

THE LANGUAGES OF SOUTH ASIA

*a catalogue of rare books:
dictionaries, grammars,
manuals, & literature.
with several important
works on Tibetan*

College of Fort William



Catalogue 31

John Randall (Books of Asia)

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THE LANGUAGES OF SOUTH ASIA

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Catalogue 31

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INTRODUCTION

South Asia, home to six distinct linguistic families, remains one of the most linguistically complex regions on earth. According to the 2001 Census of India, 1,721 languages and dialects were spoken as mother tongues. Of these, 29 had one million or more speakers, and a further 31 more than 100,000.

The political implications of such dizzying diversity have been no less complex. Since 1953, there have been many attempts to re-divide the country along linguistic lines. As recently as 2014, the new state of Telangana was created as a homeland for Telugu speakers. However, all initiatives to impose one dominant language on a multilingual population have been strongly resisted. A plan to make Hindi the language of India's central government had to be abandoned in the 1960s after violent protests in the Dravidian south.

Historically, South Asian languages have been at the heart of the development of the science of linguistics. The three fathers of the science – Ferdinand de la Saussure, Leonard Bloomfield and Edward Sapir – all studied Sanskrit. The rediscovery of the sophisticated analysis of language perfected by Pāṇini and other Sanskrit grammarians by the 3rd century BCE further powered the development of linguistics in the West.

The Enlightenment use of language comparison to study how mankind had populated the globe can be traced back to Sir William Jones's third presidential address to the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1786, in which he elucidated the connections between Indian and European languages.

The conversion of the East India Company from trading concern to regional power gave further impetus to the study of South Asian languages. Employees of the Company were charged with producing linguistic guides for official purposes. Military officers needed language skills to issue commands to locally recruited troops. And as the Company sought to perpetuate the Mughal system of rule, knowledge of Persian as well as regional languages was essential for revenue collectors and administrators of justice.

All the while, some independent European scholars demonstrated a genuine interest in and empathy for South Asian languages and their literatures. The considerable influence of translations from Indian works on German romantic literature in the early 19th century is but one example. Christian missionaries requiring fluency in local languages to achieve their ambitions of conversion were another group committed to studying Indian languages. The efforts of William Carey, founder of the Serampore Mission, who compiled grammars of six Indian languages, stand out.

Only more recently has the important role played by Indian *munshis* and *maulvis* as intermediaries to the indigenous traditions of linguistic knowledge been fully recognized.

The greater imperial agenda of language investigation culminated in Sir George Grierson's monumental *Linguistic Survey of India*, published in eleven volumes between 1903 and 1928, which documented 723 languages and dialects.

In 1984, a second Linguistic Survey of India was initiated under the umbrella of the Indian Census. The aim was to record changes in India's linguistic make-up in the six decades since Grierson's Survey, and to

correct its shortcomings, such as its under-representation of southern Indian languages. By 2010, some forty percent of the Survey had been completed, but it was then replaced by a new initiative, the People's Linguistic Survey. Here the priority was to record the languages of India's tribal groups and other minority communities as a counter to 'linguicism', or discrimination against an individual on the basis of mother tongue. The first few of the projected fifty volumes were published in 2017.

A rapid erosion of India's linguistic heritage has occurred in the past century alone: one fifth of India's languages were lost in the first half of the twentieth century, and another third during the second half.

With the immense jigsaw of South Asia's languages still being pieced together, we trust that this judicious collection of more than 200 books tracing three centuries of study and printing – and the sheer variety of scholarship, literature and art that sprang up in response – adds one small piece more to the whole.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This catalogue benefited greatly from the generous and knowledgeable assistance of
Graham Shaw.

SANSKRIT	p.1	<i>Maithili</i>	p.80
NORTH		<i>Mikir</i>	p.81
<i>Hindi</i>	p.15	<i>Oriya</i>	p.81
<i>Kashmiri</i>	p.17	WEST	
<i>Nepali</i>	p.18	<i>Brahui</i>	p.82
<i>Pahari</i>	p.20	<i>Gujarati</i>	p.82
<i>Pashto</i>	p.21	<i>Marathi</i>	p.85
<i>Persian</i>	p.25	<i>Sindhi</i>	p.87
<i>Panjabi</i>	p.29	SOUTH	
<i>Saraiki</i>	p.34	<i>Dakbni</i>	p.90
<i>Urdu</i>	p.35	<i>Kannada</i>	p.90
TIBETAN	p.64	<i>Malayalam</i>	p.92
EAST		<i>Tamil</i>	p.96
<i>Andamanese</i>	p.70	<i>Telugu</i>	p.104
<i>Assamese</i>	p.70	<i>Tulu</i>	p.108
<i>Bengali</i>	p.72	SINHALESE	p.109
<i>Bihari</i>	p.77	<i>Divehi</i>	p.112
<i>Dafla</i>	p.78	GENERAL &	
<i>Khondi</i>	p.78	MIXED WORKS	p.113
<i>Kului</i>	p.79		
<i>Lephcha</i>	p.79		

SANSKRIT

1. [Amaduzzi, Giovanni Cristoforo, and Cassiano Beligatti.]

Alphabetum Brammhanicum seu Indostanum. Universitatis Kasi. Rome, *Typis Sacrae Congregationis de Propaganda Fide*, 1771.

First edition. 8vo, 20 x 14 cm; pp.xx, 152. Text with printed *devanagari* characters. Modern half calf over marbled boards; untrimmed and unopened; a few leaves spotted. Stamps of the Propaganda Fide to title-page and p.152.

[79740]

£850

A Sanskrit alphabet as used at Kasi University, Benares, with various Christian prayers provided in parallel Latin and Hindi, largely prepared by Cassiano Beligatti, a Franciscan missionary active in northern India from 1738 to 1756. Amaduzzi's preface provides a bibliographic survey of European Sanskrit studies.



Giovanni Amaduzzi (1740-1792) was a distinguished philologist and superintendent of the press of the Propaganda Fide at Rome; during his tenure numerous alphabets and grammars for non-European languages were produced. He appears to have been involved in designing the new fonts employed in many of these books.

[Birrel & Garnett 12; Updike, *Printing Types* i (1951), pp.181-3; Smitskamp PO 206.].

First Sanskrit grammar

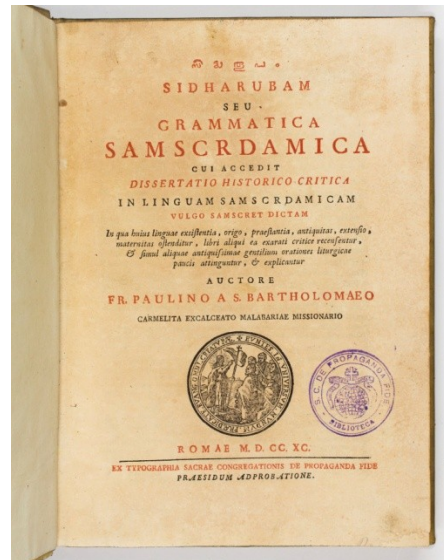
2. [Werdin, Johann Philipp.]

Sidharubam seu grammatica Samscrdamica cui accedit dissertatio historico-critica in linguam samscrdamicam vulgo samscret dictam. Rome, *Typographia Sacrae Congregationis de Propaganda Fide*, 1790.

First edition. 4to, 26 x 19 cm; pp.188. Sanskrit text in *grantha*. Later vellum; boards a little soiled, a few pages toned. Propaganda Fide stamps to title-page and p.188. [120772]

£1,000

The first Sanskrit grammar published, preceding Colebrooke and Wilkins. The grammar is preceded by a long historical examination of Sanskrit, its sources and texts, scripts, and the history of European Sanskrit studies to date.



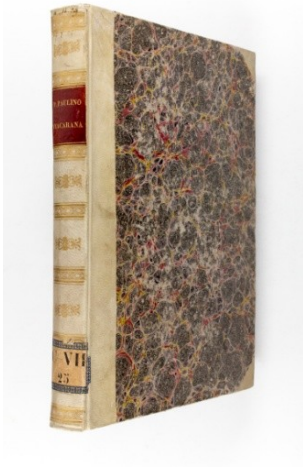
Johann Philipp Werdin (1748-1806), or Wesdin, was an Austrian Carmelite, also known by his Latin name, Paulinus a Sancto Bartholomaeo. He went to Kerala as a missionary in 1774, where he learnt Malayalam and Sanskrit; on his return to Rome in 1789 he was

appointed Vicar-General of his order and became private secretary to Cardinal Stefano Borgia, Secretary to the Propaganda Fide. Borgia financed the production of several works on India, of which this was the first.

3. Werdin, Johann Philipp.

Vyacarana seu locupletissima Samscrdamicae linguae institutio. seu locupletissima Samscrdamicae linguae institutio. In usum fidei praeconum in India Orientali, et virorum litteratorum in Europa adornata. *Rome, Typis S. Congreg. de Propag. Fide, 1804.*

Second edition. 4to, 28 x 21 cm; pp.xxiv, 333, [1, imprimatur]; 1 folding plate. Very good contemporary half-vellum over marbled boards, spine gilt, with morocco lettering-piece. Small Propaganda Fide stamp to title-page, contemporary paper labels to spine and front pastedown. [80120]
£1,500



An enlarged and revised edition of Werdin's 1790 Sanskrit grammar, issued under a new title, beginning *vyacarana* (*vyakarana*), Sanskrit for grammar.

Werdin made significant changes in response to the comments of readers of the first edition, omitting the historical review of European studies of the Sanskrit language and the comparative table of alphabets. This edition is

printed in romanized Sanskrit throughout, whereas the first used *grantha* characters. He also expanded the introductions to all sections of the grammar.

First Sanskrit grammar printed in India

4. Colebrooke, Henry Thomas.

A grammar of the Sanscrit language. Volume I. [All published.] *Calcutta, printed at the Honorable Company's Press, 1805.*

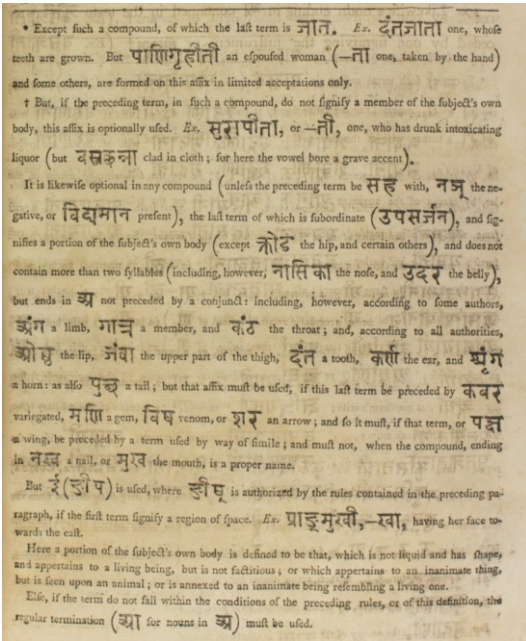
First edition. Folio, 31 x 20 cm; pp.xxii, 369, [1, blank], [4]. Text in English and Sanskrit. Modern half morocco over marbled boards; lightly browned throughout. Some minor worming to margins; old repairs to gutters of initial pages, and margins of final pages. Ink inscription of the College of Fort William and their stamp in Arabic and *devanagari* characters to verso of title. [79981]
£3,500

The first and only volume of Colebrooke's Sanskrit grammar published, based on his extensive study of India's ancient grammatical tradition, which deals with Sanskrit phonetics and script, the nominal system, general features of the verbal system and the roots of the first class. The second volume, unpublished, would have contained the roots of the other nine classes, compounds, syntax, and Vedic peculiarities and prosody. A partial manuscript in Colebrooke's hand is now part of the British Library's collection (MS.Eur/D.432).

Max Müller praised Colebrooke's grammar as by far the best of the four earliest published, surpassing those of William Carey, Henry Pitts Forster, and Charles Wilkins: "Among these four publications, which as first attempts at making the ancient language of India accessible to European scholars,

deserve the highest credit, Colebrooke's grammar is facile princeps. It is derived at first hand from the best native grammars, and evinces a familiarity with the most intricate problems of Hindu grammarians such as few scholars have acquired after him. No one can understand and appreciate the merits of this grammar who has not previously acquired a knowledge of the grammatical system of Panini, and it is a great loss to Sanskrit scholarship that so valuable a work should have remained unfinished."

Müller's praise though points to the great difficulty of Colebrooke's work; it was a resource for the scholar, not an aide to the student, whereas Carey and Forster employed the more popular, accessible style of Vopadeva's *Mugdhabodha*, which was widely used in Bengal.



Henry Thomas Colebrooke (1765-1837) first went to Calcutta as a writer in 1782. He began a sustained study of Sanskrit for the first time in 1789, when he was appointed Head Assistant and Register at Purnia in 1789, which he

continued when promoted to Collector at Natore in Rajshahi district in 1793. His teacher was the Maithila Pandit, Chitrapati Upadhyaya. Colebrooke first wrote on Sanskrit grammar in his essay 'On the Sanscrit and Pracrit languages' published in Volume 7 of *Asiatic Researches* (1801); more erudite work followed.

[See Rosane & Ludo Rocher, *The making of western Indology: Henry Thomas Colebrooke and the East India Company* (London and New York: Routledge, 2012), pp 67-70.]

First English translation of the Ramayana

5. Vālmīki; William Carey and Joshua Marshman, translators. The Ramayana of Valmēeki, in the original Sungskrit. With a prose translation, and explanatory notes, by William Carey and Joshua Marshman. Vol. I. Containing the first book. *Serampore, 1806.*

First edition. 4to, 27 x 21 cm; pp.[4], iii, [1, blank], 656. Parallel Sanskrit and English text. Modern half calf over marbled boards; pp. 241-248 with closed tears and some adhesion at gutter, slight affect to text. [75374]
₹2,500

First English translation of any part of the Sanskrit epic of Rama and Sita. This work is a handsome example of early Serampore printing, with the Sanskrit text generously printed in large *devanagari* types.

Sir John Anstruther, President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, commissioned the translation by the Serampore Baptist missionaries, with the support of the College of Fort William at Calcutta, to further understanding of Hindu culture and society: "A clear idea of the religion and literature, the manners and customs of the Hindoos, can be obtained only from a connected perusal of their writings."

Volume I contains only the first of the seven books of the epic, which contains the events of Rama's childhood. Volumes II and III were published in 1808 and 1810.

[Diehl 34; COPAC gives copies at Cambridge, Edinburgh, Oxford, RAS, and Wellcome.]

First Sanskrit grammar published in Britain

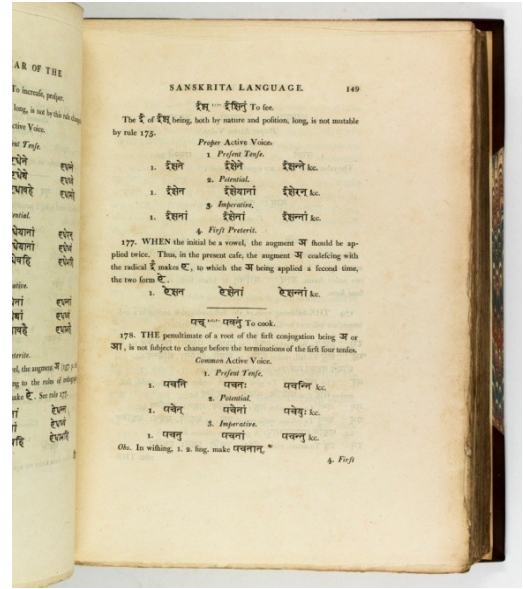
6. Wilkins, Charles. A Grammar of the Sanskrita Language. London, printed for the author by W. Bulmer and Co., **1808.**

First edition. 4to, 29 x 23 cm; pp.xx, 662; 5 engraved plates. Modern half calf over marbled boards; half-title toned. April 1839 catalogue of "Valuable Works relating to India" issued by Wm. H. Allen & Co. tipped in at rear. [200356] **£1,250**

The first grammar of Sanskrit published in Britain. Wilkins began work on the text at Benares in 1783, but the bulk was compiled after his return to England in 1786, owing to ill-health. In 1795 he prepared a new font of *devanagari* types to print the text, and had produced proofs of the first sixteen pages, when his home burnt to the ground, and he abandoned the idea of producing a Sanskrit grammar. Subsequently, Wilkins was persuaded to resume the project to meet the demands of students at the newly opened East India College.

Wilkins, like Nathaniel Halhed, was a protégé of the Governor-General Warren Hastings, and benefited from Hastings' drive to promote the study of Indian languages amongst Company men. He recognized the advantage of Sanskrit in studying modern Indian languages: "He who knows Sanskrit has already acquired a knowledge of one half of almost every vernacular language

of India; while he who remains ignorant of it, can never possess a perfect and critical understanding of any, though he may attain a certain proficiency in the practical use of them." A pioneer in European Sanskrit study, he was the first Englishman to acquire a comprehensive knowledge of Sanskrit.



In a career of some sixty years, Wilkins demonstrated remarkable versatility as Sanskrit scholar and translator, typographer, superintendent of the Honorable Company's Press at Calcutta, where he worked on Halhed's ground-breaking Bengali grammar, first librarian of the East India Company, and Foreign Visitor to the Company's college. Though his name is perhaps less well-known than those of Colebrooke, Hamilton, or Jones, he ranks with them as a pioneering scholar of great accomplishment.

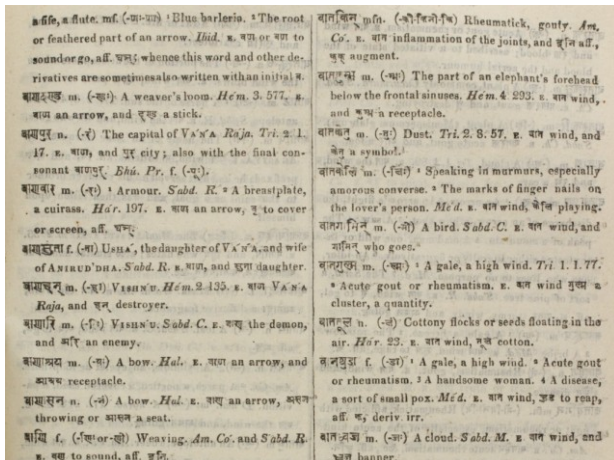
First etymological Sanskrit dictionary

7. Wilson, Horace Hayman. A Dictionary, Sanscrit and English: Translated, amended and enlarged, from an original compilation prepared by

learned authors for the College of Fort William. *Calcutta, printed by Philip Pereira at the Hindoostanee Press, 1819.*

First edition. Folio, 32 x 24 cm; pp.iv, 1, 1061, [1, blank]. Contemporary calf, gilt and blind tooled; unsympathetically rebacked, boards variously worn; but internally a crisp, clean copy. Blindstamp of British and Foreign Bible Society to initial blank. [80414]
₹2,500

The first etymological dictionary of Sanskrit, unsurpassed until the St. Petersburg lexicon more than thirty years later. It was compiled to answer the East India Company's urgent appeal in 1816 for a new dictionary for use in the Colleges at Fort William and Haileybury to replace Colebrooke's edition of the Amarakosha (Serampore, 1808).



Wilson initially relied on a compilation from various Sanskrit dictionaries prepared for the College of Fort William by Pandit Raghumani Bhattacharya, but closer scrutiny revealed that the work was unreliable. Other pandits then had to repeat the exercise of collating several Sanskrit manuscript lexicons into a single text. Wilson condensed these sources into a “more commodious form”, employing Colebrooke’s 1808 Calcutta edition of the Amarakosha. A second edition of

Wilson’s dictionary was published in 1832.

Horace Hayman Wilson (1786-1860) went to India in 1808 as an Assistant Surgeon at the East India Company’s Bengal establishment. His knowledge of metallurgy secured him an appointment at the Calcutta Mint as assistant to the Assay Master, John Leyden. Inspired to study Sanskrit by the example of Sir William Jones, Wilson published his first work, a free English verse translation of Kalidasa’s poem, the Meghaduta, in 1813. This established his reputation as a Sanskritist and gained him the East India Company’s patronage for his dictionary. He was elected the first Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford, and subsequently succeeded Charles Wilkin as librarian to the East India Company.

[See David Kopf, *British orientalism and the Bengal renaissance* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1969), pp.167-169.]

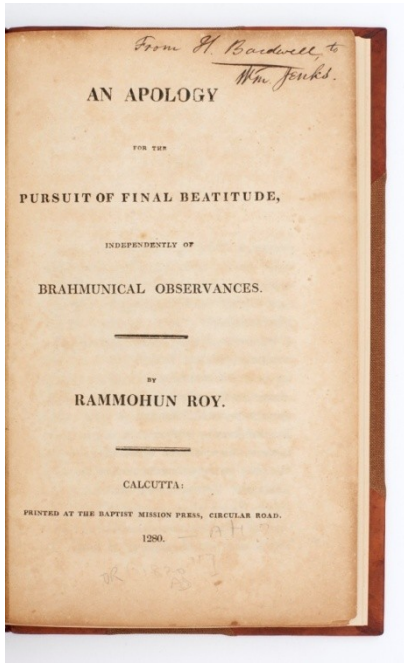
Against “idol worship”

8. Roy, Ram Mohun. An apology for the pursuit of final beatitude, independently of Brahmunical observances. *Calcutta, printed at the Baptist Mission Press, 1280 [but 1820].*

First edition. 8vo, 22 x 14 cm; pp.[2], 3, [1, blank], 3, [1, blank], 4, 4, 4. Bound in later half calf over cloth. Presentation inscription at head of title-page, “From H. Bardwell to Wm. Jenks.” [79571]
₹1,250

In 1815 Ram Mohun Roy established at Calcutta the Atmiya Sabha (“Friendly Society”) to encourage open theological discussion. At an 1819 meeting of the Society, in the presence of leading members of Calcutta’s orthodox Hindu community, Roy defeated a leading

Madras Brahmin scholar, Subrahmanya Sastri, in a debate on idol worship.



This pamphlet continues that debate in print, summarizing Roy's argument against Sastri's assertion that "the performances of the duties and rites prescribed by the Shastrus for each class according to their religious order, such as the studies of the Veds and the offering of sacrifices, &c. is absolutely necessary toward the acquisition of a knowledge of God." The same text is printed consecutively in Sanskrit (*devanagari* script), Sanskrit (Bengali script), Hindi, Bengali, and English. [COPAC gives BL, Cambridge, and Oxford only.]

9. Yates, William. A Grammar of the Sanskrit language, on a new plan. Calcutta, Baptist Mission Press, **1820.**

First edition. 8vo, 24 x 15 cm; pp. vii, [1, blank], [v]-xxviii, 427, [1, errata]. English and Sanskrit text. Modern half calf over marbled boards; untrimmed. [204472]
£1,250

A simplified grammar of Sanskrit, modeled on the popular Greek

grammars used at Eton and Westminster. For ease of use, Yates had major grammatical rules printed in larger type, the minor rules in smaller type.

Yates' own experience of learning the language prompted him to produce this work. He had concluded that the existing grammars of Sanskrit by Colebrooke, Carey, Wilkins and Forster, issued between 1805 and 1810 were "too voluminous", "too abstruse", and off-putting to potential students of the language: "Probably no one ever entered on the study of this language, without sincerely wishing, that by some means or other the grammar of it could be rendered less circuitous and toilsome. A conviction that it might be made so by modeling it on a new plan, first induced the author to compose this work."

William Yates arrived in India in 1815, and worked with William Carey at Serampore on translating the Bible into Bengali and other languages. When Carey split from the parent Baptist Missionary Society in England, Yates joined the Calcutta Baptist Mission, which established its own press in 1818.

10. Adelung, Friedrich von. Versuch einer Literatur der Sanskritsprache. St. Petersburg, Karl Kray, **1830.**

First edition. 8vo, 21 x 13 cm; pp. xv, [1, blank], 119, [1, blank]. Contemporary marbled boards; spine rubbed. Large contemporary armorial stamp to title-page, with coronet. [204163]
£185

Friedrich von Adelung (1768-1843), Russo-German linguist and historian, was head of the St Petersburg Institute of Oriental Languages.

Sanskrit love-story

11. Bhavabhūti. [Mālatīmādhava.] Mālati and Mādhava: a drama, in ten acts. With a commentary, explanatory of the Prakrit passages. Published under the authority of the Committee of Public Instruction. *Calcutta, printed at the Education Press, 1830.*

First edition. 8vo, 23 x 14 cm; pp.[4], 175, [1, blank]. With Sanskrit text. Original wrappers; chipped and frayed, but sound; unopened. [115968]

£350

A classical Sanskrit drama, whose rich melodrama was likely published for the enjoyment of Indian students rather than the improvement of European scholars. The lower wrapper provides a priced list of Sanskrit titles then available from the Committee's depository, near the Hindu College.

Mālatīmādhava has a complicated plot that intertwines two love stories, that of Mālatī and Mādhava, the offspring of two ministers of the king of the city of Padmāvati, and that of their friends, Makaranda and Madayantikā. The two ministers had vowed when classmates that if one had a daughter and the other a son they would be married.

The plan is ruined when the queen's brother Nandana seeks to marry Mālatī. She elopes with Mādhava, while a disguised Makaranda takes her place as bride. Madayantikā is attacked by a tiger rampaging through the city but saved by the wounded Makaranda. After various twists and turns there is the expected happy ending.

Horace Hayman Wilson had published an English translation at Calcutta in 1826; both Sanskrit and English versions went through several editions during the nineteenth century.

Bhavabhūti, generally regarded as the greatest Sanskrit dramatist after Kālidāsa, flourished in the 8th century and was the court poet of King Yaśovarman of Kannauj, in modern Uttar Pradesh.
[COPAC gives Cambridge (2 copies), Glasgow, Oxford, and RAS only.]

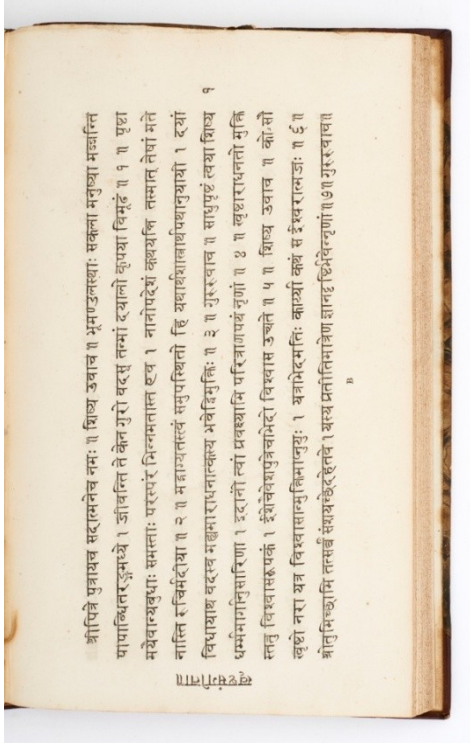
Jesus Christ in Sanskrit

12. Mill, William Hodge. Christa-sangitā, or the sacred history of Our Lord Jesus Christ, in Sanscrit verse. Book I – The infancy. [Śrīkhrshṭasangīta Yeshūtpattiparva.] *Calcutta, Bishop's College, printed by J. Sykes, 1831.*

First edition. 8vo, 22 x 14 cm; pp.lxxvii, [1], 120, [10]. With Sanskrit text. Contemporary Indian half morocco over marbled boards; initial and final leaves with a few stains, else clean and crisp. [116190]
£1,000

A deliberate attempt to compose a life of Christ in imitation of the Hindu epics or puranas. Like the Bālakānda, the first book of the Ramayana, this work narrates events during the childhood of a hero, in this instance Christ.

Mill felt that such a Sanskrit work would find greater favour with Brahmin priests, as the author's own observations at the famous Kalighat temple in Calcutta seemed to bear out: "I have witnessed what I may term its eager reception by a number of priestly devotees from various parts of India, who in these precincts would have rejected even with contumely the gift of any Bengali or Hindi tract." This 'subversive' approach was enhanced by printing the main text in traditional pothi format –one of the earliest attempts to imitate a Hindu manuscript in print.



Mill was appointed first Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta, in 1820 and Regius Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge University on his return to Britain.

13. Stenzler, Adolphus

Fridericus, editor. Raghuvansa.

Kalidasae Carmen. Sanskrit et Latine.

Edidit Adolphus Fridericus Stenzler.

London, printed for the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland, **183[2]**.

First edition. 4to, 29 x 23 cm; pp.x, [2], 177, [3], [2], 175, [1]. Latin and Sanskrit texts.

Contemporary cloth; rebounded, original spine laid down. Abrasion to title-page, affecting imprint. [11099]

£350

An attractive edition of this ancient Sanskrit verse epic, with critical apparatus.

14. Wilson, Horace Hayman. A

Dictionary, Sanscrit and English: translated, amended and enlarged, from an original compilation prepared by

learned authors for the College of Fort William. The second edition, greatly expanded, and published under the sanction of the General Committee of Public Instruction in Bengal. *Calcutta, printed by the Education Press, Circular Road, 1832.*

Second edition. Folio, 30 x 25 cm; pp.x, 982. Contemporary half calf over cloth; rubbed, short splits to top of spine, upper board with a small section of cloth torn away, lower board with one scuff. Faint damp stain to lower margin of initial and final pages. Cancelled stamps of Church Missionary Society to front free endpaper. [200355]

£650

कते ind. For, on account of.	
कतेथे mfn. (-थे-थो-थी) Envious, jealous. E. कन, and रंथे envy.	
कतेचम् ind. Raised on high. E. कन, and उचम् high.	
कतेदक mfn. (-क-का-कं) Having performed ablutions. E. कन, and उदक water.	
कतेदाह mfn. (-ह-हा-हं) Performing penance by standing with uplifted hands. ² Married. E. कन, and उदाह marriage.	
कतेपकार mfn. (-र-रा-रं) ¹ Assisted, befriended. ² Friendly, giving aid. E. कन, and उपकार help.	
कतेपनचन m. (-न) The student invested with the sacrificial cord. E. कन, and उपनचन investiture.	
कतेपभोग mfn. (-ग-गा-गं) Used, enjoyed. E. कन, and उपभोग use.	
कच mfn. (-च-चा-चं) ¹ Cut, divided. ² Desired, sought, wished for. E. कन to cut, &c. affix क्.	
कनि f. (-नि) ¹ The hide upon which the religious student sits, sleeps, &c. usually the skin of an antelope. ² The skin. ³ The bark of the <i>B'hojpatra</i> , used for writing upon, for making hooka snakes, &c. ⁴ One of the lunar mansions: see the next. E. कन to cut, कनि aff.	
कनिका f. (-का) ¹ The third of the lunar mansions, or constellations in the moon's path, consisting of six stars, and corresponding to the Pleiades. ² (In mythology,) a nymph; one of six, the nurses of Kārtikēya. E. कन to cut, कनि and कन् affixes; the figure of the asterism is a razor or knife.	
कनिकाभव m. (-व) A name of CHANDRA or the moon. E. कनिका the constellation, and भव who is born.	

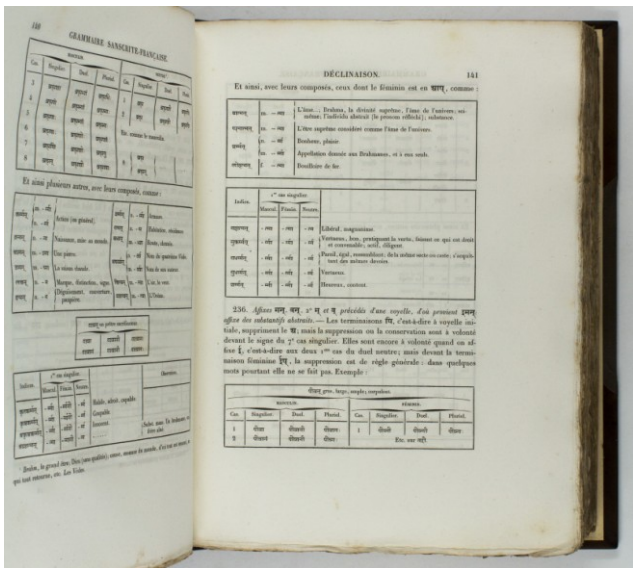
Substantially revised, Wilson's second edition abandons the source citations of the first edition, both to provide space for further words, and to permit Wilson to arrange the dictionary more usefully. It was prepared on the eve of his departure from India; he was elected first Boden Professor of Oxford in 1832, and returned to England in 1833.

Beautiful French printing

15. Desgranges, Alix. *Grammaire Sanscrite-Francaise. Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1845-47.*

First edition. Two volumes; 4to, 29 x 23 cm; pp. [iv], xlii, 588; [iv], 542. Modern half calf over buckram; untrimmed and unopened; final quires of second volume rather spotted; but a crisp copy. [80849] £475

A comprehensive grammar of Sanskrit in French and a unique foray into Indology by a leading French orientalist. The first volume deals with the *devanagari* script, the declension of nouns, and the conjugation of verbs; the second completes the conjugation of verbs, and covers derivatives, indeclinable words, compound words, gender and syntax.



Alix Desgranges, like his elder brother Antoine-Jérôme, was a scholar of Middle Eastern languages. He had learnt Arabic in Lebanon in 1815-16 and held various diplomatic posts at Thessaloniki and Istanbul before being appointed Professor of Turkish at the Collège de France at Paris in 1833. He knew Arabic, Persian and Turkish equally well.

It is unclear why Desgranges compiled this grammar and indeed where he acquired his Sanskrit. His preface suggests he may have studied under Eugène Burnouf; perhaps simple intellectual curiosity attracted him to the challenges of Sanskrit.

The work contains extensive tables of finely executed *devanagari* characters, reflecting the excellent printing of the Imprimerie Royale.

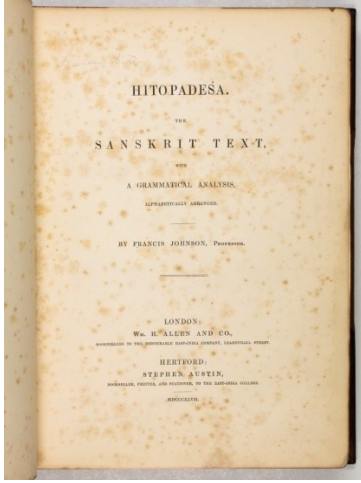
16. Narayana; Johnson, Francis, editor. *Hitopadesa. The Sanskrit Text, with a grammatical analysis, alphabetically arranged. London and Hertford, Wm. H Allen & Co and Stephen Austin, 1847.*

First edition. 4to, 28 x 21 cm; pp.xvi, [ii, errata], 107 [Sanskrit text], [1, blank], [109]-129, [1, blank]; ii, 212, [28, index], 6 [metres]. Modern half calf over cloth; some foxing to initial and final pages. [80229] £500

The *Hitopadesha* has always been a popular text for beginners of Sanskrit due to the simple style in which it was written. These Sanskrit moral fables in prose and verse were intended as *specula principum*, mirrors for princes; improving but enjoyable literature for young nobles. They were inspired by the ancient *Panchatantra*, and rework some of these earlier stories.

This edition was published for the students of the East India Company's College at Haileybury. The Sanskrit text is followed by an English translation of the preface and a comprehensive vocabulary. The editor, Francis Johnson, taught Sanskrit, Bengali and Telugu at the College from 1824 to 1855. He is best-known for his *A dictionary, Arabic, Persian and English*

(London, 1852), a revision of John Richardson's work.



The *Hitopadesha* was translated into Persian by Abu'l Fazl as *Iyar-i Danish* ("The Criterion of Wisdom") for the Mughal emperor Akbar. As such, it forms part of the tradition which saw these ancient Sanskrit fables translated and adapted into numerous languages. As Johnson states in his preface: "It is established, that a work which is to be considered as the original form of the *Hitopadesa* was translated from Sanskrit into Persic in the sixth century of our era, by order of Nushiravan; that it was translated from ancient Persic into Arabic in the ninth century; that it was presently afterwards rendered into Hebrew and Greek; and that, from these versions, successive translations were made into all the languages of modern Europe, until it became familiar, even to youth, under the designation of Pilpay's Fables. In Hindustan, it has continued to retain its popularity to the present day; where it has served as the substance of the Anvari Sohaili and Khirad Afroz; and exists, in the form of translation, in all the spoken dialects."

17. [Yāska.] Roth, Rudolph von, editor. Jaska's *Nirukta* sammt den

Nighantavas herausgegeben und erläutert von Rudolph Roth. *Gottingen, Dieterichschen Buchhandlung, 1852.*

First edition. 8vo, 24 x 15 cm; pp. lxxii, 228, 230. Sanskrit and German text. Contemporary half calf, gilt, over pebbled cloth; all edges marbled; edges slightly worn. Armorial bookplate of Sidney Edward Bouverie Bouverie-Pusey; ownership inscription of Emil M. Frossan. [204164] **£350**

Rudolph von Roth, 1821-1895, Indologist, studied at Paris under Eugène Burnouf, and worked on the manuscript collection at East India House, London before becoming Professor of Oriental Languages at Tübingen in 1856. He is best known for his contribution to the St. Petersburg dictionary. Yaska, an early Sanskrit grammarian, preceded Panini. His *Nirukta* is the earliest Indian study of etymology.

Finest Sanskrit lexicon

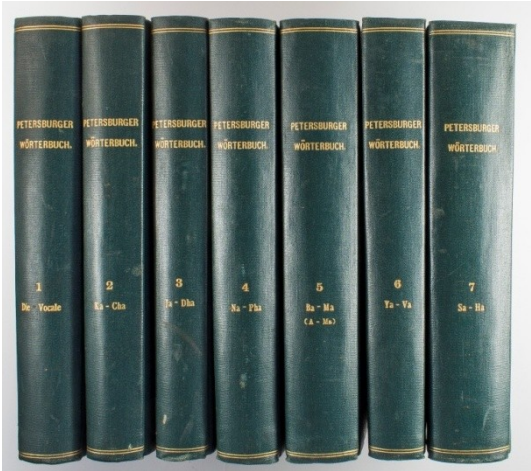
18. Böhlingk, Otto von, Rudolph Roth, and Albrecht Weber. Sanskrit-Wörterbuch. Herausgegeben von der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften. *St. Petersburg, Buchdruckerei der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1855-75.*

First edition. Seven volumes. Folio, 31 x 24 cm; pp. xii, 1142 [but 571], [1, blank], iii, [1 blank]; [iv], 1100 [but 550], ii; [iv], 1016 [but 508]; [iv], 1214 [but 607], [1, blank], [ii]; [iv], 1678 [but 839], [1, blank], [i], [1, blank]; [ii], 1506 [but 750], [1, blank], [i], [1, blank]; [iii], [1, blank] 1822 [but 911], [1, blank]. Later half buckram over earlier cloth boards; cloth worn; but a very good stout set. Ownership inscription of A. V. W. Jackson of Yonkers, New York, dated July 16 1886, to initial blank of first volume. [80085] **£1,650**

The finest Sanskrit lexicon ever published. This monumental Sanskrit-German dictionary in seven volumes was published over some two decades

under the patronage of the Russian Imperial Academy of Sciences, and reflects St. Petersburg’s status as one of a nineteenth-century centre for the study of India, drawing distinguished Indologist from across the world.

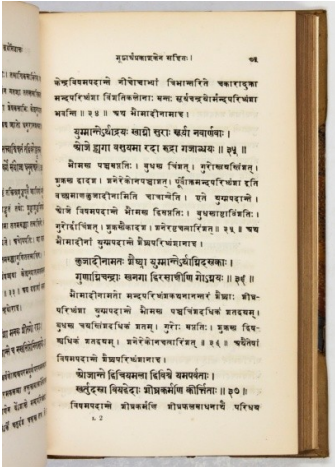
Compilation was divided between Böhtlingk and Roth, its difficulty increased by the distance between the two scholars. Roth concentrated on Vedic Sanskrit and botanical material, while Böhtlingk dealt with classical material and the overarching structure of their lexicon. Their work drew on their own compiled vocabularies, those of Indian scholars, and Horace Hayman Wilson’s groundbreaking etymological dictionary (Calcutta, 1819). Not only did they successfully supersede Wilson’s work; their tremendous efforts provided firm scholarly bedrock for countless subsequent studies.



Early critical edition

19. [Sūryasiddhānta.] The Surya-Siddhanta, an antient system of Hindu astronomy; with Rangana’tha’s exposition, the Gu’dha’rtha-Praka’saka edited by FitzEdward Hall ... with the assistance of Pandit Bapu Deva S’astrin, Mathematical Professor in the Benares Government College. *Calcutta, printed by C. B. Lewis, Baptist Mission Press, 1859.*

First critical edition. 8vo, 22 x 14 cm; pp.iv, [4], 388, 13, [1, blank]. Sanskrit text. Later half calf over marbled boards; recased. [115987] £650



First composed as early as the 3rd century BC, this important work has been revised and expanded countless times. It deals with the motion of the planets, lunar and solar eclipses, the conjunctions of planets with stars, and the phases of the moon.

This critical edition of the Sanskrit text was prepared using nine manuscripts, five of which belonged to *pandits* in Benares, and is an interesting example of collaboration between Indian and British scholars.

Photographer & Maharaja

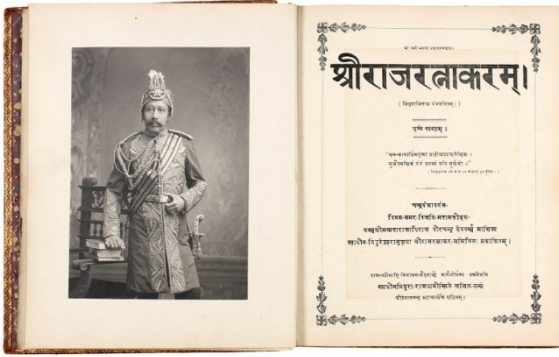
20. [Anonymous.]

Śrīrājaratnākaram (Tripurādhinātha vamsācaritam). Pūrbba khandam.

Agartala, Lalita Press, [c. 1890].

First edition. 4to, 26 x 21 cm; pp.[4], 127, [1]; 4 photographic plates (including a portrait of the Maharaja as frontispiece). English preface and Sanskrit text. Contemporary red morocco, gilt. Rebacked, preserving original spine. A very good copy. [115884]

£3,000



A history of the dynasty which ruled the independent north-eastern state of Tripura for seven centuries until its annexation by India in 1949, published at the behest of the then Maharaja Virchandra Manikya Bahadur Debbarma, “179th in succession from the founder of the race”, who reigned from 1862 to 1896.

This is an unusual example of a vanity printing project undertaken for an erudite domestic audience, rather than a British or European one, with plates after the amateur photographs of the Maharaja himself. The work as a whole is well-executed and attractively produced, perhaps unsurprising as its patron was seen as a modernizing force in the history of Tripura.

[We locate no other copies.]

Definitive Rigveda

21. Müller, F. Max, editor. Rig-

Veda-Samhita. The Sacred Hymns of the Brahmans together with the Commentary of Sayanakarya. Volume I: Mandala I. Volume II: Mandalas II-VI. Volume III: Mandalas VII-IX. Volume IV: Mandala X (1892). Index. London, Henry Froude, published under the patronage of His Highness The Maharajah of Vijayanagara, 1890-92.

Second edition. Five volumes. 4to, 29 x 23 cm; pp.lxiv, 65, [1, blank], 794, [2]; [iv], 64, [2], 892; [iv], 57, [1, blank], [2], 834; clxxxvi, 44, [2]541, [1, blank], [2]; 761, [1], [2, advertisements]. Contemporary purple cloth, fifth vol. in green cloth, paper labels to spines; spine of first volume torn, corners bumped, cloth sunned; some sections unopened; a very good set.

[59950]

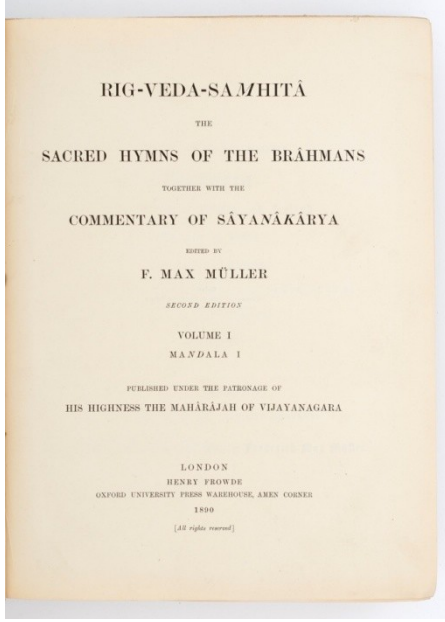
£2,500

The *editio princeps* of the *Rigveda*, the collection of 1,028 hymns to various deities arranged in ten books, composed c. 1500-1200 BC in Vedic Sanskrit. It is the earliest known work of Indian literature and one of the oldest extant texts in any Indo-European language.

The *Rig-Veda*, as the most revered of all Hindu texts, was, in Müller's own words, transmitted “by the Brahmans with so much care that there are no various readings in the proper sense of the word.” The only previous attempt to publish a critical edition had been made by Friedrich August Rosen (London, 1830 and 1838) but had been “interrupted by the early death of that highly-gifted scholar”.

Friedrich Max Müller, 1823-1900, was a German-born philologist who spent much of his working life in Britain, where he pioneered the study of ancient India. He first studied Sanskrit in Berlin under Franz Bopp, and then under Eugène Burnouf in Paris. It was

Burnouf who encouraged him to publish the complete *Rigveda* in Sanskrit, and he moved to Britain in 1846 to examine manuscripts in London and Oxford libraries. The first edition was published in six volumes between 1849 and 1874.



Müller understood that an Indian renaissance was well underway, and appreciated the significance of the *Rigveda* in the rediscovery of India's cultural heritage: "Not only have the Vedic studies in Europe during the last forty years opened before our eyes a completely new period in the history of language, mythology, and religion, but among scholars in India also a new interest in their ancient literature of their country has sprung up, and much good work has been done by them." Demand from India for copies of the first edition had accordingly increased but the first four volumes were no longer available, and the complete six-volumes set could only be had "at a price double of that at which they had been originally published."

The East India Company had readily covered the costs of publishing Müller's first edition of a work "connected as it is with the early religion, history, and language of the great body of their Indian subjects", the India Council declined to fund the second. But Müller found a willing sponsor in a great Indian patron of the arts and sciences, Chamarajendra Wadiyar X, the Maharaja of Vijayanagara: "Your study of the literature of India and its people has decidedly established a great claim on all Hindus to help you to the best of their abilities in any undertaking, much more in one of such literary and religious importance to ourselves."

The edition is dedicated is to Queen Victoria.

[We trace no complete sets at auction.]

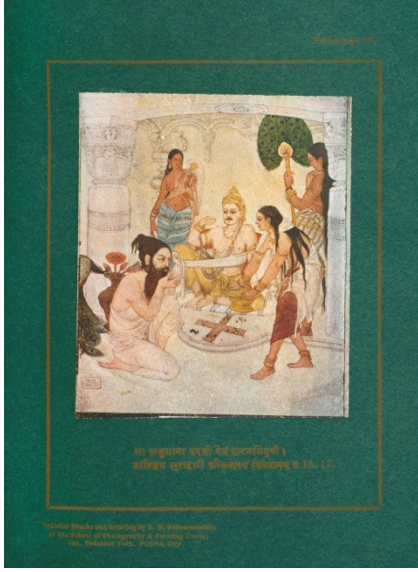
22. Yāska. Nirukta. *Mumbai, Sri Venkateshwara Steam Press, Vikram Samvat, 1969 V. S. [1912].*

8vo, 21 x 13 cm; pp.48, 902, 2. Text in Sanskrit. Contemporary Indian calf over pebbled cloth; spine faded, a few scuffs. Early, small paper repair to gutter, a few words affected here and there. Ownership inscription of R. L. Turner to front pastedown. [116078]

£450

The oldest Sanskrit treatise on etymology, parts of speech and semantics, probably dating from the 5th or 6th century BC. The title-page is attractively printed in red and green and the final leaf contains a list of other books for sale at the press.

Ralph Lilley Turner (1888-1983), Professor of Sanskrit and long-serving Director of the School of Oriental & African Studies, University of London, compiled *A comparative dictionary of the Indo-Aryan languages* (London, 1962-69), amongst his many accomplishments.



23. Utgikar, Narayan Bapuji, editor. The Virataparvan of the Mahabharata. Edited from original manuscripts as a tentative work with critical and explanatory notes... *Poona, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, printed by Anant Vinayak Patwardhan, Aryabhushan Press, and S.B. Sahasrabudhe, Poona Litho Works, 1923.*

First edition. 8vo, 26 x 17 cm; pp.lvi, 440, 146, 286, 24, xxviii, 6; 3 tipped-in colour plates. Original printed wrappers; rather frayed at edges, some areas of loss to spine. [69770]
£475

An attractive critical edition of one book from the *Mahabharata*, the great Sanskrit epic, with illustrations by Shrimant Balsaheb Pant. Pratinidhi. [COPAC gives Birmingham and Edinburgh only.]

24. Renou, Louis. Études de Grammaire Sanskrite. Première Série. *Paris, Adrien-Maisonneuve, 1936.*

First edition. 4to, 27 x 22 cm; pp.146, [3]. Original printed wrappers; spine conserved. Inscribed to the Indologist Otto Stein by the author. [201846]
£100

25. Monier-Williams, Monier, Sir. A Sanskrit-English Dictionary. Etymologically and philologically arranged, with special reference to cognate Indo-European languages. New edition, greatly enlarged and improved. *Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1956.*

Revised edition. 4to, 29 x 23 cm; pp.xxxiv, 1333, [1]. Publisher's blue cloth, title gilt to spine. [122684]
£125

The first edition of this dictionary was published in 1851.

Three essays on Sanskrit grammar by the pre-eminent French Indologist of the twentieth century, comprising a study of the use of the participle in Sanskrit; on the position of secondary words ('mots accessoires' – conjunctions, etc.) in the Rigveda; and a discussion of *Chandrayakarana*, the Sanskrit grammar of the 7th-century Indian Buddhist Chandragomin.

NORTH

Hindi

Early Braj Bhasha grammar

26. Ballantyne, James Robert.

Elements of Hindi and Braj Bhakha grammar. Compiled for the use of the East-India College at Haileybury.

Edinburgh, sold by J. Madden and Co., C. Smith, and at the Military Academy, 1839.

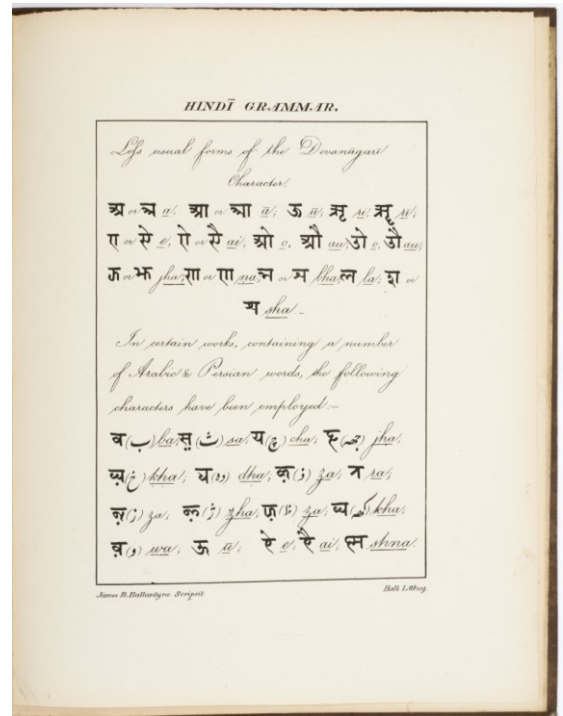
First edition. 4to, 29 x 23 cm; pp.iv, 38; 1 lithographic plate. Text with printed *devanagari* characters. Contemporary cloth; corners a bit bumped, a handful of inoffensive marks to lower board; partly unopened. [201012]

£1,250

An early grammar of Braj Bhasha, the principal dialect of Western Hindi spoken in the Braj region; intended for the use of the students at the East India Company's College at Haileybury, and to expose them to *devanagari* rather than *nasta'liq* characters. It is only an outline grammar, meant to introduce the student to a more comprehensive text, such as Shakespear's *A grammar of the Hindustani language* (3rd edition, London, 1826).

Ballantyne draws his examples from the forms of the language found in the *Prem-sagar* and "other standard works of Hindi literature". The *Prem-sagar* ("The Ocean of Love") was composed between 1804 and 1810 by Lalluji Lal, a scholar recruited to the College of Fort William by John Borthwick Gilchrist. It was written in a Sanskritized and deliberately 'de-Persianized' form of the language to produce a recognizably 'Hindu style' of Urdu. The lithographic plate depicts the modifications necessary to *devanagari* characters to produce sounds found only in Arabic and Persian.

James Robert Ballantyne taught at the Scottish Naval and Military Academy before moving to India in 1845 to become Superintendent of the Sanskrit College at Benares. This had been established in 1791 to foster Hindu culture, a counterpoint to the Calcutta Madrasa which, since 1780, had taught Arabic, Persian and Urdu. When ill-health forced Ballantyne to return to Britain in 1861 he was appointed Librarian of the India Office.

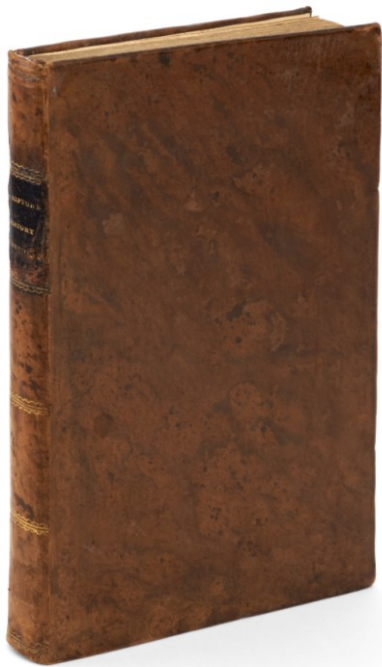


Handsome Indian tree calf

27. [Barth, Christian Gottlob.]

Scripture History. Translated from Rev. Dr. Barth's work, for The Agra Tract Society. *Agra, printed at the Secundra Orphan Press for The Agra Tract Society, 1849.*

First edition. 8vo, 21 x 13 cm; pp.[ii], 6, 240. Text in Hindi. Contemporary Indian tree calf, spine gilt; discreetly restored. [203759]
£500



Barth's Biblical stories for children, popular in Europe and with missionary presses in India, providing a simplified, less textually complicated introduction to the Christian faith, here in an anonymous Hindi translation.

[No copies outside Germany: Greifswald, Munich, Stuttgart, and Tübingen only.]

28. [Hall, Fitzedward, editor.]

Raja-Niti; a collection of Hindu apologues, in the Braj Bhasha language. With a preface, notes, and supplemental glossary. *Allahabad, printed at the Presbyterian Mission Press, Rev. L.G. Hay, Superintendent, 1854.*

Revised edition. 8vo, 22 x 14 cm; pp.vii, [1, blank], 167, [1, blank], 10, 14, [4]. Contemporary cloth, manuscript title to spine; slightly worn.

[67488]

£250

A revision of Lallu Lal's 1809 Calcutta Sanskrit-Braj Bhasha translation of these tales, in fact a selection from the *Hitopadesa* and *Panchtantra*.

29. Bate, John Drew. A dictionary of the Hindee language. *Benares, printed at the Medical Hall Press, 1875.*

First edition. Small 4to, 25 x 17 cm; pp.[iv], 805, [1, blank]. 20th-century cloth, morocco lettering-pieces to spine and upper boards; slightly faded; manuscript leaf of *devanagari* alphabetical order tipped in after preface. Signed armorial bookplate of Philip Snow, authority on Fiji. [69052]

£125

John Drew Bate of the Baptist Missionary Society's Allahabad Mission, was something of a Hindi suprematist, claiming that "from the western border of Bengal to the Punjab, and from the foot of the Himalayas to the borders of the Madras Presidency, this language is the vernacular of the masses both in British India and in the Feudatory States."

With some 50,000 words his dictionary superseded the 25,000 words of Joseph Thompson's romanized Hindi-English dictionary (2nd edition, Calcutta, 1870). Bate emphasized the importance of using *devanagari* script.

Bate served as a Baptist missionary in India from 1865 to 1897, stationed first in East Bengal but transferred in 1868 the drier climate of Allahabad on grounds of health, where his interest in Hindi developed. He composed the anti-Islamic polemic, *An examination of the claims of Ishmael as viewed by Muhammadans* (Benares, 1884) and

revised both the Old and New Testaments in Hindi, but this dictionary was his greatest achievement. It was widely used in Government schools and colleges and at the time of his death was still regarded as the standard Hindi lexicon.

30. Grierson, George Abraham.

Indo-Aryan Vernaculars. [*with*]: The medieval vernacular literature of Hindustan, with special reference to Tulsi Das, [*and*]: The popular literature of northern India. [*Vienna; London*], [7th International Congress of Orientalists; Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies], [1896-1920].

Four extracts; pp.[47]-81; [51]-85; [157]-210; 2 folding plates; [87]-122. Early twentieth-century cloth, title gilt to spine. Ownership inscription of Ralph Lilley Turner to front pastedown; inscribed to Captain R. L. Turner with the author's compliments. [204277]
£100

A set of journal extracts with charming provenance: Ralph Lilley Turner (1888-1983), Professor of Sanskrit and long-serving Director of the School of Oriental & African Studies, University of London, compiled *A comparative dictionary of the Indo-Aryan languages* (London, 1962-69), amongst his many accomplishments.

Kashmiri

31. Kaul, Ishvar; George

Abraham Grierson, *editor*. The Kacmiracabdamrta. A Kaçmiri grammar written in the Sanskrit languages by Icvara-Kaula. Edited with notes and additions by G.A. Grierson. *Calcutta, published by the Asiatic Society, printed by Sabib Prasad Singh at the Khadga Vilasa Press, Bankipur, 1897-98.*

First edition. Two parts bound as one. Small 4to, 29 x 19 cm; pp.3, [1, blank], [1]-[108]; [ii], 3, [1, blank], 2, [2, blank], [109]-373, [1, blank] 3,

[1, blank]. Text in *devanagari* characters. Modern buckram; largely unopened; original printed wrappers bound in, first part's wrappers partially defective and laid down; first part lacking title-page. Title-page of second part with an initialled presentation inscription from Grierson, dated 1924. [121091]

£450

The first publication of Ishvar Kaul's grammar based on the form of Kashmiri spoken by the Hindus of Shrinagar, "the educated ruling class". All previous grammars had been based on the language spoken by Muslims throughout Kashmir. For Grierson the Hindu dialect, although spoken by a minority, was valuable because it represented the purest form of the language: "Its contamination with Persian has been prevented by a wholesome tradition, which has no hold on the Muhammadan inhabitants".

One feature of Kaul's grammar which attracted Grierson was its precise rendering of Kashmiri phonology through *devanagari* rather than the usual *nasta'liq* script. Grierson took great care in preparing Kaul's work for publication, relying on a manuscript revised by Kaul himself, reading it over with a learned scholar of Shrinagar.

Ishvar Kaul came from a scholarly family in Kashmir, following his father as court astronomer to Maharaja Pratap Singh. He possessed excellent Sanskrit, and translated Arabic and Persian works into Sanskrit and Kashmiri.

[*British Museum, Cambridge, and Oxford only.*]

32. Neve, Ernest F.

A manual of lessons in the Kashmiri language. Arranged to simplify the progressive acquisition of a colloquial knowledge. *Labore, Civil & Military Gazette Ltd.,*

1934.

First edition. 12mo, 19 x 13 cm; pp.[iv], ii, 45, [1, blank]. Contemporary cloth, title gilt to upper board. [67846]
£125

"Kashmiri is a difficult language to acquire. The aim of this little book is to make it easier": a short primer written by a man with extensive experience of Kashmir.

Ernest F. Neve (1861-1946) trained in medicine at the University of Edinburgh travelling to Kashmir as a medical missionary in 1886, where he spent the rest of his life. He was a noted surgeon and mountaineer, and published a number of works on Kashmir.

Nepali

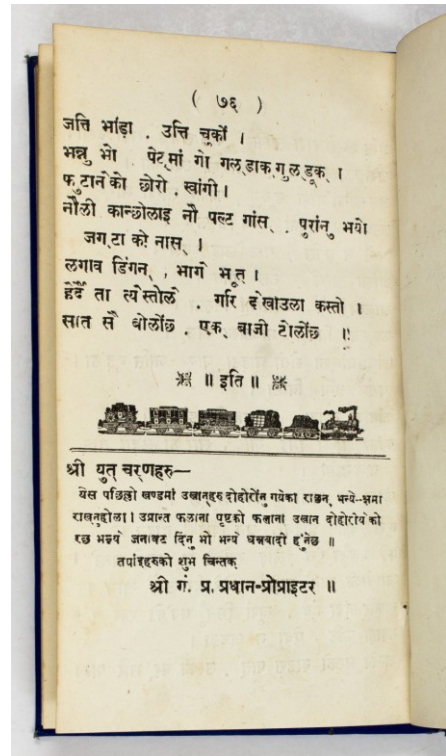
33. Pradhan, Ganga Prasad, editor. Nepali ukhanko postak. [Nepali Proverbs.] *Darjeeling, Gorkha Press, 1908.*

First edition. 8vo, 21 x 13 cm; pp. [ii], 76; 1 plate, depicting a beaver. Text in Nepali. Contemporary cloth; recased. Ownership inscription of Ralph Lilley Turner. [204225]
£450

A collection of 1,438 Nepali proverbs printed at the Gorkha Press which was founded and owned by the editor. The proverbs are arranged in alphabetical order and the whole work is printed in *devanagari* characters.

The printers' ornaments are unusual: the British royal arms grace the beginning of the text and a puffing steam train the end.

Ganga Prasad Pradhan was something of a Nepali pioneer; born into a wealthy Newar family, he was educated at a Church of Scotland mission school, and became the first ordained Nepali



minister. He worked on the revised Nepali New Testament with Alexander Turnbull, and on the Old Testament with Robert Kilgour, even assisting Kilgour in compiling his English-Nepali dictionary. He was exiled from Nepal by King Tribhuvan Bir Bikram Shah in 1914 for his missionary activities. Pradhan published one of the earliest Nepali monthlies, Gorkhey Khabar Nagat, from 1901 until his death in 1932, and published translations into Nepali, including several Hans Christian Andersen fairytales.
[Basel and Leiden only.]

The first Nepali newspaper

34. [Nepali. Newspaper.] Gorkhā khabar kāgat Darjiling. The Gorkha news paper. Vol. XXVI No. 10 (1st October 1926). *Darjeeling, printed and published by the (Rev.) G. P. Pradhan, Editor at the Gorkha Press, 1926.*

First edition. Folio; pp.[73]-80. Folded, part of postage stamp affixed to front page, browning and marginal tear to final leaf. [116514]

£650

Gorkha khabar kagat was the first newspaper to be published in Nepali, being issued a few months before the weekly *Gorkhapatra* appeared at Kathmandu in May 1901. It appeared monthly in Nepali and English containing local news from the Darjeeling area, regional news from Kalimpong, Sikkim, etc., and foreign news. It ceased publication with the death of its one and only editor, Ganga Prasad Pradhan, in 1932. The only other surviving copy recorded in WorldCat is part of Vol. 27 (1927) at SOAS.

This issue contains the text of an important resolution passed by the Gurkha League on 15th August 1926 expressing its “great surprise to learn that no formal sanction regarding the introduction of the Nepali language as a medium of instruction and vernacular in primary and middle schools of the district of Darjeeling, which is one of the most important centres of the Nepali residents of British India, has been accorded up to this time, and it therefore strongly urges that Government may be pleased to issue orders that the Nepali language, which is practically the lingua franca of the Darjeeling district, should be introduced without any further delay.” The editor also contributed an article on education based on his own experience teaching

Nepali for over fifty years. Alongside notices of church services, this issue contains advertisements for a shoe-maker, dentist, watch- and clock-makers, gramophone records seller, the Nepal Hotel, and a vacancy for a doctor on a tea-estate.



The editor Ganga Prasad Pradhan was converted to Christianity as a youth at the Ging Tea Estate school at Darjeeling run by the Church of Scotland missionary William Macfarlane. For several decades from the late 1870s, Pradhan was closely involved in translating the Bible into Nepali as an assistant not only to Macfarlane but successively Archibald Turnbull and Robert Kilgour. He later became the first ordained Nepalese Christian pastor and, after several preaching tours in Nepal, was permanently exiled from the country by order of the Prime Minister Chandra Shumsher Rana in 1914. Settling back in Darjeeling, Pradhan became the first Nepalese to own and operate his own printing press. A list of works in both Nepali and Hindi issued by his Gorkha Press is included in this issue: readers

for children, books of stories, histories of India, a translation of the Panchatantra, a grammar, arithmetic books, volumes of Nepali literature, and handwriting books.

As well as the ‘father of Nepali journalism’, Pradhan also became the first author of books for children in Nepali. Although propagating Christianity was one of the functions of *Gorkha khabar kagat*, it acquired a good reputation for the literary pieces it published. From his interest in education, Pradhan became involved in the debate to standardize written Nepali. While he favoured a written style that was closer to the colloquial language, other Nepali scholars based in Varanasi advocated a more Sanskritized form (Kashibasheboli) which won the day.

Landmark Nepali dictionary

35. Turner, Ralph Lilley. A comparative and etymological dictionary of the Nepali language. With indexes of all words quoted from other Indo-Aryan languages, compiled by Dorothy Rivers Turner. *London, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. Ltd., 1931.*

First edition. 4to, 32 x 25 cm; pp.xxiii, [1], 935, [1, blank]. Modern buckram; a few inoffensive spots to cloth. [204226]
£450

The first modern dictionary of Nepali which established a model to be followed for other South Asian languages. By its compilation Turner conferred “the great distinction upon the Nepali language and literature as the standard whereby all other modern Indo-Aryan languages might be evaluated in matters semantic and etymological” (R. H. Robins in C. E.

Bosworth, ed., *A century of British orientalists, 1902-2001* (Oxford, 2001)).

Each entry gives the Nepali word printed in both the *devanagari* and Roman scripts, with its English equivalent(s), brief etymology, examples of colloquial usage, and a list of cognates in other new Indo-Aryan (i.e. modern) languages of South Asia. The index includes lists of Nepali words set beside related forms in over fifty languages, establishing this as the forerunner to Turner’s greatest work, *A comparative dictionary of the Indo-Aryan languages* (London, 1962-6).

Pahari

36. Joshi, Tika Ram. A dictionary of the Pahari dialects as spoken in the Punjab Himalayas. [An extract from the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, VII, No. 5.] [*Calcutta,*] *Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1911.*

8vo, 25 x 16 cm; pp.[119]-275, [1, blank]. With romanized Pahari text. Modern cloth. Ownership inscription of Ralph Lilley Turner, dated 1927, with his note of its receipt from Banarsi Das Jain. [203063]
£185

An impressive vocabulary of some 1,000 words from the Pahari or Himachali sub-group of languages. Each Pahari word is given romanized, together with its part of speech and gender where appropriate, its English meaning, and sometimes its etymology.

The appendix comprises various specimens of Pahari folk literature (romanized Pahari text with English translations): a tale of witches and a tale of a jackal and a tiger; 128 proverbs; 13 riddles; and “The song of the Bla’j Fair sung in Bla’j”. The proverbs include

such gems as “So long as one is not dead, one can’t go to heaven.”

Pashto

Early Pashto grammar

37. Raverty, Henry George. A Grammar of the Pukhto, Pushto, or language of the Afghans; in which the rules are illustrated by examples from the best writers, both poetical and prose: together with translations from the articles of war, &c., and remarks on the language, literature, and descent of the Afghan tribes. *Calcutta, printed by J. Thomas, at the Baptist Mission Press, 1855.*

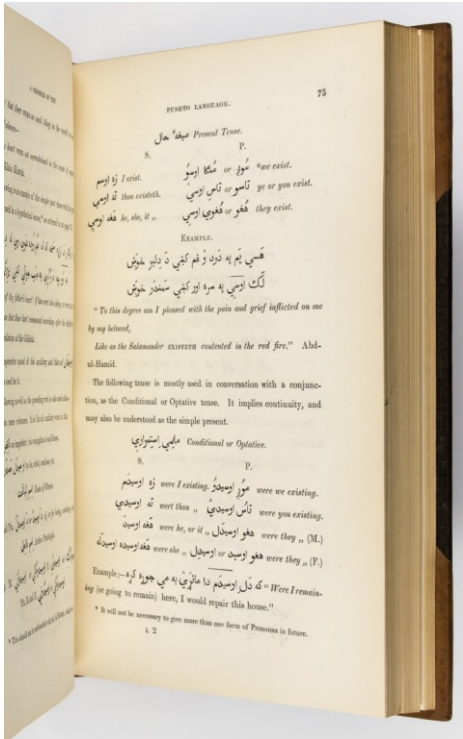
First edition. 8vo, 24 x 16 cm; pp.[iv], viii, [1, blank], [xi]-xvi, [v]-ix, [1, blank], 50, 373, [1, blank], xiii, [1, blank], xi, [1, blank]. 20th-century half calf over cloth; short tear to title-page, repaired, endpapers foxed. Library stamp of the Royal Asiatic Society to title-page, stamped “sold”. [201880]

£850

The first Pashto grammar to encompass both eastern and western dialects, arising from Raverty’s two years stationed at Peshawar, where he filled his leisure time by studying Pashto. Raverty began by reading popular Pashto poetry, finding that his existing knowledge of Persian and Arabic rendered Pashto more accessible than anticipated, and retained several eminent tutors.

In 1852 Raverty passed a draft to the Governor-General, seeking patronage. The publication of his grammar was underwritten, provided that no similar work appeared. In 1853, Raverty met John Luther Vaughan, another army officer, and learned that he was to publish *A grammar and vocabulary of the Pooshtoo language* (Calcutta, 1854), but as this dealt only with the eastern dialects,

Raverty continued undeterred in his work.



The Pashto text is printed in *naskh*, with the necessary additional letter forms cut for the book.
[COPAC gives BL, Glasgow, National Library of Wales, and Oxford.]

38. Bellew, Henry Walter. A Dictionary of the Pukkhto or Pukshito Language, in which the words are traced to their sources in the Indian and Persian languages. [with:] A Grammar of the Pukkhto or Pukshito language on a new and improved system, combining brevity with practical utility, and including exercises and dialogues, intended to facilitate the acquisition of the colloquial. *London, Thacker & Co., 1867.*

First editions. Two works bound as one. Small 4to, 25 x 20 cm; pp.xi, 355. [1, blank]; [iii]-xii, 155, [1, errata]. Text in English and Pashto. Modern half calf over marbled boards, earlier lettering-pieces retained; second work bound without half-title. Title-pages with ownership

inscriptions of Loudon MacPherson, the first dated “7/3/75”. [56979]
£450

This English-Pashto and Pashto-English dictionary of over 9,000 entries remained in use for a century. Bellew’s emphasis was on the colloquial form of the language. He excluded words of Arabic and Persian origin that were used unaltered in Pashto “since their use is almost solely confined to literary works or to discussions on theological subjects.” The present copy is bound with his accompanying grammar of the same year.

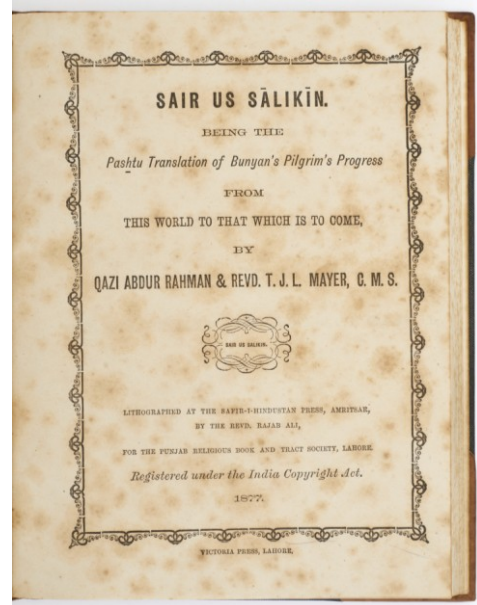
Henry Walter Bellew (1834-1892), born at Nusserabad, undertook his medical training in London, was admitted to the Royal College of Surgeons, and served initially in the Crimea. He was appointed to the Bengal medical service in 1855, reaching India in 1856, made surgeon in 1867, and deputy surgeon-general in 1881. His service was noticeable for his experience in Afghanistan and on the borders; he was particularly noted for his knowledge of the language and customs of the frontier peoples. Hardship suffered at the 1879 Siege of Sherpur during the Second Anglo-Afghan War compelled him to retire and return to Britain in 1886. Amongst his other works were various titles on the Afghans, and a history of cholera in India.

Pilgrim’s Pashto progress

39. Bunyan, John; Qazi Abdur Rahman and Rev. T. J. L. Mayer, translator. *Sair us sālikīn.* Being the Pashtu translation of Bunyan’s *Pilgrim’s progress* from this world to that which is to come, by Qazi Abdur Rahman & Revd. T.J.L. Mayer. *Amritsar, lithographed at the Safir-i-Hindustan Press by*

the Revd. Rajab Ali, for the Punjab Religious Book and Tract Society, Lahore, 1877.

First edition. Small 4to, 25 x 19; pp.[vi], [1, blank], 295-[1]. Lithographed Pashto text. 20th-century half calf over cloth; leather spotted; initial and final leaves foxed. [117049]
£650



A curious attempt at initiating interfaith dialogue. This Pashto translation of Bunyan’s classic was prepared by Qazi Abdur Rahman Kandhari and Rev. Thomas John Lee Mayer of the Church Missionary Society based at Bannu; its publication falls shortly before the beginning of the Second Anglo-Afghan War. Mayer admits to being a “mere tyro” in Pashto and that Abdur Rahman deserves credit for representing “faithfully, in Pashtu idiom, the beauties and the intricacies of Bunyan’s thought”. Enormous pains were taken to render the text in a standard form of Pashto not favouring any particular dialect, relying on a committee of six Afghan scholars representing the main regions of the country.

The work is dedicated to the Emir of Kabul; Abdur Rahman suggests in his own preface that the Emir (presumably

Sher Ali Khan, who reigned from 1863 to 1866, and then, deposed and restored, from 1868-1879) may find a mirror of his own rule in the virtues found in Bunyan's work.

[*Cambridge only.*]

40. Bellew, Henry Walter. A Dictionary of the Pukkhto or Pukshto Language, in which the words are traced to their sources in the Indian and Persian languages. *Lahore, Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, printed by Gilbert and Revington, London, 1901.*

Second edition. 4to, 26 x 20 cm; pp.xi, [1, blank], 355, [1, blank]. With Pashto text. Modern half calf over marbled boards; a few discreet paper repairs. Bookseller's stamp of M. Jawahir Singh, Umballa, to title-page. [204221]
£100

This edition was published by Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh & Sons "to meet the demand, and at the special request of Mrs. Bellew", nearly ten years after Bellew's death.

41. Lorimer, John Gordon. Grammar and Vocabulary of Waziri Pashto. *Calcutta, Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, 1902.*

First edition. 8vo, 23 x 15 cm; pp.[iv], x, 345, [1]. Half calf over cloth; calf spotted, one corner scuffed. [116446]
£475

One of 400 copies; the first printed grammar and vocabulary of Waziri Pashto, produced to meet the needs of British officers stationed on the North-West Frontier, grappling with the bewildering array of tribes and dialects found there.

Lorimer based his work on the dialect of the Mohmit Khel Waziris of the Tochi valley in Waziristan which differed significantly from standard literary Pashto: "The difference between

the Waziri and Peshawar varieties of Pashto is hardly less than that which separates broad Scots from cockney English, and like it extends to grammar and idiom as well as vocabulary." He apologizes for "the bluntness of a few expressions introduced into the vocabulary ... which were taken from the lips of living Waziris and are characteristic".

John Gordon Lorimer (1870-1914) studied at Edinburgh and Oxford, and served in the Indian Civil Service from 1891. He largely served in the Punjab and on the North-West Frontier until 1900, thereafter serving in the foreign department of the government of India at Simla. From 1909 he served as political resident at Baghdad. Lorimer is best known for his monumental *Gazetteer of the Persian Gulf, Oman, and Central Arabia*.

First Pashto-Urdu dictionary

42. Khair-ullah, Qazi. [Pashto-Urdu dictionary.] [*Lahore*], [*Newal Kishore Press*], [1906].

First edition. Two copies of the same work bound in one. 8vo, 24 x 16 cm; pp.196; 196. First copy printed on pink paper. Lithographed Pashto and Urdu text. Twentieth-century half calf over cloth; calf spotted, edges slightly worn; both copies bound without title-pages. [204363]
£650

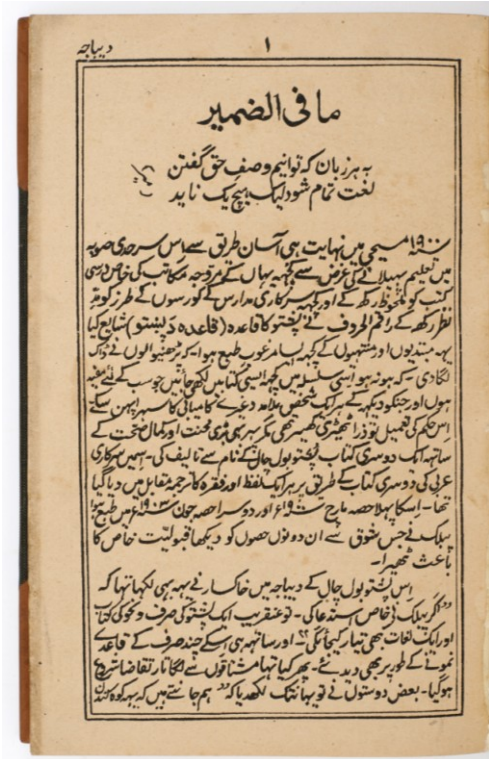
A curious volume containing two copies of the same, exceedingly rare, Lahore imprint, the first Pashto-Urdu dictionary. The first copy is an excellent example of the Indian presses' penchant for coloured papers.

Qazi Khair-ullah was a Christian convert and missionary, one of the first Afghans ordained; he discusses the importance of a Pashto-Urdu dictionary

for use in schools beings established in the North-West Frontier Province.

The Newal Kishore Press was one of the foremost Indian publishers of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

[Library of Congress (defective, lacking final four pages) only.]

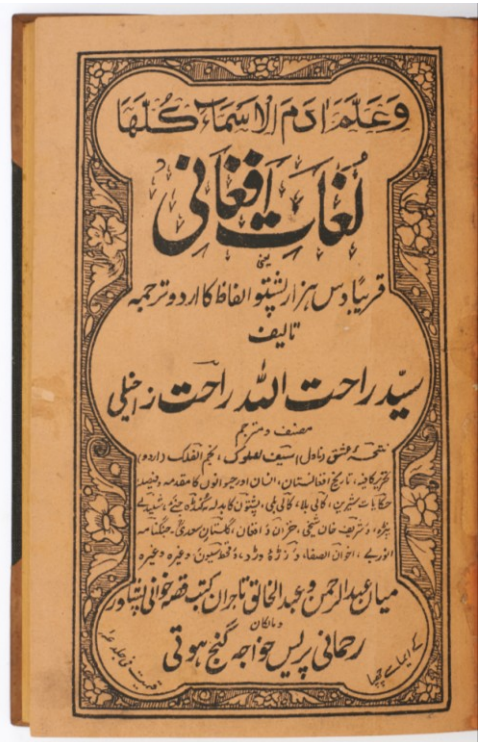


Pashto-Urdu dictionary compiled by Rahat Zakheli

43. Rahat Zakheli, Rahat Allah.

Lughat-i Afghani ya'ni qariban das hazar Pashto alfaz ka Urdu tarjumah. [Pashto-Urdu dictionary.] Lahore, Honourable Paris Press, [circa 1910].

First edition. 8vo, 24 x 16 cm; pp.[iii], 234. Lithographed Pashto and Urdu text. Printed on pink and orange paper. Twentieth-century calf over cloth; spine faded; pp.225-232 bound upside down. [204364] £500



A rare, very early example of a Pashto-Urdu dictionary, printed on several coloured paper stocks; presumably intended to meet demand amongst Urdu-speaking Indians active in the border regions between Afghanistan and India, rather than those of British officers, more likely to rely on the works of Bellew.

Rahat Zakheli (1884-1962) is considered the father of modern Pashto prose. Given his likely age at the time of

publication this must have been one of his earliest publications.

[SOAS(suggesting a Peshawar imprint) only.]

Persian

44. Gladwin, Francis.

Dissertations on the rhetoric, prosody and rhyme, of the Persians. *London, Reprinted at the Oriental Press, by Wilson & Co., for J. Debrett, 1801.*

4to, 28 x 23 cm; pp.[viii], 171, [1]. With Persian text in *naskh*. Modern boards; untrimmed and unopened; some spotting. [201011]

£550

This work comprises extracts from and translations of three Persian works: the *Majma' al-sanā'i* of Nizām al-Dīn Ahmad, the '*Arūz*' of Saifī, and *Qāfiyah* of Shams al-Dīn Faqīr. The first edition was published at Calcutta in 1798.

Francis Gladwin (1744/5-1812) was born in London and by 1765 had already served with the East India Company in India for several years. With the patronage of Clive he secured a post in the Bengal Civil Service and moved to Calcutta. There he took over the Company's press, and from 1784 issued the weekly Calcutta Gazette.

A prolific author, erudite and intellectually curious, Gladwin made major contributions to the study of Persian in India. But in 1787 he was bankrupted, in part due to his profligate acquisition of manuscripts. Despite his precarious finances he enjoyed the continued support of the Company and was appointed the first Persian professor at the College of Fort William [See Shaw 332 and SABREB, p.293, for 1798 Calcutta edition.]

45. Gladwin, Francis. The Persian Moonshee. *London, Oriental Press for J.*

Debrett and J. Sewell, the Persian types cast by Vincent Figgins, 1801.

First London edition. Three parts in one volume. 4to, 30 x 23 cm; pp.[vi], 106, 74 [but 147], [1, blank], 82, [2, publisher's advertisements]; 32 engraved plates. With Persian text in *naskh* and *nasta'liq*. Modern half calf over cloth; lightly foxed, title-page with an early paper repair, a few marginal damp stains at rear. [78542]

£1,500

A Persian primer, containing a grammar, sample dialogues and phrases, and a selection of Persian texts, with English translations. The first edition was published at Calcutta in 1795, followed by two more editions in 1799 and 1800.

The present edition comprises three parts: "Persian Grammar"; "Pleasant Stories in an easy style"; and "Phrases and Dialogues in Persian and English". It omits the fourth part found in the various Calcutta editions, a Persian translation of a section from the Gospel of Matthew.

The plates include samples of *shikasteh*, various majuscules, and a partial facsimile of a manuscript of Sa'di. [See Shaw 279 and 357 for Calcutta editions.]

Lobbying the British in Persian verse

46. Icbal-Ood Dowlah, Nuwwab.

[Iqbal al-Dawla, Nawab.] Icbal-e-Furung or British Prosperity: being a short description of the manners, customs, arts, and science of the enlightened British. Accompanied by a literal translation into the English.

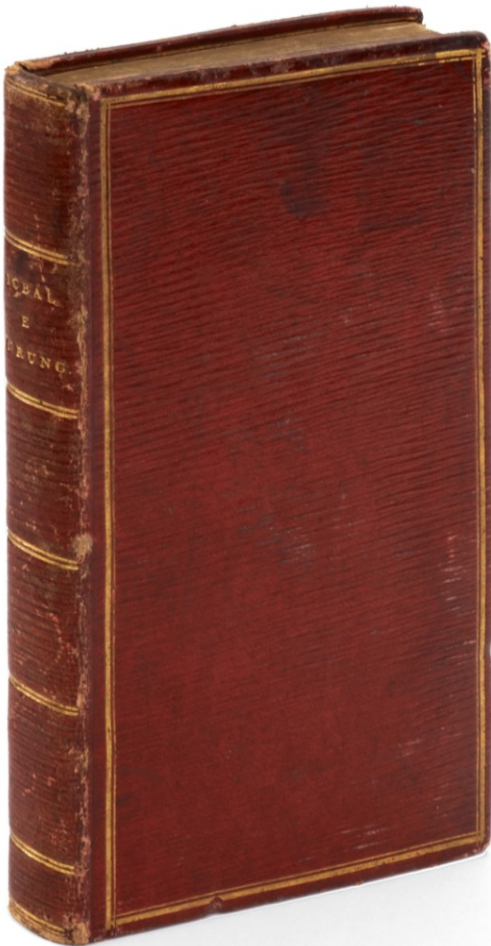
Calcutta, printed at the Medical Press, 1834.

First edition. 12mo, 17 x 10 cm; pp.[ii, English title], [1, blank], 197-[1] (facing English and Persian), [ii, Persian title]; with 3 lithographic plates (1 folding). Contemporary Indian straight-grain morocco, gilt; all edges gilt; a little

rubbed but a very attractive copy. Presentation inscription from Mr. B. Callie, Calcutta, dated 14 August 1834, noting the account of Mr [Charles] Trevelyan. [32682]

£850

A charming if rather fawning work in praise of British rule in India, attractively produced, composed by a descendant of the Nawabs of Awadh, seeking the restoration of his pension, recently stopped by the British-controlled government of Awadh. The bulk of the text is directed towards William Bentinck, then Governor-General of India, but Charles Metcalfe and Trevelyan are both noted, and appear to have provided some assistance to Iqbal al-Dawla on his arrival in Calcutta.



Based on the inscription in this copy, it clearly caught the eyes of its intended audience of British officials, and it seems likely that Iqbal al-Dawla was restored to his pension, as thirty years later he was appointed to administer British disbursements from the Oudh Bequest for Indian Shi'a resident in Karbala.

Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan (1807-1886) served in the Bengal Civil Service from 1826 and became proficient in local languages. He spent four years in Delhi as assistant to Sir Charles Metcalfe, and returned to Calcutta in 1831 where he married the sister of his close friend, Lord Macauley.

[We locate no copies outside of the UK.]

Kaiser Bill's copy

47. [Apurva, Krishna Bahadur]; Tayyib Allah. Lives of Maha Raja Apurva Krishna Bahadur, Poet Laureat to His Imperial Majesty of Delhi, and Member of the Hamburg Academy, &c. &c. &c. his father and grandfather. *Calcutta, printed at the Catholic Orphan Press under the superintendence of J. F. Bellamy, 1847.*

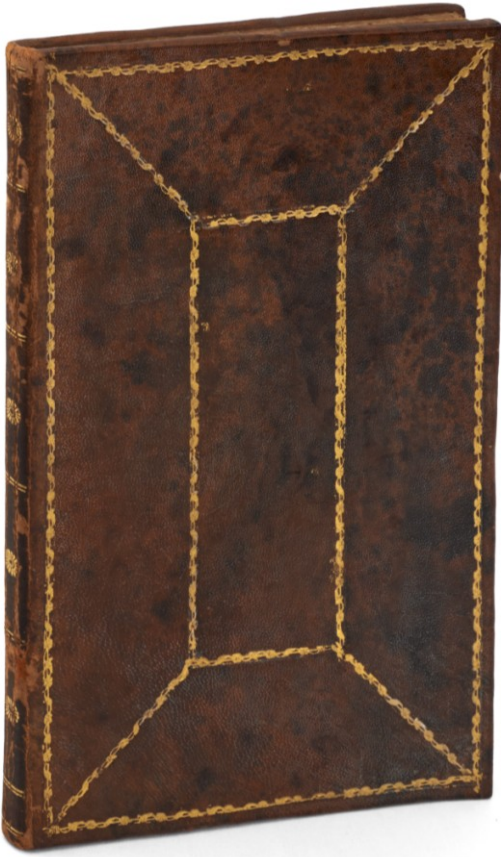
First edition. 8vo, 22 x 14 cm; pp.[ii], 14, 32-[1]; portrait frontispiece at rear, 3 engraved plates. Text in English and Persian. Contemporary Indian speckled morocco, gilt; spine a little worn; initial leaves with a worm-track, scant affect to text. Front free endpaper inscribed "To His Royal Highness Prince William of Prussia, &c &c. With profound respect and deep submission of Raja Apurva Krishna Bahadur. Calcutta, Sobha Bazar. The 13th August 1858."

[66513]

£850

Shameless self-promotion by an Indian poet, a presentation copy to the future Kaiser of Germany from the King of Delhi's poet. Apurva Krishna Bahadur provides an English précis his of life and antecedents, in a panegyric dripping with English, Indian, and European

dignitaries past and present, together a versified Persian account of his own life and those of his father and grandfather.



The ostensible author is one Tayyib Allah, who signs the English preface, but this is the only work we trace attributed to him. One suspects the present work is a pseudonymous publication by Apurva Krishna Bahadur.

The plates, engraved by Nemy Chunder Roy, depict medals received by Apurva Krishna Bahadur, including one from the Hamburg Academy, to which he had sent a manuscript collection of his verse.

An unsympathetic account of his life published in *The Crayon* (Vol. 2, No. 15, 10 October 1855, pp. 223-224), notes that he numbered amongst his

correspondents the former governor of Massachusetts, Edward Everett, and cites the engraved portrait in the present work. More intriguingly, the article notes that a copy of the poet's verses had even been sent to several American presidents.

The thirty-two pages of Persian verse were printed at the Muhammadi Press in Calcutta by Mawlawi Muhammad Faidullah; there is a Hijri imprint given on p. 32 of this section.

Early Indian photo-book

48. Ali, Ameer. The Ameer Namah. A Persian work compiled by Moonshee Ameer Ali Khan Bahadoor. With an abstract translation in English. *Calcutta, printed at the Muzbhurool-Ajanyeb Press, 1870.*

First edition. Small 4to; 27 x 18 cm; pp.56, [1, blank] 379; 13 mounted photographs, each with manuscript title on reverse. Lithographic Persian text. Original blind-stamped cloth, title gilt to spine; cloth damp-stained, some bubbling; internally clean, one plate tipped in. With a presentation inscription from the author to Colonel W.N. Lees. [65591]

£5,000

An early photo-book and an unusual memoir. Written by a man at the centre of a major controversy; Amir Ali, a Muslim, served as Deputy Commissioner of Patna during the Mutiny, appointed by William Tayler, Commissioner, whose conduct during the Mutiny and vituperative defense of the same led to his demotion. Ali was caught up in the storm of correspondence, but continued on to a successful career in British service. The present work, which he presented in manuscript to Queen Victoria, was clearly meant as a testament to his own long, loyal service.

The first chapter contains a brief history of the British regime in India; the second, an account of the author, his ancestors and his career; the third his services to the State during the Mutiny; and the fourth describes places in India visited by the author. The final chapter "embraces a series of precepts treating on the Moral, Intellectual and Physical constitution".

The photographs depict Queen Victoria (after an early oil portrait), Prince Albert, the author, Sir William Grey, the Earl and Countess of Mayo, separately, Sir John Lawrence, Sir Cecil Beadon, the Duke of Argyll and views of Darjeeling, Simla and their inhabitants.

The illuminated manuscript presented to Queen Victoria is now in the Royal Collection (RCIN 1051398); a second edition was published in 1874. The Lilly Library holds a copy presented to Lord Napier by Ali, with a frontispiece photograph depicting the presentation itself. It seems likely that the photographs selected for each copy varied; the manuscript captions in the present copy suggest that each was assembled by Ali for a specific recipient.

William Nassau Lees (1825-1889) served in the Army in India, and held, amongst other posts, those of principal of the Calcutta Madrasa, Secretary to Fort William College, Calcutta, government examiner in Arabic, Persian, and Urdu, and Persian translator to the government. He was a prolific scholar, producing critical editions of both Arabic and Persian texts; a natural recipient of this book, in short.

[COPAC gives BL and Oxford only.]

Unique Persian & Urdu chronograms

49. Mahmud, Sultan.

Congratulatory chronographs in Urdu, Persian and English shewing the Christian, Hijri & Fasli Eras, in commemoration of the acting appointment of the Honorable Mr. James Thomson, C.S.I., as the Governor of the Madras Presidency. Composed and submitted by Sultan Mahmud, lately an accountant in the office of the Government Examiner, Railway Accounts, Madras. *Madras, 1904.*

First edition. 8vo, 25 x 17 cm; pp. [iii], 13, 8-1. Lithographed. English text with parallel romanized Urdu and Persian; last section Persian and Urdu text. Contemporary Indian half straight-grain morocco over pebbled cloth, red; spine repaired. Presentation copy, inscribed "Presented to H. E. The Honorable Sir James Thomson ICS CSI as Governor of Madras by Sultan Mahmud (May 1904)". [122503]
£850

An unusual literary sport, composed in the Persian tradition of chronograms conveyed by means of the numerical value assigned to individual letters under the abjad system. Chronograms were a feature of Persian literature from its earliest days, but became markedly more fashionable in the fifteenth century – the present work, written in Urdu and Persian, appears to seek some air of medieval glamour.

The line between a fifteenth-century Persianate court poet seeking patronage and a Madras civil servant's lithographic attempt to congratulate a British governor, acting, is long but remarkable. Mahmud provides an English key to his work, identifying which prose and verse chronograms correspond to which calendar system; he employs the Gregorian 1904, the Hijri 1322, and a

Fasli date of 1313. The tenor of the phrases employed is consistent; “When Mr Thomson became the ruler; all the high & low rejoiced. Sultan gave out its era:- “The Mine of Liberality, the Sum of Generosity:”.

Sir James Thomson (1848-1929) was acting Governor of Madras from April to December of 1904, as the Governor of Madras, Oliver Russell, was required to act as an interim Viceroy. Thomson spent his working life as a civil servant in Madras.

[We locate no other copies.]

Panjabi

First Panjabi grammar printed

50. Carey, William. A grammar of the Punjabee language. *Serampore, printed at the Mission-Press, 1812.*

First edition. 8vo, 21 x 13 cm; pp.iv, 5-99, [1, blank]. Text in English and Panjabi in *gurmukhi* characters. Contemporary quarter roan over marbled boards; spine sunned. Ownership inscription of Fabricius Møller to front free endpaper. [80641]

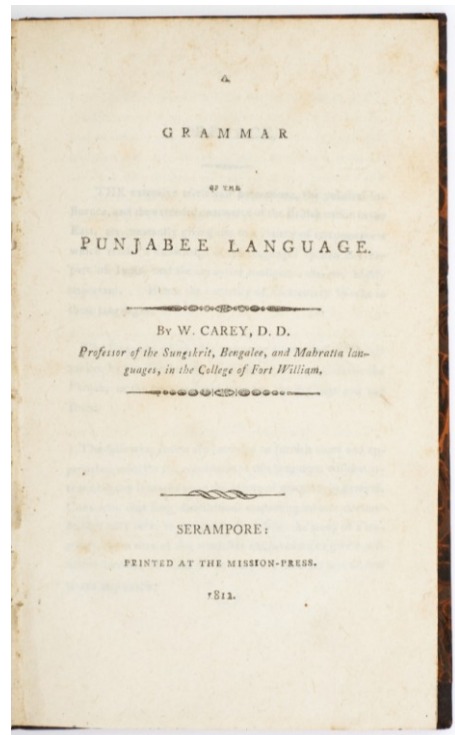
£2,500

The first published grammar of Panjabi, printed in *gurmukhi*, the script of the Sikh scriptures, the *Guru Granth Sahib*. The Panjabi of the grammar is that spoken by Sikhs, as the preface makes plain.

Carey clearly prepared the text with an eye towards expanding British interests in the Punjab and intended it for use at the College of Fort William, Calcutta. The grammar covers the alphabet, substantives, adjectives, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, and syntax, but is meant only as a simple, accessible introduction.

William Carey (1761-1834) was a Baptist missionary and linguistic scholar;

inspired by the voyages of Cook, he volunteered to join an early mission to India, arriving in Bengal in 1793. Shortage of funds compelled him to work as the manager of an Indigo factory; he learned Bengali and Hindi and began to preach and translate the Bible. After the East India Company refused permission to settle a small party of missionaries in 1800, Carey, with Joshua Marshman and William Ward, moved to the Danish settlement at Serampore. There they developed a prominent network of Baptist missions; though conversions fell short of expectations, they produced a large number of dictionaries and grammars.



Carey himself wrote grammars of Bengali, Bhotia, Marathi, Sanskrit, and Telinga, together with dictionaries of Bengali, Bhotia, and Marathi. In 1801 he was appointed to the faculty of the College of Fort William, Calcutta, a help given the Company's proscription of missionary activity within their territory prior to 1813. His contribution to early

linguistic studies in India was immense, and his sincere interest in Bengali literature played a part in sparking the Bengali renaissance of the nineteenth century.

[Diehl 72.]

First English-Panjabi dictionary

51. Starkey, Samuel Cross. A dictionary, English and Punjabee, outlines of grammar, also dialogues, English and Punjabee, with grammar and explanatory notes. Assisted by Bussawa Sing, Jemadar. *Calcutta, printed by D'Rozario and Co., 1849.*

First edition. 8vo, 23 x 14 cm; pp.[vi], 286, [2, blank], xxxvi, 116. With romanized Panjabi text. Contemporary cloth; rebacked, retaining original spine, cloth rather stained; internally clean.

[110390]

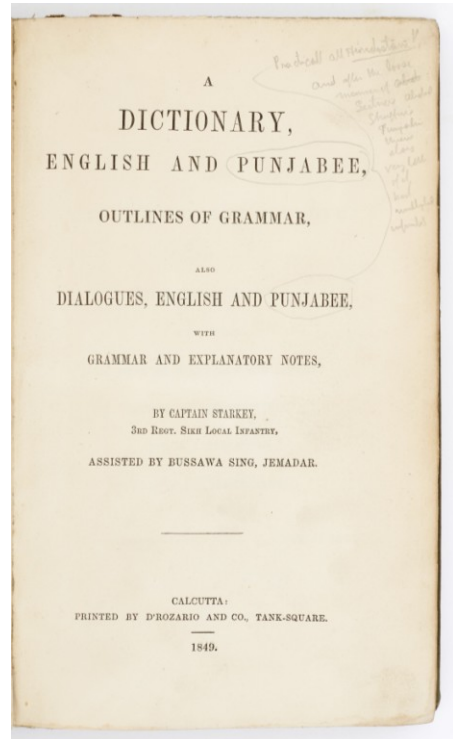
£1,250

The first English-Panjabi dictionary, containing some 11,000 entries. Samuel Starkey's work precedes the better-known *A dictionary of the Panjabi language* (Ludhiana, 1854). The dictionary was compiled in the midst of the Anglo-Sikh wars, and undoubtedly met some immediate demands amongst British officers; its hasty compilation suggested by the fact that many of the dialogues are adapted from Gilchrist's Urdu equivalents.

From 1848 to 1851 Starkey was Captain and Acting Commandant of the 3rd Regiment of Sikh Local Infantry stationed at Ambala. He was assisted in the dictionary's compilation by Jemadar Bussawa Sing. The work includes outlines of Panjabi grammar and a series of dialogues suitable for military officers covering desertion, inspection of arms, target practice, marching, treasure escort parties, sentries, sick men in hospital, pay and accounts, rioting, fire,

thefts, courts martial, with such phrases as "If you allow me to cut off your leg, you will quickly recover, and be able to retire to your village on the pension of your service."

[BL (2 copies), Durham, Oxford, and SOAS.]



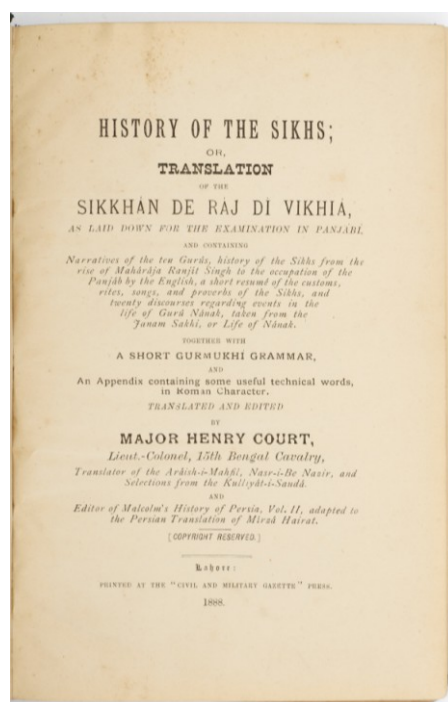
Panjabi history of the Sikhs in translation

52. Court, Henry, *editor and translator*, [Sharadrha Rama Philauri]. History of the Sikhs; or, translation of the Sikkhān de Rāj dī vikhiā, as laid down for the examination in Panjābī, and containing Narratives of the ten Gurus, history of the Sikhs from the rise of Maharaja Ranjit Singh to the occupation of the Panjab by the English, a short resume of the customs, rites, songs and proverbs of the Sikhs, and twenty discourses regarding events in the life of Guru Nanak, taken from the Janam Sakhi, or Life of Nanak. Together with a short Gurmukhi Grammar. *Lahore, printed at the Civil and Military Gazette Press, 1888.*

First English edition. 8vo, 24 x 16 cm; pp.[ii], lxxiv, 239, [1. blank]. Original cloth by the Civil & Military Gazette Press, with their ticket; spine with short splits at top and bottom, cloth with a few inoffensive stains. Ownership inscription "Ge. Gilbertson Sergeant Commist. Depot. 25-2-1890" to front pastedown; a few annotations in the same hand. [66217]
£1,650

An early printed chronicle of the Sikhs. From the times of the Ten Gurus, through the Sikh confederacies and the reigns of Ranjit Singh and Nau Nihal Singh, including twenty episodes of Guru Nanak's life taken from the *Janam-sakhis* and notes on castes, rites, songs and proverbs. First published in Panjabi at Ludhiana in 1868 and recognized as one of the earliest examples of modern Panjabi prose-writing, though its accuracy has been debated.

The history is preceded by a brief Panjabi grammar and lexicon, both romanized, suggesting that the present edition was intended for British students of Panjabi.



Henry Court, Lieutenant-Colonel, 15th Bengal Cavalry, translated a number of Urdu works into English.

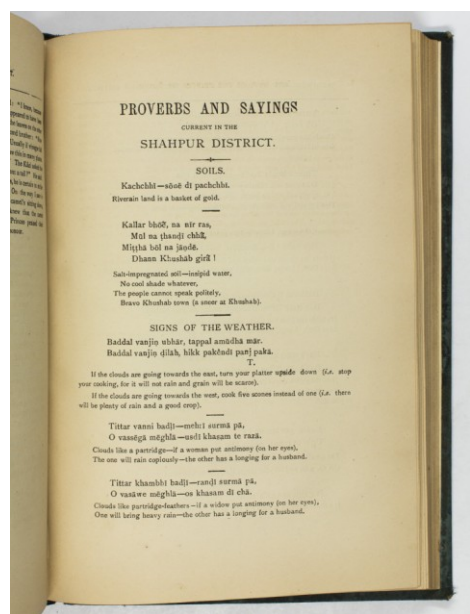
“Manure does the work, or God does”

53. Maconachie, James Robert. Selected agricultural proverbs of the Panjab. *Delhi, Imperial Medical Hall Press, 1890.*

First edition. 8vo, 25 x 17 cm; pp.xxiv, 308. Panjabi text. Contemporary cloth; edges a little worn, cloth a bit marked. Ownership inscription of J.C.W. Eustace, dated 1932; ownership stamp of Sub-Divisional Officer Pind Dadan Khan to title-page and text. [66686]
£650

A comprehensive collection of 1,089 proverbs, arranged thematically, covering the merits of various soils; the summer and winter rains; the effects of frost and cold, mist and dew; the sun in relation to agriculture; plowing, manuring, sowing, and harvesting; milk and plough cattle; general industry and careful expenditure; relations with

moneylenders and with partners and tenants; tribal characteristics, etc. The district(s) in which each proverb was current is also noted.



Maconachie saw proverbs as the key to understanding the psyche of the local population. The text was compiled on the basis of returns made by each district officer in the Punjab, with those from Jalandhar and Rawalpindi regarded as the most complete. Some examples: “Starving is a friend, borrowing an enemy”; “Rain may stop, but the interest on a debt will not”; “Crow, moneylender, and dog are never to be trusted though asleep”; “Who has low land, and high relations, he never will suffer loss”; “Manure does the work, or God does”; “A poor man near the head of a canal, is (as good as) a rich man at its tail”; “Laziness and sleep destroy a farmer, as coughing betrays a thief.”

[Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard, and SOAS.]

54. Singh, Bhai Maya. The Panjabi dictionary prepared by Munshi Gulab Singh & Sons, under the patronage of the Punjab Government, compiled and edited by Bhai Maya Singh, Member, Khalsa College

Council, and passed by Dr. H.M. Clark, of Amritsar, in behalf of the Panjab Text-Book Committee. *Labore, Munshi Gulab Singh & Sons, Government Publishers and Proprietors, Mufid-I-Am Press, 1895.*

First edition. 4to, 27 x 18 cm; pp.[iv], iv, 1221. Panjabi text printed in *gurmukhi* and romanised. Modern half calf over cloth; final quire with some light spotting, final leaf with a repaired tear. [80280]

£850

An enlarged Panjabi dictionary compiled on the orders of the Punjab Government as a replacement for the Ludhiana Mission’s 1854 dictionary, long out-of-print.

When the American Presbyterians of the Ludhiana Mission were unable to undertake the revision of the text, Denzil Ibbetson, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, invited Harsukh Rai, proprietor of the Koh-i-Nur Press, Lahore, to produce a new edition in 1884. The provincial government agreed to subsidize production and purchase a number of copies, subject to the text’s approval by the Punjab Text-Book Committee.

The specimen pages were approved in 1886, but Harsukh Rai’s death halted production, which was transferred to Munshi Gulab Singh & Sons, another prominent Lahori publisher, who purchased a large quantity of *gurmukhi* type for the dictionary. The provincial government insisted that the dictionary cover as wide a range of Panjabi and its dialects, from Amritsar to Rawalpindi. The resulting dictionary, the fruit of a decade’s labour, remained in print for a century.

“from the mouths of the people” of Shahpur

55. Wilson, James. Grammar and dictionary of Western Panjabi, as spoken in the Shahpur District, with proverbs, sayings, & verses. *Lahore, printed at the Punjab Government Press, 1899.*

First edition. 8vo, 25 x 17 cm; pp.[viii], 3, [3], 66, 62, 8, 45, [1, blank], 36, 69, [1, blank]. With romanized Panjabi text. Contemporary cloth; lightly worn and spotted. Ownership inscription of J.C.W. Eustace, dated 1932. [66687]

£400

A micro-study of the dialect of Panjabi spoken in the Shahpur area of Punjab, now part of Pakistan. The dictionary includes “all the words used in common speech by the peasantry of that district ... including those which are also found in Hindustani or in other dialects of Panjabi, or are taken from Persian or Arabic”.

Wilson compiled the material for this work during nine years as Settlement Officer in the district: “They were got, not from books or writings, but from the mouths of the people, the speakers being generally illiterate peasants, whose knowledge of their mother-tongue was not corrupted by any acquaintance with grammar. I have confined myself to words and inflections actually used within the boundaries of the Shahpur District, so that this compilation does not pretend to cover the whole field of Western Panjabi.”

Wilson acknowledged his debts to O’Brien’s Glossary of the Multani language compared with Punjābi and Sindhī (Lahore, 1881) and T. Bomford’s “Rough notes on the grammar of the language spoken in the Western Panjab”, published in the Journal of the Asiatic

Society of Bengal in 1895. Wilson was assisted in the compilation by “the patient accuracy” of his Settlement Clerk, Mahbub Alam.

Despite its specificity, Wilson envisaged wider use: “As the dialects spoken in Shahpur do not differ greatly from those spoken in the neighbouring districts, I trust this compilation will be found useful by all officers serving in the country between the Ravi and the Indus.”

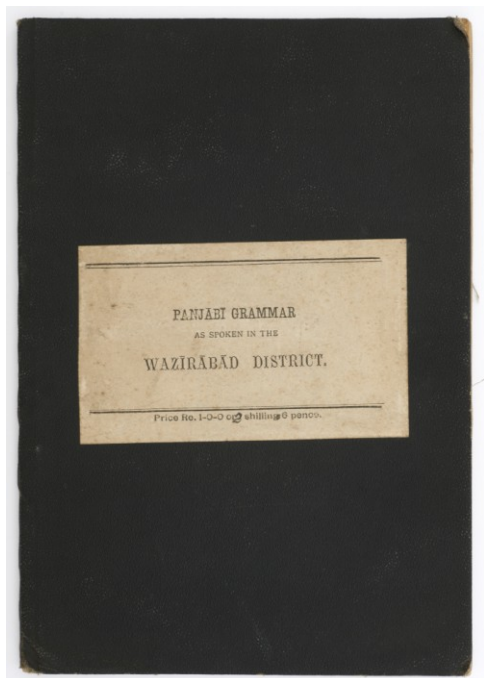
56. Bailey, Thomas Grahame, Reverend. Panjabi grammar. A brief grammar of Panjabi as spoken in the Wazirabad District. *Lahore, printed at the Punjab Government Press, 1904.*

First edition. 8vo, 24 x 17 cm; pp.[viii], 60. Contemporary limp cloth, printed paper label to upper wrapper; lightly worn. Bookseller’s ticket of Luzac & Co. [66451]

£650

One of 300 copies; an introductory grammar of colloquial Panjabi as spoken in the Wazirabad District. The present work is one of many localized grammars and vocabularies produced in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century to meet the needs of widely dispersed British officials in India, in this instance at the behest of James Wilson, Settlement Commissioner of the Punjab (see no. 92 in this section for his own work); Bailey models his grammar on Wilson’s grammar dealing with western Panjabi dialect.

The grammar covers pronunciation, parts of speech (including gender, case, number), the declension of nouns and adjectives, numerals, pronouns, adverbs, postpositions and conjunctions, and the conjugation of verbs. Appended is a “Table of Dialectal Differences”.



Bailey stresses that the Wazirabad dialect is not unique, but applicable even in nearby towns such as Sialkot, and that it differs only slightly from the language as spoken in Gujrat; he notes that many of its features may be found even in dialects spoken at Lahore and Amritsar.

Saraiki

“Rich in concrete words...”

57. O'Brien, Edward. Glossary of the Multani language, or (South-Western Panjabi). Revised by J. Wilson and Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul. *Lahore, printed at the Punjab Government Press, 1903.*

Revised edition. Small 4to, 26 x 18 cm; pp.[viii], xiii, [3], 57, [1, blank], 104, [2], 75, [1, blank], 103, [1, blank]; folding map, printed at the R. G. Press, Lahore. Contemporary pebbled cloth, title gilt to upper board, paper label to spine; a few small, faint spots to lower board. [80473] £475

First published in 1881, O'Brien's work was the first to identify the language now known as Saraiki or Saraiki, previously regarded as a Panjabi dialect and known variously as Jatki and Multani. Falling between Sindhi and Panjabi it is spoken, as O'Brien described, in “the districts of Multan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan, and in the southern parts of Dera Ismail Khan and Jhang, and in the state of Bahawalpur”.

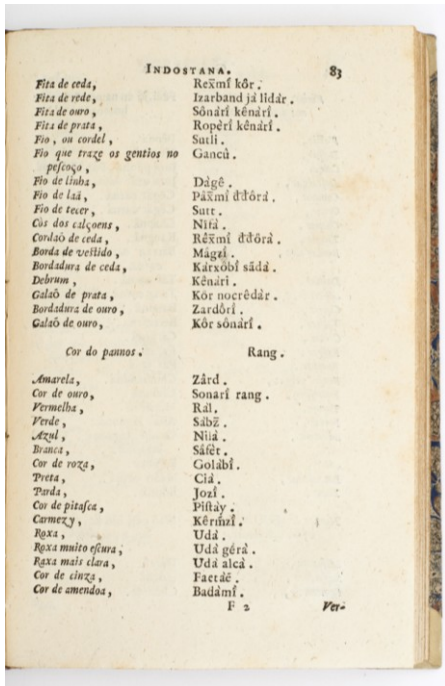
Saraiki was first described by Sir Richard Burton in the the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1849. O'Brien was scathing about the so-called Multani works printed to date, including the efforts of Christian missionaries: “There are no written books in Multani. The books that profess to be lithographed in Multani by the Lahore presses are misspelt Panjabi. The New Testament in Multani issued by the Serampore Mission is in a character which no Multani could decipher.”

O'Brien drew on his experience as Settlement Officer of the Multan District in the 1870s for this work, quoting his predecessor, 'Multani' Beames on the language, "There is a flavour of wheaten flour and a reek of cottage smoke about Multani" before carrying on "like all languages spoken by a rude people, Multani is extremely rich in concrete words and similarly poor in abstract words".

Urdu

58. [Anonymous.] Gramatica Indostana a mais vulgarque se practica no Imperio do gram Mogol: offerecida aos muitos reverendos padres missionarios do ditto imperio. *Rome, Typis Sacrae Congregationis de Propaganda Fide, 1778.*

First edition. 8vo, 20 x 13 cm; pp.136, [2]. Portuguese and romanized Urdu text. Early nineteenth-century vellum over marbled boards, spine gilt with morocco lettering-piece; lettering-piece with one small chip. Paper shelf labels to spine and front pastedown. [120970] £850



The first grammar of Urdu to be printed in Portuguese, published by the Church to assist its missionaries in northern India, preceded by Benjamin Schultze's *Grammatica hindostanica* (Halle, 1745) and a combined grammar of Persian and Urdu compiled by Joan Joshua Ketalaar, published in David Mills' *Dissertationes selectae* (Leiden, 1743). A second edition was printed at Lisbon in 1805.

The grammar is an aide to practical rather than linguistic study, drawing on the two centuries of Catholic missionary activity in India, begun by the Jesuit mission to Akbar's court in 1580. The Urdu given is romanized, and thus phonetic; an extensive vocabulary is appended, which includes a lineage of the Mughal dynasty from Timur to Muhammad Shah.

First Urdu dictionary

59. Gilchrist, John Borthwick. A dictionary, English and Hindoostanee, in which the words are marked with their distinguishing initials: as Hinduwee, Arabic, and Persian. Whence the Hindoostanee, or what is vulgarly, but improperly, called the Moor language, is evidently formed. *Calcutta, Vol. I from the press of Stuart and Cooper, [Vol. II from the press of Cooper and Upjohn], 1787-90.*

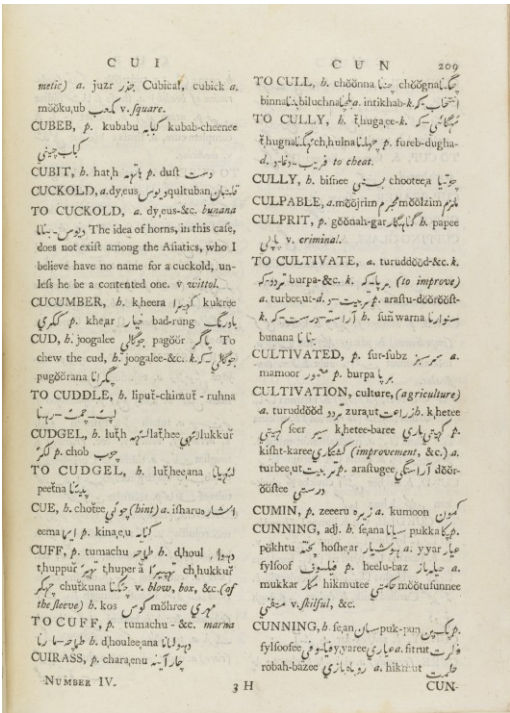
First edition. Two volumes. 4to, pp.iv, xi-liii (but li, mispaginated), [1, blank], 487, [1], 94; [489]-1032, [95]-184. Contemporary Indian half calf over marbled boards; rebacked, endpapers renewed; Vol. I. title-page and dedication leaf laid down, lacking three leaves from preface (pp. v-x); Vol. II lacking title-page, 8R with a repaired tear affecting text, 9E2 lower corner torn, text affected; occasional spotting and marginal staining, some worming, particularly to final quires of Vol. II, a few paper repairs.

[66700]

£3,500

The first Urdu dictionary published and a foundational text in the European study of Urdu. It was issued in parts over a period of years under difficult circumstances; the author's own printed notes in the text suggest the pace of printing and proof-reading was a nightmare. Subscribers, owing to the challenges of the Bengal climate, frequently received their copies in some disarray; most surviving copies exhibit

varying degrees of completeness and condition.



Despite these difficulties, Gilchrist’s text is attractively printed, with the Urdu in remarkably elegant *nasta’liq* type cast at the Chronicle Press, established by Daniel Stuart and Joseph Cooper in 1786. Aaron Upjohn joined the Press when ill-health forced Stuart to return to England.

John Borthwick Gilchrist (1759-1841) landed in Bombay as an assistant surgeon with the East India Company in 1782. He immediately took up the study of Urdu, living in Faizabad, Lucknow, Delhi and Ghazipur while he worked on this, the first dictionary of the language, assuming local dress and manner and relying greatly on local scholars. He became the first professor of Hindustani at the College of Fort William in 1800 and in 1802 he established the Hindoostanee Press which produced many Urdu and Hindi versions of the Persian and Sanskrit classics. He returned to Scotland in ill-

health in 1804. In 1806 he was appointed professor at the newly established East India College in Hertford, and from 1818 to 1826 he was professor at the Oriental Institution and the first professor of Hindustani at University College, London. [Shaw 90 & 165; SABREB pp.178 & 214. We know of no example on the market since Sotheby’s sold a similarly incomplete copy in 1980.]

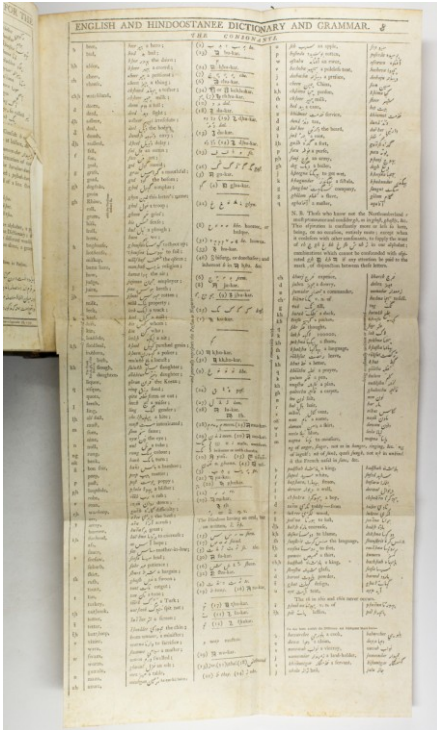
First Urdu grammar printed in India

60. Gilchrist, John Borthwick. A grammar of the Hindoostanee language, or part third of volume first of a system of Hindoostanee philology. Calcutta, printed at the Chronicle Press, 1796.

First edition. 4to, 32 x 25 cm; pp.[iv], 336, [ii, errata]; 4 tables, 3 folding, and 2 plates. Text with printed *devanagari*, *nasta’liq*, and *naskh* characters. Nineteenth-century half morocco over cloth; corners bumped, a few scuffs to edges; tables and plates mounted on linen; title-page laid down, repaired marginal tear to B2; lacking the final supplement leaf. [80261] £2,000

The first Urdu grammar printed in India, preceded only by Schultze’s *Grammatica hindostanica* (Halle, 1745) based on the southern Dakhni dialect and Hadley’s *Grammatical remarks on the practical and vulgar dialect of the Indostan language* (London, 1772). It was published as the third part in the first volume of Gilchrist’s projected three volume guide to Urdu; the two volumes of his dictionary being the other two parts in the first volume. Projected second and third volumes were an Urdu-English dictionary and an encyclopaedia.

Gilchrist dismissed Hadley’s work in its entirety: "The barbarous gabble taught by Hadley exists nowhere but among



the dregs of our servants, in their snip snap dialogues with us only; for even they would not degrade themselves by chattering the gibberish of savages, while conversing with, or addressing each other, in the capacity of human beings.”
 [Shaw 304; SABREB, p.279.]

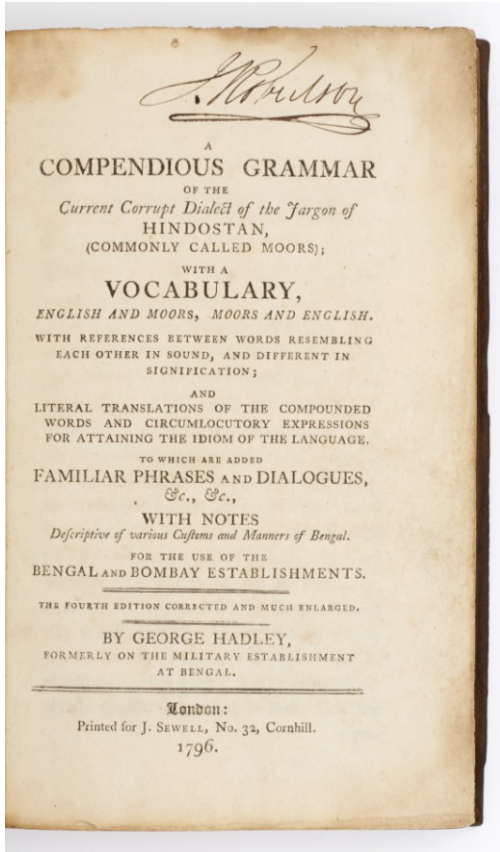
Early edition of a practical Urdu grammar

61. Hadley, George. A compendious grammar of the current corrupt dialect of the jargon of Hindostan, (commonly called Moors); with a vocabulary, English and Moors, Moors and English... For the use of the Bengal and Bombay establishments. The Fourth Edition, corrected and much enlarged. *London, printed for J. Sewell, 1796.*
 Fourth edition. 8vo, 21 x 14 cm; pp.vii, viii, 124, vi, 55, (125)-229. Romanized Urdu text. Contemporary calf; rebacked, corners and edges repaired. Contemporary ownership inscription of J. Wormsley to title-page; bookplate of

Margaret Yvonne Williams to front pastedown.
 [5701]
 £450

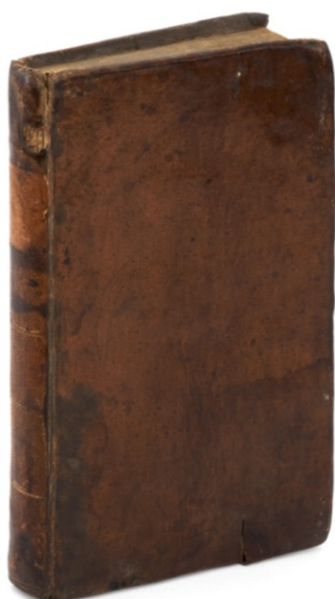
The first attempt by an English author to compile a grammar of Urdu. Hadley sailed for India in 1763 and became a Captain in the East India’s Company Bengal Army in 1766. His work was born of the need to communicate effectively with the troops under his command. There were no printed aids to the language available and the regimental *munshis* taught only Persian, not the ‘vulgar’ spoken language of the sepoys.

Hadley gave a manuscript copy of his grammar to a friend who took it back to London and published it anonymously in 1771 in an expurgated form as *A short grammar and vocabulary of the Moors language*, without any acknowledgment to Hadley. When Hadley received a copy he decided to publish a corrected



version under his own name with the title *Grammatical remarks on the practical and vulgar dialect of the language of Indostan, commonly called Moors* (London, 1792). It met a need, particularly among European officers in the East India Company's armies in India, though it proved a particular bugbear to Hadley's rival, John Borthwick Gilchrist.

Gilchrist's criticisms were well-founded but Hadley's remained the more practical tool for Europeans serving in India; physically, far easier to carry than Gilchrist's monumental work.



Early Calcutta edition in contemporary Indian calf

62. Hadley, George. *Grammatical Remarks, on the practical and current dialect of the Jargon of Hindostan, with a vocabulary, wherein are references between words resembling each other in sound, and different in their significations; with literal translations and explanations of the compounded words and circumlocutory expressions, enlarged with familiar phrases and dialogues, for the more easy attaining*

the idiom of the language. The whole calculated for the common practice in Bengal. [Calcutta], **1797**.

Second Calcutta edition. 12mo, 16 x 10 cm; pp.169, [1, blank]. Contemporary Indian calf; small section detached from top of spine, bottom edge of upper board gouged; an unsophisticated copy. [203379]

£1,500

A delightful, pocket-sized example of Hadley's Urdu grammar. Printed and bound in India, it bears evidence of hard use; a marked contrast to the monumental tomes of Gilchrist.

Gilchrist's most complete Urdu grammar

63. Gilchrist, John Borthwick.

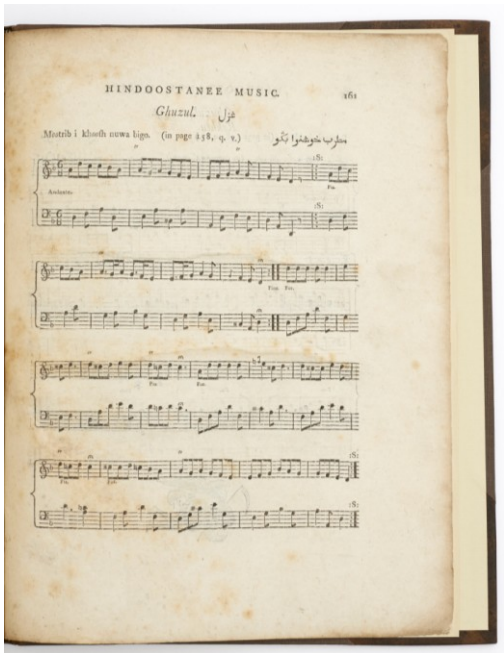
*The Oriental Linguist, an easy and familiar introduction to the popular language of Hindoostan; [vulgarly, but improperly called the Moors:] comprizing the rudiments of that tongue, with an extensive vocabulary, English and Hindoostanee, and Hindoostanee and English: accompanied with some plain and useful dialogues, tales, poems, &c. to illustrate the construction and facilitate the acquisition of the language. To which is added, for the accomodation of the army, the English and Hindoostanee part of the articles of war, [from Colonel William Scott's translation] with practical notes and observations. Calcutta, printed by Ferris and Greenway, **1798**.*

First edition. 4to, 31 x 24 cm; pp.[iv], [x], [2, advertisement and errata], [xi]-xviii, 162. Modern half calf over cloth; title-page foxed, some spotting. [78974]

£1,850

The most complete introduction to Urdu (grammar, dictionary and reader) published by Gilchrist at Calcutta. It includes texts with English translations

of some Urdu and Persian poems by Mir, Sauda, Wali and Hafiz, for three of which Gilchrist reprinted the musical settings of William Hamilton Bird's *The oriental miscellany* (Calcutta, 1789); one of two appearances of printed music in Calcutta pre-1800, and very early appearances by Mir, Sauda, and Wali in print.

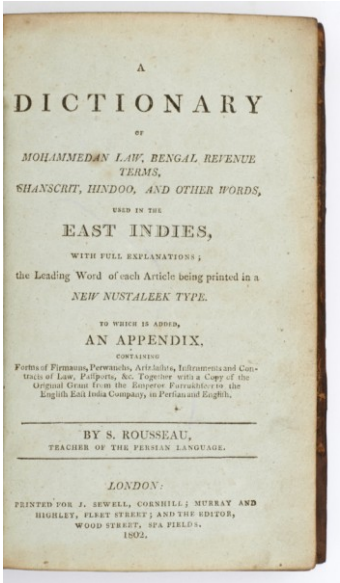


In his introduction, Gilchrist could not resist attacking George Hadley whose “pernicious compilation”, *Grammatical remarks on the practical and vulgar dialect of the Indostan language* (London, 1772), had been “to the great detriment of my dictionary sale” and continued to plague Gilchrist: “I had just began to arrange the Oriental Linguist, when a new and enlarged edition of Hadley’s Jargon was put into my hands.” Gilchrist claimed that Hadley had filched much of the contents from his own work “without a blush”, and its publisher’s intention was purely “to plunder me, at second hand in Calcutta, by re-printing Hadley’s publications.”
[Shaw 334; SABREB, p.292.]

All the words a Company
cadet might need

64. Rousseau, Samuel Kent. A Dictionary of Mohammedan Law, Bengal revenue terms, Shanscrit, Hindoo, and other words, used in the East Indies, with full explanations; the leading word of each article being printed in a new Nustaleek type. To which is added an appendix containing forms of Firmauns, Perwanehs, Arizdashts, Instruments and Contracts of Law, Passports, &c. Together with a copy of the original grant from the Emperor Furrukhseer to the English East India Company, in Persian and English. London, printed for J. Sewell; Murray and Highley; and the Editor, by S. Rousseau at the Arabic and Persian Press, 1802.

First edition. 8vo, 18 x 11 cm; pp.lxiv, (13)-287, [1]. With Urdu text. Printed on blue paper. Contemporary calf; re-backed, and edges conserved. Crayon traces to pp. ii-iii. [120775]
£1,500



A guide to words and phrases of Asian origin for anyone venturing to India, especially new appointees to the East India Company: “When in the East,

terms have been used, in the way of business or law, which he has been unable to comprehend the meaning of; and mistakes have arisen owing to that want of knowledge, which has frequently led persons into disagreeable dilemmas. Besides, many words and expressions occur in the accounts of our transactions in the East, that are published in our own country as well as in Hindoostan, which the mere English reader is not able to understand.”

To enable easy use, every word is given both romanized and in *nasta'liq*; specimen texts are included, together with explanation of the Islamic Hijra calendar, and several pocket histories of Indian regions and cities.

A second edition was issued in London in 1805 with the same irregular pagination.

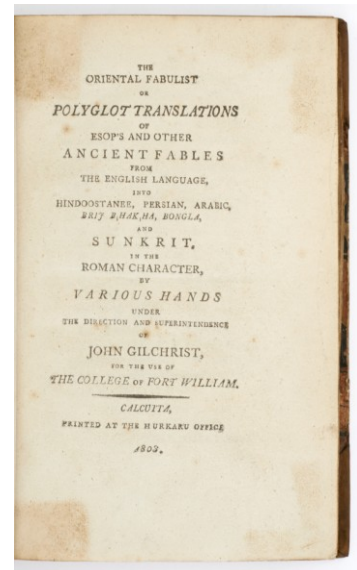
Rousseau, a second cousin of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, taught himself Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic and Persian, in addition to several European languages. Principally a teacher of Arabic and Persian, his printing was an adjunct to tuition. Though not a great commercial success he did produce several interesting works, amongst them a selection from Persian literature (1802) and a Persian vocabulary (1802).

Polyglot Indian Aesop printed at Calcutta

65. Gilchrist, John Borthwick.

The Oriental Fabulist or polyglot translations of Esop's and other ancient fables from the English language into Hindoostanee, Persian, Arabic, Brij Bhakha, Bongla, and Sunkrit, in the Roman Character, by various hands under the direction and superintendence of John Gilchrist, for the use of the College of Fort William. *Calcutta, printed at the Hurkaru Office, 1803.*

First edition. 8vo, 22 x 14 cm; pp.[iv], xxxvii, [1, blank,] [9], [1, blank], 316, [4, advertisements]. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards; rebacked and recornered, boards rubbed. Ciphred bookplate of Clive Coates. [79995] **£1,500**



Aesop's fables and similar moral tales, expressed in simple language, were ideal texts for those learning Indian languages at the College of Fort William – here translated into Urdu, Persian, the western dialect of Hindi called Braj Bhasha, Bengali, and Sanskrit. [Diehl 25.]

Early Urdu-English dictionary

66. Taylor, Joseph; William Hunter, editor. A dictionary, Hindoostanee and English. Originally compiled for his own private use, by Capt. Joseph Taylor. Revised and prepared for the press, with the assistance of learned natives in the College of Fort William, by W. Hunter, M. D. *Calcutta, printed by T. Hubbard, at the Hindoostanee Press, 1808.*

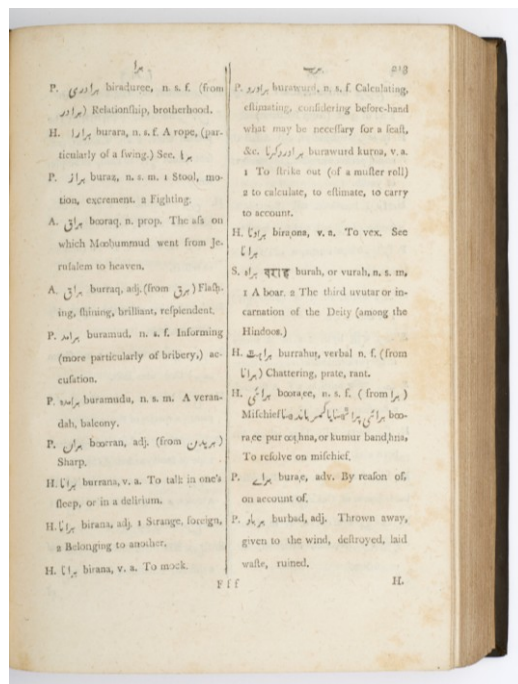
First edition. Two volumes. 4to, 29 x 21 cm; pp.[iv], 745; [iii], 844. Text in English, Urdu, and *devanagari* characters. Slightly later calf, spines gilt, with raised bands; a few pinprick wormholes to spines, top of spine of second volume repaired, headband replaced; occasional toning; a very good set. Bookseller's ticket of J. Gibet, Paris, to front pastedown of first volume; bookplates of Asiatick Society to front pastedowns; title-pages and final pages with ownership inscriptions of L. A. Richy; with a letter to Richy from Edward Roer, dated 17 June 1844. [72752]
£2,500

One of the earliest Urdu-English dictionaries, whose text would provide the basis for Shakespear's popular dictionary, with pleasing provenance.

The letter to Richy from Edward Roer, Librarian of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, explains that Roer could not supply all the books requested and advises Ricky to approach the libraries of the College of Fort William and the Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

Joseph Taylor joined the East India Company's 1st Bengal Artillery in 1783 and was promoted captain in 1804, one of the earliest soldier-linguists who

made such immense contribution to the British study of Indian languages. Whilst compiling this dictionary he was Agent to the Gunpowder Agency at Allahabad, long a centre of Urdu and



Hindi scholarship. Taylor's work was edited and enlarged by the surgeon and orientalist William Hunter, Examiner in Persian and Hindustani at the College of Fort William and sometime Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Original Calcutta wrappers

67. [Bangali, 'Izzat Allah]; Nihal Chand, translator, and Thomas Roebuck, editor. Muzhubi Ishq or the Gooli Bukawulee; written in the Oordo dialect by Moonshee Nihal Chund, a native of Dihlee, and afterwards revised by Meer Sheer Ulee Ufsos, late head moonshee in the Hindoostanee Department; formerly published for the use of the students of the College of Fort William, by John Borthwick Gilchrist, LL. D. Late of the Bengal Medical Establishment... Second Edition. Revised and corrected by T. Roebuck, Captain in the Madras Native Infantry... *Calcutta, printed by R. Pereira, at the Hindoostanee Press, 1815.*

8vo, 24 x 15 cm; pp.[iv], xviii, 354 [Urdu text], [ii, Urdu title]. Printed on Indian paper. Original paper-backed blue wrappers, manuscript title to

spine; edges chipped, spine cracked but firm; partly unopened, margins spotted, English title-page with discreet paper repairs, affecting one line; but a crisp copy. [204828]

£1,250

Second Urdu edition (first, 1804) of this popular romance of the prince Taj al-Muluk and the fairy-princess Bakawali. It springs from the same family of tales as those found in the *Thousand and One Nights*. Garcin de Tassy translated it into French as *Le Rose de Bakawali*; it proved an enduring favourite within and without India.

This is unusual example of an early Indian imprint in original wrappers, suggesting that Indian printers distributed their books in a similar fashion to their British contemporaries. [COPAC gives Cambridge and Queen's University (Belfast) only.]

68. Shakespear, John.

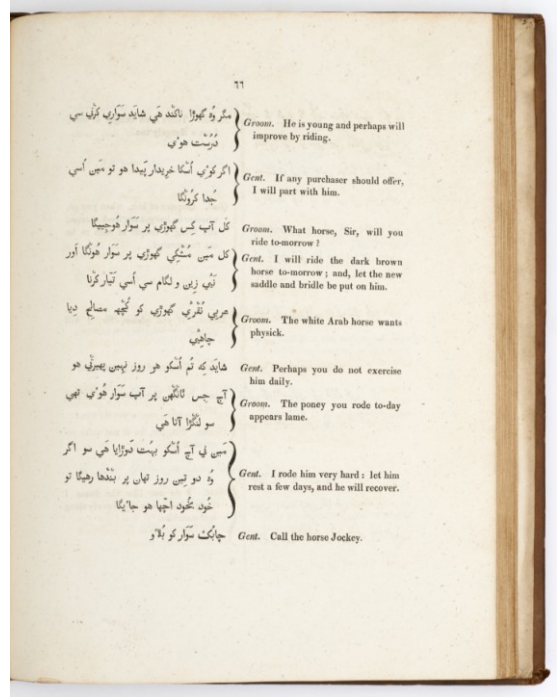
Muntakhabat-i-Hindi, or selections in Hindustani, with a verbal translation and grammatical analysis of some part, for the use of students of that language. London, printed for the author by Cox and Baylis, 1817-18.

First edition. Two volumes. 4to, 25 x 19 cm; pp.viii, 101, [1, corrections], 134-1; [iv], 48, 200-1. With Urdu and *devanagari* text. Contemporary calf; neatly rebound; minuscule worm-track to gutter of first volume; crisp and clean. Ownership inscriptions of "Mr Wm. Josh. Martin", and "B. Fitzgerald Feb. 9th 1825" in both volumes. [120560]

£1,250

An Urdu reader comprising extracts in *devanagari* characters from two popular texts for students both of Hindi and Urdu: the *Simhasan-battisi* ('Thirty-two throne stories' from the Sanskrit *Simhasana Dvatrimshika*) and *Baital-pachisi* ('Twenty-five tales of the demon' from the Sanskrit *Vetalapancavimsati*). But the reader overwhelmingly (Vol. II

completely) features the *Arayish-i mahfil* of Sher 'Ali Afsos described by Garcin de Tassy as "one of the most distinguished of modern Hindustani writers", printed in *naskh*.



Shakespear intended the first volume as an exhibition of a variety of styles, while the second was meant both as an introduction to elegant prose and an informative, encyclopedic text, with rich descriptions of Indian sects, manners, sciences, and sights.

John Shakespear (1774-1858) was principally an Arabist, studying at London. His learning was largely dependent on texts; he lived and worked throughout his life in England. Around 1805, Shakespear took a professorship in oriental languages at the Royal Military College, Marlow; he was appointed professor of Hindustani at the East India Company's college at Addiscombe in 1809. He produced various textbooks, a grammar, and a dictionary during his time there, retiring in 1829.

Euclid & Copernicus

69. Khan, Tufuzzool Hoosyn.

[Khan, Tufazzal Hussain.] Account of three mathematical works by Tufuzzool Hoosyn Khan, deceased, drawn up by Moluwee Hydur 'Ulee. [with:] [An untitled Urdu treatise on Euclid.] *Calcutta, printed for the Calcutta School Book Society by Shykh Hidayut'oolah and Co., 1819.*

First edition. 8vo, 20 x 14 cm; pp.[ii, English and Urdu title], 23, [1, blank]; 12; 1 folding plate. Original printed wrappers, reading "Second Report" in English and Urdu; somewhat worn, but sensitively conserved; short split to one fold in the plate. Contemporary inscription to upper wrapper "Wm. Jenks. - presented by Mr Roper".

[203195]

£2,500

An attractive, rare example of Anglo-Indian intellectual exchange; one of 2000 copies of this posthumous edition of three original mathematical treatises, two algebraic, one on Copernican astronomy, by Tufazzal Hussain Khan (1727-1800), whose career encompassed both political and scientific distinction, together with an anonymous, unrecorded Urdu treatise on Euclid. It is also one of the earliest works published by the Calcutta School Book Society, one of the first educational publishers in India.

The inclusion of the Copernican treatise is noteworthy; Khan had been a public proponent of Copernican theories, in the face of some orthodox consternation.

After a peripatetic if scholarly childhood, he was appointed tutor to Sadaat Ali Khan, second son of the Nawab of Awadh. He learned English and cultivated an extensive range of contacts. In 1788 he was appointed ambassador to the British at Calcutta,



where he maintained his scholarly interests and correspondence, translating, amongst other things, Newton's Principia from Latin into Arabic. In 1797 the death of the Nawab of Awadh saw Khan returned to Lucknow as prime minister, and embroiled in the subsequent succession crisis, which tarnished his reputation in the city. He returned to Calcutta in 1798, ostensibly as ambassador, but in reality to lead a secluded life amongst his books.

[BL only. We locate no copies of the second work.]

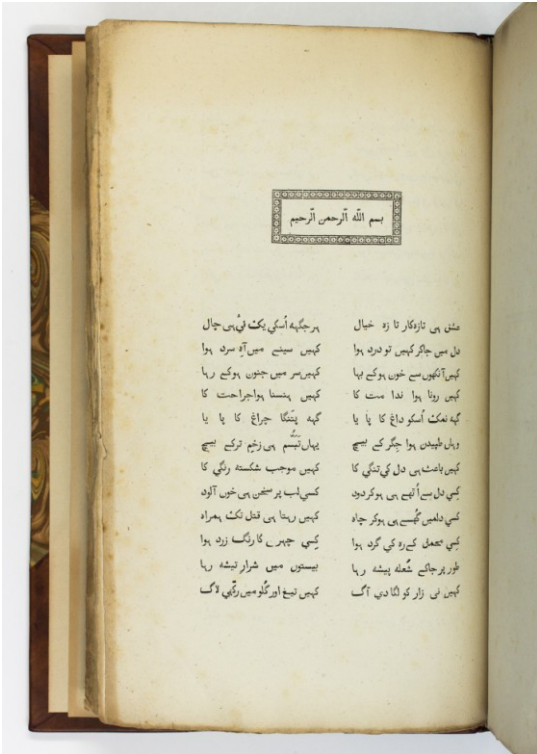
"Never before... in print"

70. Mir, Mir Mohammed Taqi.

Shooulue Ishq. The Flame of Love. A Hindoostanee Poem; By Meer Moohummud Tuqee. Edited by William Carmichael Smyth. *London, printed for the editor, by W. Bulmer and W. Nicol, 1820.*

First edition. 8vo, 26 x 17 cm; pp.[vi], 11, [2, blanks], 11-[1], [ii, Urdu title]. Text in Urdu and romanized Urdu. Modern half calf over modern boards; untrimmed and unopened; initial and final leaves a little soiled. [79834]

£1,250



A single poem by Mir, the leading Urdu poet of the eighteenth century, printed in romanized and *nasta'liq* script, both to introduce readers to Urdu poetry and to provide a specimen text for students of Urdu: “The following musnuwee is from the pen of Meer Tuqee, a modern poet of considerable celebrity in Hindoostan. It was named, I believe, by the author Shoooulue ishq, or the Flame of Love, and as far as I can learn has never before appeared in print.”

The only earlier publication of Mir’s poetry is the Hindoostanee Press *Kooliyat Meer Tuqi* (Calcutta, 1811), which appears not to have contained the present poem.

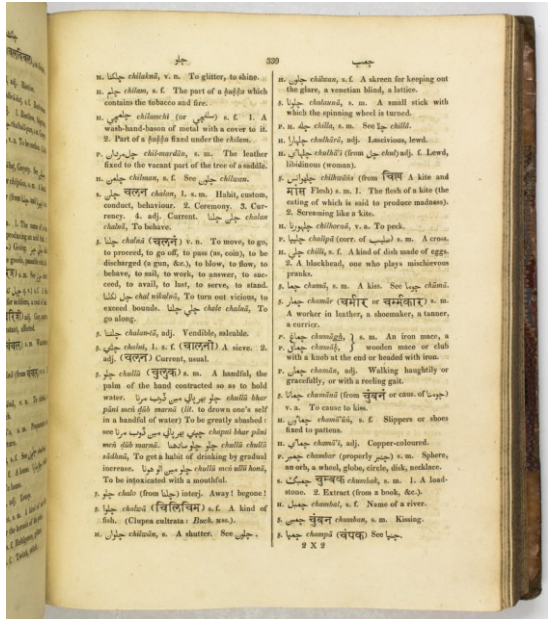
Smyth sought to allay any fears the poem’s title might arouse: “From the name it might be supposed to be an improper book to put into the hands of young persons: but I can assure the most scrupulous on this head, that it does not contain either a thought or a

word which could give offence to the most delicate mind, and being an amusing story written in good classical Hindoostanee, is well calculated for the use of students in that language.”

William Carmichael Smyth was a major in the Bengal Engineers and later Governor of the East India Company’s Military Seminary at Addiscombe, 1822–24. His major work was an Urdu grammar, *The Hindoostanee interpreter* (London, 1824).
[BL, BnF, Munich, and Oxford only.]

71. Shakespear, John. Dictionary, Hindustani and English. London, printed for the author by Cox and Baylis, 1820.

Second edition. 4to, 27 x 22 cm; pp.viii, 884, [4]. With Urdu and *devanagari* characters. Slightly later half calf over marbled boards; all edges speckled; a bit rubbed, edges worn; later endpapers. Gilt stamp of the University Club, Edinburgh, to upper board; later bookplate of the New Club, Edinburgh, to front pastedown. [73016]
£450



Substantially revised and the first edition to contain Shakespear’s own work; the 1817 first edition had, by his own admission, drawn almost entirely

on Taylor's Urdu dictionary (Calcutta, 1808). Despite this the first edition, perhaps owing to Shakespear's prominence as a professor, had been a commercial success, employed at the East India Company's colleges at Haileybury and Addiscombe.

Shakespear emphasizes the original components of his new edition, noting the thousands of new Urdu words he has added and the deletion of the previous edition's, to save space and reduce the cost of the book.

72. Taylor, Joseph; William Carmichael Smyth, editor. A dictionary, Hindoostanee and English, abridged from the quarto edition of Major Joseph Taylor, ... by William Carmichael Smyth, as edited by the Late W. Hunter, M.D. *London, printed for the Editor, by W. Bulmer and W. Nicol, 1820.*

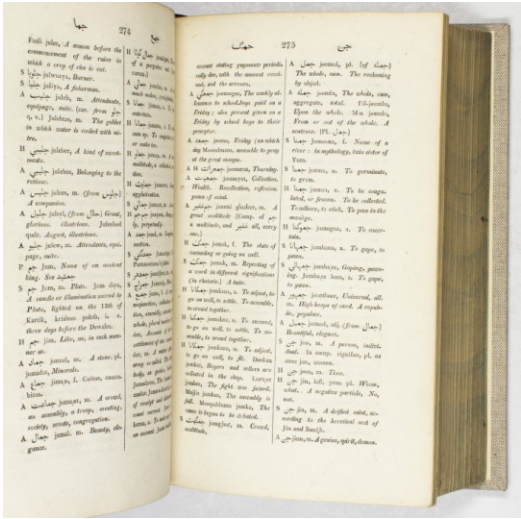
Small 4to, 25 x 16 cm; pp.[iv], viii, 865, [1, blank], [2]. Modern morocco-backed cloth boards; final leaves with a tiny amount of marginal worming, text unaffected. [75140] **£850**

First English edition of Taylor's dictionary, abridged for the benefit of British students of Urdu, particularly cadets at the East India Company's colleges at Haileybury and Addiscombe.

Smyth halved the length as well as the price of Taylor's original dictionary and employed only *naskh* characters, recognizing the demand in the market for an Urdu dictionary, as Shakespear's 1817 dictionary was by then all but unobtainable, and the Company's Court of Directors, noting that Shakespear's first edition was but Taylor's dictionary of 1808 lightly revised, had yet to authorize funds for a second edition.

Smyth's dismissive approach to Shakespear's admitted reproduction of

Taylor's dictionary earned Smyth several scathing contemporary reviews, particularly as his own edition of Taylor made little contribution to the original text beyond reducing its length.



The preface notes that while students of Urdu in India did not want for the necessary books, those in England had much more limited access to such material.

William Carmichael Smyth attended Haileybury College as a cadet of the East India Company around 1802, and later served in Bengal. By the 1830s he had retired to England, and appears in public records in connection with disputes around his pension. He died in 1861.

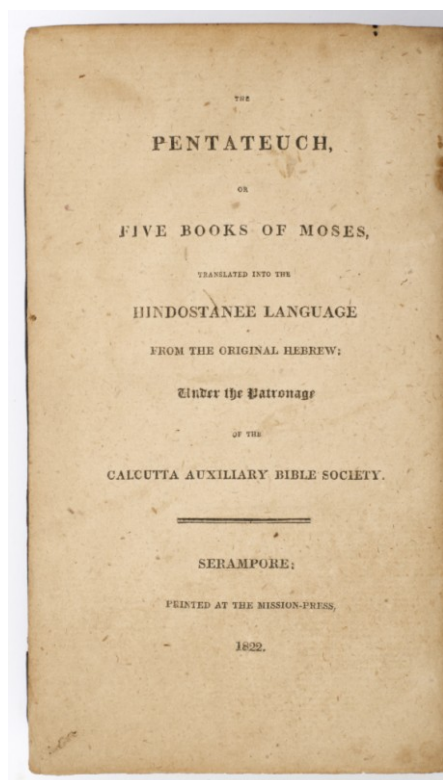
First Urdu Old Testament

73. [Martyn, Henry, and Mirza Muhammad Fitrat, translators.] The Pentateuch, or five books of Moses, translated into the Hindostanee language from the original Hebrew: under the patronage of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society. *Serampore, printed at the Mission Press, 1822.*

First edition. 8vo, 22 x 13 cm; pp.[iv], 731, [1, blank]. Text in Urdu. Contemporary Indian

morocco, upper board with the blindstamp of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society; rebounded, edges of boards repaired, endpapers renewed; browned. [66409]

£1,000



The first substantial appearance of any part of the Old Testament in Urdu. The Anglican missionary Henry Martyn commissioned this translation from Mirza Fitrat, a Shia of Benares. Martyn may have printed his own initial translation of Genesis at London in 1820, but we locate only an undated copy at Cambridge, without imprint.

The completed translation was revised in 1819 by Thomas Thomason and Daniel Corrie, chaplains of the East India Company. Publication was substantially delayed owing to difficulties in obtaining the necessary type.

[Darlow & Moule 5277; Diehl 1028. Cambridge (2 copies), Munich, Royal Library (Copenhagen), and SOAS.]

74. [Gospels.] Harmony of the Four Gospels, containing a complete history of the life of Christ, chronologically arranged, in the words of the Evangelists. In the Hindostanee language. *Calcutta, printed at the Baptist Mission Press... for the Calcutta Baptist Missionary Society, 1823.*

First edition. 8vo, 22 x 14 cm; pp.[ii, English title], 390. Text in Urdu. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards, spine gilt, with paper shelf labels; boards a little rubbed, edges lightly worn; intermittent spotting, but crisp. Front pastedown with bookplate recording gift of the book by Esther Carey, stamp of Bristol Baptist College to front free endpaper. [80634]

£650

An excellent example of the condensed Gospel narratives popular with missionaries active in India, sparing possible converts the difficulty intrinsic to four differing accounts of the central story of Christianity.

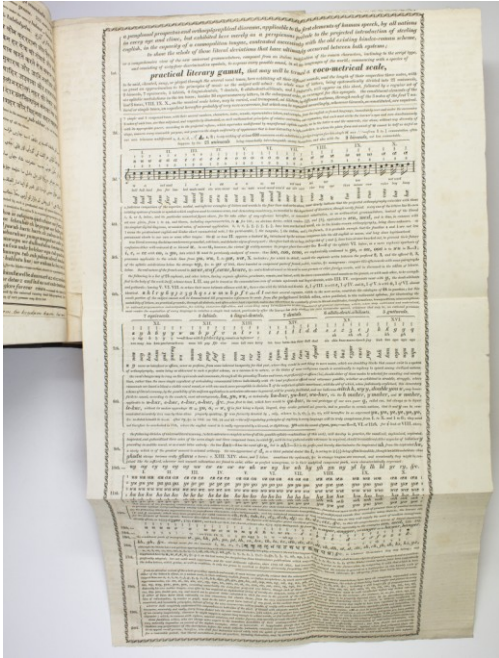
Esther Carey was the widow of Eustace Carey, nephew of William Carey, the redoubtable Baptist missionary and linguistic pioneer.

75. Gilchrist, John Borthwick. *Hindoostanee Philology: comprising a dictionary, English and Hindoostanee; with a grammatical introduction. To which is prefixed a copper-plate, exhibiting a comparative view of the Roman and Oriental characters used in the Hindoostanee language. Volume I. London, Kingsbury, Parbury, and Allen, 1825.*

Reprint of 1810 second edition. 4to, 28 x 23 cm; pp.[iv], lxiv, 721, [1, blank]; 2 plates, 1 folding. Nineteenth-century half calf over cloth; corners a little worn. Blind stamp of British and Foreign Bible Society to front free endpaper and title-page, shelfmark on spine. [80288]

£1,500

Gilchrist's 1810 *Hindoostanee philology* was an enormously revised and expanded



second edition of his *Dictionary* (Calcutta, 1787-1790), undertaken with the assistance of Thomas Roebuck and benefitting greatly from the flurry of additional publications on Urdu, which Gilchrist notes.

A planned Urdu-English part was abandoned owing to time and expense, and the second edition was printed with romanized Urdu text to reduce its cost.

The steady demand in the book market is evident from this reprint a mere fifteen years after the first edition.

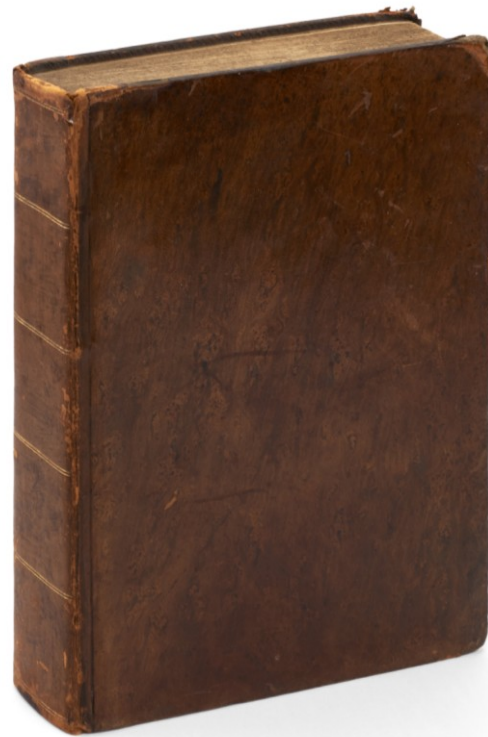
A London edition bound in India

76. Gilchrist, John Borthwick. *Hindoostanee Philology: comprising a dictionary, English and Hindoostanee; with a grammatical introduction. To which is prefixed a copper-plate, exhibiting a comparative view of the Roman and Oriental characters used in the Hindoostanee language. Volume I. London, Kingsbury, Parbury, and Allen, 1825.*

Reprint of 1810 second edition. 4to, 27 x 22 cm; pp.[iv], lxiv, 720 [of 721]; 2 plates, 1 folding. Contemporary Indian tree calf, spine gilt; scuffed and rubbed, upper hinge cracked but firm; endpapers renewed; lacking leaf 4Y1, initial quire creased, but otherwise a crisp copy. Blurred contemporary ownership inscriptions to title-page. [120483]
£650

Another copy, an interesting example of a book printed at London but bound in India. Such copies provide physical testament to the circulation of books between Britain and India.

The quality of Indian leathers may well have led British readers to bind or rebind their European books upon receipt; the resulting bindings are a fusion of European and Indian. The plain blind rules to the boards suggest an Indian influence, while the gilt rules to the spine merge Indian execution with a European pattern.



77. Garcin de Tassy, Joseph.

Rudimens de la langue Hindoustani, a l'usage des élèves de l'École Royale et Spéciale des Langues Orientales Vivantes. [Bound with:] Appendice aux rudimens de la langue hindoustani ... contenant outre quelques additions à la grammaire, des lettres hindoustani originales, accompagné d'une traduction et de fac-simile. Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1829-33.

First editions. Two volumes bound in one. 4to, 28 x 22 cm; pp.99, [1]; 68, 7 plates, 3 folding. Modern half calf over marbled boards; some light spotting. [80888]
£450

An outline grammar of Urdu for pupils at the École Royale et Spéciale des Langues Orientales Vivantes, established in 1820 for Garcin de Tassy to practice his teaching and pursue his research into Urdu language and literature. Garcin de Tassy includes the preface to Mir Amman's famous *Bagh o Bahar*, printed in parallel in *nasta'liq* and *devanagari* characters, together with a French translation and a grammatical analysis of every word in the Urdu text.

This work was designed only as an introduction to Urdu, his students being referred for a more detailed analysis to John Shakespear's grammar.

Garcin de Tassy (1794-1878) never visited India in the fifty years he spent studying Urdu language and literature. A pupil of Silvestre de Sacy, he first learnt Arabic, Persian and Turkish but later visited Britain where he apparently studied Urdu. A founding member of the Société Asiatique in Paris, he maintained a broad network of correspondents, not least in India itself. On the basis of the information gathered he was able for many years to deliver an annual lecture on Urdu literature, surveying the latest

publications with far greater perspicacity than most Europeans in India.

The second work is a collection of twenty-one Urdu letters designed to familiarize the student with the various styles of composition and handwriting to be encountered. Eighteen are written in *nasta'liq* and *shikasteh* with the final three in a cursive *nagari*; seven have been reproduced in facsimile; an early example of such specimen texts.



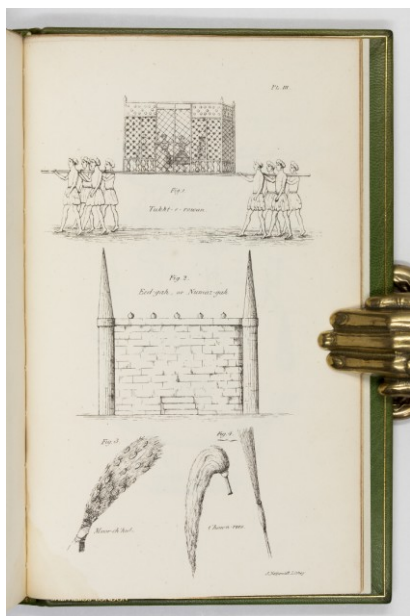
Garcin de Tassy's excellent scholarly network is evident in the sources of his specimen texts: Captain James Michael at the East India Company's Haileybury College, Duncan Forbes of the Oriental Institution, London, Dr. Eusèbe de Salle, Professor of Arabic at Marseille, Captain Amédée Blin at Pondicherry, Gerhard Andreas Herklots of the Madras Medical Service, Major Antony Troyer at Calcutta, and even Raja Ram Mohun Roy.

Remarkable account of Islam in India

78. Shurreef, Jaffur; G. A.

Herklots, translator. Qanoon-e-Islam, or the Customs of the Moosulmans of India; comprising a full and exact account of their various rites and ceremonies, from the moment of birth till the hour of death. Composed under the direction of and translated by G.A. Herklots. London, Parbury, Allen, and Co., 1832.

First edition. 8vo, 22 x 14 cm; pp.xxviii, 436, cxxviii; frontispiece, 19 plates. With Urdu text. Modern green morocco by Shepherds, gilt; spine sunned. [61248]
£850



An English translation from Urdu by Gerhard Andreas Herklots of “The Laws of Islam”, covering every aspect of the faith, from prayers to saints, exorcism to marriage, and notable for its comprehensive treatment of folk practices in Islam. The text was composed by an Indian contemporary of Herklots at his behest. The appendix and glossary provide a varied Urdu-English vocabulary. The simple illustrations constitute a vivid survey of

the iconography of contemporary Indian Islam. This is not a controversial or polemical description of Islam but a rare attempt to document and describe the beliefs and practices of Indian Muslims.

Garcin de Tassy described this as “undoubtedly one of the most important treatises ever compiled on the religion of Mahomet” (*Histoire de la littérature hindouie et hindoustanie*, 2nd ed. (Paris, 1870-71), Vol. 2, p.61).

79. Shakespear, John. A

Dictionary, Hindustani and English, with a copious index, fitting the work to serve also as a dictionary, English and Hindustani. London, printed for the author, 1834.

Third edition. 4to, ; pp.viii, 2052 [but 1026], 2053-2209, [1, blank], [4]. With Urdu and devanagari text. The printed pagination counts the columns as pages in the main text, but is correct for the index. Contemporary half morocco over cloth; marbled edges; rebaked and recornered, hinges reinforced. [80893]
£450



This edition includes Shakespear’s first attempt to provide an English-Urdu dictionary, here by means of an

extensive index of English words keyed to the text.

80. Wali; Joseph Garcin de Tassy, editor & translator. *Les Oeuvres de Wali. Publiées en Hindoustani. [bound with:] Traduction et Notes. Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1834-1836.*

First editions. Two volumes bound in one. Folio, 32 x 24 cm; pp.x, [iv], 67, [1, errata]; 144-[1]; 1 plate. Text in French and Urdu. Modern half calf over marbled boards; untrimmed. [66850]
£1,500

A beautifully printed edition of one the earliest and most prominent of the Urdu poets, Wali (1668-1707), renowned above all for his ghazals.

Unusual romanized Urdu

81. [Khusrow, Amir.] *Bagh o Bahar, or The Tales of the Four Darwesh. Calcutta, printed at the Church Mission Press, 1836.*

8vo, 20 x 13 cm; pp.[vi], 163, [1, blank], [2, errata]. Text in romanized Urdu. Modern half calf over marbled boards; title-page toned. [80409]
£450

An unusual edition of this popular sequence of fairy tales, first published in Urdu in 1802, and rarely out of print thereafter. The use of romanized Urdu is particularly surprising given the number of successful Indian presses producing books in Urdu script by means of letterpress and lithography - it may have been intended as a study text for Europeans. [Berlin, McGill, and Oxford only.]

82. Thompson, John Thomas.

An English and Oordoo school dictionary, in Roman characters; with the accentuation of the Oordoo words, calculated to facilitate their pronunciation by Europeans. *Serampore, printed for the author, 1836.*

Second edition. 8vo, 19 x 11 cm; pp.[iii]-ix, [3], 231, [1, blank]. Romanized Urdu text. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards by Seton and Mackenzie of Edinburgh; a little worn, bottom of upper joint with a few minute wormholes; marginal worm-track to final leaves and rear pastedown; bound without half-title. [79316]
£350

First published at Serampore in 1834, here enlarged and improved, a fine example of the linguistic work resulting from missionary activity. Thompson selected the Urdu of Delhi as the “superior” dialect, and based his compilation on his own experience at the Baptist Mission in Calcutta, where he worked from 1817 until his death in 1850.

The contemporary Edinburgh binding suggests that the present copy reached Britain shortly after its publication. [COPAC gives one copy of the 1834 first edition (BL), two copies of the present edition (BL and SOAS), and one copy of the 1841 third edition (SOAS).]

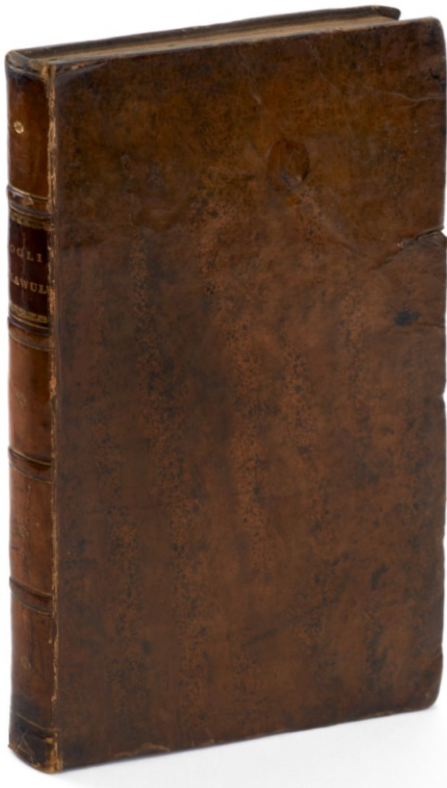
83. Roebuck, Thomas; William Carmichael-Smyth, editor. *The Hindoostanee Interpreter, containing the rudiments of grammar; an extensive vocabulary; and a useful collection of dialogues. To which is added a naval dictionary of technical terms, and sea phrases. Revised and corrected by William Carmichael-Smyth. London, Smith, Elder & Co., 1841.*

Second edition. 8vo, 21 x 14 cm; pp.xxiii, [1, notes], 191, [1, advertisements]. English and romanized Urdu text. Later cloth-backed

boards; title-page heavily toned, intermittently spotted. [65575]
£350

A revised edition of the first edition of 1824; the grammar is a selection from earlier authors. The author arranged for the 210 pages of the first edition to be printed here as 124 pages, and appends a revised edition of Roebuck's Naval Dictionary, with separate title-page.

The preface includes a strident defense of romanized Urdu as the best means to learn the language.



Urdu fairy tales

84. [Bangali, 'Izzat Allah; Nihal Chand, translator.] Mazhab-i 'ishq. Calcutta, Ahmadi Press, 1263 Hijri (1846 CE).

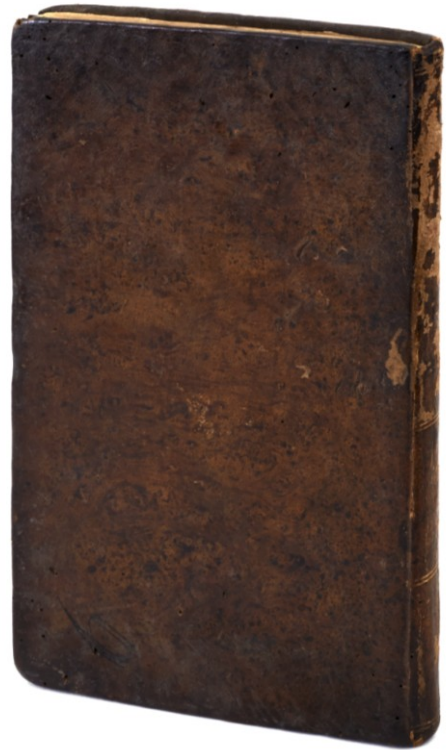
8vo, 23 x 15 cm; pp.216. Printed Urdu text. Contemporary Indian mottled calf, spine gilt with morocco lettering-piece; lacking front and rear free endpapers, lower board with a short

cut to the edge; a few contemporary manuscript notes, one glossing demon in Greek and Urdu. [66505]
£650

Later edition (first, 1804), of this Urdu translation from the Persian of 'Izzat Allah Bangali, composed by Nihal Chand in 1803 under the supervision of John Gilchrist. The Persian story is a fairy tale, originally from an Indian source, and recounts the romance of the prince Taj-ul-Mulk and the fairy Bakavali. It is more commonly known as the *Gul-i-Bakawal*.

It seems likely that this was produced for a local rather than European readership, despite the annotations to this copy.

[Library of Congress only.]



Contemporary Indian binding

85. [Hitopadesha.] The Ukhlaqu-i Hindee. Translated from Persian into Hindustanee for the use of the students

of the College at Calcutta. A. D. 1803. Latest edition. Carefully revised and corrected by Mounshee Abdoolkadir Geetau and Abdoolmalik bin Moulvi Mahomed Sadik. *Bombay, printed at the Matbu-i Mahomadee, by Abdoolmalik bin Moulvi Mahomed Sadik, 1846.*

8vo, 24 x 15.5 cm; pp.[ii], 233, [1, blank]. Lithographed English title and Urdu text. A handful of contemporary English glosses in ink. Contemporary Indian calf, spine gilt in compartments; spine abraded, front pastedown lifting up; negligible worming at beginning and end; entirely unsophisticated; a handful of contemporary English glosses in ink. [79984] **£1,250**

A later edition of the Urdu translation of Taj al-Din's sixteenth-century Persian translation of the *Hitopadesha*. The present work was translated into Hindustani and published in 1803, under the supervision of John Gilchrist. [We locate no other copies of this edition, but do locate an 1842 Bombay edition with a variant English title at Leipzig.]

86. Dobbie, Robert Shedden, Captain. A pocket dictionary of English and Hindustani. *London, James Madden, 1847.*

First edition. 8vo, 20, x 12 cm; pp.[iv], 221, [1, blank], [2, advertisements]. English and Urdu text. Contemporary cloth, paper label to spine; cloth somewhat faded, internally clean. Title-page with contemporary presentation inscription from Maj. Gardener to M. Woodges. [75172] **£350**

A pocket English-Urdu dictionary which, despite its small format, contains some 4,500 Urdu words. The preface expresses the author's pride that he has managed to achieve the coverage of a larger dictionary such as that of Gilchrist while keeping his work to a reasonable size and weight.

Robert Shedden Dobbie served in the Madras Army, and was later promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the 39th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry.

87. Forbes, Duncan. A Dictionary, Hindustani & English: to which is added a reversed part, English and Hindustani. *London, Wm. H. Allen and Co., 1848.*

First edition. Two parts bound as one. Small 4to, 26 x 17 cm; pp.xii, 585, [1, addenda]; [ii], 318. Text in English and Urdu. Contemporary half calf over cloth; sensitively rebacked and recorned. [204775] **£350**

Forbes's stated aim was to publish a one volume Urdu-English and English-Urdu dictionary that would be at once comprehensive, portable and reasonably priced: "Thirty years' experience in teaching the Hindustani languages has convinced me that this deficiency, added to the exorbitant prices charged for Hindustani dictionaries, has greatly impeded learners." The work was printed "using a small but clear and distinct" *nasta'liq* font, "by employing the Roman character wherever it answered the purpose better than the oriental; and by excluding every thing not practically useful."

Forbes's compilation began with Joseph Taylor's *A dictionary, Hindoostanee and English* (Calcutta, 1808), to which he added some 15,000 words and phrases from many other sources - other lexicons, readers and editions of Urdu texts. These included Francis Gladwin's *A dictionary of Mohammedan law and of Bengal revenue terms* (Calcutta, 1797), M. T. Adam's *A dictionary of the Hindee language* (Calcutta, 1839), Joseph Thomas Thompson's *A dictionary in Hindee and English* (Calcutta, 1846), John Borthwick Gilchrist's *Hindee moral*

preceptor (London, 1821), *Prem sagar* (Calcutta, 1825), *Dukhnee Unwari Soheilee* (Madras 1824), and Gerhard Andreas Herklots' *Qanoon-i islam* (London, 1832).



Remarkable anatomical atlas
printed at Calcutta

88. Mouat, Frederic John. An atlas of anatomical plates of the human body. With descriptive letter-press in English and Hindustani. Published by order of the Government. *Calcutta, Bishop's College Press, 1849.*

First edition. Folio, 45 x 28 cm; pp.[viii], iv, vi, 2, 2, [312, Urdu text], 281 [English text], [1, blank], iv [index]; 50 lithographic plates, hand-coloured. With Urdu text printed in *naskh*, on several paper stocks. English and Urdu text bound in parallel; English with continuous pagination. Contemporary Indian sheep, blind-ruled; worn, with discreet repairs; contemporary Indian patterned endpapers; early tissue guards, a few torn; a handful of marginal paper repairs, some quires evenly toned; an attractive copy. [115977]
£20,000

The first anatomical work published in India, with magnificent lithographic

plates executed after European sources by the Calcutta artist Colesworthy Grant, whose skill Mouat acknowledges: "Those who are aware of the difficulties connected with the art of lithography, incidental to a tropical climate, will be able to appreciate his merits. The printing could only be accomplished when the state of the atmosphere was favourable, and the whole was executed by himself. The drawings have been coloured by native painters under my personal superintendence."



This was a staggeringly ambitious work in scale and scope; issued in fascicules from 1846, the accurate translation of the English text demanded a rigorous attempt to identify suitable Urdu terminology or select suitable loanwords. The English text appears to have been composed and typeset consistently, with a continuous pagination throughout; the Urdu text's various paper stocks and discontinuous paginations suggest that it was completed and printed as piecework. The lithography and Urdu translation

were likely the major causes of delay in production.

Frederick John Mouat (1816-1897) was a remarkable figure in nineteenth-century India, serving with distinction in three fields, as Professor of Medicine in the Bengal Medical College, Inspector-General of Goals in the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, and as Secretary to the Council of Education in Bengal.

[Rare. Outside of UK, we locate complete copies at Chicago, National Library of Medicine (Bethesda), and Monash only. We trace no copies at auction.]

89. Shakespear, John. A

Dictionary, Hindustani and English, and English and Hindustani, the latter being entirely new. *London, printed for the author and published by Pelham Richardson, 1849.*

Fourth edition. 4to, 27 x 23 cm; pp.xii, 2414. With Urdu and *devanagari* text. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards; worn, crudely rebaked in cloth; internally clean. Armorial bookplate and ownership inscriptions of James Duff Ward; illegible seal impression with *nasta'liq* and *devanagari* characters to title-page. [64838]

£350

The fourth and final edition of Shakespear's Urdu dictionary, enriched by the addition of many more words in Dakhni, the southern dialect of Urdu spoken at Hyderabad and Mysore. The English-Hindustani section comprises only a few hundred pages, but represents an improvement upon the English word index of the third edition.

Amongst the new sources Shakespear cites is the multi-volume manuscript of Henry Harris's unpublished Urdu-English dictionary – Harris' *A dictionary English and Hindoostany* had been published at Madras in 1790.

90. Nizām al-Dīn, Munshī; Kennedy, Vans, editor. Insha-i-Hindee. Being a collection of some hundreds of leetters [sic], petitions, &c. with an entire translation of the Insha-I Hurkaran. By Moonshee Nizam-ud-Deen, translator of Aesops Fables and other works in the Hindee language. *Bombay, printed and published by Mahomed Hoosein bin Moonshee Mahomed Suleem, at the Mahomadee Press, 1850.*

First edition. 8vo, 25 x 15 cm; pp.19, [1, blank], [2], [1, blank], [11], 40-[1], [1, blank], 61-1, 292-1, [ii]. Printed English text and lithographed Urdu text. Contemporary Indian tree calf, gilt rosettes on spine; edges rubbed; initial blank and English title-page tipped-in. [110512]
£1,000

A guide to correspondence, assembling a variety of useful specimen texts, including a complete Urdu translation of the Persian collection *Inshay-i Harkaran*, first published in Persian and English by Charles Wilkins at Calcutta in 1781. A grasp of formal correspondence in Urdu was an essential to any British official active in India, as Persian's linguistic supremacy ebbed with the fading of Mughal power.

The present copy is an attractive example of contemporary Indian book-binding.

Nizam al-Din was one of the earliest *munshis* to translate his professional experience into publishing success, producing Urdu versions of texts as varied as Gladwin's *Persian Moonshee* and Sherwood's *The Lady and her Ayah*, amongst others.

Vans Kennedy (1783-1846) served as an army officer and translator. A bachelor, he spent his money on manuscripts and *munshis*, and published several works on Sanskrit and Persian, as well as military law. His Sanskrit research is now almost

wholly superseded, but remains of interest as an example of early scholarship in the field.

[*Garcin de Tassy Vol. 2, pp.476-478. COPAC gives Oxford and Trinity College (Dublin) only.*]

91. Faulkner, Alexander. The Orientalist's Vade-Mecum: being an easy introduction to the rules and principles of the Hindustání, Persian, and Gujarátí languages. *Bombay, American Mission Press, 1853.*

First edition. 8vo; pp.vi, [2], 40, 40, 32. Urdu, Persian, and Gujarati text. Original blind-stamped cloth, gilt device to upper board; rebacked with lighter buckram, edges bumped.

[67317]

£400

Faulkner, an Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, intended this work as an elementary grammar of the three languages the East India Company's civil and military servants in Western India would need, unencumbered by "the extended and intricate rules and examples which exhibit themselves on a cursory glance at larger works, such as the grammars of Forbes, Shakespear, Sir William Jones, and Mr. Clarkson".

[COPAC gives Birmingham, BL, and Oxford only.]

Interleaved, with contemporary annotation

92. Forbes, Duncan. A Grammar of the Hindustani Language, in the Oriental and Roman character, with numerous copper-plate illustrations of the Persian and Devanagari Systems of alphabetic writing. To which is added, a copious selection of easy extracts for reading, in the Persi-Arabic & Devanagari characters, forming a complete introduction to the Tota-Kahani and Bagh-O-Bahar; together with a vocabulary of all the words, and

various explanatory notes. *London, Wm. H. Allen and Co., 1855.*

New edition. 8vo, 22 x 14 cm; pp.viii, 148, 16, 40-[1], 56; 15 engraved plates; interleaved. Contemporary Indian tree calf, gilt; rebacked, endpapers renewed; initial leaves spotted, final leaves damp-stained; extensively annotated. Contemporary ownership inscription of Edward J.M.O. Gleeson, B.A., Bombay C.S. [66301]
£200

An interesting, interleaved example of a book published at London but bound in India, with extensive contemporary annotation.

This grammar was first published London, 1846.

93. Forbes, Duncan. A Dictionary, Hindustani & English: accompanied by a reversed dictionary, English and Hindustani. *London, Wm. H. Allen, and Co., printed by William M. Watts, 1858.*

Second edition. Small 4to, 26 x 18 cm; pp.[ii], viii, 802; [ii], 318. With Urdu and *devanagari* text, as well as romanized Urdu. Later half calf over marbled boards. [71186]
£250

"A single volume, of convenient dimensions": Forbes's dictionary, drawing on English and Indian sources, was intended as a practical and accessible tool for any student of Urdu, another example of the tension in dictionary-compilation between the comprehensive and the practical.

This second edition is enriched with Dakhni words and phrases supplied by Robert B. M. Binning of the Madras Civil Service.

A freak of publishing?

94. Forbes, Duncan. A

Dictionary, Hindustani & English: Accompanied by a reversed dictionary, English and Hindustani. A new edition, printed entirely in the Roman character, conformable to the system laid down by Sir William Jones, and improved since his time. *London, Crosby Lockwood and Son, 1859* [circa 1900].

New edition. Two parts bound in one. 4to, pp.vii, [1, blank], 597, [1]; [ii], 318, [2], 8 [adverts]. With romanized Urdu text. The two parts printed on different papers; the second part a stereotyped reprint of the 1859 edition. Victorian blind-stamped cloth, title gilt to spine; title-page of first volume with a correction slip pasted over the imprint, which originally read "Sampson, Low, Marston & Company".

Armorial bookplate of Charles Warren Mellor.

[75145]

£250

Essentially a compact re-issue of the 1858 second edition but substituting Roman script for both the *nasta'liq* and the *devanagari*.

A publishing freak; we trace no copy conforming to the present example. Crosby, Lockwood and Son published an undated, abridged edition of this dictionary under the title *A smaller Hindustani and English dictionary*, without the English-Urdu section, and an undated edition of the 1858 second edition in Urdu script. The edition of the romanized dictionary has a completely different pagination to our copy, though we locate a copy of this edition under the imprint of Sampson, Low, Marston & Company at SOAS. The advertisements at the rear include titles which were first published in the 1890s.

Charles Warren Mellor served in the Indian Civil Service from 1861 until his retirement in 1887.

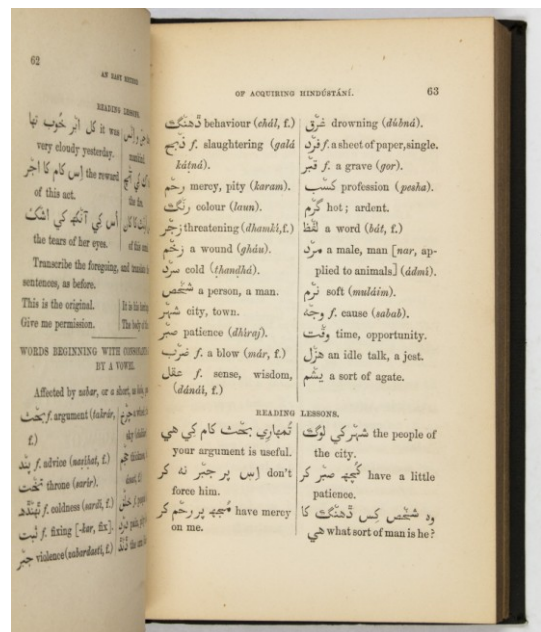
Pocket-sized & inscribed

95. Hydur Jung, Bahadur. Key to Hindustani; or, an easy method of acquiring Hindustani in the original character, arranged on the plan of an English spelling book. *London, James Madden, 1861*.

First edition. 12mo, 17 x 11 cm; pp.xxviii, 196. Original blind-stamped cloth, paper label to upper board. Presentation inscription from the author to J. P. Willoughby, dated 9 April 1861.

[75175]

£250



A beginner's Urdu grammar designed to provide an easy introduction to the alphabet and its pronunciation, an early example of a linguistic work composed by an Indian scholar for European students, in a pocket-book format. A useful Urdu-English vocabulary is incorporated into the text.

The author cites an 1858 proclamation of Queen Victoria requiring some knowledge of Urdu amongst British officials serving in India, reproduced here as an appendix. He regrets that circumstances have prevented him from

promulgating it anew in conjunction with the publication of the present work.

[British Library, Munich, National Library of Scotland, Oxford, Royal Library (Copenhagen), and Strasbourg only.]

96. Shurreef, Jaffur; G. A.

Herklots, translator. Qanoon-e-Islam, or the customs of the Mussulmans of India; comprising a full and exact account of their various rites and ceremonies, from the moment of birth till the hour of death. Composed under the direction of and translated by G. A. Herklots. Madras, J. Higginbotham, printed at the Military Male Orphan Asylum Press, by William Thomas, **1863**.

Second edition. 8vo, 24 x 15 cm; pp.xxiii, [1, blank], 296, cxliii, [1]; 21 plates, 2 hand-coloured. Contemporary half calf over cloth; sympathetically rebaked; one plate with a marginal tear, portion of caption lost. [67331] **£450**

Second, and first Indian, edition, principally enhanced by the revised illustrations, which include lithographs of a Muslim man and woman in formal dress, with contemporary hand-colour.

British justice in India

97. [Law.] Translations of collection of Urdu petitions, &c., made under the orders of the Government of India, for Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners. Calcutta, Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, **1869**.

First edition. 8vo, 24 x 16 cm; pp.[2], 76, [1, blank], 181 [interleaved], [4]. Urdu text lithographed. Contemporary half calf over cloth; worn but sound; intermittent annotations. Ownership inscription of W. N. Morrison, London, dated February, 1870. [63586] **£750**

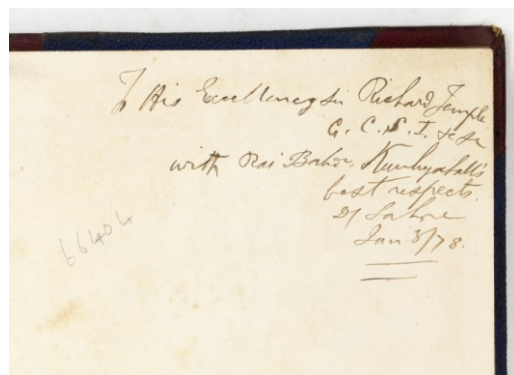
Rare: a fascinating cross-section. One hundred petitions, on topics ranging

from murder and the unwitting illicit purchase of opium, to more humdrum commercial and property matters, presented in English and Urdu for the edification of the Civil Service. The petitions are arranged by region. [BL and NYPL only. We trace no copies at auction.]

Presentation copy of this early Urdu history of Punjab

98. Kunhya Lall, Rai Bahadur. A History of the Punjab, from the Birth of Guru Nanuk, to the present day. Lahore, Victoria Press, **1877**.

First edition. 8vo, 25 x 15 cm; pp.[2, English title], 512-1, [2, Urdu title]. Urdu text and title lithographed. Contemporary Indian half morocco over pebbled cloth; edges worn. Inscribed by the author "To His Excellency Sir Richard Temple G. C. S. I. with Rai Bahdr. Kunhya Lall's best respect. Lahore Jan. 8/78." [66404] **£1,800**



Fine presentation copy of this Urdu history of the Punjab, from the age of Guru Nanak (1469-1539) to the present day.

Lalla Kunhya Lall was a civil engineer in the Punjab's Public Works Department, the first Indian to graduate from the Thomason College of Civil Engineering at Roorkee in 1852. He also wrote in Urdu and Persian, producing verse and a detailed history of Lahore.

Sir Richard Temple (1826-1902) was a prominent figure in British India, serving as minister of finance under three different viceroys and governing Bombay and Bengal during his service. He returned to England in 1880, later serving as an M.P.

[BL (shelfmark VT828), Columbia, and Cornell only, under Urdu title (*Tarikh-i Panjab*).]

“unadulterated language of women”

99. Fallon, S. W. A new Hindustani-English dictionary, with illustrations from Hindustani literature and folk-lore ... *Banaras, E. J. Lazarus and Co., printed at the Medical Hall Press, 1879.*

First edition. Small 4to, 25 x 18 cm; pp.[vi], xxiv, [4], 1216, ix, [1]. Modern buckram; title-page with a few stains, otherwise a clean copy.

[64844]

£250

Unusually rich in vernacular and colloquial words. Fallon’s dictionary was rooted in the “spoken and rustic tongue of the Hindi speaking people” rather than the literary variety, though Fallon champions Nazir Akbarabadi’s simple, satirical Urdu verse. He includes “the pure, unadulterated language of women” and takes illustrations from “the everyday speech of the people, and from their poetry, songs and proverbs, and other folklore.”

Fallon’s companion volume, *A new English-Hindustani dictionary*, was published at Benares in 1883.

Unrecorded regimental crammer

100. Das, Naryan, Munshi. A help to candidates for Lower and Higher Standard Examination in Hindustani. *Shahjahanpur, printed at the Arya Darpan Press, 1893.*

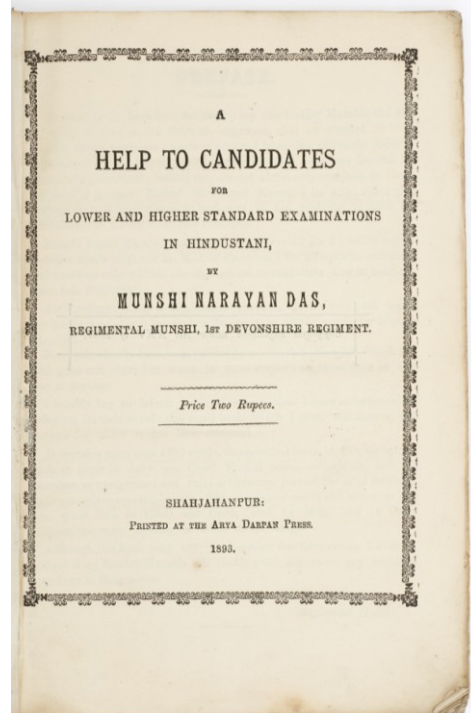
First edition. 8vo, 24 x 16 cm; pp.[iv], iv, 84, 14 [lithographed], 18, [lithographic]. Text with printed Urdu and *devanagari* characters.

Contemporary cloth-backed marbled wrappers, paper label to upper wrapper; worn but sound.

[78182]

£350

An unrecorded example of the crammers produced by regimental translators to meet civil and military demand amongst the British, as candidates for positions were increasingly required to meet official language standards.



Narayan Das, *munshi* to the 1st Devonshire Regiment, is critical of the productions of his fellow regimental *munshis* on the grounds that they are

either too expensive or do not provide the complete package of grammar, vocabulary, and practical exercises. His work, by contrast, contains “more than 1,200 words, grammatical hints, idioms, sentences, such as occur in daily use, court martial terms, colloquials, and 39 exercises, so paraphrased and rules in grammar printed out, to facilitate their conversion into Hindustani” – all for the modest price of two rupees.

[We locate no other copies of this edition and only two copies of the third edition (1897): BL and Trinity College (Dublin).]

101. [Kempson, Simon Matthews Edwin.] Key to the Translation Exercises of Kempson's Syntax and Idioms of Hindustani. By the author. London, Sampson Low, Marston & Company, **1895**.

First edition. 12mo, 18 x 13 cm; pp.[iv], 74. Text with romanization Urdu. Contemporary blind-stamped cloth, title gilt to upper board; fine copy. [78145]
£185

An aid for English learners of Urdu, the companion volume to Kempson's *The syntax and idioms of Hindustani* (London, 1890). Kempson was a leading educator in British India and as Director of Public Instruction for the North-Western Provinces was responsible for offering government prizes for ‘good works’ in regional languages.

Kempson used romanization rather than *nasta'liq* throughout to keep the price down for students “because it costs less to print; but the student will of course write out his exercises in the native character, for in no other way can he learn to spell correctly.”

The second part comprises Urdu passages of Indian history.

102. Ranking, George, and Maulavi Muhammad Yusuf Ja'fari.

Introductory exercises in Urdu prose composition with Notes and Translations. *Calcutta, Thacker, Spink and Co., printed at the Baptist Mission Press, 1896*.

First edition. 12mo, 18 x 13 cm; pp.[iv], 151, [1, blank], [2, advertisements]. With Urdu text. Contemporary cloth, title gilt to spine; edges slightly worn. [65574]
£125

An example of the study-books produced by British officers for the use of their fellows seeking to develop some degree of competence in Indian languages.

Ranking was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Medical Service and Secretary and Member of the Board of Examiners, Fort William, Calcutta.

Indian history for the British

103. [Karim al-Din, Munshi.]

Selections from the History of India for examinations by the Higher and Lower Standard in Urdu adapted by the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Fort William, from the *Wāqī'āt-i-Hind*, and published under the authority of the Government of India. *Calcutta, Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing India, 1898*.

8vo, 22 x 14 cm; pp.[ii], 226. Urdu text. Contemporary blind-stamped cloth, title gilt to upper board and spine; edges lightly worn. [69371]
£250

An abridgement of the popular examination text, a compilation from English sources translated into Urdu, first published at Delhi in 1866. It was commissioned by the Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab.

Karim al-Din, a graduate of Delhi College, was a prolific author, publishing, amongst others, an Urdu grammar, Urdu fables and proverbs for children, an Urdu letter-writer, and numerous translations from Arabic and Persian. The best account of his life and works is to be found in Garcin de Tassy, *Histoire de la littérature hindouie et hindoustanie*, second edition (Paris, 1870-71), Volume 2, pp.166-177.
 [COPAC gives Oxford only.]

English.	Urdu.	Persian.	Pashto.	Punjabi.
Body, s. (dead)	لاش	لاش	م. مرعی	لَش
450. Boil, s.	م. دُوبُل	دُوبُل	ف. دُوبُل	دُوبُل
Boil, v.	گُوبُل	گُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل
Bold, s.	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل
Boldness, s.	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل
Bolt, s.	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل
Bomb, s.	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل
Bond, s.	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل
Bone, s.	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل
Book, s.	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل
Bookbinder, s.	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل
460. Bookseller, s.	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل
Boon, s.	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل
Booty, s.	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل
Border, s.	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل
Bore, v.	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل
Born, v. (to be)	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل
Borrow, v.	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل
Bosom, s.	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل
Both, ad.	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل
Bottle, s.	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل
470. Bottom, s.	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل	دُوبُل

A frontier polyglot

104. Singh, Doola. A vocabulary of the Urdu, Persian, Pakhto and Punjabi languages. *Labore, Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh and Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press 1898.*

First edition. 12mo, 18 x 13 cm; pp.[iv], 256. Lithographed, with Pashto, Persian, Panjabi, and Urdu text. Modern boards. Title-page with stamp of Thacker Spink & Co., Calcutta.
 [110646]
 £350

A polyglot vocabulary of the regional languages likely to be encountered by a British soldier serving on the North-West Frontier. Doola Singh, the compiler, was a long-serving *munshi* to the Hampshire Regiment: “Thirty years’ experience in teaching Hindustani, Persian, Pakhto and Punjabi languages has convinced me that there has been a long felt want of a vocabulary of these languages. I have, therefore, endeavoured to remove this want by compiling a vocabulary of 5,200 words of the languages of North-Western India and Afghanistan”. Singh was part of a whole class of regimental munshis who sought commercial success as authors of language primers and dictionaries in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

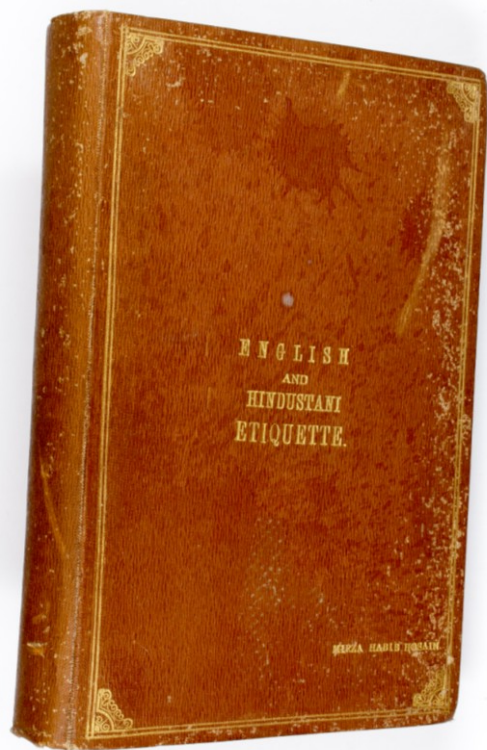
The Mufid-i-Am Press was a prolific producer of educational books in this period.
 [Oxford only.]

Indian & European etiquette side by side

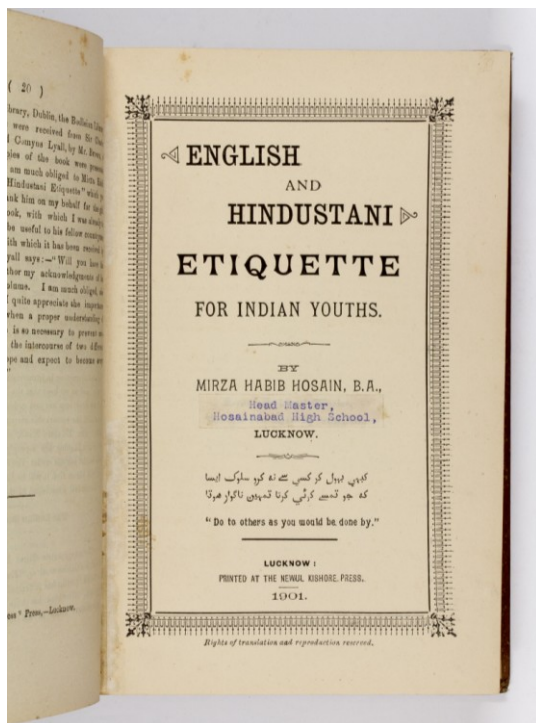
105. Habib Husain, Mirza.

English and Hindustani etiquette for Indian youths. Lucknow, printed at the Newul Kishore Press, 1901.

First edition. 8vo, 24 x 16 cm pp.[ii], 20, [vi], viii, 228-211 [printed Urdu and English appendix], 210-[1], [1, blank], 9-[1], [1, blank], 9-[1], [1, blank], [vi], [ii, blank], 44, [ii]; English and Urdu dedication leaves printed in gold. Urdu text lithographed. Original cloth, gilt; edges worn, cloth a bit spotted. Author's lavish presentation inscription to the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, Sir James Scorgie Meston, dated 8 October 1912, to front pastedown. [64837]
£850



An exhaustive study of traditional North Indian and British etiquette. The book covers indoor etiquette, cleanliness, jewelry, dress, school and college etiquette, the etiquette of visiting, balls, dinner parties, darbars, conduct in places of worship and places of public amusement, railway travelling,



dak-bungalows, hotels, the etiquette of sending presents, the art of conversation, etiquette towards subordinates and superiors, etc.

Samples of letters and correspondence cards are included, amongst them several cards for Eid styled after Christmas cards.

The text is a curious mixture of traditional Islamic guide to morals and manners with a contemporary European etiquette guide; both genres drawings on centuries of tradition.

This appears to be a unique copy, with Urdu and English reviews bound-in for presentation and gold-printed dedication leaves. We trace no comparable examples.

Mirza Habib Husain was Headmaster of Hosainabad High School in Lucknow. [Berkeley, Exeter, Oxford, and Trinity College (Dublin) only.]

“trenchant observations of a
penetrating Eastern mind”

106. Khan, Fateh Ali. *Siahat-i-Fateh Khani*, or, an account of his travels in Europe on the occasion of the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty, Edward VII, King of all the Britons and Emperor of India. *Lahore, printed by Rai Sabib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, 1904.*

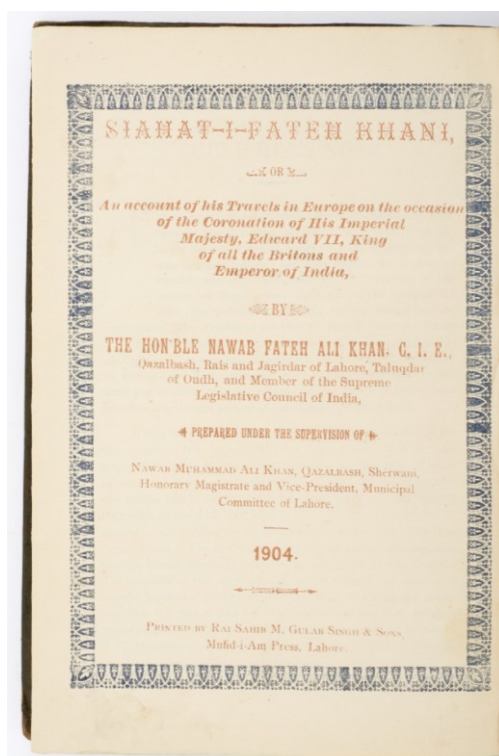
First edition. Small 4to, 26 x 18 cm; pp.[iv, English title and publisher's note, printed in red and blue], 532. Lithographed Urdu text. Urdu title lithographed in red, green, and blue, chromolithographic headpieces. Contemporary Indian cloth; rebacked, fragment of original spine laid down; somewhat worn; all edges gilt; original colour-printed wrappers bound in. Gilt-stamp of Walter de Merindol Malan to upper board. [64400]

£950



Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, C.I.E., Qazalbash, was a landowner in Lahore, and Taluqdar of Oudh. He was appointed to the Supreme Legislative Council of India in 1903. In 1902 he was invited to attend the Coronation of Edward VII. In this book, compiled mainly from his journals kept on the

journey, he provides "picturesque accounts of the various places, towns, villages, institutions, factories, workshops and other notable sights seen, .." interspersed with "the trenchant observations of a penetrating Eastern mind that has for the first time come into direct contact with the West and gets an opportunity of comparing some of the things of his own country with those of enlightened Europe".



The sights he describes range from Bird Cage Walk in London to the St. Rollox Chemical Works in Glasgow, while the book itself is a testament to the vibrancy of design to be found in Indian printing of the period.

[LSU, McGill, and Penn only. We trace no copies at auction.]

107. Ranking, George. An English-Hindustani dictionary. *Calcutta, Thacker, Spink & Co., 1905.*

First edition. 8vo, 22 x 14 cm; pp.[i], v, [6], 758. Modern buckram; a few paper repairs. [122155]
£100

An English-Urdu dictionary designed to provide a clear, accurate and colloquial Urdu equivalent for every English word, aimed at Urdu-speakers with some grasp of English, intended to render official documents and proclamations more readily comprehensible.

Ranking viewed the incorporation of English words into Urdu as a damaging pattern, appealing in the preface to “the good taste of the educated natives of India to stem the tide which threatens to bestrew the shore of Hindustani with the flotsam and jetsam of English.”

108. Phillott, Douglas Craven.

An Eng. – Hind. vocabulary for Higher Standard and Proficiency candidates or “The Right Word in the Right Place”. *Calcutta, printed at the Baptist Mission Press and published by the author, 1917.*

Second edition. 8vo, 25 x 16 cm; pp.xv, [1, blank], 334. Original cloth; rebacked, retaining original spine; worn. [66767]
£100

First published in 1911, a simple vocabulary containing some 5,000 English words represented by 3,000 Urdu words.

Phillott was one of the last officer-linguists, serving on a variety of campaigns in India in the 1880s and ‘90s, as Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, and even briefly as a consul in Persia. He published on Urdu and Persian, and had some interest in falconry. After retirement, he

served as Persian and Urdu Examiner at Cambridge.

109. Phillott, Douglas Craven.

Hindustani Manual. *Calcutta, published by the author, printed at the Baptist Mission Press, 1918.*

Third edition. Small 8vo, 19 x 13 cm; pp.xxvi, 350, frontispiece. Contemporary green cloth, gilt title. [75413]
£25

110. Phillips, H. L. Urdu military vocabulary. With reading exercises. *Bombay, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, printed at the Diocesan Press, Madras, 1943.*

First edition. 12mo, 18 x 12 cm; pp.vi, 77. Original printed boards; slightly soiled. [73020]
£35

The author was an instructor at the Officers’ Training School, Bangalore.

TIBETAN

111. [Giorgi, Antonio Agostino.]

Alphabetum Tibetanum missionum apostolicarum commodo editum. *Rome, Typis Sacrae Congregationis de Propaganda Fide, 1759 [but 1763].*

First edition. 4to, 31 x 23 cm; pp.208; illustrations to text; printed Tibetan characters to text. Modern half calf; untrimmed and unopened; a crisp copy with wide margins. Propaganda Fide stamp to margin of p. 80, defaced stamps to title-page and p. 208. [78909] **£3,500**

The first detailed study of the Tibetan language published. Both this first edition of 1759 and the 1762 edition were likely issued in 1763; both contain obituaries and ecclesiastical authorizations dated to that year. This edition contains the section on the Tibetan language only, which incorporates a small number of literary and historical notices, but nothing to compare to the vast apparatus found in the 1762 edition. The present work remains a landmark in Tibetan studies.

The appendices include various foundational Catholic prayers in Latin and Tibetan.

Antonio Agostino Giorgi, an Augustinian friar and noted philologist, based his work on material sent back to Europe by the Capuchin mission to Tibet, which concluded in 1745.

Superb copy: a landmark in the study of Tibet

112. Giorgi, Antonio Agostino.

Alphabetum Tibetanum missionum apostolicarum commodo editum. Praemissa est disquisitio qua de vario litterarum ac regionis nomine, gentis origine moribus, superstitione, ac Manichaeismo fuse disseritur. Beausobrii calumniae in sanctum Augustinum aliosque ecclesiae patres refutantur. Studio et labore Fr. Augustini Antonii Georgii, Eremitae Augustiniani. *Rome, Typis Sacrae Congregationis de Propaganda Fide, 1762 [but 1763 or later].*

4to, 30 x 23 cm; pp.xciv, 3-820; 6 plates, 4 folding, illustrations to text; title printed in red and black. A splendid copy bound in modern red morocco, gilt; unopened and untrimmed. Propaganda Fide inscription, dated 1843, to front free endpaper and their stamp to title-page. [78986] **£8,000**



A monument of Tibetan studies, the second edition, enormously expanded, of Giorgi's Alphabetum Tibetanum, in effect an entirely new work, incorporating the first edition as a second part. The first part of this work, as the expanded title suggests, is a vast

compendium of history, myth, and speculation.

The comparative impact of Buddhism, Manichaeism, and Christianity on Tibet is discussed; gods Indian and Egyptian are incorporated in Giorgi's attempt to develop a theory of Tibetan belief as a syncretic hodgepodge. Despite these eccentricities, Giorgi collates a substantial amount of accurate and useful information, including on narratives of the life of Buddha, Buddhist conceptions of the afterlife, and descriptions of the Buddha from both the Church Fathers and Tibetan scholars.

The illustrations, both to text and plates, add a vivid documentary layer; the folding engraving of the various hells and realms of Buddhist cosmology is eye-catching. The printing, as with the majority of works from the press of the Propaganda Fide is clear and superb.

The breadth and depth of the work is remarkable; more remarkable still is that such a work received ecclesiastical authorization. The delay between the ostensible publication dates of both first and second editions and their actual publication may be ascribed to the close scrutiny their texts would have attracted.

[*Cordier BS 2928; Lowendahl 530; Lust 198; Morrison II, p. 443.*]

113. Das, Sarat Chandra. A Tibetan-English dictionary with Sanskrit synonyms. Revised and edited ... by Graham Sandberg and A. William Heyde. *Calcutta, Published by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, 1902.*

First edition. 4to, 27 x 24 cm; pp.xxxiv, 1353, [1]. Modern buckram, calf lettering-piece to

spine; initial and final leaves frayed; a good, sound copy. [116350]

£400

An enormous compilation completed by Das and edited by Heyde, a Moravian missionary with extensive knowledge of Tibetan, and Sandberg, a Tibetan scholar in his own right, at the behest of the Government of Bengal.

Sarat Chandra Das (1849-1917) was appointed headmaster of Bhutia Boarding School in Darjeeling in 1879 at the age of twenty-five; a bout of malaria suggested a change of climate and a departure from his previous career as a Calcuttan civil engineer.

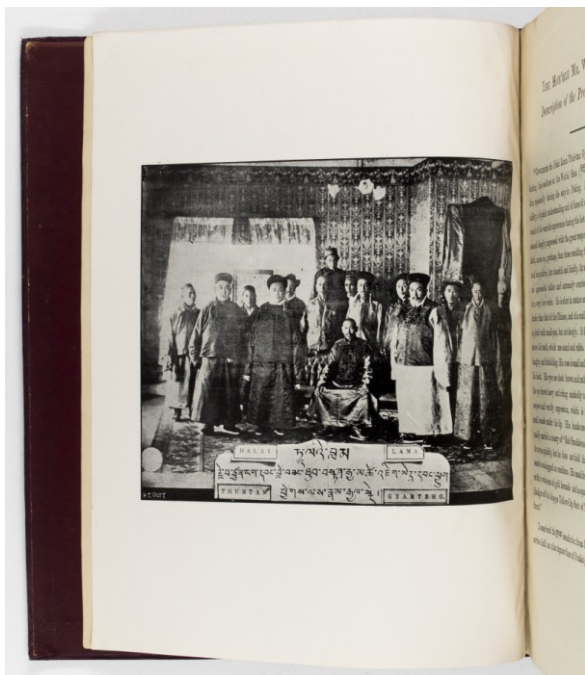
Bhutia was effectively a spy school for Sikkimese and Tibetan agents of the British Government in India, their intelligence efforts directed towards Tibet at the height of the Great Game. Das himself made two ostensibly scholarly trips to Tibet in 1879 and 1881; on his visit to Tashilumpo Monastery he acquired the Sanskrit and Tibetan texts which would underpin his later scholarship.

With a photographic portrait of the Dalai Lama

114. Das, Sarat Chandra. An introduction to the grammar of the Tibetan language with the texts of Situhi Sum-rtags, Dag-je sal-wai mé-long and Situhi shal-lün. *Darjeeling, printed at the Darjeeling Branch Press, 1915.*

First edition. 4to, 28 x 22 cm; pp.[iv], 2, [6], 2, [2], xxvii, [1, blank], 62, [2], 50, vi, 2, 88, 5, [1, blank], 2, 27, [1, blank], 2, 35, [1, blank]; 7 plates. Tibetan text. Contemporary cloth, title gilt to upper board; corners a little worn; front free endpaper removed; a few leaves spotted; but a very good copy. Bookplate of Peter Hopkirk to front pastedown; largely illegible stamp, dated 1917, to title-page. [57896]

£1,000



One of 1000 copies printed; a grammar of Tibetan commissioned by the Government of India for government officers sitting High Proficiency and Honours examinations in Tibetan, as well as for B. A. examination students at the University of Calcutta.

Sarat Chandra Das had obtained government support to publish the text of *Situhi Sum-rtags* in 1894, based on a manuscript copy acquired during his second visit to Tibet, but waited until 1911 to collate his text against a second block-printed copy supplied by the Buddhist monk Ekai Kawaguchi, the first Japanese to visit Nepal and Tibet.

The work includes a frontispiece portrait of the thirteenth Dalai Lama, Thubten Gyatso (1876-1933), after a photograph by H. C. Dutt, with W. W. Rockhill's description of His Holiness. [*Yakushi* D57.]

From the library of
Peter Hopkirk

115. Bell, Charles Alfred.
Grammar of colloquial Tibetan.
Calcutta, Bengal Secretariat Book Depot,
printed by the Baptist Mission Press, 1919.

Second edition. 8vo, 18 x 13 cm; pp.x, [4], 224;
3 folding plates, large folding map, coloured in
outline, in rear pocket. Publisher's cloth; lightly
worn. Bookplate of Peter Hopkirk to front
pastedown. [57890]
£250

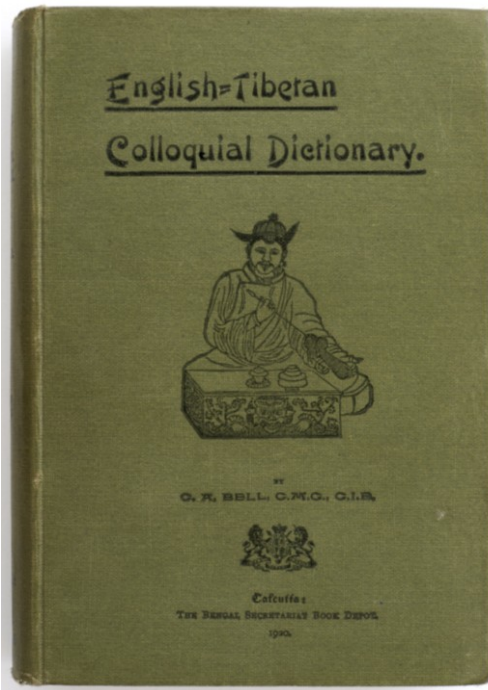
Revised and expanded, first published
as part of Bell's Manual of colloquial
Tibetan (Calcutta, 1905), this, together
with the following work, represents a
substantial improvement on the first
edition. Some commercial success was
assured when both works were adopted
as textbooks for the High Proficiency
examination in Tibetan.

Bell joined the Indian Civil Service in
1908, serving as Political Officer in
Sikkim, where he maintained Britain's
diplomatic relations with Bhutan and
Tibet. In 1910 he met the thirteenth
Dalai Lama, forced into temporary exile
by the Chinese; he published a
biography of the Dalai Lama in 1946.

Peter Hopkirk (1930-2014), whose
bookplate appears in the present work,
and several others in this catalogue, was
a renowned writer best known for his
work on the Great Game.

116. Bell, Charles Alfred. English-Tibetan colloquial dictionary. *Calcutta, Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, printed at the Baptist Mission Press, 1920.*

Second edition. 8vo, 18 x 13 cm; pp.xxxvi, 562. Publisher's cloth; edges slightly worn. Bookplate of Peter Hopkirk to front pastedown. [57892]
£175

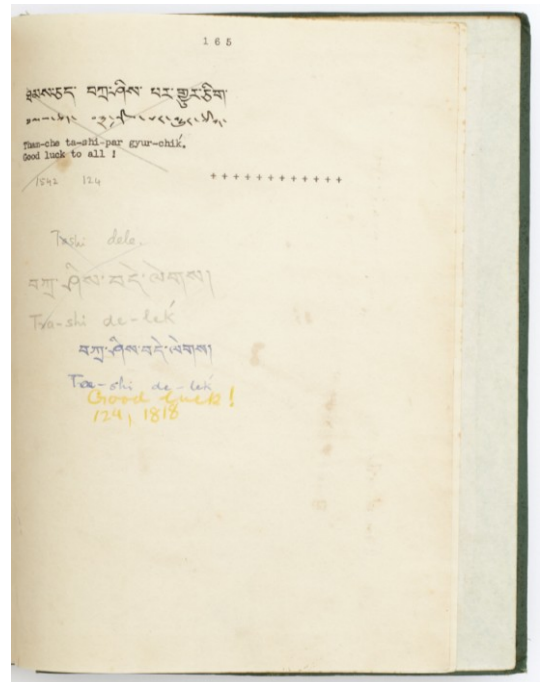


Substantially revised and expanded; the first separate edition, this dictionary contains nearly 10,000 Tibetan words. Bell gives valuable practical advice on learning the language: “As regards teachers it is best to obtain at first one who speaks English. If the teacher can speak the Lhasa language also, so much the better, but very few of the English-speaking Tibetans in the Darjeeling district or in Sikkim are really proficient in the latter ... As soon as he can converse a little, the student should change to a Lhasa man that speaks Tibetan only.”

Three annotated proofs from Hugh Richardson's library

117. [Richardson, Hugh Edward.] [Tibetan Sentences.] [*Calcutta*], [*Survey of India*], [1943].

Small 4to, 24 x 18 cm; ff.165. Tibetan and English text, printed single-sided. Contemporary green cloth; a little worn; with extensive corrections and amendments in Tibetan and English in pencil, crayon, and pen. [14703]
£2,200



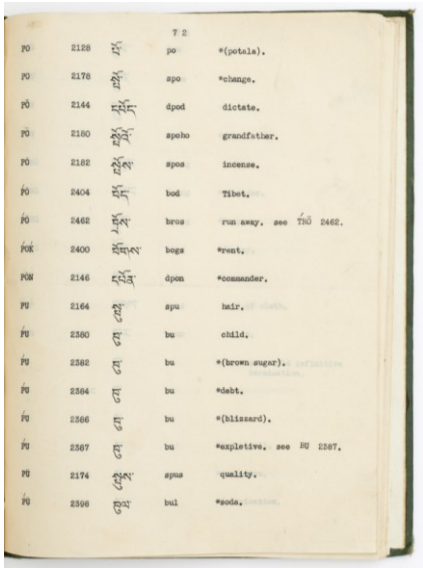
Hugh Richardson's proof copy of *Tibetan Sentences*, printed via photozincography at the Survey of India after the English typescript and Tibetan manuscript, in a format twice the size of the published edition.

Tibetan Sentences, *Tibetan Syllables*, and the *Tibetan Word-Book*, all published at Calcutta in 1943, represent the fruits of the collaboration between Hugh Richardson (1905-2000), distinguished diplomat and latterly the father of modern Tibetan studies, and his mentor Sir Basil Gould (1883-1956),

Charles Bell’s successor as British representative to Bhutan and Tibet. The series was designed to enable a motivated, independent student to undertake a successful course of immersion

118. [Richardson, Hugh Edward.] [Tibetan Syllables.] [Calcutta], [Survey of India], [1943].

Small 4to, 25 x 18 cm; ff.120. Tibetan and English text, printed single-sided. Contemporary green cloth; endpapers watermarked Government of India; slightly worn; with a handful of amendments and corrections in pencil and crayon. [14704] **£1,800**



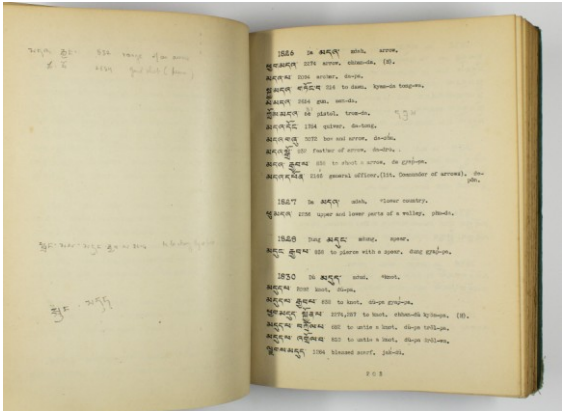
Hugh Richardson’s proof copy of *Tibetan Syllables*, printed via photozincography at the Survey of India after the English typescript and Tibetan manuscript, in a format twice the size of the published edition.

The Tibetan syllables in this proof are not those reproduced in the published edition; the clerk, understandably, seems to have copied accurately but in a looser hand. For further evidence of the process by which this hybrid book was produced see the copy above.

119. Richardson, Hugh Edward, and Sir Basil Gould. Tibetan Word Book. With a Foreword by Sir Aurel Stein, K.C.I.E., F.B.A, PH.D. Calcutta, Oxford University Press, Indian Branch; text printed by the Survey of India; preliminaries printed at the Sikkim Durbar Press, Gangtok, Sikkim, and the Modern Art Press, Calcutta; **1943.**

First edition. Small 4to, 25 x 20 cm; pp.xiii, 447, [1, blank]; interleaved. Text in English and Tibetan. Publisher’s green cloth, endpapers of Bhutanese paper made for the Tibetan market; edges worn and frayed, cloth split at joints; extensive notes and annotations. Hugh Richardson’s ownership inscription to front free endpaper. [118084] **£2,000**

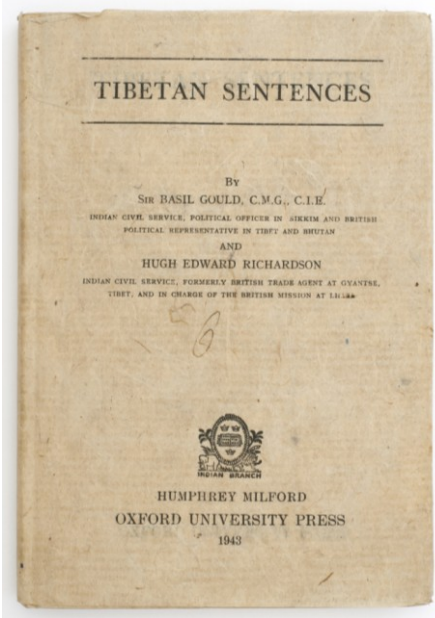
Richardson’s corrected copy, interleaved and extensively annotated, with his additions and amendments.



“Give this book to the
Commanding Officer.”

**120. Richardson, Hugh Edward,
and Sir Basil Gould.** Tibetan
Sentences. *Calcutta, Humphrey Milford,
Oxford University Press, 1943.*

First edition. 12mo, 18 x 12 cm; pp.v, [1, blank],
137, [1, blank]; errata slip tipped-in. Text in
Tibetan and English. A fine copy in the
publisher’s paper-covered boards, with printed
dust-jacket; endpapers, dust-jacket and the
paper covering the boards all handmade in
Bhutan for the Tibetan market. Bookplate of
Peter Hopkirk and ownership stamps of Piyush
C. Diwan and Mrs Indumati C. Diwan to front
free endpaper. OUP price stamp, in rupees, to
title. [57894]
£350

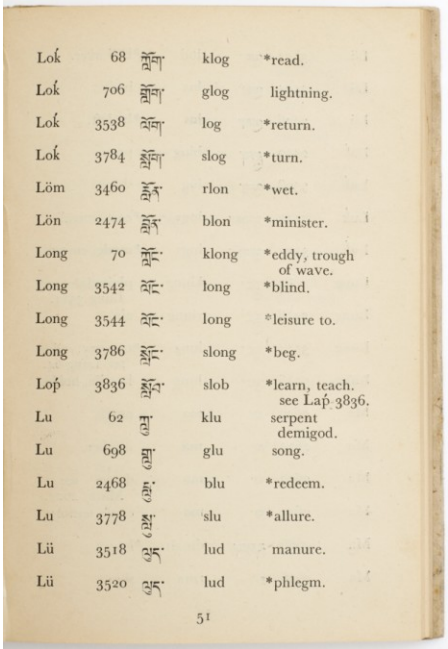


A beautiful copy; an excellent example
of well-executed book production under
trying conditions.

**121. Richardson, Hugh Edward,
and Sir Basil Gould.** Tibetan
Syllables. *Calcutta, Humphrey Milford,
Oxford University Press, 1943.*

First edition. 12mo, 18 x 12 cm; pp.x, 120. Text
in Tibetan and English. A fine copy in the
publisher’s paper-covered boards, with printed
dust-jacket; endpapers, dust-jacket and the
paper covering the boards all handmade in

Bhutan for the Tibetan market. Contemporary
clipped review, dated 1944 in manuscript, loose
at rear. Bookplate of Peter Hopkirk and Arthur
Probsthain’s bookseller’s ticket to front
pastedown. [57893]
£300



An excellent copy, with appealing
provenance.

**122. Richardson, Hugh Edward,
and Sir Basil Gould.** Tibetan Word
Book. With a Foreword by Sir Aurel
Stein, K.C.I.E., F.B.A, PH.D. *Calcutta,
Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press,
1943.*

First edition. Small 4to, 25 x 19 cm; pp.xiii, 447,
[1, blank]. Text in English and Tibetan.
Publisher’s green cloth, endpapers of Bhutanese
paper made for the Tibetan market; with
contemporary annotations. Ownership
inscription of Charles Munn, dated 1949, to
title-page. [11749]
£250

A vocabulary arranged for students
seeking to learn Tibetan via immersion,
produced in the midst of World War II.

EAST

Andamanese

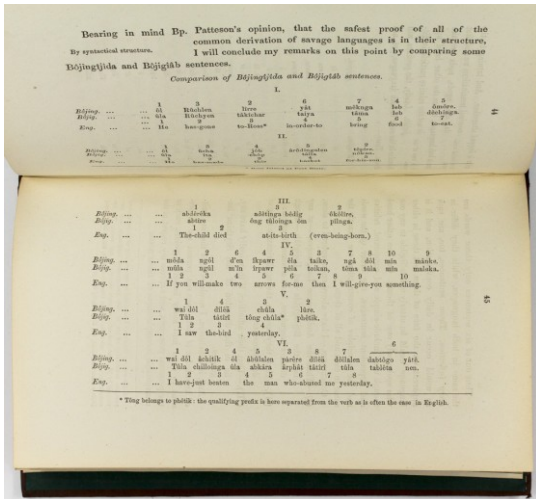
First study of any Andamanese language

123. Man, Edward Horace, and Richard Carnac Temple. The Lord's Prayer translated into the Bojingijida, or South Andaman (Elakabeada) language. With preface, introduction and notes by R.C. Temple. *Calcutta, Thacker, Spink and Co., 1877.*

First edition. 8vo, 23 x 14 cm; pp.vii, [1], 81, [3]. A very good copy in original cloth, gilt; a few small, light stains. [116705]

£1,500

An introduction to the Andamanese language spoken by the indigenous people of South Andaman Island, where the British convict settlement of Port Blair was situated, and the first description of any of the Andamanese languages.



The translation itself occupies a single page; an extensive critical apparatus, analyzing each line of the translation, touching on grammar and vocabulary constitutes the bulk of the text. Man's introduction describes all the seven

distinct languages spoken by the Andamanese, their phonetics, their agglutinative system with affixes and double affixes, their verbal structure, and their comparison with Dravidian, Australian and Scythian languages.

The linguistic analysis was principally the work of Man, Temple's role being merely "the verification of Mr. Man's statements", and grew out of Man's official position as Assistant Superintendent of the Andaman and Nicobars. Man and Temple would go on to produce further works on the inhabitants of the Andamans.

[COPAC gives Oxford and Cambridge only.]

Assamese

First press in Assam

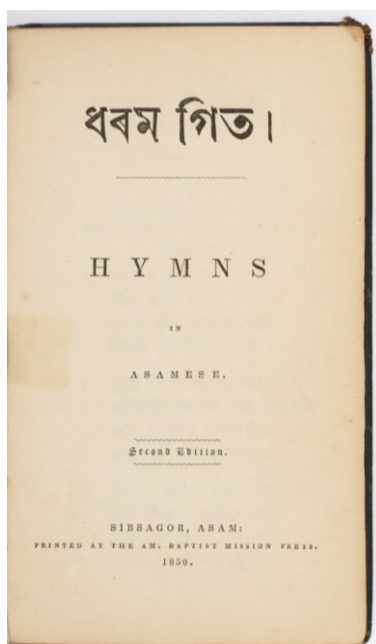
124. [Assamese. Hymnal.]

[Dharama gita.] Hymns in Asamese. *Sibsagor, Asam, printed at the Am. Baptist Mission Press, 1850.*

Second edition. 12mo, 15 x 9 cm; pp.240, [205]-212. Contemporary Indian straight-grain morocco; rubbed. Inscription to front free endpaper "Mrs A Compton whom not having seen we love in the Lord – Nathan & Eliza Brown, Missionaries from Asam. Phila. April 30 1856". [72640]

£750

An excellent association copy: Nathan Brown and his fellow Baptist missionaries sailed to Calcutta in 1836, with a printing press, which they established first at Sadiya, then Jaipur, and finally Sivasagar, in 1843. This was the first press in Assam. Nathan Brown translated most of the hymns himself. They are printed in Assamese in Bengali script. The final erratically numbered sequence is an index of first lines. The first edition of this hymnal was printed in the same year.



The presentation inscription dates from the period between Brown's return from India in 1855 and his departure for Japan in 1872.

[We locate no copies of the first edition. COPAC gives Oxford only.]

125. Handique, Chandrakanta.

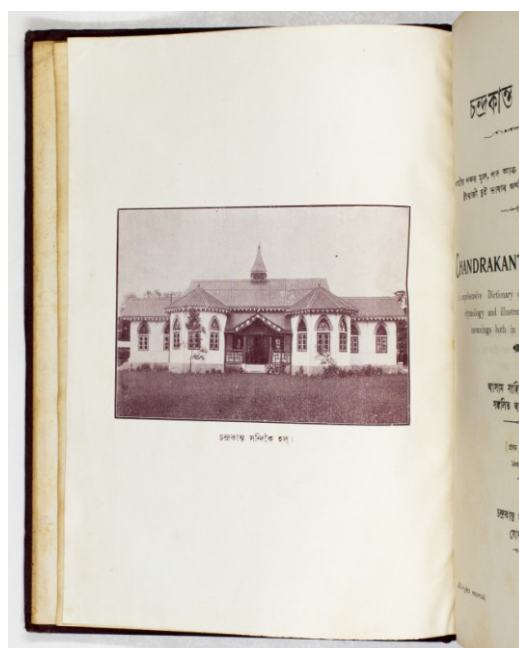
Chandrakanta Abhidhan. A comprehensive dictionary of the Assamese language with etymology and illustrations of words with their meanings both in Assamese and English. *Jorbat, Chandrakant Handikai Hall, [1932].*

First edition. 8vo, 26 x 19 cm; pp.[32], 1044; 3 plates. Original cloth; corners bumped, some marks to lower board; but a very good copy. [201885]

£350

A comprehensive Assamese-Assamese-English dictionary, described by the eminent Assamese writer and scholar Golok Chandra Goswami as "the only reliable and authoritative" dictionary of Assamese yet published.

This was the first etymological dictionary of Assamese to draw on the full range of Assamese literature, including the historical chronicles in Old Assamese known as buranjis. It includes an introduction on the origin of the Assamese language, its alphabet and grammatical structure. With over 36,000 entries it is nearly three times the size of the earliest Assamese dictionary, the Baptist missionary Miles Bronson's *A dictionary in Assamese and English* (Sibsagar, 1867).



When Chandrakanta and his brother Indrakanta died prematurely, their father Radhakanta Handique, a prominent tea-planter and philanthropist, established a memorial trust for the advancement of the Assamese language. Half of the fund was spent in 1926 on the construction of a Chandrakanta Institute, now the headquarters of the Assamese Literary Society (Asam Sahitya Sabha), the other on compiling and publishing this dictionary. A second, revised edition was published by the University of Gauhati in 1962.

[*Amaresh Datta, editor, Encyclopaedia of Indian literature, Vol. II (New Delhi: Sahitya Akademi, 1988), p.1019; Franz J. Hausmann, Wörterbücher: ein internationales Handbuch zur Lexicographie (Berlin: de Gruyter, 1991), p.2509.*]

Bengali

The first book printed in northern India, from the library of Anquetil-Duperron

126. Halhed, Nathaniel Brassey.

A grammar of the Bengal language.

Hooghly, 1778.

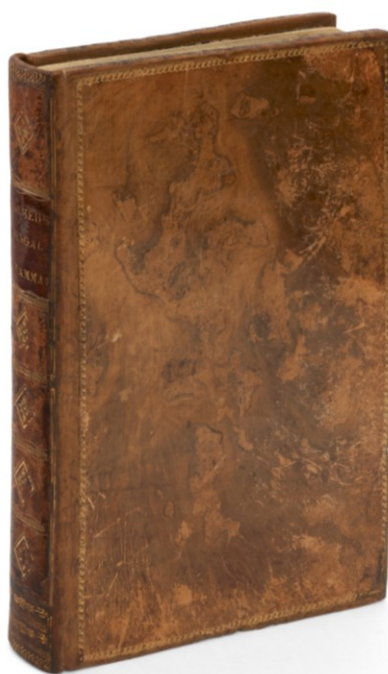
First edition. Small 4to, 23 x 18 cm; pp.[ii], xxix, [i], 216; 1 engraved frontispiece and 1 engraved plate. Contemporary Indian tree calf, gilt; rebaked, original spine laid-down, both boards sympathetically consolidated. Discreet ownership inscription of [A. H.] Anquetil-Duperron to title-page, and a few minuscule corrections in his hand; faint stamp of Glasgow University Library to p. 216; heir bookplate, with withdrawal stamp, and bookseller's ticket of F. Bauermeister, Glasgow, lifted without trace from front pastedown, now loose in sleeve at rear. [120401]

£10.000

A landmark in the history of printing in South Asia. The first work printed in northern India; the first printed grammar of Bengali to use Bengali types; and the first product of the East India Company's press in Bengal.

Nathaniel Brassey Halhed (1751-1830) served as a writer in the East India Company and was encouraged by the Governor-General, Warren Hastings, to study local laws and languages. This was the first result of that initiative to be printed in India, preceded only by Halhed's *A code of Gentoo laws* (London, 1776).

The printing of the present work was supervised by Charles Wilkins, another civil servant, with the Bengali font designed and cut by Joseph Shepherd, a gem-engraver, who would later produce Persian fonts for John Borthwick Gilchrist, and cast by Panchanan Karmakar, a Bengali blacksmith, who



subsequently undertook similar work for the Serampore Mission Press.

The present copy's binding, though rebaked and consolidated, is an unusually early example of a binding executed in India to a "European" taste, most noticeably in the gilding of the spine.

Abraham-Hyacinthe Anquetil-Duperron (1731-1805), French orientalist and pioneering Indologist. The son of a spice importer, he first studied classics in France, and then Oriental languages in Holland. On his return from Holland he was appointed to the Bibliothèque du Roi.

In 1755 he enlisted as a soldier to travel to India and acquire manuscripts; a royal grant enabled him to travel independently. He remained in India until 1761, returning with 180 manuscripts, containing examples of many different Indian languages. His remaining years were spent studying the history and literature of India; his translations of Hindu and Zoroastrian scriptures were the first serious attempt to draw the notice of European scholars to the ancient texts of non-Western civilizations.

[*Shaw*, pp.69-70; *SABREB*, p.140.]

Expanded second edition

127. Carey, William. Grammar of the Bengalee Language. *Serampore*, printed at the Mission Press, **1805**.

Second edition. 8vo, 21 x 13 cm; pp.vii, 184. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards; neatly rebacked; corners bumped, boards rubbed, small area of loss from upper board, minute worm-trace to rear pastedown and endpaper, final leaf soiled. Ownership inscription of J. B. Whitney to front free endpaper. [80638]
£2,000

A significant expansion from Carey's first edition (*Serampore*, 1801), almost twice the size, and benefiting from his increased fluency and experience in Bengali. The author is at pains to emphasize the necessity of Bengali rather than Hindustani for any European seeking to conduct business in eastern India, comparing the use of Hindustani in Bengal to that of French in a European country other than France.

William Carey (1761-1834) was one of the foremost missionary linguists, whose Biblical translations and associated publications provided many of the early printed texts for numerous Indian languages.

Contemporary Indian tree calf



128. [Bhattacharya, Ganga Kishor.] *Duyabhaga*; or, Partition of Heritage. Being a translation from the original Sanskrit, in the Prakrit Bhasa. To which is added the Hindoo Law, containing various useful information on affairs of general importance; together with the Munee Buchuns of the Sanscrit. *Calcutta*, from the press of *Ferris and Co.*, **1816**.

First edition. 8vo, 22 x 14 cm; pp.[ii, English title], vi, 123, [1, errata]. Bengali text. Contemporary Indian tree calf, gilt; small split to joint of upper board, loss to top of spine, a few negligible wormholes; but an attractive, unsophisticated Indian binding. [1442]
£2,200

The *Dāyabhāga* is a medieval Hindu legal treatise on inheritance, composed in Sanskrit, which remained a part of traditional religious study in later centuries. Its text became part of the foundation for inheritance law as administered by the British courts in

Bengal, and was translated into English, in an edition subsequently criticized, by Thomas Colebrooke in 1810.

The present copy is an excellent example of an early Calcutta imprint in a contemporary Indian binding.

[We locate 2 copies only, at the National Library of India, one apparently lacking the English title-page, the other with a plate.]

Early Bengali New Testament

129. [Bible. New Testament. Bengali.] The Gospels according to St. Matthew and St. John, in English and Bengalee. *Calcutta, printed for the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, at the Hindoostanee and Mission Presses, 1819.*

8vo, 21 x 14 cm; pp.[vi], [244]; [iv], [186]. A handsome copy in contemporary German half calf over marbled boards; a few scuffs to spine. With the Von der Gabelentz bookplate; earlier ownership inscription “Gabelentz” dated 1844. [119511]

£750

First appearance of this Bengali translation of the Gospel of Matthew, translated from English by John Ellerton, an indigo planter. “Matthew” was printed by Philip Pereira at the Hindoostanee Press; “John” at the Mission Press. The Countess of Loudon had, in 1814, paid for Ellerton’s Bengali Gospel of John to be printed for use at the school she supported outside Calcutta. The Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society published both Ellerton’s Bengali New Testament and separate editions of Matthew and Mark in 1819; the only earlier Bengali New Testament was that of William Carey (Serampore, 1801).

[Darlow & Moule 2058.]

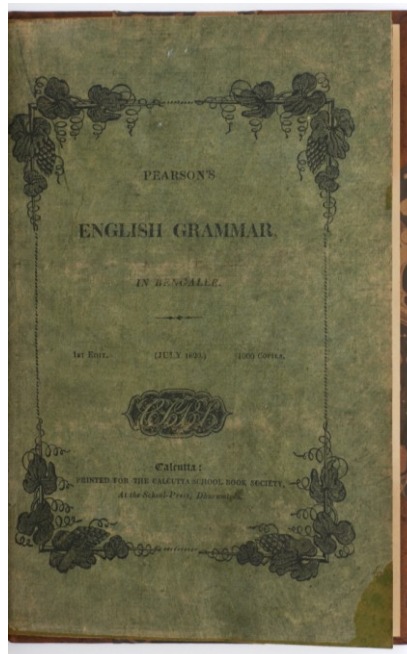
English for Bengali students

130. Pearson, John Dorking. A grammar of the English language; for the use of natives in Bengal. *Calcutta, printed for the Calcutta School Book Society, at the School-Press, Dhurumtula, 1820.*

First edition. 8vo, 23 x 15 cm; pp.vi, 103, [1]; 1 plate. Modern half calf; original printed wrappers laid down and bound in; a handful of pages heavily spotted, but a crisp copy.

[116189]

£1,250



One of the earliest books explicitly intended for Bengalis wishing to learn English, preceded by John Miller’s *The tutor; or a new English & Bengalee work, well adapted to teach the natives English* (Calcutta, 1797). This was one of the first books commissioned by the Calcutta School Book Society, specifically for use in schools – the author was Superintendent of the East India Company’s schools in Bengal. [BL and Oxford only.]

131. Houghton, Graves Chamney.

Bengali selections, with translations and a vocabulary. *London, printed for the Author by Cox and Baylis, 1822.*

First edition. 4to, 27 x 22 cm; pp.xii, 198, [2]. Modern calf-backed boards. East India College stamp and contemporary ownership inscription of J. R. Roy to title-page. [66561]

£350

An early selection of Bengali texts with English translations produced at the East India College, Haileybury.

Graves Houghton (1788-1849) served with the East India Company in Bengal from 1808 to 1815, when ill-health compelled him to return to England. In 1817 he was appointed assistant professor at Haileybury, and in 1819, professor, in which capacity he served until 1827. He was a founding member of the Royal Asiatic Society.

In original wrappers

132. [Prayers.] A manual of

prayers for the use of native Christians. *Calcutta, printed for the Christian Tract and Book Society, at the Baptist Mission Press, 1830.*

Small 8vo, 18 x 11 cm; pp.[ii], 58. Text printed in Bengali. Original wrappers; light damp stains. Faded contemporary inscription to title-page. [118369]

£250

A charming example of Calcutta missionary printing.

[Oxford only.]

First published collection of Bengali proverbs

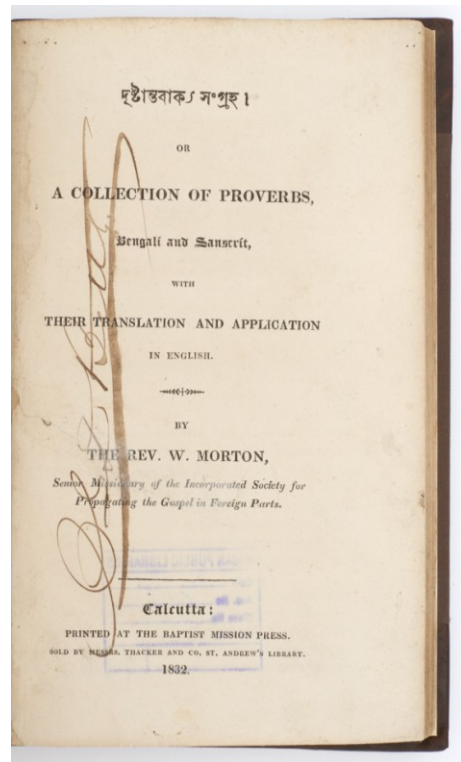
133. Morton, William, Reverend.

Drshtāntabākya sangraha... Calcutta, printed at the Baptist Mission Press, 1832.

First edition. 8vo, 22 x 14 cm; pp.viii, 160. With Bengali and Sanskrit text. Later calf; title-page repaired. Large, illegible contemporary signature to title-page; Wigan Public Library stamp to title-page verso. [116207]

£1,000

The first large collection of Bengali proverbs published, with 873 examples derived from a manuscript belonging to William Hopkins Pearce, the well-known Superintendent of the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.



Morton's motive for publishing was a mixture of linguistic curiosity and Christian fervour: "the present work ... can scarcely fail to be of service to those who study the Bengali language, whether with a view to convey instruction to the natives themselves, or

to obtain an insight into their characters, habits, and modes of thinking ... Avarice and cunning, selfishness and apathy, everywhere show themselves; the sordidness of worldly aims, and indifference to higher, are seen to flow naturally from a base idolatry that conveys neither elevation of mind nor purity of heart.”

The compiler was the Senior Missionary in India of the Incorporated Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Part, based at Chinsurah in Bengal.

[COPAC gives BL, Cambridge, and Oxford only.]

“amusing to the young in the prosecution of their studies”

134. Gay, John. Fables by the late Mr. Gay. With its translation into Bengali poetry. By Raja Kali-Krishna Bahadur. [with:] Fables, by the late Mr. Gay. With its translation into Urdu poetry. By Raja Kali-Krishna Bahadur. Calcutta, printed for the publisher from the Rájá's Sobhá-Bāzár Press **1836.**

Two works bound in one. 8vo, 22 x 15 cm; pp.[xviii], 193, [1, blank], ii [English errata], 2 [Bengali errata]; [x], 2, iv, 218, ii [English errata], 2 [Urdu errata]. Printed in Bengali and Urdu, with parallel English text. Contemporary half morocco, gilt, over marbled boards; rebacked, original spine laid down; endpapers renewed.

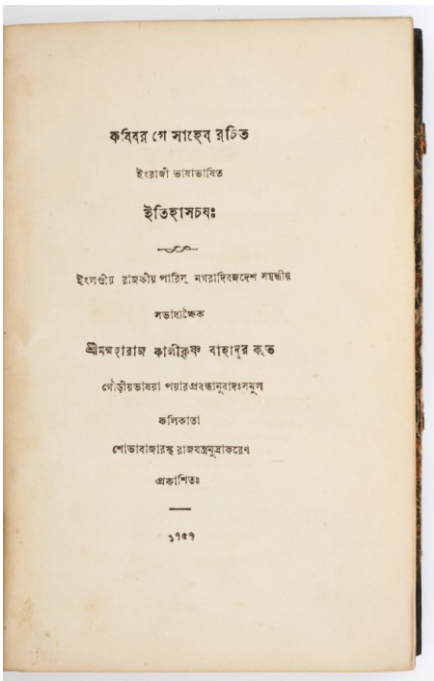
[80345]

£1,500

An interesting example of translation from English literature for the pleasure of a non-European audience: John Gay (1685-1732), best-known for *The Beggar's Opera*, wrote two sets of fables, one published in 1727 and another, posthumously, in 1738, ranging in tone from playfully moral to biting satirical.

Kali Krishna Bahadur states that this translation was undertaken “at the

repeated request of some of his literary friends,” in the hope that it would be “amusing to the young in the prosecution of their studies.” Bahadur benefited, by his own admission, from the anonymous assistance of several local scholars in the translation.



Maharaja Kali Krishna Bahadur came from a distinguished scholarly family; his grandfather, Nabakrishna Deb was Persian tutor to Warren Hastings, while his father, Raj Krishna Bahadur composed works in Urdu and Persian. His own literary translations were presented to several European monarchs; the present Bengali translation is dedicated to Louis Philippe, King of France.

[Harvard and Princeton hold both translations; BL, Cambridge, Royal Library (Copenhagen), and SOAS hold the Bengali translation.]

135. Carey, William; John Clark Marshman, editor. A dictionary of the Bengalee language. Vol. I. Bengalee and English. Abridged from Dr. Carey's quarto dictionary. *Serampore, printed at the "Tomohur" Press, 1864.*

Third edition. 8vo, 22 x 14 cm; pp.[iv], 531, [1]. A very good copy in modern half calf.

Ownership inscription of E. Whinfield to title-page. [115966]

£350

The first and second editions of Carey's dictionary were printed at the Serampore Mission Press in 1815 and 1827. The companion volume (English-Bengali) of this abridged edition, compiled by John Marshman, was published in 1867. Carey's dictionary would remain in print throughout the nineteenth century.

[BL only.]

136. [Marshman, John Clark, editor.] A Dictionary of the Bengalee Language. Vol. I. Bengalee and English. Abridged from Dr. Carey's Quarto Dictionary. Fourth edition. [with:] A dictionary of the Bengalee Language. Vol. II. English and Bengalee. Ninth edition. *Serampore, printed at the "Tomohur" Press, 1871-1874.*

Two volumes bound in one. 8vo, 20 x 13 cm; pp.[iv], 531, [1, blank]; [iv], 432. Contemporary calf, morocco lettering-pieces to spine; a few minute wormholes to spine, short split to upper board's joint, hinges reinforced; earlier ownership signature torn neatly from title-page of first work, no affect to text; a sound copy.

[115920]

£200

Bihari

137. Grierson, George Abraham.

Seven grammars of the dialects and subdialects of the Bihari language. Spoken in the province of Bihar, in the eastern portion of the North-Western Provinces, and in the northern portion of the Central Provinces. Part I. Introductory. *Calcutta, printed at the Bengal Secretariat Press, 1883.*

First edition. 8vo, 21 x 16 cm; pp.[iv], 3, [1, blank], ii, 47, [1, blank]; 3 folding maps, 1 table, coloured. Contemporary limp cloth; recased, cloth somewhat mottled; paper uniformly toned and somewhat brittle. With the discreet stamps of the Oriental Institute, Oxford, and their paper shelf-labels. [14552]

£250

One of 600 copies printed; the first detailed analysis of Bihari and its dialects and the first work to distinguish Bihari from Eastern Hindi. This is the first of the eight volumes comprising the complete work.

The dialects described are spoken across the modern Indian state of Bihar from Champaran district in the west to Purnia in the east (the frontispiece map shows their precise geographical distribution). They are: Bhojpuri, Magadhi, mixed Bhojpuri-Southern Maithili, Southern Maithili itself, mixed Magadhi-Southern Maithili, and two varieties of mixed Maithili-Bengali. Grierson traces Bihari's linguistic ancestry from Sanskrit through the Sauraseni and Magadhi Prakrits in the two further maps and one table.

In this meticulous description of the Bihari dialects Grierson anticipates his monumental *The Linguistic Survey of India*, published over thirty-four years from 1894.

Dafla

Presentation copy

138. Hamilton, Robert Clifton.

An outline grammar of the Dafla language. As spoken by the Tribes immediately south of the Apa Tanang Country. *Shillong, printed at the Assam Secretariat Printing Office, 1900.*

First edition. 8vo, 25 x 17 cm; pp.[iv], 3, [3], 127, [1]. Original cloth-backed boards. Inscribed “from the author”, with the ownership inscription of Ralph Lilley Turner. [115967]
£275

A grammar of the Tibeto-Burman language of the Dafla, or Nyishi, people of Assam on the North-East frontier of British India, designed for use by British officials in this turbulent area of tribal incursions and punitive expeditions. One of 300 copies issued.

Hamilton describes the Eastern rather than the Western dialect of the Dafla language “spoken beyond British territory to the north of North Lakhimpur town, as the writer thinks that this is the most useful practically, chiefly because it is the most similar to the language spoken by the large tribe known as Anka Miris or Apa Tanangs.” A different dialect had been described earlier by William Robinson in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* Vol. XX (1851), which Hamilton situates between the Eastern and Western dialects spoken by the people settled between the Bor Dikrai and Ronga rivers.

Khondi

First published account of Khondi

139. Smith, John MacDonald. A practical handbook of the Khond language. *Cuttack, printed at the Orissa Mission Press, 1876.*

First edition. 8vo, 22 x 14 cm; pp.iv, 130. Contemporary Indian half calf over pebbled boards, gilt, title gilt to upper board. Corners bumped. Contemporary inscription “From the Compiler” to front free endpaper, Smith’s name beneath in another hand. [81458]
£550

A presentation copy of the first published account of Khondi or Kui, a Dravidian language closely related to Gondi, spoken by the Khonds, hunter-gatherers living mainly in Odisha. The Khonds were notorious in the nineteenth century for their practice of human sacrifice and rebelled against British rule in 1836.

Smith modelled his compilation on Maltby’s 1874 guide to the Oriya language, and intended to address the ignorance of minority languages amongst British officials and officers, even when those languages predominated in their areas of responsibility. An English-Khondi vocabulary is appended.

John MacDonald Smith was a major on the Madras Staff Corps, and Special Assistant to the Governor of Fort St. George at Ganjam, in the modern state of Orissa.

Kului

140. Diack, Alexander

Henderson. The Kulu dialect of Hindi: some notes on its grammatical structure, with specimens of the songs and sayings current amongst the people, and a glossary. *Lahore, "Civil and Military Gazette" Press, 1896.*

First edition. 8vo, 25 x 18 cm; pp.iv, 107, [1, blank]. Contemporary pebbled cloth, paper labels to spine and upper board; spine label worn; a very good copy. With the regulations of the Royal Colonial Institute Library pasted to the front free endpaper and their bookplate to front pastedown, recording its presentation by the Government of the Punjab in September, 1911, stamps to front free endpaper and title-page. [51082]

£500

The first published account of Kului, spoken in the Kullu Valley in modern Himachal Pradesh. Kului is now recognized as a distinct Western Pahari language rather than a dialect of Hindi; a copy with charming later provenance.

Diack describes Kului as a spoken rather than written language but does include four examples of Kului songs, "sung at the fairs, of which every hamlet has at least one in the year in honour of its god".

This grammar was put together from notes Diack made "during his tours in the Kulu Subdivision, and during the trial of cases in his court, opportunities which, though most valuable, did not, owing to the routine of official work, allow of exhaustive linguistic research". He acknowledged the assistance he received during its compilation from his fellow I.C.S. Officer, Edward O'Brien, who was preparing his own work on the Kangra dialects.

After completing the resettlement of the land revenue of the Kullu Valley 1888-92, Diack became Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government and Settlement Commissioner for the Punjab.

Lepcha

First Lepcha grammar

141. Mainwaring, George Byres.

A Grammar of the Rong (Lepcha) Language, as it exists in the Dorjeling and Sikim Hills. *Calcutta, printed by C. B. Lewis, Baptist Mission Press, 1876.*

First edition. 4to, 28 x 22 cm; pp.xxvii, [1, blank], 146. Modern half calf over marbled boards. Cancelled Church Missionary Society stamp to title-page. [201877]

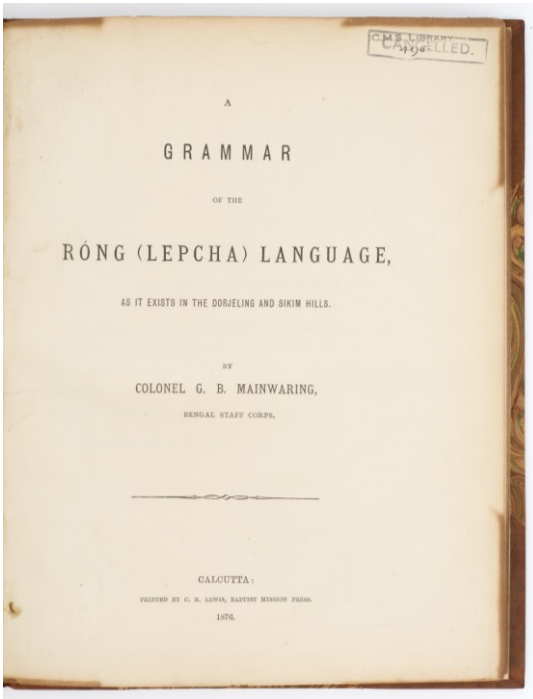
£500

The first printed grammar of Lepcha, a Tibeto-Burman language spoken in Sikkim, the Darjeeling district of West Bengal, the Ilam district of Nepal and in villages of south-western Bhutan, composed by a Colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps who, from his first encounter with the Lepchas on a visit to Darjeeling, developed the utmost admiration for them and their language. He also compiled a dictionary which was published posthumously in 1898.

Mainwaring's grammar is imbued with his romantic vision: "Of the language I cannot speak too highly. The simple and primitive state in which the Lepchas lived is admirably shown by it. It has no primary words (beyond the words for gold and silver) to express money, merchants or merchandise, fairs or markets. Their peaceful and gentle character is evinced by their numerous terms of tenderness and compassion, and by the fact that not one word of abuse exists in their language." In Mainwaring's time the future of Lepcha

was in doubt, but his works ensured its survival.

The beautiful Lepcha types used for this work had been cut by the famous Rev. J. W. Thomas of the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta for printing Biblical translations during the 1840s: “The scholarly Colonel was indeed fortunate in having a well designed fount of Lepcha letters ready for him to use, supported by 28 years’ experience of printing Lepcha at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.” (See R. K. Sprigg, “The earliest printed books in Lepcha”, *Aachuley*, Vol. 2 No. 1 (1998), pp. 52-59).



Mainwaring’s work contains a history of the Lepchas and an account of British relations with Sikkim from 1767.

Maithili

142. Grierson, George Abraham.

An Introduction to the Maithili language of North Bihar containing a grammar, chrestomathy & vocabulary. *Calcutta, Asiatic Society, 1881-82.*

First edition. Two volumes. 8vo, 23 x 16 cm; pp.viii, 114, [6, errata]; 3 tables (1 folding); [iv], 260, [14, addenda]. Modern marbled boards, morocco lettering-pieces to spines. [111215] £325

Maithili is a distinct Indo-Aryan language spoken in the northern Indian state of Bihar, but prior to the publication of Grierson’s work was thought simply a corrupt form of Hindi: “It is the custom to look upon it as an uncouth dialect of untaught villagers, but it is in reality the native language of more than seven and a quarter millions of people, of whom ... at least five millions can neither speak nor understand either Hindi or Urdu without the greatest difficulty”.

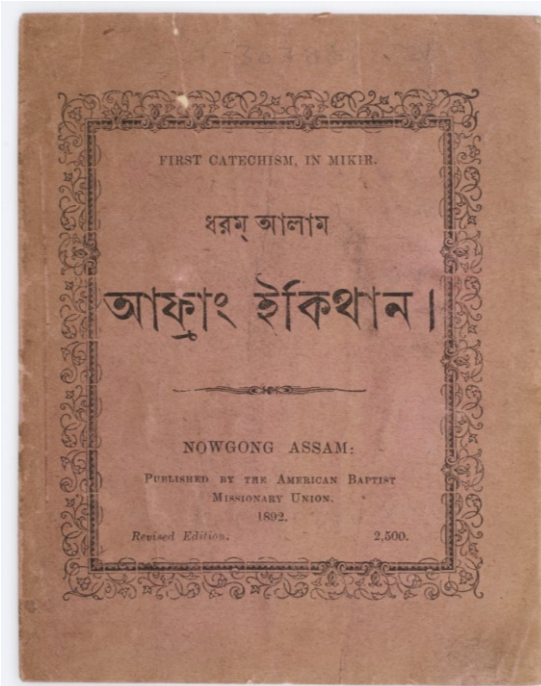
Grierson joined the Indian Civil Service in 1871 and wrote this work together with *Bihar peasant life* (Calcutta, 1885) while Opium Agent for Bihar. He later achieved fame as Superintendent of the monumental Linguistic Survey of India. These two parts were published as extra numbers to the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Parts 1 for 1880 and 1882.

Mikir

No other copy located

143. [Assam.] First Catechism in Mikir. *Nowgong, Assam, American Baptist Missionary Union, 1892.*

Revised edition. 12mo, 13.5 x 10.5 cm; pp.20.
Original printed paper wrappers. [30786]
£350



An Assam imprint in the Mikir language, prepared and printed by Baptist missionaries.

[We locate no other copies of this edition. There is an 1875 “second edition” printed at the Sibsagor Mission Press, Assam, at Berkeley.]

Oriya

144. Maltby, Thomas James. A practical handbook of the Uriya or O'diya language. *Calcutta, Wyman & Co., 1874.*

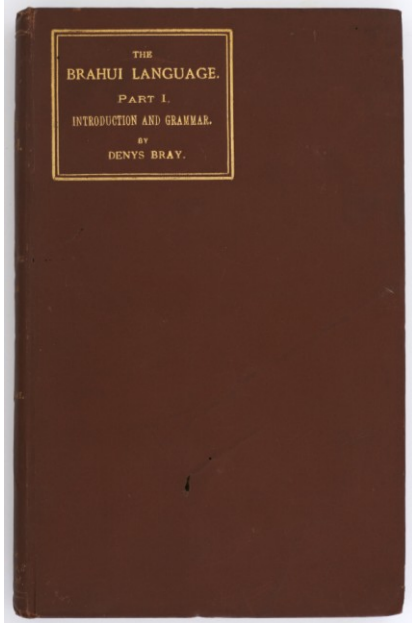
First edition. 8vo, 22 x 15 cm; pp.xiii, 201 [1, blank]. A very good copy in modern half calf; occasional pencil annotation. [75138]
£450

The first Oriya grammar published. Maltby's grammar was intended for British officials in India, and was preceded only by the Baptist missionary Amos Suttons' *An introductory grammar of the Oriya language* (Calcutta, 1831); unsurprisingly, Sutton and Maltby addressed rather different concerns.

The present work has five parts: an explanation of the Oriya alphabet and the essential elements of Oriya grammar; practical sentences printed in Roman and Oriya script; romanized Oriya extracts from statements given in legal cases, “mostly taken down from the lips of the speakers themselves”; specimens of business letters, with translations; and ‘Niti-Kotha’, “a small collection of fables used as a reading-book in schools, and also some useful official terms and the Uriya numerals”.

WEST

Brahui



First detailed study of Brahui

145. Bray, Denys De S. The Brahui language. Part I. Introduction and grammar. Part II. The Brahui problem. Part III. Etymological vocabulary. *Calcutta, Superintendent Government Printing, India, Delhi: Manager of Publications; 1909-1934.*

First edition. Three parts in two volumes. 8vo, 25 x 16 cm; pp.[iv], viii, 237, [1]; ii, 313, [1, blank]. Original cloth, gilt; a little worn, first volume wormed, slight affect to text.

Ownership inscription of Ralph Lilley Turner.

[111932]

£185

The first detailed study of the Brahui language spoken in south-western Pakistan, mainly in the Kalat region of Baluchistan: “an island of Dravidian utterly severed from its kind by many hundred miles of surrounding Indian and Iranian languages”. Bray, who spent four years in Baluchistan, was one of the first to connect the survival of a Dravidian language in the north-west of

the sub-continent with the mystery of the undeciphered script and language of the Indus Valley civilization. The delay in publishing the second volume was due to a variety of distractions, including “the pleasure of the hunt for words still unrecorded” and “the counterfascination of unriddling the original order of Shakespeare’s sonnets”, and perhaps, too, World War One and the demands of Bray’s position at the India Office.

Gujarati

First complete Gujarati New Testament

146. [Bible. New Testament. Gujarati.] The Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments, translated from the originals into the Goozuratee language. By the Serampore Missionaries. Vol V. Containing the New Testament. *Serampore, printed at the Mission Press, 1820.*

First edition. 8vo, 22 x 13 cm; pp.[iv], 2, 675, [1, blank]. Gujarati text in *devanagari* characters.

Modern half calf over cloth. [110709]

£1,000

The first complete edition of the New Testament in Gujarati. Preceded only by the 1809 Serampore edition of the Gospel of Matthew. William Carey and other members of the Serampore Mission began work on a Gujarati Bible in the early 1800s, but the Gospel and this New Testament were the only volumes issued. They left further translation work to members of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society at Surat, assisted in part by the London Missionary Society, who succeeded in publishing a complete Gujarati Bible, preceded by several different sections, within ten years. The later Surat editions

were printed in Gujarati rather than *devanagari* characters.

[Darlow & Moule 5019.]

147. Clarkson, William. A grammar of the Gujarati language. *Bombay, American Mission Press, T. Graham, Printer, 1847.*

First edition. 4to, 26 x 19 cm; pp.[iv], ii, 175, [1, blank]; 1 large folding lithographic table. Modern half calf over marbled boards. [80646] £600

A grammar of Gujarati composed by a member of the London Missionary Society for use by his fellow missionaries, arranged in five parts, comprising sections on orthography, etymology, syntax, a prose sampler, and a selection of useful phrases ("This rice is not clean", &c), printed in Gujarati and Roman characters.

Forbes (Bombay, 1829) and Ramsay (Bombay, 1840) had already produced Gujarati grammars, but Clarkson appears not to have had access to either work in compiling the present text. Moreover, he was particularly focused on the needs of the missionary student of Gujarati.

The American Mission Press cast the Gujarati types employed here; Clarkson is at pains to praise the handsome result and the speed of their work; the Press was already known for its excellent *devanagari* fonts.

Clarkson was posted to Gujarat in 1839 and left Surat in 1844 to establish a new mission at Baroda. From 1849 he was involved in a revised Gujarati translation of the Bible, together with William Flower. He returned to Britain in 1854.



First Gujarati edition of a Zoroastrian forgery

148. Muncherjee, Mulla Kakobad bin. The Desatir, or sacred writings of the ancient Persian prophets; in the original tongue; together with the ancient Persian version and commentary of the fifth Sasan; and a Guzarati translation thereof made with the original text in Guzerati character by the assistance of an able Moonshi by Mulla Kakobad bin Muncherjee of Bombay. Revised by the late Professor Furdoonjee Murzbanjee and inspected by other learned persons. *Bombay, printed at the Duftur Ashkara Press in the year of Yazdegerd 1217 and in the year of Christ 1848, 1848.*

First Gujarati edition. 4to, 30 x 23 cm; pp.[6], 10, [2], 71, [1, blank], [2], 379, [1, blank]; frontispiece portrait of Mulla Firuz bin Kawus. English and Gujarati text. Contemporary Indian half leather and marbled boards; extremities

worn; some light, marginal water-staining, more pronounced at end; a minute worm track to top margin, old marginal paper repair to pp. 63-64.

[78483]

£1,250

Rare edition of a remarkable manuscript forgery. First published at Bombay in 1818, the *Desatir* purports to be a collection of the writings of the Persian prophets, including Zoroaster, in a secret language, accessible through a later Persian translation, but is almost certainly a sixteenth-century forgery, composed in the syncretic milieu of Akbar's reign by Azar Kayvan, an Iranian émigré to India and founder of a Zoroastrian sect.

The 1818 edition relied upon a single manuscript, purchased at Isfahan around 1770 by Mulla Kaus, a Parsi. His son, Mulla Firuz, was encouraged to publish the text by John Malcom, and did so, with the assistance of William Erskine in the English translation. This Gujarati edition was translated from the 1818 first edition, though it reprints the correspondence found in the first edition in English as well as Gujarati.

The publication of the *Desatir* attracted controversy, though it was accepted as genuine by William Jones, John Malcolm, William Ouseley, and Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall, amongst others - the preface to this edition reprints some of the correspondence around its authenticity.

The text gained a certain following amongst Parsis.

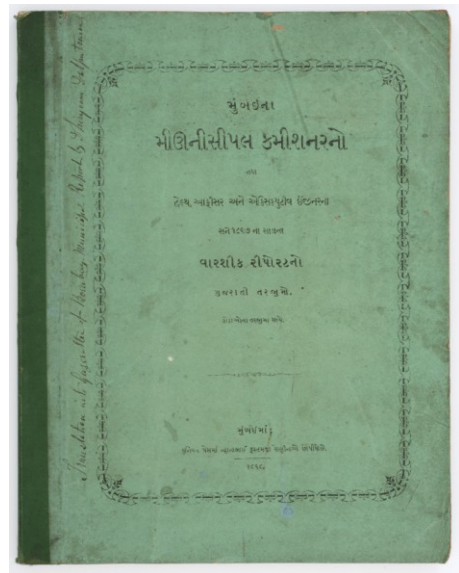
[Library of Congress, Metropolitan Museum, Munich, and Royal Library (Copenhagen) only.]

No other copy located

149. [Bombay. Municipal Administration.] Mumbaīnā Mīūnīsīpala Kamīśanarano tathā Heltha Āfīsara ane Eksikyutīva Injanaranā sane 1867nā sālānā vāraśīka rīportano gujarātī tarajumo. [Bombay, printed by N. R. Ranina at the Union Press, 1868.

First Gujarati edition. Folio, 32 x 25 cm; pp.[viii], 104, 8; 6 folding plates (5 coloured). Original cloth-backed green wrappers; a little soiled. [116006]

£475



A Gujarati translation of the Annual Report of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay with reports of the Health Officer and Executive Engineer for 1867. According to Campbell, the first English-language report issued was for 1868, a year later than this item, and he makes no mention of any translated editions.

The illustrations comprise plans and maps of municipal structures.

[See Campbell, *Index Catalogue of Indian Publications in the Library, British Museum, Part II*, p.72. We locate no other copies of the present edition.]

Marathi

First Marathi grammar

150. [Marathi.] Gramatica Marastta a mais vulgar. Que se practica nos Reinos do Nizamaxa, e Idalxa. Offerecida aos muitos referendos Padres Missionarios dos dittos Reinos. *Rome, Estamperia da Sagrada Congregacao de Propaganda Fide, 1778.*

First edition. 8vo, 20 x 13 cm; pp.45, [3].
Modern half calf over marbled boards. [80320]
£1,000

The first Marathi grammar published, likely prepared for the use of Portuguese missionaries in Goa, and apparently drawing from the earlier experiences of Portuguese missions to the Adil Shahi and Nizam Shahi dynasties. Another edition was published at Lisbon in 1805.

The English Jesuit Thomas Stevens (1549-1619) composed a grammar of Konkani, which was published in 1640 at Rachol, Goa, as *Arte de lingua canarin*, which contained some elements of Marathi grammar.

First Marathi-English dictionary

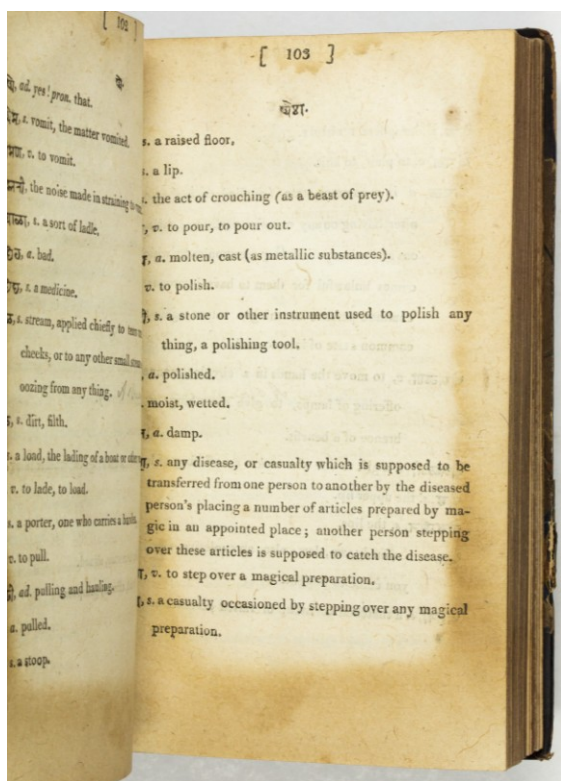
151. Carey, William. A Dictionary of the Mahratta Language. *Serampore, 1810.*

First edition. 8vo, 18 x 12 cm; pp.vii, [1, blank], 652. Contemporary calf over marbled boards; somewhat rubbed. Margins damp-stained, but still crisp. Stamp of Dominican Museum Library to title-page. [47458]
£1,200

The first Marathi-English dictionary published. Compiled by William Carey, founder of the Baptist Mission at Serampore in Bengal. The majority of entries in the present work consist of

single lines, giving it the appearance of a pocket dictionary, despite the approximately 10,000 words contained.

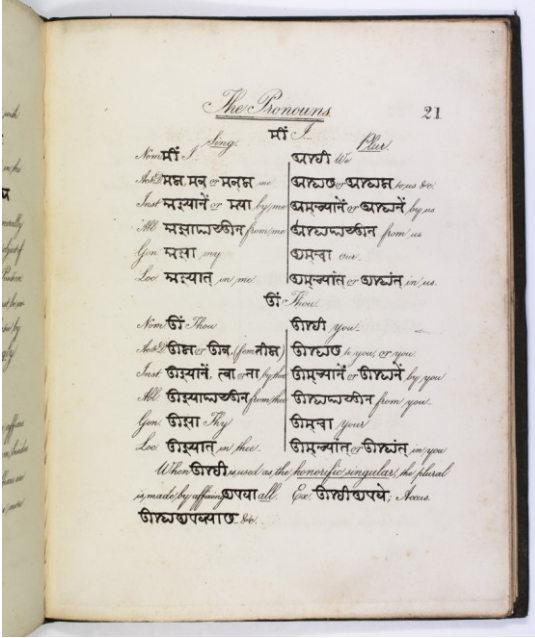
Carey prepared this dictionary primarily for students of the College of Fort William at Calcutta, where he taught, and his compilation owed a great deal, as he acknowledged, to Vaidyanath, the chief Marathi pundit in the College. The dictionary is printed with cursive *modi* types cast at Serampore in the preceding few years.



His pioneering effort was preceded only by the lexical portion of Robert Drummond's *Illustrations of the grammatical parts of the Guzerattee, Mahratta and English languages* (Bombay, 1808), but most of the dictionary had been printed before Carey was able to consult a copy of that work. Carey's work would not be superseded until Colonel Vans Kennedy's *A dictionary of the Maratha language in two parts* was published at Bombay in 1824.

152. Ballantyne, James R. A grammar of the Mahratta language. For the use of The East India College at Hayleybury. *Edinburgh, lithographed by J. Hall [and the author], 1839.*

First edition. 4to, 29 x 23 cm; pp.[iv], 52. Lithographed. Original embossed cloth, printed label to upper board; a few closed tears to spine, but a very good copy. [116721]
£1,800



An elementary grammar of Marathi, lithographed in *modi*, the cursive script employed in business and official correspondence in western India; the first British publication in *modi*.

The present work, like Ballantyne's Braj Bhakha and Hindi grammars of the same year, was meant for the use of students at the East India Company's Haileybury College, which had recently added Marathi to its curriculum. It was intended to replace William Carey's Marathi grammar (Serampore, 1805), which Ballantyne felt was insufficient and, in any case, no longer readily obtainable.

Ballantyne lacked the *modi* types available to Carey at Serampore, however, and Joseph Hall, the lithographer who executed the elegant English text, was unable to produce the Modi characters. Ballantyne describes the frustration of copying out the Modi characters himself with lithographic ink – despite the self-deprecation of his preface, the *modi* text is well-executed and consistent.

153. Molesworth, James Thomas. A dictionary... *Bombay, printed for Government, 1857.*

Second edition. Folio, 34 x 26 cm; pp.xxx, 920, [2, errata]. Later, though not modern, half morocco over cloth, title gilt to spine; corners slightly bumped. Bookplate of Gladstone Library, National Liberal Club, and discreet stamps to title and text; their gilt stamp to upper board. [116596]
£1,200

Significantly expanded from the first edition of 1831, this monumental dictionary contains some 60,000 words, an increase of nearly 20,000. Molesworth attributes this to a general increase of education, with an expansion both of scholarly and colloquial vocabulary, together with the incorporation of more Sanskrit words.

Molesworth had returned to England and retired from the Army in 1837, but returned to India in 1851 to compile this expanded edition, which he commends as preserving his working health in the new preface.

“most of the petition-writers
are literally illiterate”

154. Dāndekar, Rāo Sāheb

Nārāyan Bhāi. Vāchanmālā. Being a collection of petitions, depositions, reports and other official papers in the Modi or current Marāṭhi characters, for the use of candidates for Her Majesty’s Indian Civil Service. Compiled under the orders of the Government of Bombay ... [with:] Key to Vāchanmālā: with an introduction containing remarks on the current Marathi character... Poona, printed at the “Dnyan Chakshu” Press, **1867-1868.**

First editions. Two volumes. 4to, 27 x 19 cm; pp.[6], 152, [1, errata, pasted to rear free endpaper]; [xii], xiv, 85, [1, blank]. Both volumes with lithographed Marathi text. First volume in contemporary pebbled cloth, title gilt to upper board; spine and upper joint discreetly repaired, edges a little worn; second volume in original pink cloth by Jehangeerjee & Co., Camp Poona; cloth faded and stained but internally clean; a very good set. [80652]
£2,000



A collection of specimens of different kinds of official documents written in Modi, the cursive Marathi script widely used in business and official correspondence, and rather challenging to the untutored eye. Both works were, as the title suggests, intended as an aid

to British administrators in western India. The *Key* provides English translations and Marathi script specimens.

The compiler was Deputy Educational Inspector in Bombay. He notes that petitions pose a particular problem given their general lack of punctuation, the illiteracy of the petitioners, and the florid, imprecise official prose which often results.

[First title: *Chicago, Munich, Oxford, and Tübingen*. Second title: *BL, Oxford, and Tübingen*.]

Sindhi

First Sindhi grammar

155. Wathen, William Henry. A

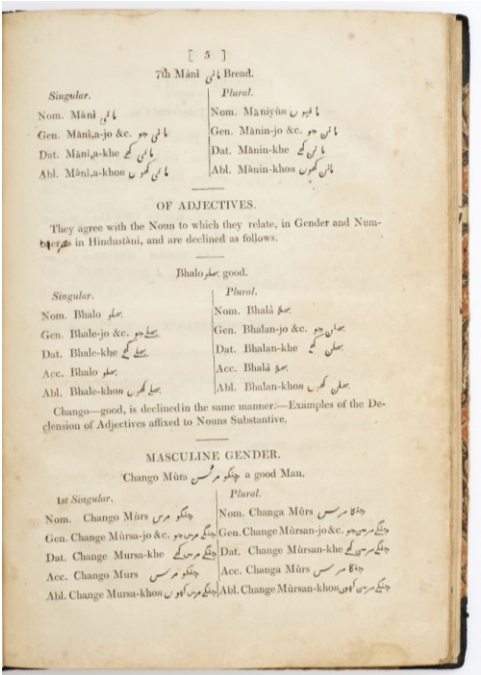
Grammar of the Sindhi Language. [Bombay], printed by F.D. Ramos at the Government Gazette Press, **1836.**

First edition. 4to, 28 x 20 cm; pp.[vi], 55, [1, blank], 56-57 [lithographed, manuscript pagination], 58, [1, blank], 59-63 [lithographed, manuscript pagination], [1, blank], 64-66, [1, blank], 67-68 [lithographed, manuscript pagination], 69-70, [32]; contemporary lithographic folded map of Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan inserted after the dedication leaf. Contemporary Indian half calf over marbled boards, worn but sound; some toning, occasional light spots; contemporary annotations. Two ownership inscriptions to title-page “Alex. R. Bayly, 8th The King’s Regt.” and “M. Barrington Lieut. 23rd Regt. Kurrachee 1851”. [66761]
£2,000

The first grammar of the Sindhi language, predominantly romanized, with some *devanagari* and *nasta’liq* characters. The conclusion of treaties between the East India Company and the Amirs of Sindh appears to have prompted Wathen’s work.

Wathen was Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and compiled

his work without once visiting Sindh, owing to the large Sindhi-speaking minority resident in Bombay. Wathen’s was a pioneering work, but one held in light regard by later authors.



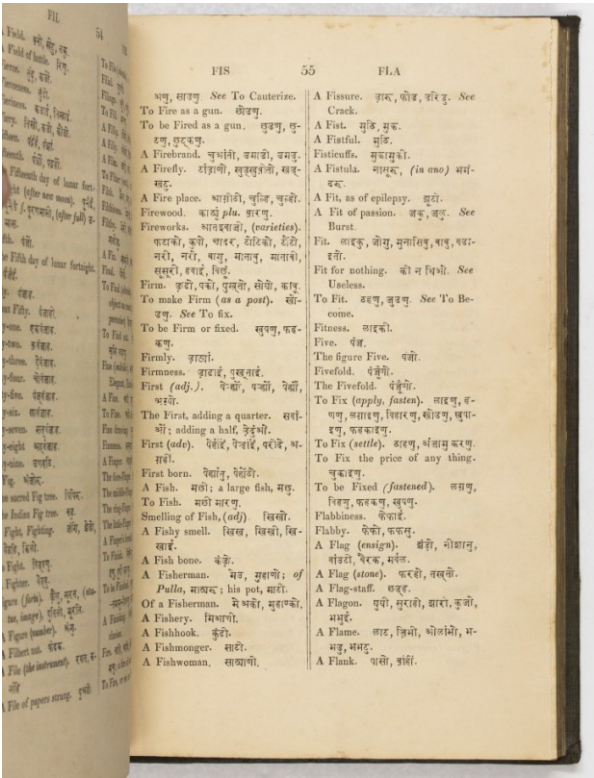
The final unnumbered sequence comprises vocabularies English-Sindhi and Sindhi-English, and a final leaf containing the names of the months and days of the week.

[COPAC gives BL, Liverpool, and SOAS only.]

First English-Sindhi dictionary

156. Stack, George, Captain. A dictionary, English and Sindhi. Printed by order of the Government of Bombay. *Bombay, printed by T. Graham at the American Mission Press, 1849.*

First edition. 8vo, 22 x 14 cm; pp.vi, 230, [2]. With Sindhi text in *devanagari* characters. Contemporary cloth, remnants of paper label to spine; spine and hinges discreetly repaired; lacking front free endpaper. [66278] £2,500



The first comprehensive dictionary of the Sindhi language, preceded only by the vocabularies of Wathen (Bombay, 1836) and Eastwick (Bombay, 1843). Stack’s preface includes a brief grammatical outline, abstracted from his *A grammar of the Sindhi language* published at Bombay the same year. The use of *devanagari* characters is purely a matter of convenience, as the intended audience of British officers in the new

province of Sindh would be more familiar with these than the *naskh* later used to write and print Sindhi.

Stack significantly expanded the text after receiving encouragement from the then Governor of Bombay, Sir George Clerk, in 1848. The completed dictionary comprises some 12,000 words.

[Outside UK, Berlin and Royal Library (Copenhagen) only.]

First Sindhi-English dictionary

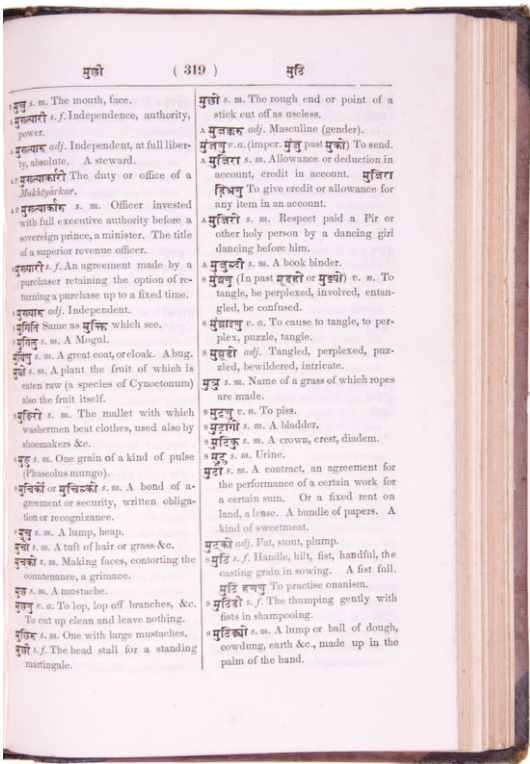
157. Stack, George, Captain. A Dictionary, Sindhi and English. Printed by Order of the Government of Bombay. *Bombay, American Mission Press, T. Graham, Printer, 1855.*

First edition. 8vo, 25 x 17 cm; pp.[ii]-vi, 437, [1, blank]. With Sindhi text in *devanagari* characters. Contemporary Indian half morocco over cloth, spine gilt; rather worn; front free endpaper detaching, bound without half-title. Remnants of paper label to lower board. [53945] **£1,500**

The first Sindhi-English dictionary, printed in *devanagari* characters. Stack compiled an English-Sindhi dictionary, which was published in 1849. The present work was undertaken as a companion volume, but ill-health compelled him to return to England in 1849, remaining for a year. In 1853, when he obtained a posting in Sindh and the authorization of the Bombay government for this work, he resumed his compilation, but his untimely death in December of that year left the work only partially printed, and the text unfinished.

The work was completed by B. H. Ellis, with the assistance of several native Sindhi speakers. Stack intended his dictionary for use by civil and military

officers already acquainted with Devanagari characters; his choice was explicitly an expedient one.



SOUTH

Dakhni

Moral tales for Madras officers

158. [Husain Vā'iz, Kāshif.]

Dukhnee Unwari Soheilee. [Anvār-i suhail.] A translation into the Dukhnee tongue, of the Persian Unwari Soheilee for the use of the military officers on the Madras establishment. By order of the Board of Superintendence for the College of Fort Saint George. By Mohummud Ibraheem, Moonshee. *Madras, printed at the College Press, 1824.*

First edition. Folio, 34 x 21 cm; pp.[ii], 441, [1, blank]. English title-page; Dakhni text, printed in *naskh*. Modern half calf over marbled boards; untrimmed; title-page toned, some discolouration throughout; but a very crisp copy. [66693]
£3,000



This collection of moral tales originally composed in Persian at the end of the fifteenth century belongs to the same family as the Sanskrit *Panchatantra* and the Arabic *Kalilah wa dimnah*, though it became more popular in India than Iran. Numerous adaptations and translations were produced, including one by Abu'l Fazl for the Mughal emperor Akbar; it subsequently became

a set text for Indian Army and Indian Civil Service examinations.

Muhammad Ibrahim of Bijapur spent some three years travelling the Deccan collecting words and phrases for the present translation.

A glossary of Dakhni words with their 'northern' Urdu equivalents is appended.

[Garcin de Tassy Vol. 2, pp.359-361. COPAC gives Cambridge, Edinburgh, Oxford, and Queen's University (Belfast) only.]

Kannada

159. McKerrell, John. A grammar of the Carnataca language. *Madras, printed at the College Press, 1820.*

First edition. 4to, 31 x 25 cm; pp.[ii], iii, [1, blank], iii, [1, blank], 196, 15, [1]. Text printed in English and Kannada. Modern half morocco over nineteenth-century marbled boards; pp. 15-16 with an internal tear; a clean copy with wide margins. [63137]
£2,500

The first grammar published in English of Kannada, the Dravidian language spoken in the modern state of Karnataka, "nearly the Universal language of all the dominions of the late 'Tippoo Sultan", and a superb example of early Kannada printing.

John McKerrell was Telugu and Carnataca translator to the Government of Madras and an ex officio member of the Board of Superintendence of the College of Fort St. George, for which this work was published. He relied very much upon the ancient Kannada grammatical tradition, acknowledging his debt to a "very scarce and accurate treatise", the *Śabdamanidarpana* composed in the 13th century by Kesiraja. The author warned of the danger if British administrators could

not communicate directly with the people: "Unless those who govern be acquainted with the language of the governed, a set of middlemen will arise, who will ultimately become the scourge of the country."

Bowdlerized Kannada reader

160. Sanderson, Daniel, compiler. Katha Sangraha, or Canarese selections. Prose. *Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, 1863.*

First edition. 8vo, 22 x 14 cm; pp.[iv], v, [1, blank], 560. Printed Kannada text. Contemporary cloth, paper label to spine; cloth sunned, spine worn at top and bottom; initial and final pages lightly spotted. [200209]
£450

An elementary Kannada prose reader, designed as the first in a proposed series of four volumes comprising "extracts from the best native works, and ... sufficiently large to contain ample specimens of the most correct and approved styles, and to convey a tolerable idea of the best side of native literature." The subsequent volumes would cover simple poetry, more difficult prose, and poetry in the higher Kannada style.

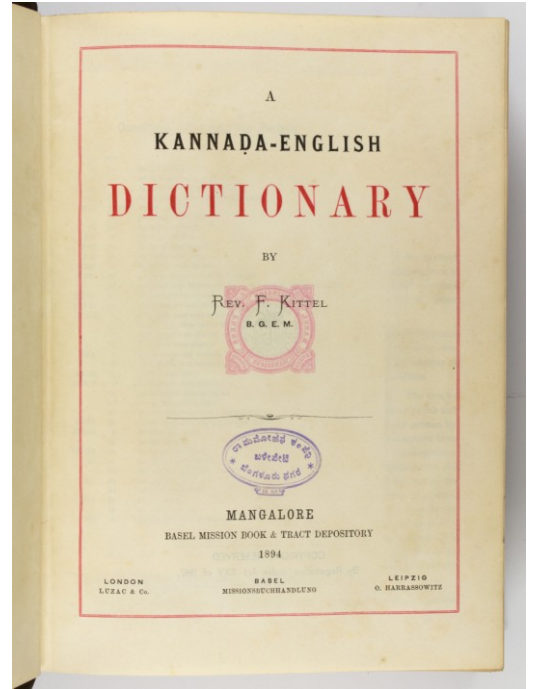
The extracts in this volume are selections the *Panchatantra*, *Shivapurana*, *Mahabharata*, and *Ramayana*. No English translations are provided.

Sanderson, a Wesleyan missionary, intended his text to afford the reader a bowdlerized selection of Indian literature, "without a violent outrage to common decency" - one wonders how he intended his prospective readers to cope with colloquial or obscene Kannada.

First comprehensive Kannada dictionary

161. Kittel, Ferdinand. A Kannada-English Dictionary. *Mangalore, Basel Mission Book & Tract Depository, 1894.*

First edition. 4to, 27 x 20 cm; pp.l, 1752; errata leaf tipped-in after title. Contemporary calf over cloth; a little wear to corners, spine faded. Front free endpaper inscribed "With respectful Compliments to Professor Dr. R. L. Turner M.A. M.C. D.Litt. from his humble Pupil A. N. Naransinhia, London 14th July 1932". [116300]
£1,250



The first comprehensive dictionary of Kannada, compiled by Ferdinand Kittel of the Basel Missionary Society who arrived in India in 1853. Its compilation came to dominate his life and work in India as he was marginalised by his fellow missionaries and restricted to supervising the Society's press at Mangalore. Containing some 70,000 words, his dictionary remains an authoritative work.

Kittel took as his working basis the first dictionary of Kannada printed, *A dictionary Carnataca and English* (Madras, 1832) compiled by the London Missionary Society's William Reeve. Although critical of Reeve's work, Kittel was sympathetic to his plight as a pioneer and the brief amount of time afforded him to complete his dictionary. In contrast, Kittel took some eighteen years to complete his own compilation, drawing on a broad array of sources, from manuscripts to modern printed works.

Kittel went on to prepare *A grammar of the Kannada language in English, comprising the three dialects of the language, ancient, mediæval and modern* (Mangalore, 1903), based on his knowledge of Kannada's indigenous grammatical tradition; various Christian tracts; school textbooks for learners of Kannada; an anthology of Kannada poetry; and edited the twice-monthly *Illustrated Canarese Journal*. His mastery of Kannada was such that he was able to compose a life of Christ using a traditional Kannada verse-form.

An excellent association copy - presented to the distinguished linguistic scholar Ralph Lilley Turner.

162. Kittel, Ferdinand. A Kannada-English Dictionary. *Mangalore, Basel Mission Book & Tract Depository, 1894.*

Another copy, bound in modern half calf over cloth; title-page very slightly soiled. [111323]
£650

Malayalam

First book printed in Malayalam

163. [Malayalam. Catechism.]

Compendiosa legis explanatio omnibus Christianis. Scitu necessaria. Malabarico idiomate. *Rome, 1772.*

First edition. 8vo, 21 x 14 cm; pp.[294]. Title in Latin and Malayalam, text printed in Malayalam. Erroneous Malayalam pagination. Nineteenth-century half-vellum over marbled boards, spine gilt, with morocco lettering-piece; imprint date noted in ink on title-page; a very good, crisp copy. [120982]
£950

The first book printed wholly in Malayalam; a Malayalam alphabet and partial grammar was printed at the Propaganda Fide press in the same year. [COPAC gives Cambridge and SOAS only.]

First accurate Malayalam grammar

164. Peet, Joseph, Rev. A grammar of the Malayalim language, as spoken in the principalities of Travancore and Cochin, and the districts of North and South Malabar ... Dedicated by Permission to His Highness the Rajah of Travancore. *Cottayam, printed at the Church Mission Press, 1841.*

First edition. 8vo, 22 x 14 cm; pp.xv, [1], 218; folding table. Contemporary half calf over straight-grained cloth; tiny split to top of upper joint, spine a little worn. British and Foreign Bible Society Library's blindstamp to initial blank, white shelfmark to spine. [80654]
£1,250

The first accurate grammar of Malayalam published. Joseph Peet, a missionary on the Kerala coast, rightly dismissed Robert Drummond's *Grammar of the Malabar language*

(Bombay, 1799) as it “merely contained a sketch of grammar; the first essay, apparently, of a tyro in the language .. It would appear that, owing to sickness, the work had to pass through several hands, some of those employed in it being totally unacquainted (as the work itself proves) with the Malayalam language”. The present work was his successful attempt to remedy Drummond’s deficiencies.

[COPAC gives BL only.]

First Malayalam dictionary

165. Bailey, Benjamin. A dictionary, English and Malayalim, dedicated by permission to His Highness the Rajah of Travancore. *Cottayam, printed at the Church Mission Press, 1849.*

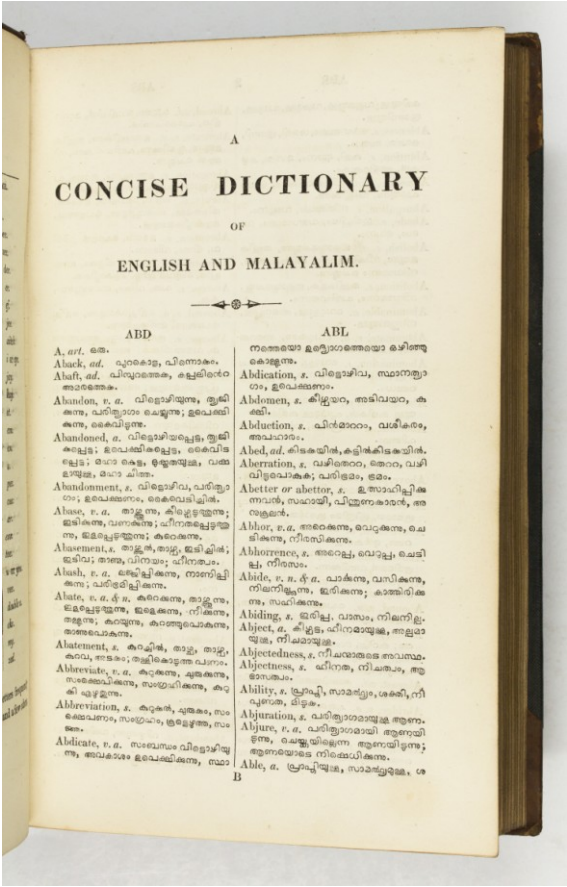
First edition. 8vo, 22 x 14 cm; pp.viii, 545, [1, blank]. Contemporary half calf over cloth; edges and corners lightly worn, a few marks to spine, upper hinge discreetly reinforced; a very good copy. Presented by the author to the British and Foreign Bible Society, their bookplate to front pastedown and blindstamp to front free endpaper. [115989]
£650

The first English and Malayalam dictionary, compiled by an Anglican missionary who spent thirty-four years in Kerala from 1816 until his retirement in 1850. This was the companion volume to his A dictionary of high and colloquial Malayalim and English published at the same press in 1846. Like John Reid’s A help in acquiring a knowledge of the English language, the work was aimed at two audiences: Indians wishing to gain a knowledge of the English language and Europeans anxious to learn Malayalam.

Pressure of other pastoral duties – a common complaint from missionary

authors in India - delayed publication and reduced the scope of the dictionary, though the published dictionary contains an impressive total of some 27,000 words.

Bailey’s dictionary was only superseded by Herman Gundert’s 1872 dictionary.





Unusual hand-coloured lithographs after an amateur

166. Beuttler, J[ohn] G[eorge], Reverend. [A Natural History in the Malayalam Language.] [Cottayam], [1858 or 1861].

Early edition. 8vo, 22 x 14 cm; pp.[ii], vi, [2], 80; lithographic frontispiece and 33 plates, hand-coloured; hand-coloured lithographic vignette to title-page. Text in Malayalam. Contemporary cloth, later paper label to upper board; upper joint cracked but firm, one plate with a few stains; otherwise a very good copy. Manuscript English title in a contemporary hand to front free endpaper. Bookplate of the Church Missionary Society to front pastedown, stamped "Sold by Order". [200496]
£1,500

An unusual example of a secular text produced by a missionary press: the present work focuses on the fauna of the world, from flamingos to whales, ranging from animals most likely familiar to a Malayalam-reader to scenarios entirely alien – one of the plates depicts a whaling ship and whale.

The lithographed drawings appear the work of a skilled amateur and are attractively and imaginatively composed; the colouring is simple but effective – from a suitably brown lion to vivid

green parrots and startlingly pink flamingos.

The Auckland copy has a presentation inscription from Beuttler reading "Written at [Kuchikulum?]. Printed at Cottayam 1858 First edition (500) Second edition (500) 1861. Presented by the Rev. J.G. Beuttler. Church Missionary. Cape Town. Sept 16, 1862" which provides the only documentation for the date and location of printing and suggests that he retained and distributed copies on his return from India. A further inscription on the Auckland copy's title-page provides the only evidence of edition and date.



John George Beuttler (1824-1877), German-born, attended the Church Missionary College in Islington, and was ordained as a Deacon by the Bishop of London in 1849, and sent to Travancore in 1850. Ordained as a priest by the Bishop of Madras, he returned to England in 1862, where he held various curacies until his death.
[Auckland Public Library only.]

A Malayalam dictionary for Malayalam speakers

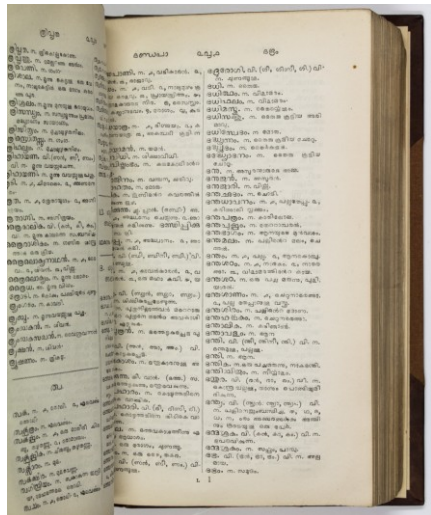
167. Collins, Richard. A

Dictionary of the Malayalam language. for the use of vernacular students, and schools: to which is added a list of Sanscrit roots and words derived from them. *Cottayam, printed at the Church Mission Press, 1867.*

First edition. 8vo, 23 x 15 cm; pp.v, [i], 638 [but 654], 14. Modern half calf over buckram; f. 4E4 with a short tear to top margin, no affect to text; a very good copy. [110525]

£750

The first Malayalam-to-Malayalam dictionary specifically designed for use in schools by members of the Syrian Christian community in Kerala. The scope of the work was deliberately restricted so as to keep both its size and its price accessible – “a cheap dictionary for literary purposes”.



Richard Collins was Principal of the Church Missionary Society's Syrian College at Cottayam and was assisted in the compilation of the dictionary the College's *munshi*. He drew on the earlier works of Benjamin Bailey and several Sanskrit dictionaries. Collins abandoned the idea of a Malayam grammar after

Gundert published his authoritative work in 1851.

[We locate no other copies.]

Etymological masterpiece

168. Gundert, Hermann. A

Malayalam and English dictionary. *Mangalore, C. Stolz, Basel Mission Book & Tract Depository, 1872.*

First edition. Small 4to, 24 x 17 cm; pp.xviii, 1116. Modern half calf over marbled boards; all edges red. [116714]

£850

This etymological dictionary of Malayalam is the masterpiece of the Württemberg-born scholar Hermann Gundert, and remains the foundation of modern Malayalam lexicography. A second edition was printed at Mangalore in 1897.

Gundert was one of the great missionary scholars, ranking with Joseph Beschi in Tamil and Ferdinand Kittel in Kannada. He arrived in Madras in 1836 as a member of the London Missionary Society but two years later switched to the Basel Mission to work in South Canara, where he rapidly mastered the Malayalam language and established a network of mission schools. In 1857 the Madras Government appointed him its first Inspector of Schools in Malabar and Canara.

His dictionary testifies to intellectual curiosity and a remarkable scholarly rigor; Gundert intended it to reflect the totality of contemporary Malayalam, including loan-words, obscenities, though he regretted both their inclusion and currency, and dialect as spoken.

Tamil

Very early Tamil grammar

169. Ziegenbalg, Bartholomaüs.

Grammatica Damulica, Quae pervaria paradigmata, regulas & necessarium vocabulorum apparatus, Viam Brevissimam monstrat, qua Lingua Damulica seu Malabarica, quae inter Indos Orientales in usu est, & hucusque in Europa incognita suit, facile disci possit: in Usu eorum Qui hoc tempore gentes illas ab idololatria as cultum veri Dei, salutemque aeternam Evangelio Christi perducere cupiunt: In itinere Europaeo, seu in nave Danica concinnata. Halle, Litteris & impensis Orphanotropei, 1716.

First edition. 8vo, 21 x 17 cm; pp.[xvi], 128. Latin and Tamil text. Later boards; rebounded with buckram. Intermittent contemporary annotations. Stamps of Dr. A. Tholuck to title and verso of title, his Arabic inscription, "August Tholuck", to initial blank. [49398] £2,000



A very early example of Tamil printing and first western grammar of Tamil published. This was a groundbreaking work, based on the author's own

experience and research as a missionary at Tranquebar.

Bartholomaüs Ziegenbalg (1682-1719), a German Lutheran, was one of the first Protestant missionaries to reach India in 1706, as part of the Danish crown's mission at Tranquebar. Ziegenbalg established a press there, printing in Roman and Tamil characters, and produced a variety of works in and on Tamil. His interventions in several cases involving Catholic and native parties strained relations with the civil authorities, and he returned to Europe shortly before the publication of this grammar.

Remarkable Tamil hymnal

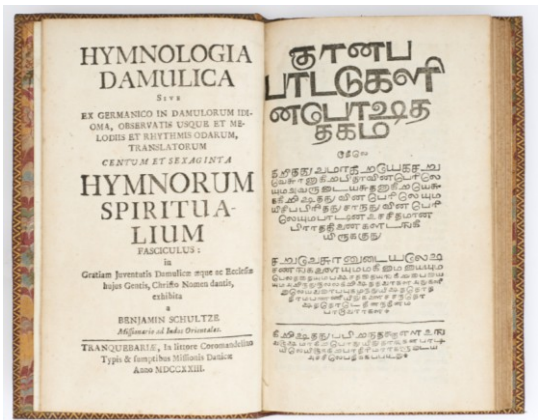
170. Schultze, Benjamin.

Hymnologia Damulica sive ex Germanico in Damulorum idioma, observatis usque et melodiis et rhythmis odarum, translatorum centum et sexaginta hymnorum spiritualium fasciculus... *Tranquebar, typis & sumptibus Missionis Danicae, 1723.*

[Third edition.] 8vo, 19 x 12 cm; pp.[xii], 200. Printed in German and Tamil. Contemporary red morocco, boards with elaborate gilt frames employing a sun and star motif, spine gilt with raised bands and morocco lettering-piece; joints very slightly rubbed, faint marks to boards; a few pages toned; a pleasing, unsophisticated copy. Monogram M with crown and frame stamped onto front free endpaper. [80612] £4,000

The Tranquebar Hymnal, amongst the earliest examples of Tamil printing. The work of translating hymns into Tamil which had begun with the founding fathers of the German Lutheran mission at Tranquebar, Bartholomaeus Ziegenbalg and Johann Ernst Gründler, was continued by successive missionaries throughout the eighteenth century. The first hymnal of 1715 contained just 48 hymns, but by

this third edition the number had risen to 160, amongst them translations of such well-known German hymns as “Wach auf mein Hertz und singe”, “Christus der ist mein Leben”, and “Danck sei Gott in der Hohe”.



Schultze joined the Tranquebar Mission in 1719 after Ziegenbalg’s death, and the present work was one of his first major achievements. He was a gifted linguist, learning Tamil, Telugu, and Urdu, but had a fractious relationship with his missionary colleagues. In 1726 he left the Tranquebar Mission and moved to Madras where he founded the English Mission, having received the permission of the East India Company. There he remained, supported principally by the S.P.C.K, until 1743 when he returned to Europe to take up a position at the Lutheran headquarters in Halle, where he published grammars of Telugu and Urdu.

We locate no copies of either the first or second edition, which appear to be known only from the mission correspondence and the prefaces of subsequent editions. The first edition (1715) was printed 300 copies; one imagines the second edition (1721) had a similarly small print run, given the inadequate supply of paper at the press.

[ESTC T145532; SABREB, p.56. Outside of Germany, BL only.]

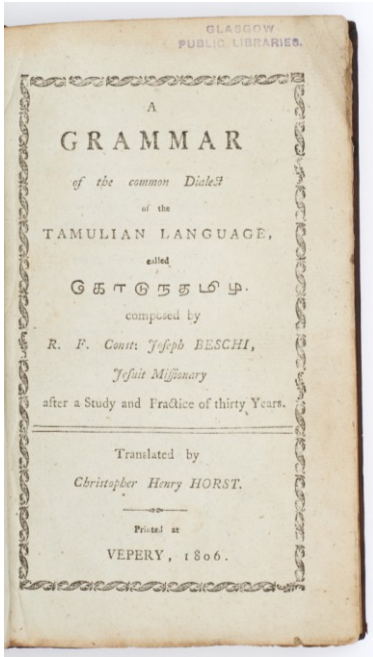
First English translation of Beschi’s ‘low’ Tamil grammar

171. Beschi, Joseph; Christopher Henry Horst, translator. A grammar of the common dialect of the Tamulian language called Kotunakumimu, composed by R.F. Const: Joseph Beschi, Jesuit Missionary, after a study and practice of thirty years. Translated by Christopher Henry Horst. [Madras], printed at Vepery, 1806.

First edition in English. 8vo 20 x 12 cm; pp.[viii], 192; 4 folding charts. Contemporary calf; neatly rebacked; a few faint waterstains. Early ownership inscription of Chas. A. Forbes to front free endpaper; Glasgow Public Library stamps scattered throughout, marked “Withdrawn”. [11675] £1,250

The first English edition of the Jesuit Joseph Beschi’s foundational Tamil grammar, first printed in Latin by the Danish Missionary Press at Tranquebar in 1738, and the standard for subsequent English attempts at Tamil grammar.

Joseph Beschi (1680- 1746) became a Jesuit in 1698 and sailed to India in 1710, joining the Madurai Mission a year later. On the model of the Jesuits in China, he followed the inculturation approach to missionary work, adopting an Indian way of life and dressing like a Hindu ascetic. He gained remarkable proficiency in Tamil and wrote several works in the language, dying in India. He was the first to compile a grammar of the colloquial form of Tamil, which has earned him the title of “Father of Tamil prose”.



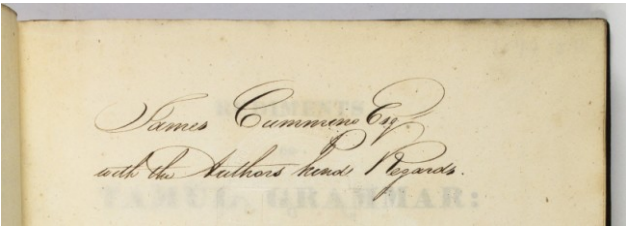
Benjamin Babinton, whose translation of Beschi’s grammar of high Tamil was published at Madras in 1822 was scathing in his assessment but was forced to concede that while Latin editions were to be had readily and cheaply, English students of Tamil were only to be seen with Horst’s more expensive translation. That Horst was a Lutheran missionary may have been a further spur to Babington’s criticism. [COPAC gives BL, London Library, and SOAS only.]

172. Anderson, Robert.
 Rudiments of Tamul Grammar: combining with the rules of Kodun Tamul, or the ordinary dialect, an introduction to Shen Tamul, or the elegant dialect of the language. *London, printed for J.M. Richardson, 1821.*

First edition. Small 4to, 24 x 19 cm; pp.[iii]-xx, 184; large, linen-backed folding chart. Contemporary blind-ruled calf; rebacked, a few marks to boards, corners worn; lacks half-title; internally, a crisp clean copy. Initial blank inscribed “James Cumming Esq / With the Author’s Kind Regards”, blindstamp of the British and Foreign Bible Society. [80283] £1,200

The first work to combine a grammar of everyday colloquial (‘low’) Tamil and an introduction to literary (‘high’) Tamil, prepared for the use of students at the East India Company’s Haileybury College destined for the Madras Presidency. Copies were also sent to Madras for the similar use of students at the College of Fort St. George.

Anderson served at Madras until 1819, when his health required him to return to England, where he was appointed to the faculty of Haileybury College, which seems to have provided the impetus for this work.



Anderson’s grammar is arranged after Alexander Duncan Campbell’s Telugu grammar (Madras, 1816), but his primary sources were the works of the Jesuit missionary Joseph Beschi, three of which were supplied were by Anderson’s friend and fellow Madras civil servant, Benjamin Babington. These comprised an English translation of Beschi’s grammar of Kodun Tamil, together with manuscript copies of his Shen Tamil grammar and *Clavis humaniorum literarum sublimioris Tamulici idiomatis*.

Beschi’s work circulated from the first half of the eighteenth century and was an enduring influence on the European study of Tamil, though Anderson’s grammar represents a substantial body of revision and further work. However, like Beschi, Anderson incorporated indigenous Tamil grammatical concepts,

which drew criticism in subsequent decades, though it now appears a sensitive and accomplished synthesis of Western and indigenous grammar.

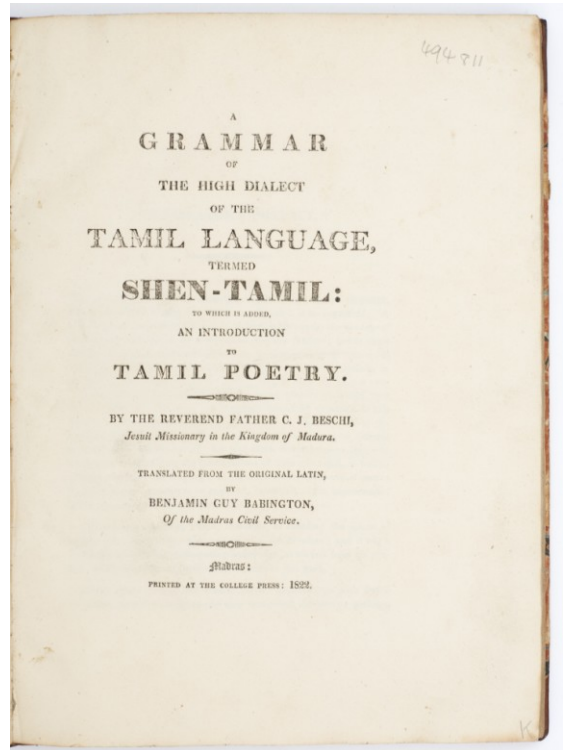
Beschi's 'high' Tamil grammar

173. Beschi, Joseph; Benjamin Babington, translator. A grammar of the high dialect of the Tamil language, termed Shen-Tamil: to which is added, an introduction to Tamil poetry. By the Reverend Father C. J. Beschi, Jesuit missionary in the kingdom of Madura. Translated from the original Latin by Benjamin Guy Babington, of the Madras Civil Service. *Madras, printed at the College Press, 1822.*

First English edition. 4to, 30 x 23 cm; pp.[ii], xii, v, [1, blank], 117, [1, blank]. Contemporary Indian half calf over marbled boards, spine gilt; rebaked, retaining original spine, boards somewhat rubbed; but a crisp copy with wide margins. A number of sheets with manuscript notes in Tamil and a letter, also in Tamil, addressed "To the Revd Mr Mowat / Negapatam", loose at front; bookplate of the British and Foreign Bible Society to front pastedown, recording presentation by Miss Mowat on 4 June 1907; their shelfmark in white ink to spine. [80266]
£2,500

Beschi's grammars were translated from the Latin and published a century after their compilation, pressed into service as linguistic aids for students at the College of Fort St. George, Madras. The East India Company viewed Persian and Urdu as more immediately useful than Tamil, leading to a marked paucity of useful printed texts at Madras, as contrasted with the relative Urdu abundance at the College of Fort William in Calcutta. These early Madras imprints are correspondingly rare.

Babington stresses that there can be no serious understanding of South Indian culture without first knowing classical Tamil: "For those who aspire to read their works of science, or to explore their systems of morality, an acquaintance with the Shen Tamil, or polished dialect, in which all their valuable books were written, and all their learning is contained, is quite indispensable". Benjamin Guy Babington, was Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at Madras 1812-19, before returning to London to study medicine, going on to a successful career as a doctor, whilst



maintaining his interest in oriental languages and affairs.

Reverend James Mowat of the Wesleyan Missionary Society arrived at Negapatam in 1821; it seems likely that he acquired this work shortly after its publication and that it then passed by descent to Miss Mowat.

Tamil tales of ‘Guru Simpleton’

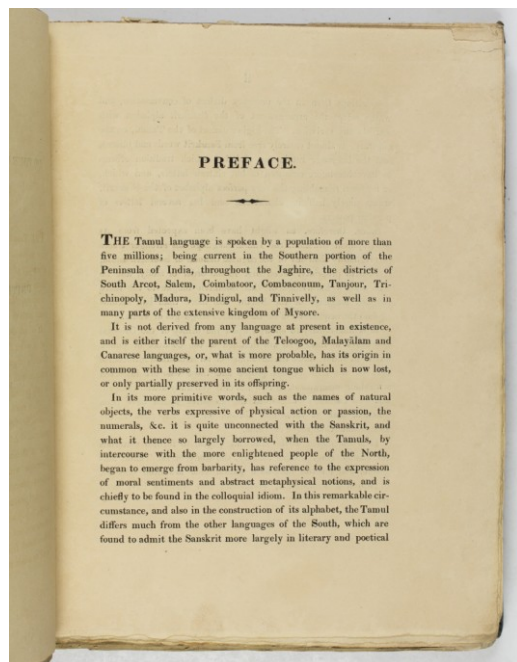
174. [Beschi, Joseph]; Benjamin Babington, translator. [Paramartta-kuruvu katai.] The Adventures of the Gooroo Paramartan: A tale in the Tamul Language: accompanied by a translation and vocabulary, together with an analysis of the first story. By Benjamin Babington. London, J. M. Richardson, 1822.

First edition. 4to, 25 x 20 cm; pp.[vi], xii, [ii, errata], 48, [49]-243, [1, blank]. Text in English and Tamil. Contemporary boards; re-backed, retaining original paper label; untrimmed and largely unopened; initial and final leaves toned, ff. H1-H2 crudely opened. Apparent birth notice dated 27/4/1913 to rear pastedown. [200311]

£600

First edition in any language of these eight stories about a bungling “Guru Simpleton” and his dim-witted Hindu disciples written in Tamil by the Jesuit Joseph Beschi to help his fellow missionaries learn the language. This was the first work of Tamil literature to be printed in Britain, and only the second work printed in Britain using Tamil types, preceded only by Robert Anderson’s *Rudiments of Tamil grammar* (London, 1821).

Beschi’s tales are tied together by an equestrian leitmotif, and are a rather cunning combination of Tamil folktales with similar European stories. In one episode the disciples buy a pumpkin thinking it to be a horse’s egg. In another the Guru, riding his horse, orders his disciples to pick up anything that falls from it. Scolded by the Guru for picking up dung from the horse, the disciples ask for a list of things they should pick up. When the Guru himself falls off, they fail to assist him as he was not on the list.



Though this is the first appearance in print of these stories, they were well known in Beschi’s lifetime. ‘Guru Simpleton’ is generally regarded as the first work of modern Tamil literary prose fiction. Copies were sent back to Madras for the use of students in the College of Fort St. George.

175. [Kantacāmi Pulavara, Maturai.] An abridgement, in the Tamil language, of the Smṛiti Chandrica, a treatise on the municipal law of the Hindus. By Madura Condaswāmi Pulaver, of the College of Fort St. George. Madras, printed at the College Press, 1826; S.S. [Śaka samvat] 1748.

Folio, 34 x 21 cm; pp.[ii], 2, [iv], 325, [1, blank], 2, 3, [1, blank]. English and Tamil title-pages, text printed in Tamil. Modern half calf over marbled boards: a fine, crisp copy. [115972]
£1,850

The Sanskrit *Smṛti-candrikā* is a compendium of Hindu traditional law compiled by Devanna Bhatta: “an original mind, with a power of abstraction, organisation, and mature

research, he is an authority not surpassed in South India and respected everywhere” (J. Duncan M. Derrett, *Dharmaśāstra and juridical literature* (Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1973, p.54). A knowledge of Hindu law texts in local use would have been essential for colonial administrators training at the College of Fort St. George.

With a separate Tamil title-page:
Tarumanūl.
[Berlin, Oxford, Munich, and Utrecht only.]

176. Beschi, Joseph; Christopher Henry Horst, translator. A grammar of the common dialect of the Tamulian language, called... Composed by R. F. Const: Joseph Beschi, Jesuit missionary after a study and practice of thirty years. Translated by Christopher Henry Horst. *Madras, printed at the Vepery Mission Press, 1831.*

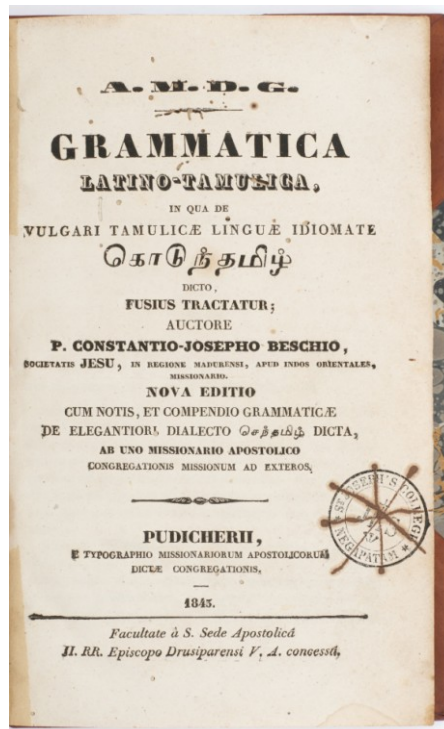
8vo, 22 x 14 cm; pp.[viii], 160; 4 tables, 2 folding. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards; worn, spine and upper joint split, with areas of loss and early cloth repair; repaired tear to f. 9iv. Ownership inscriptions of Henry Hudson, undated, and John Walton, dated 1846, to initial blank. [116239]
£750

A reprint of Horst’s English translation, first published by the Vepery Mission Press in 1806.
[COPAC gives BL, Oxford, RAS, and SOAS only.]

Rare Pondicherry edition

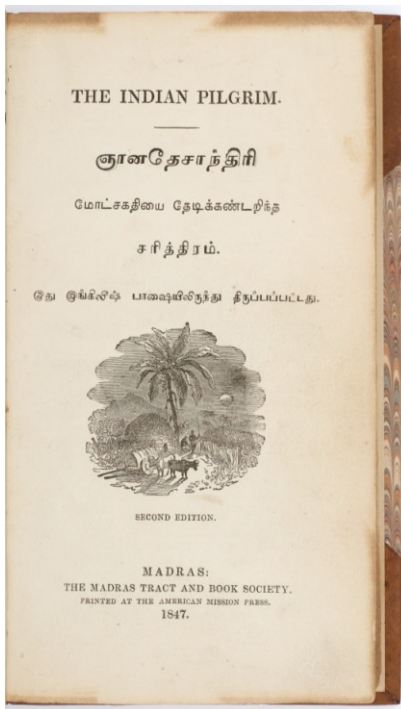
177. Beschi, Joseph. Grammatica Latino-Tamulica, qua de vulgari Tamulicae linguae idiomate kotunatamil dicto, fusius tractatur Novo edition cum notis, et compendio grammaticae de elegantiori dialecto centamil dicta, ab uno missionario apostolico congregationis missionum ad externos. *Pudicherii (Pondicherry), Typographio Missionariorum Apostolicorum, 1843.*

New edition. 8vo, 21 x 14 cm; pp. [iv], viii, 215, [1, blank], 28, [2]. Modern half calf over marbled boards; wormed, a few lines and final pagination affected, final quires toned; a sound copy. Cancelled stamp of St. Joseph’s College, Negapatam, to title-page. [80504]
£1,250



Beschi’s Latin grammar of everyday ‘low’ Tamil in a later Pondicherry edition. The grammar was first published by German Lutheran missionaries at Tranquebar in 1738 and reprinted at Madras in 1813, after the 1806 publication of Horst’s English translation.

Pondicherry imprints are amongst the rarest of all early Indian imprints: few survive from the eighteenth century and early nineteenth-century imprints from the tiny French settlement are rare. [Bibl. Danica iv, 83; De Backer-Som. i, 1402 ff.; Streit vi, 123/27/2; Zenker BO ii, 2964. COPAC records no copies of this edition.]



Pilgrim's Progress in Tamil

178. Sherwood, Mary Martha; William Sawyer, translator. *The Indian Pilgrim. Madras, Madras Tract and Book Society, printed at the American Mission Press, 1847.*

Second Tamil edition. 8vo, 19 x 11 cm; pp.276; title-page vignette, illustrations to text. Title-page in English and Tamil, text printed in Tamil. Modern calf over marbled boards; a few pages lightly spotted; a very good copy. [112690]

£550

Mrs Sherwood was one of the most prolific and influential writers of children's literature in nineteenth-century Britain. During her ten years in India, accompanying her husband, Captain Henry Sherwood of the 53rd Regiment of Foot, she became an evangelical Christian and wrote many moralizing stories and tracts.

This version of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's progress*, adapted for an Indian context and leavened with criticism of Hinduism and Islam was perhaps the

most successful of these texts. Several regional translations were produced by missionary and tract societies, amongst them the present Tamil text, translated by Rev. William Sawyer.

[Murdoch, p.149. Harvard, NYPL, and Yale (no longer holds the recorded copy) only.]

“the bondage of this people”

179. [Hoisington, Henry Richard, editor.] *The Oriental Astronomer: being a complete system of Hindu astronomy, accompanied with a translation and numerous explanatory notes. With an appendix. Jaffna, American Mission Press, 1848.*

First edition. Two parts in one volume. 8vo, 22 x 14 cm; pp.[iv], 177, [1]; [2], 2, 145, [1, blank], [1, corrigenda], [1, blank]. In English and Tamil. Contemporary half roan by M. Winslow, binder to the American Mission his ticket to front pastedown, morocco lettering-piece to spine; somewhat rubbed, short split to bottom of spine, but a sound copy. Presentation inscription to Prof. A. Hopkins from the author on front free endpaper. [200830]

£1,250

This text was published to combat popular Hindu astrology and assist Christian proselytizing: “Hindu astronomy is made the foundation of a vast system of astrology ... There is probably no part of heathenism which has a more constant and operative influence on all classes of society than astrology in its popular developments. Here you may learn much of the bondage of this people.” Henry Richard Hoisington, a missionary, provided the English translation; the Tamil text is ostensibly the translation of “Illamudeian” from an unspecified and unidentified Sanskrit source.

Henry Hoisington (1801-58) arrived in Ceylon in 1833 and served repeatedly as Principal of the Batticotta Seminary between 1836 and 1849. Wesleyan

missionaries reached Jaffna in 1814, establishing their press in 1825 – the present work is a rare example of a secular text from their press.

180. Rhenius, Charles
Theophilus Ewald. A grammar of the Tamil language, with an appendix. Madras, printed for the Proprietor, by P. R. Hunt, American Mission Press, **1853.**

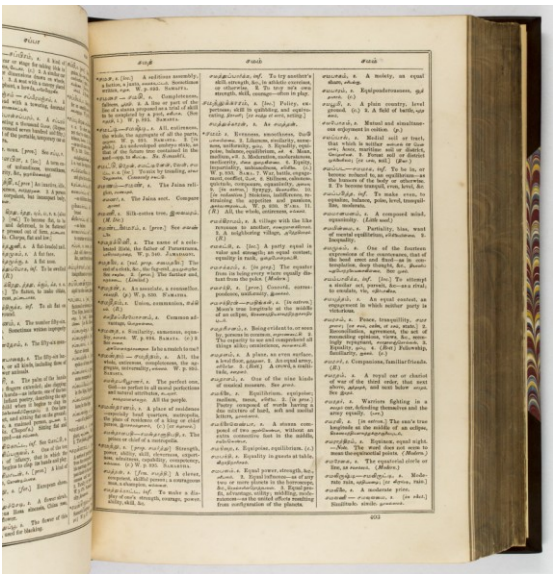
Third edition. 8vo, 22 x 14 cm; pp.[ii], xiv, [7]-295, [1, blank], [1, errata], [1, blank]. Later half calf over marbled boards. Stamp of the Church Missionary Society, stamped “Sold by Order” to title-page. [116244]
£450

The first edition was published at Madras in 1836. “A grammar of the vernacular Tamil, as it is spoken and written by well bred Tamulians, yet so as to avoid the errors against grammar which are found among them. It steers between the high and vulgar Tamil, avoids the intricacies of the former, and the barbarism of the latter.”

The German-born Rhenius was the first Church Missionary Society missionary in India - from 1814 he worked in Tirunelveli in Tamil Nadu. In 1830 he separated from the Church Missionary Society over issues around ordination and Lutheran rites, founding his own congregation at Arcot. He subsequently prepared a revision of Fabricius’ Tamil translation of the New Testament (Madras, 1833).

181. Winslow, Miron. A comprehensive Tamil and English dictionary of High and Low Tamil, by the Rev. Miron Winslow, D.D., American missionary, Madras, assisted by competent native scholars: in part from manuscript materials of the late Rev. Joseph Knight, and others. Madras, printed and published by P.R. Hunt, American Mission Press, **1862.**

First edition. 4to, 28 x 22 cm; pp.ix, [v], 976. Modern half calf over marbled boards; all edges marbled. Initial blank inscribed “R. P. Butterfield CMS Kandy July 1906”. [116076]
£1,250



Miron Winslow, a Congregationalist from Vermont, was one of the longest-serving American missionaries in nineteenth-century India, initially stationed in Sri Lanka, and then in south India. This dictionary contains more than 67,000 words in comparison to less than 37,000 in J. P. Rottler’s dictionary (Madras 1834-41) which lacked scientific and astronomical terms and ignored, in Winslow’s view, “much that is in good use in Ceylon”.

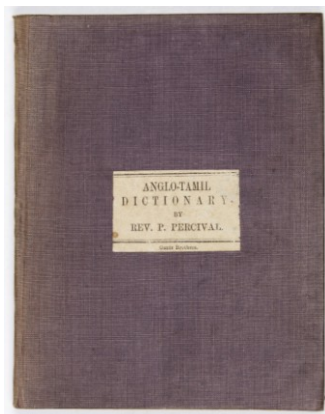
The compilation of this dictionary was complex. Knight and Perceval, British Church Missionary Society missionaries at Jaffna, began the work, with local assistants, but their deaths halted work. Their work was then continued by the American Mission at Jaffna and finally transferred to Madras with the missionary Samuel Hutchings. When Hutching’s health failed, Winslow completed the dictionary.

182. Percival, Peter, Reverend.

Anglo-Tamil Dictionary, with the Tamil words printed in the Roman, as well as in the Tamil Character: intended for the use of European officers, soldiers and others employed in the several Executive Departments under the Government of Madras. Prepared by order of His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan, late Governor of Madras. Madras, Public Instruction Press, **1867**.

Second edition. 12mo, 17 x 13 cm; pp.iv, 176. Original limp cloth, paper label to upper board. [201249]

£275



The first edition was published in 1861 and printed at the Public Instruction Press. Both editions are rare. [BL and SOAS only.]

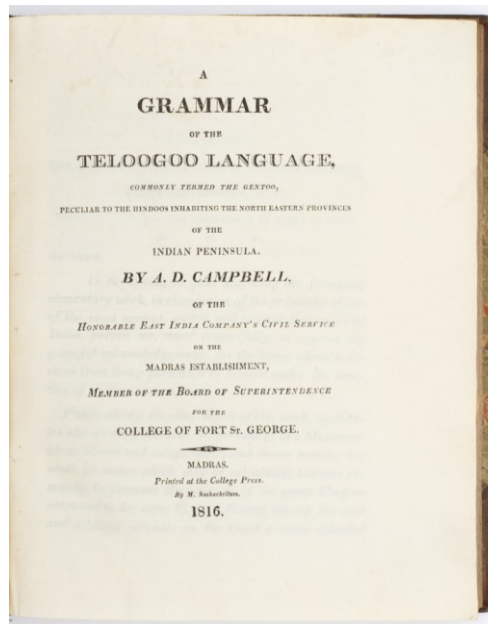
Telugu

First Telugu grammar printed

183. Campbell, Alexander Duncan. A grammar of the Teloogoo language, commonly termed the Gentoo, peculiar to the Hindoos inhabiting the North Eastern Provinces of the Indian peninsula. Madras, printed at the College Press, by M. Sashachellum, **1816**.

First edition. Small 4to, 24 x 19 cm; pp.[ix], [1, blank], xxv, [1, blank], 208, 19, [1]; folding table. Contemporary Indian half calf over marbled boards, spine and corners gilt; marbled boards

renewed, bottom of spine repaired; wormhole and track to gutter, text unaffected; a crisp copy. [115870]
£1,500



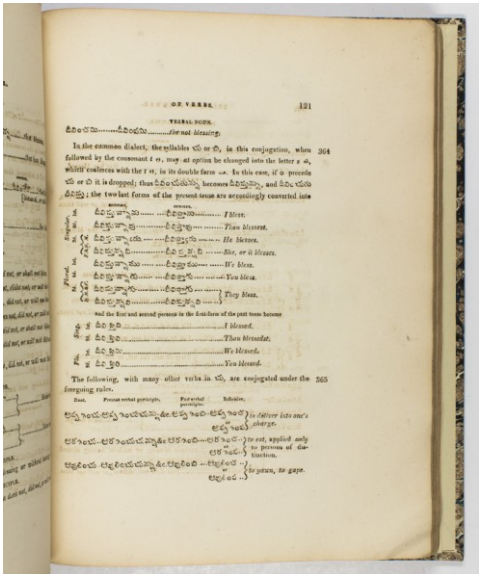
Campbell, who served at the Board of Revenue in Madras before being appointed as the first Secretary of the College of Fort St. George, was inspired to compile this grammar from "frequent opportunities of observing the disadvantage under which the Teloogoo students laboured from the want of a work on the elements of that language". It was compiled with the assistance of Udayagiri Venkatanarayan from whom Campbell had first learned Telugu. Two more editions followed in 1820 and 1849, before Campbell's work was superseded by C. P. Brown's grammar.

Brown called this "an accurate, though very imperfect work, too intricate to aid the beginner" in the preface to the 1857 second edition of his own Telugu grammar.

184. Campbell, Alexander Duncan. A grammar of the Teloogoo language, commonly called the Gentoo,

peculiar to the Hindoos inhabiting the Northeastern Provinces of the Indian peninsula. *Madras, printed at the College Press, 1820.*

Second edition. Folio, 31 x 24 cm; pp.[x], xxi, [1, blank], 31, [1], 202, 18; folding table. Printed in English and Telugu. Modern calf-backed marbled boards; initial leaves spotted, final leaves with a marginal stain; otherwise, a crisp copy with wide margins. Cancelled Japanese library stamps to title-page. [62387]
£1,250



Substantially larger than the copy of the first edition above, though the text area is the same, suggesting that both editions were printed with very wide margins, which survive in the present example. This is effectively a reprint of the 1816 edition.

Only forty copies printed

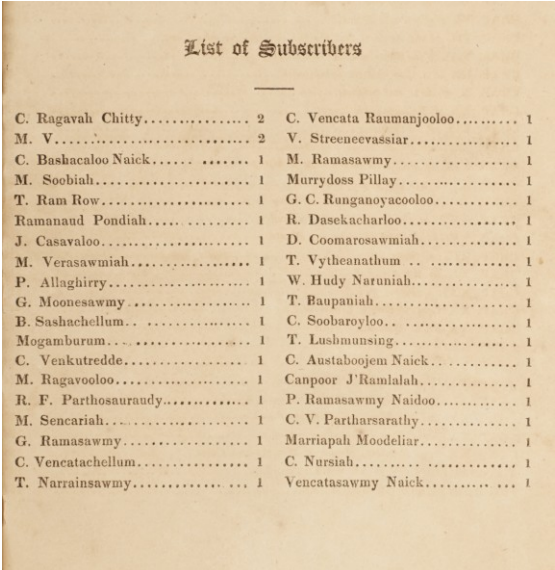
185. Nicholas, Innocent. A vocabulary of English and Telooogoo words: to which are added a collection of familiar dialogues, and the first rudiments of grammar. *Madras, I. Nicholas, 1832.*

Early edition. 4to, 27 x 20 cm; pp.[iv], 171, [1, blank]. List of subscribers tipped-in after table of contents. Printed in English and Telugu.

Contemporary Indian tree calf; corners and bottom of lower board with crude, early repairs, re-backed and re-cased, endpapers renewed; occasional marginalia; trimmed, marginalia affected; a few small paper repairs, final leaves with a handful of worm-tracks and stains.

[80627]
£2,500

The first English to Telugu vocabulary, combined with a grammar, and accompanied by sample dialogues, compiled for the use of Telugu-speakers by Innocent Nicholas, whose name suggests that he may have been an Indian convert to Christianity.



The vocabulary is comprehensive and arranged by themes – heaven and the elements, man and parts of the human body, diseases, degrees of kindred, mind and faculties, food and drink, apparel, and so on, to a remarkable degree of specificity. The dialogues are less comprehensive but similarly divided into themes, of which the last two sections on Christianity and a gentleman and his tailor are the longest.

Nicholas published a stated fifth edition in 1840. Only three of five editions are recorded (1820, 1832, and 1840) in a handful of copies. The present edition

could conceivably be the second, third, or fourth edition – it is, in any case, an early edition of a very rare work. The subscriber’s list in the present copy comprises 38 individuals, all Indian, for 40 copies, suggesting a minuscule print run, which would explain both the number of editions and the comparative rarity of all editions.

[Oxford only.]

186. Reid, John. A help in acquiring a knowledge of the English language, designed for the benefit of those in this country who wish to study the English language and sciences.

Bellary, printed at the Bellary Mission Press, 1835.

First edition. 8vo, 22 x 13 cm; pp.[ii], ii, 173, [1, blank]. Printed in English and Telugu.

Contemporary blue cloth; some inoffensive stains. [80648]

£650

A typical missionary production, designed for Indians learning English, but structured to allow a European studying the relevant language to use the book as well. The present work provides a vocabulary, with some guide to pronunciation, a grammar employing the vocabulary, and a set of stock phrases “useful in business, improving to the mind, and beneficial to the heart”. Many of the stock phrases promote Christianity and denigrate Hinduism, as one might expect from a missionary press.

Reid was a member of the London Missionary Society, stationed at Bellary from 1830 until his death there in 1841. A second edition, “revised and corrected”, was issued by the same press in 1840.

[Oxford, SOAS, and Yale only.]

187. [Trimmer, Sarah.] Mrs.

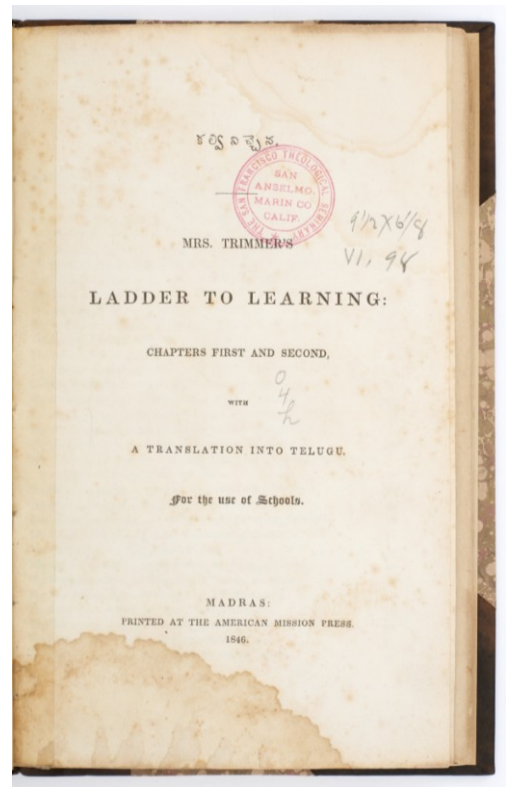
Trimmer’s Ladder to learning: chapters first and second, with a translation into Telugu. For the use of schools. Madras, printed at the American Mission Press, 1846.

8vo, 25 x 16 cm; pp.[iii]-vi, 94. Printed in double columns; parallel English and Telugu text.

Modern half calf over marbled boards; bound without the Telugu title-page, title-page reinforced along gutter, preliminary leaves stained. Stamp of the San Francisco Theological Seminary to title, with their pencil shelfmark.

[116074]

£1,250



Apparently unique survival. This is an abridgement from the Telugu edition of the first three chapters of Mrs. Trimmer’s *Ladder to learning* printed by the Madras School-Book Society in 1827, known from one copy held at the British Library.

Sarah Trimmer’s *Ladder to learning* was a collection of fables consisting of words

of one syllable only. First published in London circa 1790, and going through at least sixteen editions by 1841, it was intended as an easy introduction to the useful art of reading. The present translation is an example of the adaptation of extant British works to Indian use by missionary and Company presses. Printing school-books on commission helped to fund the religious output of missionary presses in India.

[We locate no other copies.]

188. Brown, Charles Philip. A Dictionary, Telugu and English, explaining the colloquial style used in business and the poetical dialect, with explanations in English and in Telugu. *[with:]* A dictionary of the mixed dialects and foreign words used in Telugu. With an explanation of the Telugu alphabet. Madras, printed at the Christian Knowledge Society's Press, **1852-1854**.

First editions. Two works bound in one. Small 4to, 25 x 18 cm; pp.[ii, half-title], xvi, 1303, [1, blank]; [ii, half-title], xxviii, 131, [1, blank]. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards; all edges marbled; neatly rebaked, boards rubbed, corners bumped. *[80303]*

£1,250

Brown was able to support a 'college' of pandits to assist him in the preparation of his linguistic works and editions of Telugu literature, thanks to his lucrative position as Postmaster General of Madras. In the preface to the first work he describes the wide range of lexical sources he encountered during his twelve years as a magistrate: "I had intercourse with all classes, from the learned pandit or raja, to the illiterate prosecutor or prisoner. Tradesmen, doctors, hunters and sailors, poets and painters all became my instructors as they fell in my way".

The second work, intended as a supplement to the dictionary, focuses

on loan words in contemporary Telugu: "The long continued dominion of the Musulmans introduced many foreign words into the various Hindu languages. Thus the modern Telugu contains a variety of Persian and Arabic expressions. In later years, some English words have crept into use". Despite his apparent disdain for such alien vocabulary and the casual nature of colloquial Telugu, Brown was at pains to document both literary and contemporary Telugu.

189. Brown, Charles Philip. A Dictionary, English and Telugu, explaining the English idioms and phrases in Telugu, with the pronunciation of English words. Madras, printed at the Christian Knowledge Society's Press, **1852-1853**.

First edition. Small 4to, 25 x 18 cm; pp.[iv, half-title and advertisements], 7, [1, blank], xxx, 1392. Printed in English and Telugu. Contemporary Indian calf; rebaked, boards with a few scuffs; preliminary leaves somewhat stained. *[80277]*

£450

The title-page is dated 1852 and the half-title 1853, as in other copies of this work containing the half-title, suggesting that it was printed over two years. This copy is bound without Brown's *A dictionary of the mixed dialects and foreign words used in Telugu* (Madras, 1854).

190. Brown, Charles Philip. An English and Telugu Dictionary explaining the English idioms and phrases in Telugu. With the pronunciation of English words. Revised and enlarged by M. Venkata Ratnam. Madras, printed and published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, **1895**.

Second edition. Small 4to, 26 x 17 cm; pp.xxv, [1, blank], 1454. English and Telugu text.

Modern half calf over marbled boards; spine sunned. [204292]
£250

A revised edition of Brown's dictionary, intended as an aid to Telugu-speakers studying or employing English.
[COPAC gives Liverpool, Oxford, and SOAS only.]

191. [Bible. Telugu.] The Holy Bible in the Telugu language. Madras, *Auxilliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society*, **1900**.

8vo, 19 x 13 cm; pp.[iv], 871, [1, blank]; [ii], 266. Telugu text. Telugu text. Contemporary Indian half calf over cloth by the S.P.C.K. Press, with their ticket; corners a bit bumped. [116518]
£180

One of 5000 copies printed at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.

Tulu

192. Brigel, J., Reverend. A grammar of the Tulu language. Mangalore, C. Stolz, *Basel Mission Book & Tract Depository*, **1872**.

Small 8vo, 21 x 14 cm; pp.[iv], 139, [5]. Modern buckram; title-page laid-down, some marginal repairs. Blindstamps of Harvard University Library to title-page and initial pages. [115916]
£150

The first separate grammar of the Tulu language to published. Robert Caldwell's *A comparative grammar of the Dravidian or South Indian family of languages* (London, 1856) being the first appearance of any English grammar of Tulu. Tulu is spoken in the area known as 'Tulu Nadu', comprising parts of southern Karnataka and northern Kerala, and boasts a rich oral tradition.

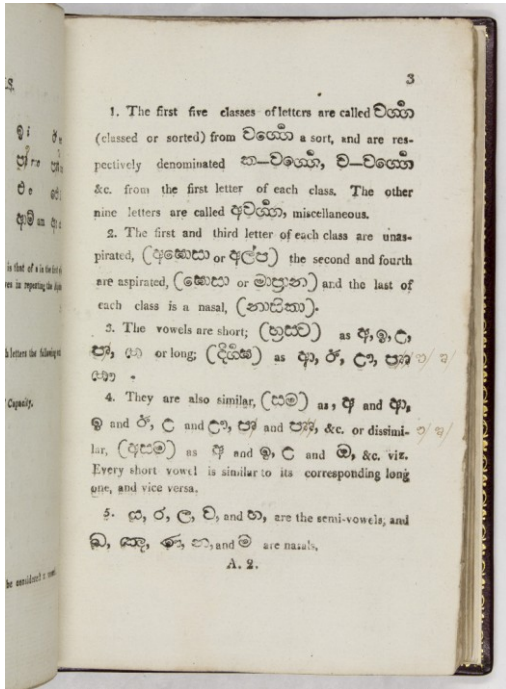
The Basel Mission at Mangalore pioneered printing in Tulu, initially lithographically and subsequently typographically.

SINHALESE

First English grammar of Sinhalese

193. Chater, James. A grammar of the Cingalese language. *Colombo, printed at the Government Press, by Nicholas Bergman, 1815.*

First edition. Small 8vo, 20 x 14 cm; pp.[x], 141, [1, blank]. Handsomely bound in modern maroon morocco, gilt. First few leaves professionally restored. With cut-off inscription at head of title page by William Martin Harvard, dated Colombo 8th November 1815: "... which may be copied by missiona[ries] coming out to the South of Cey[lon] and furnish matter for study on the voyage?"; bookplate of Richmond College, Surrey to front pastedown. [118552] **£3,000**



The first grammar of Sinhalese in English published: Chater arrived at Ceylon in 1812 as the first Baptist missionary on the island; his pattern for the present work was the Bengali grammar compiled by fellow Baptist, and missionary, William Carey.

The large Sinhalese types used here are those of the Dutch Government Press, which the British maintained after seizing Colombo in 1796. A number of official documents and regulations were printed from 1811; the Ceylon Calendar was printed in 1814; but the present work was the first substantial production from the press under British rule.

In his preface Chater states "So far as the writer of the following pages has been able to ascertain, no other English gentleman has made any attempt to prepare a Grammar of the Cingalese language for publication; nor since the year 1699, any European." The preceding work cited is Ruell's *Grammatica, of Singaleesche Taal-kunst* published at Amsterdam in 1708.

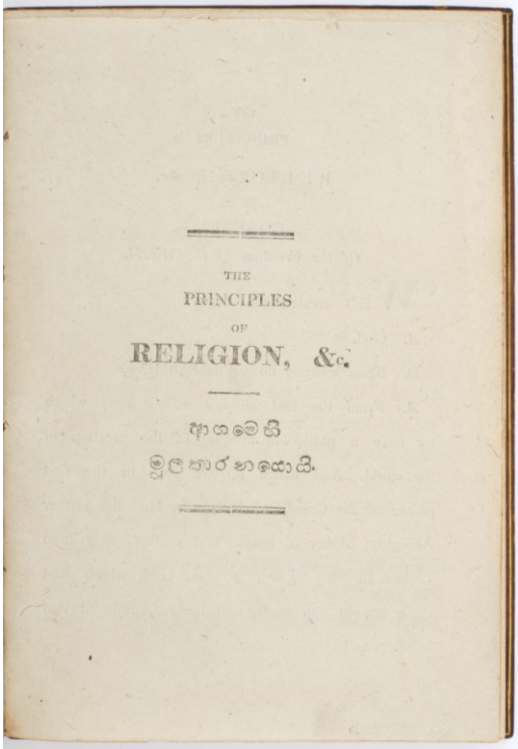
William Martin Harvard was one of the first Wesleyan missionaries in Ceylon and supervised the Wesleyan Mission Press; a fine, early association. [Rhodes, p.74; *Goonetilleke* 7900.]

194. Greene, Thomas, Bishop. [The principles of religion explained and proved from the Scriptures. For the instruction of the weak and ignorant, and for their greater improvement, and profiting by sermons.] [*Colombo*], [printed, for the Committee of the Funding for Printing and Circulating Religious Treatises, at the Wesleyan Mission-Press], [1818].

8vo, 20 x 15 cm; pp.312 [of 407]; pp.100-104 misnumbered 80-84. Parallel English and Sinhalese text. Contemporary calf, gilt. Marbled edges. Spine rubbed. Lacks pp. i-vii and 313-407. Bookplate of Sir Edward Synge. [118556] **£850**

Greene's work was first published in London in 1726, and reached its seventh edition by 1795: this later Sinhalese translation was produced by Gregory de Zoysa, translator to the

Ecclesiastical Department. It is usually found with A dialogue between a Mohandiram and his friend, through the favour of Hardinge Giffard, Esq., but both Wickremasinghe and Seeley attest to this separate edition. It has English and Sinhalese texts on facing pages, and was printed with a half title “The Principles of Religion, &c.”, but no title-page.

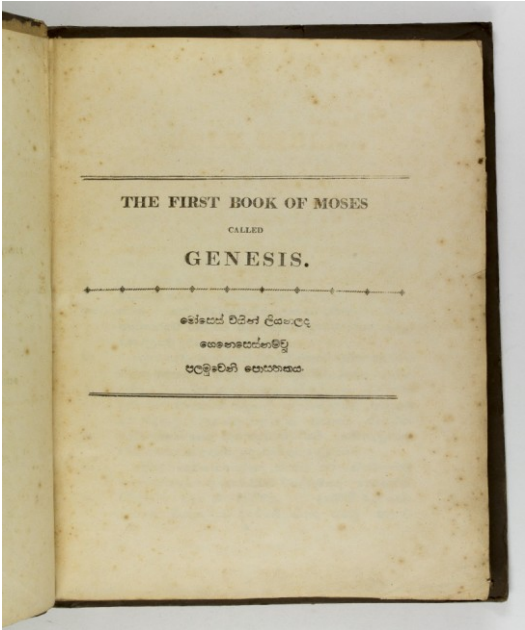


The present copy lacks a substantial portion of the text and is offered as a very rare example of early Sinhalese printing, defective but attractive. [COPAC gives SOAS only.]

Early Sinhalese Genesis

195. [Tolfrey, William, translator.] The Holy Bible, translated into Singhalese, and printed under the direction of the Colombo Auxiliary Bible Society. Colombo, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, 1819.

First edition. 4to, 29 x 23 cm; pp.[iv], 157, [1]. Original boards; spine restored; title-page and a few other pages lightly spotted. With the Von der Gabelentz bookplate; earlier ownership inscription "Gabelentz" to front free endpaper. [118481] £1,800



The Book of Genesis, the first part of William Tolfrey's Old Testament translation printed, issued with the title-page for the complete Bible, which was issued in parts from 1819 to 1823. The only earlier Sinhalese edition of Genesis is *Het eerste boek Moses genaamt Genesis* (Colombo, 1783).

William Tolfrey (c. 1777-1817), served as an infantry officer in India, and subsequently joined the civil service at Ceylon; Tolfrey, with the assistance of a committee, including a Sinhalese, Abraham de Thomas, undertook a new

Sinhalese translation of the complete Bible at the request of the Governor of Ceylon, Sir Robert Brownrigg. Small editions of the Gospels of Matthew and Mark were issued in 1815, with 200 copies of each printed, to solicit criticism; the complete New Testament was published a few months after Tolfrey's death in 1817.

The Wesleyan Mission Press was set up in 1815 under the supervision of William Martin Harvard and in 1816 acquired the presses and equipment of the Colombo Auxiliary Bible Society.

Hans Conon Von der Gabelentz (1807-1874) was a noted German linguist and bibliophile.
[Darlow & Moule 8312; Rhodes, p.75.]

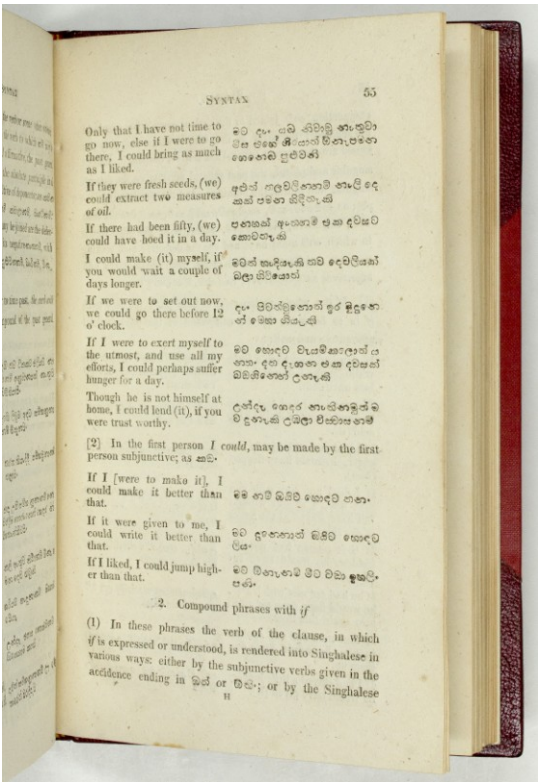
196. [Lambrick, Samuel, Reverend.] *Sinhalese Grammar. II. Part. The Syntax. Cotta, printed at the Church Mission Press, 1826.*

First edition. 8vo, 21 x 14 cm; pp.[iv], 134. Modern half morocco over cloth boards; original paper wrapper pasted to rear free endpaper. Bookplate of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, London. [118565]
£750

Second part of an early Sinhalese grammar; the first part, covering conjugations and declensions, was published at Cotta in 1825.

Samuel Lambrick was one four missionaries sent by the Church Missionary Society, reaching Ceylon in 1818. He selected Cotta for the site of the Mission's church, school, and press, and from 1832 edited the first monthly periodical issued in Ceylon, *The Tyro's repository of useful knowledge*. Lambrick and James Selkirk also produced a new Sinhalese translation of the Bible, feeling that Tolfrey's version was too

elaborate, suffering from an excess of Sanskrit and Pali words.



A second edition of both parts, revised, was published at Cotta in 1834.
[COPAC gives Cambridge, Oxford, and Queen's University (Belfast); there is a copy at the R.A.S.]

197. Carter, Charles Henry, Reverend. *An English and Sinhalese Lesson Book on Ollendorff's System; designed to teach Sinhalese through the medium of the English language. Colombo, [c. 1880].*

8vo, 20 x 13 cm; pp.167, [1]. Interleaved. Contemporary half calf, worn. Interleaved blanks with intermittent notes. Ownership inscription 'Major A Ewing Colombo, 1881'; bookplate of the House of the Sacred Mission, Kelham, Newark front pastedown, faint stamps on front free endpaper and title-page. [118646]
£250

A short practical course in Sinhalese, emphasizing the necessity of assistance from a native speaker; Carter arrived at Ceylon as a Baptist missionary in 1853

and reputedly learnt his Sinhalese from a 12-year old boy. In 1855 he became Pastor of the Church at Kandy.

The first edition was published in 1860 by William Skeen, Government Printer at Colombo. It appears that the initial print run was small and that several undated reprints followed.

198. Carter, Charles Henry, *Reverend*. An English-Sinhalese Dictionary. *Colombo, George J. A. Skeen, Government Printer, 1891.*

First edition. 8vo, 22 x 14 cm; pp.xx, 1030. Modern morocco-backed boards. [118650]
£350

Carter's monumental work, begun in 1881 when ill health compelled him to leave Ceylon, the Dictionary surpassed the earlier work of Benjamin Clough and was reprinted as late as 1965. A companion Sinhalese-English dictionary was published at Colombo in 1924.

Carter's linguistic work was an offshoot of his main literary endeavor, translating the Bible into Sinhalese for the Baptist Missionary Society, which disapproved of the style of Tolfrey's translation.
[Hooper, pp.211-212.]

Divehi

199. Reynolds, Christopher Hanby Baillie. A Maldivian Dictionary. *London, Routledge Curzon, 2003.*

First edition. 4to, 25 x 18 cm; pp xii, 412. As new in original boards. [202158]
£70

The first English dictionary published of Maldivian (Divehi), the national language of the Republic of the Maldives. Maldivian is an Indo-European language closely related to Sinhalese but with a large number of loan words from Urdu and Persian. Prior to the present work there existed only a few brief English word-lists contained in tourist guides.

Addendum:

We have acquired a quantity of books (more than 100) in Divehi from the library of the late Christopher Reynolds. Most are paperbacks and appear to have been collected in the Maldives while he was compiling his dictionary in the later years of the twentieth century.

We are unable to offer these individually, or indeed to catalogue them, but invite enquiries from any party interested in the whole collection.

GENERAL & MIXED WORKS

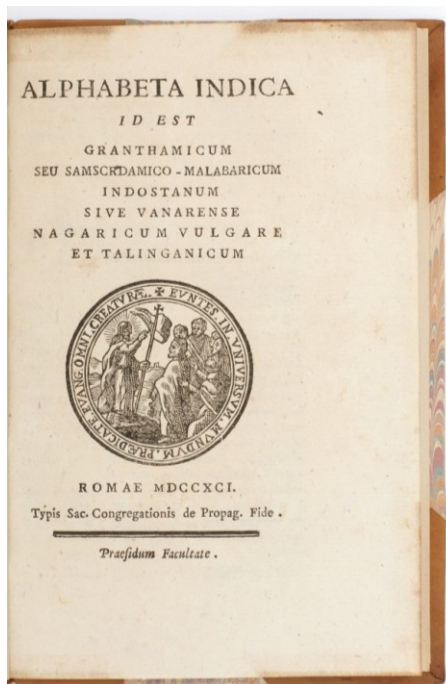
200. [Werdin, Johann Philipp.]

Alphabeta Indica. Id est Granthamicum seu Samscrdamico-Malabaricum Indostanum sive Vanarense Nagaricum vulgare et Talinganicum. *Rome, Typis Sac. Congregationis Propaganda Fide, 1791.*

First edition. 12mo, 18 x 12 cm; pp.24. Modern half calf over marbled boards. [79739]

£850

A set of Indic alphabets printed in parallel by Johann Philipp Werdin (Paulinus a Sancto Bartholomaeo), using types and samples present at the Propaganda Fide press, preceded by a brief bibliographic note surveying recent publications in the field.



“But if we have much to teach, we have also, much to learn...”

201. [College of Fort William.]

Essays by the students of the College of Fort William in Bengal. To which are added the theses pronounced at the public disputations in the oriental languages on the 6th February, 1802.

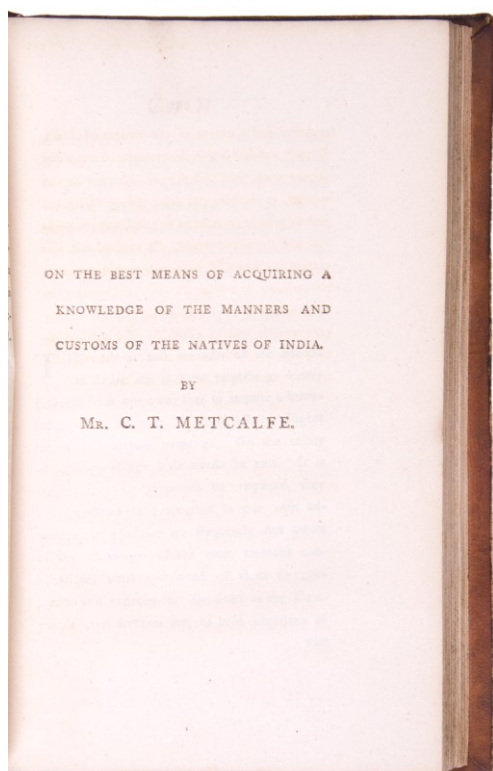
[with:] Primitiae orientales ... containing the theses in the oriental languages; pronounced at the public disputations ... by students of the College of Fort William in Bengal. With translations. Volume II. [and:] Primitiae orientales... Volume III. *Calcutta, printed at the Honorable Company's Press, 1802-1805.*

First editions. Three volumes bound in two. 8vo, 21 x 14 cm; pp.xvi, 228, [6, advertisements]; [ii], 1-2, [iii]-liv, 81, [1, blank]; [ii], 4, xl, 120; [2], 21, [1, blank]. With text in Arabic, Bengali, Persian, Sanskrit, and Urdu. First volume in contemporary Indian tree calf, gilt; spine discreetly repaired; second volume in modern half calf over marbled boards. First volume with the armorial bookplate of Henry Richard Vassal Fox, 3rd Baron Holland, and the ciphered bookplate of Clive Coates. [80632] £2,500

These three volumes document the academic work of the earliest students at the College of Fort William. Established at Calcutta in 1800 by Governor-General Wellesley to train British officials for administration in India, the College provided a cultural crash-course and offered those languages seen as essential: Arabic, Bengali, Persian, Sanskrit, and Urdu.

The College's faculty was a roll-call of British orientalist – John Gilchrist, William Carey, John Baillie, Henry Thomas Colebrooke, to name but a few of its members. A correspondingly high degree of achievement was expected of the students, whose oral and written

work, as presented here, is compelling evidence of a successful program, albeit one whose varied content came with a certain confidence in the superiority of British rule. Hafiz is read and discussed, but the Hindu caste system is cited as preventing progress towards the improvement of their lot; a mixture of intellectual curiosity and colonizing arrogance prevails.



The present set provides a comprehensive snapshot of the College. A list of *Works in the oriental languages printed in the College of Fort William, or published by its learned members, since the commencement of the institution* is appended to the first volume; *A full list of all students who have obtained degrees of honor for high proficiency in the oriental languages since the foundation of the College of Fort William* is appended to the third volume, concluding with the Fifth Examination held in January 1805. There are several beautiful type specimens in *naskh*, *nasta'liq*, Bengali, and Sanskrit.

The second and third volumes were issued with a replacement uniform title-page reading *Primitiae orientales Vol. I*, but the present copy retains the original title.

“to save time in research, and perhaps expense in books of reference”

202. Piddington, Henry. An English index to the plants of India. Calcutta, Baptist Mission Press, **1832.**

First edition. 8vo, 22 x 14 cm; pp.viii, 235, [1, blank]. Late nineteenth-century half calf; a little rubbed. Shelfmark scratched from spine. Stamps of Parke Davis & Co. to front and rear pastedown, their library ticket to front pastedown. [119814]
£650

A practical reference, compiled principally from the *Hortus Bengalensis* (Serampore, 1814), Wallich's edition of Roxburgh's *Flora Indica* (Serampore, 1820-1824), and Ainslie's *Materia Indica* (London, 1826). The first part provides Indian plant names from Sanskrit, Bengali, Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Sinhalese, Kannada, Marathi, Gujarati, and Malayalam for Linnean species and genera; the second part provides Linnean equivalents for Indian terms. All Indian plant names are given Romanized.

Henry Piddington (1797-1858) is best known as a pioneering meteorologist, whose interests ran from geology to seamanship. After early service in the merchant marine, he established himself at Calcutta, and became a prominent, and prolific, local worthy.

Parke Davis & Co., now a subsidiary of Pfizer, was one of the foremost early pharmaceutical companies in America.

“caviare to the general”

203. Stocqueler, Joachim

Hayward. The Oriental Interpreter and Treasury of East India Knowledge. A companion to "The Hand-Book of British India." London, C. Cox, [c. 1848].

8vo, 20 x 12 cm; pp.iv, 304. Publisher's embossed cloth, spine gilt; recased, repairs to top and bottom of spine; a sound copy.

[204339]

£250

A linguistic *vade-mecum* for those in Britain trying to cope with the invasion of Indian words and phrases into their reading matter of all kinds – fiction and non-fiction - and for those newcomers to India trying to understand the ‘chutnefied English’ or ‘Hinglish’ of their more acculturated colleagues. Stocqueler, a newspaper and magazine editor of twenty years’ experience in India, was well-placed to produce such a work, intended to complement his earlier *Handbook of British India* (London, 1844).

As he remarked in his preface: “It has been suggested by the compiler’s daily experience of the almost universal ignorance of oriental terms, phrases, expressions, places. Every fortnight brings a mail from India, and the intelligence which it imparts is fraught with words which perplex the multitude.”

Stocqueler’s sources included *The Asiatic Journal*, *The Oriental Herald*, and the *Bengal and Agra Annual Guide and Gazetteer*, as well as such works as William Ward’s *Hindoos*, Horace Hayman Wilson’s *A glossary of judicial and revenue terms*, Marianne Postans’s *Western India*, Bishop Heber’s *Journal*, Emma Roberts’s *Oriental scenes*, William Henry

Sleeman’s *Rambles and recollections*, and Jonathan Forbes’s *Eleven years in Ceylon*.

There is another edition of 1848, published by James Madden; it is unclear which has precedence.

“a production of remarkable ability and excellence”

204. Shurman, John A. The proper names in the Old and New Testament, rendered into Urdu and Hindi. Allahabad, North India Bible Society, printed at the Presbyterian Mission Press, Rev. Jos. Warren, Superintendent, 1850.

First edition. 4to, 27 x 22 cm; pp.iv, 102. With Hebrew, Greek, Urdu, and Hindi text.

Contemporary cloth-backed stiff wrappers; a little dusty and frayed, spine chipped. [67042]

£450

An attempt to address the controversy amongst missionaries around India over the difficulty of rendering Biblical names in Indian languages, leading to variants in different editions and missions and confusion amongst Indian converts at the proliferation of Biblical figures.

Baptists opposed Presbyterians; the present work was intended to serve as a general template, its author commissioned by the Agra Bible Society, but publication attracted further criticism. The Agra Bible Society could only suggest that it be consulted as a guide, and the controversy raged on.

205. Wilson, Horace Hayman. A Glossary of judicial and revenue terms, and of useful words occurring in official documents relating to the administration of the Government of British India, from the Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali,

Uriya, Marathi, Guzarathi, Telugu, Karnata, Tamil, Malayalam, and other languages. Compiled and published under the authority of the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company. *London, Wm. H. Allen & Co., 1855.*

First edition. 4to, 29 x 22 cm; pp. xxiv, 728, 4 [errata]. Twentieth-century half calf over marbled boards. [80938]
£750

Intended to afford British readers of the reams of correspondence associated with the East India Company’s activities on the subcontinent some degree of reference for the local terminology larding these documents.

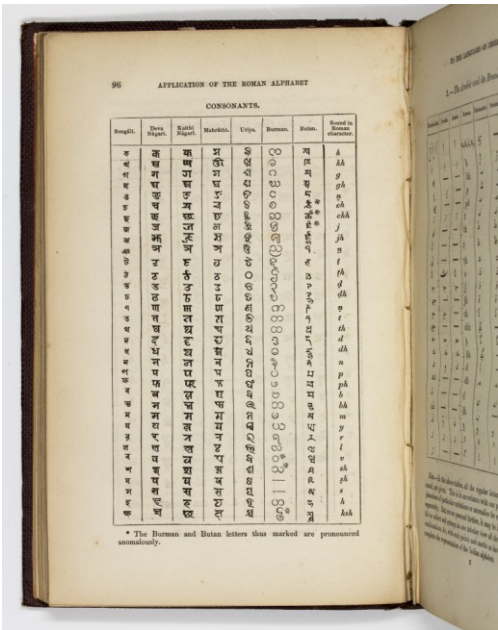
Horace Hayman Wilson (1786-1860) was, amongst other accomplishments, the first Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford.

“no uncalled for patronage of antiquated customs...”

206. Williams, Monier, editor.
Original papers illustrating the history of the application of the Roman alphabet to the languages of India. *London, Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts, 1859.*

First edition. 23 x 15 cm; pp.xix, 276; map. Contemporary embossed cloth, spine gilt; corners a little bumped, slight wear to top and bottom of spine. [67612]
£650

A collection of published correspondence on the various controversies for and against printing Indian language texts in Romanized versions rather than in their original scripts. Questions of empire, religion, and education loom large; the editor was a man at the centre of them all.



Monier Williams (1819-1899), later Sir Monier Monier-Williams, was born in Bombay; after studying at Oxford and training at Haileybury for the East India Company he went on to a distinguished academic career, teaching at Haileybury from 1844 to 1858, when the college was closed and staff pensioned off. He was elected Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford in 1860. He was a tireless advocate of the study of oriental languages and a keen fundraiser, whose legacy was less his scholarship than the institutions, funds, and collections whose creation at Oxford he spearheaded.

207. Gell, F[rancis]. A hand-book for use in the jungles of western India; being a catalogue of native names of trees and plants with references to their scientific descriptions. *Bombay, Education Society’s Press, Byculla, 1863.*

First edition. 12mo, 14 x 11 cm; pp.xiii, 111. Interleaved. Worn contemporary half calf over marbled boards; a handful of early notes. [67617]
£185

A list of vernacular plant names from the region around Bombay, giving the genera and references to Graham, Dalzell, and Birdwood, printed at the author's expense to encourage botanizing amongst Indians. "India will be great, in what constitutes true greatness, when her greatest men are not ashamed ...to learn to the last whatever is to be learnt".

Gell provides provides one vernacular name for each plant, romanized, without specifying the original languages

Its pocket size and the wear to the present copy suggest it found some use.

Secret languages & cashmere

208. Leitner, Gottlieb William.
Section I. Of linguistic fragments discovered in 1870, 1872 and 1879 .. relating to the dialect of the Magadds and other wandering tribes, the argots of thieves, the secret trade-dialects and systems of native cryptography in Kabul, Kashmir and the Punjab, followed by an account of shawl-weaving and of the signs for the numbers and colours used in the manufacture of shawls as well as by an analysis of shawl-patterns, and by four pages of shawl-writing, illustrated by drawings of shawls and by specimens of colours chiefly in use in the Punjab and Kashmir. *Lahore, printed at the Punjab Government Civil Secretariat Press, 1882.*

First edition. Folio, 35 x 22; pp.[iii], xxviii, 1-[8], 11, [1, blank], 15-18; illustrations to text, some hand-coloured, 2 folding plates (pp. 9, 10 in pagination); 53 mounted shawl samples. Original wrappers, a bit chipped and worn; tear to upper wrapper and first leaf, text unaffected; textile samples vivid and bright. [75373]
£1,800

A motley collection of secret languages and signs discovered by accident through the author's encounters with "a quarrelsome crowd" of Magadds from Khorasan in Iran encamped near Lahore Railway Station, thieves met while handing in a letter at the post-office in Murree, and shawl-writing seen while crossing a courtyard at Jalalpur in Gujrat District, Punjab" – in truth, this work is more of a testament to Leitner's



remarkable facility with languages and the ease with which he seems to have moved between European and Indian society during his sojourn in India.

Gottlieb Wilhem Leitner (1840-1899) was raised in Istanbul, where his adoptive father was a medical missionary to the Jews of Ottoman Empire. He is said to have known fifteen languages by the time he left school, and fifty at his death; at fifteen he was appointed as an interpreter to

the British Commissariat at Istanbul. He then studied at King's College, London, and was appointed a professor, receiving degrees from Freiburg during the same period. In 1869 he was admitted as a student to Middle Temple; in 1875 he was called to the Bar, but did not practice.

Leitner was appointed Principal of the Government College at Lahore in 1864. The fifteen years he spent in India were tremendously fruitful; he raised £32,000 to improve the College, which became the Oriental University of the Punjab, promoted a Western scientific curriculum, successfully, to local Muslim and Hindu leaders. He participated in several expeditions to more remote regions, and established a number of schools, public libraries, and literary societies. On his return to England in 1881 he promoted the study of India and Islam with some success. As a scholarly figure Leitner was remarkable, and far ahead of contemporary views in his approach to other cultures.

[BL, BnF, Humboldt, Oxford, and Royal Library (Copenhagen) only.]

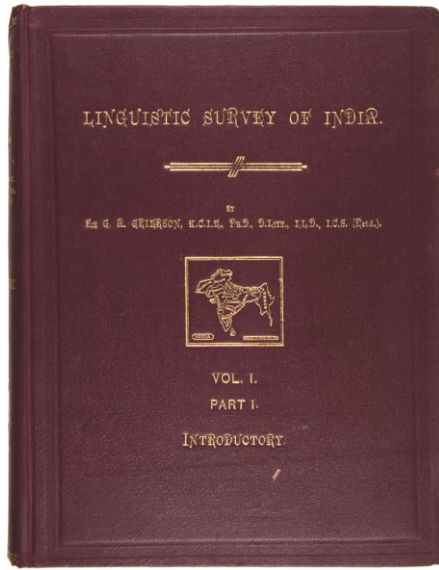
“a great task of scholarship
dreamt of in youth and
pursued to honoured age”

209. Grierson, George Abraham, compiler. Linguistic Survey of India. Calcutta, Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, **1903-28.**

First edition. Eleven volumes bound as nineteen. Folio, 35 x 27 cm; approximately 8,000 pages in total, with maps; full collation available on request. A very good set in the original cloth, gilt; spines variously faded. From the library of R. L. Turner, with his ownership inscription and a review slip addressed to him loosely inserted. [78455]

£8,500

The Linguistic Survey of India is an achievement unparalleled in the history of world linguistics. In nineteen folio volumes extending to almost 8,000 pages, it describes no less than 179 separate languages and 544 dialects belonging to five distinct linguistic families: Indo-Aryan and Iranian, Dravidian, Tibeto-Burman, Munda and Mon-Khmer and Tai. The description of each language includes geographical and census data, its relation to a linguistic group or sub-group, a grammatical summary, notices of previous descriptions and a bibliography. As a contemporary newspaper review concluded: “It has fallen to few, if any, contemporaries of Sir George Grierson to achieve so completely, in spite of many difficulties, a great task of scholarship dreamt of in youth and pursued to honoured age ... He has done for India, that land of multitudinous languages, what has been done for no other country in the world.”



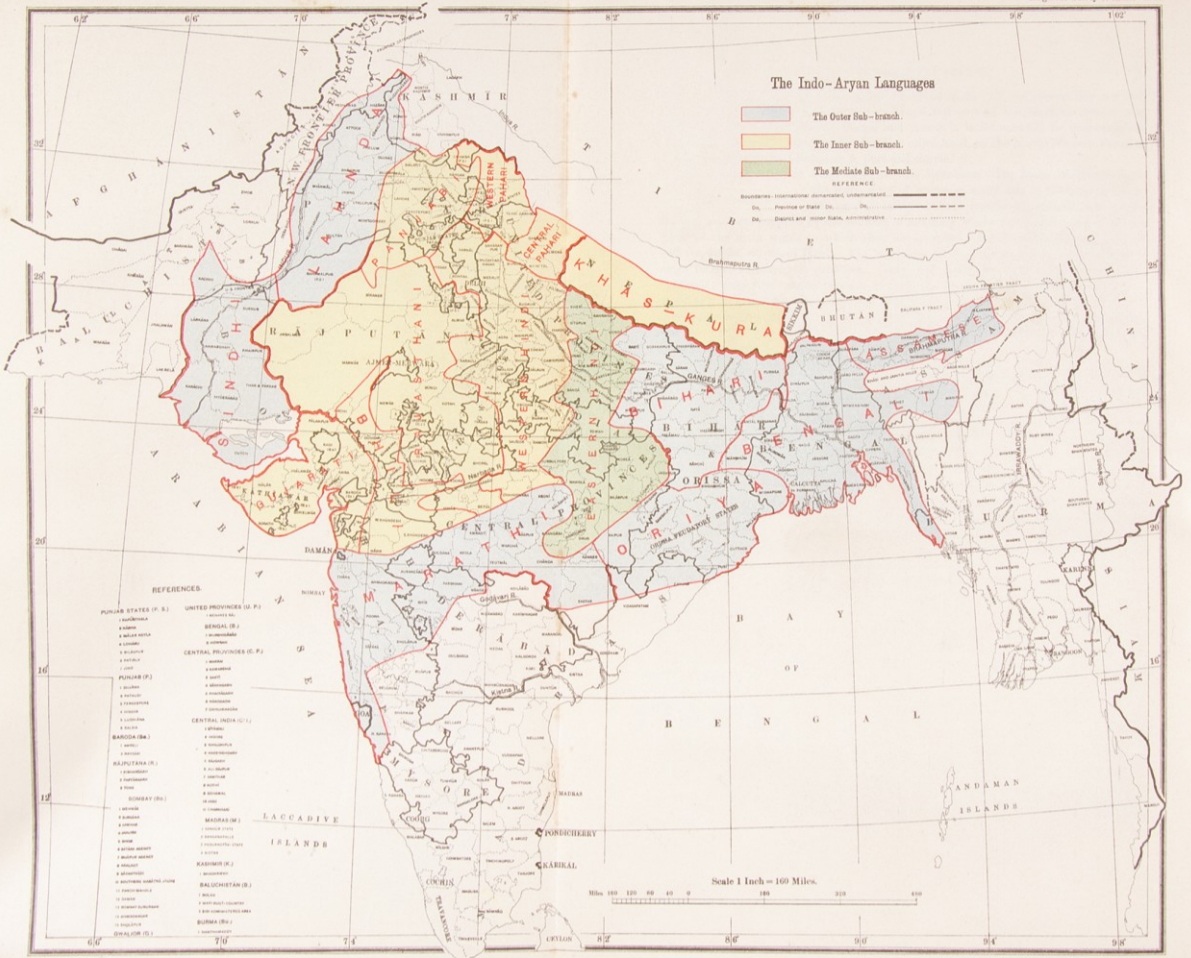
The idea for this immense project was first suggested to Grierson by Robert Atkinson, Professor of Oriental Languages at Trinity College, Cambridge where Grierson won prizes for Sanskrit and Hindustani, before he joined the Indian Civil Service in 1873. In 1886 the Oriental Congress of Vienna recommended it to the Government of India, but it was not until 1898 that Grierson was formally appointed Superintendent of the Linguistic Survey of India. In the meantime he held various administrative posts in Bihar, devoting some ten years to research into the region's languages and dialects and their literatures, and gradually broadening his linguistic interests to Kashmiri and the Dardic languages of the North-West.

Compiling the survey was a complex administrative task. Every district officer throughout British India was asked to collect several specimens of each local language or dialect, including always a translation of the parable of the Prodigal Son which was used as a linguistic comparator. Grierson then personally examined, corrected and edited the many thousands of

specimens before making his final selection for publication. "The correction of one specimen was delayed for over six months by a fall of snow in the Hindukush which prevented the Political Agent at Chitral obtaining the services of the only getatable bilingual speaker of one of the Pamir dialects." The whole undertaking was for Grierson a sincere labour of love which he continued into his retirement.

As he wrote in the introductory volume of the Survey: "I lay these volumes as an offering before India that was long my home, and that has itself had a home in my heart for more than half a century ... I have been granted a vision of a magnificent literature enshrining the thoughts of great men, from generation to generation, through three thousand years ... If this Survey should help to bring India nearer to the West, I shall feel that my efforts have not been in vain."

This set is from the library of Ralph Lilley Turner (1888-1983) who joined the Indian Educational Service in 1913 and rose to become Professor of Indian Linguistics at Benares Hindu University. On his return to England he was appointed Professor of Sanskrit at the School of Oriental Studies.. He was director of SOAS from 1937 to 1957. Turner, together with F.W. Thomas, published a short memoir of Grierson in 1941.



Map illustrated from no. 209 (Grierson).

FINIS

