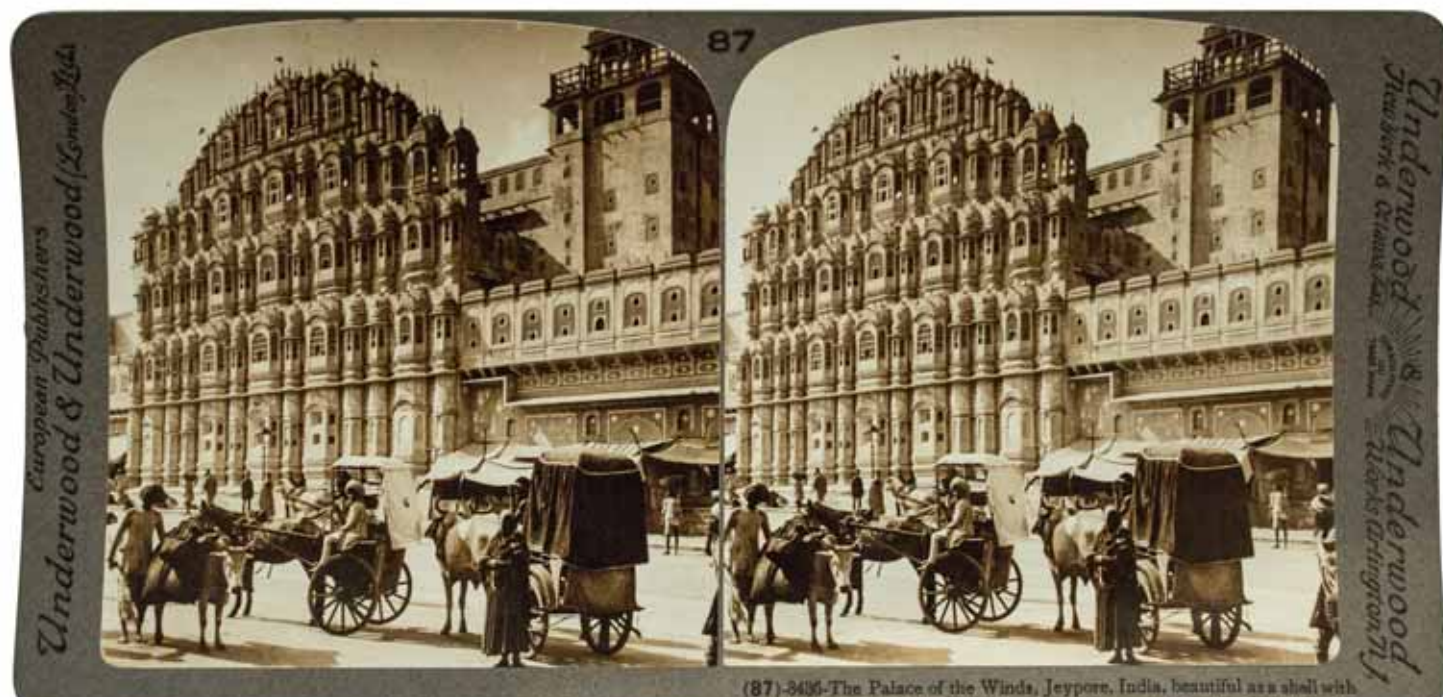
[Looking] N.E. to gate towersof Seringham temple, Trichinopoly, India, where idols' jewels are worth millions.

Inconceivable elaboration and splendour of Madura's Hindu temple – two of its nine pagodas.

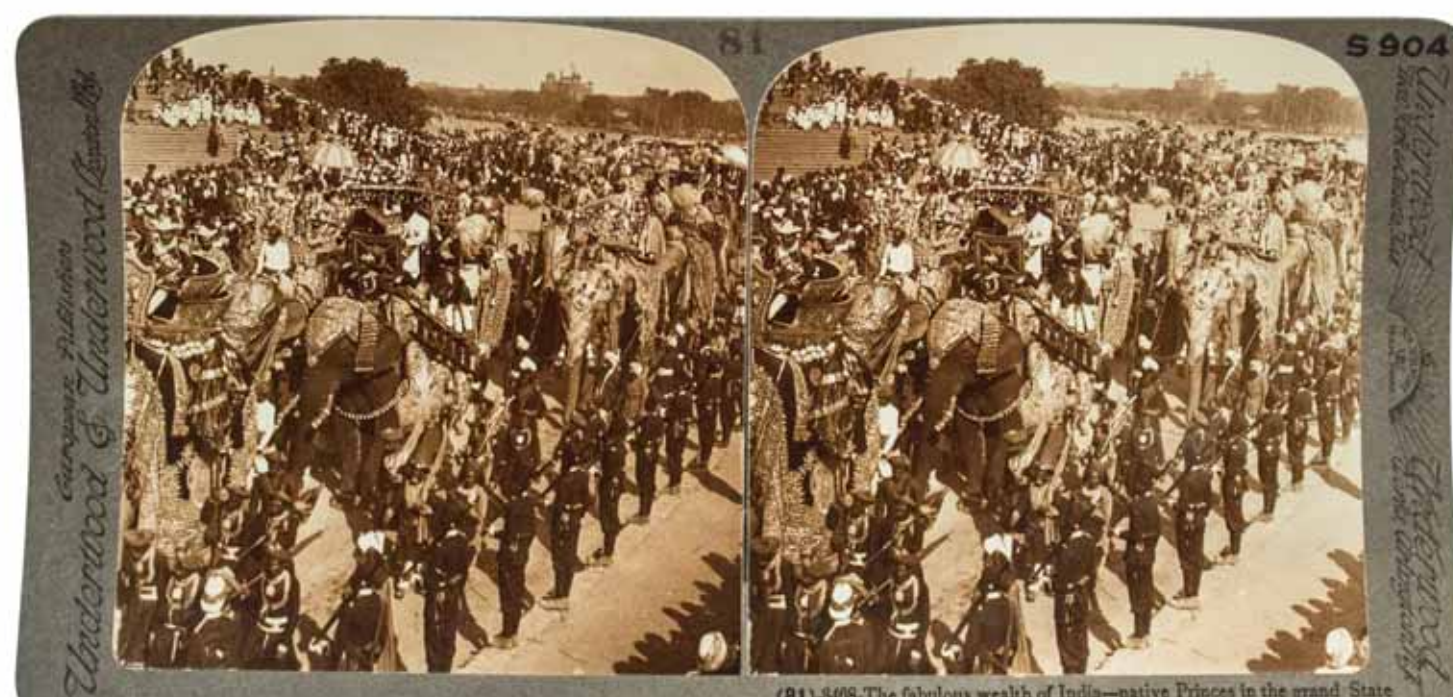
Grotesque fancy and patient skill of Hindu sculptors – pillars of the temple, Madura, India.

Corridor 700 feet long, splendid granite temple of Ramisseram, Paumben Island, So. India.





(87)-3436-The Palace of the Winds, Jeypore, India, beautiful as a shell with



(81)-3468-The fabulous wealth of India—native Princes in the grand State



(2)-3421-The most magnificent railway station in the world, Bombay, India.
Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.

3468 This is the very heart of India's splendor. You are looking nearly northeast; within that long, high wall in the distance is the ancient palace of the Mogul emperors of India, once the most gorgeous court on earth. At your left those broad steps lead up to the Jumma Musjid, the largest mosque in the whole world, built by the same Shah Jehan who erected the celebrated Taj Mahal, one of the most beautiful structures ever created. And here to-day is the twentieth-century expression of the same Oriental passion for splendor. It is December 29, 1902, and this is a part of the state entry, marking the official arrival of the Indian Viceroy, Lord Curzon, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. (The formal proclamation of the Coronation of Edward VII., Emperor of India, takes place January 1, 1903, in a great amphitheatre in the plain outside the town.)

Gold, silver and jewels you see now actually used as lavishly as in old fairy tales or the stories of the Arabian Nights. Those elephant blankets are stiff and heavy with embroideries of gold; the dangling pendants worn by that nearest elephant are of silver beautiful enough for a ball-room. Notice how many of the great animals are resplendent with rings of gold and silver around their tusks. The *howdahs* on their backs are enormously heavy; the

solid ones are all of precious metals, and even those made comparatively light with canopies of embroidered silks have their pillars of elaborately chased silver set with jewels. These are state equipages of the Maharajas (native princes), whose wealth is almost beyond counting, descendants of families that were old and honored while England was the home of unskilled savages. More than one of these lordly riders wears to-day jewels worth \$100,000. Many of them are highly educated, and some are beginning to share practical western views about the need of improved conditions for the common people.

The fabulous wealth of India; native princes at the Durbar, Delhi, India.

La richesse fabuleuse de l'Inde; princes indiens au Durbar, Delhi, Inde.

Fabelhafter Reichtum in Indien; eingeborene Fürsten beim Durbar in Delhi, Indien.

La riqueza fabulosa de la India; principes indios en el Durbar, Delhi, India.

Indiens omåttliga rikedomar; infödda prinsar å Durbar Delhi, Indien.

Васноеловное богатство Индии; туземные князья во время Дурбара, Дельхи, Индия.

THE ORIENTAL RACES AND TRIBES,RESIDENTS AND VISITORS OF BOMBAY: SET OF 19 PHOTOGRAPHS

Rs 5,00,000-Rs 6,00,000
\$ 7,465-\$ 8,960

NON-EXPORTABLE

FIRST ETHNOLOGIC WRITING ON INDIA PUBLISHED WITH PHOTOGRAPHS

Set of 19 mounted albumen photographs depicting members of tribes and social classes in Bombay, India from the book "The Oriental Races and Tribes, Residents and Visitors of Bombay", volume : 2, Ed: William Johnson, London : W.J. Johnson, 121, Fleet Street, 1866.

Although information on British photographer William Johnson is scarce, it is recorded that Johnson worked as a clerk from 1848 until 1851in Bombay [Mumbai]. In 1852, Johnson was promoted to the position of an assistant in the General Department in Girgaum, Bombay, and worked as an assistant throughout Mumbai until 1860-1861. Although Johnson was trained as a civil servant, he practiced photography extensively, and, as early as 1852, he had established a photography studio in Grant Road producing daguerreotypes and subsequently albumen prints made from wet plate collodion negatives.

Johnson was one of the founding members of the Bombay Photographic Society in 1854, and served as the society's Joint Secretary, as well as co-editor of its journal. In 1856, the Bombay Photographic Society published the Indian Amateur's Photographic Album, of which Johnson would become oneof the main contributors. For a brief period in 1858, Johnson partnered with William Henderson to create photographs for the Indian Amateur's Photographic Album, which ran for a total of 36 issues from 1856-1858.

The individual photographs taken by Johnson and illustrated in Photographs of Western India served as visual indications of a culture and landscape. The images were, according to Stuart Macmillan, "designed to present an exotic image of India, both to function as souvenirs for local residents, and to fuel the imaginations and preconceptions of the British at home by providing images of a distant empire."

A number of Johnson's photographs were reused from the Indian Amateur's Photographic Album for Johnson's Photographs of Western India, and a few years after the Indian Amateur's Photographic Album ceased publication, a number of photographs from it reappeared in Johnson's publication The Oriental Races and Tribes, Residents and Visitors of Bombay (1863 and 1866). The Oriental Races and Tribes, Residents and Visitors of Bombay, authored and photographically illustrated by Johnson, is considered the first ethnologic writing on India published with photographs.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

- a) Marathi Brahman Women
- b) Brahman Ladies of the Dakhan
- c) Vairagis or Bairagis
- d) Goswanis
- e) Parbhus Sonars and Somavansha Kshatriyas
- f) Parbhu Women of Bombay
- g) Marathas of the Dakhan
- h) Marathi Women of Bombay
- i) Kamathi Women
- j) The Kulis of The West of India
- k) Fishwomen of Bombay
- l) The Agaris of the Konkan
- m) Mahars
- n) Mangs
- o) Muhammadans of the Konkan
- p) Muhammadan Women of the Konkan
- q) Muhammadan Women of the Dakhan
- r) Goanese Christians
- s) Roman Catholic Women of Salsette







68

VIEWS OF INDIA: SET OF 11 PHOTOCHROMES

Rs 60,000-Rs 75,000

\$ 900-\$ 1,120

NON-EXPORTABLE

- a) 20031.P.Z - LUCKNOW RESIDENCY EASTERN SIDE
- b) 20055.P.Z. - SOUTH OF INDIA. SERINGHAM TOWN -GATE
- c) 20040.P.Z - AGRA, DIWAN _ I - CHAS
- d) 20025.P.Z - BENARAS. THE MAHARAJAH'S OF NAGBUR GHAT
- e) 20.020.P.Z.- GWALIOR. URWAL
- f) 20013. P.Z. - LUCKNOW. RESIDENCE
- g) 20041.P.Z. - AGRA. FUTEPORE - SIKREEH - PANCH MAHAL
- h) 20052. P.Z.- CEYLON TEMPLE OF BUDDHA ON THE ROAD TO GALL
- i) 20045. P.Z. - GWALIOR OOA WITH THE FORT
- j) 20033. P.Z. - KARLEE CAVES
- k) 20056. P.Z. - SOUTHOF INDIA. SERINGHAM GOPURA

Set of 11

Each measuring: 29.5 x 21 cm



a



b



c



d



e



f



g



h



i



j



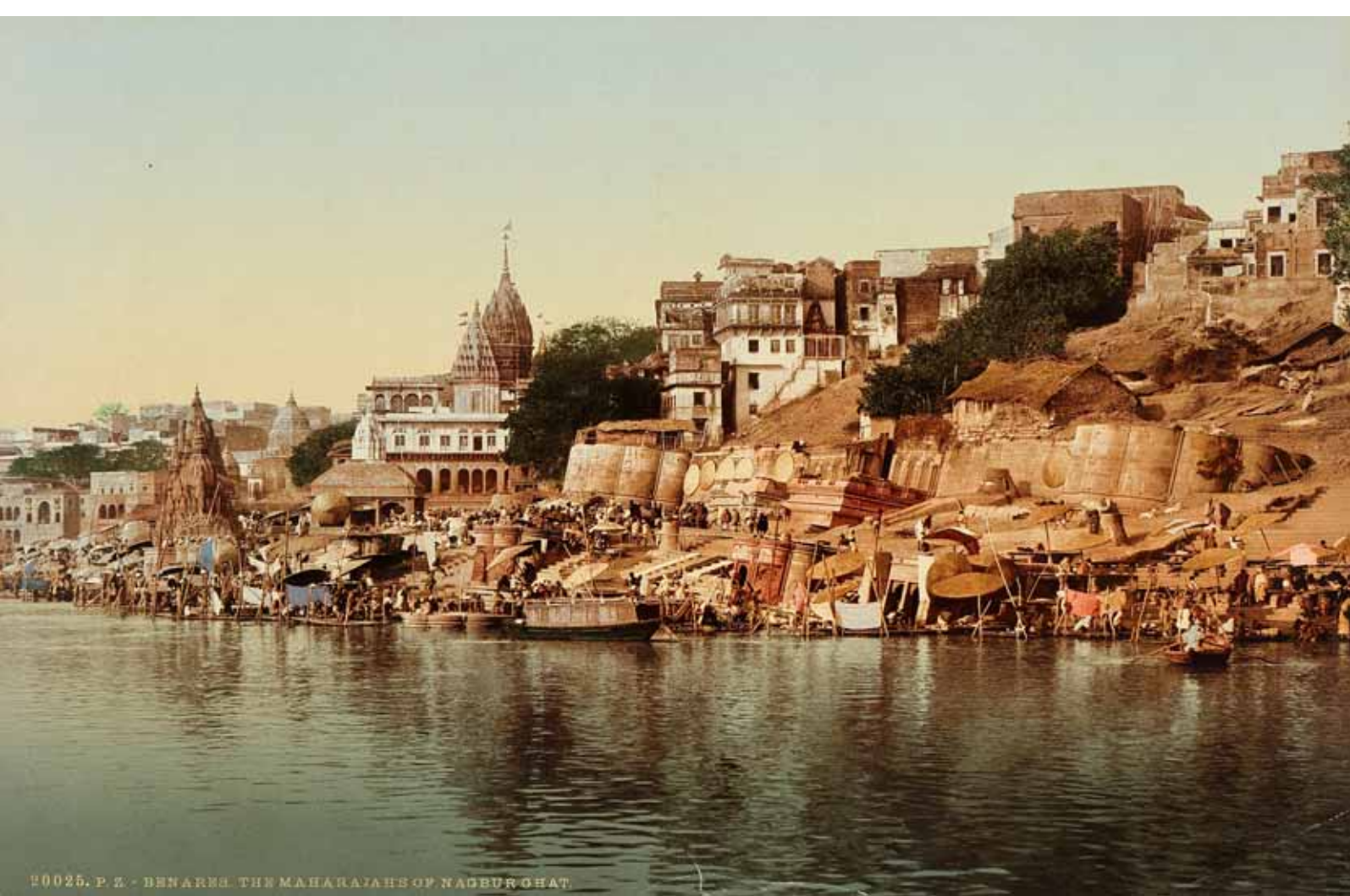
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20001. P. 2 - VARANASI, DIWAN, J. GHAS.



20031. P. 2 - LUCKNOW RESIDENCY EASTERN SIDE



20025. P. 2 - BENARES, THE MAHABHARATA OF NAAGPUR GHAT.



20055. P. 2 - LUCKNOW RESIDENCY EASTERN SIDE

SET OF 3 ALBUMEN PHOTOGRAPHS**Rs 75,000-Rs 1,00,000****\$ 1,120-\$ 1,495**

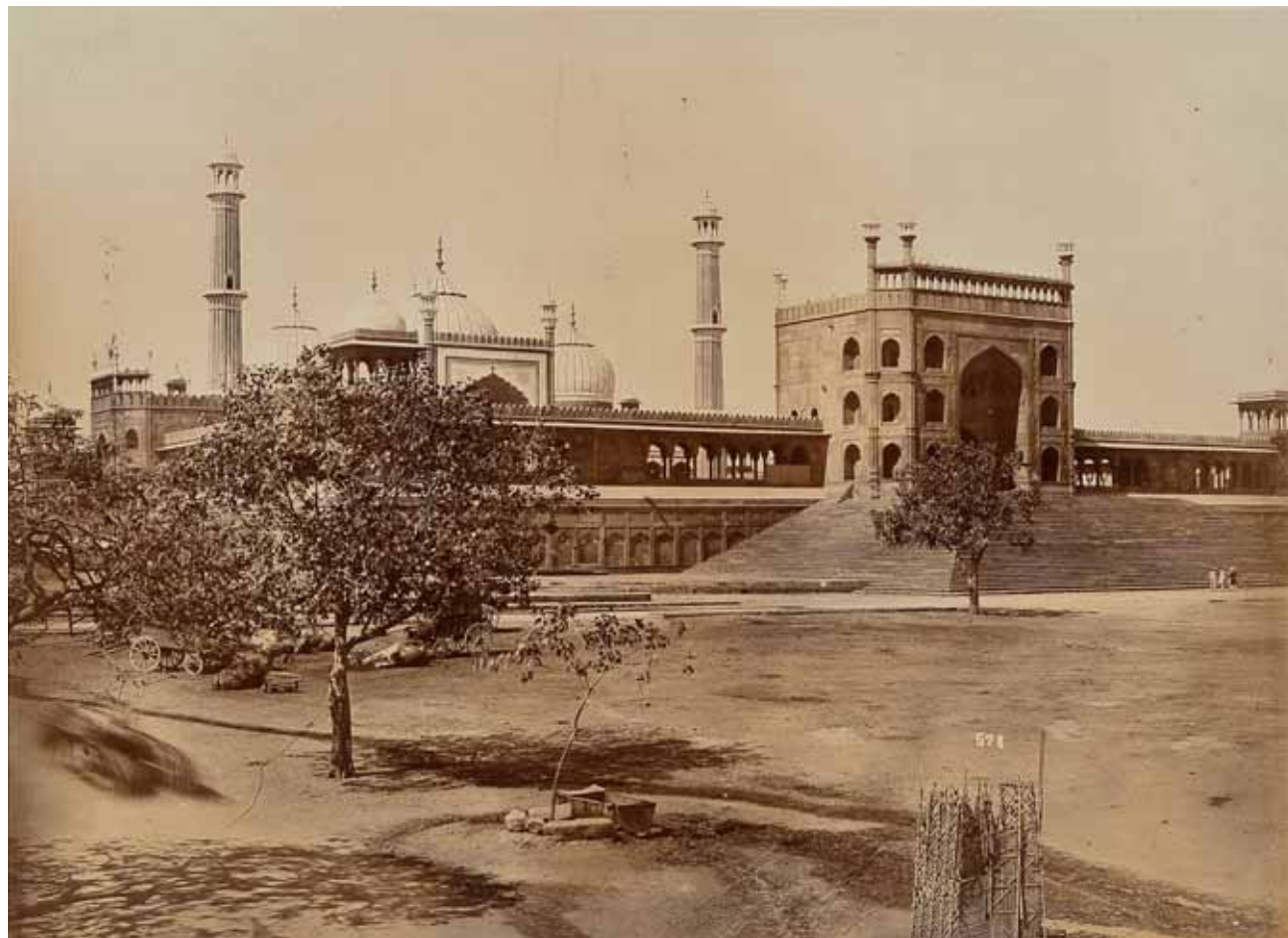
NON-EXPORTABLE

a) Jama Masjid: Delhi, attributed to Deendayal (15.2 x 19.7 cm)

b) Elephanta Caves from Bombay, Photographer unknown (17.7 x 23.3 cm)

c) Horniman Circle: Bombay, Photographer unknown (20.5 x 28.2 cm)

(Set of three)



a



b



c

AGRA: SET OF 8 ALBUMEN PHOTOGRAPHS

Rs 72,000-Rs 1,00,000

\$ 1,075-\$ 1,495

NON-EXPORTABLE

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) Sikandra Gate: Near Agra; 20.2 x 25.9 cm | f) Sikandra Bagh: Near Agra (20 x 25.9 cm) |
| b) Utmad-El-Doulet Gate: Near Agra (20 x 25.9 cm) | g) Taj Mahal: Agra (21.7 x 28.3 cm) |
| c) Great Mosque opposite Agra (20.5 x 25.9 cm) | h) Queen's Palace: Rosewater fountain: Agra (20.5 x 25.9 cm) |
| d) Utmad -El- Doulet's screen: Near Agra (2.5 x 25.9 cm) | (Set of eight) |
| e) Utmad-El-Doulet's tomb: Near Agra (20.5 x 25.9 cm) | |



a



b



c



d



e



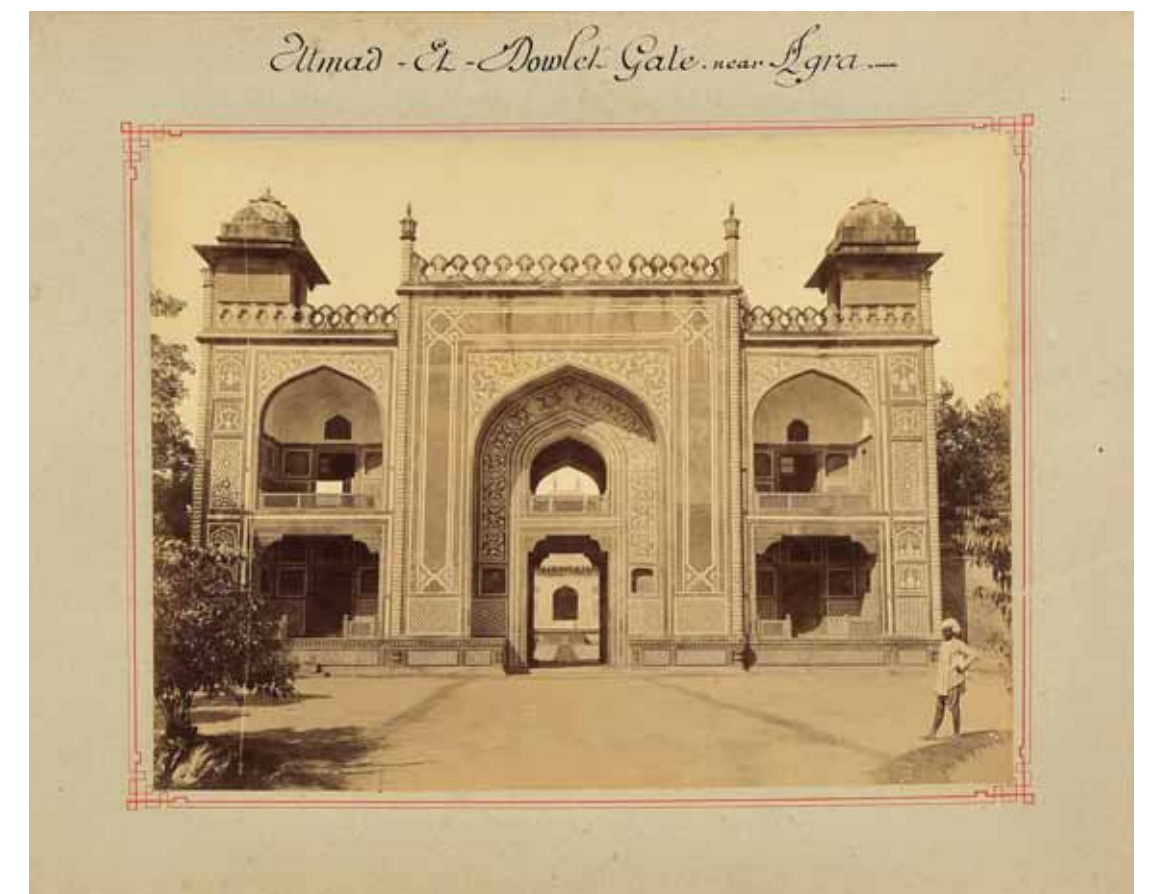
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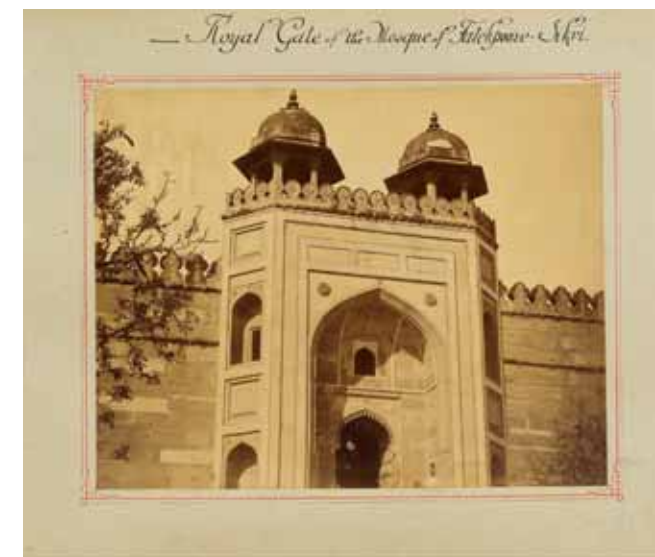
SET OF 5 ALBUMEN PHOTOGRAPHS

Rs 45,000-Rs 50,000

\$ 675-\$ 750

NON-EXPORTABLE

- a) Royal Gate of the Mosque of Fatehpore Sikri (20 x 25.5 cm)
 - b) A View near Lahore (20 x 25.5 cm)
 - c) Huzoori Bagh and Fort: Lahore (20.5 x 25.5 cm)
 - d) Salem Chisti's Tomb in the Mosque: Fatehpur Sikri (20 x 25.7 cm)
 - e) Sikandra: Akbar's Tomb: Kohinoor Pillar: Near Agra (20.5 x 25.5 cm)
- (Set of five)



a



b



c



d

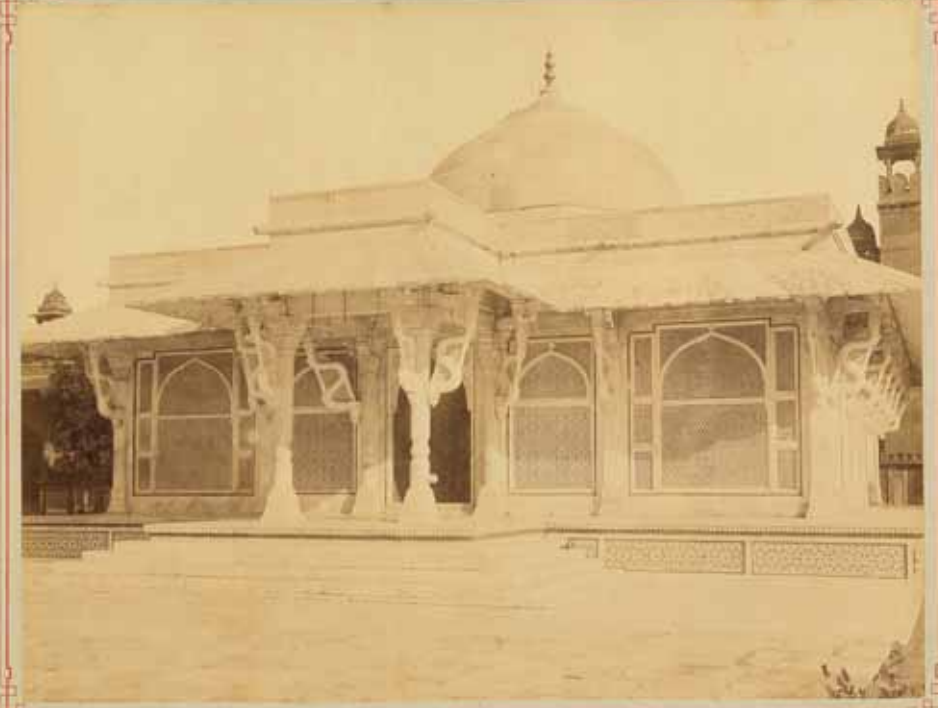


e

Royal Gate of the Mosque of Fatehpore-Sikri.



Salem Chisti's Tomb in the Mosque: Fatehpore-Sikri.



Muzori Bagh & Fort: Lahore.



Sikandra: Akbar's Tomb: Kohinoor pillar: near Agra.



72

**MOSQUE: OLD FORT,
DELHI BY DR. JOHN
MURRAY**

Rs 75,000-Rs 1,00,000

\$ 1,120-\$ 1,495

NON-EXPORTABLE

13 in x 17.75 in | 33 cm x 45 cm

Albumen photograph by Dr. John Murray



Mosque - Old Fort - Delhi

73

AN ALBUM OF 37 ALBUMEN PHOTOGRAPHS ON INDIA MAINLY DELHI, AGRA AND DARJEELING

Rs 90,000-Rs 1,20,000

\$ 1,345-\$ 1,795

NON-EXPORTABLE

Album of 38 Albumen photographs:

ALBUM SIZE:

Height: 30 cm

Width: 25 cm

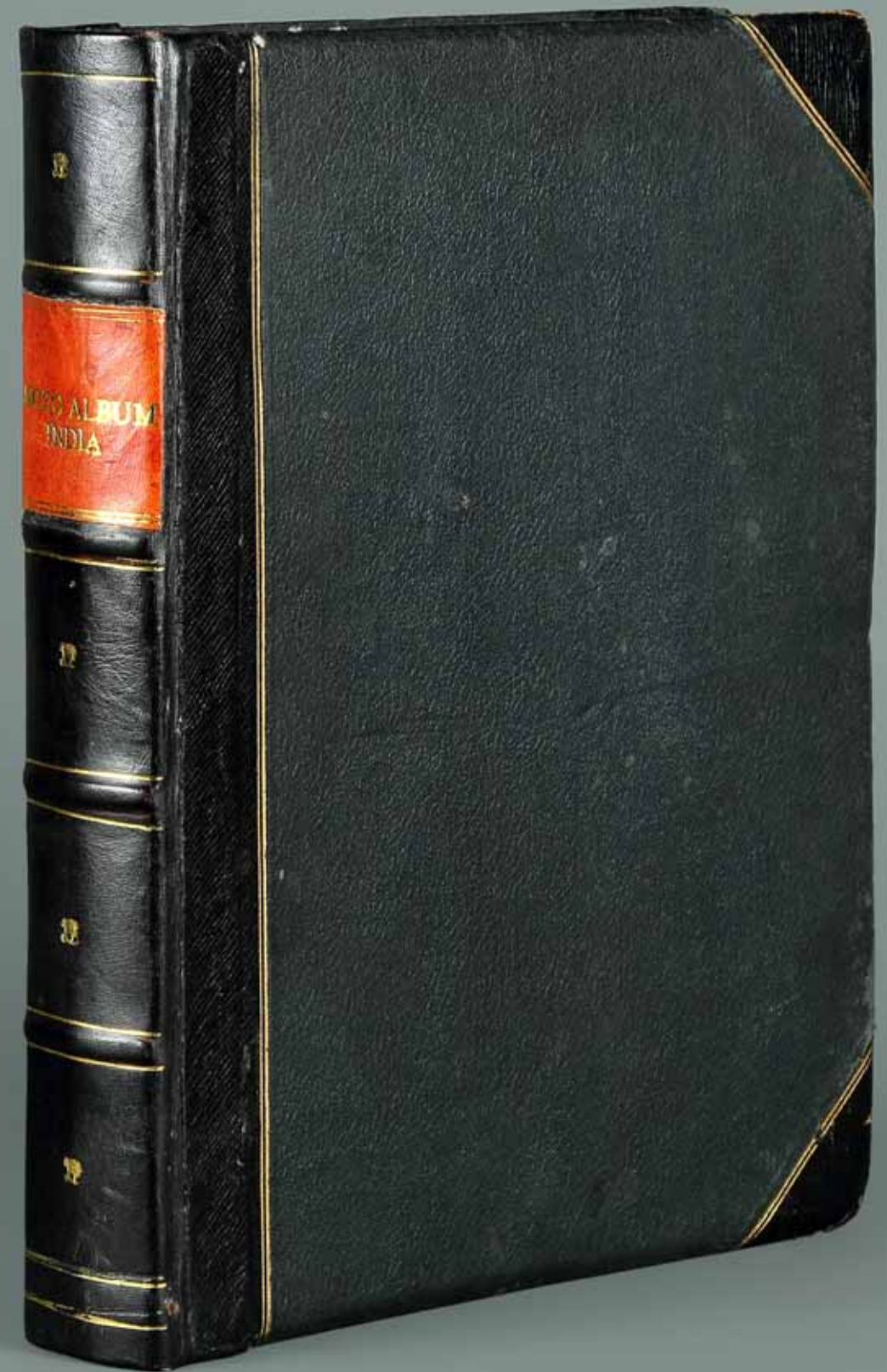
Depth: 4 cm

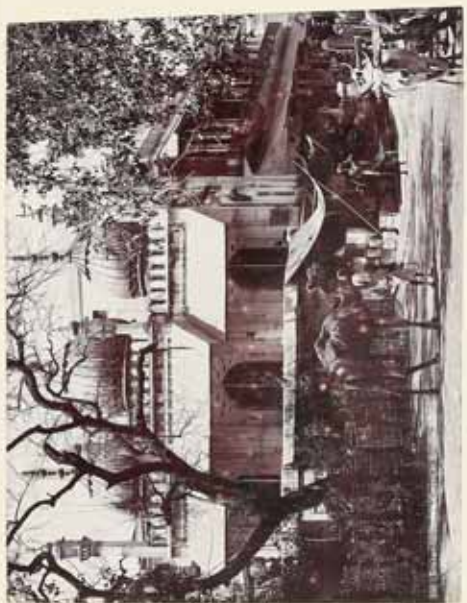
Albumen photographs of size 10 x 15 cm

5 Albumen prints of size 21 x 28.5 cm

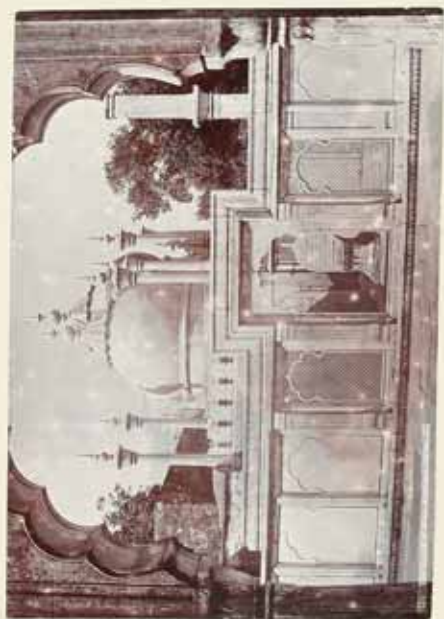
11 Albumen prints of size 19 x 24 cm

19Albumen prints of size 15.3 x 21 cm





Qutub Minar, Delhi, India



JAIPUR: ALBUM WITH 22 ORIGINAL ALBUMEN PHOTOGRAPHS

Rs 1,30,000-Rs 1,50,000

\$ 1,945-\$ 2,240

NON-EXPORTABLE

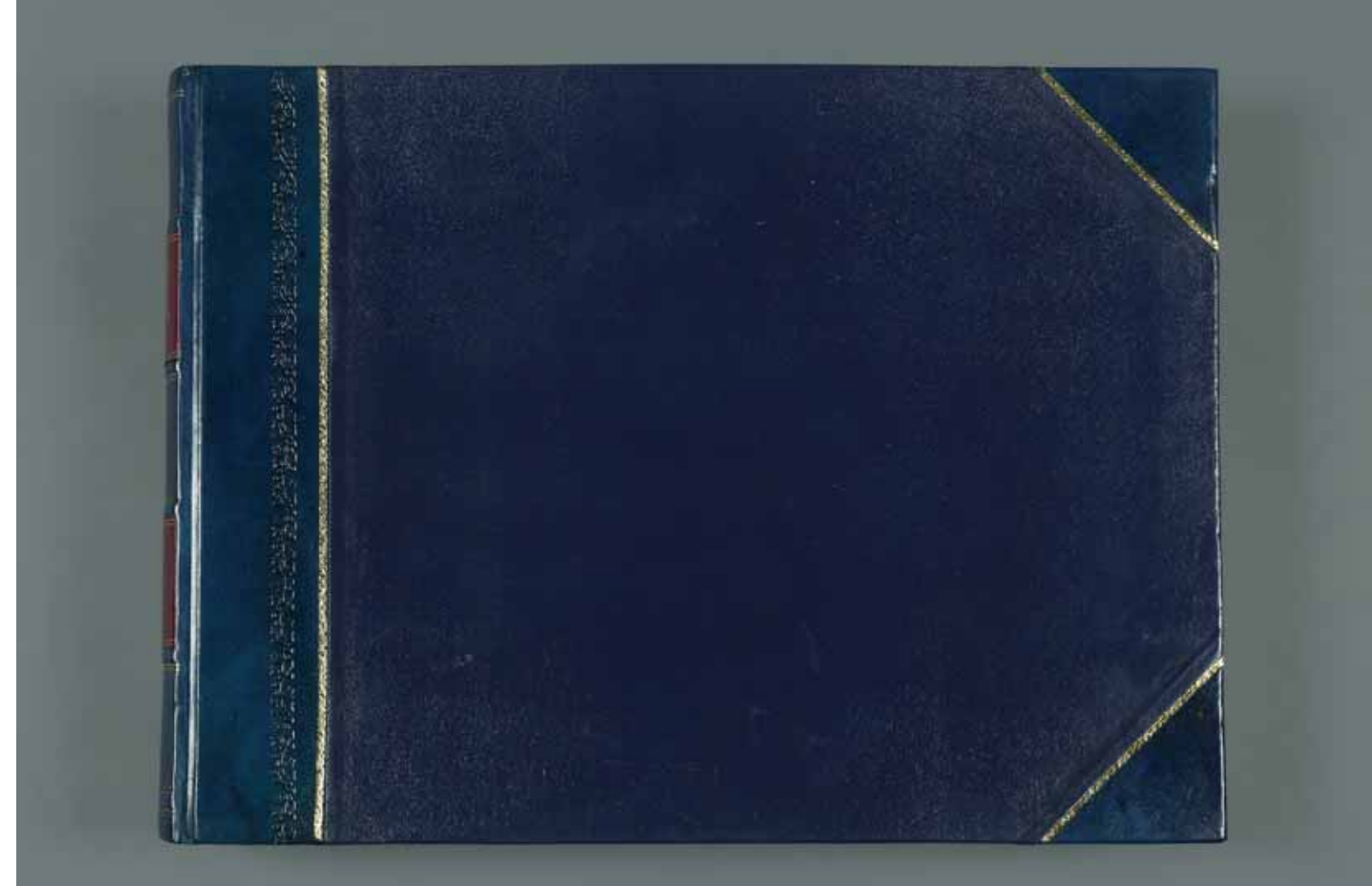
ALBUM SIZE:

Height: 29 cm

Width: 40 cm

Depth: 4 cm

- 1) The square showing the Maharaja Palace (Palace of Wind) Jeypore; 22 x 29 cm
- 2) A street showing the Royal stables, Jeypore; 19.5 x 28.5cm
- 3) The street showing the royal stables on a different occasion; 20 x 26.5 cm
- 4) Street view of the Jeypore city; 21.5 x 28.2 cm
- 5) Another view of the main street with the Palace of wind at the end in the left hand side; 21 x 26.5 cm
- 6) The main street, Jeypore; 20.5 x 28.5 cm
- 7) The street outside the stable during a great festival, Jeypore; 20.5 x 27 cm
- 8) Panorama of the Palace and street; 21.5 x 28 cm
- 9) Maharaja Palace from the garden, Jeypore; 20.7 x 26.7 cm
- 10) The entrance to Maharaja Palace, Jeypore; 20.2 x 28 cm
- 11) The Palace of the wind, Jeypore; 27.5 x 22 cm
- 12) The Museum- center of the public garfden designed by Jacob RE; 21.5 x 28 cm
- 13) Another view of the ancient city of Amber, which has been uninhabited for 300 years; 20.5 x 27 cm
- 14) Another view- this city was abandoned over 300 years ago, as it was too small and there was no room to increase it on account of surrounding mountains, Jeypore city was then built; 21.5 x 27 cm
- 15) The ancient palace in abandoned city of Amber; 21 x 29 cm
- 16) General view of forts and palace, Amber 6 miles from Jeypore; 21.5 x 27 cm
- 17) Road leading to Amber; 21 x 28 cm
- 18) Amber fort; 21 x 26 cm
- 19) Diwan Khana or Public audience hall at Amber; 21.5 x 29.5 cm
- 20) Old Royal tomb on the road from the city of Jeypore to old city of Amber; 27 x 20.5 cm
- 21) The lake or tank Ajmer. Rajpootana with Taragarh hill sanatorium behind; 20 x 27 cm
- 22) Panorama of Lake and toad rock; 21.5 x 27 cm



5. Another view of the main street with the Palace of Wind at the end in left hand side.



1. The square showing The Maharaja Palace (Palace of Wind) Jeypore.



2. A Street showing the royal stables- Jeypore.



AGRA: ALBUM WITH 29 ORIGINAL ALBUMEN PHOTOGRAPHS

Rs 1,50,000-Rs 1,80,000
\$ 2,240-\$ 2,690

NON-EXPORTABLE

ALBUM SIZE:

Height: 29 cm
Width: 40 cm
Depth: 8 cm

- 1) Taj Gateway; 17.7 x 23.5 cm

2) Entrance to the Taj Mahal; 22 x 28 cm

3) View of Innerside of entrance tp Taj mahal and fountain; 20.7 x 28 cm

4) TajMahal from river Jamuna 1890; 22 x 28 cm

5) Side view of Taj Mahal, with one mosque in distance; 22.5 x 28 cm

6) The Taj Mahal, taken from top of the entrance with glimpse of Yamuna behind; 22 x 28 cm

7) Taj Mahal; 22.5 x 27.5 cm

8) Taj Mahal from Yamuna; 22.5 x 27.5

9) Part of screen (in laid marble) round tomb of Shahjahan in Taj, Agra; 21 x 27.5 cm

10) Part of screen (in laid marble) round tomb of Shahjahan in Taj, Agra; 28 x 22 cm

11) Near view of the Taj Mahal; 21.5 x 27 cm

12) Still nearer view of the Taj Mahal with reflection in the fountain; 21.5 x 26.5 cm

13) The fort, Agra; 22 x 27.5 cm
- 14) The Jasmine Palace in the fort, Agra- all inlaid marble; 22.5 x 22 cm

15) The Moti Masjid Mosque in the fort,Agra; 22 x 27 cm

16) The zenana in the fort of Agra showing river Yamuna through the window; 21.5 x 27 cm

17) The Itmat-ud-daulah's tomb; 21 x 27.5 cm

18) The Itmat-ud-daulah's tomb, closer view; 21 x 27.5 cm

19) Near view of the upper part shown in last view- all inlaid marble; 22 x 27.5 cm

20) Gate of victory, Futtehpore Sikri; 21.5 x 29 cm

21) Great Gate of Futtehpore Sikri; 21.5 x 29 cm

22) The Great Quadrangle and Sheikh Chisti's tomb, Futtehpore Sikri; 19 x 30.5 cm

23) Tomb of Salim Chisti, Futtehpore Sikri; 22 x 28 cm

24) Hide and seek house, Futtehpore Sikri; 22 x 28 cm

25) Marble tomb of Sheikh Salim Chisti, Futtehpore Sikri; 19 x 28.2 cm

26) Marble lace work in Salim Chisti tomb; 23 x 29.5 cm

27) Masoleum of Akbar showing marble sarcophagus, sikandra (a suburb of agra); 21.5 x 29 cm

28) Agra city and railway station from the fort; 21.5 x 28 cm

29) View of the barracks from top of the hospital; 15.5 x 21 cm





1. Taj Gateway.



15. The Moti Masjid Mosque in the fort - Agra.



5. Side view of Taj Mahal- with one of mosque in the distance.



27. Mausoleum of Akbar showing marble sarcophagus, Secundra.

DELHI: ALBUM WITH 28 ORIGINALPHOTOGRAPHS

Rs 1,70,000-Rs 2,00,000
\$ 2,540-\$ 2,990

NON-EXPORTABLE

ALBUM SIZE:

Height: 29 cm
Width: 40 cm
Depth: 5 cm

- 1) Kutub Minar and Great Arch, Delhi; 29.7 x 23 cm

2) The Kutub Minar, Delhi; 18.5 x 24 cm

3) Entrance to Kutub Minar; 24.2 x 18.6 cm

4) Iron pillar nearKutub Minar; 15 x 21.5 cm

5) Ala-ud-din Gate, A partial view, Delhi; 18 x 23.6 cm

6) Ruins near Kutub Minar; 15 x 21.5 cm

7) Jumma Masjid, Delhi; 21.5 x 29.2 cm

8) Masoleum of the Emperor Humayoon, Delhi; 21 x 28.5 cm

9) Humayoon's Tomb, Delhi; 19 x 24 cm

10) Safdarjung Tomb; 19 x 24 cm

11) The Mosque Old fort, Delhi; 19 x 24 cm

12) Nizamuddin's Tomb, Delhi; 23.5 x 19 cm
- 13) Inside Nizamudins Tomb, Delhi; 19 x 23.5 cm

14) The Delhi Gate, Fort, Delhi; 19 x 23 cm

15) The Pearl Mosque, Fort, Delhi; 19 x 23.5 cm

16) Interior of Pearl Mosque Fort, Delhi; 19 x 23.5 cm

17) Alla-ud-din Gate, Delhi; 18 x 24 cm

18) Hall of Justice in fort, Delhi; 23 x 18.5 cm

19) The throne dewan in fort, Delhi; 18.5 x 23.5 cm

20) The Queen's apartment. Fort, Delhi; 18.5 x 23.5 cm

21) The Dewan-e-am, Fort, Delhi; 19 x 23.2 cm

22) In the fort, Delhi, A Royal reception; 19 x 23.2 cm

23) Interior scale of Justice in fort, Delhi; 19 x 23.2 cm

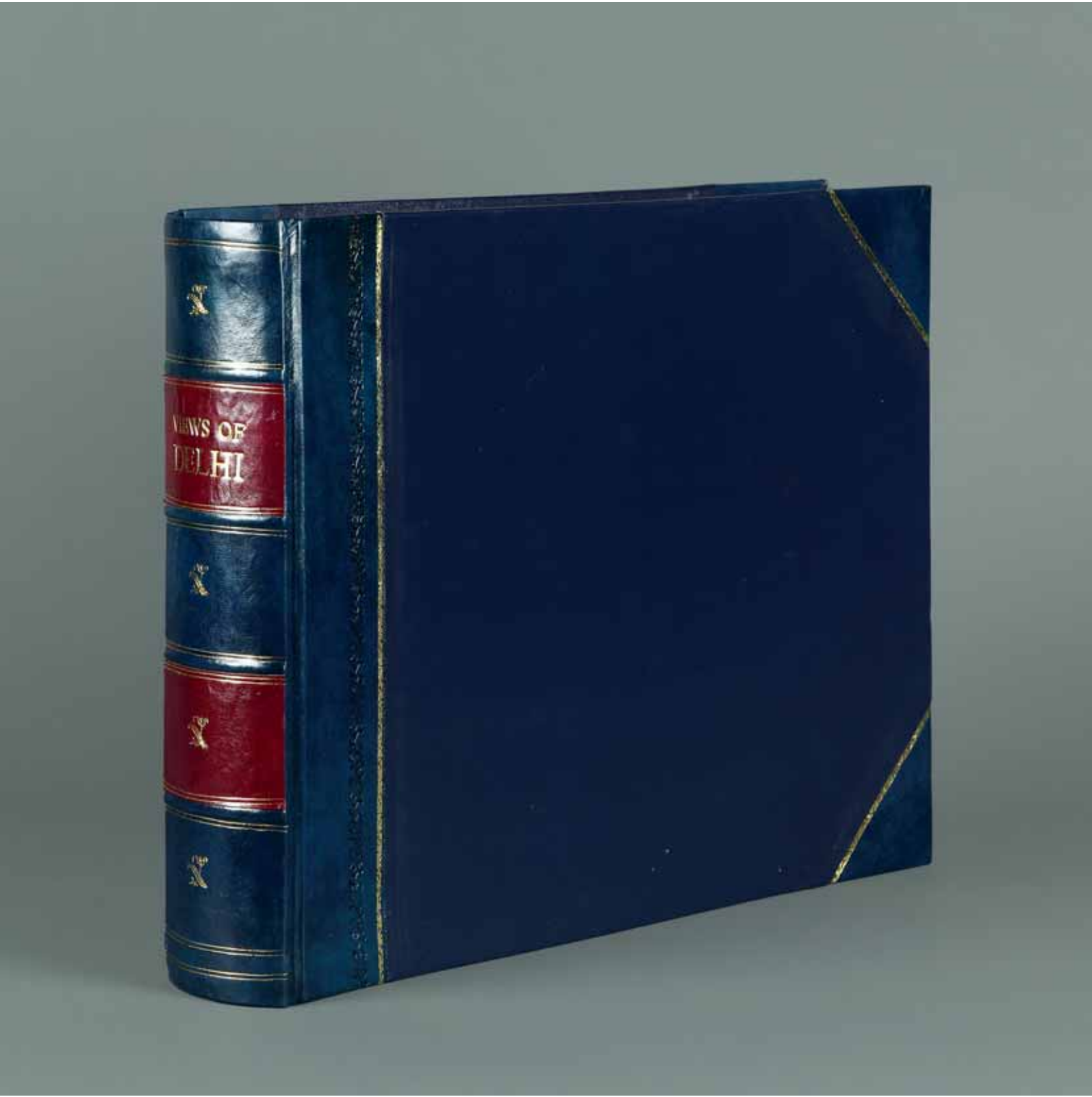
24) Interiorof Dewan-e-khas infort, Delhi; 19 x 23.5 cm

25) The Lahore Gate, Fort, Delhi; 18.5 x 23.5 cm

26) Firoz Shah Pillar, Delhi; 18.5 x 24 cm

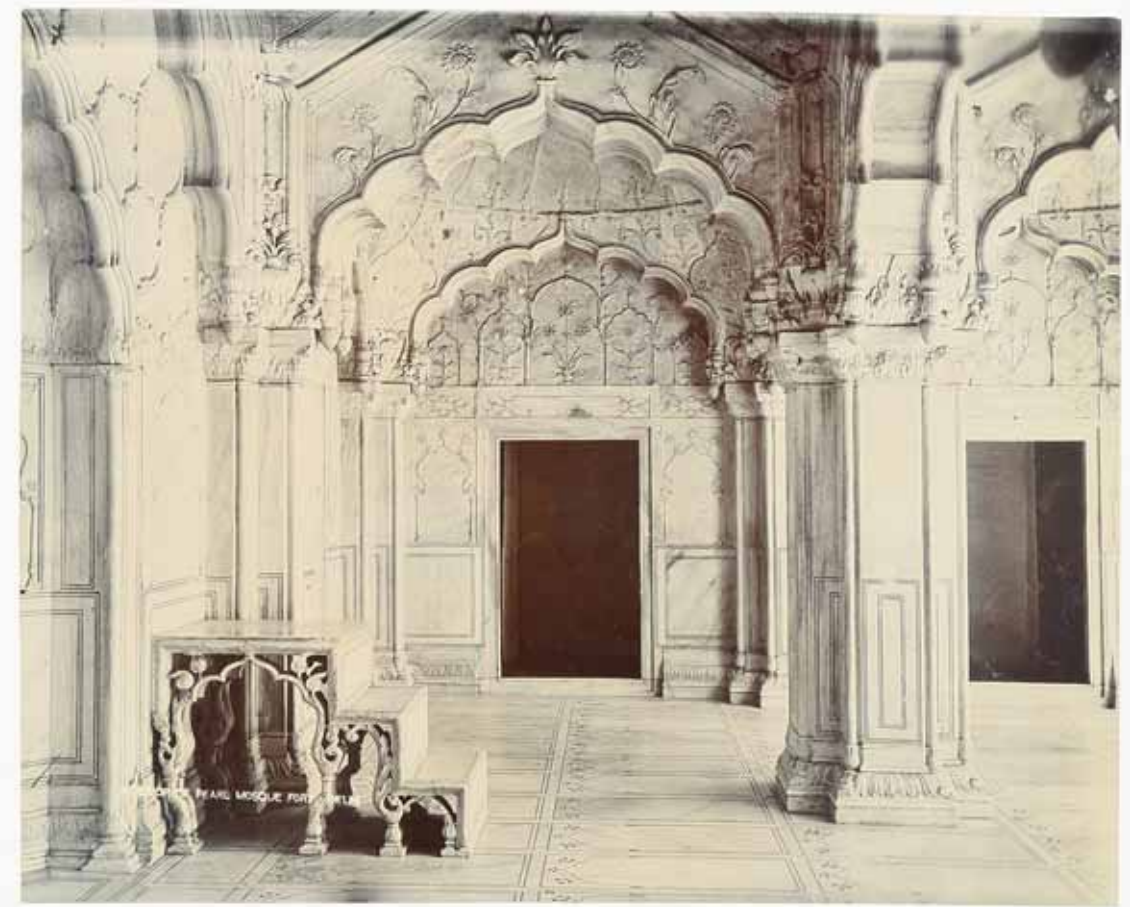
27) Kashmiri Gate, Delhi; 19 x 24 cm

28) The Mutiny Memorial Tower Ridge, Delhi; 23 x 19 cm





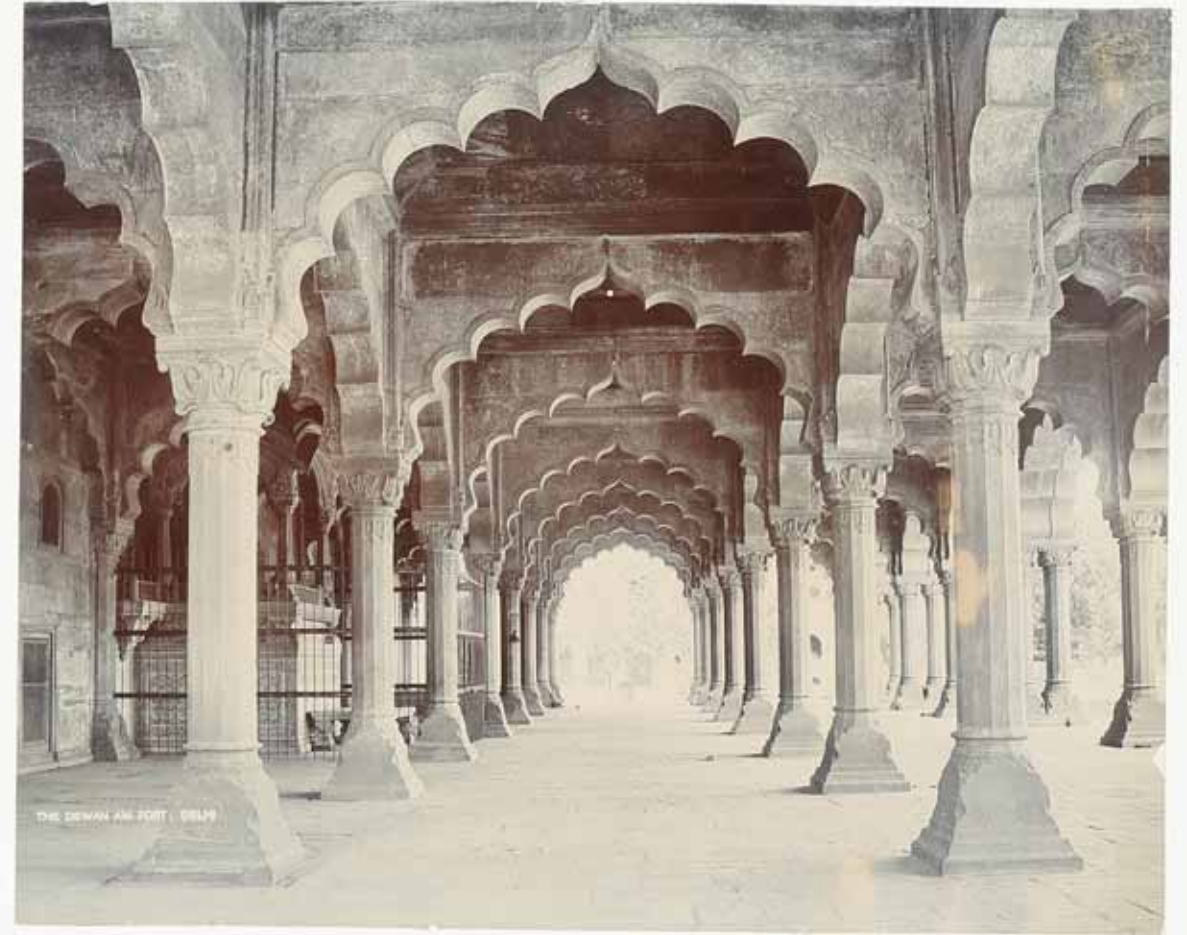
4. Iron Pillar near Kutub Minar.



16. Interior of Pearl Mosque Fort, Delhi.



8. Masoleum of the Emperor Humayoon, Delhi.



21. The Dewan Am Fort, Delhi.

77

VIEWS OF INDIA: ALBUM WITH 61 ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Rs 1,60,000-Rs 2,00,000

\$ 2,390-\$ 2,990

NON-EXPORTABLE

ALBUM SIZE:

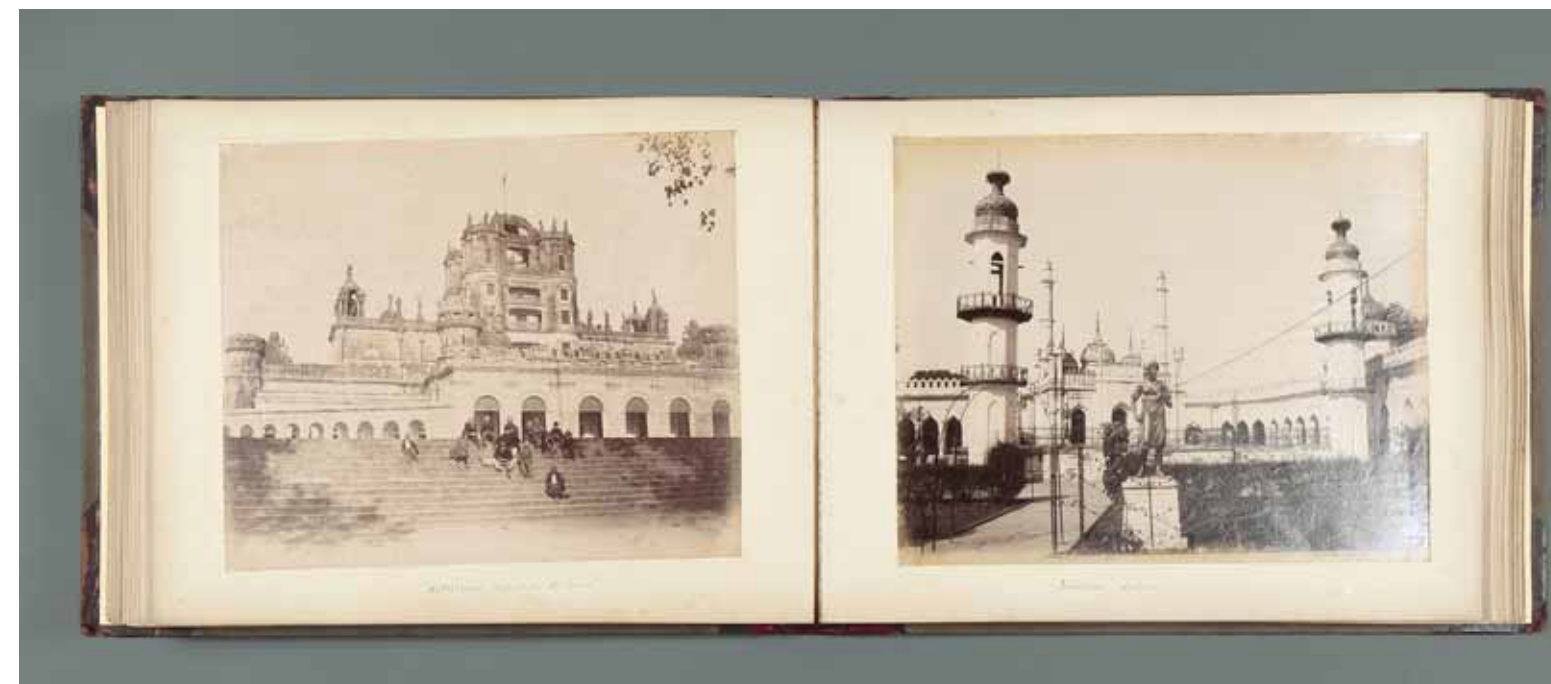
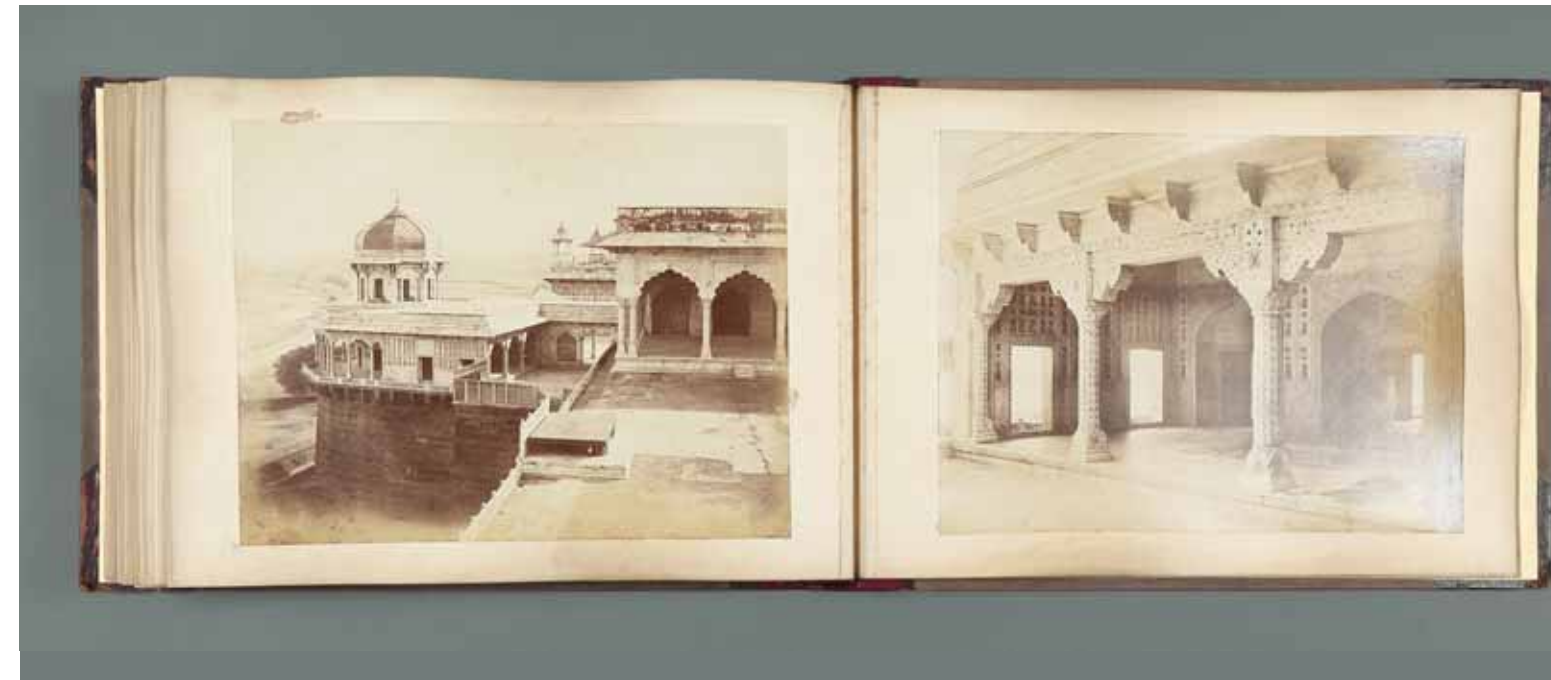
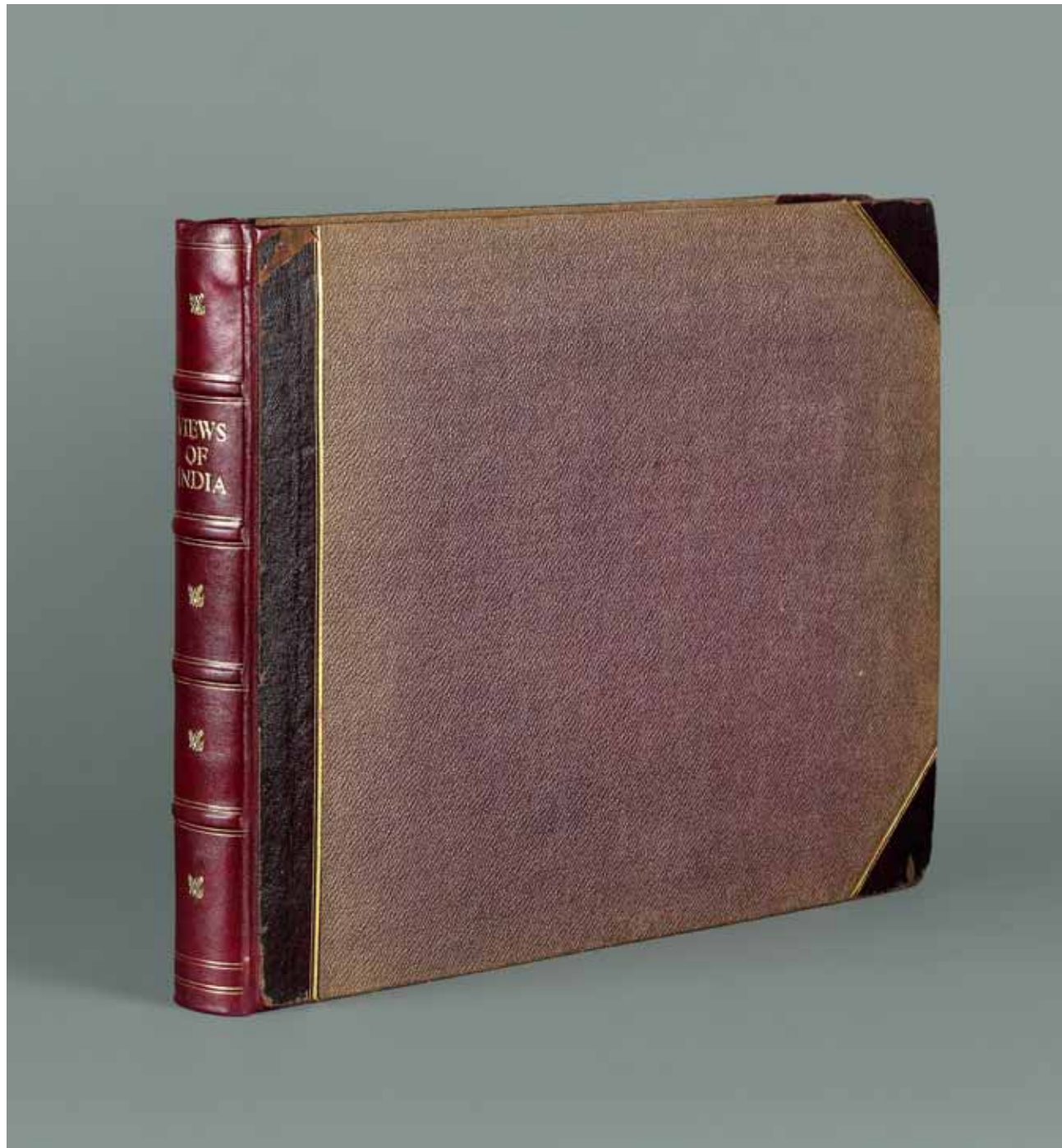
Height: 28 cm

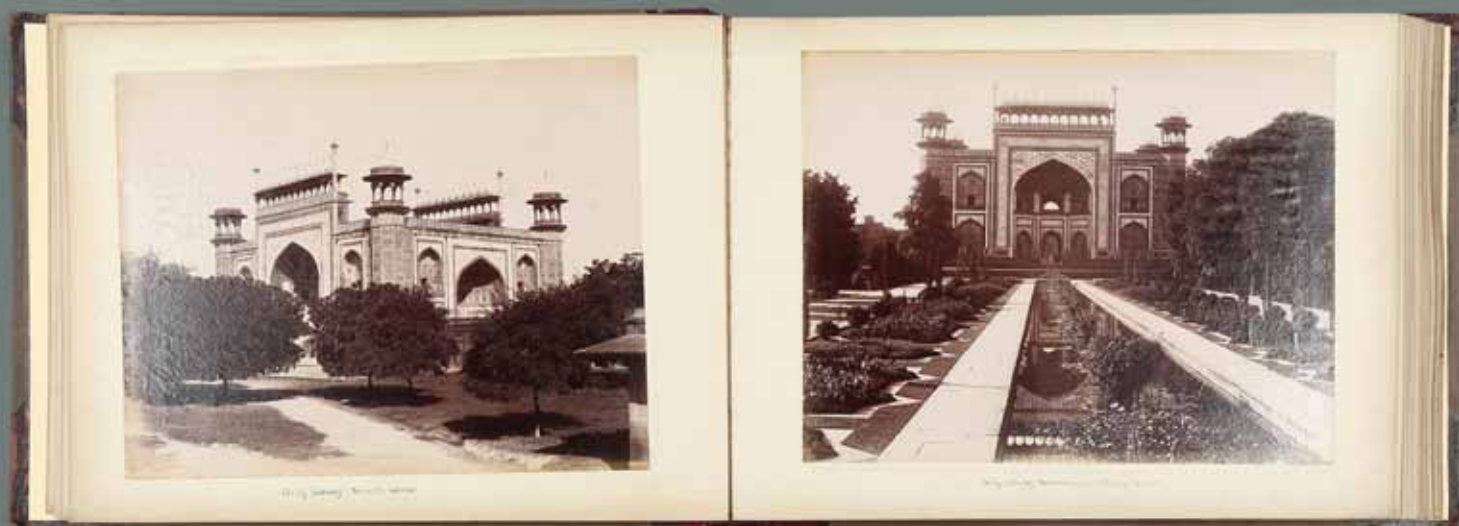
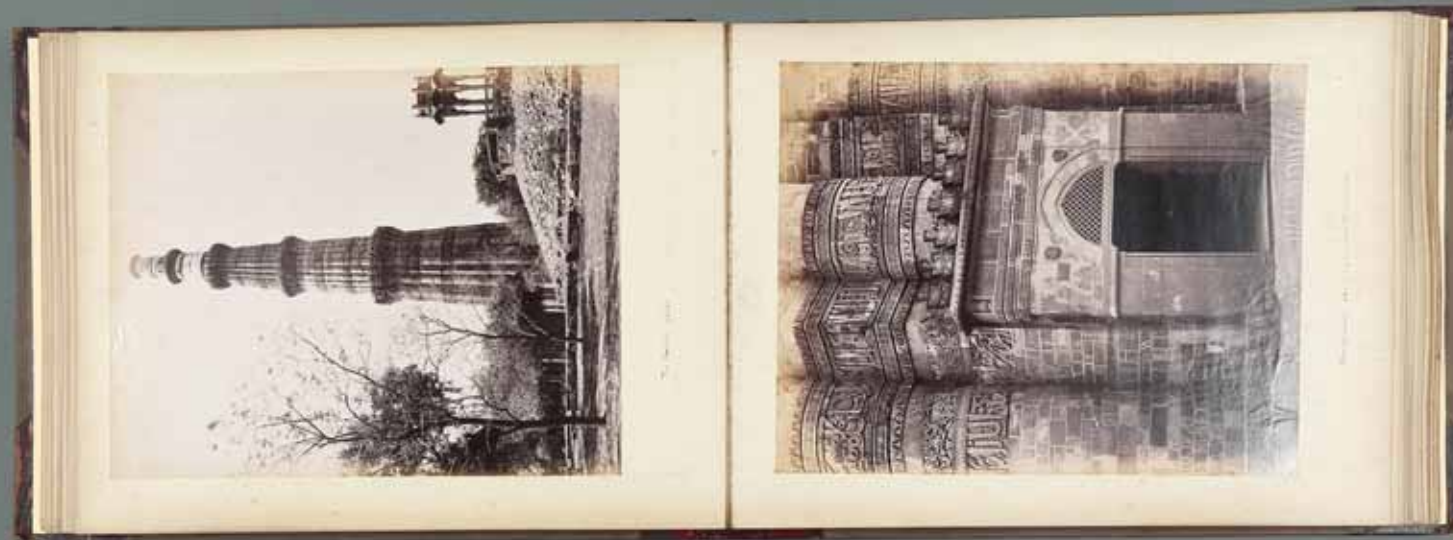
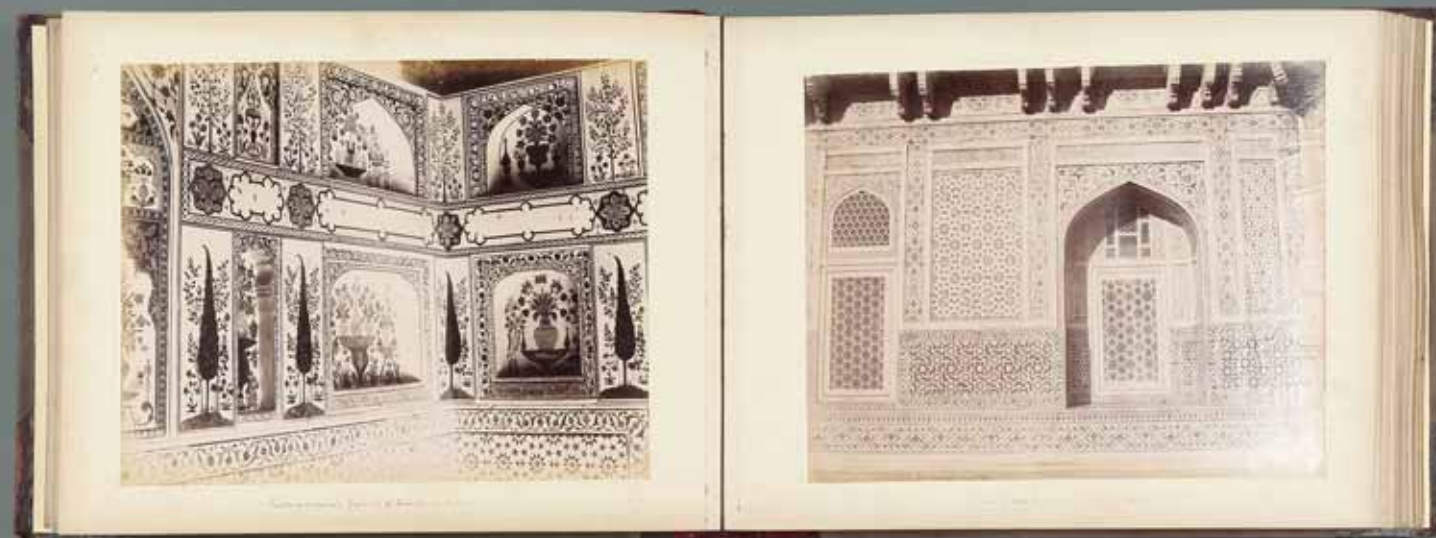
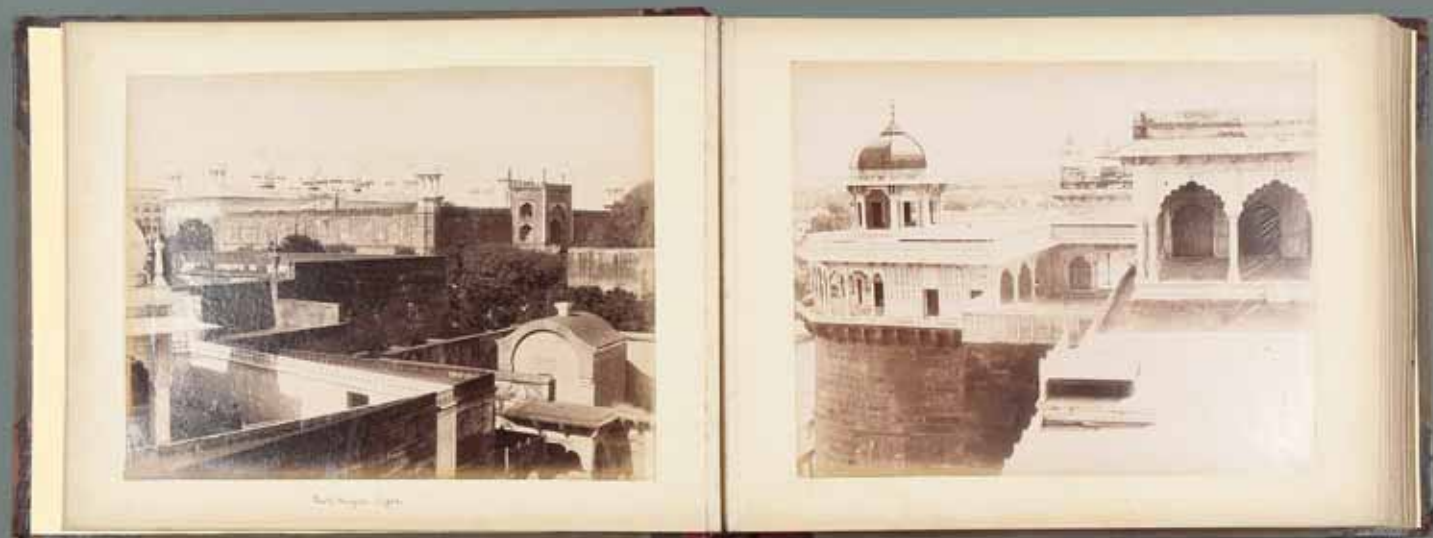
Width: 38 cm

Depth: 3 cm

47 Albumen prints of size 21.5 x 27.5 cm

14 Albumen prints of size 13.7 x 20.2 cm





PEOPLE OF INDIA (1868-1875)

Rs 2,50,000-Rs 3,50,000

\$ 3,735-\$ 5,225

NON-EXPORTABLE

THE MOST REMARKABLE COMPREHENSIVE
PHOTOGRAPHICALLY-ILLUSTRATED
ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY OF INDIA

The People of India was 'prepared under the authority of the Government of India'. The 55 mounted photographs in the present lot all come from the various volumes of the set, which was published by W. H. Allen & Co (publishers to the India Office at the time) in London. Each of the photographs was accompanied with and descriptive letterpress.

The People of India was published in eight volumes between 1868 and 1875, and contained over 486 pasted in albumen photographs depicting the 'Races and Tribes of Hindustan'. The project was commissioned under the patronage of Governor-General Lord Canning and his wife, Lady Canning - both of whom were great early patrons of photography in India. It is reported that the Cannings simply wanted a photo album to carry home with them to England 'which might recall to their memories the peculiarities of Indian life'. Whatever their reason, the result is perhaps one of the most ambitious and fascinating publications in India's extensive photographic history.

The known contributing photographers were: J.C.A. Dannenberg; Lieut. R.H. De Montmorency; Rev. E. Godfrey; Lieut. W.W. Hooper; Major Houghton; Capt. H.C. McDonald; J. Mulheran; Capt Oakes; Rev. G. Richter; Shepherd and Robertson; Dr. B. Simpson; Dr. B.W. Switzer; Capt H.C.B. Tanner; Capt. C.C. Taylor; Lieut. J. Waterhouse. These photographs were further compiled by John Forbes Watson and John William Kaye. The photographs were not the first to be taken of Indian people but the project was organised within the framework of attempts by officials to document the people in a methodical, statistically and ethnographically oriented manner.

The collection was an attempt at a visual documentation of "typical" physical attributes, dress and other aspects of native life that would complement written studies, although it did itself contain brief notes regarding what were thought to be the "essential characteristics" of each community.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS IN ORDER:

- 28. Mishmi. Hill Tribe. Assam.(With descriptive text)
- 56. Meech. (Trans-Himalayan origin). Darjeeling.
- 57.Meech group. (Trans-Himalayan origin). Darjeeling.
- 65. Magar or Muggur. Military tribe. Nipal.
- 159. Jumna. Hindoo boy dressed as Krishna. Saharaunpoor.
- 169. Cultivators. Russia Rajpoots. Hindoos. Dehra Dhoon.
- 178. Sumneus Khan.Ranghur Mahomedans. Formerly Rajpoots. Hissar.
- 246. Khutree. Hindoo trader. Hazara. (With descriptive text)
- 248. Afreedee. Of the Kohat Pass. Afghan frontier tribe. Soonnee Mussulman. Kohat.
- 250. Orukzye Afreedees. Afghan frontier tribe. Soonnee Mussulmans. Kohat.
- 269. Kharal. Soonnee Mahomedan. Googaira. Mooltan.
- 275. Bukiyanas. Rajpoots, now Mussulmans. Gugaira. Mooltan.
- 290. Syud Sabir Ali Shah, of Tattah. Sheea Mussulman. Sind. (With descriptive text)
- 292. Khadir Bukhsh. Khosa Beloch. Soonnee Mussulman. Sind.
- 303. Bhogtees. Beloch frontier tribe. Soonnee Mussulmans. Sind.



320. Syud of Upper Sind. Sheea Mussulman. Sind.(With descriptive text)

337. Mohana. Fisherman. Soonnee Mussulman.Sind. (With descriptive text)

341. Purriar Meenas. Robber tribe. Rajpootana.(With descriptive text)

344. Jat Zemindars. Hindoos. Rajpootana.(With descriptive text)

345. Goojur Sirdars. Hindoo. Rajpootana.(With descriptive text)

346. Goojur Zemindars. Hindoos. Rajpootana.(With descriptive text)

347. Khanzadas. Mussulmans. Rajpootana.(With descriptive text)

348. Sadhs. Hindoo sect. Rajpootana. (With descriptive text)

349. Guddees. Mussulmans. Rajpootana.(With descriptive text)

351. Golahs. Low caste Hindoo tribe. Rajpootana.(With descriptive text)

352. Lodhas. Low caste Hindoo tribe. Rajpootana.(With descriptive text)

354. Dhangees. Hindoos. Saugor.(With descriptive text)

355. Saonras. Aboriginal tribe. Saugor.(With descriptive text)

356. Koormees. Hindoo cultivators. Saugor. (With descriptive text)

357. Rao Krishn Rao. Hindoo. Saugor.(With descriptive text)

363. Bheels Vindhyan Range. Aboriginal tribe. Mundlaisur [Mandleshwar]. (With descriptive text)

364. Bheels [of the] Satpoora Range. Aboriginal tribe. Saugor [sic, for Mandleshwar]. (With descriptive text)

365. Bheels of Jhabooa. Central India. (With descriptive text)

366. Brinjaries. Hindoos.Central India.(With descriptive text)

368. Mussulmans of Jowrah. Pathans. Central India.(With descriptive text)

370. Bhorahs. Mussulman traders. Indore. (With descriptive text)

372. Shekhawattee Bunneas. Hindoos. Indore.(With descriptive text)

376. Bhat. Hindoo. Central India. (With descriptive text)

378. Rajah of Seetamhow and Durbar. Rajpoot. Malwah.

379. Thakoors of Seetamhow. And Durbar. Rajpoot. Malwah.

381. Nawab of Jowrah and nephews. Mussulmans. Jowrah. (With descriptive text)

382. Durbar Court of Jowrah. Jowrah. Central India.

384. Thakoor Hurree Singh. Rajpoot. Sillana. (With descriptive text)

388. Ram Rao Narrain. Prime Minister. Indore.(With descriptive text)

392. Nawab Oomra Dulha. (Her late husband.) Bhopal. [Incorrect caption, should read: Foudjar Mahomed Khan, and sons.]

397. Gosais. Hindoo devotees. Berar.(With descriptive text)

398. Rohillas. Mussulmans. Berar.(With descriptive text)

399. Gonds. Aboriginal Tribe. Berar.(With descriptive text)

400. Dhairs. Out caste Hindoo Tribe. Berar.(With descriptive text)

401. Gauwlies. Hindoo Cowherds. Berar.(With descriptive text)

403. Byragees. Hindoo Devotees. Berar. (With descriptivetext)

404. Korkoos. Aboriginal Tribe. Berar.

405. Wuddurs. Hindoo. Berar. (With descriptive text)

414. Vaidika Smartha Brahmin. Mysore.

446. Carpenters. Hindoos. Madras. (With descriptive text)



GUDDEES.
MUSSULMANS.
RAJPOOTANA.
349.

Shepherd

G



SADHS.
HINDOO SECT.
RAJPOOTANA.
348.



GROUP OF INDIANS
AND RUSSIAN
SADHS. HINDOO
349.



GROUP OF INDIANS
AND RUSSIAN
SADHS. HINDOO
350.



GROUP OF INDIANS
AND RUSSIAN
SADHS. HINDOO
351.



CULTIVATORS
RUSSIA RAJPOOTS
HINDOO
DEERA SADHS
352.

79

**COLLECTION OF 63 VINTAGE
PHOTOS OF BOMBAY AND
ELEPHANTA CAVES TAKEN
BETWEEN 1860 UP TO 1900**

Rs 4,50,000-Rs 5,00,000

\$ 6,720-\$ 7,465

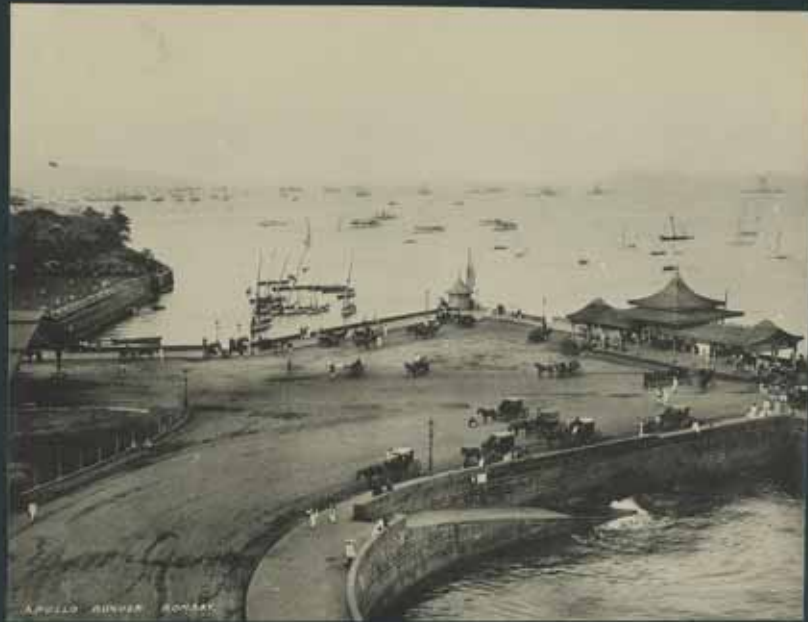
NON-EXPORTABLE

Albumen photographs and some photochromes of varying sizes, most of them of 29.7 x 21 cm

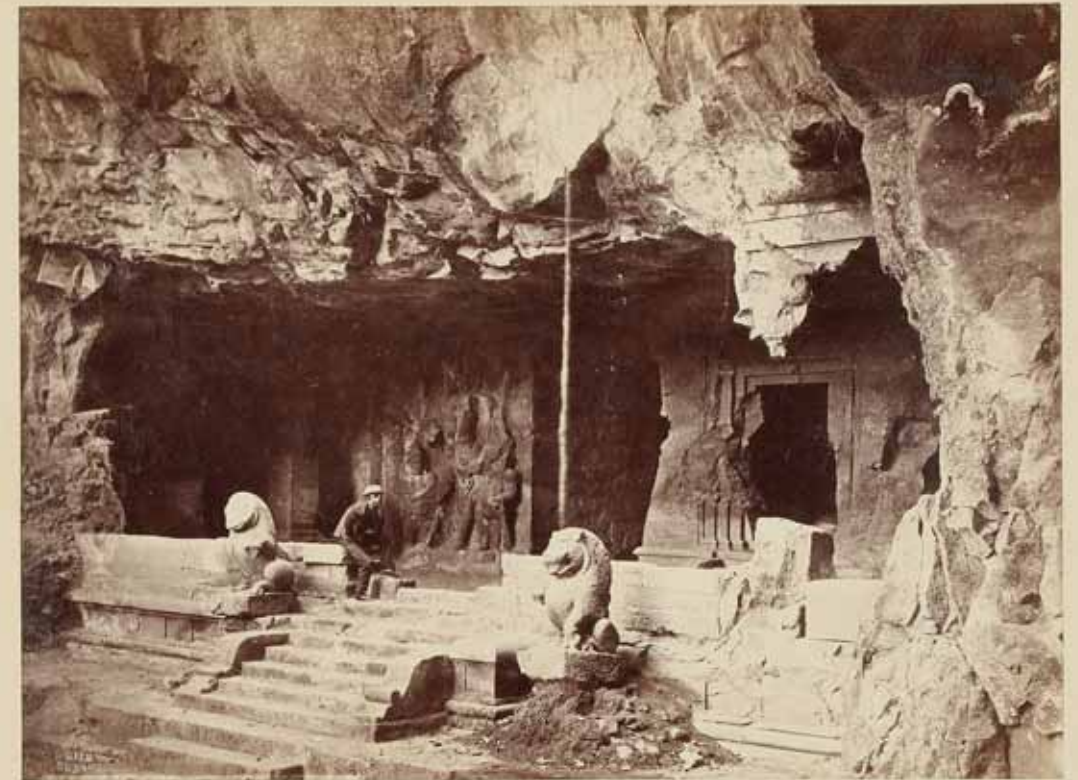




Öffentliche Gebäude in Bombay [1912]



Apollo Bandar, Bombay [1912]

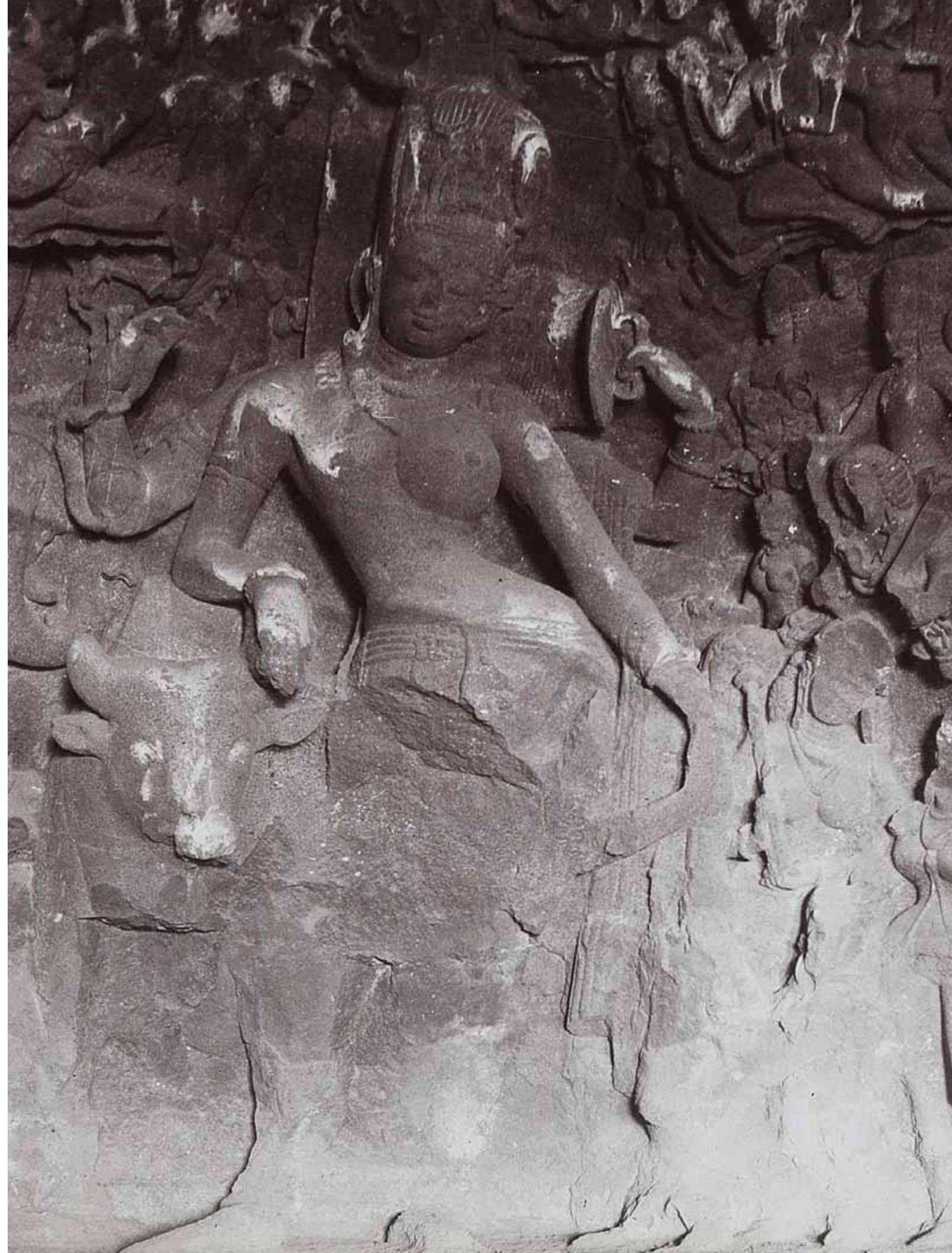




Viewing the Caves of Ajanta



Family Group, in front of the Caves of Ajanta



MAHARAJA JIWAJI RAO SCHINDIA WITH HIS WIFE LEKHA DIVYESHWARIDEVI NEE VIJAYRAJE SCINDIA

Rs 75,000–Rs 1,00,000
\$ 1,120–\$ 1,495

Set of five

a)
Hamilton Studio Ltd Lekha Divyeshwari Devi nee Vijayraje Scindia, Maharani of Schindia.
Bombay, Hamilton, 1941. Silver gelatin Photograph, photographers ink stamp at verso with negative number 9123/1. Image size: 295 x 235 mm. Good tone, clean image, fine condition.

b)
Hamilton Studio Maharaja Jiwaji Rao Schindia with his wife Lekha Divyeshwari Devi nee Vijayraje Scindia.
Bombay, Hamilton Studio Ltd., 1941. Platinum Print Photograph laid on Photographer's original thick card. Image size: 250 x 200 mm, Card size: 280 x 225 mm. Photographer's signature in pencil below the image. Good tone, clean image, fine condition.

c)
Hamilton Studio Ltd Lekha Divyeshwari Devi nee Vijayraje Scindia, Maharani of Schindia. Double Profile Picture with wearing Fine Cartier Jewelry.
Bombay, Hamilton, 1941. Silver gelatin Photograph, un-mounted, photographers signature at verso with negative number 9123/6/1. Image size: 295 x 235 mm. Good tone, clean image, fine condition.

d)
Hamilton Studio Maharaja Jiwaji Rao Schindia with his wife Lekha Divyeshwari Devi nee Vijayraje Scindia and daughter Padmavati Raje Schindia (who was born in 1942 and died in 1964 she was married toKirit Dev Burman, Maharajah of Tripura)
Bombay, Hamilton, 1941. Platinum Print Photograph laid on Photographer's original thick card. Image size: 300 x 230 mm, Card size: 330 x 230 mm. Photographer's signature in pencil below the image and ink stamp at verso. Good tone, clean image, fine condition.

e)
Hamilton Studio Lekha Divyeshwari Devi nee Vijayraje Scindia, Maharani of Schindia.
Bombay, Hamilton, 1941. Silver gelatin Photograph laid on Photographer's original thick card, photographers stamp at verso with negative number 4199/13. Image size: 300 x 200 mm, Card size: 300 x 200 mm. Good tone, clean image, fine condition.



a



b



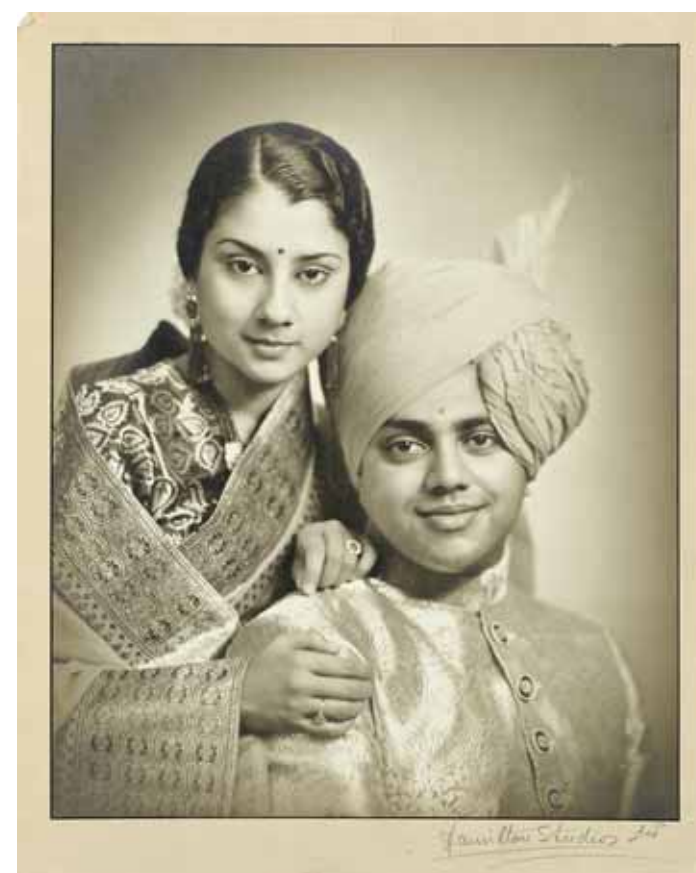
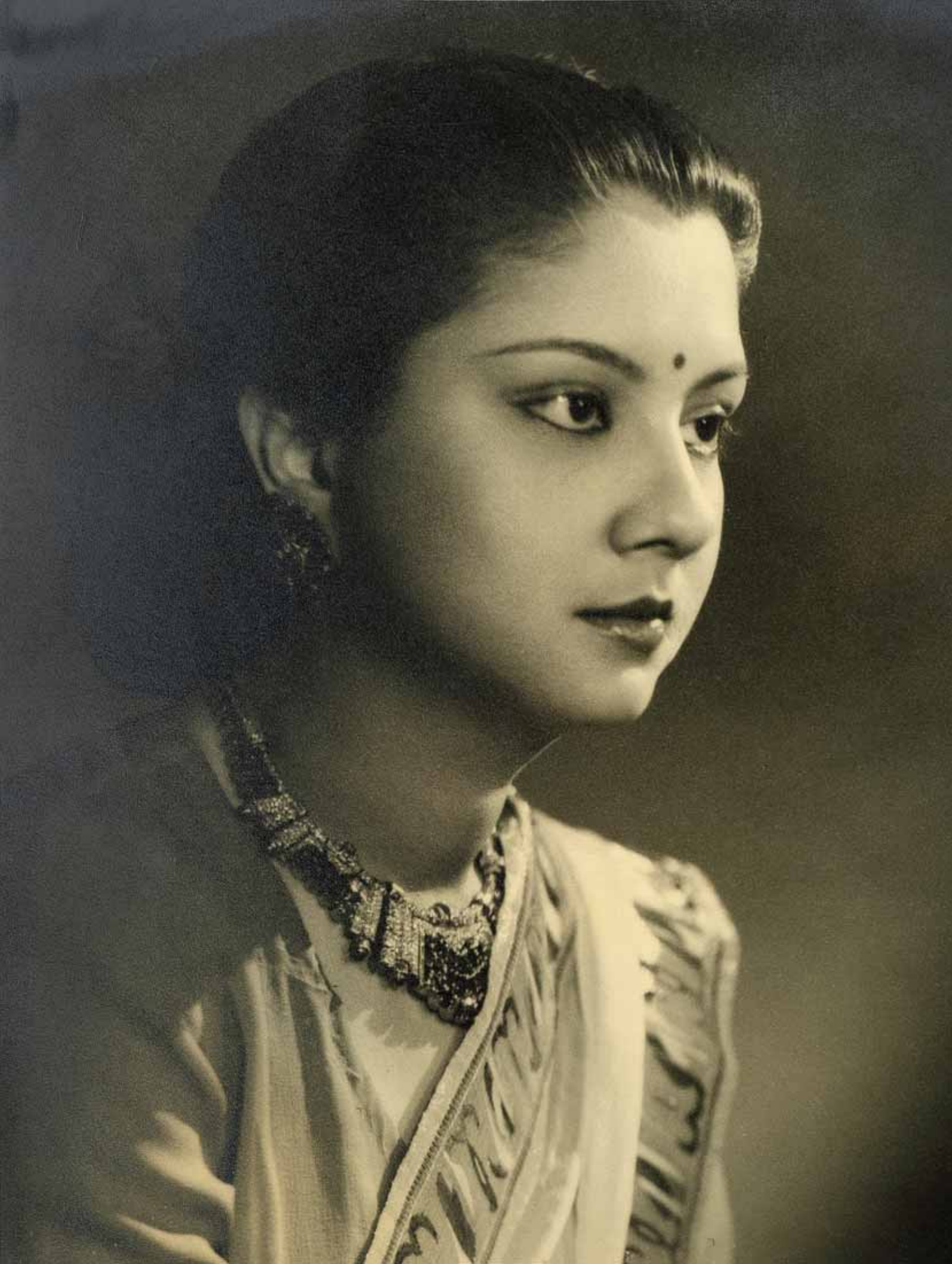
c

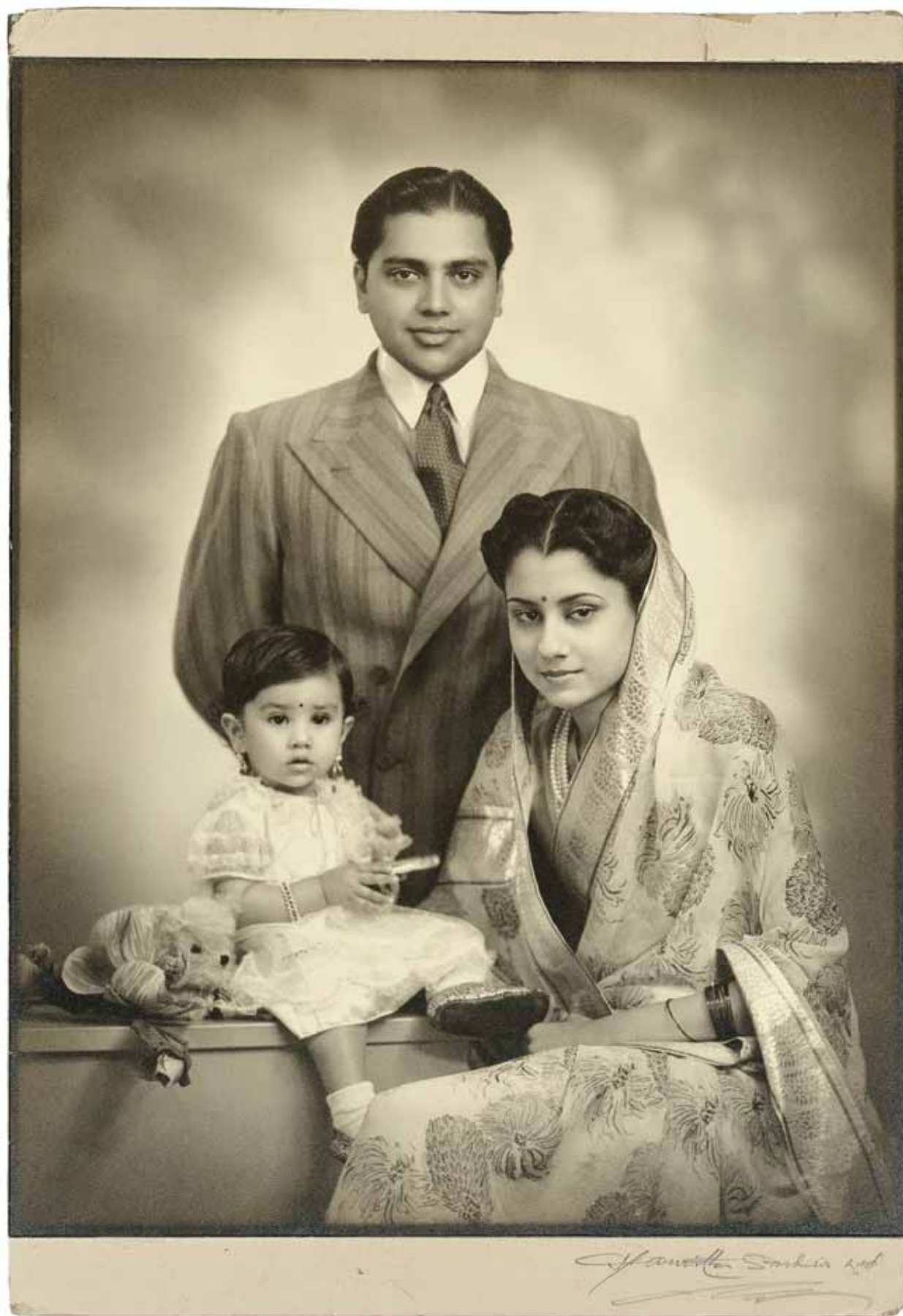


d



e





MAHARAJA JIWAJI RAO SCHINDIA WITH HIS WIFE LEKHA
DIVYESHWARIDEVI NEE VIJAYRAJE SCINDIA

Rs 75,000-Rs 1,00,000
\$1,120-\$1,495

Set of five

- a)

Hamilton Studio Ltd Maharaja Jiwaji Rao Schindia's favorite Horse and Jockey. Bombay, Hamilton, 1941. Silver gelatin Photograph, mounted on photographer's original card. Image size: 280 x 225 mm. Good tone, clean image, fine condition.
- b)

Dias Studio, Gwalior Maharaja Jiwaji Rao Scindia in traditional Scindia dress with pearl necklace and sword (side Pose). Gwalior, Dias Studio, 1941. Platinum Print Photograph laid on Photographer's original thick card. Imagesize: 295 x 215 mm, Card size: 305 x 225 mm. Photographer's signature in pencil below the image. Good tone, clean image, fine condition.
- c)

Dias Studio, Gwalior Maharaja Jiwaji Rao Scindia in traditional Scindia dress with pearl necklaceand sword (side Pose). Gwalior, Dias Studio, 1941. Platinum Print Photograph laid on Photographer's original thick card.

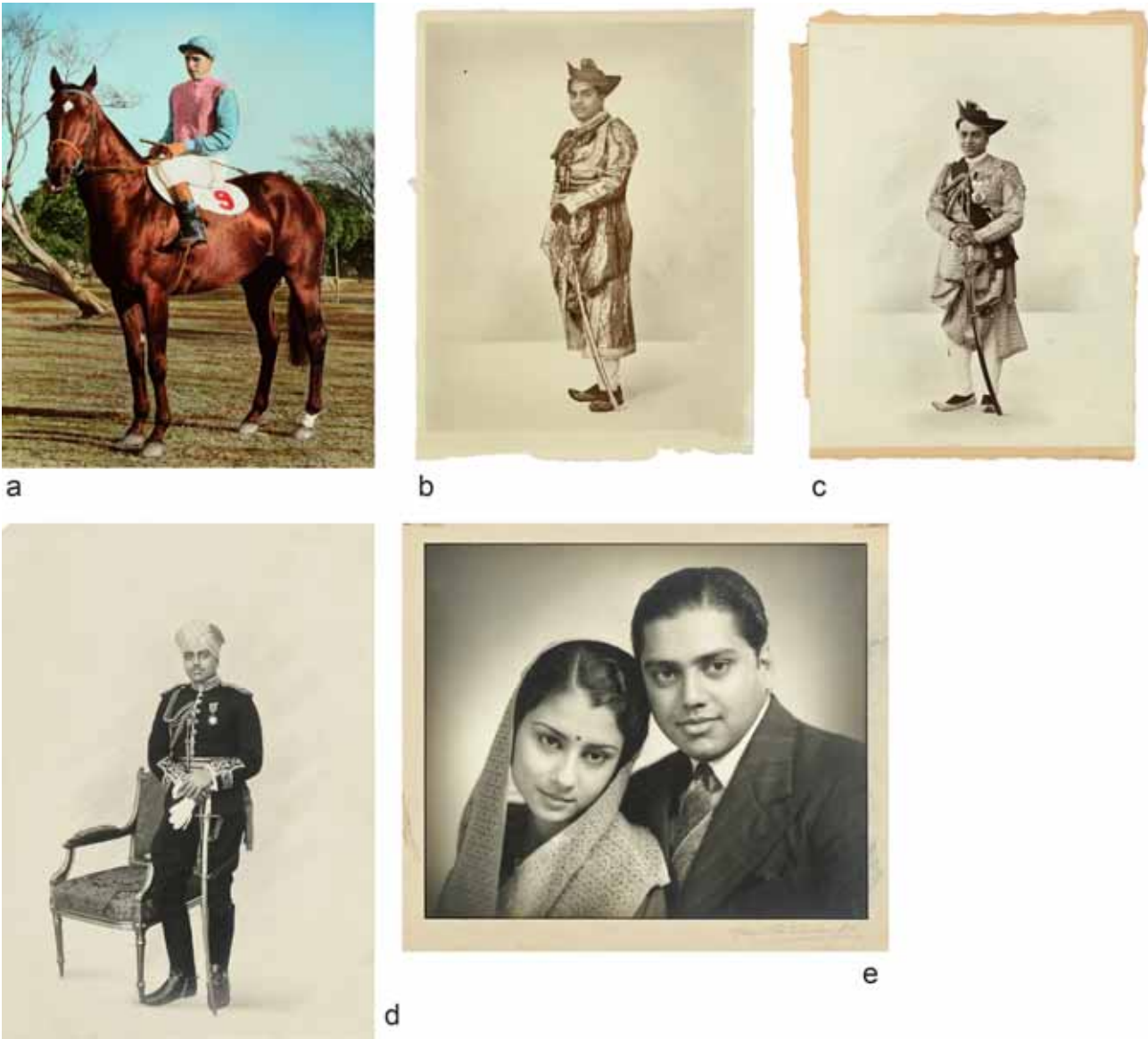
- Image size: 290 x 225 mm, Card size: 305 x 235 mm. Photographer's signature in pencil below the image. Good tone, clean image, fine condition.

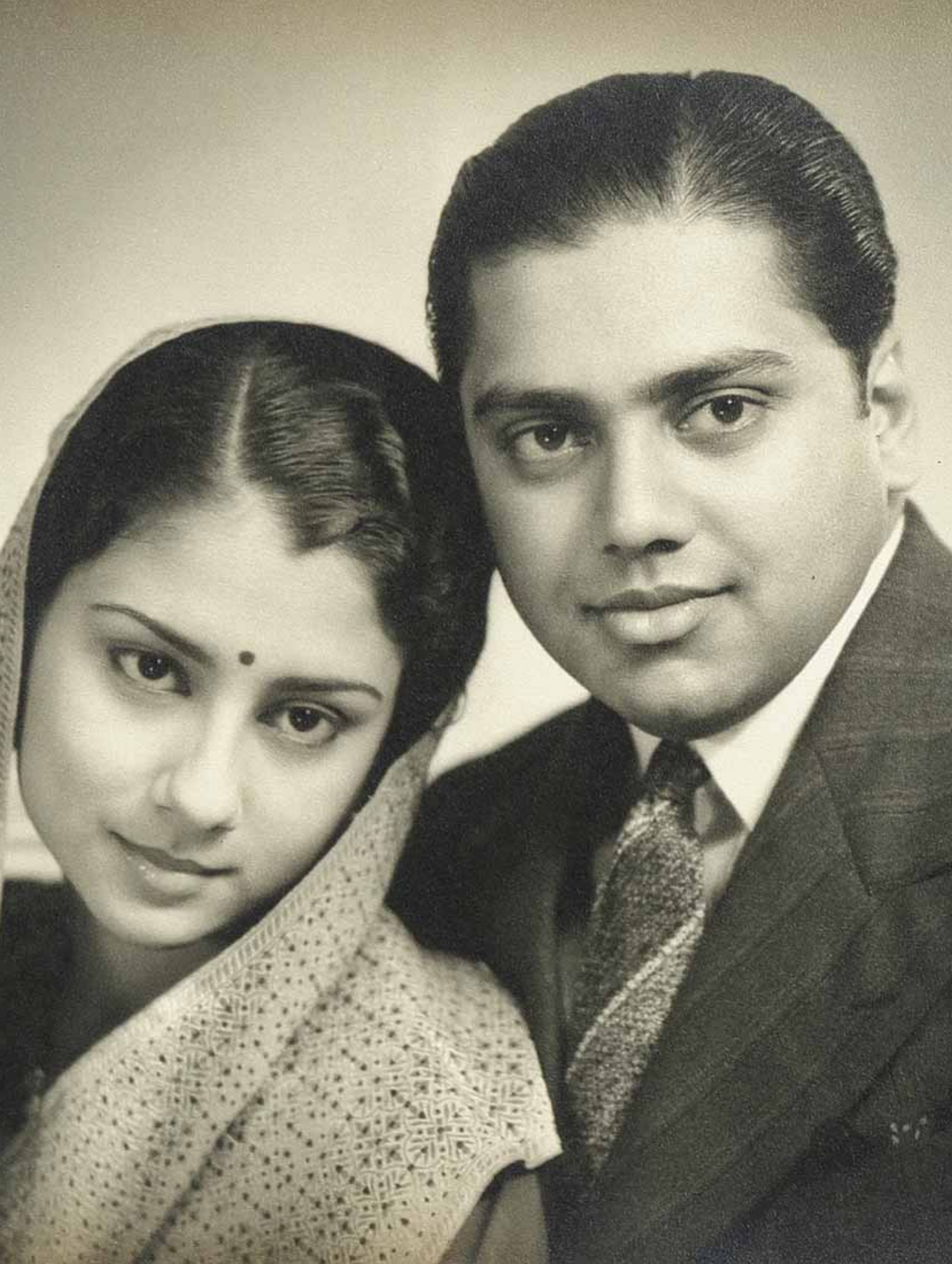
d)

Hamilton Studio Maharaja Jiwaji Rao Scindia in traditional Scindia dress with medals and chest sash. Hamilton, 1941. Platinum Print Photograph laid on Photographer's original thick card. Image size: 280 x 215 mm, Card size: 280 x 220 mm. Photographer's signature in pencil below the image. Good tone, clean image, fine condition.

e)

Hamilton Studio Maharaja Jiwaji Rao Schindia with his wife Lekha Divyeshwari Devi nee Vijayraje Scindia. By Hamilton, 1941. Platinum Print Photograph laid on Photographer's original thick card. Image size: 235 x 200 mm, Card size: 355 x 280 mm. Photographer's signature in pencil below the image. Good tone, clean image, fine condition.







'A YANK'S MEMORIES OF CALCUTTA' BY CLYDE WADDELL, 1946

CLYDE WADDELL

Rs 1,25,000-Rs 1,50,000
\$ 1,870-\$ 2,240

AN ALBUM OF 64 PHOTOGRAPHS DEPICTING WAR TIME

Black with nut and bolt binding album measuring 337 x 260 mm, with 60 silver gelatin prints loosely inserted in corner slits on pages, with extended typescript captions beneath each image. The album is prefaced by a one-page printed introduction by M. Charles Preston of New York City, 'ex-enlisted man, former CBI'er and co-worker with the author on Phoenix Magazine in Calcutta, India.' This introduction, which includes a half-tone illustration of the photographer with a snake charmer, describes Waddell's career as a war photographer in Asia and the genesis of this album. According to this account, Waddell was chief photographer for the Houston Press before entering the US Army and coming to the India-Burma Theatre in November 1943, where he was attached to the Public Relations Staff of Southeast Asia Command 'with the express purpose of acting as personal press photographer for Supreme Commander Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten.' He accompanied Mountbatten throughout Southeast Asia until February 1945, when he was assigned as news photographer to Phoenix Magazine, 'a 24-page picture weekly sponsored by the combined U.S.-British command'. On leave in Calcutta after the liberation of Singapore, 'He took these pictures at the behest of many friends who had been constantly asking him for photos of Calcutta scenes. By the time he completed this project, which brought him into some of the remotest out-of-bounds areas (and even on top of Calcutta's Howrah Bridge), he was flooded with requests from Americans and British for copies of his photographs. That is how this book was born. Requests became so numerous and response to the effort so enthusiastic that Waddell felt compelled to make the album more generally available through fellow 'GI' agents. It is hope you will enjoy your album as much as I enjoyed the association with Clyde during its production. As a documentary of Calcutta, it's tops.'

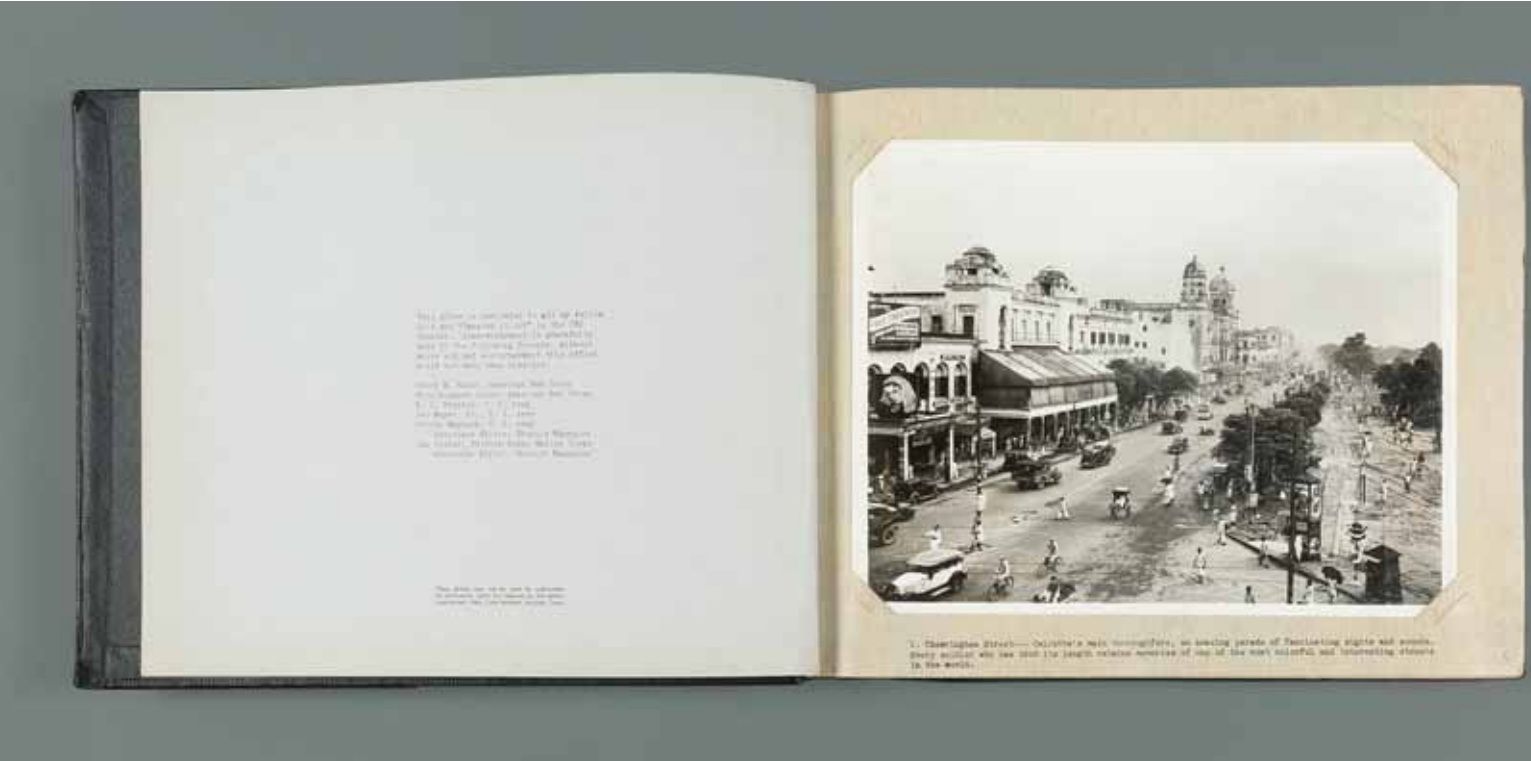
The album has a signed order form of Clyde Waddell

and dated "NOV 3-45" to Mr. Max Lipman which is cello taped at the front cover acknowledging receiving Rs. 25 as part payment.

The album contains candid shots of scenes that had rarely been captured on film before. Some are market and street and river scenes, with a few interior pictures of temples, train stations, an opium den, and a brothel. Many of the photographs feature American soldiers stationed in Calcutta or document American military landmarks in Calcutta, such as the U.S. Army headquarters, a hotel for U.S. Army officers, and the American Red Cross Burra Club. A few of these images are very graphic, and you do not realize what is being portrayed until reading the caption.

The photographs in sequence in the album is mentioned below:-

- [Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.]
- [View of the River Hugli from the Howrah Bridge, looking north, Calcutta.]
- [Aerial view of Calcutta from the Howrah Bridge, looking south.]
- [Hindusthan Building, Calcutta.]
- [Corner of Harrison Street and Strand Road, Calcutta.]
- [View looking south along Chowringhee Road, with the Dhurruhtollah Mosque in the foreground, Calcutta.]
- [Karnani Estates, U.S. Army officers apartment hotel, Calcutta.]
- [The American Red Cross Burra Club, Calcutta.]
- [Old Court House Street, Calcutta.]
- [Old Court House Street, Calcutta.]
- [Sikh taxi driver and American G.I.s, Calcutta.]
- [Tram, Calcutta.]



ORDER FORM

A YANK'S MEMORIES OF CALCUTTA

Date NOV 3-45

Received from J. Lipman Rs. 25. part payment
for an album of sixty 8" x 10" photographs of Calcutta which the under-
signed contracts to send to the address given within 6 months of this date.
The balance, Rs. 75 (\$22.50), to be paid upon arrival of the album C.O.D.

Mail to MAX LIPMAN
76 PACIFIC OUTFITTING CO.
3RD & UNIVERSITY
SEATTLE, WASH.
Received payment J. Lipman Agent

CLYDE WADDELL
Chief Photographer
Houston Press
Houston, Texas
Home - 465-1000

A YANK'S MEMORIES OF CALCUTTA

by Clyde Waddell

INTRODUCTION

by M. Charles Preston, New York City, ex-enlisted man, former CBI'er
and co-worker with the author on Phoenix Magazine in Calcutta, India.

Calcutta, the greatest city of Romantic India, "Jewel of the East" and enigma of the world, has been graphically captured in this fascinating volume of photographs.

For centuries writers have attempted to reveal the squalor and luxury, the poverty and grandiose wealth in this land of extremes, but it remained for the calculating eye of the twentieth century camera, in the hands of a skillful artist, to record these "Mysteries" and reveal them to the world.

There were few men in India as qualified as Clyde Waddell to accomplish the project on the following pages. Waddell, who was Chief Photographer for the Houston Press before entering the army, was flown to the India-Burma Theater in November 1943 and attached to the Public Relations Staff of Southeast Asia Command with the express purpose of acting as personal press photographer for Supreme Commander Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten.

From the day he landed at headquarters in Ceylon, until February 1945, Waddell accompanied the "Supreme" throughout Southeast Asia, visiting battle-fronts, hospital stations, and other strategic areas. When Phoenix Magazine, a 24-page picture weekly sponsored by the combined U. S. British command, was formed in February 1945, Waddell took leave of the Theater Commander and resumed his old chores as a news photographer.

With Calcutta as his new headquarters Waddell traveled on exciting assignments to the Burma Front and was in on the

kill at Allied victories in Mandalay, the Arakan and Rangoon. When Japan capitulated Waddell flew to Singapore to cover the historic signing of the peace treaty. Here he met his old friend Lord Louis, who to the astonishment of the waiting throngs of newspapermen, recognized Waddell and came over to say hello.

After returning from the Singapore operation, Waddell was granted a dearly-earned leave. For the first time in almost two years of overseas duty, he did not have an assignment. And, like the sailor who spends his liberty rowing around Central Park Lake, Clyde began to take pictures.

He took these pictures primarily at the behest of many friends who had been constantly asking him for photos of Calcutta scenes. By the time he completed this project, which brought him into some of the remotest out-of-bound areas (and even on top of Calcutta's Howrah Bridge), he was flooded with requests from Americans and Britishers for copies of his photographs. That is how this book was born.

Requests became so numerous and response to the effort so enthusiastic that Waddell felt compelled to make the album more generally available through fellow "G.I." agents. It is hoped that you will enjoy your album as much as I enjoyed the association with Clyde during its production. As a documentary of Calcutta, it's tops.

M. Chas. Preston



The author, Clyde Waddell, taking time out from photographic duties to try his hand at movie making. The Indian lady seems a little chagrined at having her hair exposed. The CBI'er's feet had, of course, been removed.



14. a group of 30's take a short look at the green-walled's hooded birds, both the birds and big beak are and swimming. The birds, of course, were last observed at the strilla was strong as well. swimming in the



28. India has thousands of child brides. The unfortunate young women spend their lives leading the difficult lives of great women in the past. The women have been seen in the streets and after the death of the child, the women are more than typical of thousands of India's unfortunate.



3. Victim cannot be allowed to touch the suspect again, kneeling over, sitting next to victim of the arrest or anything else that would aid them. She is supposed being the same or free to go the way is one of said's relatives.

