

# Southeast Asia

VUE RESTAURÉE DU TEMPLE DE BAÏON

RUINES D'ANG-KOR THÔM (Cambodge)



Orientalia 7

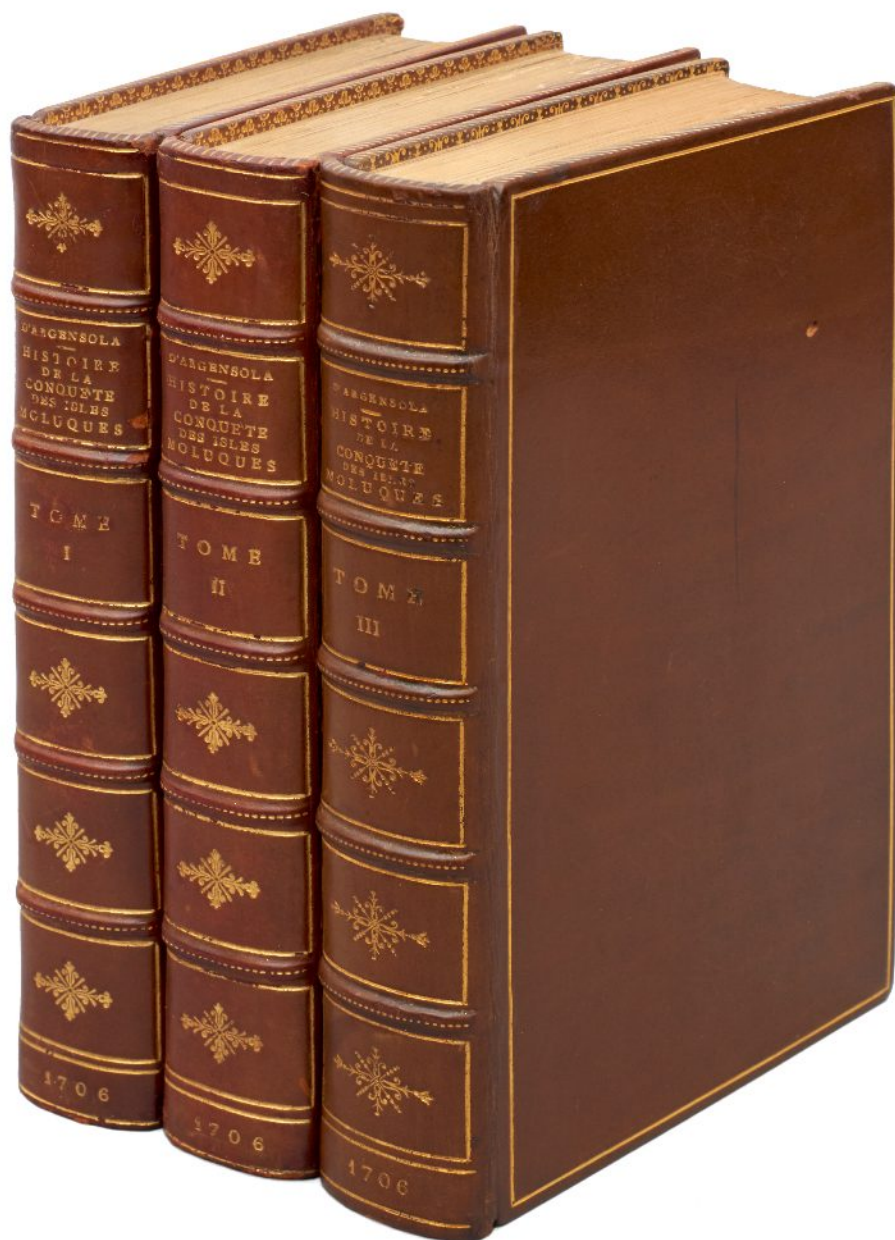
John Randall (Books of Asia)



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## 1 Expanded & illustrated edition of Argensola

Argensola, Bartolome Leonardo de. **Histoire de la Conquete des Isles Moluques par les Espagnoles, par les Portugais, & par les Hollandois.** Traduite de l'Espagnol d'Argensola, et enrichie des figures & cartes geographiques, pour l'intelligence de cet ouvrage.

*1706, Amsterdam, Jaques Desbordes.*

First edition in French. Three volumes, 12mo (16 x 10 cm), pp.[x], 405, [3, advertisements]; [ii], 402, [30]; [iii], [1, blank], 388, [20]; 3 frontispieces, 1 portrait, 6 maps, and 24 plates (of 26). Titles printed in red and black. A very good set, handsomely bound in twentieth-century calf, gilt fillet round covers, gilt ornaments in compartments on spines. Third volume's binding signed Strussant. All edges gilt. Lacking plates facing p.304 in volume 2, supplied in early facsimile, and facing p.200 in volume 3. Three plates from volume one misbound in second volume, facing pp.209, 327, 338. Contents in fine condition. [80354]

£1,000

The first translation from Spanish of Argensola's contemporary account of the conquest of Ternate in 1606, with an additional volume describing later Dutch conquests in Southeast Asia.

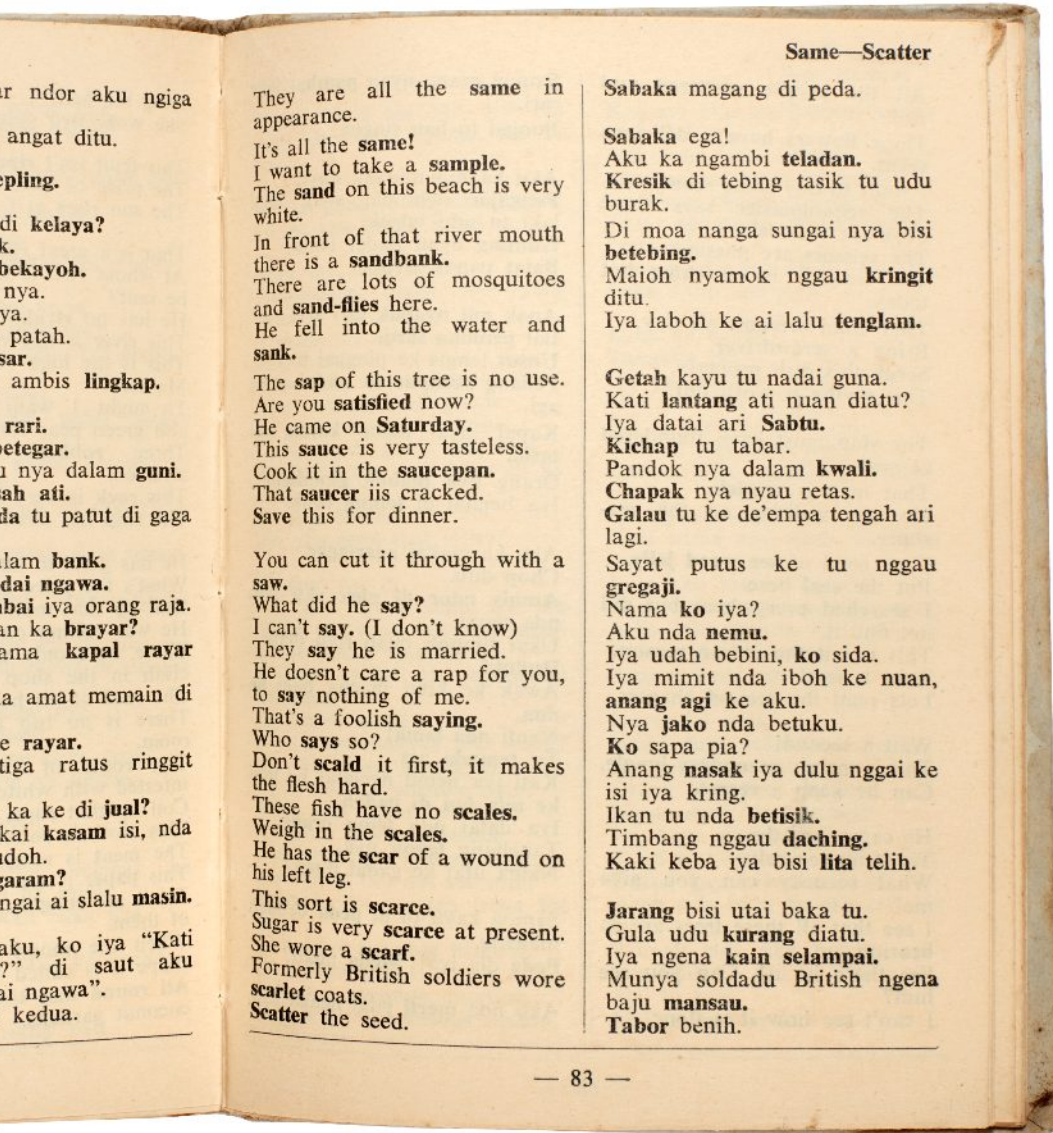
Argensola provided much new information on the Moluccas and the Philippines, ranging from the nature of kingship in the Moluccas to the historical antecedents of the clove trade, as well as a detailed description of the 1606 Spanish expedition to Ternate from Manila.

New maps and illustrations were added to this French edition, including maps of Java and Borneo. The third volume, describing Dutch conquests in Southeast Asia up to 1686, was added by the anonymous translator, who also augmented Argensola's original text with critical annotation.

Argensola's work was first published in Spanish in 1609.

[Brunet I, 419]





## 2

## Scarce Iban phrase book

Barry, Leo J., *Reverend Father*. **English - Iban phrase book.**

**1958**, Kuching, printed at the Government Press.

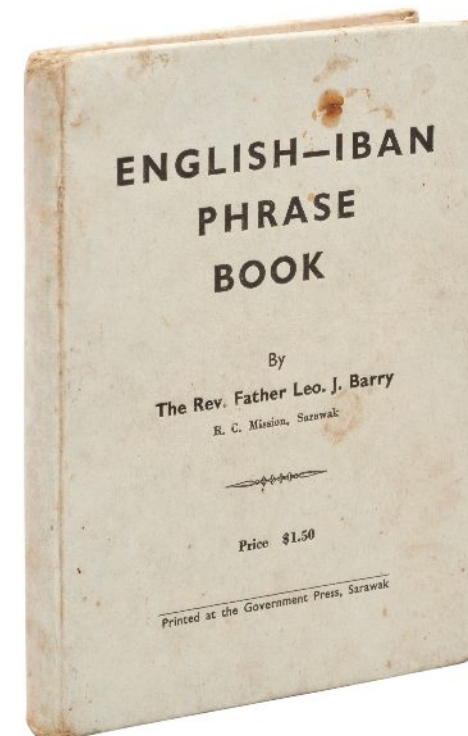
First edition. 12mo (14.5 x 10.5 cm), pp.[iii], 118. A very good copy in contemporary printed boards. Some stains to boards. Ownership inscription of Helen Wallis, Education Department, Kuching. Faint stamp of the Education Department, Kuching, on title-page. [206545]

**SOLD**

A scarce Iban phrase book compiled by a member of the Roman Catholic mission in Sarawak.

The phrases are arranged alphabetically by key word printed in bold in both English and Iban. They range from statements such as "The **mail** steamer has arrived. / Kapal ke **mai surat** udah datai." to "Rajah's letters are wrapped in **yellow** cloth. / Surat Taun Raja di bunjkus nggau kain **kuning**."

[COPAC records no copies of this edition.]





### 3 Hadramauti, Bedouin & *sayyid*

Berg, Lodewijk Willem Christiaan van den. **Le Hadhramout et les Colonies Arabes dans l'Archipel Indien.** Ouvrage publié par ordre du gouvernement.

**1886**, Batavia, *Imprimerie du Gouvernement*.

First edition. 4to (27 x 18.5 cm) pp.viii, 292, 7 plates, folding genealogical chart, large folding map. With some printed Arabic text. A very good copy bound in contemporary half calf. A few short splits along fold lines of maps; several small abrasions to chart, text unaffected. Bookplate of Bath Public Library on front pastedown, recording donation by Mrs Miles in honour of her late husband, Colonel Samuel Barret Miles in 1920. [78506]

£2,500

This scarce and comprehensive report on the Hadrami Arab communities of Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore, the result of van den Berg's two and a half years research into every aspect of their lives, was produced at the request of the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies.

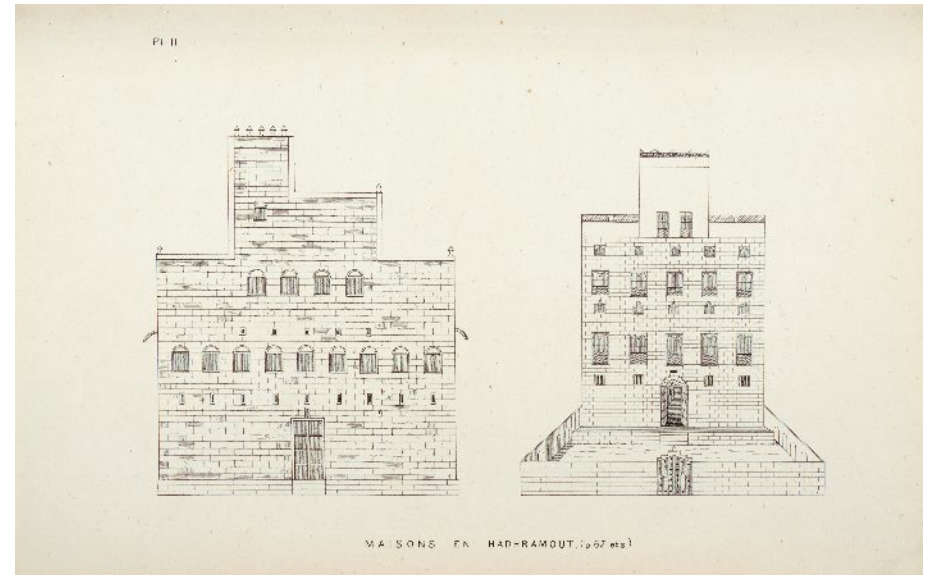
In the first part the author describes the Hadramout region of Yemen, from whence the Southeast Asia communities emigrated. Van den Berg lists the area's social classes, from the *sayyids*, who claimed descent from the Prophet Muhammad to the nomadic Bedouin. The major families and tribes of the region are identified, and there are long sections on education, dress, and customs.

The second part provides a comprehensive account of the Hadramauti Arab communities of Southeast Asia. The author details an effective doubling of their population in Southeast Asia from the middle of the 19th century. Van den Burg reports on the number of Arab men, women, and children in Southeast Asia, distinguishing between those born in the Hadramout and those born in Asia. He includes statistical reports on the annual incomes of the Hadramauti.

There are notes covering everything from the increasing popularity of steamships running from Singapore to Jeddah among pilgrims on *hajj* to the variety of Malay and Arabic newspapers read by Hadrami Arabs. The latter included papers printed at Istanbul, Beirut, Cairo, Alexandria, and Paris. Berg reports that illiterate Hadramauti are all but unknown, though it is the *sayyids* who invariably have their own private







libraries of manuscripts and books printed in Egypt, Istanbul, and Syria. He reserves particular scorn for the idea that these communities represent a direct threat to the colonial government: as he reports, their principle concern is for the maintenance of public order.

The final forty pages concern Hadramauti Arabic, and the ways in which its vocabulary and grammar differ from classical literary Arabic. Van den Berg appends twenty-five sample Arabic letters, sent by all classes of Hadrami Arab, from *sayyid* to Bedouin.

Lodewijk Willem Christiaan van den Berg (1845-1927) was a Dutch scholar who spent more than fifteen years in government service in the Dutch East Indies from around 1870 to 1887. He published works on Islamic law, and official ranks and titles in Java, and developed a particular interest in the Arab communities of the region, which culminated in this work.

Samuel Barrett Miles (1838-1914), was a British officer and diplomat who spent much of his career in the Persian Gulf. He is best known for his posthumously published work on the countries and tribes of the Gulf.



le A.

1. pret. *Lece*, el  
*Leucan*, el recipiente.  
Mi, son neutros. Mi,  
estar, *ut* moro en-  
porque aquello que  
ado, no aquello á que  
ne esto, es *Leucan*,  
tanque de agua. Ca-  
dad.

eco, *ut* sembrado, ó  
no *Langi*. V. N. y el  
searse así. *Mica*, de  
cial. *Melaui* con *palay*,  
*asiran*, *quesiran* Vide

Colgar, *ut* las abu-  
unta, &c. *Palawigan*,  
que cuelgue. *Lamug*.

Obscuridad de la luna

Señal en camino para  
para no dar en laje,  
racruz. Tambien dicen  
señal que deja en su

a acertar á volver V.  
1. La señal, *ut* Cruz.  
pret. *Leusian*, el lugar  
otra vez, ó el árbol.  
Hoz, guadaña. V. act.

p. 1. pret. *Linaud*, la  
m, lo que. *Ma*, pa-

*dalan*, mas de cinco:  
uello que sale del áu-  
*nit ya cabasnan*: con-  
*g sangá*, la extremidad  
*camal*. V. N. andar

*Eca macalauit*, le dice  
la rama, esto es: no  
á la extremidad, *Eco*-  
de dicen al niño, no le

rio, no pases de la  
*ilang*, pasa del número.  
1. fl. *Palauit*, lo que  
ó sacado mas afuera.

*palauitan*, *meng adasy*  
de dos pesos. De aquí  
N. y su prot. Agat-  
*ut* grumete, ó calabaza,

ndo, y trepando. P. 3.  
de que se ase. *Mow*-  
sido: translát, el que está  
sto digo: *Macapagay*-  
*ni nan San Agusto*.

Añejo, *ut* *palay* que no

tabaco, &c. *Ma*, N. fl.

## L antes de A.

LAUS. (pp.) Adjet. Se dice del abujero, ó  
hendidura, que pasa de parte á parte:  
translat. *Laus á sinta*, 1. *saguit*, *langcat*,  
&c. como *Laus á aboc*, *laus á bushus*,  
*laus quing lab co*, *laus quing pusó co*  
*ang depat co*. Pasado por mi corazón  
de todo mi corazón. V. N. y el de Mi,  
y su prot. Lo que traspasa, *ut* clavo bar-  
reno, estoque, &c. P. 1. El clavo, es-  
toque, &c. pasiva. 1. pret. *Leusan*, y Mi,  
con *an*, aquello por donde traspasó: si por  
muchas partes. *Manga lausan*, *menja*  
*lausan*. Mi, T. Mi, P. *Lauslaus*, y Mi,  
frecuentativo, lo que pasa sin topár en  
larras: su pasiva, *Pilauslaus*. V. N. y  
*Ma*, se dicen del que pasa. *Lamaus ca*,  
1. *malauis ca*. P. 1. *Ilaus co*, pret. *Lius co*,  
v. g. *Une co Betis*, *laus co Uuaa*, *mine co*  
*Madau*, *laus co quet*; y tambien si lleva  
algo expresando el nominativo.

LAUT. (pp.) N. S. Golfo, mar hondo. *Ca-*  
*landau*, profundidad. V. N. engolfarse.  
P. 1. Lo que se lleva, *ut* barco. *Macal-*  
*aut*, estar: *Malaut ne iyang damig*, está  
muy dentro.

LAUT. (pp.) N. S. Atadura del *pinand*, en  
los tejados. V. act. y su prot. Atarlo.  
P. 1. El con que, ó lo que, *ut* *Pinand*.  
2. pasiva siempre la nipa. Mi, T. Mi, P.  
y *an*, el palo en que.

## L antes de E.

LELAY. (Dipt.) N. S. Orilla, margen, bordo.  
*Lele dug*, *bundoc*, &c. V. N. y su prot.  
Andar por la orilla. P. 1. Lo que es  
puesto, ó llevado, ó arrimado á la orilla.  
P. 3. pret. *Lelayan*, el lugar. *Maca*,  
estar. Itt. V. N. colgar, *ut* rabo; ó abu-  
jetas, &c. P. 1. Lo que: y el fl. *Pale-*  
*lay magpalelay*, se dice del que se sienta  
á la ventana, &c. colgando los pies; y  
aun con peligro de caer. *Macapalelay*,  
estar así. *Mapagpalelay* el que es amigo  
de estar así: prot. es tambien el que no  
baila, ó pide derecho, sino por rodeos.  
3. *Palelayan*, á quien.

LELUT. (pp.) N. S. *Linugao*. V. act. y  
su prot. Hacerlo. P. 2. Lo que. *Ma*,  
pararse. Vid. *Lugao*.

LELUN. (pp.) Adjet. Bandada, *ut* de pá-  
jaros, bestias, y aun racionales. *Lennu lang*  
*durulang*.

LEUAN. (pc.) Adjet. Cosa desechada, *ut*  
ropa: translát. *Lauan leuan coneta*: ya  
eso para mi es cuento viejo: prot. coger lo

## L antes de I. 137

desechado, *ut* nipas, cuando se techa de  
nuevo: *Pauleuan*. 2. prot. *Pialeuan*, lo  
que.

## L antes de I.

LIA. (pp.) N. S. Coxuntura, ó division  
de las frutas, como las que tiene el  
cajel en sus cuarterones. *Lialia*, si tiene  
muchas.

LIAB. (pp.) N. S. Tuba del ebos, de que  
se hace chancaca. *Liaban*, los árboles,  
que la tienen, ó lugar de ellos: prot.  
sacarla.

LIAC. (pp.) N. S. Mosquitos, que pican.  
*Ma*, haber abundancia.

LIAD. (pp.) V. act. doblar el cuerpo de  
lado, inclinando la cabeza. *Liadiad*, fre-  
cuentativo como hacen algunos cuando  
bostezan.

LIAG. (pp.) Adjet. Palabra de gran cariño,  
y ternura. *Anacot*, *lungau cul*, *liag*, blanco  
de mis cariños. *Maliag*, *meliag*, se dice  
de aquel á quien, le dan por su comi-  
dilla; esto es, por lo que mas gusta, v. g.  
si estoy deseando comer algo, y no me  
atrevo, ó porque me hará daño, ó por-  
que es prohibido; y me dice el médico,  
antes te da la vida. *Acon meliag*; y si  
me dispensa quien puede: *Carin co me-*  
*liag*: el dicho del médico, ó dispensa:  
*Iyan queliliag co*, esto es lo que mas de-  
seaba, ó no quería otra cosa, me dió por  
mi comidilla, como al muchacho que está  
escribiendo, y le mandan que se haya á  
jugar con los otros. Mi, de intension: *Me-*  
*liag*. P. *Pilihagan*, *piliag*, el que con  
algo se recrea, regocija, ó regala; porque  
es lo que mas desea; como Cristo vida  
nuestra con padecer por nosotros.

LIAP. (pp.) N. S. Cerrilidad. *Maliap*, cerril,  
*ut* animal; y se dice del hombre, ó mu-  
ger esquiva. V. N. y el de *Ma*, pararse.  
3. de *Ca*, el objeto. fl. prot. act. como  
el fl. como el que espanta el ganado  
manso.

LIAS. (pp.) N. S. Liendre. *Liasan*, Adjet.  
Mi, con *an*. *Maca*, de abundancia.

LIBA. (g.) N. S. Muesca para ajustar otro  
en ella. V. act. y su prot. Hacerla. P. 1.  
El con que, ó palo que se encaja. P. 2.  
El palo á que se hace.

LIBA. (a.) V. N. Dar tranquilidad, hacer  
ruido con la boca, *ut* puerco cuando come,  
y los que comen como ellos, *ut*, buyo.  
*Libaliba*, y el de Mi, fl.

## 4

## First dictionary of Kapampangan

Bergaño, Diego. **Vocabulario de la lengua Pampanga en Romance. 1860, Manila, Ramirez y Giraudier.**

Second edition. Folio (30 x 21 cm), pp.[xvi], 343, [1, blank]. Spanish and romanised Kapampangan text. A very good copy bound in contemporary vellum, manuscript title on spine. Small repairs to front and rear pastedowns. One marginal repair to initial blank. Final quarter of text browned, with some spotting; contents otherwise clean and fresh. [78853]

£1,500

The first dictionary of Kapampangan, the language spoken in Pampanga Province in central Luzon, prepared by Diego Bergaño. The bulk of the text comprises a Kapampangan-Spanish dictionary. The Kapampangan words are given romanised. The final sixty-four pages contain a Spanish-Kapampangan index, with a separate title-page.

The language's *kulitan* script, which is written and read from top to bottom and right to left, was largely superseded by various schemes of transliteration used by the Catholic missionaries, though Bergaño noted its existence in his grammar.

First published at Manila in 1732, this second edition reproduces the original text with its authorisations and licenses. Pardo y Tavera notes that this dictionary lacks any words relating to pre-Catholic ritual and practice, but is otherwise comprehensive.

Diego Bergaño (1690-1747) was the Augustinian Provincial for the Philippines and Prior of the Convent at Bacolor. He published a grammar of Kapampangan in 1729 at Sampaloc.

[Pardo y Tavera 276. COPAC records a single copy at the British Library.]



**5** “the scenes in Bangkok were almost incredible”

Bowring, John, *Sir. The kingdom and people of Siam*; with a narrative of the mission to that country in 1855.

**1857**, London, John W. Parker and Son.

First edition. Two volumes, 8vo (22 x 15 cm), pp.x, [1], [1, blank], 482; vi, [1], [1, blank], 446. With 18 plates, 8 in colour, 3 folding facsimiles, and large folding map. Titles printed in red and black. Tightly rebound in 20th-century half calf, marbled boards. Half title of second volume repaired; contents fresh and clean. A very good set. [203031]

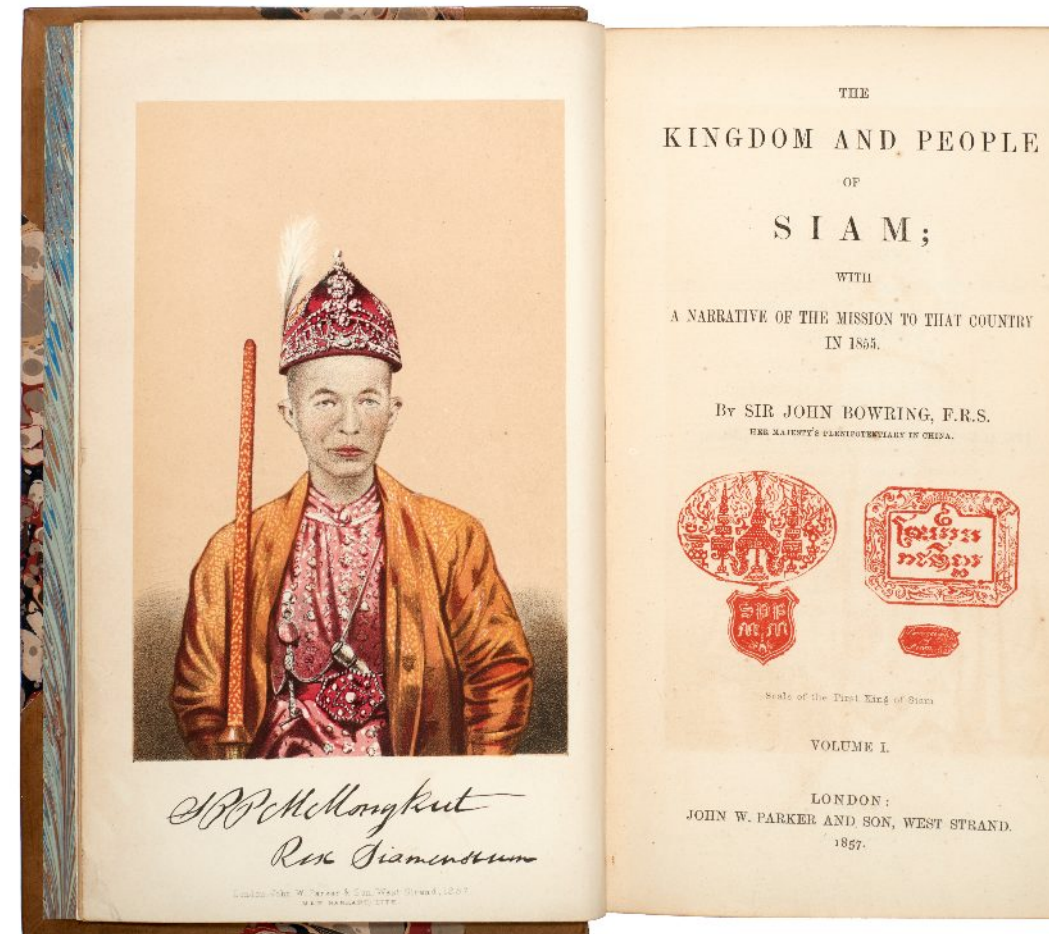
£1,500

An account of the 1855 British embassy to the court of King Mongkut (1804-1858) which opened Siam to free trade, with a detailed description of the country, royal family, people, customs, and the city of Bangkok, prepared by Sir John Bowring (1792-1872).

The first volume comprises Bowring's survey of the country, supplemented by reference to Pallegoix's *Description du Royaume Siam ou Thai* (1854). Bowring includes chapters on geography, history, legislation, “manners, customs, superstitions, amusements”, religion, language and literature, commerce and natural resources, manufacturing and tax revenue, and Christian missions. An entire chapter is devoted to Bangkok, whose splendour impressed even Bowring, accustomed to the pomp of imperial Chinese ceremonial: “the scenes in Bangkok were almost incredible.”

The second volume contains descriptions of Laos and Cambodia, Western diplomatic relations with Siam, including the French embassies of the 17th century and Crawford's disastrous 1822 mission, and Bowring's journal of his own embassy, which culminated in the signature of a treaty between Siam and Britain in April, 1855. The appendices include translations of Siamese histories, one describing an 1854 expedition into Burma, court edicts, and letters from King Mongkut.

The treaty attracted criticism from Bowring's radical friends in Britain, for while it opened up trade with Siam, it forced the kingdom to allow the import of opium, which had previously been banned. Bowring's view of the opium trade had changed dramatically since his appointment as British consul at Canton in 1849, a post he held until



1859. His son was a partner of Jardine Mattheson & Co., who dominated the opium trade, and were also Bowring's bankers. The majority of the plates are done after photographs taken in Siam during Bowring's mission. The long folding map depicts Siam and Malaysia, from Chiang Mai in the north to Singapore in the south.

[Cordier BI 736]

THE "GARDEN."  
I. A GARDEN RHAPSODY.

Why is it that to-day I follow Cato,<sup>1</sup>

Leaving the BAYAM to the garden  
"gods,"

And blithely grapple with the sweet potato  
Though facing, in the "weight"<sup>2</sup> scrap,  
fearful odds?

Why is it that the S.P.L.<sup>3</sup> forsaking,

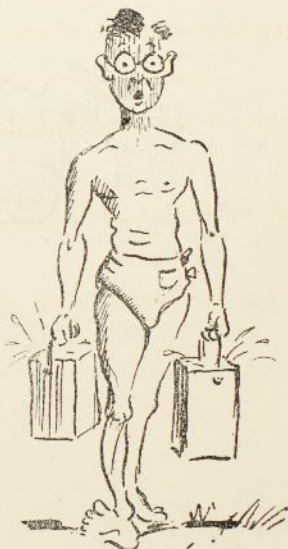
As self-denying as a monk of Prinknash,<sup>4</sup>  
To-day I'm almost gaily undertaking

That strangely soulless task of "strip-  
ping" spinach?

How comes it that to-day I'm not com-  
plaining

That Bingo's late as usual with the tea,  
And though a "light fatigue," am even  
deigning

To lend a hand in dishing out the Pee?



1. *Victrix causa deis placuit, sed victa Catoni.*

2. Vegetables brought to the kitchen had to be weighed, a matter of some rivalry between different garden gangs.

3. S.L.P. Sweet Potato Leaf.

4. Pronounced in Gloucestershire, Prinnich.

6 "that what we may have lost in weight,  
we've more than gained in friends"

Brown, C.C. **Mural ditties and Sime Road soliloquies.**  
Illustrated by R.W.E. Harper. Foreword by N.R. Jarrett.

[1948], Singapore, Kelly & Walsh.

First edition. Small 4to (25 x 19 cm), pp. [ii], 26, with illustrations throughout. Stapled as issued in cloth-backed pictorial boards. Boards somewhat soiled, contents clean. [115919]

**SOLD**

A very rare booklet printed in Perth, Western Australia and published by Kelly & Walsh three years after the war, giving a satirical versified account of life in the civilian prisoner-of-war camps at Changi and Sime Road. Subjects range from a lament for a lost article, "a paint brush used for pollenating pumpkins", to the eager perusal of Chinese-language newspapers which reached the camps in fragments. The final poem, "Compensations", concludes with the bittersweet lines "that what we may have lost in weight, we've more than gained in friends." Jarrett's foreword records that while there was "prodigious literary activity" in the camps, many of the works produced "found a grave in the boreholes or in the incinerator of the Gaol at the time of the notorious "Double Tenth" raid by the Kempeitai on 10th October, 1943". This book represents the experiences of the "common or garden internee in the mens' sections."

C.C. Brown was Resident of Pahang at the time of the Japanese conquest. He retired after his release in 1945. The illustrator, R.W.E. Harper, served in the Malayan Police; he went on to publish a history of the Singapore Mutiny with Harry Miller (Singapore, Oxford University Press, 1984). N.R. Jarrett was a colonial official in British Malaya, who acted as quartermaster of the civilian internment camps.

[COPAC records copies at the Imperial War Museum and Oxford.]



## 7 Secret societies during the Emergency

Dobrée, C.T., *compiler. Notes on secret societies. [1953], Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya Police, printed by Caxton Press Ltd.*

First edition. Small 4to (26.5 x 19 cm), pp.[vi], 68, a few illustrations to text. With printed Chinese text. A very good copy bound in contemporary half cloth over printed boards.

[81386]

**SOLD**

A rare report on Chinese secret societies active in Malaysia at the time of the Malayan Emergency, compiled by C.T. Dobrée, Assistant Commissioner in the Federation of Malaya Police, to provide background information to police officers and distinguish between the different groups active in the Federation, both Triad and non-Triad. He notes that the police have focused on anti-Communist operations since 1948, allowing the secret societies to flourish to such an extent that the Malayan Communist Party approached the Triads about co-operation in 1953.

The first chapter contains a historical overview of the Triad Society in China; the second deals with the contemporary Ang Bin Hoey society active in Malaysia. The third chapter outlines the organisation and ranks of the Ang Bin Hoey. Dobrée states that "there can be no doubt that they (Ang Bin Hoey) were quite sincere in their antagonism of the Communists, but the extent to which this hatred was ideological or was based on rivalry of competing racketeers is doubtful." The next section details the initiation ritual and customs of societies active in China and those in Malaysia, with a separate chapter on the accessories used in Malaysian initiation rites, based largely on items recovered during a police raid in 1953. Subsequent chapters deal with the seal of the Triad, the oaths sworn by a Triad member, and the relation between the cult of the Chinese god of war Guan Yu and secret society activity.

The final chapters address the Chinese Han League, the Three Dot Society, and the Wah Kee Society. A final chapter describes symbols used by the secret societies. Throughout, Dobrée is at pains to distinguish between historical data, and intelligence recently recovered by police raids and informers.

[We locate copies at Australian National University, University of Malaya, Oxford, and Royal Asiatic Society.]

Finally initiates knelt before the altar and the middle finger of the *right* hand was pricked and blood expressed into a bowl of white Chinese wine. All initiates took a sip and swore an oath. The head of a brown cock was cut.

During the whole ceremony there was chanting by brethren who were assisting in the ceremony.

### SETAPAK, SELANGOR.

MARCH 1953.

The "temple" for an Ang Bin Hoey initiation ceremony was discovered by the police in a small banana grove near Setapak, Selangor in March 1953.

The "walls" of the "temple" were represented by cord tied to stakes and enclosing an area measuring about 20 feet by 10 feet.

The three "Doors" within the "walls" were represented by cords stretched cross-wise and carrying red papers with appropriate inscriptions in Chinese characters.

The altar was constructed of three short planks mounted on wooden uprights.

It was apparent that those taking part in the ceremony removed shoes, socks and outer clothing beforehand; that brethren wore a red cloth strip round the head and initiates wore a white cloth strip likewise.

Illustrations of some of the exhibits recovered at this temple appear opposite and overleaf.

### "HALF SHOWS" AND "MOSQUITO NET" INITIATION.

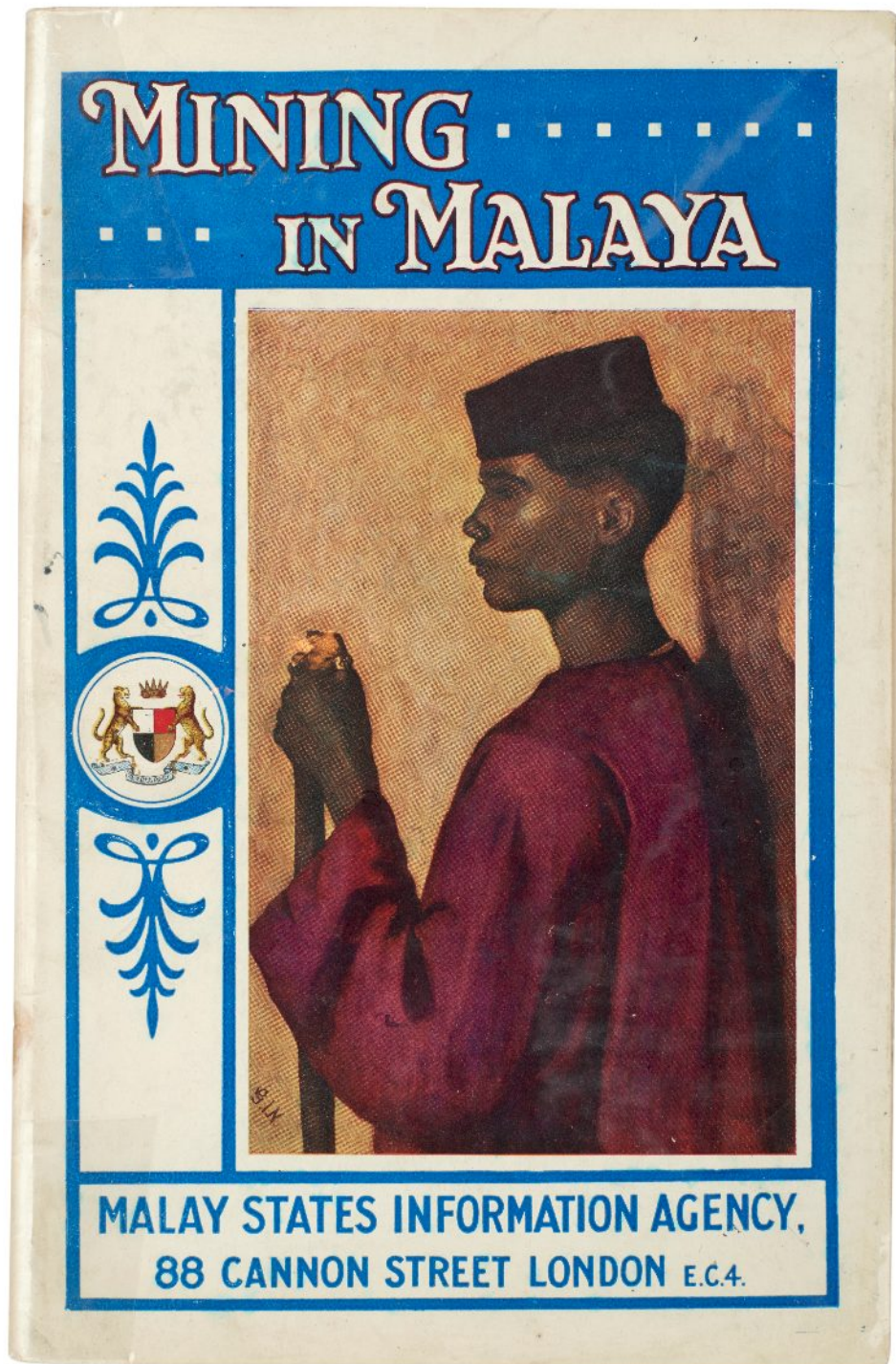
As Triad is unlawful in Malaya, circumstances govern whether an A.B.H. initiation ceremony shall be a "Full Show" (大場), a "Half Show" (半場), or "Mosquito Net" (蚊帳戲) or "Paper Show" (紙戲).

A "Full Show" (大場) initiation means a ceremony carried out in the fullest possible detail.

A "Half Show" (半場) initiation is a shortened version of the "Full Show" (大場).

The "Mosquito Net" (蚊帳戲) or "Paper Show" (紙戲) initiation is a very condensed form of ceremony which may be performed within a small room or even inside a mosquito net—hence the term. At this form of ceremony only one or two persons may be initiated at one time, and there will be as little paraphernalia as possible. But the finger pricking and drinking of blood mixed with water or wine will be retained in this type of ceremony.

A.B.H. brethren refer to the process of initiation as being "re-born into the brotherhood" (澳門再出世), and the A.B.H. term for the actual ceremony is "theatrical show" (看戲).



## 8

### Invest in Malaya's tin

Dykes, F.J.B. **Mining in Malaya.** Together with articles on Hydraulic Mining by F. Douglas Osborne; The Tin Lodes of the Ulu Kuantan District of Pahang, by M.A. Francis; and Mining in Trengganu, by Henry Brelich; with preface by Reginald Pawle.

*1919, London, Malay States Information Agency.*

Second revised edition. 8vo (22 x 14 cm), pp.63, [1], text illustrations. Map of Malaya printed on lower wrapper. A very good copy in original pictorial wrappers. Short split to spine. [78231]

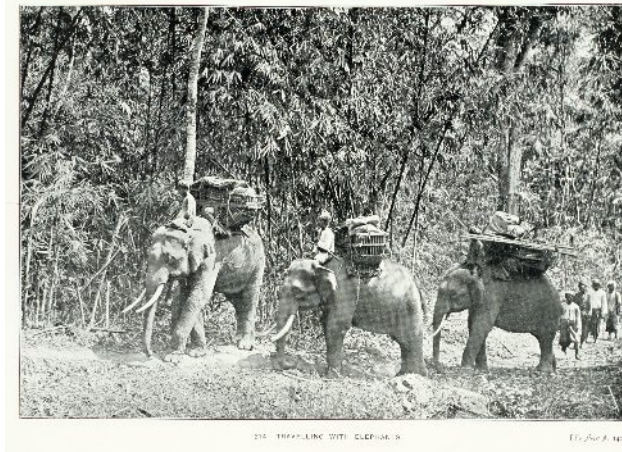
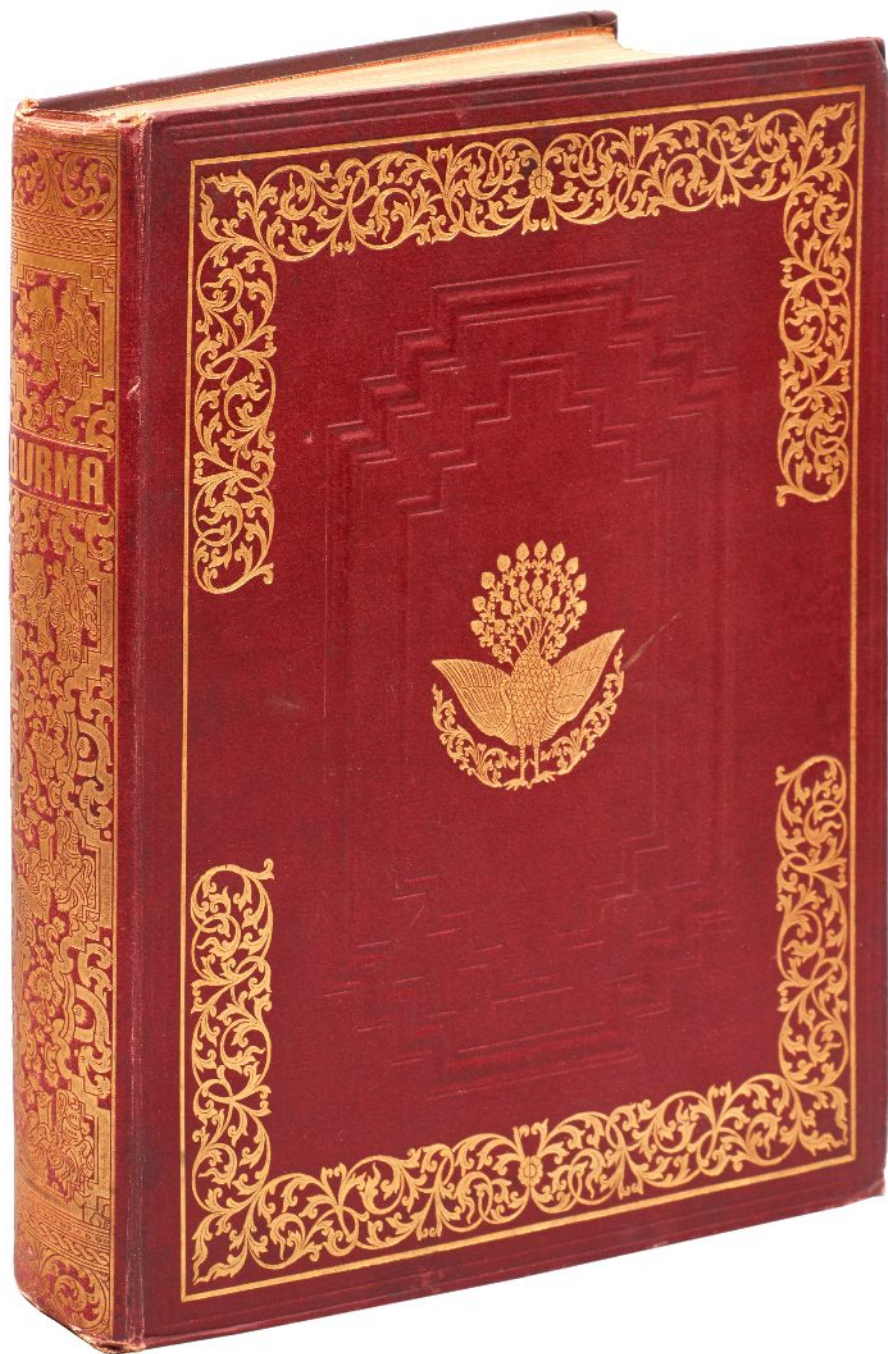
£150

Revised from the 1912 first edition, this pamphlet provides an overview of mining in British Malaya for prospective British investors and miners. The authors were at pains to emphasise that there was no market for European manual labour in Malaya, unlike Australia and Canada. The vast majority of the mining workforce was Chinese.

Tin and tin ore were the region's principal exports, and the steady increase in prices saw a corresponding rise in the number of tin fields which were economic to work. The text deals with tin mining comprehensively, from its early history to the labour, methods, including smelting, abandoned tin works, and export duties owed. Other sections include a survey of hydraulic mining and its application in the region, annual tin production for three different companies, and a case study of tin mining in Trengganu.

*[COPAC records copies at the Natural History Museum and Natural Library of Wales.]*





## 9 “An unsurpassed photographic compendium... of Burmese life”

Ferrars, Max & Bertha. **Burma.**

*1900, London, Sampson Low, Marston & Co.*

First edition. 4to (28.5 x 23 cm), pp.xii, 237, 48 plates, 407 text illustrations, double-page map. A very good copy in the original gilt cloth, top and bottom of spine slightly worn. Several marginal abrasions to preliminary leaves, two marginal tears on pages 5-6, one just touching two illustrations, and short marginal tear to pages 19-20, text unaffected. [206192]  
**SOLD**

Patricia Herbert, in her bibliography, *Burma* (Clio Press, 1991), said of this: “An unsurpassed photographic compendium and introduction to different aspects of Burmese life at the turn of the century.”

The text, arranged thematically, covers childhood and adolescence, with notes on children's games and universal monastic noviciates, manhood, trades and occupations, including palm sugar growing, umbrella-making, painting, calligraphy, medicine, and writing, ethnic groups, festivals, old age and funerals. The 455 photographic illustrations depict an equally wide range of subjects, from the royal throne to a baby's bath.

Max Ferrars (d.1933) was a British colonial official, resident in Burma from the early 1880s with his wife Bertha (d.1937), whose deep interest in Burmese culture and history led to this publication.

[Cordier BI 12, Herbert 11]



“I have seen much, and many interesting tribes of people”

Finlayson, George; Stamford Raffles, *editor*. **The Mission to Siam, and Hue, the capital of Cochin China, in the years 1821-2.** From the Journal of the late George Finlayson. With a Memoir of the Author by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles. **1826**, London, John Murray.

First edition. 8vo (22.5 x 14 cm), pp.(iii)-xxxi, [1, blank], 427, [1], frontispiece. A very good copy bound in contemporary half calf over marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands. Edges and joints rubbed. Some offsetting on title, occasional spotting to text. Long manuscript note by John Simpson on initial blank dated 5 August 1859, explaining his acquisition of this copy in 1826 via Donald Finlayson, the author's brother. Bookplate of Malcolm MacDonald, O.M., P.C., on front free endpaper. [115998]

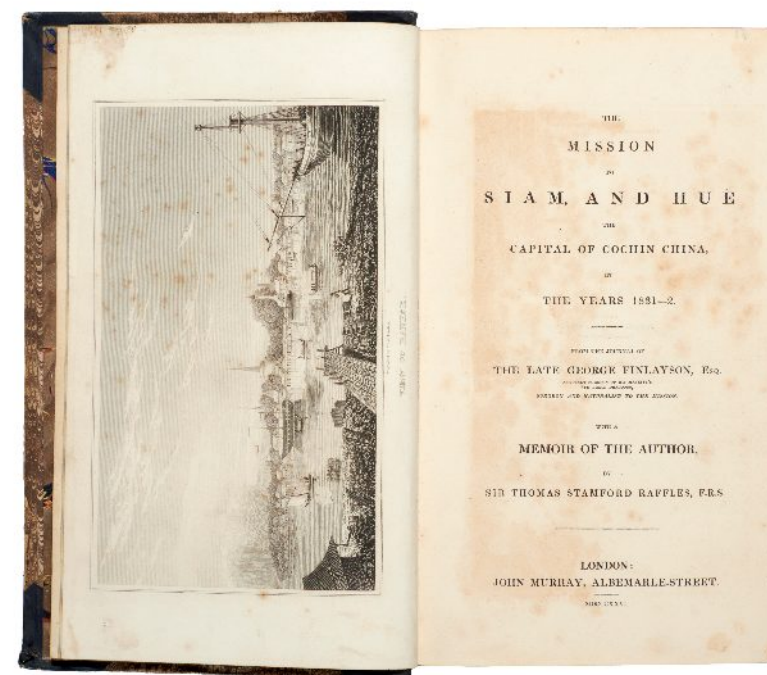
**SOLD**

The first published account of John Crawford's expedition to seek commercial treaties with Siam and Cochin-China on behalf of the Governor-General of Bengal. Finlayson's journal was not intended for public consumption, but after his untimely death in 1823 it was edited and prepared for publication by Sir Stamford Raffles.

The first hundred pages describe the voyage to Siam. The expedition called at Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca. Finlayson provides a description of Singapore in 1822, and of the trading junks which called there. He devotes the next two hundred pages to Siam, and the mission's long negotiations with the King and his ministers.

Crawford failed to agree a treaty, but Finlayson had ample opportunity to observe the city of Bangkok, its people, flora, and fauna. Among the many interesting notes is one on the white elephants of the King. The final hundred pages are devoted to Vietnam (Cochin-China), and include a detailed description of Saigon (“The plan of the streets is superior to that of many capitals”). The ruler of Cochin-China refused to negotiate directly with Crawford, and compelled him to address a series of low-ranked functionaries.

George Finlayson (1790-1823), served as surgeon and naturalist to Crawford's expedition. After his death, his journal was deposited with the East India Company's museum, for the benefit of interested



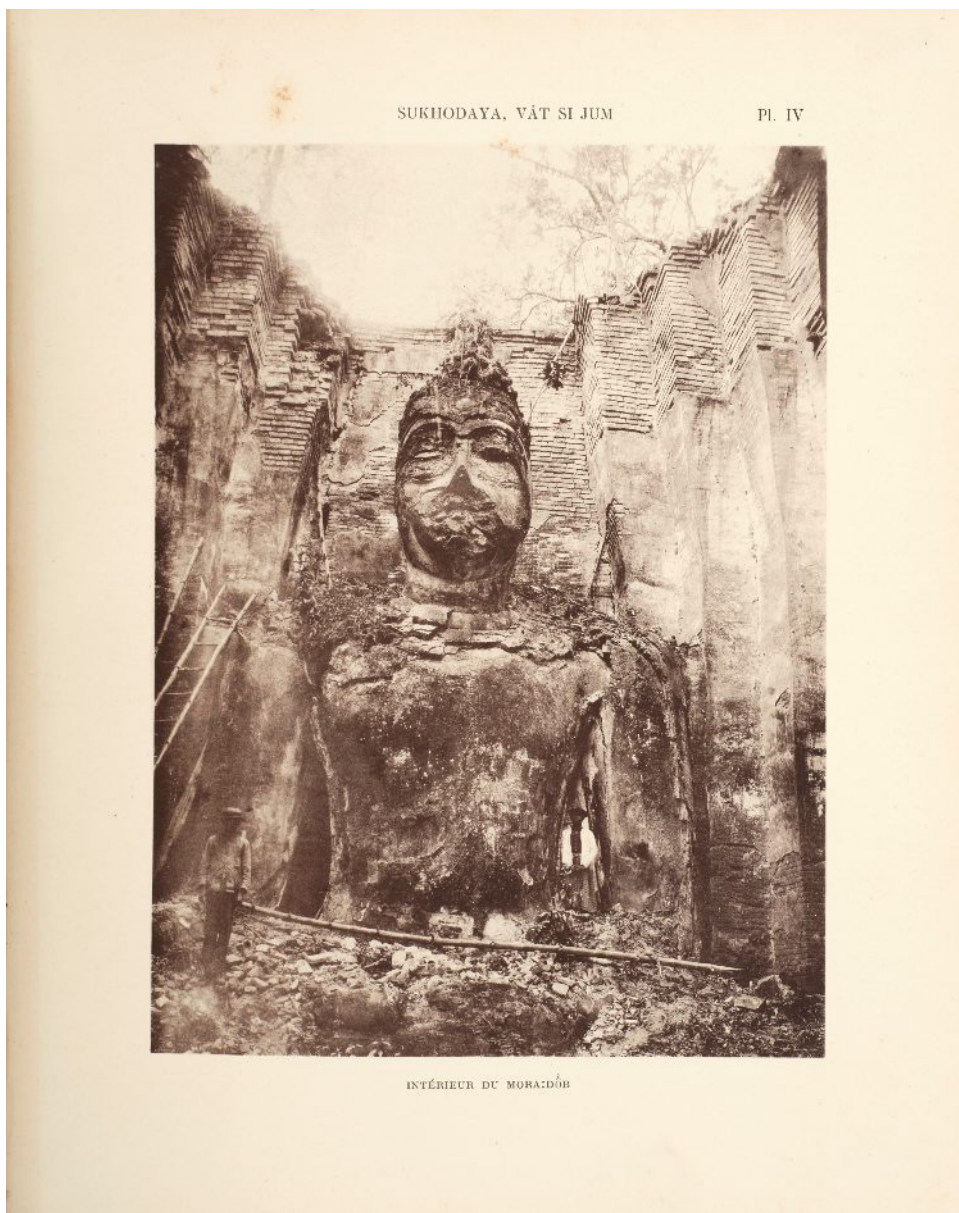
parties. Stamford Raffles (1781-1826), whose interests overlapped with those of Finlayson, worked on the journal after his retirement to London, and succeeded in publishing it shortly before his death. Raffles refrained from adding supplementary material both because of the publisher's concerns over cost and because Crawford was preparing his own account of the expedition for publication.

Finlayson brought a scientist's trained eye to the expedition, and enjoyed a perspective distinct from Crawford's, as he admits in one letter, noting: “Mr Crawford means to write a book... His opinion of things differs considerably from mine, for I was in fact but a spectator.” As Finlayson noted, shortly before his death, “I have seen much, and many interesting tribes of people; I have been much gratified; but my health is destroyed.”

Malcolm MacDonald (1901-1981) served as Governor-General of Malaya, Singapore and British Borneo from 1946 to 1948, and as Commissioner-General in Southeast Asia from 1948 until 1955, during the Malayan Emergency.

[Cordier BI 975]





## 11 Survey of Thai monuments

Fournereau, Lucien. **Le Siam Ancien**. Archéologie, Épigraphie, Géographie. **1895-1908**, Paris, *Ernest Leroux*.

First edition. Two volumes, 4to (28 x 23.5 cm), pp.(iii)-xi, [1, blank], 321, [1, blank], 84 plates, 1 double-page, text illustrations; [ii], iv, 138, [3], [1, blank] 48 plates. *Annales du Musée Guimet*, Tome 27-31. First volume bound in 20th-century red cloth, gilt title on spine, second volume in contemporary half morocco over marbled boards. Second volume's spine rubbed. Occasional foxing to text and plates, but overall a very good set. A few marginal notations in blue crayon in second volume. [207305]

£2,000

An archaeological survey of Thailand, prepared over more than a decade by the French archaeologist and photographer Lucien Fournereau, commissioned to investigate the ancient cities of Siam in 1891. He visited more than one hundred Buddhist monuments, several previously unknown, and excavated where possible.

This work begins with a comparison of early European maps of Siam, sixteen of which are reproduced in the plates, the earliest dating from before 1517. Fournereau follows this with chapters on the region's ancient civilisations and their epigraphy. Further chapters deal with the construction and materials of the monuments he investigated. The later chapters deal with specific sites, including those of Nakhon Xaisi, Chantabun, Xieng Sen and Luang Prabang, Sajjanalaya and Sukhodaya. He reproduces and translates inscriptions.

Auguste Barth received the uncompleted manuscript from Fournereau in December, 1906, when the fevered author was dying of dysentery. The plates were already arranged; Barthes edited the manuscript and saw it to publication. The text completes its description of the ruins of Sajjanalaya and Sukhodaya, with an appendix on Thai ceramics. The numerous plates include fine photogravures after Fournereau's photographs taken on site, and reproductions of his finely drawn manuscript site plans.

Michel Louis Lucien Fournereau (1846-1906) was a French architect, archaeologist and photographer. In 1886 he went to Indochina where he made a detailed study of Angkor Thom and began the work of rescuing Angkor Wat from the jungle. He made a photographic record of the sites, and plaster casts of sculptures for the Musée du Trocadéro.

Groslier, George. **Recherches sur les Cambodgiens.** D'après les textes et les monuments depuis les premiers siècles de notre ère. (Voyages et Missions au Cambodge de 1909 à 1914 et de 1917 à 1920.)

**1921, Paris, Augustin Challamel.**

First edition. Folio (31 x 22 cm), pp.x, 432, 48 plates, 178 text figures, folding map. A very good copy bound in later cloth, with original wrappers. Front wrapper with two short tears, repaired with tape. Contents clean. Bookplates of Alexander Brown Griswold and the Breezewood Foundation. [207314]

£650

An important survey of Cambodian culture and artefacts by the French polymath George Groslier, divided into two sections. The first covers material culture, including writing, hairstyles, clothing, jewellery, insignia, arms, ceramics and musical instruments. The second addresses monuments: their location, materials and construction; sculpture and architecture; relief carving; the ways in which temples, palaces, and homes were used; and their history.

George Groslier (1887-1945) was born in Phnom Penh and raised in France. Failing to establish himself as a painter, he accepted an educational commission to Cambodia in 1910. He travelled widely, documenting Khmer monuments, and after serving in France during the First World War, he returned to Cambodia in 1917, when he was charged with founding a museum and school of Cambodian art. He insisted that the school, though overseen by French officials, employed only indigenous teachers, to ensure that the legacy of Cambodia's ancient arts was maintained. Groslier remained in Cambodia for the rest of his life. He died in Japanese custody in 1945.

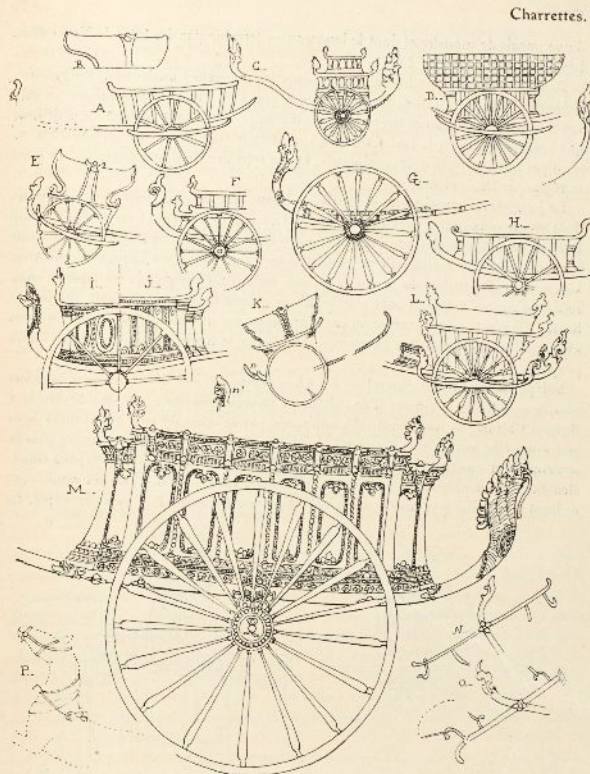


Fig. 62. — Charrettes, A, G : (B, G.); B, D, E, F : (A, T.); le reste : (A, V.); N, O, jougs à chevaux : (A, V.); P, cheval attelé : (A, V.).

(fig. 62, M). En parcourant les dessins F, G, I, J, M, on peut se rendre compte de la magnificence des sculptures dont étaient décorés ces véhicules d'une élégance sans égale, depuis la simple plate-forme sur roues que recouvre un petit tapis à fleurs (m. f. G) jusqu'au corps à hautes ridelles sculptées, redentées, dont l'essieu sort



gan kadri. When I go out fishing I am circumspect.

**Jegau** (*jejeau*), s. a vagabond, wanderer, v. to wander. *Iya orang jegau nadai biri ender dian.* He is a vagabond and has no dwelling place. *Awak ka pendiau iya jejeau lalu kekitan.* Let him be a wanderer and one who moves aimlessly to and fro.

**Jegit** or **jejejit** (v. f. *nyegit*), adj. forward, frivolous, vain, v. to cause to be forward, frivolous, or vain. *Jegit bendar inda nya.* That woman is very forward. *Iya nyegit kadri.* She is frivolous.

**Jejabong** (*bejejabong*), the tuft of hair decorating the handle of a Dyak sword. *Bach di jejabong rimbu di ketansong.* The hair decoration of the sword handle is long and the shoe-flower is full of leaves and flowers.

[This refers to a chief, or leader in war, who is rich and has many skulls in the house].

**Jejaga** (*bejejaga*), a sentinel, guard, fortman. *Anak aku nyati jejaga.* My son became a fortman.

**Jejama**, tardily, slowly. *Iya bejalai jejama.* He walks slowly.

**Jejampang** (*bejeampang*), the support of a native rudder.

**Jejampong** or **bejampong** (*bejejampong*), an omen bird. *Iya palai naga jejampong.* He went back upon hearing the *jejampong* omen bird.

**Jejampu** (*bejejampu*), see *jampu*.

**Jejanggah**, to run with the head up (like a deer). *Pelawa rusa jejanggah ngelanggar jurin.* The deer ran with its head up against the snare.

**Jejanggak**, sticking out of the water (like a tree trunk floating upright).

**Jejebong** or **jebong** (*bejejebong* or *bejebong*), a plant eaten as a vegetable.

**Jejegak**, see *jegak-jegak*.

**Jejegit**, see *jegit*.

**Jejelap**, spreading (of fire moving along the ground).

**Jejelas**, see *jelas*.

**Jejelik**, unblinking (of the eyes). *Jejelik mata iya meda aku.* His eyes did not blink when he looked at me.

**Jejena** (always used with the negative *enda* or *uhai* preceding), little, small. *Enda jejena pematoth than ulih iya.* He caught no small quantity of fish.

**Jejengkak** or **jengkak-jengkak**, to walk strongly and fast. *Iya jejengkak bejalai mansa aku.* He walked strongly and fast and passed me.

**Jejingka**, see *jejingki*.

**Jejingki**, to walk on tip-toe (compelled to do so by sores on the soles of the feet). *Jejingki pejalai iya laban tebu.* He walks on tip-toe because of sores on his feet.

**Jejukun**, to come straight on without hesitation. *Jugam nya jejukun ngagai aku.* That bear made for me without hesitation.

**Jejulok** or **julok** (*bejejulok* or *bejulok*), a motto, title, nickname, sobriquet. *Jejulok iya Lang Indang.* His title is the 'Soaring Kite'.

**Jejumpang** (*bejejumpang*), the head or top of anything, the peak of a mountain.

**Jejunggak**, sticking out.

**Jejungku**, to walk lame. *Jejungku pejalai iya laban tebu.* He walks lame because of sores on the feet.

**Jekang**, a fast or gay woman.

**Jela**, the appearance of the sky where the sun is setting.

**Jelai**, far, distant, remote; a proper name, m. *Jelai bendar tikan iya.* He throws very far. *Jelai munyi snapang didinga.* The report of the gun was heard from a distance.

**Jelaka**, see *chelaka*.

**Jelan** (v. f. *nyelan*; *bejelan*), s. a habit, daily routine, v. to have a routine, do anything habitually, have a special time for anything. *Jelan kami makai tauu.* It is our habit to eat early. *Kami nyelan diri empui makai laun.* We have made it our habit to eat late. *Bejelan.* To have a daily routine or special time.

**Jelangkit** (v. f. *nyelangkit*; *bejelangkit*), s. movements (like monkeys jumping from tree to tree), v. to wander from the subject. *Anakbiak rindu meda iya bejelan, kit.* Children are very pleased to see monkeys jumping from tree to tree. *Jaku nuan bejelangkit angai, angai aku nyant man.* You have wandered from the subject, my friend, and I will not answer you.

**Jelar** (v. f. *nyelar*; *bejelar*), to put out the tongue, burn (like fire creeping along the ground). *Jelar ka ditah nuan.* Put out your tongue. *Abis babas dijelar api.* The jungle was consumed by the fire creeping along the ground.

**Jelas** (v. f. *nyelas*), adj. forward, frivolous, v. to give oneself airs. *Indu nya jelas bendar.* That woman is very forward. *Anang bangat nyelas diri meda diri menang lechara.* Don't give yourself such airs because you won your case in Court.

**Jelatong** (v. f. *nyelatong*; *bejelatong*), s. a raft, v. to make a raft, make a float. *Kami tu nyelatong ka ramu lalu ka jelatong.* We are floating our building material and are going to make it into a raft.

**Jelawat** (*bejelawat*), a fresh-water fish that is exceedingly delicious. It is only found (Dyaks say) in the Kapuas and its tributaries. *Siko ikan jelawat ti besai umias ma.* A full grown *jelawat* fish is as much as a man can carry.

**Jelayan**, the reddish feathers of cocks; a proper name, m. *Jelayan bulu manok Jelayan.* Reddish are the feathers of Jelayan's fighting cock.

**Jelantik** (v. f. *nyelantik*; *bejelantik*), to fillip, strike with the nail of the finger. *Iya nyelantik pala aku.* He filliped me on the head.

**Jelesi** (v. f. *nyelepi*), to sprain. *Aku nyelepi ka kaki aku.* I sprained my foot.

**Jeling** (v. f. *nyeling*; *bejeling*), to look out of the corners of the eyes. *Enti orang makai jeling ngagai iya anang malik.* If a

## 13 "A tiger in the house but a frog in the field"

Howell, William, Reverend, & D.J.S. Bailey. **A Sea Dyak dictionary**, in alphabetical parts, with examples and quotations shewing the use and meaning of words.

1900-[1903], Singapore, American Mission Press.

First edition. Four parts bound in one, 8vo (23.5 x 15.5 cm), pp.xi, [1], (1)-83, [1, blank], [2, errata], [ii], (85)-133, [3], [iii], (134)-186, [1, blank], [iv], 24. Each part with separate title-page. A very good copy bound in contemporary half calf over marbled boards, neatly rebaked. With the bookplate of the Royal Empire Society recording presentation by Miss G. Hose. [15664]

SOLD

The first substantial dictionary of the dialect spoken by the Iban people of Sarawak, which was published in parts over four years and dedicated to Charles Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak. The first three parts consist of a Sea Dyak to English dictionary. The fourth part adds an appendix of useful information, including units of measurement, money, fines, and vocabulary specific to the home, together with a selection of sayings, stories, and laws.

The compilers note that this dialect was a living, spoken language with a strong oral tradition: these stories and sayings were collected in the field, as were the words of the dictionary. The sayings include such pithy gems as "A tiger in the house but a frog in the field." Our copy was presented to the Royal Empire Society by Miss G. Hose. We are unsure whether she was a relation of George Frederick Hose (1838-1922), Archbishop of Singapore, Labuan, and Sarawak, and a founding member of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, or Charles Hose (1863-1929), author of numerous works on the peoples of Sarawak. The former seems more likely, as the Archbishop is thanked for his assistance in the preface.



## A superb run of the foremost academic journal on Indochina

[Indochina]. **Bulletin de l'Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient.**

A run from volume 1, 1901 to volume 63, 1976, lacking only volume 11. **1901-1976**, Hanoi, F.-H. Schneider, *Imprimeur-Editeur*; *Imprimerie d'Extreme-Orient*.

Sixty-two volumes bound in sixty-four (Volume 11 lacking; volumes 44 & 52 each in two parts), in total 42,979 pages with 2,323 plates and 37 maps. Text largely in French. This set is handsomely bound in half calf, marbled boards, and is in very good condition. Volumes 32 and 46 have small tears to top of spine. Bookplates of The Breezewood Foundation, and of Alexander Brown Griswold (1906-1991), American authority on the arts of Thailand and Southeast Asia. [58444]

£30,000

A remarkable run of the foremost journal of studies on French Indochina and the surrounding regions.

L'Ecole Francaise d'Extreme-Orient was founded by Paul Doumer, Governor-General of Indochina from 1897 to 1902, encouraged by the distinguished Indologist Sylvain Lévi. The foundation decree stated its objectives: to carry out research on the archaeological and philological exploration of the Indochinese peninsula, and to contribute, by every means possible, to the understanding of its history, its monuments and its languages; to contribute toward the study of neighbouring regions and civilizations: India, China, the Malay world, etc.

The first scholars of the EFEO were either Indologists or Sinologists, and from its beginnings the school sought to extend its researches into the whole of East Asia, from India to Japan. This was reflected in the Bulletin, which from its first issue in 1901 published the work of the leading scholars of the day. Auguste Barth, Emile Senart, Louis Finot, the first director of the school, Alfred Foucher, Henri Maspero, Paul Pelliot, Henri Parmentier, and George Coedès, director from 1929 to 1947, all contributed.

The Bulletin de l'Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient embraced archaeology, philology and linguistics, ethnography, history, geography and religion, and during the course of the twentieth century



established itself as not only the foremost journal for the study of French Indochina, but one of the predominant journals for the study of East Asia.

The first forty-two volumes appeared regularly from 1901 to 1942, published in Hanoi. The Japanese occupation of Hanoi, a fire at the press, and the war of independence disrupted publication which moved temporarily to Saigon and then to Paris. Thirteen years were lost, but the quality of the writing was maintained.



Ismail; Pieter Philip Roorda van Eysinga, *editor*. **Hikayat Isma Yatim**. **1237 AH (1822 CE)**, Batavia, [Government Press].

First edition. Small 4to (20 x 15 cm), pp.[iii], [2, blank], 211, [1, blank]. Printed Malay text in *jawi*. A very good copy bound in 19th-century half calf over marbled boards. Remnants of contemporary paper label to spine, with Malay title. Edges worn, joints rubbed. [115928]  
£25,000

The first printed edition of *Hikayat Isma Yatim*, a classical Malay tale, and the first ever Malay literary work published. It is the story of a young scribe who, through his skills, wins a place in the service of his king, and the various adventures which ensued, including those of a princess trapped in a sapphire and the singing peacocks. In 1736 George Werndly noted in his *Maleische spraakkunst* that “the language is good and the style concise”.

In an 1825 essay, Roorda van Eysinga stated “I should mention the fact that the *Hikayat Isma Yatim* is very much respected among competent Malays. The high price of the manuscripts is usually an impediment for reading but since the work has been printed and has become available, its distribution is more common now. In Sumatra and Borneo demand is great for copies of the work. In Sumatra, this printed work has even been copied by hand by royal persons, which is proof of the respect for the work by the Malays.” By 1827, Roorda van Eysinga’s Malay edition of *Taj al-salatin* had 407 subscribers for 447 copies, half of whom were Malays. *Hikayat Isma Yatim* too was printed for a Malay-reading audience. Tol and Witkam noted “that copies of this publication are today almost as rare as a manuscript;” they recorded at least twenty-one manuscript copies in institutional collections; we are only able to locate eight copies of this 1822 printed edition in institutions.

A trilingual edition of *Hikayat Sultan Ibrahim* was also published in 1822. In his introduction, Roorda van Eysinga expressed his hope that he would “feel encouraged to have [this book] followed by [his] translation of *Isma Yatim*”, making it clear that his Malay edition of

حکایت اسمایاتیم

ای ایت

شرط سیکل راج ۲ دان منتیری دان سمبالغ

دان سکینین قراقرغ اوله اسمعیل

اد ثون دقرقسان دان دمنکن قراقرغ ساله دالمی

اوله

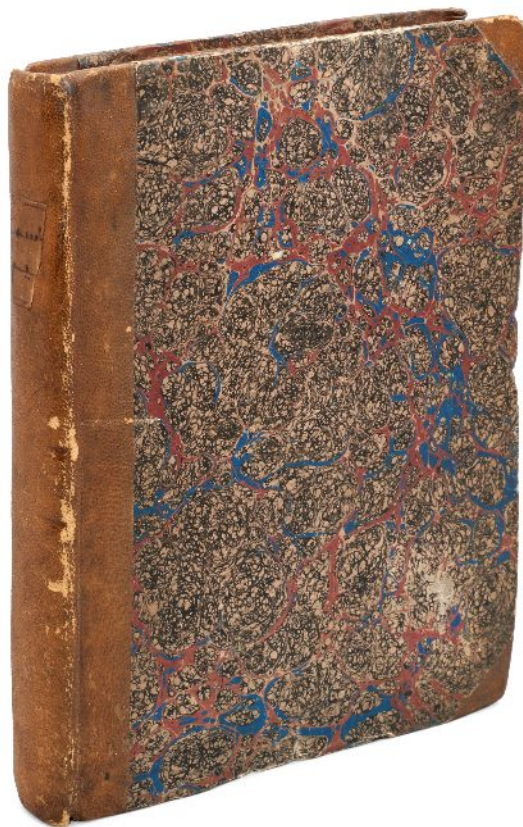
رورد فن عیسی شیکا

دقرا دبتاویه قد قرتراهن کرجان ولند قد هجرة فبی

محمد مصطفی صلی الله علیه وسلم

\* ۱۲۳۷ \*

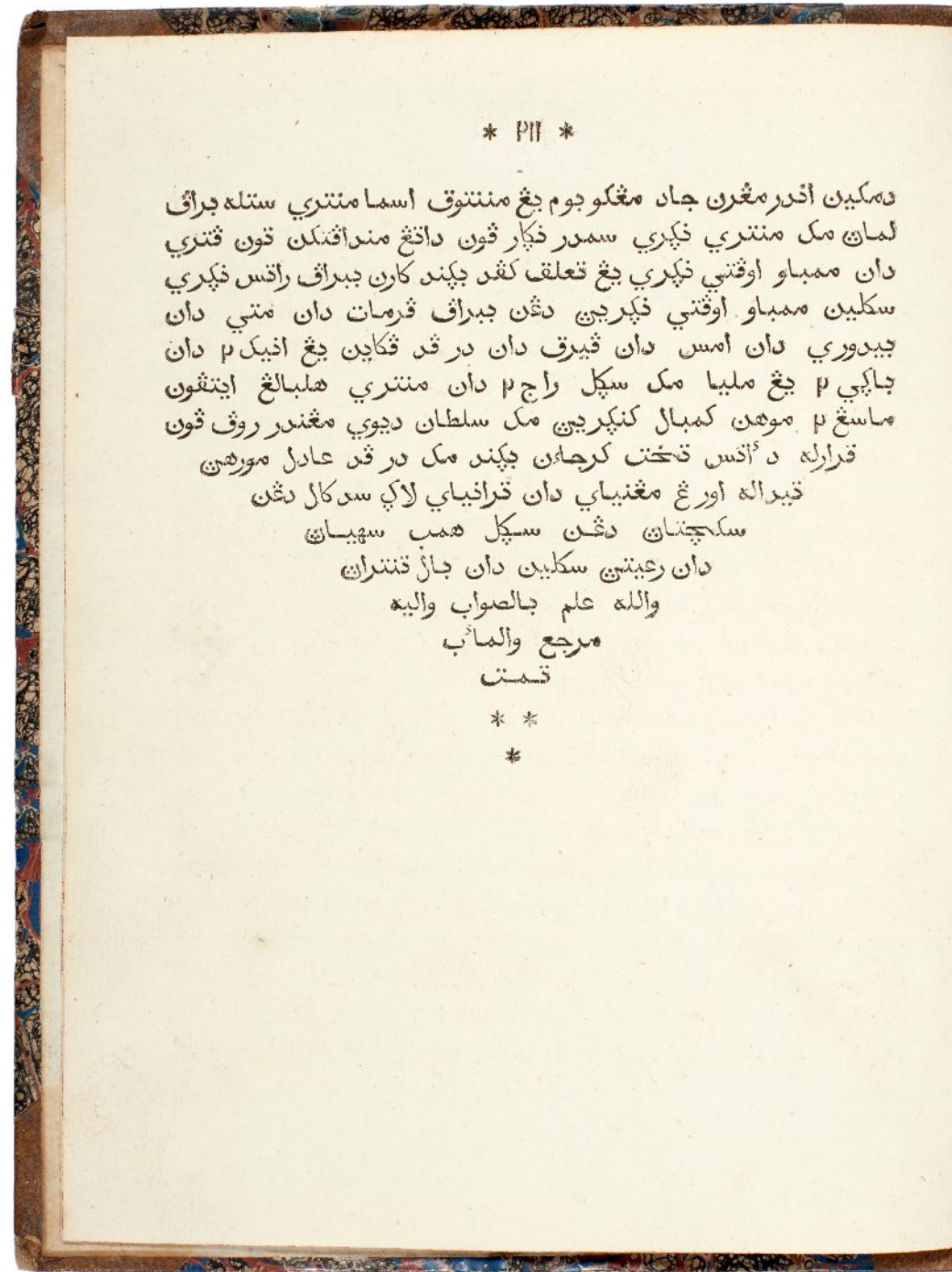
1237



*Hikayat Isma Yatim* had already been published (see Roger Tol & Jan Just Witkam's introduction in *Manuscripta Indonesica*, Volume 1).

Pieter Philip Roorda van Eysinga (1796-1856) followed his father, Sytse Roorda van Esinga (1772-1829), a clergyman, to Batavia in 1819. The government at Batavia passed a resolution on 25 March 1819, no.3, offering special encouragement for locally written literature and its publication, and he quickly realised that linguistic study would be a profitable endeavour. On arrival P.P. devoted himself to the study of Malay. He published a Dutch-Malay dictionary in 1824 and a Malay-Dutch dictionary the following year, both at Batavia, and devoted the remainder of his life to linguistic scholarship.

[Braginsky, V.I., *The Heritage of Traditional Malay Literature*, pp.400-3; Diehl, *Printers and printing in the East Indies to 1850*, Volume 1, pp.287-92, for Roorda van Eysinga's career, omitting this work. We locate copies at Berlin, Leiden, Munich, National Library of the Netherlands, and the Royal Asiatic Society.]



\* P11 \*

دەكیڤن اندر مەشرون جاد مەگودوم یغ مەنتوق اسما مەنتری سەنلە جەراق  
 لمان مەك مەنتری فەكیری سەمەر فەكار قون داتەخ مەنداقەن قون قەنری  
 دان مەمباو او قەنری فەكیری یغ تەلق كەفد بێكەن كارن جەراق راقس فەكیری  
 سەكیڤن مەمباو او قەنری فەكیری دەش جەراق قەرمات دان مەنری دان  
 جیدوری دان امس دان فەیرق دان دەرقد فەكیری یغ فەكیری دان  
 جەكیری م یغ مەلیا مەك سەك راج م دان مەنتری هەلبەلخ اینتەشون  
 ماسەغ م موهەن كەمبال كەنكیریڤ مەك سەلطان دیوی مەندەر روخ قون  
 قەرلە داقس قەخت كەرەن بێكەن مەك دەرقد عادەل موهەن  
 قەیرالە اورغ مەغنیای دان قەرنیای لاک سەكال دەش  
 سەكچەنەن دەش سەك سەك هەب سەپەن  
 دان رەبەن سەكیڤن دان جاز قەنتەن  
 والە علم بەالصواب والیه  
 مەرجع والماب  
 قەمت

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## 16 Scarce lithographed views of Angkor

Jammes, Ludovic. [Views of Angkor Wat and Angkor Thom.]  
 Vue restaurée de la Pyramide de Pimenacas (Ang-Kor Thom).  
 Ruines d'Ang-Kor (Cambodge). No.17. [with] Vue restaurée du  
 Temple d'Ang-Kor Wat (Cambodge). No.18. [and] Vue restaurée  
 du Temple de Baion. Ruines d'Angkor Thom (Cambodge). No.24.

[Circa 1889], Phnom Penh, L. Jammes.

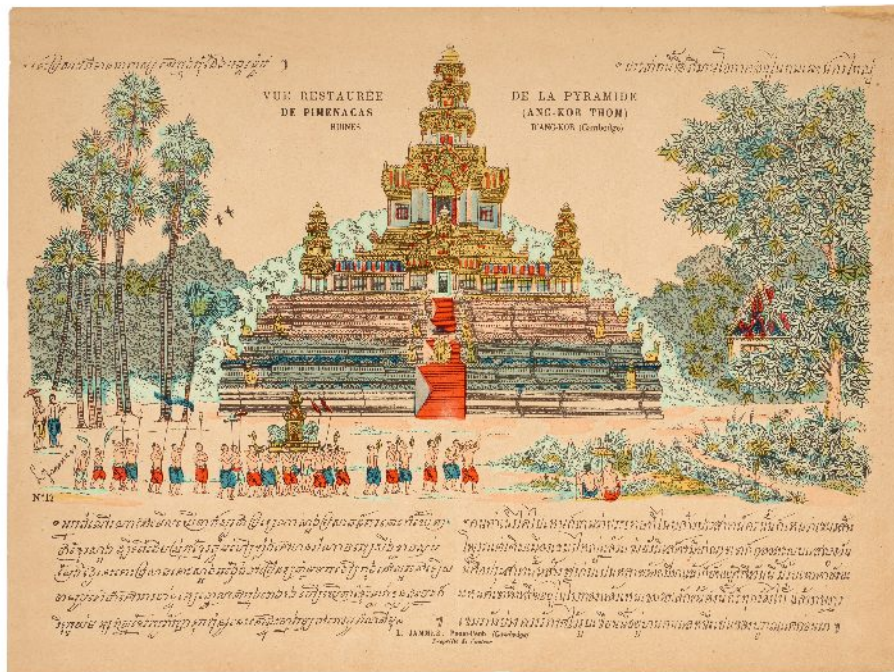
Three lithographed prints, each 33 x 44.5 cm, with captions in Khmer and Thai. All hand-coloured. All three prints in excellent condition. Paper uniformly lightly browned, top right corner of the first print repaired. [207586]

**SOLD**

Three fine coloured views of the Khmer monuments of Angkor, drawn and lithographed by the French archaeologist and dealer in antiquities, Ludovic Jammes. They depict the Buddhist temple of Bayon and the Hindu temple of Phimeanakas at Angkor Thom, and the temple complex and avenue at Angkor Wat. By the time Jammes viewed these sites they were abandoned, but each print shows these monuments inhabited: a long procession of worshippers in front of Phimeanakas, with a palanquin on their shoulders; a group of elephants with howdahs before Angkor Wat; a simple street scene before the Bayon. The monuments brim with life and their facades overflow with bright colours.

Jammes arrived in Cambodia around 1883, as a teacher, and rose to become director of the École Royale in Phnom-Penh by 1887. He resigned in 1890 and turned to business. In 1887 he had visited the archaeological site of Samrong Sen where he collected a large number of bronze and clay artefacts. He exhibited these at the tenth Congrès international d'anthropologie et d'archéologie préhistoriques at Paris in 1889 and sold a significant portion of his collection the following year to various museums, including the British Museum, Musée des Antiquités Nationales, Musée d'Histoire Naturelle de Lyon, and National Museum of Natural History in Washington, DC.

A note on p.288 of the *American Naturalist* (Volume 24, Number 279, 1890) states: "The temple of Ang-Kor-What, of which Mr. Jammes has made an attempt at restoration, is not less than 3,900 feet in the length





of its principal facade, by one hundred and sixty or one hundred and seventy feet in height..." It is unlikely that Jammes attempted a restoration of the site itself; this note probably refers to his projected restoration, the view of Angkor Wat in our set. This is the only contemporary reference to these prints we have found. They may have been produced as curiosities to promote the exhibition and sale of his collection.

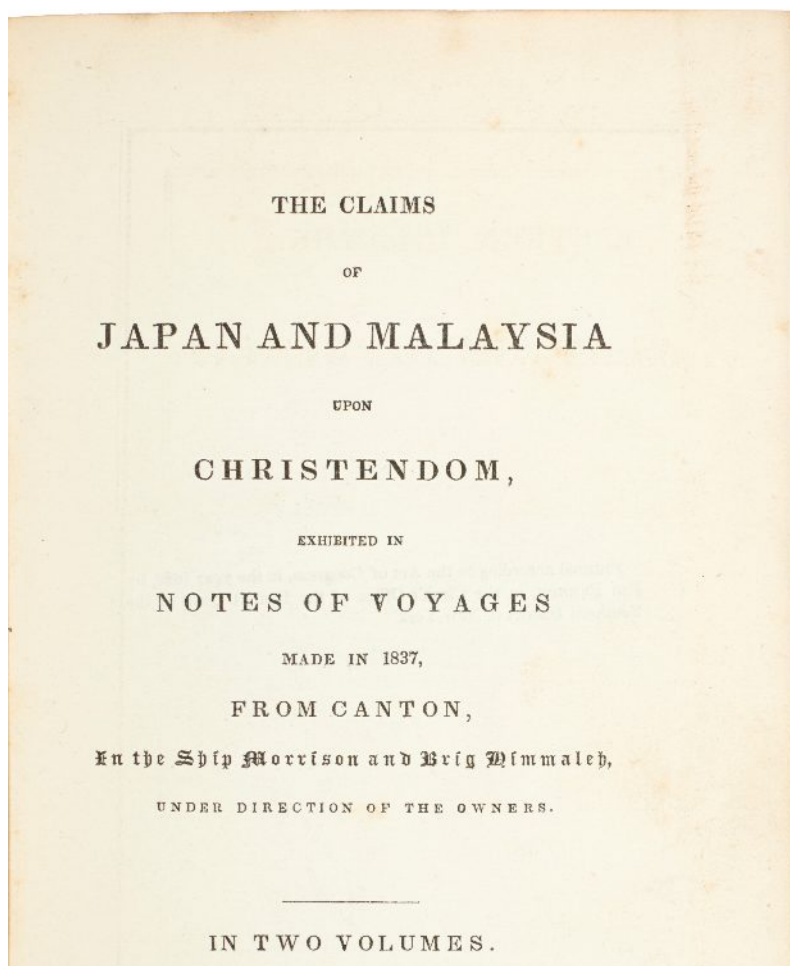
Cambodia became a French protectorate in 1863; the first government printing press was established in Phnom-Penh around 1886. The first recorded private press dates only from 1910. These rare prints represent the earliest known lithographs to be produced in Phnom Penh. By 1894 Ludovic Jammes was in Saigon, where he founded and edited the *Courrier saïgonnais*, and was a member of the *Société des Etudes Indochinoises*. He died there in the summer of 1899.

*[We locate copies of the first print at the Museum of Fine Art Boston, and the Musée d'ethnographie de Genève. We locate no copies of the other two prints.]*





To George M. Coger;  
D. W. Olyphant Esq.  
Through David Gillespie  
New York Dec<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1841



## 17 Detailed account of Brunei before Brooke

King, Charles W., & George Tradescant Lay. **The Claims of Japan and Malaysia upon Christendom, exhibited in notes of voyages made in 1837, from Canton, in the ship Morrison and brig Himmaleh, under direction of the owners.** Volume I: Notes of the voyage of the Morrison from Canton to Japan. By C.W. King. Volume II: Notes made during the voyage of the Himmaleh in the Malayan Archipelago. By G. Tradescant Lay.

**1839, New York, E. French.**

First edition. Two volumes, 8vo (20 x 13 cm), pp.(iii)-xxii, [1], [1, blank], 216; xv, [1, blank], 295, [1, blank]; 1 plate, 3 large lithographed folding maps. A very good set in original cloth. Spines faded. Pastedowns and endpapers of second volume lightly spotted. One quire in second volume a little loose. Contents clean and fresh. Both volumes with contemporary presentation inscriptions: "To George M. Coger from D.W.C. Olyphant Esqr. Through David Gillespie. New York Dec 18th 1841." [51513]

£15,000

The scarce full account of two remarkable American expeditions, to Japan and to Brunei, in 1837, both underwritten by the Canton trading firm of Olyphant & Co., whose founder, David Washington Cincinnatus Olyphant (1789-1851), had first travelled to China in 1820. The first volume, by Olyphant's business partner Charles King, describes the first serious attempt to open American trade with Japan. The second, by George Tradescant Lay, British missionary and naturalist, describes the voyage of Olyphant's brig Himmaleh to Brunei in 1837.

The Japanese voyage, by Olyphant's ship, the Morrison, was made under the pretext of returning a group of shipwrecked Japanese sailors to their homeland. Disarmed to signal its peaceful intentions, the Morrison called first at Uraga and then at Kagoshima, but was driven from both ports by Japanese cannon fire. King concludes by stressing the need for an official United States expedition to Japan.

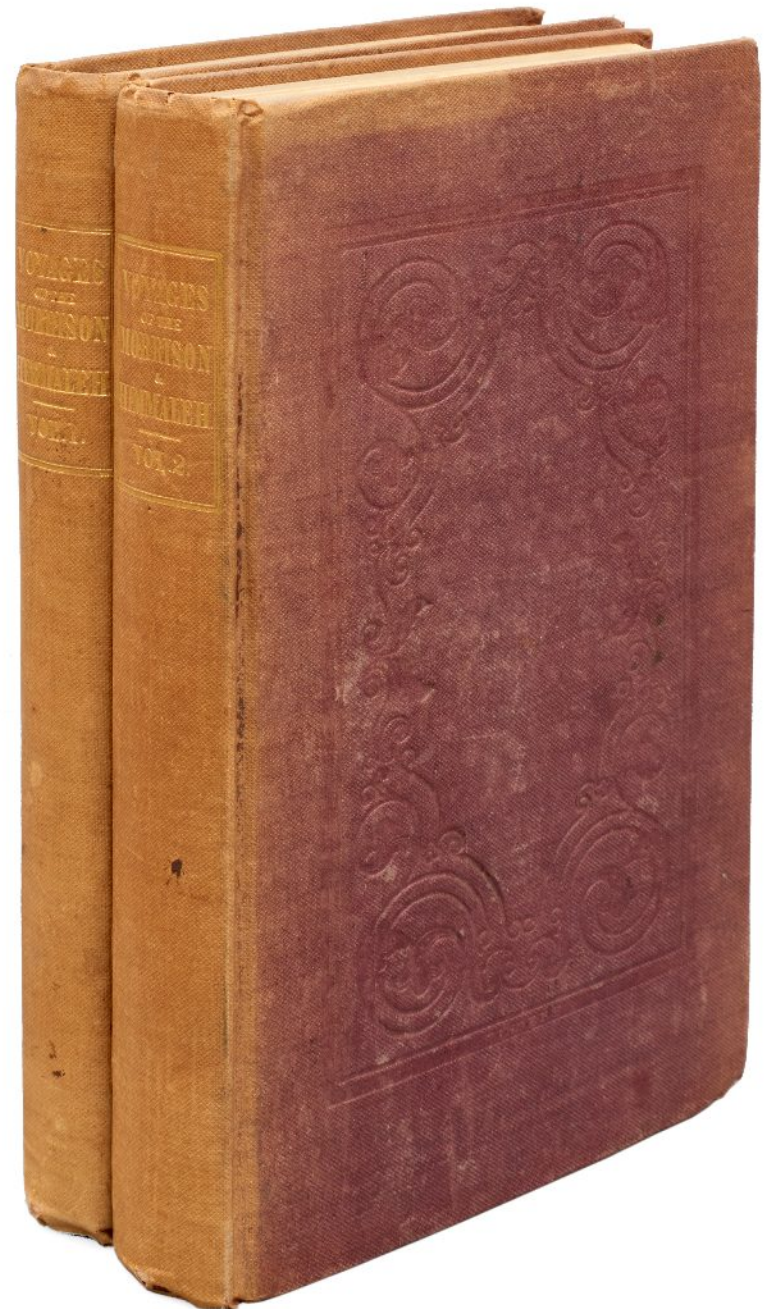
Lay's account of the Brunei voyage, on which he travelled as a passenger at Olyphant's invitation, provides the only detailed record of the state of Brunei before the advent of James Brooke. The Himmaleh arrived at Brunei in April, 1837, and Lay devotes more than eighty

pages to his description of the country. He was much impressed, noting that "As Borneo proper has had but little intercourse with other nations, the ancient customs have been maintained in greater purity than in most other countries about the Archipelago". He greatly admired the conduct and household of the first minister, Muda Hashim, comparing him favorably to the Sultan. Lay recorded the Malay account of their migration to Brunei from Johore, some four hundred years earlier, and noted the mixture of foreign and locally manufactured artillery, and the local skill in their production of cannon. Lay and his fellows were invited to accompany the Sultan and his court during prayer, and he emphasizes the hospitality and curiosity of the Malays. Lay clearly spoke Malay, and appreciated the written and spoken languages of the region, noting that "Malay is a graceful language, and its sounds are melodious and easily remembered." His prime aim was however missionary, and he describes the reception of Christian tracts printed in Bugis (Lontara) script, and the delight elicited at public readings and recitals.

David Olyphant, one of the leading American proponents of evangelical activity in Asia, founded his eponymous firm in 1828. It was one of only two in Canton which did not deal in opium. He was a steadfast supporter of missionary efforts in Asia, particularly China, throughout his life, offering free passage aboard his ships and lodgings in Canton to missionaries. He was a founding member of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in China in 1834, and from 1838 served on the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Olyphant remained in China until ill-health compelled him to return to the United States. He died, en route, at Cairo, in 1851.

Our set was presented by David Olyphant, the underwriter of both expeditions, to George Coger in New York, via David Gillespie, in 1841.

*[Amer. Imprints 54976; Cordier Japonica 492. COPAC records copies at the British Library and SOAS.]*





## 18 First geological map of Singapore

Logan, James Richardson. **Notices of the Geology of the Straits of Singapore.** The Journal of the Indian Archipelago and Eastern Asia. Vol.VI. No.IV. April, 1852.

**1852**, *Singapore*, printed for the editor by G.M. Frederick.

First edition. 8vo (22.5 x 15 cm), pp.(179)-217, with folding lithographic geological map of Singapore, 21 x 28.5 cm, coloured by hand. Sewn in original printed wrappers; map loosely inserted. Spine and wrappers worn, but sound. Contents clean. Map with fold lines and a few spots, but overall in very good condition. Subscriber's list printed on inner wrappers. [207120]

£1,800

The first serious geological study of Singapore, originally published in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, together with the exceedingly rare geological map of Singapore printed at the Singapore Free Press Office, the distribution of which was delayed two months until the June issue (No.VI) of the journal.

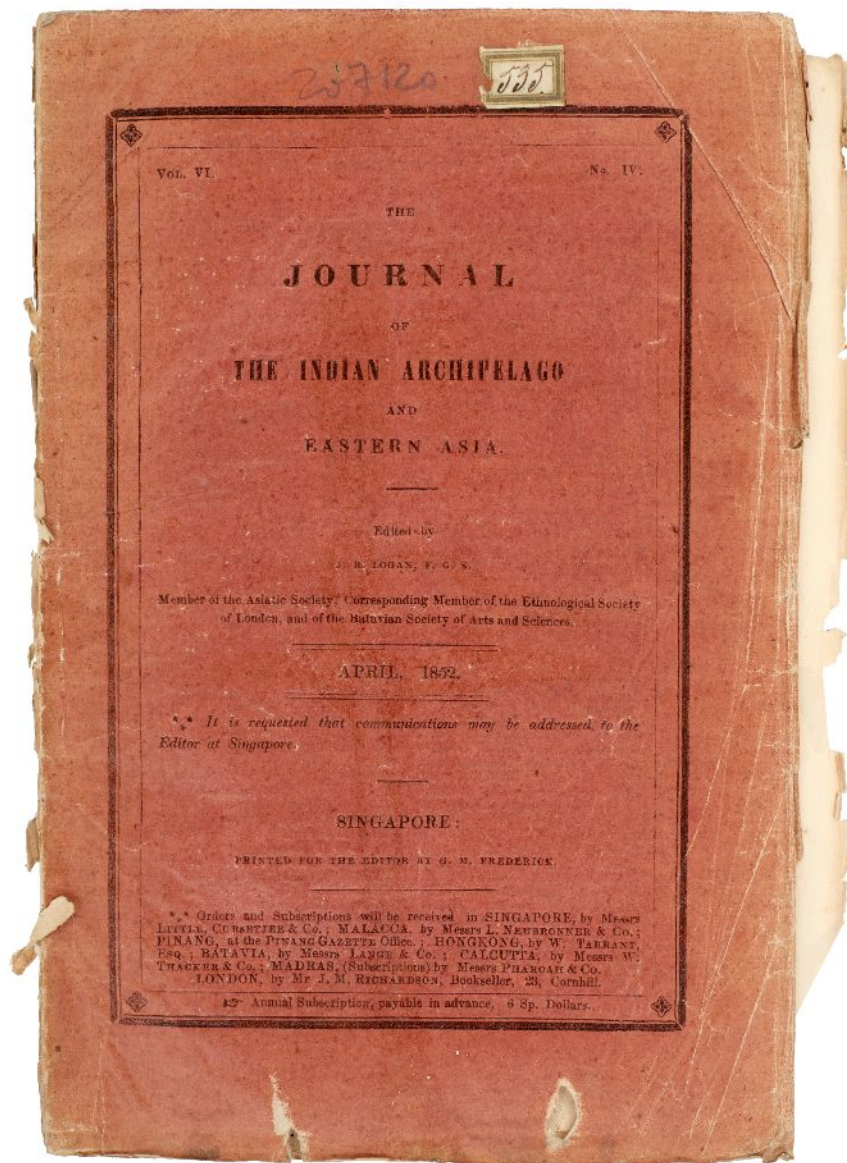
Logan's account sketches the general topography of the district, notes the types of rock found in Singapore, and describes their structure and disposition. He includes a section on Singapore's meteorology and hydrology, together with a chapter on the economic uses of Singapore's rocks, and the relationship between geology and local flora and fauna. The final section outlines evidence for the district's geological history.

The accompanying map is the first geological map of Singapore to be published. Logan based his map on the survey of Singapore by Thomson and Congalton, issued in 1846, together with several later unpublished surveys by Thomson, supplemented by Logan's own observations. This is the earliest map of Singapore printed on the island which we have traced.

James Richardson Logan (1819-69) was a Scottish lawyer who went to Penang with his brother in 1839. In 1847 he moved to Singapore and founded the *Journal of the Indian archipelago* to publish original papers on Malaya, Singapore, Borneo, Siam, and Cochin China and translations from Spanish and Dutch texts on the Philippines and Indonesia. His



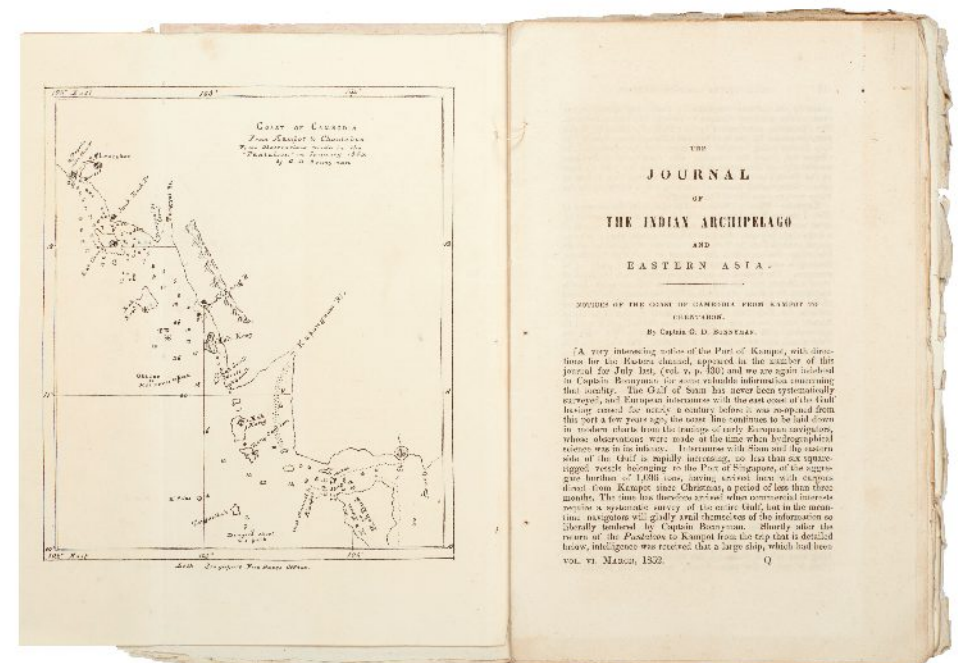




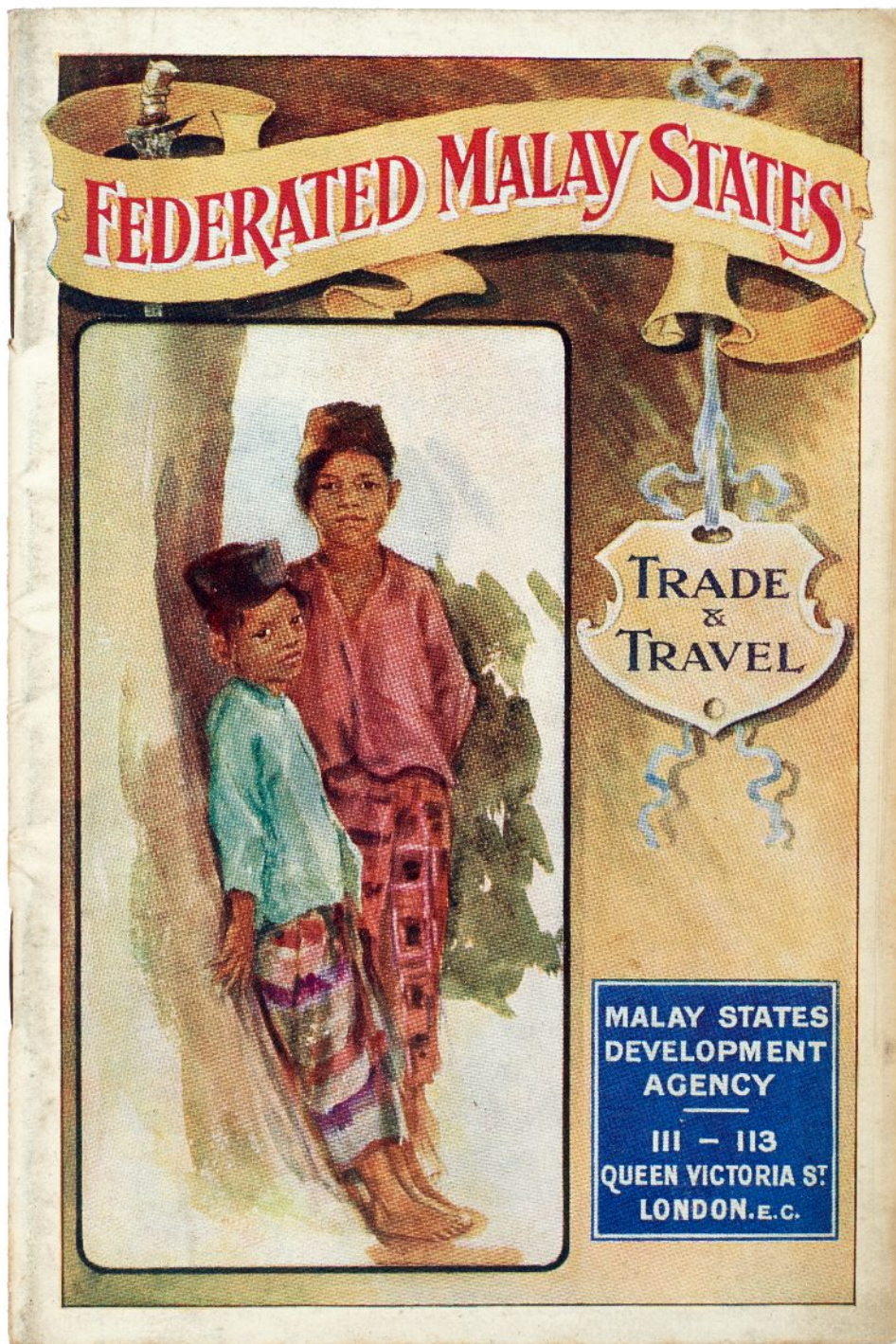
journal became the most important reference work on all aspects of Malaysia and Indonesia in the mid 19th century. The list of subscribers records 168 copies, of which 40 were sent to the East India Company.

**19** With chart of the coast of Cambodia  
 Logan, James Richardson, *editor*. **The Journal of the Indian Archipelago and Eastern Asia**. Vol.VI. No.III. March, 1852.  
*1852, Singapore, printed for the editor by G.M. Frederick.*  
 First edition. 8vo (22.5 x 14.5 cm), pp.(117)-178, folding chart of Cambodia's coast. Disbound, with original printed wrappers detached but present. Wrappers chipped. Sewing loose, but contents and map clean. A few minute holes to top right margin, text unaffected. [207119]  
**SOLD**

An early issue from this pioneering journal on Southeast Asia. The text comprises: a detailed survey of the coast of Cambodia, complete with chart, by Captain. G.D. Bonnyman; an important essay on the successes and failures of coffee planters in Ceylon by C.R. Rigg; a record of correspondence in Penang relating to the inducement of Chinese coolies to emigrate to the West Indies; and a letter from Jean-Claude Miche, bishop of Dansara, concerning a map of Cambodia published in the journal the previous year.







## 20 Tourism in the Federated Malay States

[Malay states]. **Federated Malay States.** Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Pahang. Trade & Travel.

**1911**, London, *Malay States Development Agency*.

First edition. 12mo (18.5 x 12 cm), pp.48, text illustrations. A very good copy in original pictorial wrappers. [207092]

**SOLD**

A rare early booklet issued to promote tourism and trade just as the rubber boom was passing its peak. The tone is upbeat: "There is no Colony or Protectorate over which the British flag flies that offers to traveller more alluring prospects... of a pleasant holiday trip than the Federated Malay States." The introduction emphasises the opportunity to combine business interests in tin or rubber with pleasure travel. There are descriptive notes on both industries, followed by an overview of routes to the Federated Malay States by sea. The bulk of the text lists points of interest, including Penang, the open-cast mines at Taiping, Kuala Lumpur, and Seremban. The final section gives general hints on accommodation, curios, and clothing, together with a note on hunting and automobile use, which records that two "ladies, attended by a native, have travelled through the Peninsula on a 10-h.p. single cylinder Adams car." There are eighteen pages of contemporary advertisements included in the text.

[COPAC records no copies. We locate copies at the National Library of Malaysia and National Library of Singapore only.]



## 21

## More than 160 rubber estates

[Map. Malaya]. **The Financial News Map of the Estates of Rubber Plantation Companies in the Malay Peninsula.** Compiled from details officially supplied.

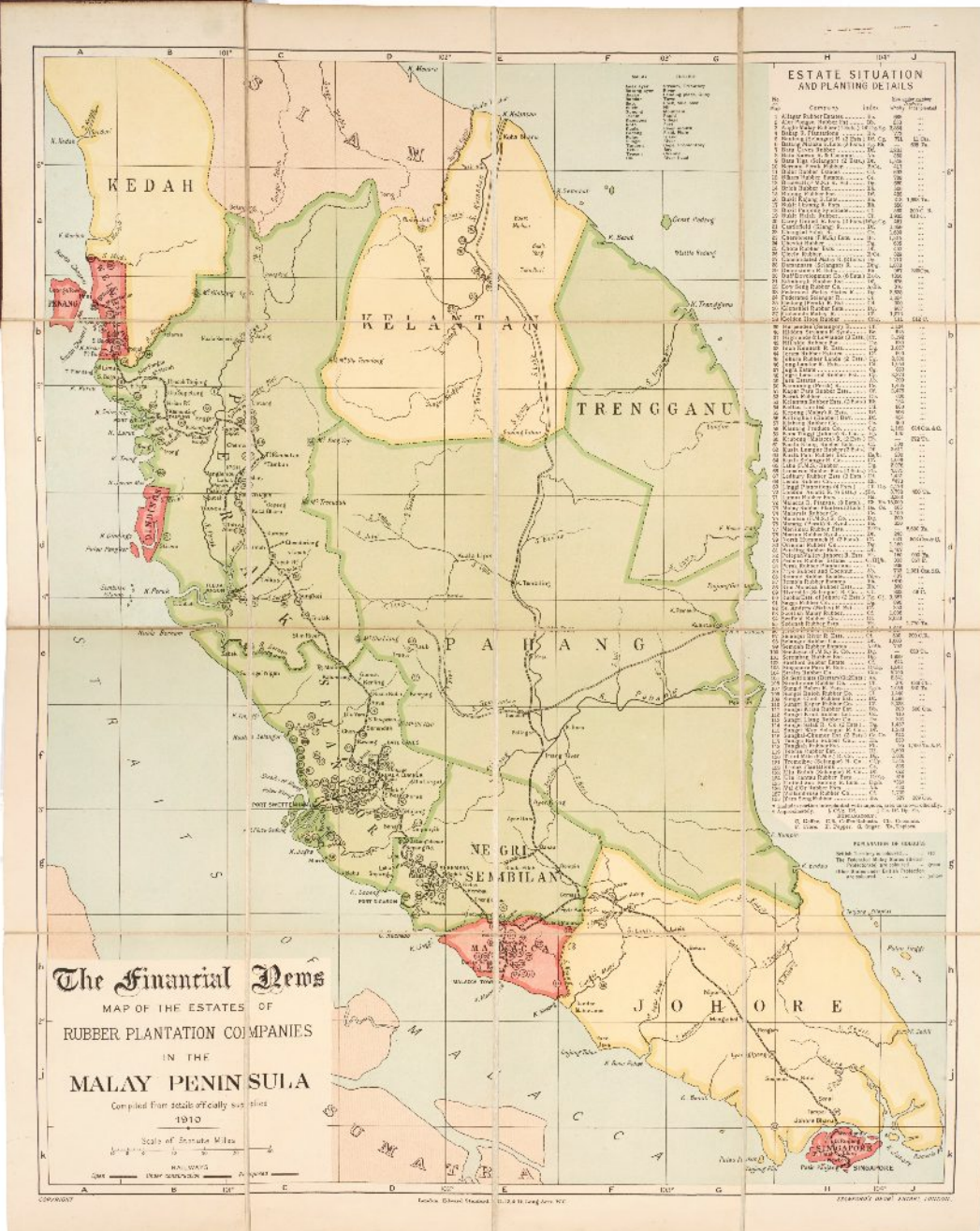
*1910, London, Edward Stanford.*

Folding map printed in colour, 60 x 47 cm, in 16 sections, mounted on linen. Approximate scale 1 inch to 16 miles. A very good example in original cloth portfolio, spine faded. [206712]  
**SOLD**

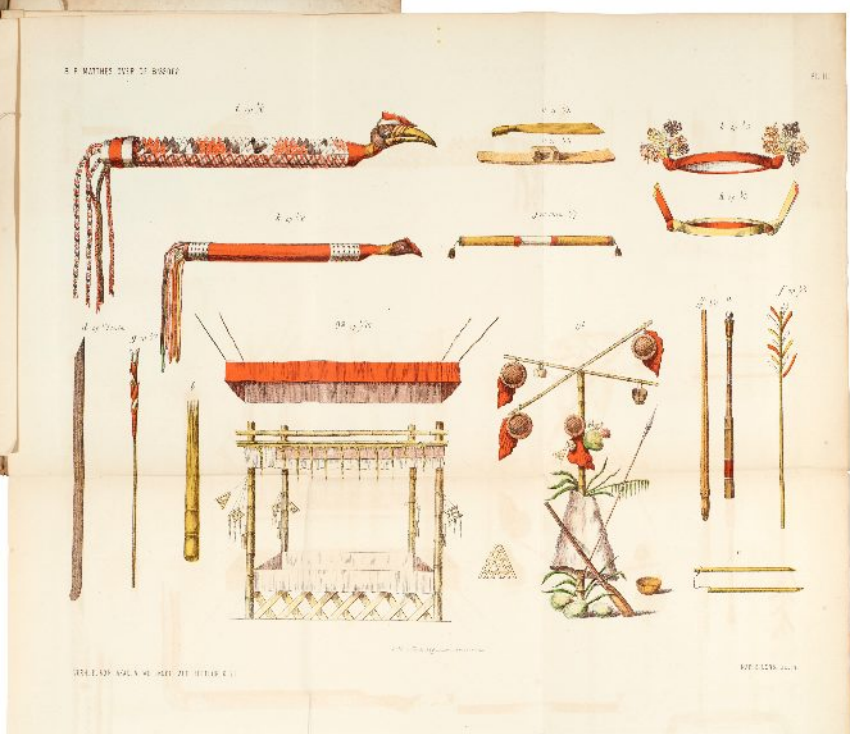
This rare map of rubber estates on the Malay Peninsula lists 123 companies, including Highlands & Lowlands, Linggi Plantations, Malacca Rubber Plantations, Rubber Estates of Johore, and the Straits Rubber Company, and locates more than 160 estates in Kedah, Wellesley, Perak, Kelantan, Pahang, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Malacca, and Johore.

Published to encourage investors at the end of the first decade of the boom driven by the invention of the rubber tyre, the map details each company's number of estates, defining total acreage of rubber and interplanted, and indicating whether the interplanted crop was coffee, coconuts, fiber, pepper, sugar, or tapioca. The companies listed range from single-estate endeavours with a few hundred acres under rubber, to multi-estate ventures with thousands of acres under cultivation. Rail lines, including those under construction and proposed, are depicted.

[Not in Durand and Curtis, *Maps of Malaya and Borneo*. We locate copies at the British Library, Cornell, Leiden, and Oxford only.]







22

## *Bissu* priests of the Bugis

Matthes, Benjamin Frederik. **Over de Bissoe's of heidensche priesters en priesteressen der Boeginezen.**

**1872**, Amsterdam, C.G. Van der Post for the Royal Academy of Arts & Sciences.

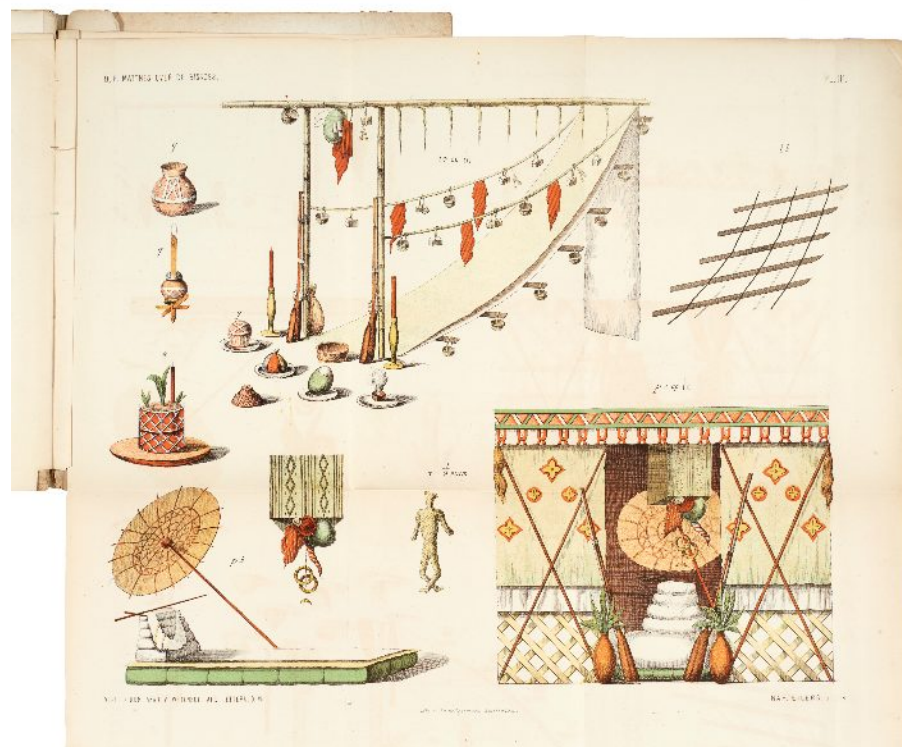
First edition. 4to (28.5 x 23.5 cm), pp.[ii], 50, [1], [1, blank], 4 large folding plates, all with contemporary hand colour. Text in Dutch. In original printed wrappers, with a few small stains. Spine crudely repaired. Occasional spotting to text, plates in very good condition. [203587]

**SOLD**

An essay on the *bissu* priests of the Bugis people of South Sulawesi in Indonesia, who recognise five distinct genders, including that of the *bissu*, by the prominent Dutch ethnologist and linguist Benjamin Frederick Matthes (1818-1908). His essay outlines the roles played by the *bissu* in Bugis society, the terminology associated with them, and their historical origins, as well as the way their societal roles interacted with Islam.

The plates depict the ritual and costume items of the *bissu*, whose personal dress mixes articles associated both with men and women.

[Not in Bastin, *Nineteenth century prints and illustrated books of Indonesia*. COPAC records two copies at the British Library only.]





## 23 Portuguese epic on the capture of Malacca

Meneses, Francisco de Sá de. **Malaca conquistada.** Poema heroico por Francisco de Saa de Menezes.

**1658**, Lisbon, Paolo Craesbeeck.

Second edition. 8vo (18.5 x 13.5), pp.[xii], 396. A very good copy bound in contemporary limp vellum, with remnants of original ties. Spine worn. Several sections of text browned, with occasional spotting. Early paper label on front pastedown, inscribed "Ex.e completo." Later stamp on front free endpaper: ABF Infante. [120399]

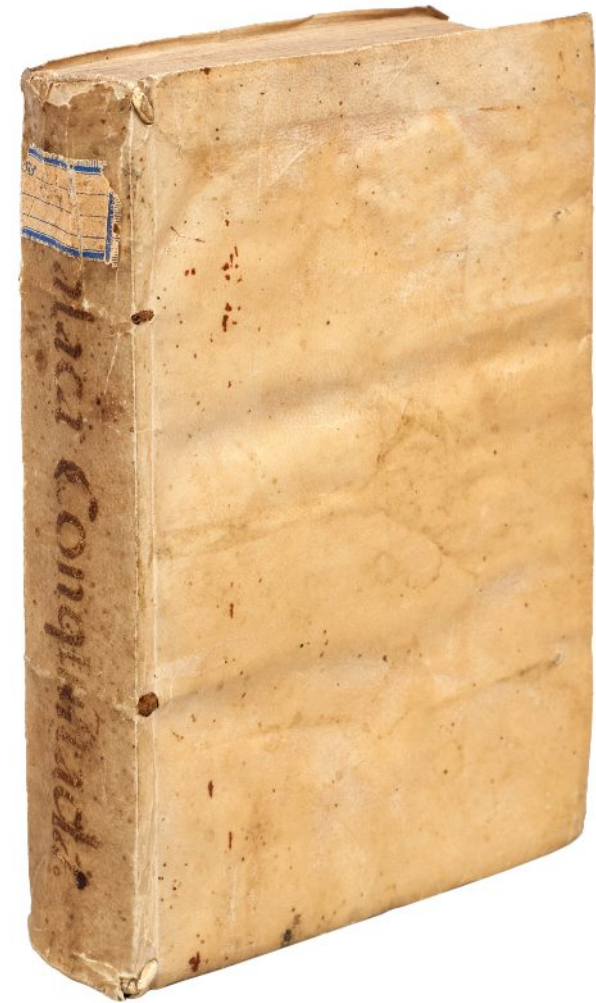
£2,500

A landmark of European literary engagement with Southeast Asia, the Portuguese epic poem *Malaca conquistada* (*The Conquest of Malacca*) describes the capture of Malacca by the Portuguese adventurer Afonso de Albuquerque in 1511. As Portuguese literature it ranks with the *Lusiad*; as history, it provides an important narrative of the events which opened Southeast Asia to the Portuguese empire.

Meneses begins his poem with the ill-fated Portuguese trading expedition to Malacca in 1509, led by Diogo Lopes de Sequeira. The Sultan of Malacca's uncle urged a surprise attack on the Portuguese, who had aroused the hostility of the merchant community in Malacca. Some of the Portuguese were killed; some, including Sequeira, escaped to India; and some were captured, including João Viegas and Ruy de Araújo. Viegas and seven other prisoners escaped from Malacca to Pedir, where Albuquerque found them, while Araújo was only freed when Albuquerque captured Malacca.

The poet charts the twisting course of events which culminated in Albuquerque's capture of Malacca in great detail. He includes the narratives of the Portuguese prisoners Viegas and Araújo, together with a wealth of information on the Southeast Asian allies of the Portuguese, not found in other European or Asian histories. He had access to printed European sources, including Albuquerque's own narrative. Meneses may well have supplemented these sources with oral traditions amongst the Portuguese descendants of the expedition, and unpublished manuscript material now lost.

The first edition was published at Lisbon in 1634; this second edition was the poet's final revision. Meneses amended his text in response to



the Portuguese revolt against Spanish rule in 1640 and the Dutch capture of Malacca in 1641. He added eighty-eight verses to the 1658 edition, including a few mournful lines about the city's loss, and re-dedicated the poem to Afonso VI, the new King of Portugal. Meneses wrote of a Portuguese Golden Age already vanished and sought to spur the King to recapture Malacca and Portugal's vanished glory.

[Barbosa Machado 2, 250. We locate seven copies outside of Portugal, at the British Library, Cornell, Illinois, Lilly Library, Oxford, National Library Board of Singapore, and National Library of Spain. We trace no copies at auction.]



to this ordeal. The embracing is embarrassing, especially if the gentleman who is so demonstrative is a bit high, as they invariably are! When you visit a Chin



A YABOW HOUSE.

house, the old ladies too, but not the young ones unfortunately, stroke you to show their admiration for the white men.

**Their funny names. Their gunpowder, bullets, and guns.**

Some of these Chiefs had very funny-sounding names. The reader would call them indecent, if they were written down here.

They were all excellent shots. A Chin never failed to bring down a *mythun* at the first shot, while our men took many shots, and even then the animal sometimes escaped. All these Chins are armed with old Tower flint-locks. They make their own gunpowder. We



LONGER CHINS (KLUNG-KLUNG.)

## 24 Photographic record of the Chin Hills

Newland, Anthony George Edward. **The Image of War, or Service on the Chin Hills.** Illustrated with 191 photographs by the author. With an introductory historical note by J.D. MacNabb, Political Officer, S. Chin Hills.

**1894, Calcutta, Thacker, Spink & Co.; printed by the London Stereoscopic & Photographic Company.**

First edition. 4to (29 x 22.5 cm), pp.[iv], 90, 40 [publisher's adverts], 38 plates, 154 text illustrations. Bound in publisher's pictorial cloth, gilt. Rear board's cloth lightly mottled, bump to top edge. Contents clean. Overall, a very good copy. [64232]

**SOLD**

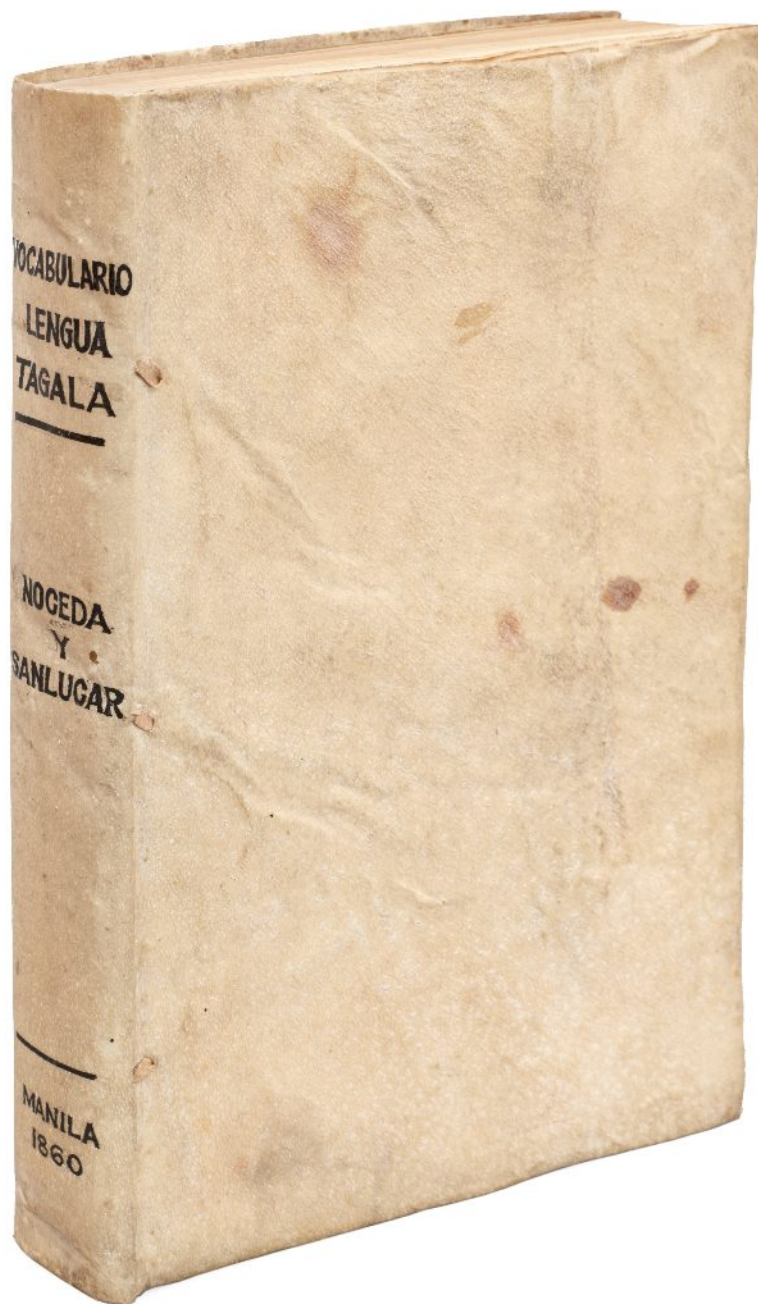
An unusual photo-book, recording the experiences of the British military expeditions in the Chin Hills in the late 1880s and early 1890s. The plates and text illustrations are all after photographs taken by the author in the field: they include portraits, landscapes, scenes of daily life in camp and on the march, and images of the Chin and their customs. McNabb's introduction sketches the effectively annual cycle of tribal raids and British retribution which saw British troops marching through the Chin Hills, "being picked off by an invisible enemy."

In the author's words: "Our object is not to weary the reader, but rather to entertain him by the few rambling notes we shall jot down, which will, we hope, help him to understand the pictures and to gather an idea of what service on these hills is like." The text is a series of anecdotes, not an official history, grouped under headings such as "Our Servants make us Swear!", "The Best Way to Climb a Hill", and "Yu and its virtues," an account of the local beer. None of the illustrations depict casualties or acts of war, despite the title.

Captain-Surgeon Anthony Newland (1857-1924) first published a series of photographs depicting a British's subaltern's life in Burma in the *Journal of the Photographic Society of India* in 1892; his handbook of the Lai language was published at Rangoon in 1897.

[Herbert 326]





## 25 Tagalog dictionary, “gold wrapped in cloth”

Noceda, Juan de, & Pedro de Sanlucar. **Vocabulario de la lengua Tagala**, compuesto por varios religiosos doctos y graves.

**1860**, Manila, Ramirez y Giraudier.

Third edition. Folio (29.5 x 21.5 cmt), pp.[xvii], [1, blank], 642. Printed in two columns. Spanish and Tagalog text. A very good copy in contemporary limp vellum, manuscript title on spine. First half of contents clean and fresh; second half evenly browned. Marginal repairs to final blank leaf and rear pastedown. [78852]

£3,000

A handsomely printed edition of this important Tagalog-Spanish dictionary, the fruit of more than a century's labour by a series of compilers.

The preliminary leaves reproduce the authorisations and licenses of the first edition, and provide a guide to the dictionary and its use of accents. The first two thirds of the text comprise the Tagalog-Spanish dictionary; the final third an index of Spanish words keyed to the Tagalog-Spanish section.

The first Tagalog dictionary was printed at Manila in 1613, though its text suffered from many errors. By the early 18th century, the Jesuit Pablo Clain (1652-1717) had prepared a superior dictionary in manuscript. On his death, his manuscript passed to Francisco Jansens and José Hernandez, who turned to the Jesuit Juan de Noceda to correct and improve it. Thirty years of painstaking work ensued, and after Noceda's death, it was left to the Filipino Jesuit and fluent Tagalog speaker Pedro de Sanlucar to complete this substantial work, which was finally published in 1754. It remained the standard Tagalog dictionary for more than a century.

A second edition was published at Valladolid in 1834, but the majority of copies were lost when the ship carrying them to the Philippines was wrecked. Pardo y Tavera states that it is “difficult to find a copy of this book, since its owners value it like gold wrapped in cloth.”

[Pardo y Tavera 1825]



## 26 Guide for investors in rubber

Parry, Methold Sidney, & E.M. Muraour. **The ABC to rubber planting companies in Malaya.** Comprising the following particulars: issued capital, planted acreage, &c., together with estimates for all companies of possible production, profits, and dividends for the next seven years. **1910, London, Fredc. C. Mathieson & Sons.**

First edition. Chancery 8vo (21 x 8 cm), pp.xv, 140. Bound in original cloth-backed printed boards. Boards soiled and worn, but sound. One short marginal tear to final text leaf; contents otherwise in very good condition [14044]

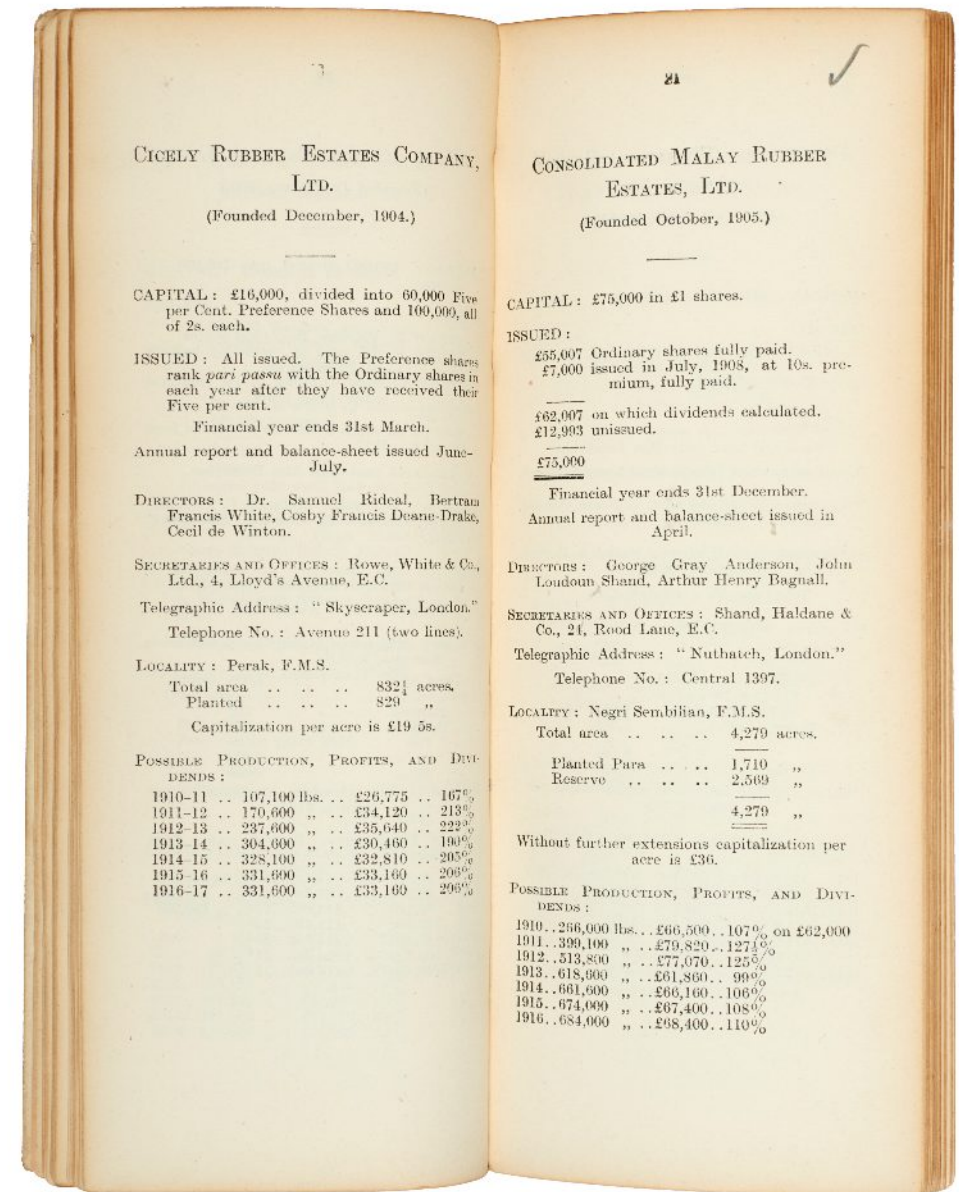
**SOLD**

The first appearance of this investor's guide to rubber plantations, with detailed figures and company information for 140 companies active in Malaya. Parry and Muraour outline their methodology in the introduction. They chose conservative estimates of production and profit, relative to the market prices of 1909 and 1910, as they felt the industry was attracting ill-advised speculation, and wished this ABC to serve as a comparative tool for investors. Ceylon and Java were excluded from consideration as too removed from the Malaya plantations to provide a fair comparison; Sumatra and Borneo were to follow in separate editions.

Each company's offices, contact information, and management are listed, together with the date of establishment and location of their land. All but two of the listed companies were founded after 1900, with a majority founded in 1909, speaking to the massive rubber boom underway, and the large audience for this slim book. Production, profit, and dividend forecasts are provided for seven years, to allow for increases in production by recently established plantations. Additional crops, such as tapioca and coconuts, are listed, but not factored into the forecasts.

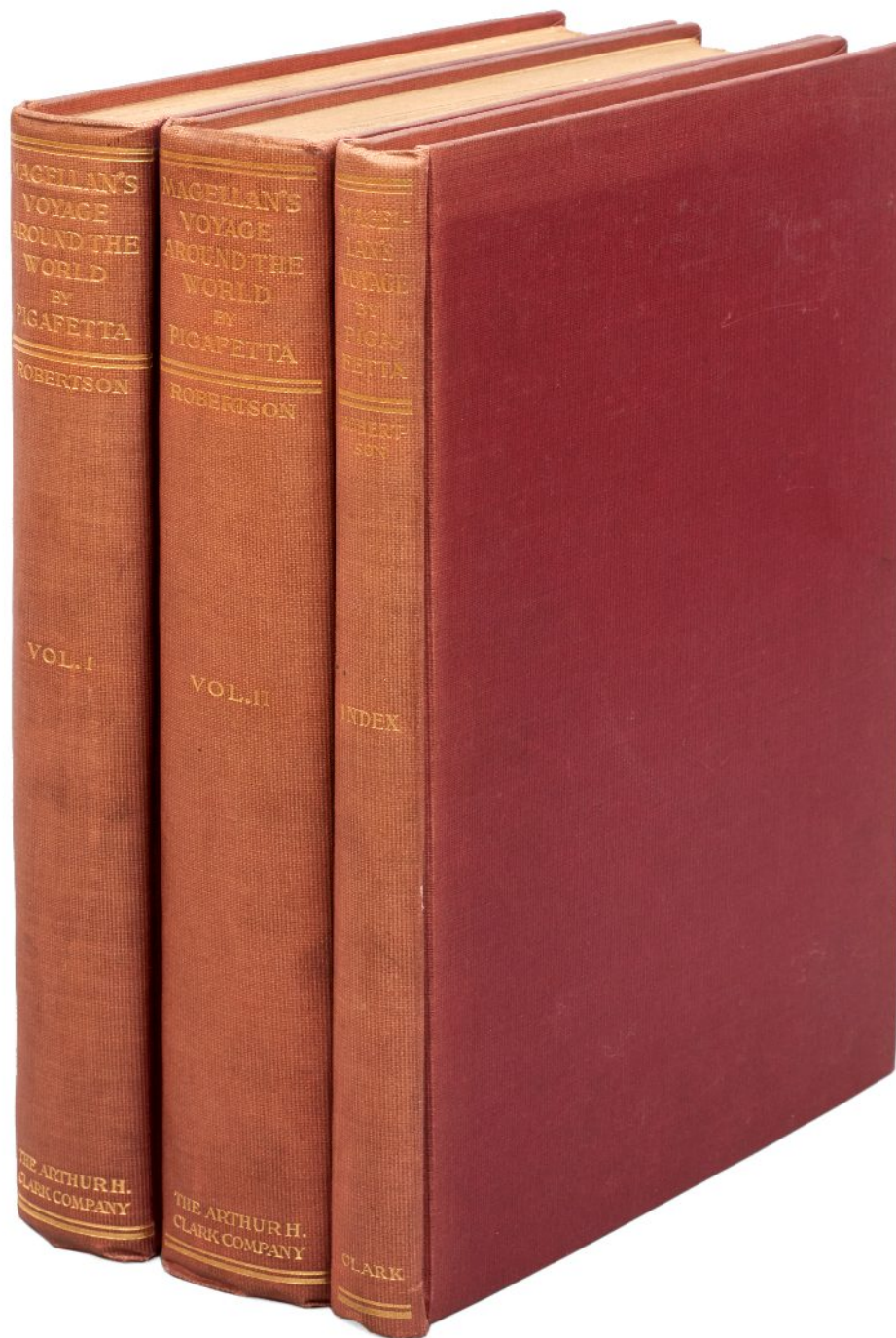
A second edition, expanded to 256 companies, including those newly floated and others in Borneo and Sumatra, was published in 1911.

Methold Sidney Parry was Director of the Kuala Lumpur Rubber Company; he notes in the preface that he used only publicly available



information to prepare this guide, to avoid any suggestion of insider activity, and maintain its usefulness as a fair comparative tool.

*[We locate copies at the British Library, Cambridge, Institute of Social History (Amsterdam), and Oxford only.]*



## 27 First complete edition of Pigafetta in English

Pigafetta, Antonio; Robertson, James Alexander, *editor*. **Magellan's voyage around the world.** The original text of the Ambrosian MS, with English translation, notes, bibliography, and index by James Alexander Robertson. **1906**, Cleveland, *The Arthur H. Clark Company*.

Three volumes, small 4to (24.5 x 16.5 cm), pp.273, [1, blank]; 313, [1, blank]; 88, [4, advertisements]. With 24 plates. One of 350 sets. A very good set in the publisher's maroon cloth. Spines slightly faded. [120018]

**SOLD**

The first complete edition in English of Antonio Pigafetta's landmark account of Magellan's circumnavigation of the globe between 1519 and 1522, which includes an early account of Borneo, Malacca, and the Malays of the 16th century. The Italian text was prepared from the original manuscript held in the Biblioteca Ambrosiana, Milan, with the contractions and idiosyncrasies of its script reproduced typographically. Pigafetta's notes provide a valuable description of the languages, places, and people encountered during Magellan's voyage. The first two volumes contain the Italian text of the Ambrosiana manuscript, with Robertson's English translation and extensive notes, and a bibliography of the manuscripts and printed editions of Pigafetta. The third volume is an index.

James Alexander Robertson (1873-1939) was an American historian and bibliographer, best known for fifty-five volume set of historical documents on the history of the Philippines in English translation.



## 28 Thai response to *The King and I*

Pramoj, Kukrit & Seni, *editors & translators*. **King of Siam speaks.**

[Circa 1946], [Bangkok], [for private circulation].

Mimeographed typescript, folio (34 x 22 cm), single-sided, pp.[v], 250. A handsome copy bound in patterned local cloth. [206477]

£750

A privately produced selection of the letters and documents of King Mongkut of Thailand (1804-1868), whose reign from 1851 to 1868 brought a wave of reforms and ensured the continued independence of his country. The editors compiled this collection in response to the King's depiction in Margaret Landon's 1944 novel, *Anna and the King of Siam*, and its film adaptation, which saw King Mongkut presented to the West as "a barbaric oriental monarch of an interesting if somewhat doubtful character... not rex Siamensium but Rex Harrison," in their words. Their introduction provides a biographical sketch of the King and his times.

The body of this collection is divided into four sections. "Contemplation" contains a handful of letters written by the future king to American acquaintances before his ascent to the throne. "Legislation" includes proclamations and acts dealing with topics from foreign treats to inebriation during New Year celebrations, with another act warning against the trustworthiness of newspapers. "Diplomacy" comprises letters to European diplomats and rulers, and the King's own representative abroad. There are letters to Sir John Bowring and Queen Victoria, President James Buchanan, and even Pope Pius IX. "Domestic and Private" has letters and documents relating to the King's family and household, including a heartfelt note to his children, imploring them to "desist from opium smoking... commit not sexual perversities with thy female companion, if thou be a woman... [and] preserve thee the capital, and use only the interests or profits accruing therefrom." The final section contains an account of the King's final moments and wishes.

Although the Pramoj brothers only circulated this collection privately, it was the primary source for Abbot Low Moffat's 1961 biography of King Mongkut, to whom they had sent a copy. It remained

I have forget to insert what I ought to say: on last year there was an English merchant here has received a small elephant from me, stating that he will carry to England and offer to Her Britannic Majesty in my name. One of his friends here wrote me its receipt and backed by the late British consul. I beg to enclose it herewith.

S P P M M. R S-

(L.S.)

(Original in English)

(Crest)

The list of Royal presents alluded to in the accompanying Royal letter and designed for the acceptance of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland &c. &c., Defender of the Faith &c. &c., from Her Majesty's distinguished friend and, by regal race, an humble and affectionate Royal Brother.

the Major King of Siam and its Dependencies,

&c. &c. &c.

Entrusted to the hands of the Siamese Embassy.

1. The Royal official customary letter slightly written in Siamese characters upon a solid golden plate and wrapped in the Royal solid golden envelope and sealed with Royal peculiar seal and enclosed in a golden case richly enamelled.

The translation of this Royal letter in English annexed or appended herewith.

This is made according to the Siamese Royal custom for very respectful compliment to the Sovereign of superior Kingdom, not to the equal or inferior always--when the superior Sovereign does not allow to be omitted.

/2. Two

unpublished until 1987, when the Siam Society issued an illustrated edition.

Seni Pramoj (1905-1997) and Kukrit Pramoj (1911-1995) were prominent Thai politicians and great-nephews of King Mongkut, who between them served four terms as prime minister.



[Qur'an]. [The text beginning with *al-Baqarah* (2:255) and ending with *al-Isra'* (17:78).] [Circa 1810], [Java].

Arabic manuscript on burnished mulberry bark paper (*dluwang*), small 4to (27.5 x 19.5 cm), ff.103, with 16 lines of *naskh* in black ink per page within triple-ruled black frames, fully vowelled in black, *sura* headings written in red ink, verses marked by red circles with a single black dot, occasional marginal rubrication in red, ff.84v-85r with later marginal decoration in black ink. Disbound but with original sewing structure intact. Text defective at beginning and end; most of f.103 torn away and f.104 worn with several sections torn away, both with substantial loss of text. Occasional marginal worm tracks, not affecting text. Outer margins torn from ff.41 and 74, without loss of text or frames; ff.67r-68r blank, but text continuous. Some soiling to initial and final leaves. Contemporary Arabic prayer on the outer margin of f.87r. [207323]

£3,500

A fine example of a provincial Qur'an manuscript from Java, heavily used but in original condition. Our manuscript is copied in a strong *naskh* with elaborately extended descending and ascending strokes and exhibits stylistic features strongly associated with Qur'an manuscripts copied on Java in the 18th and 19th century: the number of lines per page, the simple triple-ruled text frames, plain verse markers, and the use of the elaborately extended marginal 'ayn to mark points where the reader should bow.

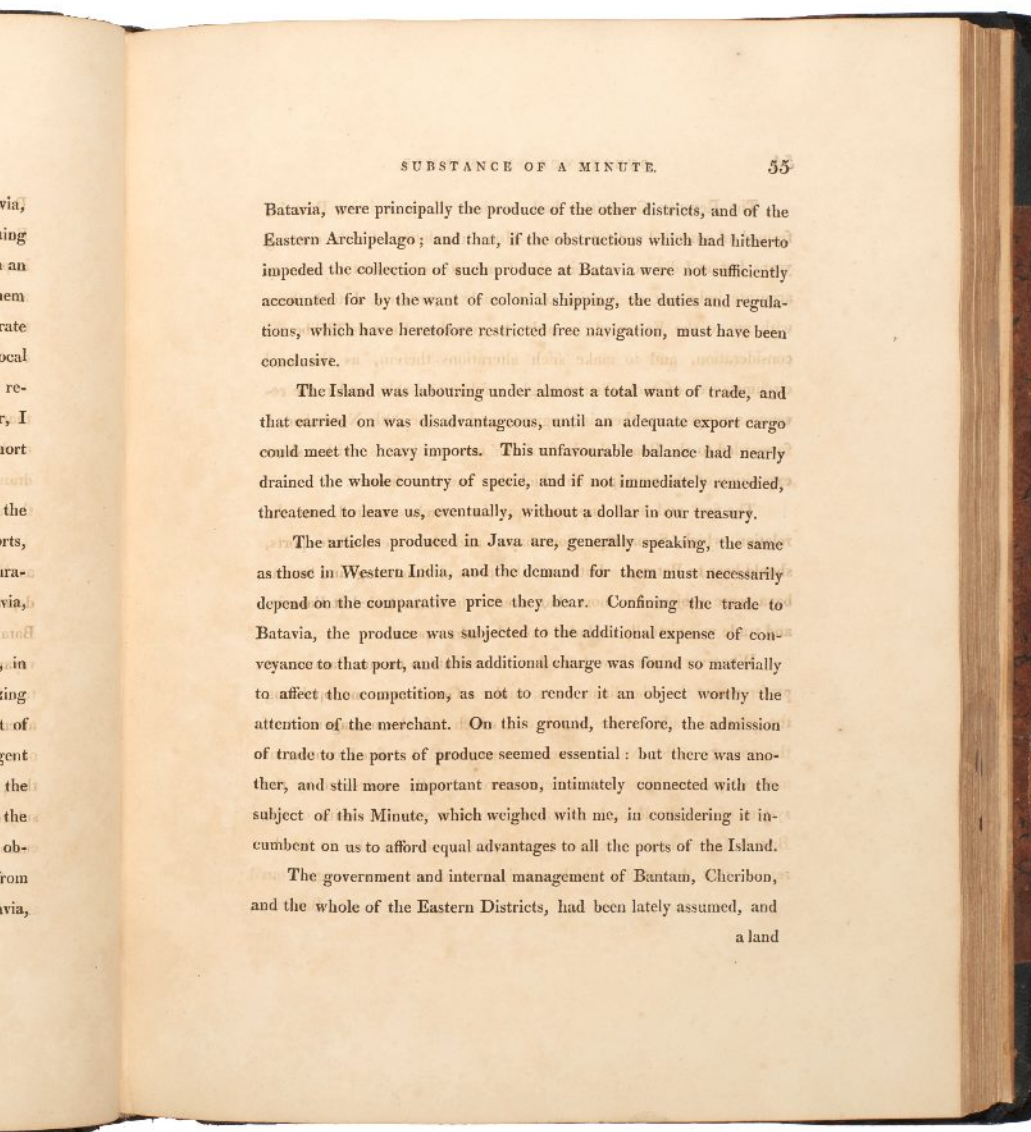
The royal ateliers of Java produced a number of elaborately illuminated manuscripts in Javanese during the same period, but Arabic Qur'ans of the period were relatively simple in their illumination and execution. These Qur'an manuscripts appear to have been the work of pious provincial copyists, who used simple geometric shapes in black and occasionally red ink.

Javanese Qur'an manuscripts in Arabic are most readily identified by their use of *dluwang*, a local paper or bark cloth, made from the mulberry tree. By the 18th century, the wide availability of high-quality European paper in the region meant that only manuscripts copied in Java employed *dluwang*.

Our manuscript closely resembles two complete Qur'an manuscripts now in the British Library (Add MS 12312 & 12343), which were collected in Java by John Crawfurd no later than 1816, and sold to the British Museum in 1842. Though not the work of the same scribes as







### 30

### Raffles' land reform in Java

Raffles, Stamford, *Sir. Substance of a minute recorded by the Honourable Thomas Stamford Raffles*, Lieutenant-Governor of Java and its dependencies, on the 11th February 1814; on the introduction of an improved system of internal management and the establishment of a land rental on the island of Java: to which are added several of the most interesting documents therein referred to.

**1814**, London, printed (but not published) for Black, Parry, and Co., Booksellers to the Honourable East-India Company.

First edition. 4to (30 x 24 cm), pp.[vi], 293, [1]. A very good copy bound in contemporary half morocco. Spine and joints professionally repaired. Binding refurbished and endpapers renewed in the first half of the 20th century. Occasional spotting to text. Restorer's pencil note on front pastedown dated 11.3.36. [110379]

£5,000

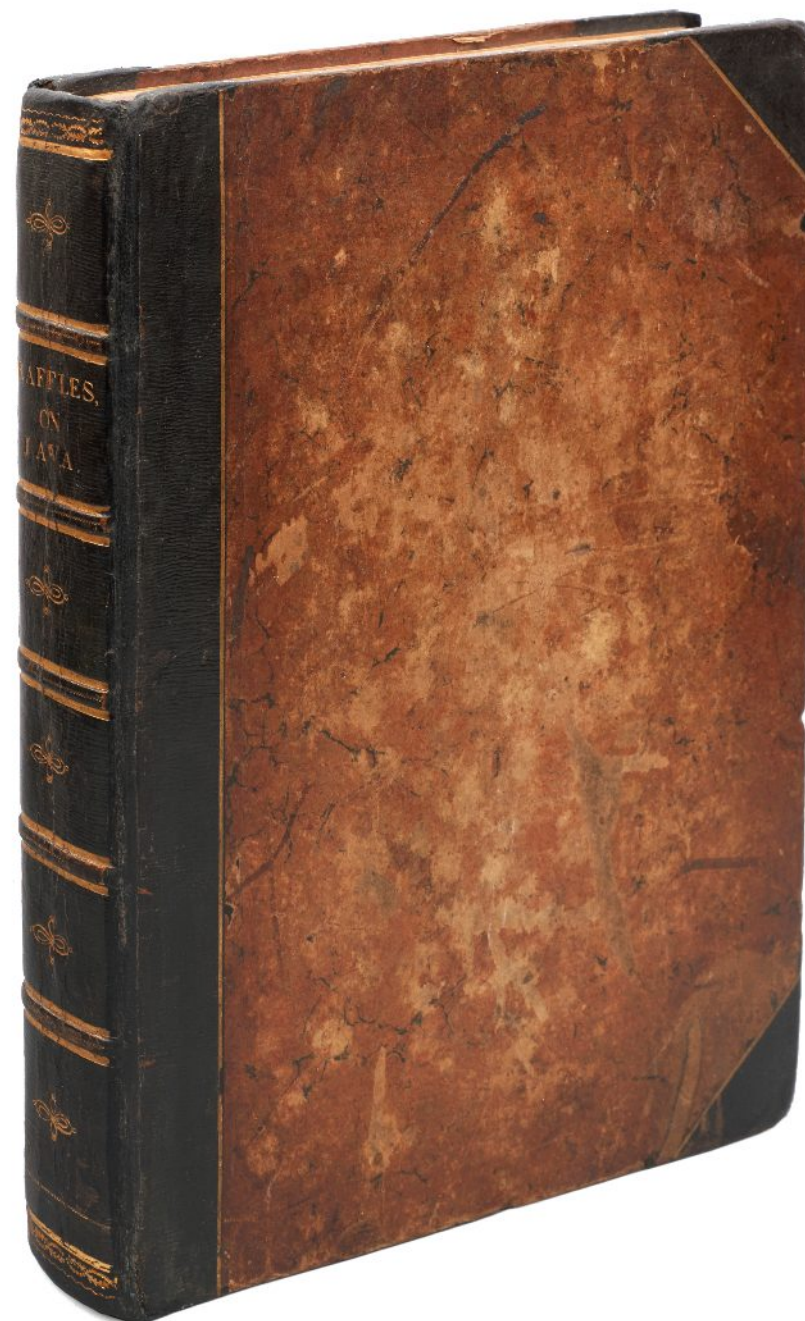
A rare Raffles item, published in defence of the land reform in Java which he planned and implemented as Lieutenant-Governor during the British occupation of the Dutch East Indies. The bulk of the text comprises his minute of 11 February 1814, which outlines the general principles underpinning the land reforms, a detailed survey of their implementation and results achieved, and a general overview of information on the existing Javanese usage, customs, and institutions gathered during implementation. There is also a section on judicial reform. Raffles includes his instructions to colonial officials regarding land reforms and printed models for rental schedules, revenue reports, and leases. The appendix contains his earlier minute of 14 June 1813 and the critical assessment of the proposed reforms provided by H.W. Muntinghe, a Dutch member of the British provisional government of Java, on 28 July 1813.

Stamford Raffles (1781-1826) was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Java by Lord Minto in 1811, after the successful British invasion. Minto had been ordered to defeat the Franco-Dutch forces in Java, reduce their fortifications and then withdraw, but exceeded his instructions and established a British government in Java. He charged Raffles with improving the state of Java.

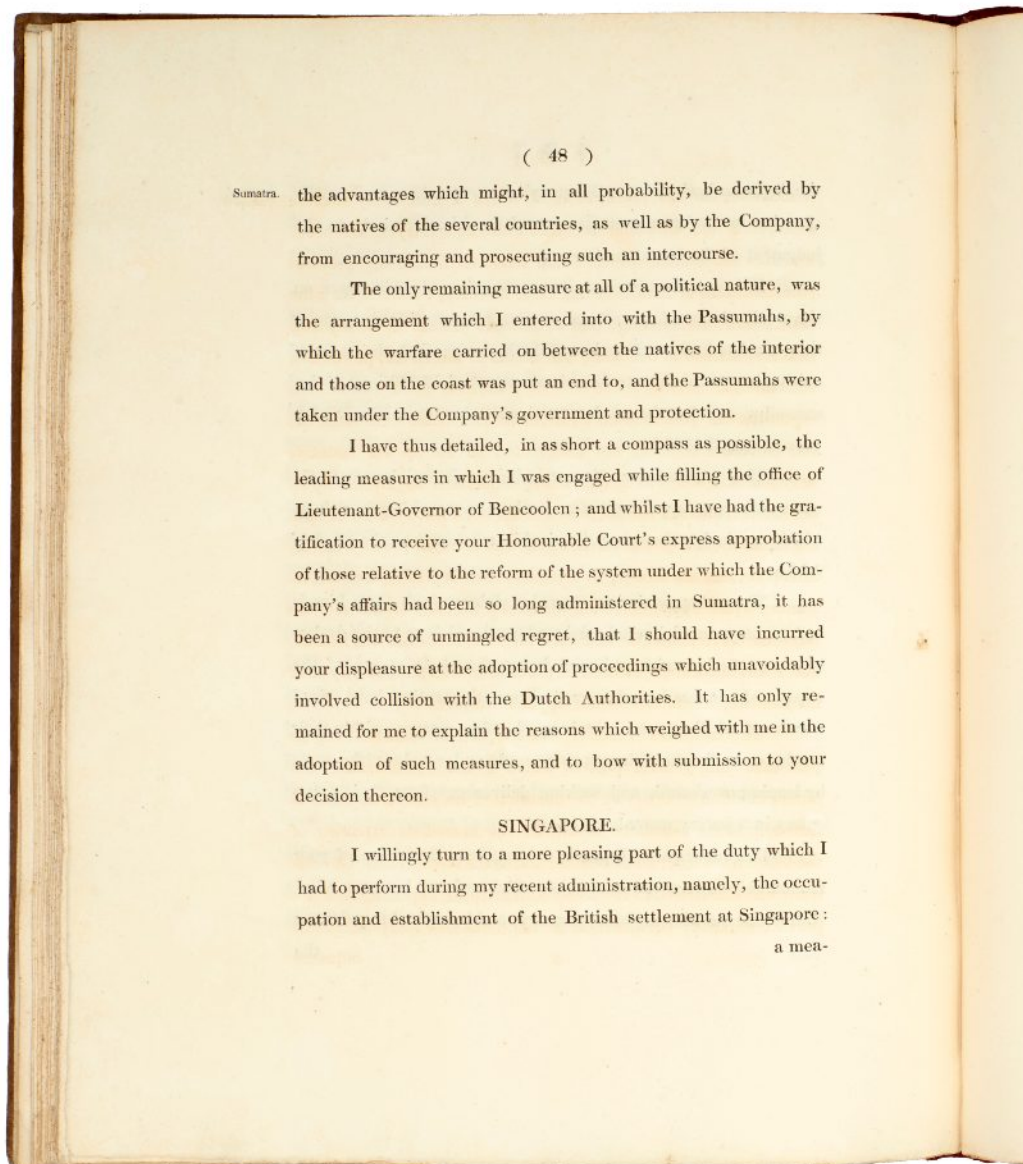
Raffles established a Land Commission, lead by Colin Mackenzie (1754-1821), who went on to become Surveyor-General of India. Mackenzie and a team of Dutch officials worked from 1812 to 1813 to survey the system and state of land tenure on Java. Their reports underpinned the proposal put forward by Raffles. By 1814, he had partially implemented the reforms, but the move towards individually assessed leases in place of a semi-feudal system of forced labour encountered numerous problems. The government employed a weak paper currency domestically but required hard currency in the form of silver for external transactions. Local rulers felt that their position had been undermined and coffee prices remained lower than Raffles had optimistically hoped.

Raffles was forced to institute a series of land auctions to consolidate his administration's financial position in 1813; these had attracted considerable attention and criticism by 1814. Raffles paid the costs of printing this work from his own pocket to promote and defend his record in Britain. It is unlikely that more than 300 copies were produced. In August of 1814, the British and Dutch governments agreed that Java would return to Dutch rule, effectively hamstringing Raffles for the remainder of his time in post. He was censured and transferred to Bencoolen in October of 1815.

With the return of Dutch administration in 1815, his ambitious program of land reform was stillborn. Subsequent assessments have generally recognised the purity of his motives in pushing for land reform, but criticised his planning, economic forecasts, and implementation.







( 48 )

Sumatra. the advantages which might, in all probability, be derived by the natives of the several countries, as well as by the Company, from encouraging and prosecuting such an intercourse.

The only remaining measure at all of a political nature, was the arrangement which I entered into with the Passumahs, by which the warfare carried on between the natives of the interior and those on the coast was put an end to, and the Passumahs were taken under the Company's government and protection.

I have thus detailed, in as short a compass as possible, the leading measures in which I was engaged while filling the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bencoolen; and whilst I have had the gratification to receive your Honourable Court's express approbation of those relative to the reform of the system under which the Company's affairs had been so long administered in Sumatra, it has been a source of unmingled regret, that I should have incurred your displeasure at the adoption of proceedings which unavoidably involved collision with the Dutch Authorities. It has only remained for me to explain the reasons which weighed with me in the adoption of such measures, and to bow with submission to your decision thereon.

#### SINGAPORE.

I willingly turn to a more pleasing part of the duty which I had to perform during my recent administration, namely, the occupation and establishment of the British settlement at Singapore:

a mea-

## 31

### Raffles' defence of his record

Raffles, Stamford, *Sir. Statement of the services of Sir Stamford Raffles.*

*1824, London, [the Author], printed by Cox and Baylis.*

First edition. 4to, pp.72. A very good copy in quarter red roan over boards, spine neatly repaired. With the bookplate of Thomas Otho Travers. [71364]

£12,500

Raffles' *Statement of Services*, his last work, was written as an attempt to secure his finances and defend his reputation. He describes his crucial years of service in Java, Sumatra, and Singapore. It was composed at sea on his final voyage home to Britain between April and August of 1824.

Addressed to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, this account spans fourteen tumultuous years in less than seventy pages, charting his career from Agent to the Governor-General with the Malay States in 1810 until his relinquishment of post at Bencoolen in early 1824. Raffles emphasises the correctness and courage of his actions at every turn, whether overturning the land revenue system of Java, banning slavery at Bencoolen, founding Singapore, or exceeding his authority in negotiations with local rulers. Letters from his superiors are selectively cited.

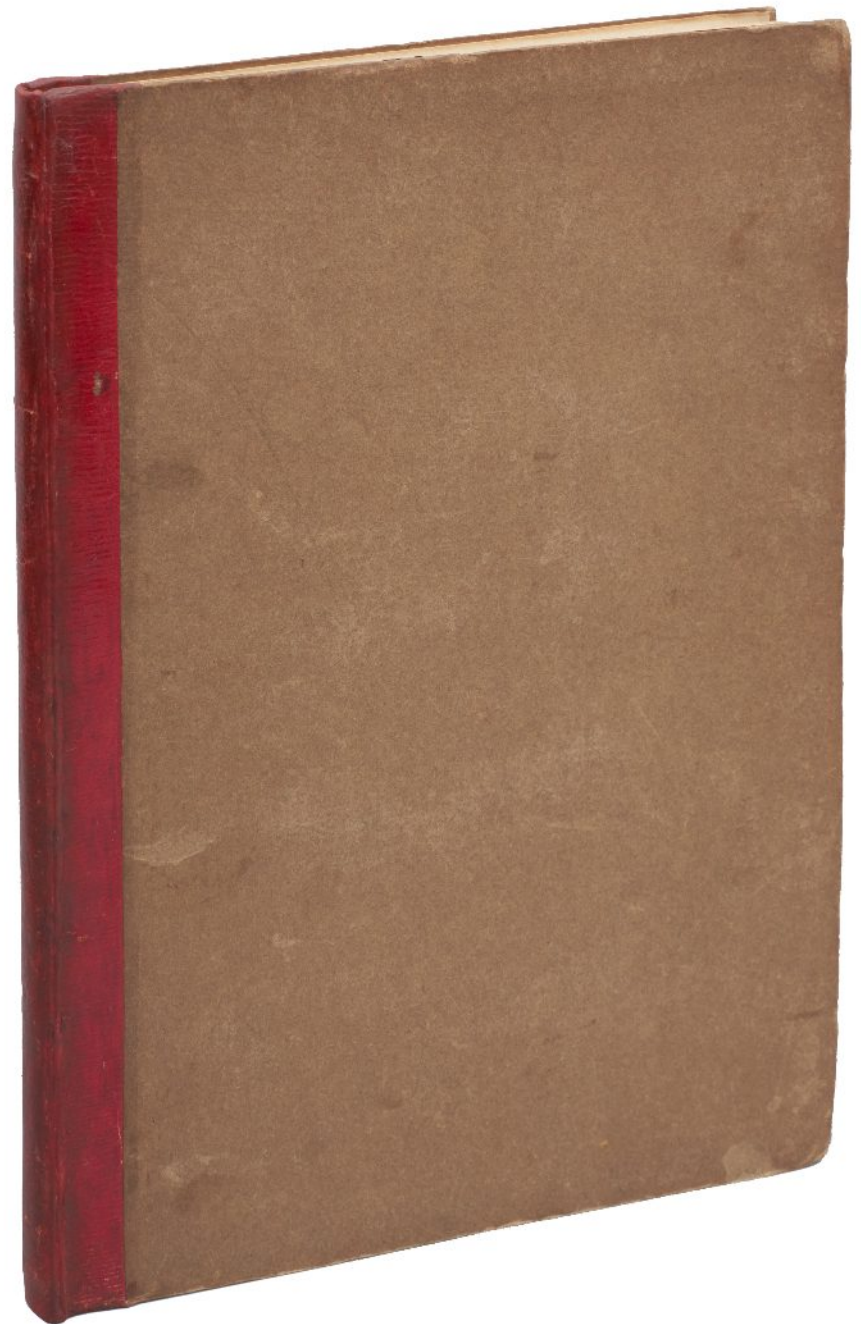
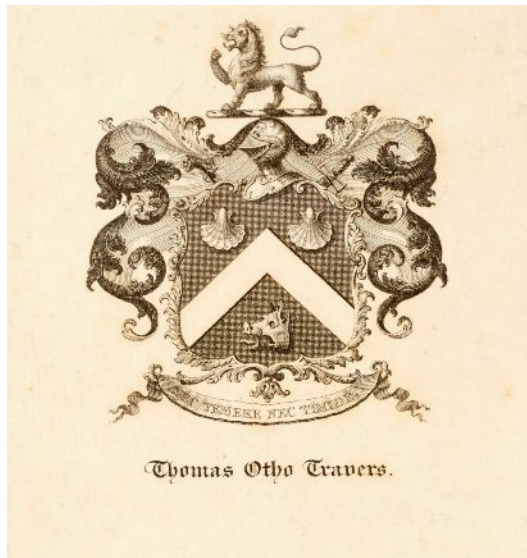
Raffles wrote without access to official archives or his own personal papers, and his text provides a window into his own perception of his service in the region. It was written at his lowest ebb, after a scarring series of personal and professional tragedies.

He needed to persuade the Company to provide him with a pension to ensure his family's financial security after the ship *Fame* on which he had first set out on his return was destroyed by fire. This disaster saw Raffles and his wife lose all of their possessions, his irreplaceable collections of Malay manuscripts and scientific specimens, and all of his official documents concerning his time at Bencoolen, the total worth of which he estimated as £20,000 to £30,000. Raffles was ill and physically shattered. A decision in his favour by the Court was essential to his family's financial position in the event of his premature death.

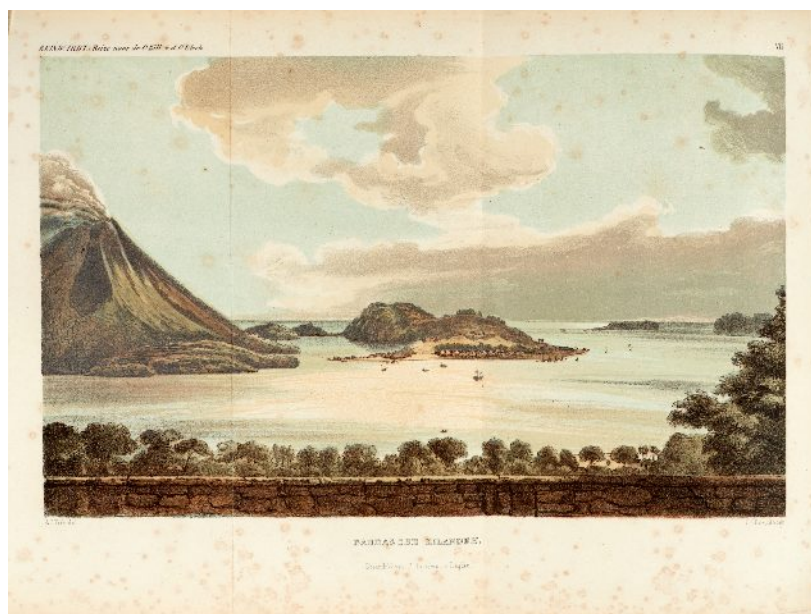
Moreover, he wanted to provide his family and friends with an account of his public service. Death weighed on Raffles; he was, by then, in his own description as “a little old man, all yellow and shrivelled.”

The *Statement* is extremely rare. Fewer than 250 copies were printed in November of 1824 for private circulation while Raffles and his supporters lobbied the Court of Directors. Late in 1825 he lost his remaining capital in a bank failure. In April of 1826 the Court announced their decision. They criticised Raffles’ aggressive policy against the Dutch in Sumatra, but broadly commended his record, particularly in establishing Singapore and reforming Bencoolen’s administration. But no pension was forthcoming. They demanded £22,272 in alleged overpayments and interest dating from 1817. The next month, Raffles suffered an apoplectic attack. He died in July; his wife eventually agreed to repay £10,000 to cancel the debt.

Our copy was owned by Thomas Otho Travers (1785-1844), Raffles’ aide-de-camp in Java, and one of his closest friends. Travers had first met Raffles at Prince of Wales Island in 1806 and served with him until 1820, when he returned to Britain. He was one of the “little band of friends” mentioned by Sophia Raffles in the introduction to her 1830 Memoir.







## 32

### Fine lithographed views of Tidore & Gorontalo

Reinwardt, Caspar Georg Carl. **Reis naar het oostelijk gedeelte van den Indischen Archipel, in het jaar 1821**; Uit zijne nagelaten aantekeningen opgesteld, met een levensbericht en bijlagen vermeerderd; door W.H. de Vriese.

**1858**, Amsterdam, Frederik Muller.

First edition. Large 8vo (25.5 x 17 cm), pp.xvi, 646, [1, list of plates], [1, blank], 19 plates, 10 coloured, 8 folding. Text in Dutch. A very good copy in original cloth, neatly rebacked preserving original spine. Light spotting to a couple of plates. One repaired tear to one leaf (pp.xi-xii) of preface. [116621]

£950

First edition of the posthumously published life and works of the botanist Caspar Georg Carl Reinwardt (1773-1854). Reinwardt was sent to the Dutch East Indies in 1816 as chief of agriculture, arts, and science. He founded the botanical gardens at Bogor, and made a number of expeditions to the neighboring islands to collect specimens. He returned to the Netherlands in 1822, and was appointed professor of botany at the University of Amsterdam in the following year.

This book begins with an account of his life and work by W.H. de Vriese, his successor at the University of Amsterdam, with seven of Reinwardt's papers published as appendices, including reports on saltpetre and the Areng palm.

The second part, from which the book's title is taken, provides Reinwardt's account of his 1821 voyage to eastern Indonesia. He travelled from Batavia to Bima, Kupang, and Banda, and spent some time in Maluk. There are sections devoted to Banda, Ambon, and Ternate & Tidore. He went on to Gorontalo, and describes northern Sulawesi in detail.

The lithographed plates by G.J. Bos all relate to Reinwardt's travels. Most are after paintings by Jannes Theodoor Bik, who travelled with Reinwardt, including views of Tidore and Gorontalo, and portraits of Timorese and Tidorese. Two are after paintings by Q.M.R. Ver Huell, commander of the vessel *Admiraal Evertzen*, who had visited Ternate and Tidore in 1818.

Reinwardt charged Ver Huell with transporting his natural history collection back to the Netherlands, but when his ship, the Admiral Evertzen, was wrecked on the coral of Diego Garcia in 1819 all was lost.

[Bastin & Brommer 166, 296]



### 33

### Tiger hunting in Java

Rhemrev, J.L. **Serat Gurma Lelana** tuwan I.A.I. Remrev, juru basa ing Betawi, kang anganggit.

**1884**, [Leiden], E.J. Brill.

First edition. 8vo (19 x 13 cm), pp.92, 4 double-page chromolithographic plates. Javanese text. A very good copy in the original printed green wrappers. A few faint marginal spots to plates. [206795]

**SOLD**

A story of big game hunting in Indonesia by the Dutch translator Johan Rhemrev (1821-1903), who was born on Java and spent almost his entire life on the island.

The unusual chromolithographic illustrations depict a villa in the jungle, hunters firing on a tiger, a lone hunter shooting a wild boar, and a successful hunting party returning with its trophies.

This book was printed at Leiden during the author's brief period teaching Javanese at the university in 1884, presumably as a text for his students.

[COPAC records copies at the British Library and Cambridge only.]





An early Sampaloc imprint  
with woodcut skull & crossbones

Roxas y Mello, Esteban de; Nicolas de Leon; & Juan Sanchez de Quiros. **El Moyses verdadero**, en redemptor del israelitico pveblo... en la vida, y mverte, acciones illvstres... del... fr. Joan Angel Rodriguez.

**1743**, *Sampaloc, impressas en el Convento de Nuestra Señora de Loreto.*

First edition. Small 4to (19 x 14 cm), pp.[100], [ii], 21-55, [1, blank]. Text printed within typographic frames, with woodcut head and tailpieces, including one of a skull and crossbones. Without the portrait plate found in some copies. Text in Spanish and Latin. Bound in 20th-century black leatherette, paper label on spine. Title-page detached but present; first and final leaves with early paper repairs. Trimmed, affecting printed marginalia and frames, but text otherwise in very good condition. [79033]

£3,500

A remarkable survival and a rare example of an early Sampaloc imprint, this collection of texts was published in honour of Juan Angel Rodriguez (1687-1742), Archbishop of Manila from 1732 until his death.

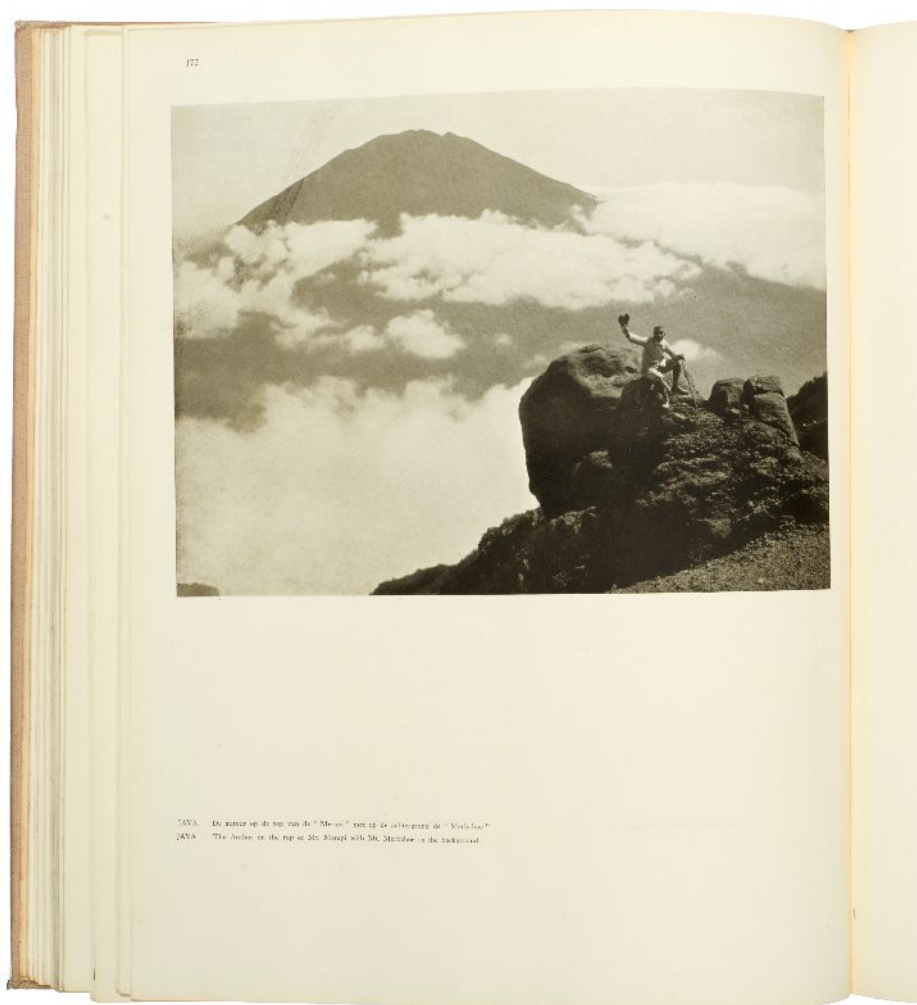
The first section of text contains two funerary discourses, one in Latin and one in Spanish, recounting the archbishop's virtuous life and good works. The second section provides the sermon preached in Spanish by Nicolas de Leon at Rodriguez's funeral on 8 August 1642. Our copy has an unusually well-executed woodcut *memento mori*, in the form over a skull and crossbones laid over the regalia of the archbishop, on the final page. Such figurative art is rare in Filipino imprints of this period. It was printed at the Convent of our Lady of Loreto in the village of Sampaloc, now part of Manila, but then a small hamlet. The earliest book printed at Sampaloc dates to 1736, after the Franciscans transferred their printing press from Manila to the convent. The important *Cronica de la Provincia de San Gregorio* by Juan de San Antonio was printed in three volumes at the convent press between 1739 and 1744.

Retana described *El Moyses verdadero* as *tan raro impresso* (a very rare imprint), even by the standards of printing in the Philippines. Sampaloc imprints are rare in their own right, relative to works printed in Manila.

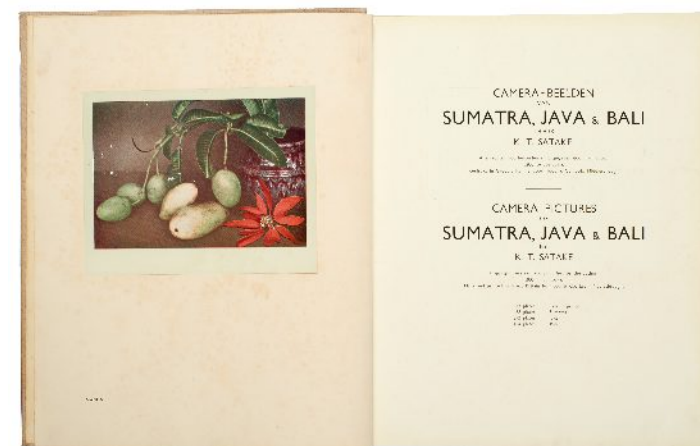


The paper of our copy is in unusually good condition for an 18th-century Philippine printing, without the brittleness or worming often found.

[Retana, Volume 1, 270 & 273. Not in Medina or Pardo de Tavera. We locate copies at the Biblioteca AECID, Newberry Library, National Library of the Philippines, and National Library of Spain.]



1357A. De natuur op de top van de "Merapi" met op de achtergrond de "Merapi".  
 1357A. The nature on the top of Mt. Merapi with Mt. Merapi in the background.



CAMERA-BEELDEN  
 SUMATRA, JAVA & BALI  
 K. T. SATAKE

CAMERA-PICTURES  
 SUMATRA, JAVA & BALI  
 K. T. SATAKE

### 35 “full of beautiful yet primitive landscapes, not yet spoiled by the so-called Western civilisation”

Satake, K.T. **Camera pictures of Sumatra, Java & Bali.**

**1935**, Surabaya, published by the author, printed in Great Britain by Hood and Co., Middlesbrough.

First edition. 4to (31.5 x 26 cm), pp.[viii], 336, 518 illustrations, 13 in colour, and tipped-in colour frontispiece. Text in English and Dutch. A very good copy in the original cloth, spine rubbed and slightly snagged, minor staining to cloth. End-papers foxed. Inner hinges strained. Typescript presentation plate to W.F. Johann, “that friendship may prevail”, dated 10 April 1948. Contemporary ink ownership inscription of Taisuky Trugani(?). [119710]

**SOLD**

A fine pictorial record of Indonesia in the 1930s by K.T. Satake, one of the wave of Japanese photographers who established studios in Indonesia in the 1920s and ‘30s, and were suspected of gathering intelligence for the Japanese government.

Satake describes Sumatra, Java, and Bali, as “full of beautiful yet primitive landscapes, not yet spoiled by the so-called Western civilisation”, and hopes that his pictures will bring pleasure to their inhabitants, those who have visited them, and those to whom they are unknown.

This rather lavish publication must have been extremely expensive to produce even in 1935, and probably rather beyond the means of a Surabaya-based photographer.



36 First *Hikayat Hang Tuah* in English,  
published privately by Mubin Sheppard

Sheppard, Mervyn Cecil Frank. **The Adventures of Hang Tuah.**  
**1949**, Klang, published by the author; printed at the Commercial Press,  
Kuala Lumpur.

First edition. 8vo (19.5 x 13.5 cm), pp.[x], 112, [2, glossary], frontispiece, 3 plates, and pictorial title-page. A very good copy in original cloth. Signed presentation inscription from Mubin Sheppard to Harry Miller on front pastedown. [207282]

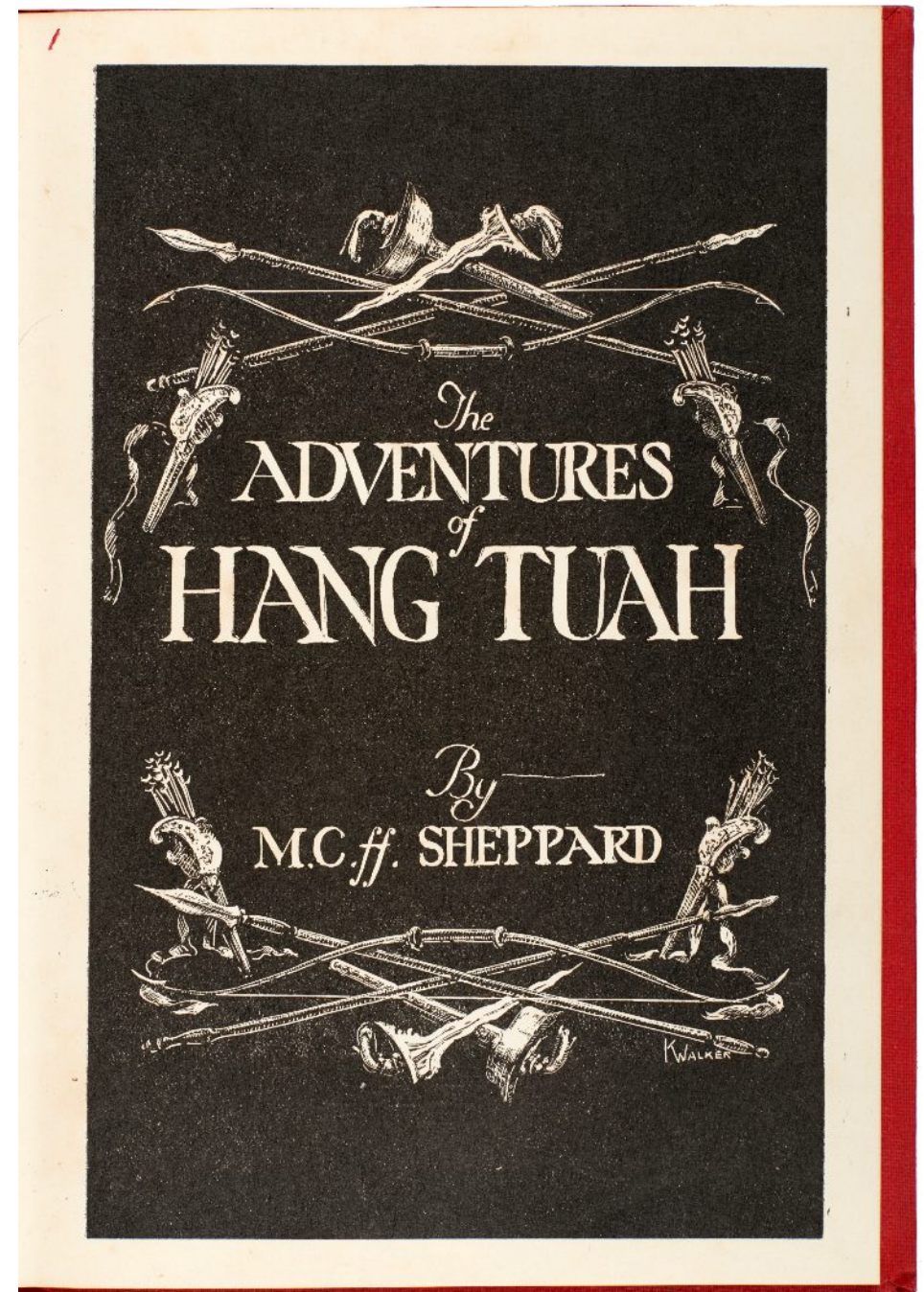
**SOLD**

The first appearance in English of the Malay folk hero Hang Tuah, compiled by Mervyn Sheppard from the variant manuscripts of the *Hikayat Hang Tuah* and *Sejarah Melayu*, with striking illustrations by Kathleen Walker. The foreword is by Raja Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Perak, who notes his family's particular interest in Hang Tuah, as the hero's *keris* is part of the royal regalia of his state.

Sheppard provides a charming invented introduction, in which Raja Mustapha, a young Malay settlement officer, visits his great-aunt, a widow of the late sultan, at the new palace of concrete and steel. The old lady has insisted on rooms in this building to protect her collection of Malay manuscripts, noting the risk of fire, which destroyed even the collection assembled a century earlier by Stamford Raffles. Her nephew asks that she make her manuscripts available to a British district officer named Martin, keen to bring the adventures of Hang Tuah to a British audience. The introduction is made, Martin examines the manuscripts and compares Hang Tuah to Dumas' D'Artagnan. Sheppard then begins his own English version of *Hang Tuah*.

Sheppard's English text charts the course of Hang Tuah's astonishing life, from boyhood, through many adventurous years at the court of the 15th-century Mansur Shah, Sultan of Malacca, and concludes with Hang Tuah's disappearance into the wilds of Perak after his failed attempt to secure the hand of a mythical princess for the new Sultan. The final words of the story are those of the fabled princess: "Take his kris back to Malacca and let it be preserved for all time."

Sheppard's *Hang Tuah* was soon taken up by Donald Moore, and reprinted many times over more than 25 years. But this first edition



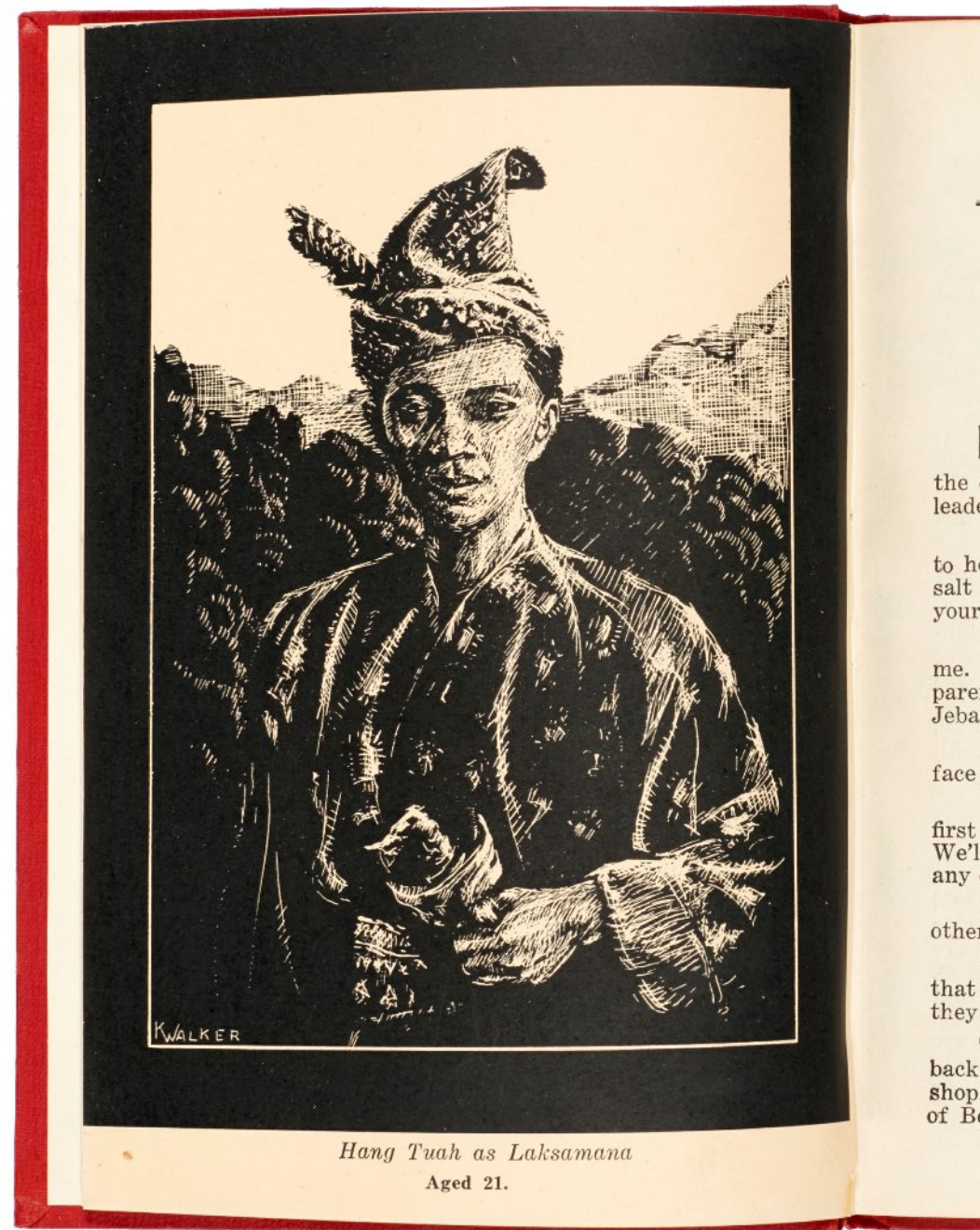


published by Sheppard himself while District Officer at Klang is extremely scarce. Sheppard does not refer to its publication in his memoir.

Mervyn Sheppard (1905-1994), later Tan Sri Dato Dr Haji Mubin Sheppard, joined the Malaysian Civil Service in 1928. He fought against the Japanese with the Federated Malay States Volunteer Force from 1941-2, and was a prisoner of war at Changi from 1942 until 1945. He returned to the Malaysian Civil Service after the war, and was appointed Malaysia's first Keeper of Public Records in 1958. Even in retirement, he remained a prominent cultural figure, as an executive committee member of the Malaysian Historical Society and assistant president and editor of the Malaysia Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The journalist, Harry Miller, to whom our copy is inscribed, was a fellow prisoner at Changi, where he edited the camp newspaper. After liberation he worked for the *Straits Times* and remained in Singapore until 1960.

[See Winstedt, *A History of classical Malay literature*, pp.62-69. We locate copies at Cornell, University of Malaya, National Library of Malaysia, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Presbyterian Research Centre (Dunedin), and SOAS.]

Harry Miller  
with best wishes  
from  
— R. B. Sheppard





Skinner, John, *Sir. A true relation of the unjust, cruel, and barbarous proceedings against the English at Amboyna in the East Indies...* [with] A true declaration of the news that came out of the East-Indies, with the pinace called the Hare, arrived in Texel, in June 1624... [with] An answer to the Dutch relation... [with] Remarks upon the fore-going historie. **1651**, London, printed by Will Bentley.

Second edition. Four parts bound in one, 12mo (14 x 8 cm) pp.[xxviii], 64, frontispiece; [iv], 33, [1, blank]; 58; 14. First title printed in red and black. Tightly bound in modern half calf. First title-page laid down, final leaf a bit worn. Gutters strengthened, edges somewhat worn. Overall, a good copy. [79027]

£1,200

A scarce account of the Ambon massacre, which shaped Anglo-Dutch relations during the 17th century. Dutch officers in the employ of the VOC seized ten resident English East India Company employees in March, 1623, and charged them with conspiring to seize the Dutch fort. The English prisoners confessed under torture, and were executed. When news of the massacre reached Europe via the VOC ship Hare in June 1624 there was public outrage in England at the barbarous conduct of the Dutch.

The first part is a description of the events at Ambon by John Skinner. The English dead are named and their tortures are described in graphic detail. The second provides a translation, by John Wing, of the Dutch account of the same events. The third is a refutation of the Dutch account; the fourth part is a general conclusion. Both were written by Skinner.

Both sides issued pamphlets defending their positions. The English held that the charges and confessions were trumped-up, and that the idea of ten men, with only a handful of Japanese mercenaries, overthrowing the Dutch garrison was absurd. The Dutch maintained that they acted to prevent an English outrage.

Skinner's compilation of texts was first published in 1624 at London, and went through multiple impressions. This second edition was published one year before the First Anglo-Dutch War; its publication



was intended to stir popular sentiment against the Dutch. It adds a dedication to Oliver Cromwell.

[Wing T-3065; Cox I, 267-68; Landwehr, VOC, 88, note; Tiele 2064]



## 38 Six months on the Mekong river

Smyth, H. Warington. **Notes of a journey on the Upper Mekong, Siam.**

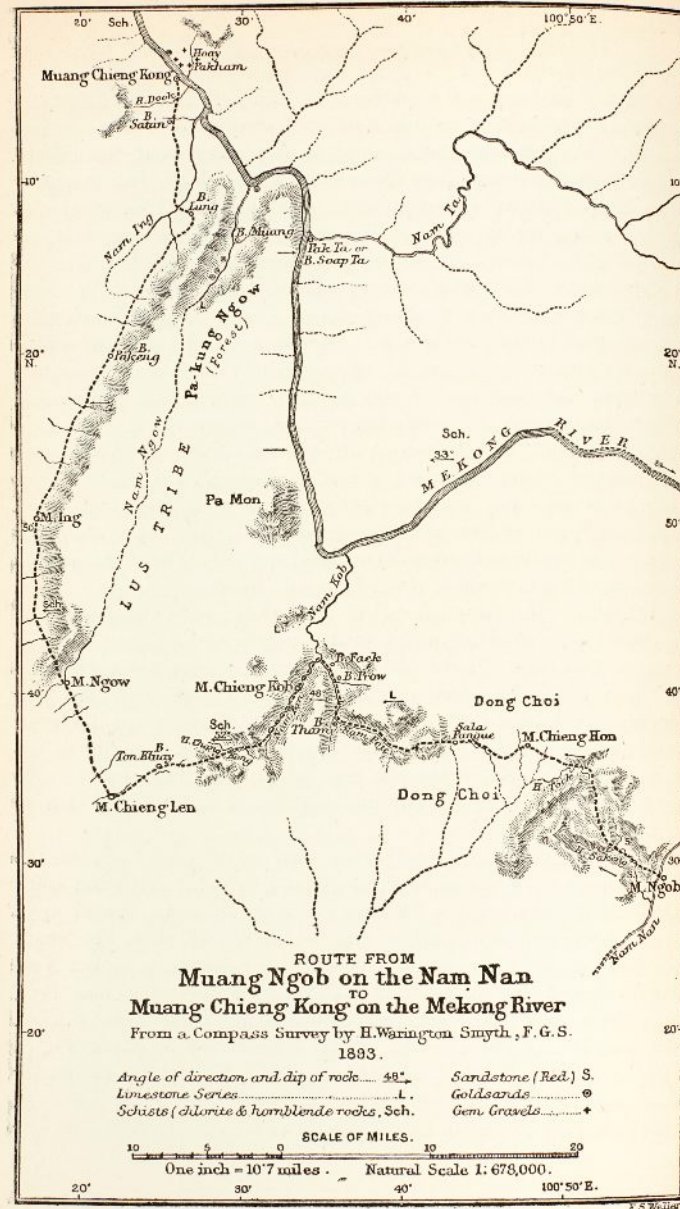
**1895**, London, published for the Royal Geographical Society.

First edition. 8vo (22.5 x 14.5 cm), pp.x, 109, [1, blank], frontispiece, many text illustrations, 2 maps, 1 folding. Bound in original quarter calf, gilt title on upper board. Spine rubbed. Page 23-4 torn, not affecting text. Contents otherwise in very good condition. Bookplate and small stamp of the Tylor Anthropology Library, Oxford. [119830]

£650

An account of a six-month journey along the Mekong river in 1892-3, with text illustrations after the author's own sketches. Warington Smyth travelled on behalf of the government of Siam to inspect reported ruby and sapphire deposits on the left bank of the river opposite Chiang Kong. He returned to Bangkok via Luang Prabang, Nongkhai, and Khorat.

Although Smyth was permitted only six months to make his inspection, and his route was closely restricted by the terrain, his description of the region and its peoples spans everything from the quality of local gold, to music played on bamboo bells, and the many kinds of river craft he observed.





BREVE  
RELATIONE  
DEL P. DIEGO DE TORRES  
della Compagnia di Giesù.

*Procuratore della Pronincia del Perù , circa  
il frutto che si raccoglie con gli In-  
diani di quel Regno.*

*Doue si raccontano anche alcuni partico-  
lari notabili successi gli anni prof-  
simi passati .*

*Per consolatione de i Religiosi di detta Compa-  
gnia in Europa.*

*Al fine s'aggiunge la lettera annua dell'Isole  
Filippine del 1600.*



IN VENETIA, MDCIII.

*Appresso Gio. Battista Ciotti Sanese, All'Aurora*

39 Early Jesuit letter from the Philippines

Torres Bello, Diego; Francesco Vaez. **Breve relatione del P. Diego de Torres** della Compagnia di Giesu. [with] Lettera annua dell'isole Filippine, scritta dal P. Francesco Vaez, alli 10. di Giugno 1601.

**1604**, Venice, Gio. Battista Ciotti Sanese.

Third edition. 12mo (14 x 10 cm), pp.101, [1, blank]. Italian text. A very good copy bound in 20th-century leatherette. [207326]

£1,500

Francisco Vaez's thirty-three page annual letter from the Jesuit mission in the Philippines, dated 10 June 1601, appended to Torres Bello's report on the Peru mission.

The Jesuit mission to the Philippines was established in 1581. Vaez's letter describes the College of Manila, founded in 1595, and the mission stations at Antipolol, Cebu, Bohol, and Samar. The rapid spread of Jesuit missionaries, and their successful expansion beyond Manila is evident. In 1605, the Jesuit superior general established the Philippines as an independent vice-province.

The first report was compiled by Diego de Torres Bello (1551-1638) who was sent to Peru in 1581 and later became the first provincial of the Paraguay missions. He returned to Rome from 1600 to 1603, where he edited this set of letters for publication in 1603. A second edition of the same year was published at Milan. Some subsequent editions omit Francisco Vaez's letter.



Yvan, Melchior, *Doctor. Six months among the Malays; and a year in China.* 1855, London, James Blackwood.

First edition in English. Small 8vo (17 x 11 cm), pp.[iv], 368, [4, advertisements], frontispiece, 5 plates. A very good copy in contemporary green pebbled cloth, gilt. All edges gilt. Joints and spine slightly worn. Upper hinge discreetly reinforced. A few marks to text and plates. Prize inscription to Edward Herbert, of St Mary's Road School, Peckham, for his “diligence, punctuality, and good conduct”, dated 1862. [207430]

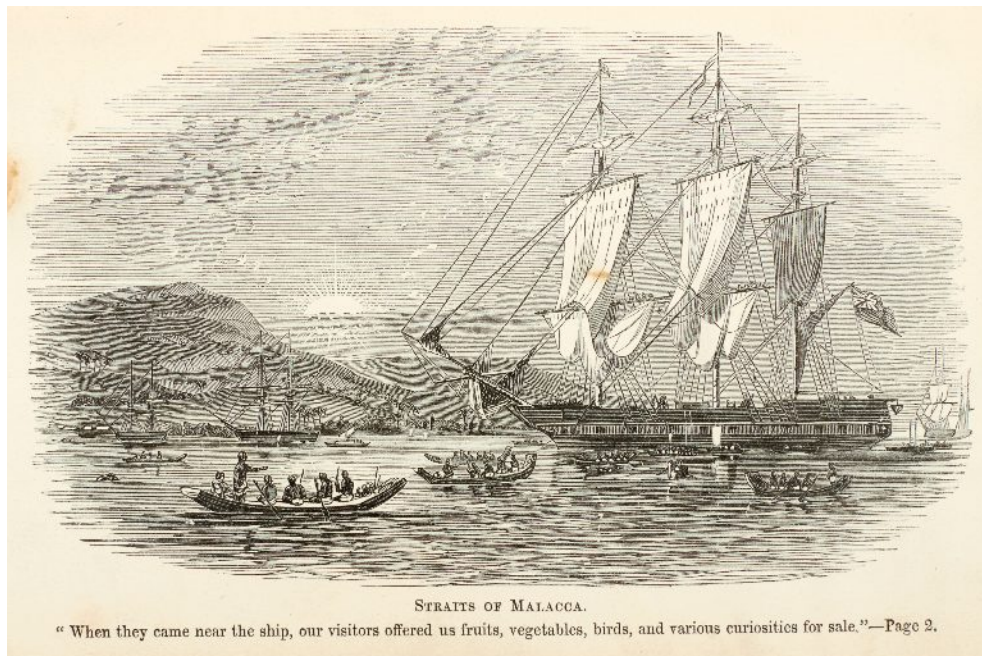
£850

An account of Melchior Yvan's voyage through the Straits Settlements in 1844, en route to Macao, where he served Lagrené's embassy to China as surgeon and naturalist.

The first two hundred and seventy pages describe the author's experiences and observations of Malacca, Singapore, and Penang. He mixed freely in Malay, Indian, Chinese, and European society, where his ignorance of English proved a handicap. The natural beauty of Penang moved him, while the state of the Portuguese Catholic hierarchy at Malacca depressed him.

Singapore elicited Yvan's admiration; that a policy of free trade and press, “Liberty in everything, commercial, civil, and religious”, had created a thriving mercantile city of some seventy-five thousand people in less than thirty years astonished him. He particularly noted the contrast between Spanish and Portuguese colonies, with their draconian policies, as in the Philippines, and the comparative laissez-faire prevalent in Singapore. The final ninety pages cover Macao.

The plates include views of Singapore, Batavia, the Malacca Straits, Penang, and the author's pet orangutan, Tuan. Yvan first published his account as *La Chine et la presqu'île malaise* in 1850. He later became a politician, and his writings are reputed to have influenced Baudelaire.







## 41

“these truly artistic relics”

**The archive of William Ockelford Oldman.** [203934]  
£75,000

This unique collection of manuscripts, photographs, letters, and printed material spans the entire career of William Ockelford Oldman (1879-1949), the foremost dealer in ethnographic art of his generation. He was also a discerning collector in his own right, whose personal collection of Polynesian and Maori artefacts was acquired by the Government of New Zealand in 1948.

Aged fifteen, Oldman recorded his first acquisition, a 17th-century English sword, in a reporter's notebook. Over the next two years his interests widened rapidly from arms and armour to ethnographic art from the Pacific islands, Africa, Asia, and the Americas. He neatly recorded these acquisitions in the same notebook. They included a Benin head, bark cloth, an opium pipe, and a Maori staff.

Over the next thirty years Oldman acquired more than 50,000 ethnographic artefacts. He recorded every acquisition, describing the object, noting the vendor, date of purchase, and cost. In some instances he included a small pen sketch of his purchase. His purchases filled fourteen notebooks, his final entry was dated January, 1927.

Although he trained and practiced briefly as an engineer, Oldman's passion for ethnic art soon became his trade. In 1902 he issued his first sale catalogue, a single sheet entitled *Special list of genuine curiosities at low prices*. Eighteen similarly short lists followed over the next two years, listing nearly one thousand objects.

Oldman's Catalogue No.20, issued in November, 1904, brought a new style and flair to his publications. Descriptions were more detailed and for the first time photographic illustrations were included. Oldman used original collotypes and gelatin-silver photographs for his catalogues thereafter, and maintained a substantial archive of these images, and others. To ensure that his stock was depicted as accurately and attractively as possible, Oldman chose to illustrate his catalogues with original photographs.



This remarkable man dominated the world of ethnographic art collecting in the first half of the 20th century. Distinguished contemporary collectors including Captain A. W. F. Fuller, whose collection is now held by the Field Museum; Harry Beasley, founder of the Beasley Collection and the Cranmore Ethnographic Museum; James Hooper, of the Hooper Collection and the Totnes Museum; and George Heye, founder of the Museum of the American Indian, all regarded Oldman with deferential awe.

Oldman viewed these artefacts and their makers with a respect rare amongst his fellows. These were not the works of "savages" in his eyes, and he was swift to defend them from lazy criticism, displaying a taste well in advance of many of his peers. In 1935 he wrote, "As many of the so-called savages of the earth, which our Western culture has converted, and exterminated in many cases, could produce such artistic triumphs as these illustrations show. Does it not make one pause to reason?" He recognised that colonial powers had shattered indigenous cultures and dismissed their works out of hand. By 1946, he would lament in his private notes "This is a sad chapter lost forever, but surely we can, even now endeavour to appreciate and give true recognition in the world of art to these truly artistic relics, all that is left of fine races sacrificed and lost in the advance of our ideas of civilization."

Throughout his life, Oldman distinguished between his trading stock and his personal collection, building up both in parallel. His great joy was artefacts from the Pacific Islands. The first object allocated to his personal collection was a Tongan club, acquired in 1896 and neatly recorded in his notebook. His collection would swell to more than a thousand objects, their vendors and costs recorded as diligently as those of his trading stock.

Oldman and his wife remained in London until his death, refusing to abandon their home and collection during the Blitz, when bombs rained down on their neighbourhood. As he put it in a later letter: "...we had plenty of incendiary bombs to contend with, and with this my wife helped heroically. The greatest strain was the real bombs, of which we had 35-6 within a 200 yds. radius of the house during the war. No window frames and boarded-up door for 3½ years and no

BROUGHT FORWARD				433-18-02
17/12/01	Spear, Japan,	52 (672)	Stem	1-6
17/12/01	" Soudan, all steel	1540 (673)	"	3-0
17/12/01	" <sup>Liberia</sup> " short broad shoe,	(674) 1541	"	2-6
17/12/01	Blackwood Club TROBRIAND ISL	675	" 1542	1-0
17/12/01	"	676 41"	"	6
17/12/01	"	1543 677	"	1-6
17/12/01	"	678 42	"	6
17/12/01	"	679 very smooth 1544	"	6
17/12/01	"	680 57	"	1-0
17/12/01	"	681 381	"	1-0
17/12/01	"	682 1545	"	2-0
17/12/01	"	43 684	"	1-0
17/12/01	"	683 1546	"	1-0
17/12/01	"	685 1547	"	6-0
17/12/01	"	686 58	"	1-6
17/12/01	"	687 1548	"	1-6
17/12/01	"	688 59	"	2-0
17/12/01	"	689 1549	"	2-0
Carry forward.				435-8-00



roof for 2 years. Yes indeed the Gods of the Pacific helped to preserve us and themselves.” The Oldmans and their collections survived intact. Oldman began searching for a suitable buyer for his astounding collection of Pacific Islands artefacts in the 1920s. In 1926, he offered the collection to Henry Ford; in 1929 he wrote to the Baltimore art collector Jacob Epstein (1864-1945). In 1939 he sent a catalogue of the Maori objects in his collection to Lord Nuffield (1877-1963).

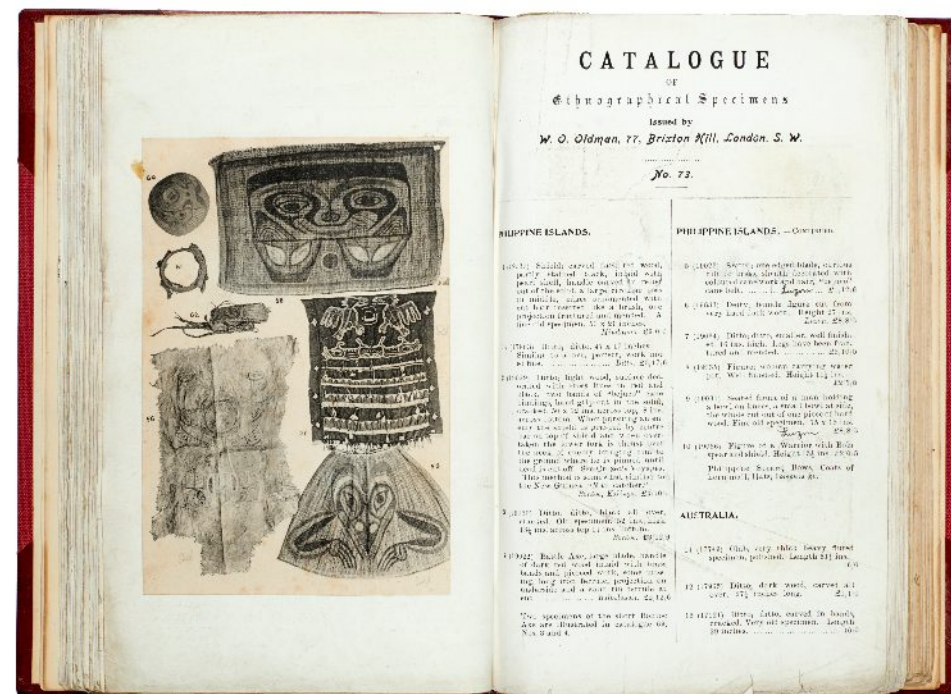
In 1948 the Government of New Zealand, after protracted negotiations, agreed to purchase his private collection en bloc. A year later Oldman died and his widow turned to the gradual dispersal of his still vast stock.

The heart of this archive consists of the fourteen notebooks in which Oldman recorded his stock purchases, together with two notebooks in which he recorded purchases for his private collection. These provide an unparalleled insight into Oldman’s activities and the provenance of the artefacts which passed through his hands.

The archive includes Oldman’s own handsomely bound set of his catalogues, annotated proofs of articles he wrote on his own collection, and proofs for several of his catalogues.

More than a thousand photographs together with some thirteen hundred duplicate images chart the importance of illustration to Oldman. These include images used in his catalogues. While the majority were not published by Oldman, they display the degree to which he documented his own stock and collection. A number of these bear his captions, numbering, and annotation. A set of photographs for Oldman’s *Skilled Handiwork of the Maori* is represented in multiple states, all with his numbering and corrections.

The archive includes seventy-five letters written by or sent to William and Dorothy Oldman, dating from 1909 to 1959. Among these are letters to William Oldman from museum curators and collectors, including George Heye and the British Museum’s William Fagg. There are seventeen letters from the New Zealand High Commissioner and other officials relating to the sale of the Oldman collection, together with file copies of Oldman’s replies, the sale agreement, and Oldman’s invoice. Letters addressed to Dorothy Oldman include one from Peter



Wilson of Sotheby’s offering to sell her Benin collection en bloc at an extremely good price, three from Rex Nan Kivell of the Redfern Gallery, and one from Webster Plass (1895-1952), Philadelphia collector of African art, thanking her for the gift of a Benin leopard’s head.

There is also a wealth of print and manuscript ephemera, and a quantity of Oldman’s own metal collection tags.

A portion of Oldman’s correspondence was sold together with his private collection and is now held by the Te Papa Museum in New Zealand. A number of pages from Oldman’s stock books and some of the photographs were published by Robert Hales and Kevin Conru in *W.O. Oldman: The Remarkable Collector* (Gent, 2016).

The bulk of this archive remains unpublished. We know of no comparable archive offered for sale or held by an institution.

Full listing available on request.