

gentry have been placed in 'baskets' and suspended
beach as a terror to other evil-doers. Bathing,
his favourite chief amusements of the few European
it is on the rare occasions when a British man-
od a game of lawn tennis can be got up
ketching. On illustrations and
ment Far East

FAR EAST

RECENT ACQUISITIONS



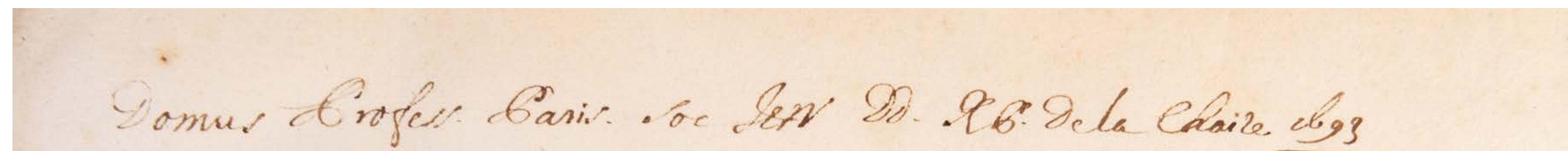
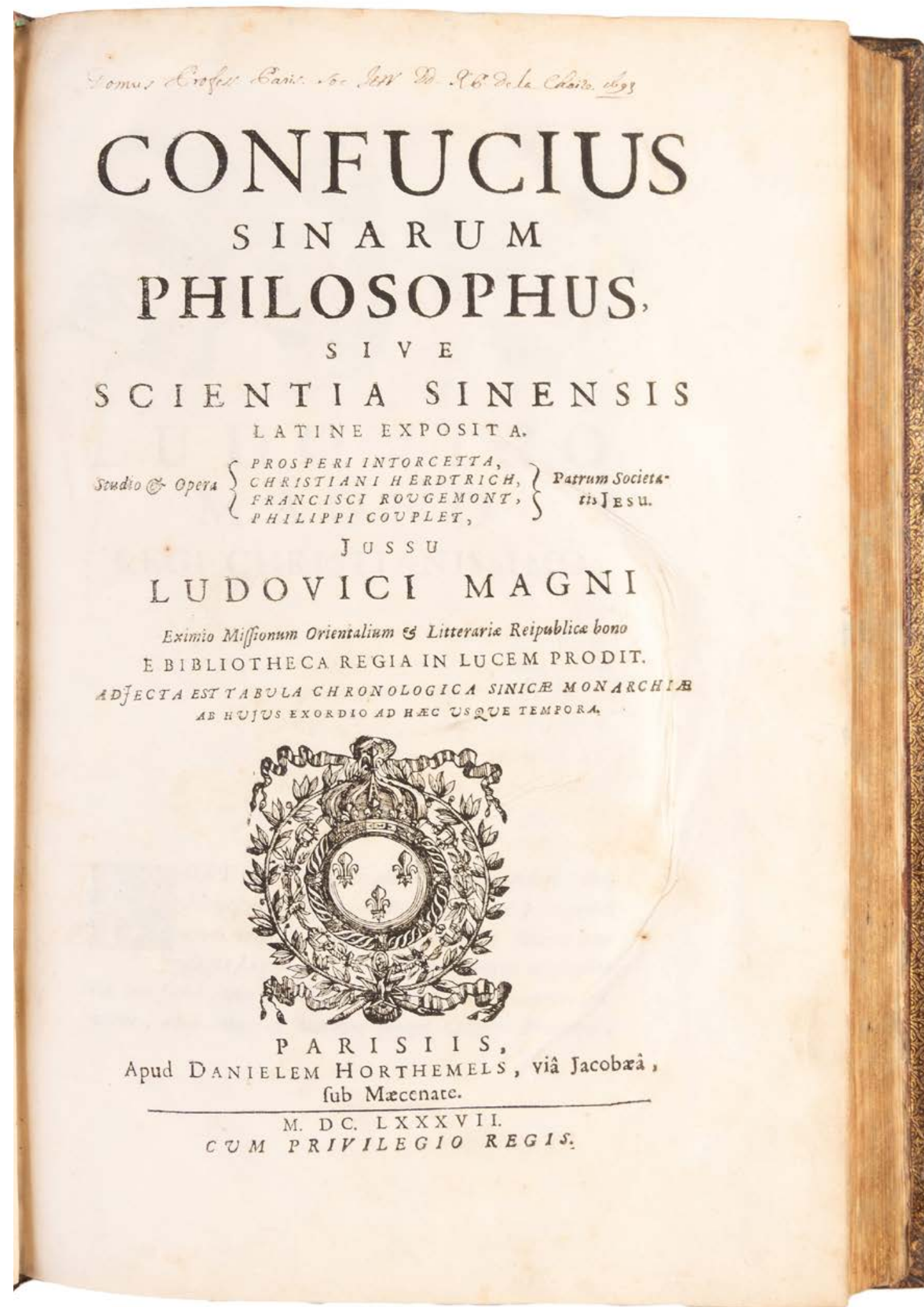
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LOUIS XIV PRESENTATION BINDING

1

COUPLET (Phillipp) transl. Confucius Sinarum Philosophus, Sive Scientia Sinensis Latine Exposita. Studio & Opera Prosperi Intorcetta, Christiani Herdtrich, Francisci Rougemont, Philippi Couplet Patrum Societatis Jesu jussu Ludovici Magni eximio missionum Orientalium & litterariae Reipublicae bono e Bibliotheca Regia in Lucem prodit ...

First edition. Two parts in one. Woodcut royal vignette on title, engraved portrait of Confucius and one engraved map (old repaired damage). Folio. Contemporary French red morocco gilt with arms of Louis XIV (Olivier 2494 fer 10, 21) within gilt frame, corner-pieces with royal monogram, spine in 7 compartments with 6 raised bands, gilt title and gilt royal monogram, all edges gilt. Ownership inscription on top of title “Domus Profess. Paris Soc. Jesu DD. (?) RG De la Chaize 1693” referring to the Royal Confessor Francois de la Chaise (1624-1709). Occasional light spotting, spine a bit darkened, but generally a very good, clean copy. [cxxiv], 108, 21, 159; xx, 1-20, 8, [21]-106, [ii], 105-108pp. Paris, Daniel Horthemels, 1687. **£65,000**

A Royal Presentation copy from Louis XIV (The Sun King, 1643-1715) to his confessor Francois de la Chaise (1624-1709). The Professed House mentioned on the title-inscription was the official residence for the confessors to the Kings of France. It was located on the Rue St. Antoine in Paris.

The present work is considered the first comprehensive discussion of Confucian thought, as well as a landmark in the transmission of Chinese culture throughout Europe. Much of the translation of the three

Confucian Classics (Daxue, Zhongyong, Lunyu) was undertaken by the three Jesuits mentioned in the title, Prospero Intorcetta (1625-1696), Christian Wolfgang Herdtrich (1625-1684), and François de Rougemont (1624-1676). The book of Mencius would have considerably increased the size and cost of the publication and p. 159 states that they are hoping to supply a translation of that important work at a later date.

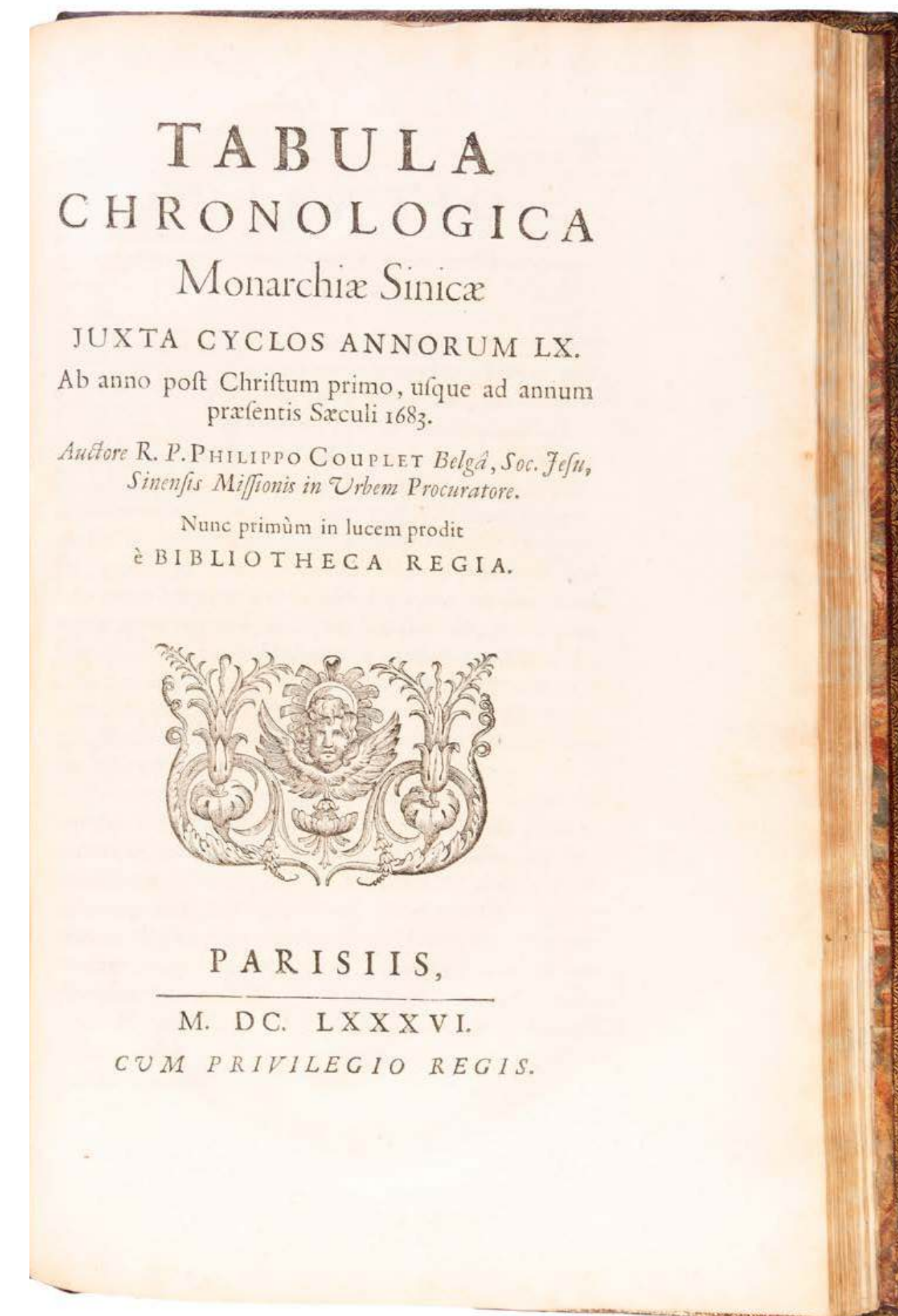
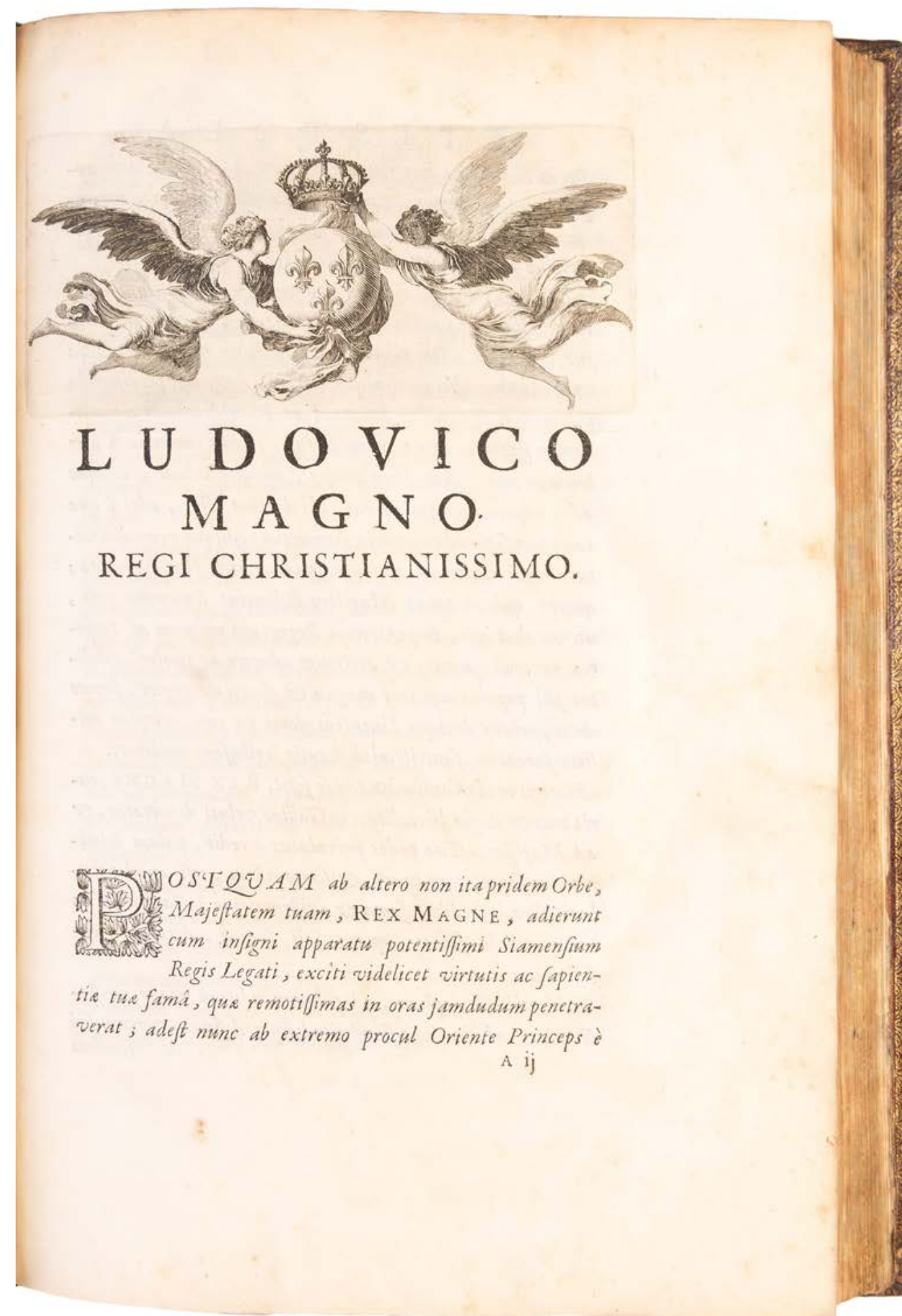
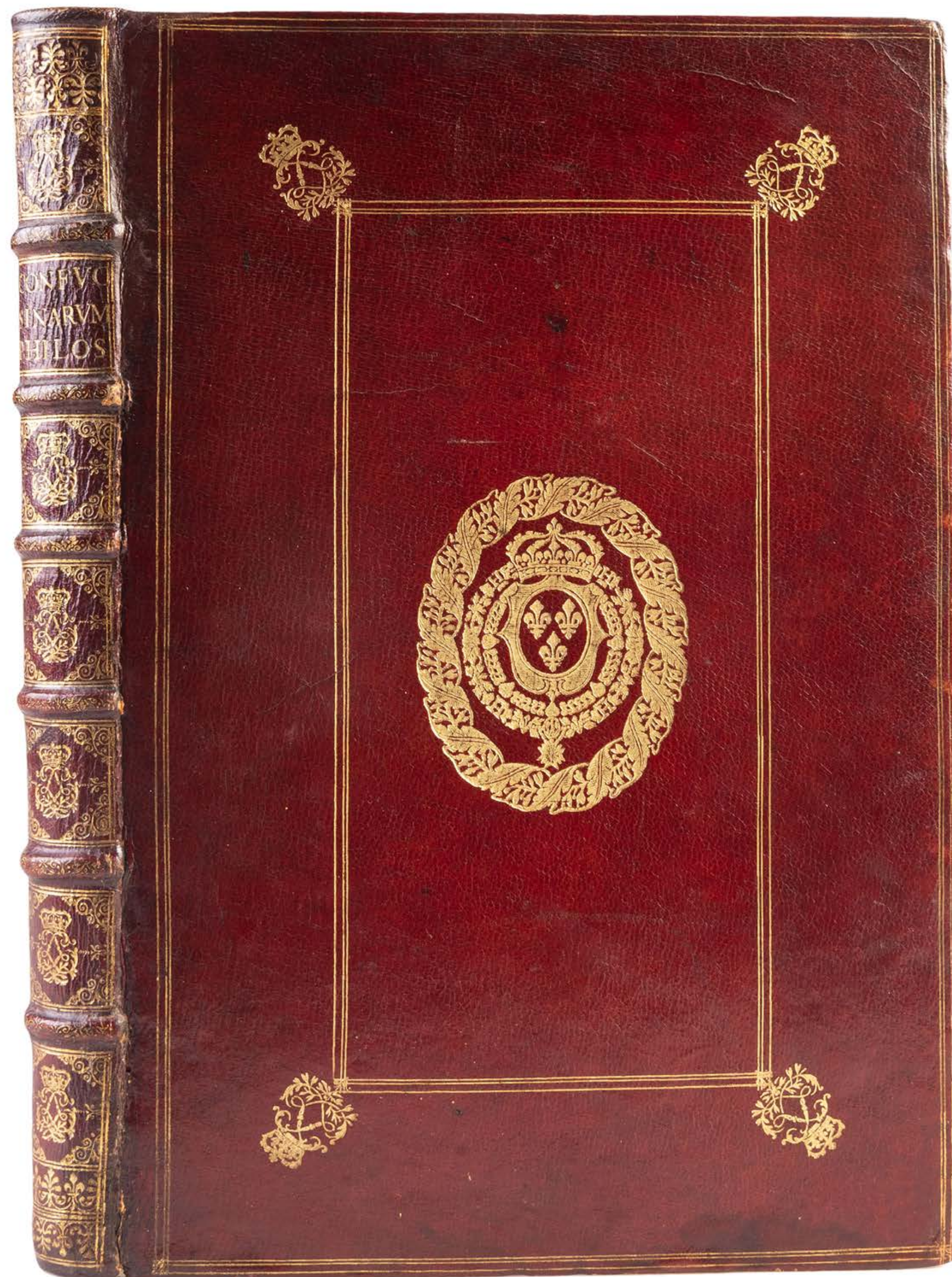
The author and editor Philippe Couplet (1623-1693), a Flemish Jesuit, made a number of important contributions to the book: The long introduction includes an explanation of the 64 Yijing hexagrams, as well as a biography of Confucius. He was also responsible for the second part of the work consisting of the *Tabula Chronologica ante Christum* for the first three dynasties starting with the legendary Yellow Emperor (*Huangdi*), followed by a genealogical table of the three families and 86 successors of *Huangdi* starting from the year 2697 BC. Seemingly innocuous, this chronology caused a storm amongst theologians in Europe because it threw into question the accuracy of western biblical chronology, by clearly demonstrating that world history was older than the Bible allowed for. The second *Tabula Chronologica Monarchiae Sinicae post Christum* records the succession of Dynasties and Emperors together with major events up to 1683. It is the first summary of Chinese history to be published in Europe. The final three text-leaves provide interesting statistical information about the 15 provinces. The work also includes an engraved map with the locations of the Jesuit missions throughout the empire. A full-page engraved portrait shows Confucius in front of a library containing his own works as well as the writings and the ancestral tablets of his followers. The characters on the back wall read: “Confucius, the foremost teacher under heaven”. Couplet could hardly have been more complementary when he states in his preface: “One might say that the moral system of this philosopher [Confucius] is infinitely sublime, but that it is at the same

time simple, sensible, and drawn from the purest sources of natural reason... Never has Reason, deprived of Divine Revelation, appeared so well developed nor with so much power." (Arnold H. Rowbotham. The Impact of Confucianism on Seventeenth Century Europe". in: The Far Eastern Quarterly Vol. 4, No. 3 (May, 1945), pp. 224ff.).

Louis XIV had a strong interest in China, which in no small measure goes back to his meeting with Couplet in Versailles on September 15th, 1684, accompanied by the Chinese convert Michael Shen (see also item 5). Couplet had recently returned from China for a tour of European capitals in order to raise funds for the Jesuit mission and to persuade Jesuits with good knowledge of astronomy and mathematics to come to China. The audience with the Sun King had in fact been arranged by no other than the confessor Francois de la Chaise himself. It was a huge success: The king took great pleasure in being instructed by Shen in the use of chopsticks, he has him recite prayers in Chinese, and had the fountains in the gardens switched on, a privilege usually reserved for ambassadors and the highest guests. Couplet carried the manuscript of the *Confucius Sinarum Philosophus* in his luggage and the King not only offered to finance the publication in an expensive folio, but also wholeheartedly supported the plan of sending French Jesuits to the Kangxi Court. Part of his motivation was no doubt to challenge the Portuguese *Padroado*, which gave the Portuguese Kings the right to control missionary activity in India and the Far East. In 1685 six French Jesuits (Tachard, Fontaney, Bouvet, Gerbillon, Le Comte & Visdelou) were sent to China, which not only enlarged French influence in Peking, it also ensured French dominance in cultural exchange with China until the end of the 18th century.

Even more astonishing is the effect the work had on philosophers in the West: French Enlightenment thinkers like Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau and Leibniz in Germany praised many aspects of Confucian theory: His insistence on self-cultivation, harmony, and righteousness, and the correlation between virtue and successful government inspired new social theories and were seen to have parallels in natural reason. The Confucian concept of meritocracy (for example recruiting government officials through public examinations) was suddenly seen it as





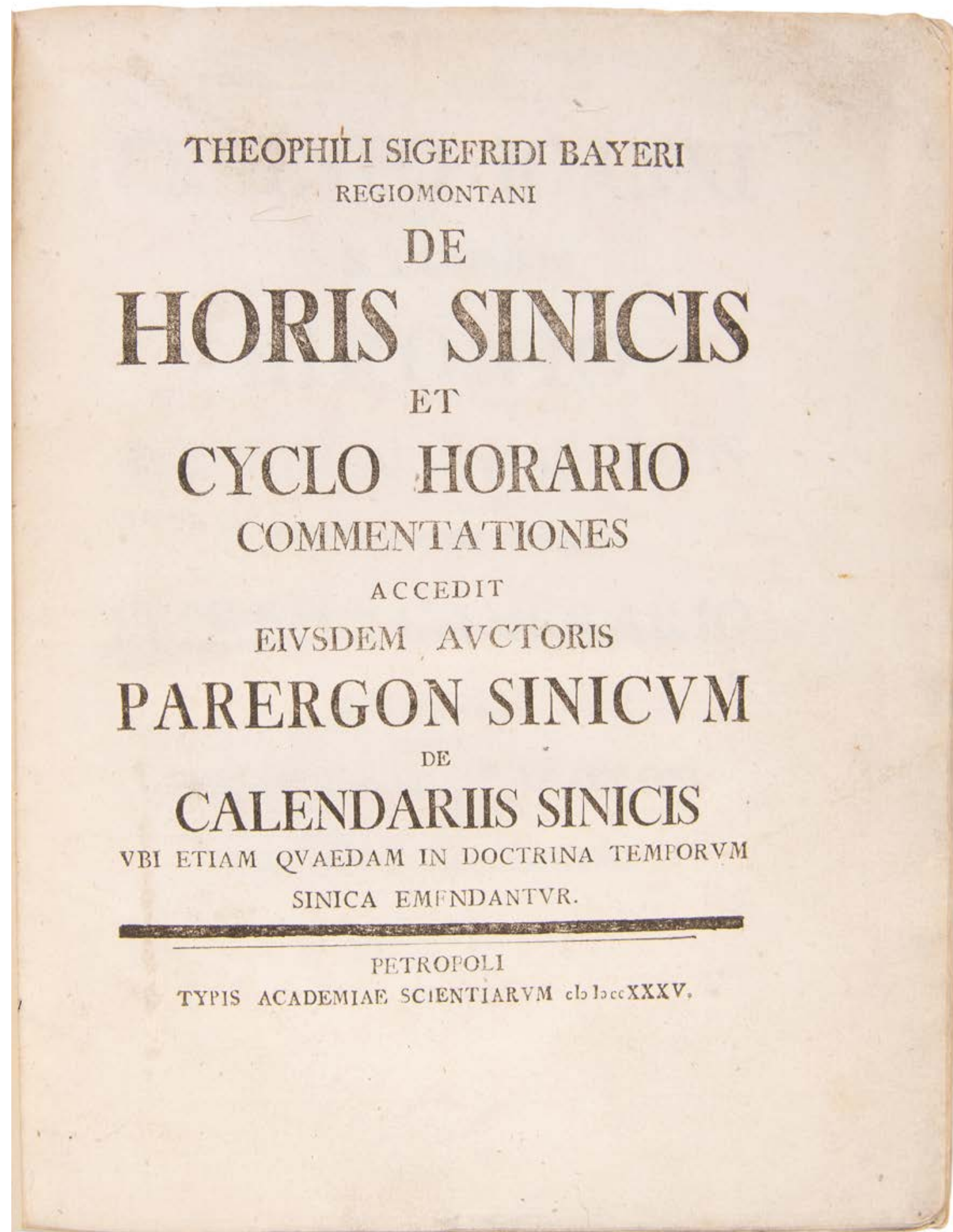
a viable alternative to the traditional *Ancien Régime* of Europe. Voltaire claimed that the Chinese had “perfected moral science” and advocated nothing less than an economic and political system after the Chinese model.

Couplet and Shen were detained in Lisbon for three years. The Portuguese authorities clearly took offence for not having

respected the procedures relating to the *Padroado*. Unfortunately, they both died on separate return voyages to China.

Cordier 1392-1393; *Lust* 724; *Morrison* 438-439; *Pei-tang* 1358; *Pfister* 326-327.

Philippe Couplet, S.J. (1623-1693): The man who brought China to Europe. Louvain, 1990.



THE RELATIVITY OF TIME

2

BEYER (Gottlieb Siegfried). **De horis sinicis et cyclo horario commentationes accedit eiusdem auctoris Parergon sinicum de calendariis sinicis ubi etiam quaedam in doctrina temporum sinica emendantur.** [Commentaries on Chinese hours and their hourly cycle ...].

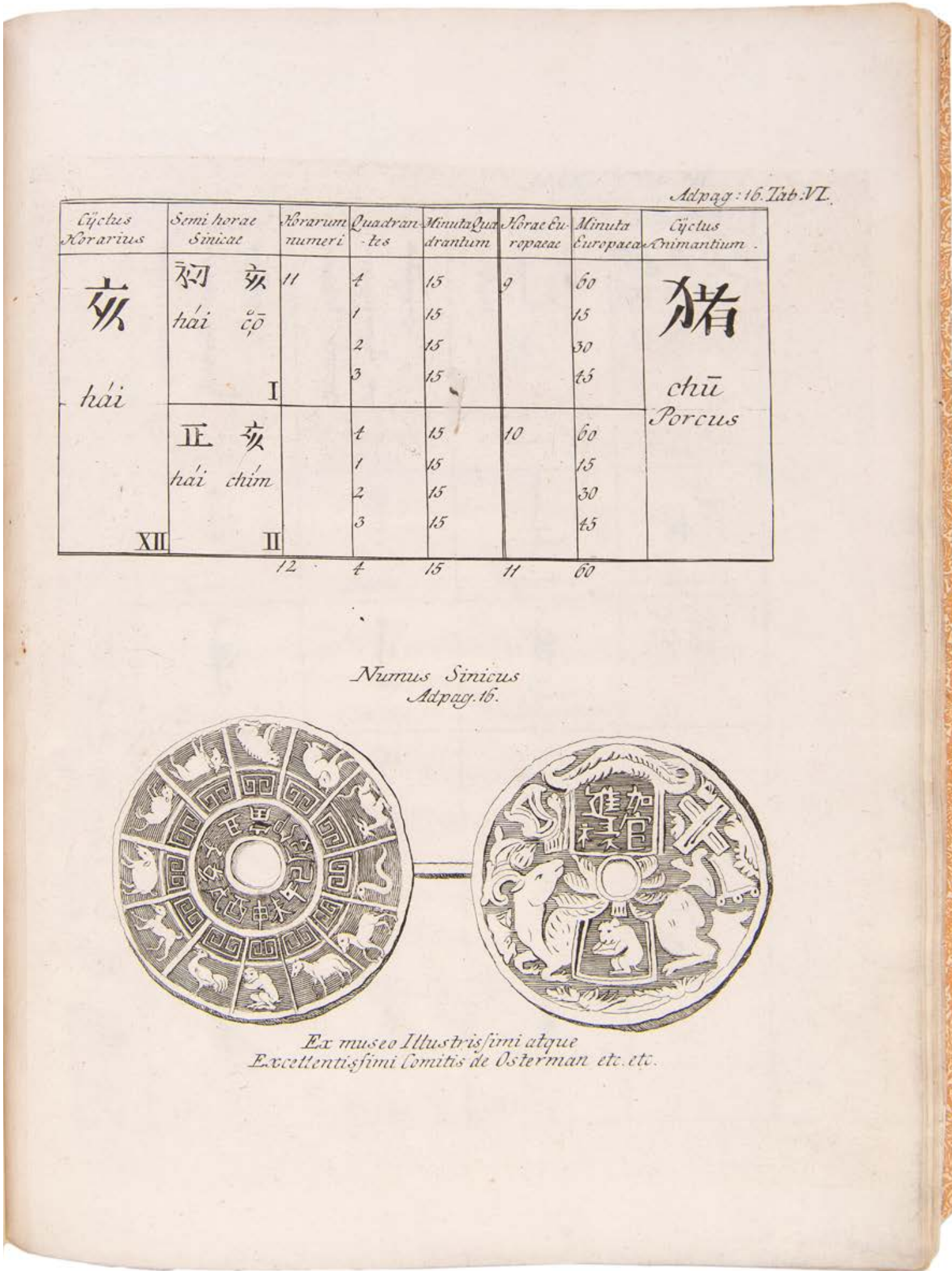
First edition. 8 engraved plates, 2 vignettes. 4to. Old wrappers, rebacked, decorated endpapers, some restoration, but overall still a very good copy. [x], 32pp. St. Petersburg, Typis Academiae Scientiarum, 1735. **£1,600**

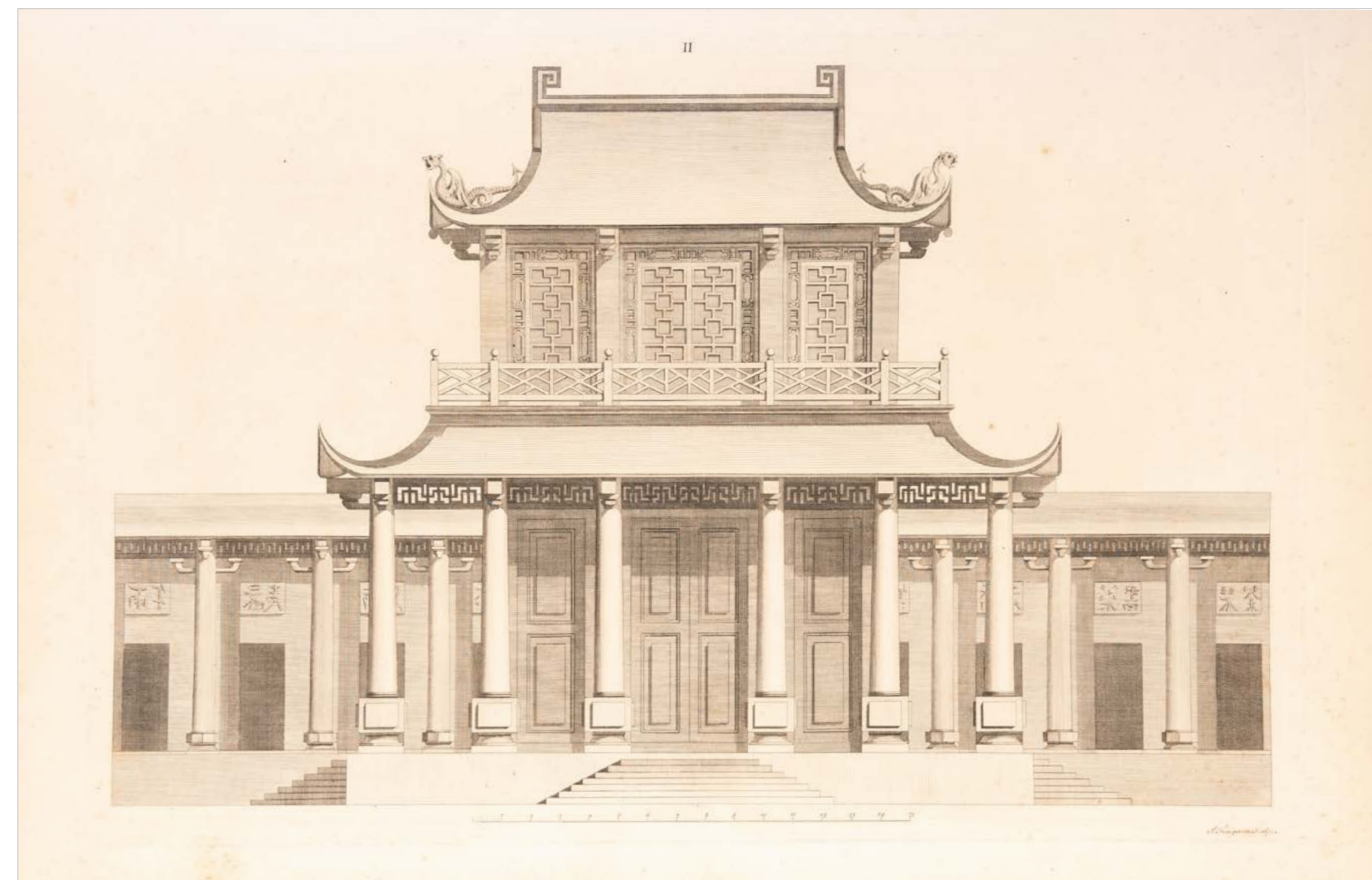
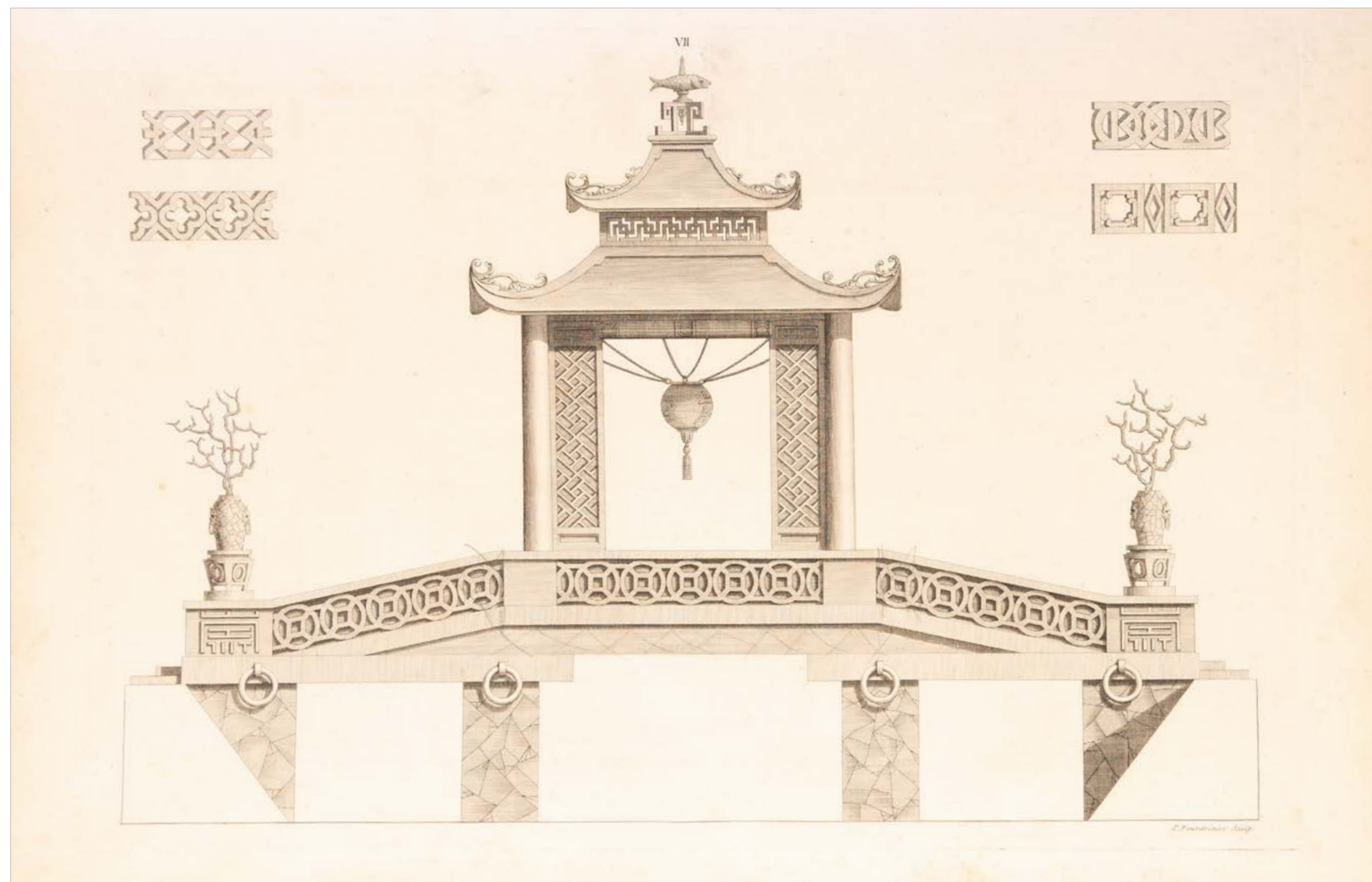
An important early “introduction to Chinese methods of indicating time, the cycles, etc. with parallel terms in other Eastern languages” (Lust).

During the Qing dynasty the Chinese used the *Chongzhen* calendar which had been developed by two Jesuits Schall von Bell, Johannes Schreck, and the convert Xu Guangqi. Time was a fluid concept in China where the day was divided between sunrise and sunset, which meant that the hours were longer in the summer and shorter in the winter. Each day was divided into 12 hours which were named after the earthly branches, each roughly 120minutes long with a variation of 20% between summer and winter. Accounting for the difference each week was challenging.

Bayer (1694-1738) was born in Königsberg in East Prussia before moving to St. Petersburg where he joined the Academy of Sciences. He was also a pioneering scholar of Chinese studies and kept a regular correspondence with the Jesuits in Peking. Plates I-VI show some Chinese time-keeping devices and provide a list of the 12 earthly branches together with their meaning and time variation. Plate VII & VIII list the names of the animals in the Chinese zodiac in Kalmyk, Mongolian, Manchu, and Tibetan.

Rare.





INFLUENCING CHINOISERIE

3

CHAMBERS (William). **Designs of Chinese Buildings.**

First edition. 21 engraved plates. Imperial folio. Rebound in modern half-calf (slightly rubbed edges), occasional minor staining, one plate re-margined, but overall a very good, clean copy. [x](title, list of subscribers, dedication, preface), 19(text)pp. London, Printed for the author, 1757. **£5,500**

Sir William Chambers (1723-1796), a Swedish-Scottish architect, gained fame for his Neo-Classical design of Somerset House as well as the Chinese Pagoda in Kew Gardens. Between 1740 and 1749 he made three voyages to Canton in the service of the Swedish East India Company which sparked

his interest in Chinese architecture and gardens. There he managed to make a number of detailed drawings of both architecture (incl. bridges and pavilions) as well as furniture, ceramics, boats, and costumes, which are here published for the first time.

Chambers also includes a 6pp essay on “the Art of laying out Gardens among the Chinese”: “They likewise form artificial rocks; and in compositions of this kind, the Chinese surpass all other nations. The making [of] them is a distinct profession ; and there are at Canton, and probably in most other cities of China, numbers of artificers constantly employed in this business. The stone they are made of comes from the southern coasts of China. It is of a bluish cast, and worn into irregular forms by the action of the waves. The Chinese are exceeding nice in the choice of this stone ;

insomuch that I have seen several tael [of silver] given for a bit no bigger than a man’s fist, when it happened to be of a beautiful form and lively colour ... In gardens they employ a coarser sort, which they join with a bluish cement, and form rocks of a considerable size. I have seen some of these exquisitely fine, and such as discovered an uncommon elegance of taste in the contriver. When they are large they make in them caves and grottos, with openings, through which you discover distant prospects ...”

His book was a pioneering publication which contributed to the Chinoiserie craze which swept across Europe and a French edition was printed in the same year.

Includes a list of over 160 subscribers. *Colas* 592; *Harris* 113; *Lipperheide* 12; *Millard* 12.

DESIGNS OF CHINESE BUILDINGS, FURNITURE, DRESSES, MACHINES, and UTENSILS.

Engraved by the Best Hands,

From the ORIGINALS drawn in CHINA

BY

Mr. CHAMBERS, Architect,
Member of the Imperial Academy of Arts at FLORENCE.

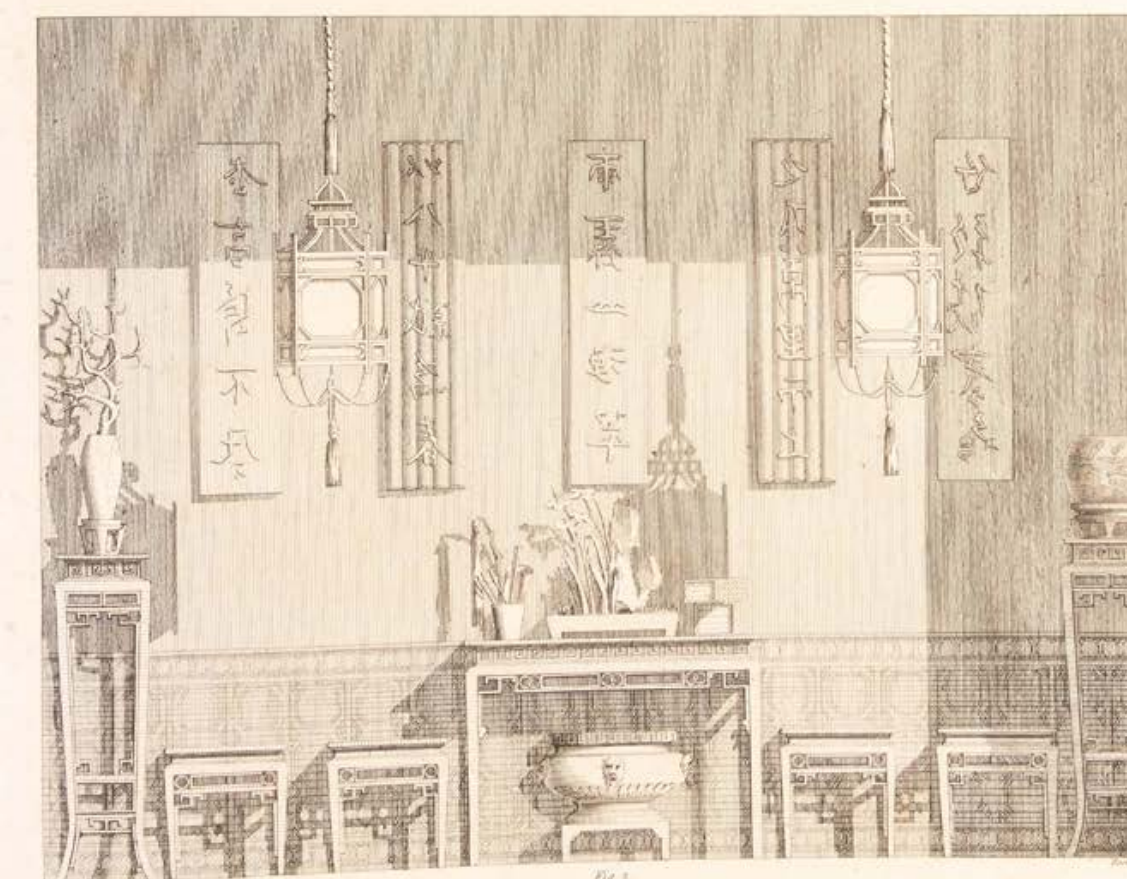
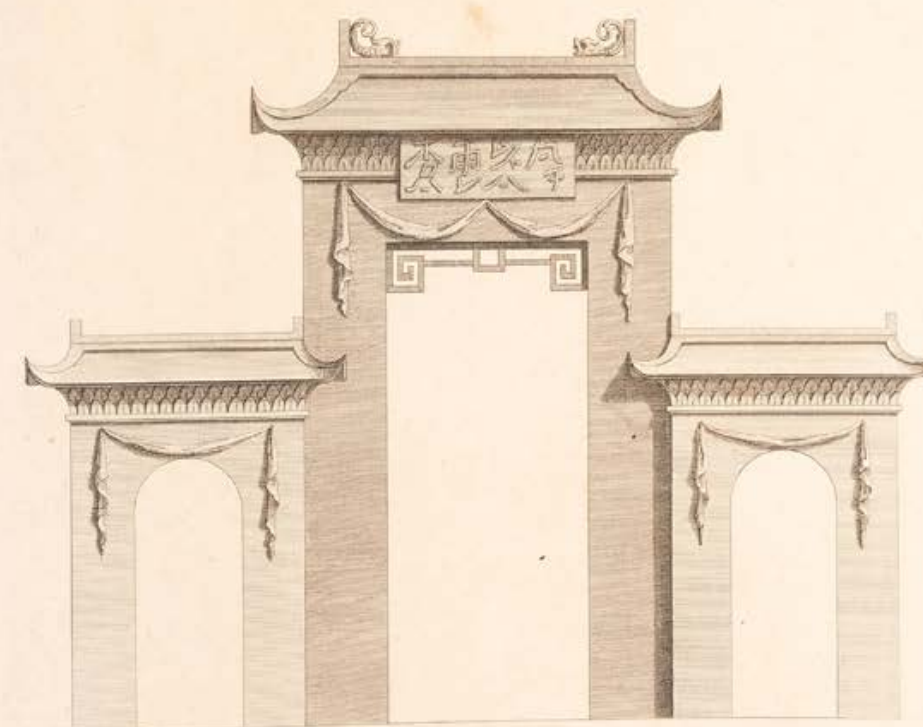
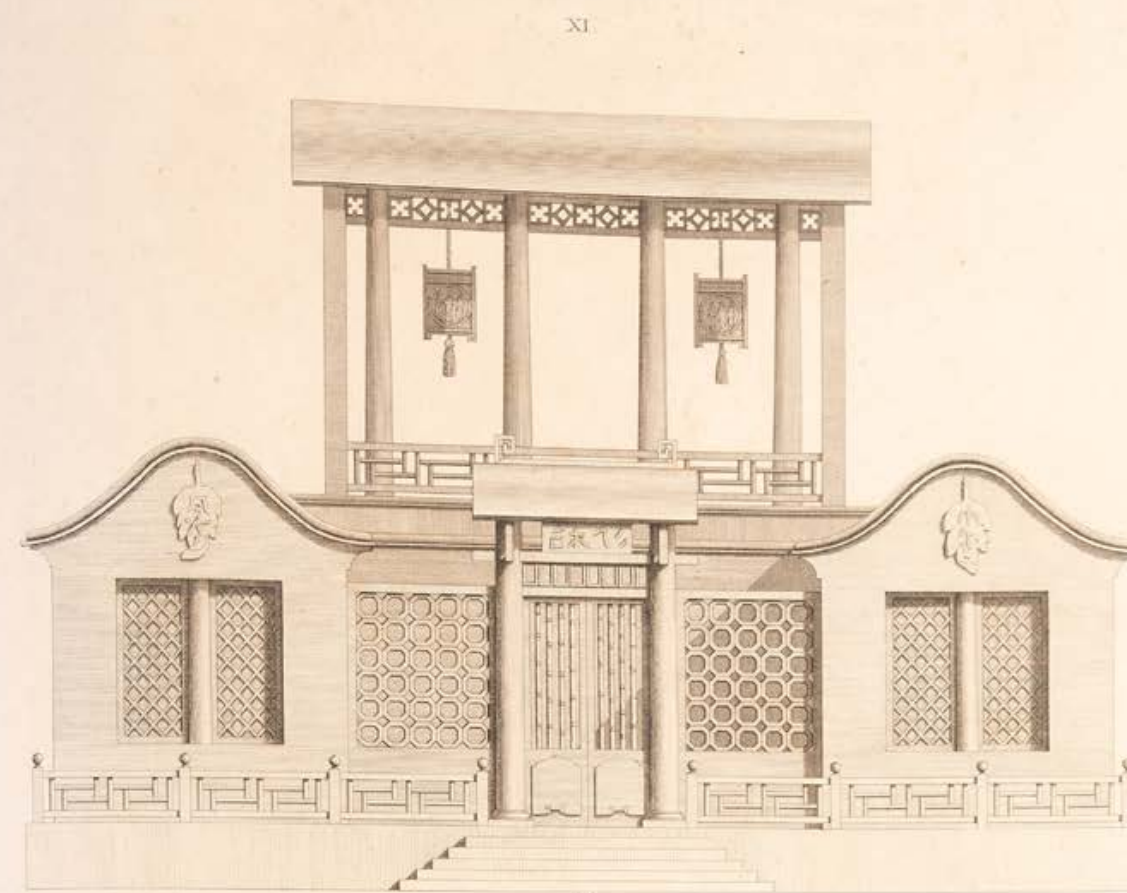
To which is annexed,

A DESCRIPTION of their TEMPLES, HOUSES, GARDENS, &c.

LONDON:

Published for the AUTHOR, and sold by him next Door to Tom's Coffee-house, Ruffel-street,
Covent-Garden: Also by Mefs. Doddsley, in Pall-mall; Mefs. Wilson and Durham;
Mr. A. Millar, in the Strand, and Mr. R. Wilcock, in Cornhill.

MDCCLVII.



KO (Yugai) 高遊外. Baisao gego—Fu meiko chakimei
賣茶翁偈語：附名公茶器銘. [Verses of the Old Tea Peddler—
 to which is added a description of his famous tea-ware].

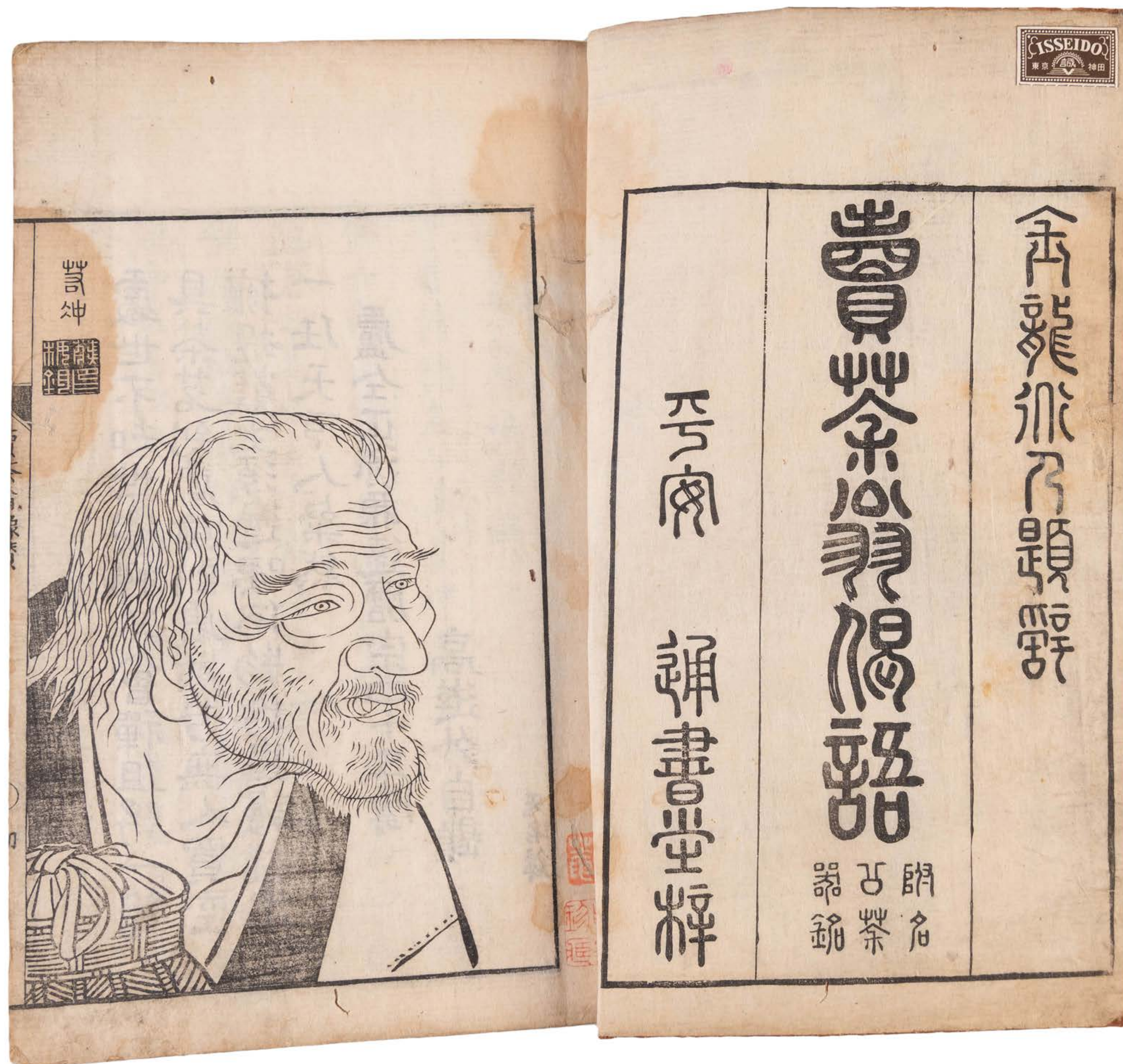
First edition. Woodblock portrait frontispiece. Ohon, measuring 18x27cm. Later boards, missing title-slip and possibly the colophon, some wear and tea(?)-staining, ms. annotations in red and black ink. overall still a very good copy. 1, 3, 2, 21, [1]ff. Heian [Kyoto], Tsushodo, dated: Horeki 13 [i.e. 1763].

£2,200

This is a famous collection of poems and prose by Ko Yugai (aka Baisa-o, 1675-1763), an Obaku monk from Hasuike (Hizen), who was known as the "Father of Sencha tea ceremony." It was compiled and published by his friends in the month of his death. The opening page contains an impressive portrait of Baisa-o based on a painting by Ito Jakuchu. There is a preface by Kinryu Dojin, which was removed from later printings due to Dojin's disapproval.

The text proper opens with "Biography of Baisa-o" by Omi Jikujo. Baisa-o was the head priest of Hizen Ryutsuji Temple, but after his mother died in 1624 he left the temple in the care of his younger brother and came to Kyoto, where he supported himself by making tea in the Chinese way by steeping the whole leaves in hot water. He was famous for not having a fixed price but leaving it up to the customers to pay what they could afford. His eccentricity, unconventionality, and his life of simple poverty was admired by many of his contemporaries.

The work includes a description of famous tea utensils used by him, although he had burned most of them before he died in order to discourage what he felt was useless veneration. Ms. inscription on back paste-down by Hosono Tadatsura (dated 1852) stating that the annotations were written by Jinno Kikuso, a Confucian scholar from the mid-Edo period. This copy comes without a colophon, which was quite common in books before the Kansei reforms of the 1790s which regulated the publishing world. Both digitised copies in the Kyushu University Library and the National Archives (Kobun Shokan) do not have a colophon. Rare. Only three copies in OCLC.





RARE PORTRAIT OF A CHINESE CONVERT

5

KNELLER (Gottfried), artist.

FABER (Johannes), the Younger, engraver.

Portrait of Michael Shen

[aka Shen Fu-Song].

Large mezzotint print, measuring 37,5x52cm. Light marginal staining, but overall a strong impression in very good condition. London, Torre & Co., 1787. **£1,500**

The caption erroneously describes the sitter as the Jesuit Francis Couplet, from the painting of 1687 by Kneller: It is in fact a portrait of the Chinese convert Shen Fu-Song (c. 1658-1691), the son of a doctor from Nanjing who travelled to Europe together with the Jesuit Philippe Couplet (1623-1693). Couplet had been asked to raise funds for the China mission and to obtain permission from the Pope to sing the liturgy in Chinese.

It seemed a good idea to introduce a Chinese convert to the European courts and they left Macau together in

December 1681. They arrived in Flanders in October 1682, and went on Rome for a Papal audience. Afterwards they visited the court of Louis XIV at Versailles where they were promised generous financial support. In March 1687 Couplet and Shen Fusong came to England for an audience with King James II who had converted to Catholicism. It was the first visit by a Chinese to the island and the king was so impressed with the meeting that he had a portrait of Shen painted by Gottfried Keller (1646-1723) which hung in his ante-chamber in Windsor Castle. Shen went on to travel to Oxford where he met with the Orientalist Thomas Hyde and catalogued the Chinese books in the Bodleian Library.

In 1688 Couplet and Shen traveled on to Lisbon where they were prevented from leaving for China because of the legal arguments relating to the Portuguese Padroado system. Shen was forced to stay in Lisbon for three years, where he pursued studies that would allow him to enter the Society of Jesus. He finally obtained permission to return to China in but he died at sea on September 2, 1691, somewhere between the Cape of Good Hope and Mozambique. Couplet left for China on March 6th 1592 but he also died during a storm when a heavy chest fell on his head.

This mezzotint is a re-issue of a print made in 1736 by Jan Faber the Younger (1684-1756).

6

BROWN (M) painter. **HUDSON** (Henry), engraver.
The Right Honorable Lord Macartney,
Baron of Lissanoure & Knight of the Most
Ancient Royal Order of the White Eagle &
of the most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Mezzotint measuring 38x27,5cm. Minor rubbing but overall a very good dark-toned print. London, T. Simpson 1790. **£950**

Half-length portrait of George Macartney (1737-1806), 1st Earl Macartney, the famous diplomat and colonial governor. This portrait was painted after his return from India, where he had been governor of Madras (Chennai) from 1781 to 1785, but prior to his Embassy to China in 1792. He is seen wearing the Star of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

CS: 6, state ii of iii. Ex: Collection of The Hon. C. Lennox-Boyd.





WITH THE ORIGINAL ENVELOPE

7

HIROKAWA (Kai) 廣川獬. Nagasaki bunken-roku
長崎聞見録. [Heard and seen in Nagasaki].

First edition. 5 vols. Numerous woodblock illustrations throughout all five volumes. Fukuro-toji binding, original blue blind stamped wrappers with printed title-slips, housed in a later decorative chitsu folding case, with the front of original envelope pasted onto front flat, some wear to wrappers and worming to inside of folding case, internally near fine. Osaka, Okada Shinjiro, Kansei 12, [i.e. 1800].

£4,200

A rare and important account of Nagasaki, preserved with the original publisher's envelope.

Across the five volumes, we are given an account of Nagasaki by the Imperial surgeon Hirokawa Kai (dates unknown) collected during his stay. Hirokawa was an important *rangaku* ('Dutch learning') scholar from Kyoto and a physician who attended to the Imperial household. He visited Nagasaki twice in 1790 and 1795 staying for several years at a time. There he studied medicine under Yoshio Kosaku (1724-1800), another famous *rangaku* scholar and physician who chose to live in a Dutch-style. Hirokawa wrote several books about Dutch medicine ('Ranryo-ho' 1804 & 'Ranryo yakkai' 1806) and famously he is the first Japanese person to mention chocolate for medicinal purposes. Charles Boxer described this work as "one of the principal sources of information about Deshima and its occupants". (Boxer: Jan Compagnie in Japan. p. 132). The illustrations show scenes from daily life, festivals (dragonboat race), plants and animals, as well as Chinese and Dutch ships. Also included is an illustration of a *kaijo* (female of the sea/mermaid).

What is particularly special about this set is the envelope that has been pasted into the *chitsu* folding case. Multi-volume set of this time were often wrapped in a printed paper sleeve, which were commonly discarded as one might discard a carrier bag now. It is therefore extremely unusual to see the design of the packaging for Edo-period books, which in some cases were quite decorative. With the present set, quite a bit of influence has been taken from the Dutch; we see the Dutch East India Company mark ('VOC') as well as a pattern of roman letters. There is also a depiction of a *kaijo*. The title and publisher are printed in the main body, and across the top the text reads 'Written by Professor Hirokawa,' clearly promoting his new work.

Kraft 4; Not in Kerlen; Oka/Kodama 3032; Chibett 148.



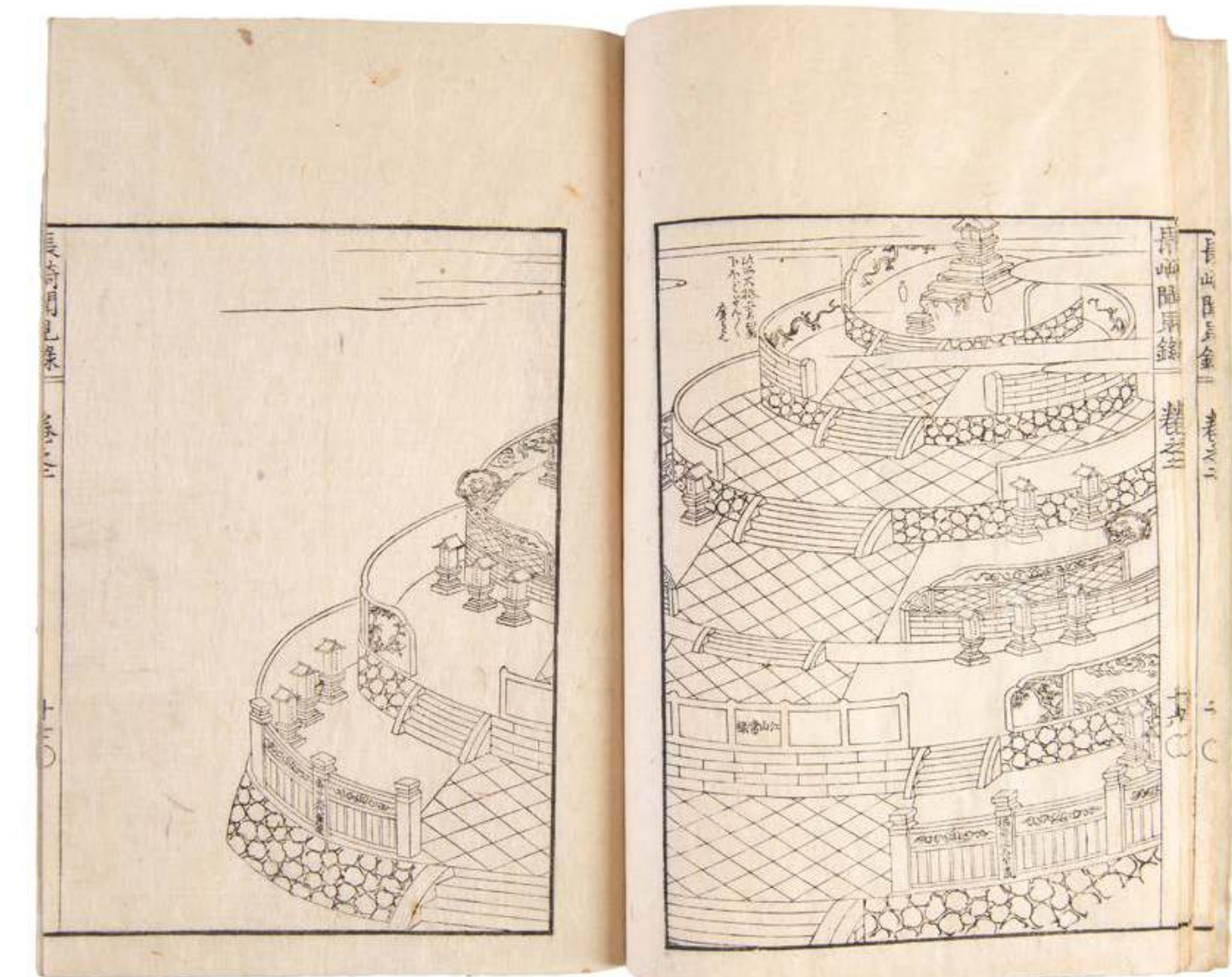
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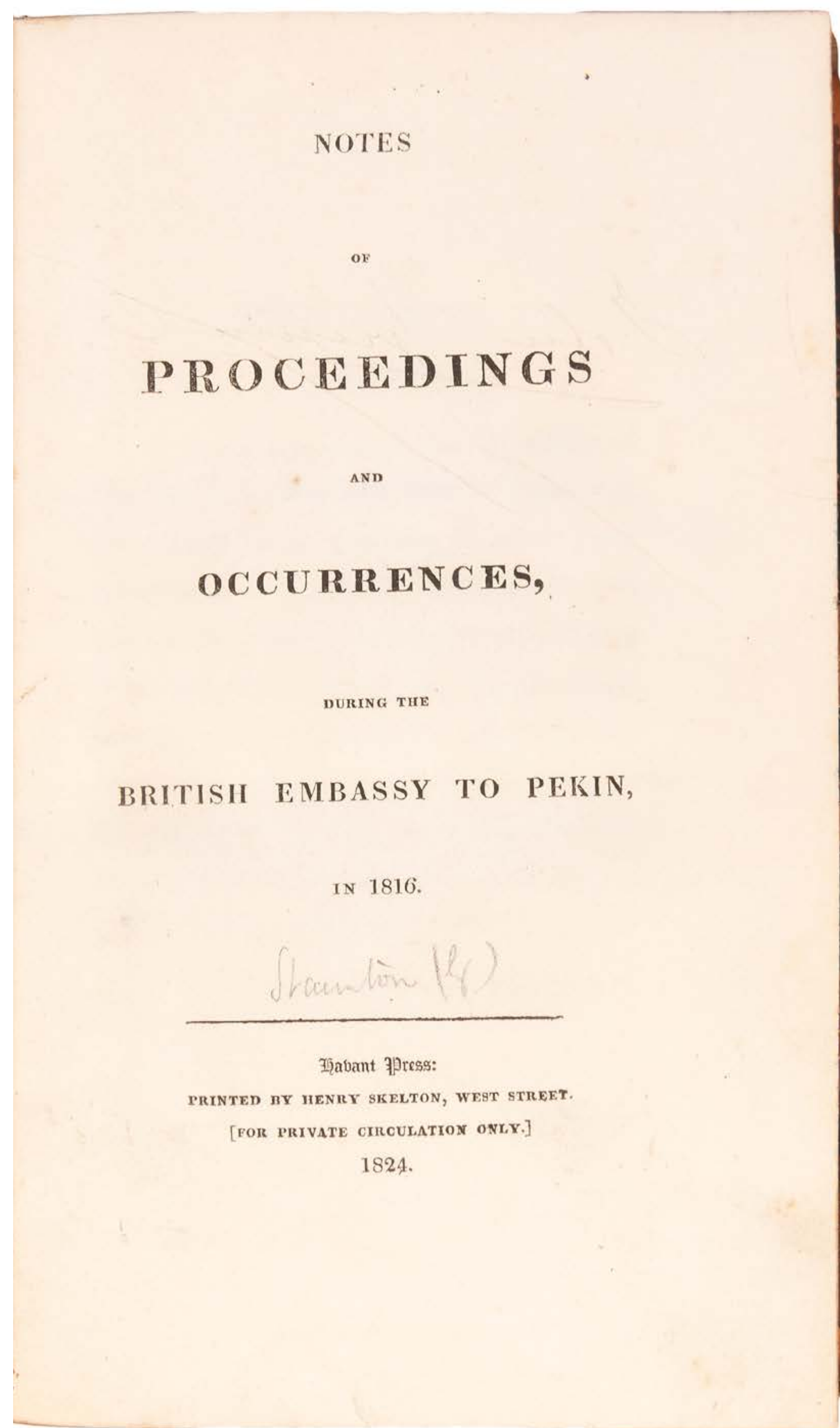
長寄聞見錄

半才の女に好む。
才男は、魚を人魚
イサナ
骨を切下魚と爲す。



全身は肉皮ありて。下に血を著る。それを人狎る。と
いふ。是等あるにあり。膝地ののり。教目、重くも。死せざるもの之と云





From the Author

**PRIVATELY PRINTED ACCOUNT
OF THE AMHERST EMBASSY**

8

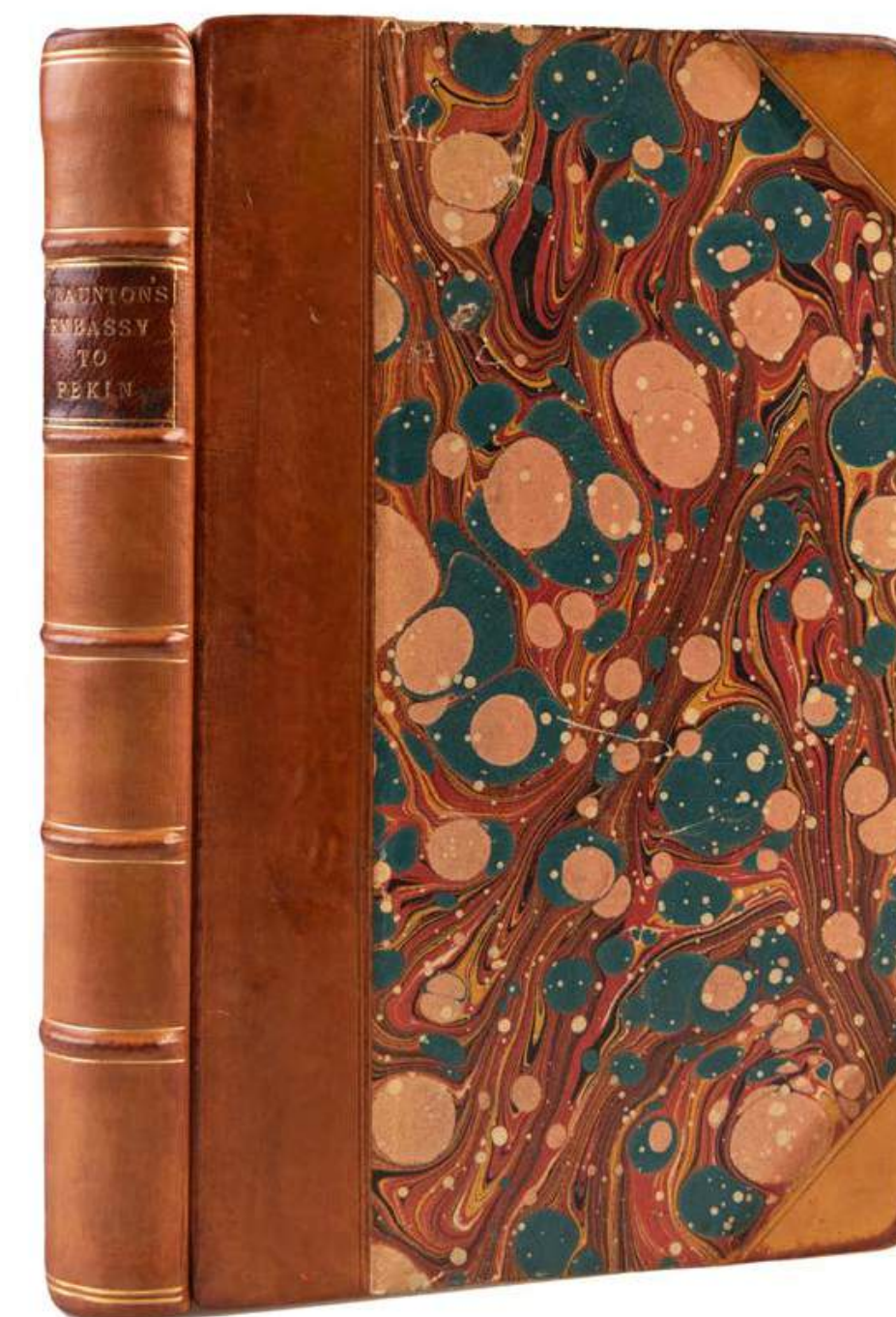
STAUNTON (Sir George Thomas)
Notes of Proceedings and Occurrences,
During the British Embassy to Peking, in 1816.

First edition. 8vo. Contemporary blue polished calf, a very good presentation copy signed "from the author" on title. Further inscription by M. Staunton Lynch on front free endpaper. [viii], 480pp. [London], Privately Printed, 1824.
£4,800

"[This] is not a work presented to, or prepared for the public eye, but merely a series of Notes written during (what was to the Author) a very interesting journey; and now printed solely for private distribution among a few of the Author's friends, whose curiosity respecting the Embassy, the published narratives of it may not have yet wholly exhausted" (author's advertisement).

Sir George Thomas Staunton was a British sinologist, politician, and important figure in early Anglo-Chinese relations. Born near Salisbury, England, he was the son of Sir George Leonard Staunton, who served as secretary to Lord Macartney's first embassy to China. At age 12, Staunton accompanied his father to China, and having learned some Chinese from two Chinese missionaries who his father had found in Naples, he became the only member of the embassy with some fluency in the language and his proficiency earned him the admiration and a personal gift from the Qianlong Emperor.

The embassy, though unsuccessful in securing trade concessions, marked Britain's second major diplomatic effort to engage with Qing China. Staunton was promoted to chief of the Canton factory in 1816 and



accompanied Amherst's embassy to Peking, which is described in considerable detail in this work.

It is also the only contemporary source which describes the participation of the extraordinary and pioneering Sinologist Thomas Manning (1772–1840) in the embassy: Staunton describes the strong reservations against him on the part of the East India Company due to his eccentricities, but asserts that his knowledge of Chinese outweighed their objections. When they stopped at the city of Anqing on the Yangtze, Manning entered the town and attempted to buy a group of Chinese books. Unfortunately he was prevented from doing so by a man who informed the storeowner that it was illegal to sell Chinese books to foreigners (p. 316ff.).

This book supplies a wealth of detail that is noticeably absent from Abel's account of the embassy.
Lust 549; Only seven copies in OCLC. Rare. Printed solely for private distribution among the authors friends.



9

RARE

LAWRENCE (Sir Thomas) painter.
TURNER (Charles), engraver. **The Right Honourable William Pitt Lord Amherst, Governor General of India. From a Picture by Sir Thomas Lawrence painted for the British Factory at Canton, upon his Lordship's return from his Embassy to China.**

Mezzotint measuring 65,5x38cm. Repaired tear entering plate at bottom, some spotting, rubbing and creasing, but overall a very good dark-toned print. London, Colnaghi & Co., 1824. **£950**

A full-length portrait of diplomat William Pitt Amherst (1773-1857), 1st Earl Amherst of Arracan, in ceremonial robes with a fur collar, right arm at his side, holding a cocked hat, left hand on papers on a pillar, next to a book labelled 'Embassy of China', with a view of the factories in Canton in the background.

Amherst served as British envoy at the court of Naples (1809-11) before he was sent to China (1816) to establish commercial and diplomatic relations (see previous item). Appointed British Governor-General of Bengal (1823-1828), he played a central role in the acquisition of territory for the British Empire after the First Burmese War (1824-1826).

The painting, by Sir Thomas Lawrence (1769-1830) was commissioned to hang in the British East India Company's office in Canton. It is now in the Toledo Museum of Art, Ohio (Acc. 1964.32)

Whitman: 12, i of ii. Ex: collection of The Hon. Christopher Lennox-Boyd, his state ii of iii.

INTERROGATING THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

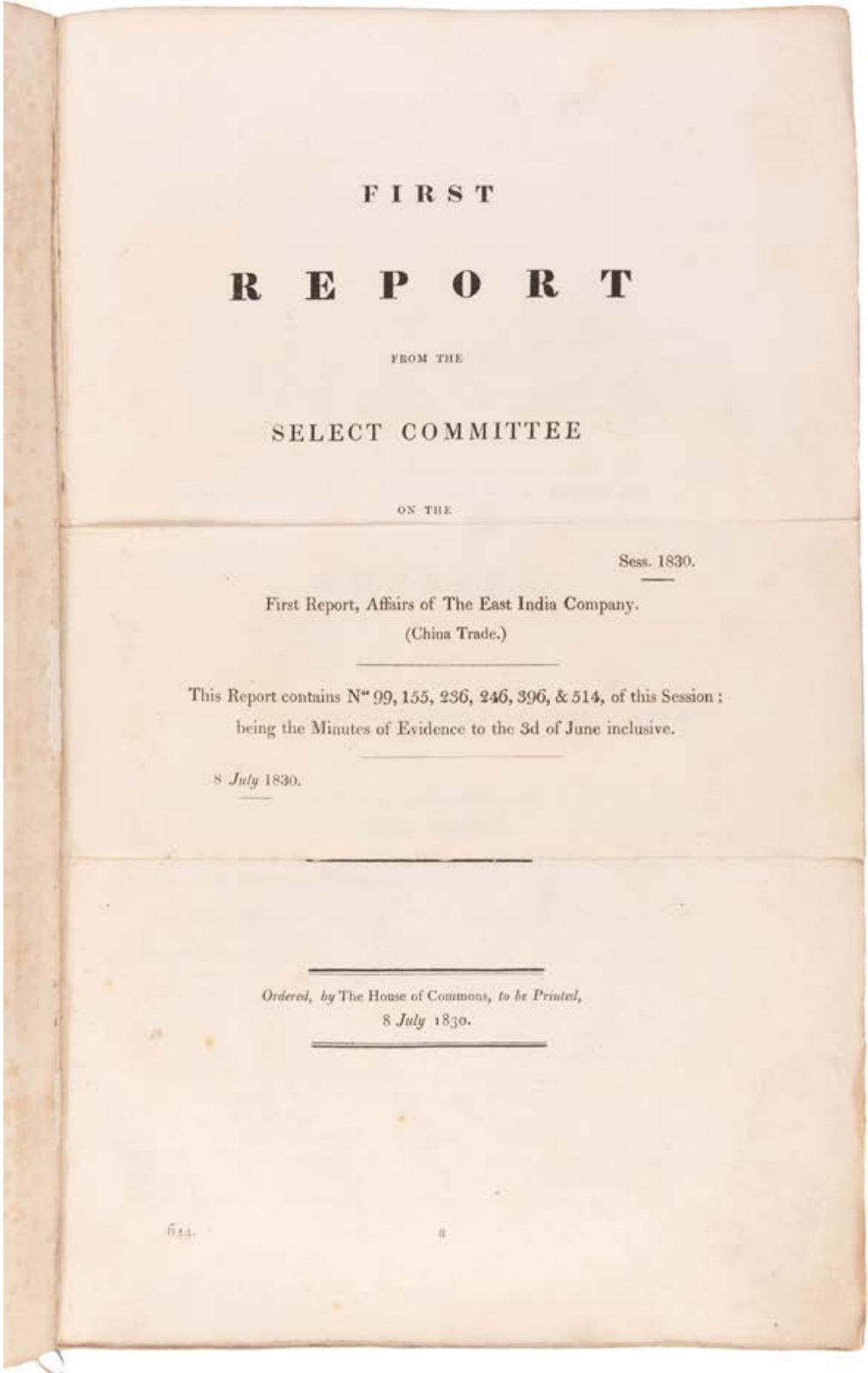
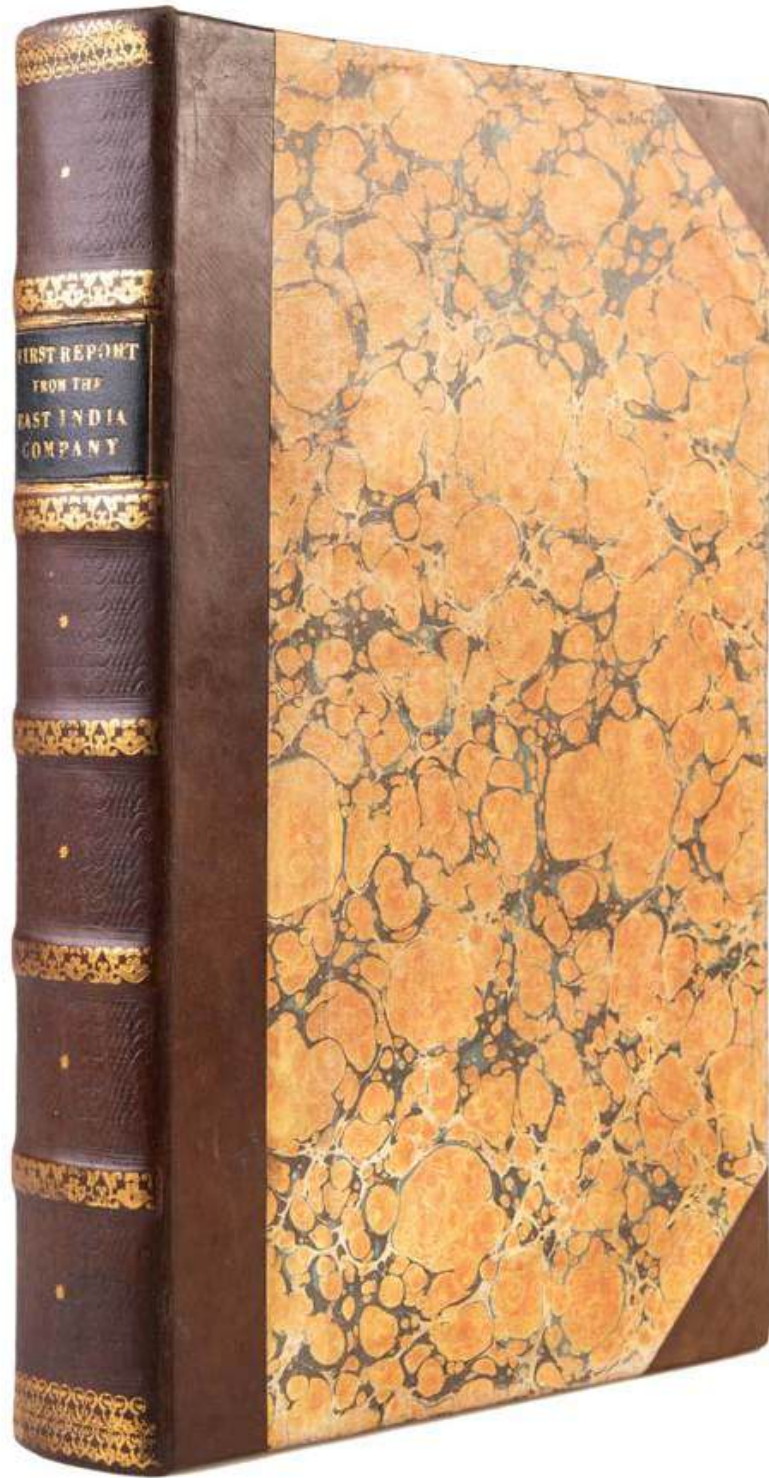
10

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS. First Report from the Select Committee on the affairs of the East India Company. (China Trade).

First and only edition. Numerous tables. Folio. Bound in contemporary style half-calf, new endpapers. Occasional light staining, but overall a very good copy. xxiii, 500, 173pp. [London], House of Commons, dated: 8th July, 1830.

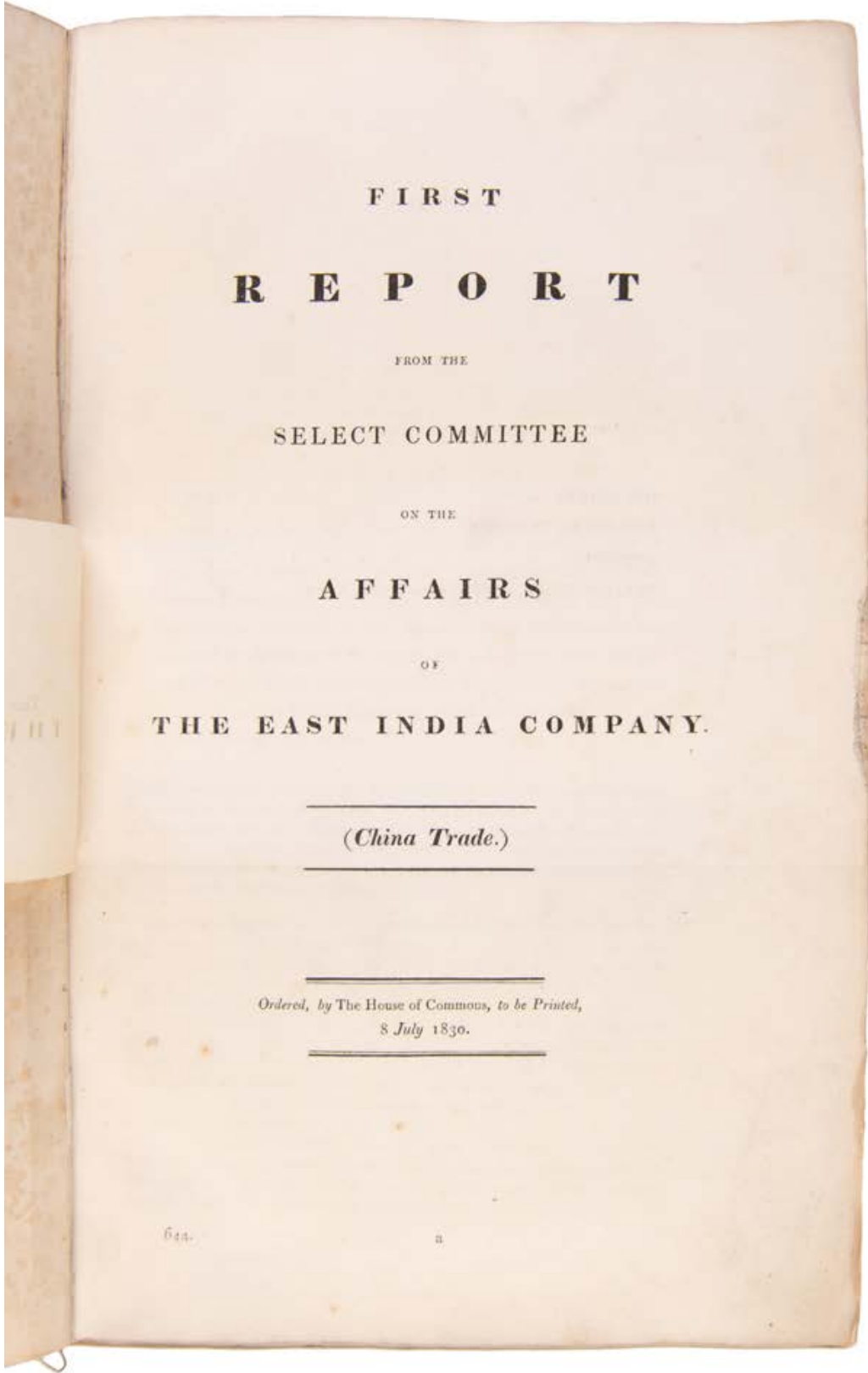
£2,600

“The people of China are represented to be intelligent, industrious and persevering; and although said to be in some measure independent of foreign trade, owing to their success in agriculture and to their extensive



inland commerce, yet highly sensible of its value, and anxiously disposed to cultivate it. This disposition, indeed, is strikingly manifested in the Chinese settlers on the Eastern islands, whose object in emigrating is the accumulation of wealth with a view to returning into their own country, to which they have a strong attachment ... (p. iv)

This is the last large-scale inquiry into the operations of the East India Company in China before they were stripped of their trading monopoly in 1833. The detailed questions and answers lasted through 6 sessions from February 15th to June 3rd. They cover a wide range of issues relating to trade in Canton, in particular tea. Much focus is also given to the American trade and the possible effects of the abolition of the East India Company’s exclusive privilege to trade from Britain. Opium is mentioned but most of the questions of a technical nature (different types of opium,



where is it smuggled from, how is it packed, how is it sold and distributed, do the Chinese authorities know about it (p. 134ff & 166ff). However, the legality is questioned at the beginning: (Question 290): “Is not the opium trade in China, which you state to exist to the extent of 13,000,000 or 14,000,000 of dollars a year, entirely an illicit trade? — Entirely prohibited by the Chinese government. (Question 291): Is it not, therefore, a trade which the East India Company, through its servants, can take no interest whatsoever? — The Company, I think are interested in the trade so far as regards the Indian revenue. They prohibit their servants in China from having any connexion with it”.

The overall assumption is that all trade benefits the people and that the Company does its best to insure that all trade is conducted both legally and honourably (p. 31). Rare in the trade.

CHINA: ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS,

WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO
THE SPREAD OF THE GOSPEL:

CONTAINING
ALLUSIONS TO THE ANTIQUITY, EXTENT, POPULATION, CIVILIZATION, LITERATURE,
AND RELIGION OF THE CHINESE.

BY W. H. MEDHURST.

OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY
THIRD THOUSAND.



Illustrated with Engravings on Wood,
BY G. BAXTER.

LONDON: JOHN SNOW, 26, PATERNOSTER ROW.
1838.

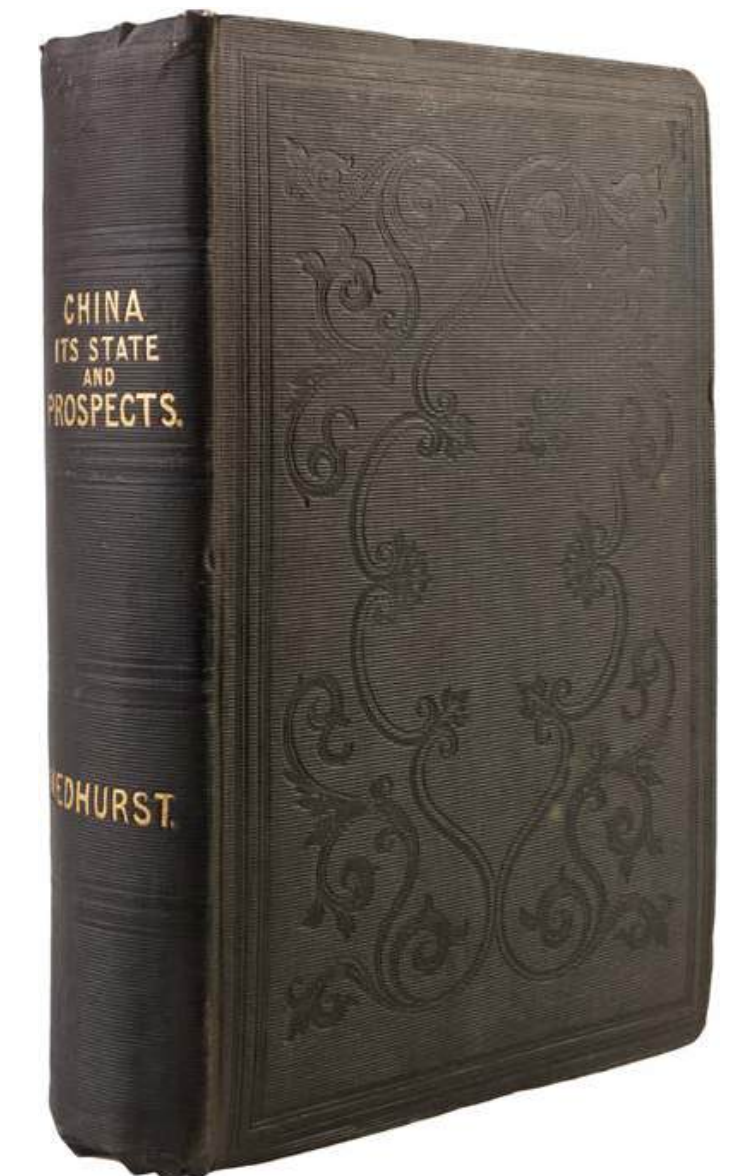
MEDHURST (Walter Henry). China: Its State and Prospects, with especial Reference to the spread of the Gospel: containing Allusions to the Antiquity, Extent, Population, Civilization, Literature, and Religion of the Chinese.

Third edition. Folding map, hand-coloured frontispiece and 9 further images on 5 plates. Original blind-stamped cloth, very occasional light foxing, but overall a close to fine copy. Exlibris of the German-French journalist Ascan Henry Lutteroth (1802–1889) on front pastedown. Uncut. xvi, 592pp. London, John Snow, 1838. **£350**

Medhurst (1796–1857) is amongst the most famous English missionaries in China during the early 19th century and one the first translators of the Bible into Chinese. He was initially sent to Malacca on behalf of the London Missionary Society in 1816 in order to set up a printing centre. He worked as a missionary in Penang and Batavia, before making his first trip up the Chinese coast in 1835.

The first part of the book is a general introduction to China with particular emphasis on the possibilities for missionary activities. The second part describes his journey from Canton to Shandong peninsula (Wei-hai-wei) and back down to Canton via Shanghai. He emphasises his dislike of the Opium trade. Medhurst was without doubt one of the most knowledgeable of the Western sinologists in the first half of the 19th century.

The beautiful colour frontispiece shows Medhurst together with Zhu Delang, a Chinese convert who became his friend, teacher and assistant. Lust 61; Cordier 74.

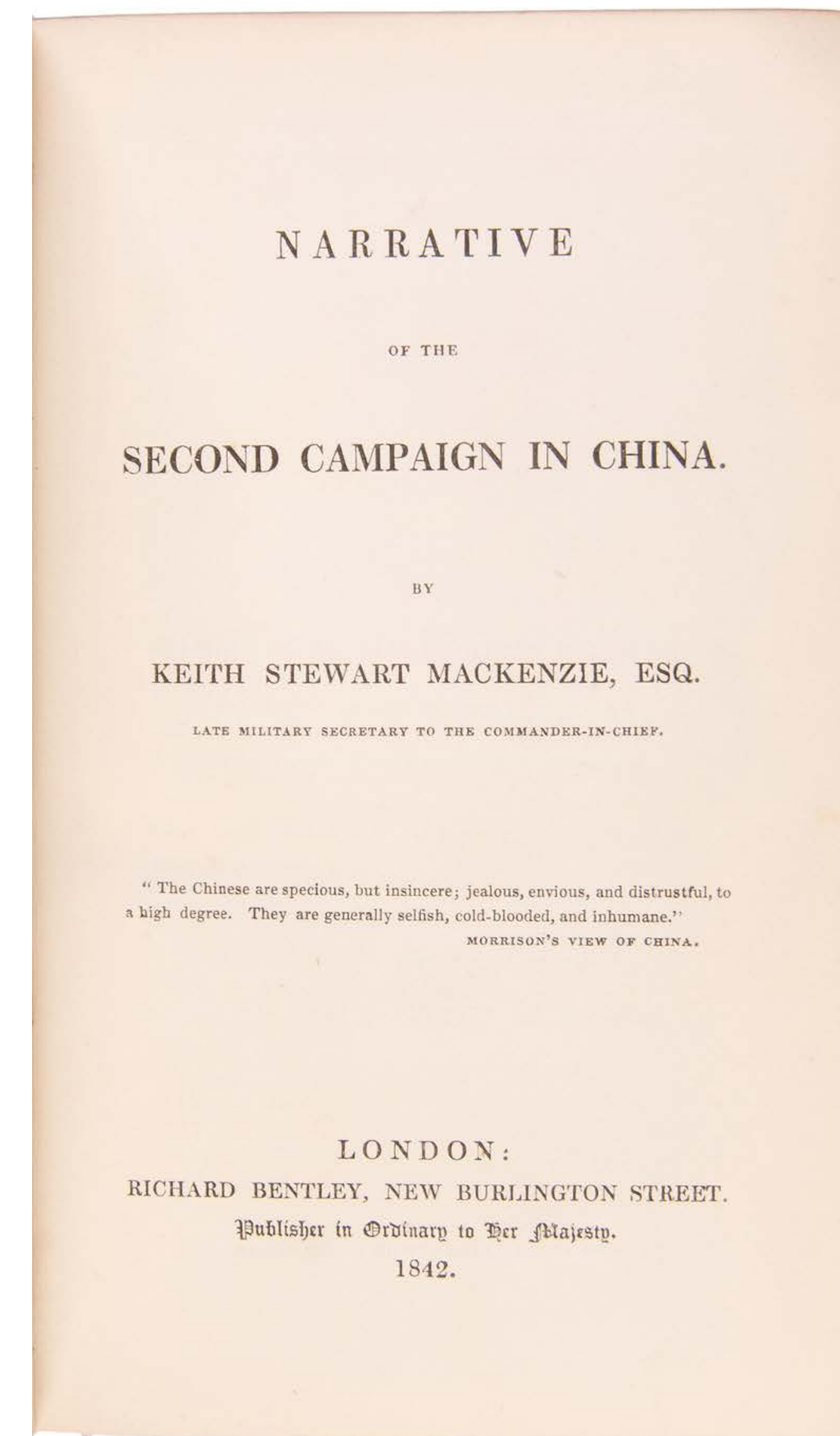
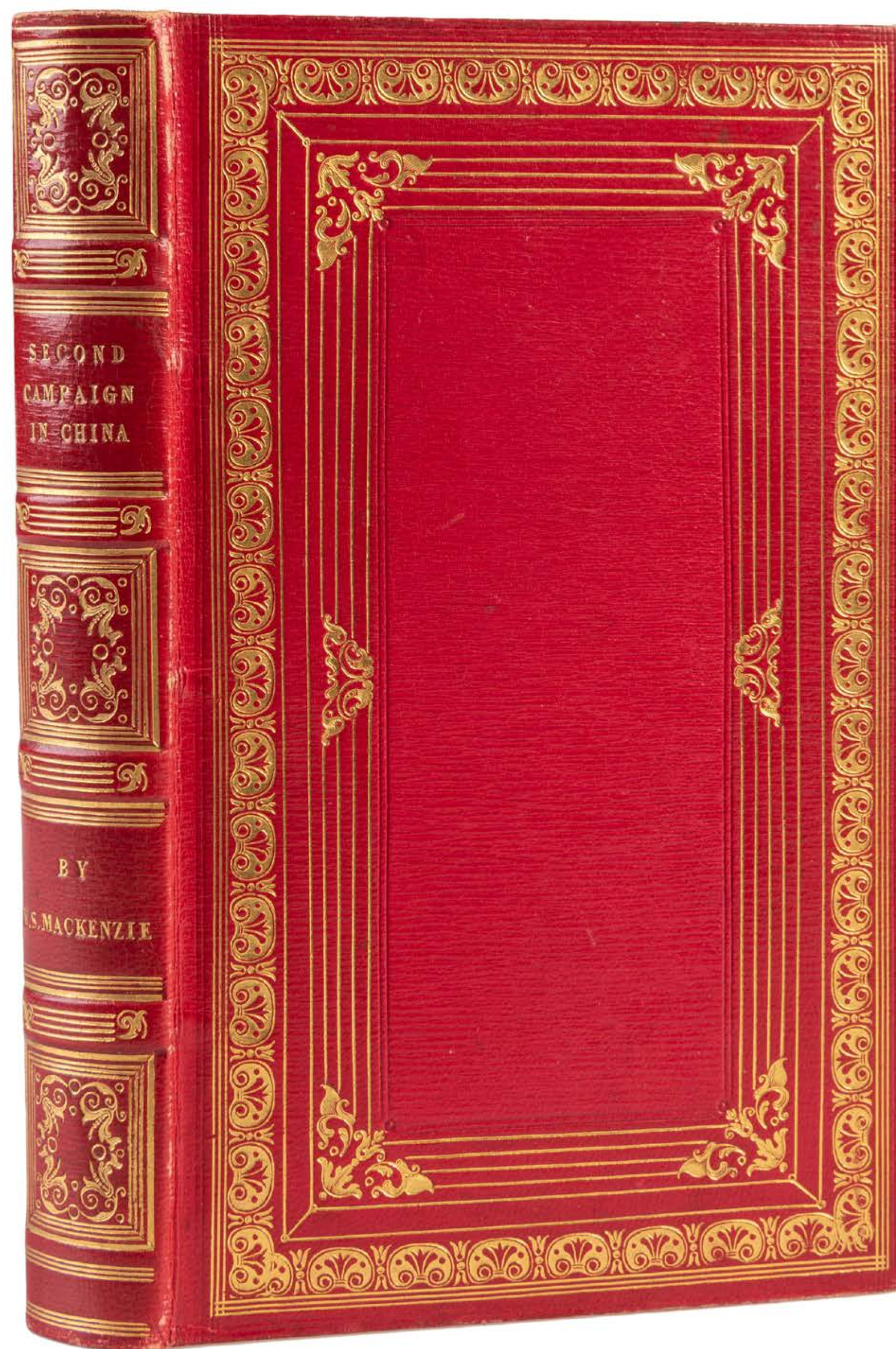


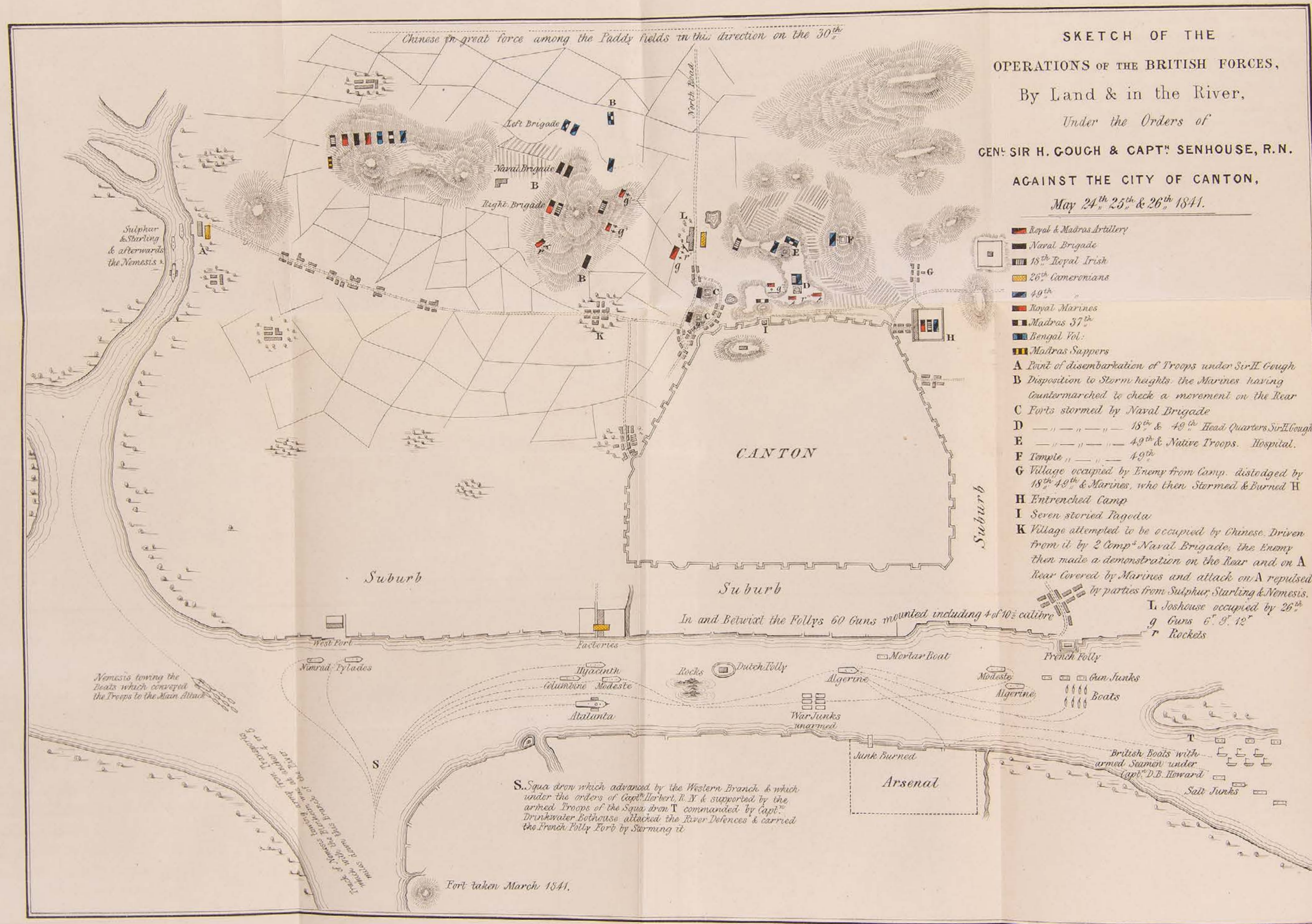
STEWART-MACKENZIE (Keith William).
Narrative of the Second Campaign in China.

First and only edition. Large folding hand-coloured plan of Canton. Large 8vo. Bound in red morocco, occasional light spotting, but overall a close to fine copy. X, 253pp. London, Richard Bentley, 1842. **£1,200**

Keith William Stewart-Mackenzie (1818-1891) was the son of the British Governor of Ceylon, James Alexander Stewart-MacKenzie. He was appointed military secretary to Sir Gordon Bremer, commander-in-chief of the British forces during the first Opium War. The 'second campaign' referred to in the title is used to distinguish it from the 'Battle of Chuenpi' in 1839 which is generally regarded as the beginning of the First Opium War. The present account focuses on the events following the arrival of the iron-clad steamer 'Nemesis' and describes operations in and around Canton in 1840.

Bound for Prince Luitpold of Bavaria (1821-1912) the de-facto ruler of Bavaria from 1886 to 1912, together with ownership stamp and ex-libris of Konrad Prince of Bavaria (1883-1969). Uncommon.





CHINESE AND ENGLISH

DICTIONARY;

CONTAINING ALL THE WORDS IN THE

CHINESE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY,

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE RADICALS.

BY W. H. MEDHURST,
MISSIONARY.

BATAVIA:

PRINTED AT PARAPATTAN.
MDCCCXLII.

STR. 3.

1023

RAD. 148. 角

bow. Used for 抹 kew, to stop, to defend.

Shau, A buffalo's horns wide apart. Raed saou, the point of a horn.

Sing, A horn bow easily bent. A man's name.

Süh, As 穀 鯨 hō süh, frightened to death. 吾

不忍其穀 鯨 woō pūh jin ké hō süh, I cannot bear to see its frightened appearance.

Tsō, No meaning given.

EIGHT STROKES

Chow, A dragon's horns.

E, Crooked horns, irregularly bent. The name of a district.

Hüh, A cows' horns.

Hwän, Round horns. The horn of a beast; an entire horn.

Keüé, To push with the horn; to butt.

K'he, Cow's horns one up and the other down. Read

ké, to obtain. 鯨 夢 ké mung, a dream that comes to pass. Also a

single one. 鯨 輪 無 反

ké lün woó fän, not a single chariot returned. 鯨 偶 ké yu, single and double.

Lüh, One of the notes of music, referred to the eastern quarter.

Lun, to play at striking a ball

Néō, To hold in the hand, to grasp.

1023

RAD. 148. 角

Pe, The name of an ox with transverse horns.

Taè, The centre of a horn.

Taè, Same as the above. A man's name, wicked.

Tan, No meaning.

Tsan, To take up a goblet and drink.

Tsō, Horns just budding forth.

NINE STROKES.

Cha, As 鯨 擊 cha na, the name of an animal. A

horn large towards the bottom; horns spreading wide out, with the

tips wide apart. Read chà, as 鯨

鯨 kwa chà, horns spreading wide above. Read tèa, a cow's horns

growing transversely.

Ch'he, A horn; a clasp for a girdle; an emperor's was

made of precious stones, and that of the heir apparent of gold.

Heuen, To brandish the horn.

Hwō, A horn like a cock's spur.

Keüé, A crooked horn.

Kwa, As 鯨 鯨 kwa cha, horns spreading wide

Peü, As 鯨 栗 peü leü, a horn blown by the Tartars to frighten the horses.

Sac, A bone in the midst of a horn; the bony substance

at the root of a horn; also the velvet skin which surrounds the

13

VERY RARE

MEDHURST (Walter Henry).

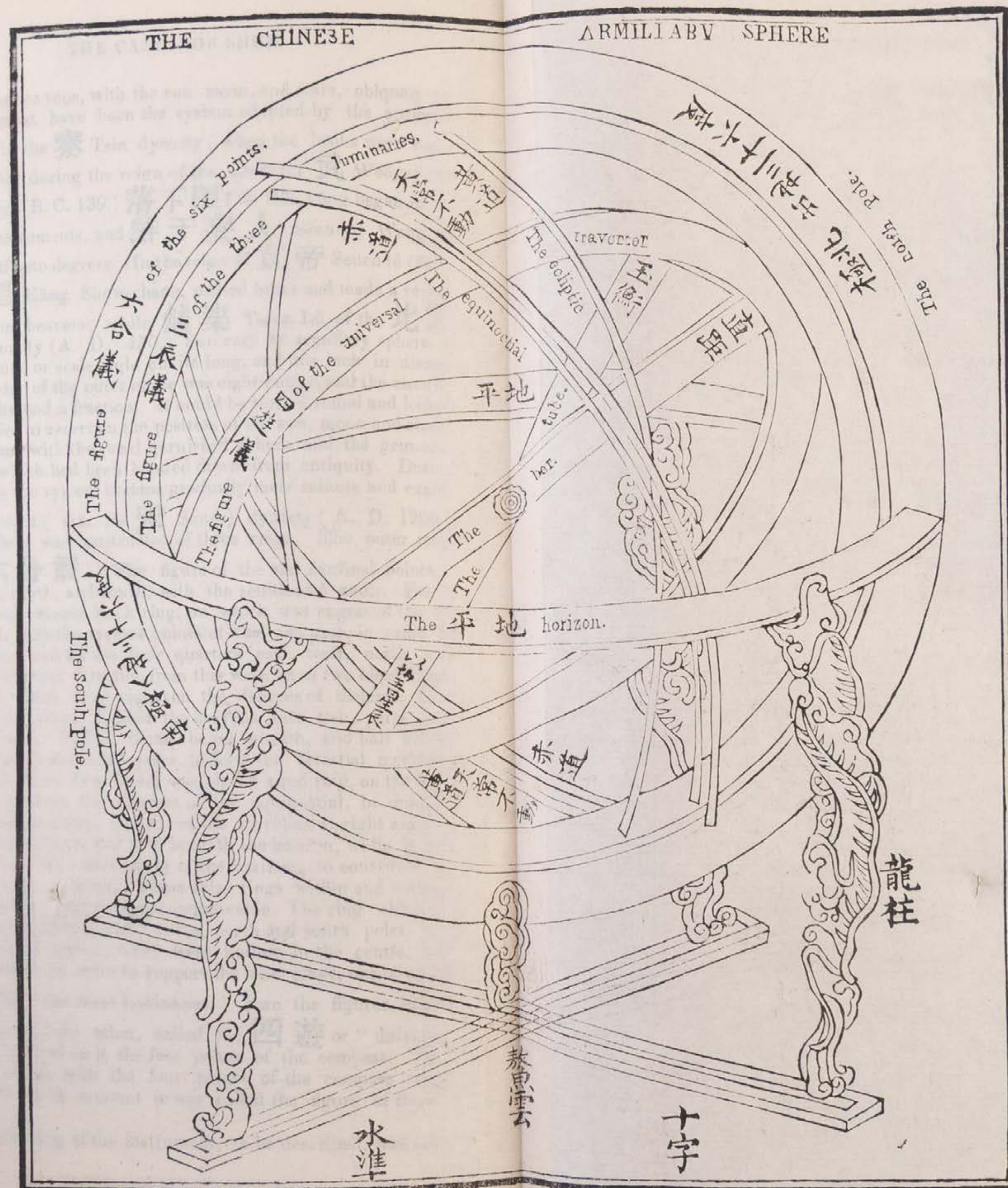
Chinese and English Dictionary; Containing all the words in the Chinese Imperial Dictionary, arranged according to the Radicals.

First edition. 2vols. One of an edition of 600 copies (not stated). Chinese characters printed in lithography. 8vo. Bound in original cloth (vol.1) and half-calf (vol. 2) respectively (minor wear). Vol. 2 with numerous marginal annotations (in red ink) in an elegant Chinese hand. A mixed set. Occasional light foxing and staining, but overall a very good set, preserved in a custom-made leather-backed clamshell box. xxiv, 648, 29; 649-1486, 28pp. Batavia, Printed at Parabattan, October 1842-May 1843. £9,500

This is overall the second Chinese-English dictionary, printed a couple of decades after Morrison's ground-breaking but somewhat unwieldy 'Dictionary of the Chinese Language' which was published between 1815-1823 in six large (and heavy) 4to volumes in Macao.

Medhurst (1796-1857) was trained as a typesetter and printer in London. He joined the London Missionary Society and was sent to Malacca in 1816. His first publication in Batavia was an English-Japanese and Japanese-English Vocabulary which was printed in 1830. Medhurst wanted to publish a smaller and cheaper dictionary that would still include all 47,000 characters in the famous Kangxi dictionary of 1716, which itself remained the most comprehensive and authoritative dictionary until the 20th century.

"Some difficulties have been experienced in getting the present work through the press. The Chinese metallic types, cast at Malacca, are confessedly too large, and in every respect insufficient for such a work, there being only 1500 varieties, while 40,000 were needed. To cut the Chinese characters in wood or metal as required, would have demanded an outlay of more funds than the author could command, or ever expect to be remunerated for ... A method has been adopted, which though not exhibiting a page of such beauty and perfection as could be wished, was



FIRST ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE SHU-JING

14

MEDHURST (Walter Henry). Ancient China: the Shoo-king, or, The Historical Classic: Being the most Ancient Authentic Record of the Annals of the Chinese Empire.

Illustrated by later Commentators. First edition. 3 double-page plates on Chinese paper and 12 maps (double-page on Chinese paper), & several diagrams and illustrations in the text. Interspersed throughout with printed Chinese characters. 8vo. Contemporary vellum-backed boards, minor damage (repaired), but overall still a very good copy. [xvi], 413pp. Shanghai, Mission Press, 1846.

£4,800

This is the first English translation of the Confucian classic, the *Shu-jing* (Classic of History). This is collection of documents and speeches alleged to have been written by rulers and officials of the early Zhou period (1046-256 BC). It is one of the Five Classics of Chinese antiquity, and possibly dates from the 6th to the 4th century BC. For over 2000 years it was regarded as the foundation of Confucian political philosophy and it includes some of the earliest examples of Chinese prose.

"For the benefit of students in Chinese, the text is interspersed with the translation, so as to afford a pretty correct clue to the meaning of each particular character." (preface, p. IX). Medhurst also supplies extracts from the Historical Classic covering the period of the *Shu-jing* as well as two appendices on Chinese Constellations and Astronomy, in particular the Chinese Zodiac.

Medhurst (1796-1857) was a famous English missionary in China and one of the early translators of the Bible into Chinese. After spending some twenty-five years in Malacca Medhurst went to Shanghai where he founded the Mission Press.

Rare. Cordier II, 1378; Lust 739.

Ancient China,
書 經
THE SHOO KING,
OR THE
HISTORICAL CLASSIC:
BEING THE
MOST ANCIENT AUTHENTIC RECORD
OF THE
ANNALS OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE:
ILLUSTRATED BY
LATER COMMENTATORS.
TRANSLATED BY
W. H. MEDHURST, SEN.
SHANGHAE:

PRINTED AT THE MISSION PRESS.

1846.



15

RARE

GRANT (Francis) painter.

BURNET (John) engraver. **Major-General the Right Honorable Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart G.C.B. Minister Plenipotentiary to the Chinese Empire. Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, &c. &c. &c.**

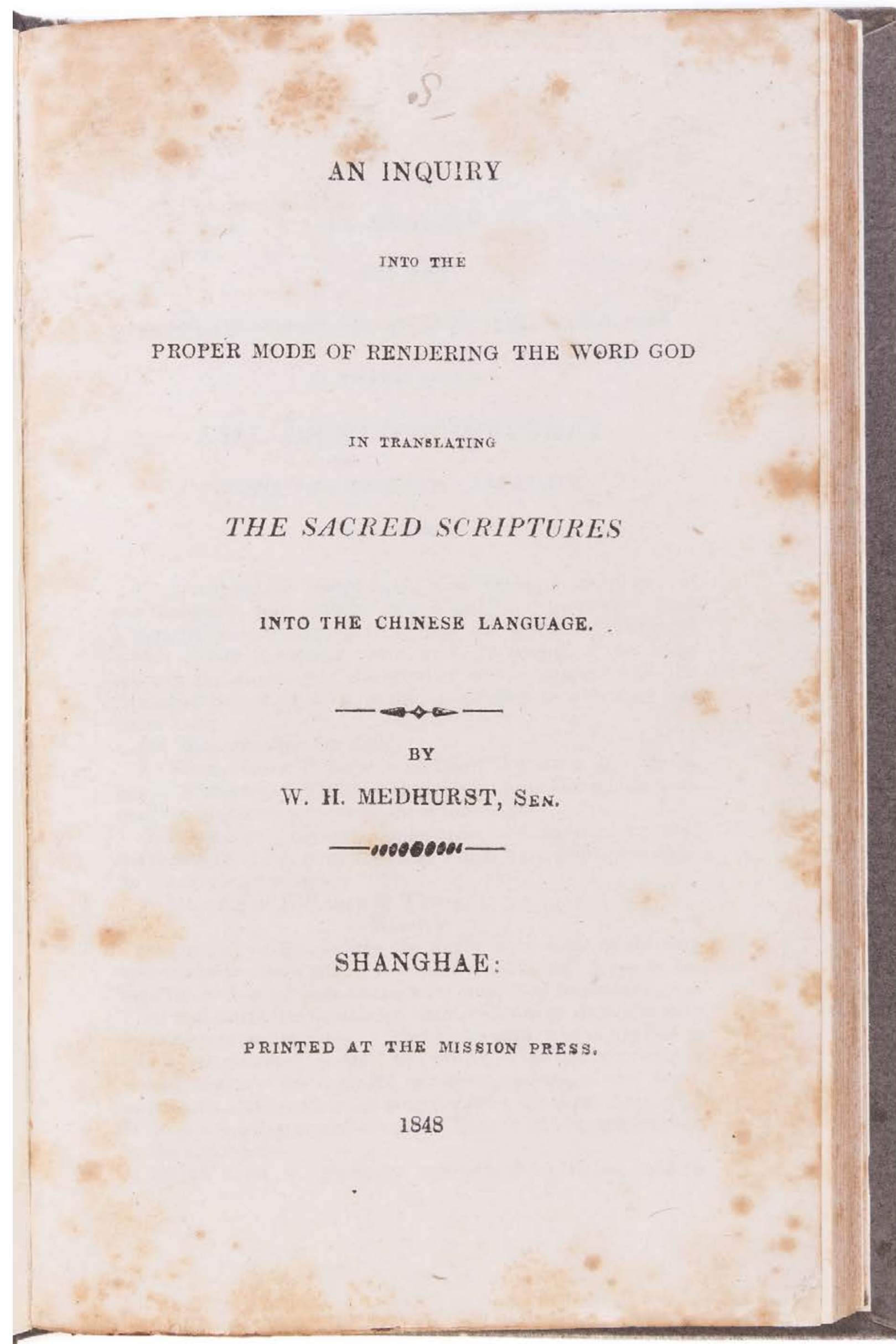
Mezzotint measuring 75x50,5cm. Some spotting and staining, but overall a very good dark-toned print. London, Henry Graves & Co. 1847. **£1,250**

Sir Henry Pottinger (1789-1856) was an officer in the Bombay Army of the East India Company, when in the wake of the first Opium War of 1840 he was appointed envoy and plenipotentiary to negotiate a peace treaty with China. The Treaty of Nanking (1842) forced China to pay an indemnity of 21million silver dollars for war reparations and loss of earnings (in spite of the fact that the sale of Opium was prohibited under Chinese law) and famously ceded Hong Kong Island to Britain.

Subsequently, Pottinger served as the first Governor of Hong Kong (1843-4), Governor of the Cape Colony (1847) and Governor of Madras (1848-1854). The present print was based on a portrait painted by Francis Grant. It shows him holding a draft of the Treaty of Nanking in his hands with a view of a Chinese city (possibly Nanking) through the window. Very rare.

Ex: collection of The Hon. Christopher Lennox-Boyd. PSA lt ed. Proof 175.





**THEOLOGICAL & LINGUISTIC DEBATE
ON CHRISTIAN TERMINOLOGY**

16

MEDHURST (Walter Henry). An Inquiry into the proper mode of rendering the word God in translating the Sacred Scriptures into the Chinese Language.

First edition. Chinese characters interspersed throughout the text. 8vo. New paper boards, printed paper label on spine. Partly foxed and browned, overall still a good copy. Ex-libris of John Lawson on front free pastedown. [ii], 170pp. Shanghai, Printed at the Mission Press, 1848. **£3,500**

Medhurst (1796-1857) continued the theological/linguistic dispute where the Jesuits had left off: In the 1840s a controversy erupted amongst the Protestant missionaries as to the proper way to translate the term 'God' 'Theos' or 'Elohim' into Chinese. Was it going to be *tian* (Heaven), *shen* (Ghost or Spirit) or *shangdi* (Supreme Deity) or *tiandi* (Heavenly Deity)? Should the character for *di* (Deity)—which can be singular or plural and includes higher and lesser gods - be used at all? Furthermore *tian* (heaven) was often used synonymously with *shangdi* (Supreme Deity).

Medhurst traces the development of the terms in Classical Chinese literature (from the Book of Odes to Confucianism and Daoism, as well as definitions in Chinese dictionaries) to the present day (when Morrison and Milne used *shen* or combinations with *shen*) to analyse the linguistic and cultural conundrums and finally comes down in favour of *tiandi* (Heavenly Deity). "Had the Chinese not been in the habit of exalting their departed progenitors and ancient sages to the ranks of gods, the word *Te* (*di*) alone, (as defined in the Imperial dictionary to be one of the names of Heaven or the Divinity, and the names of various spiritual beings the object of spiritual worship) would have been sufficiently distinct; but seeing that they have adopted this practice, and some might be led to confound these latter with the deified emperors and sages, the use of the compound phrase *T'hëen te* (*tiandi*) ... will remove every obscurity and make the term definite and unmistakeable." (p. 167).

Lust 956. Extremely rare.

SILK-WORM CARDS.



MULBERRY-LADDER.



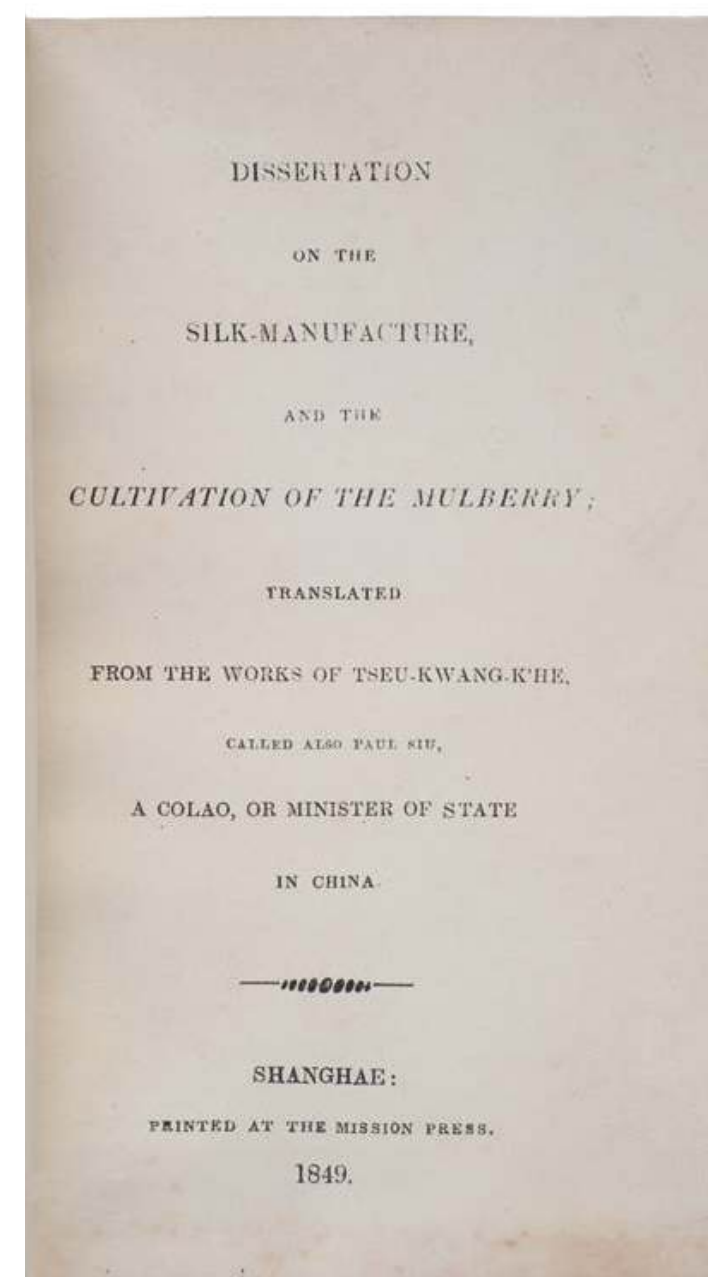
17

MEDHURST (Walter Henry). **XU** (Guangqi). **Dissertation on the silk-manufacture, and the cultivation of the mulberry; translated from the works of Tseu-Kwang-K'he. Called also Paul Siu, a Colao, or minister of state in China.**

First edition. 16 woodblock plates. 8vo. Original yellow printed wrappers (minor marginal tears, bottom right corner creased, repairs to spine), overall still a very good copy, protected in a custom-made drop-back half-morocco case. 108pp. Shanghai, Printed at the Mission Press, 1849. **£2,800**

A partial translation of the section on silk production in the *Nonzheng quanshu* (Complete treatise on agriculture, 1639), a large posthumously published work of the late Ming which included important information on the production of silk. It was written by Xu Guangqi (Latin name Paul Siù, 1562-1633), the famous agronomist, astronomer, mathematician, reformer and Christian convert during Ricci's time in China.

The potential importance of Medhurst's translation to British commerce was recognized in its time, as it was reprinted again in Madras in 1858 (anon., Madras Exhibition of 1859) 'to encourage Indian silk cultivators and reelers to employ these superior Chinese techniques' (Ma, Debin. *Textiles in the Pacific*, 1500-1900. New York: Routledge, 2016, p. 123). *Cordier, Sinica*, 1513; *Lust* 1237.



THE
CHINESE MISCELLANY

DESIGNED TO ILLUSTRATE

*The Government, Philosophy, Religion, Arts,
Manufactures, Trade, Manners, Customs,*

HISTORY AND STATISTICS OF

CHINA.

NO. III.

ON THE

SILK MANUFACTURE,

AND THE

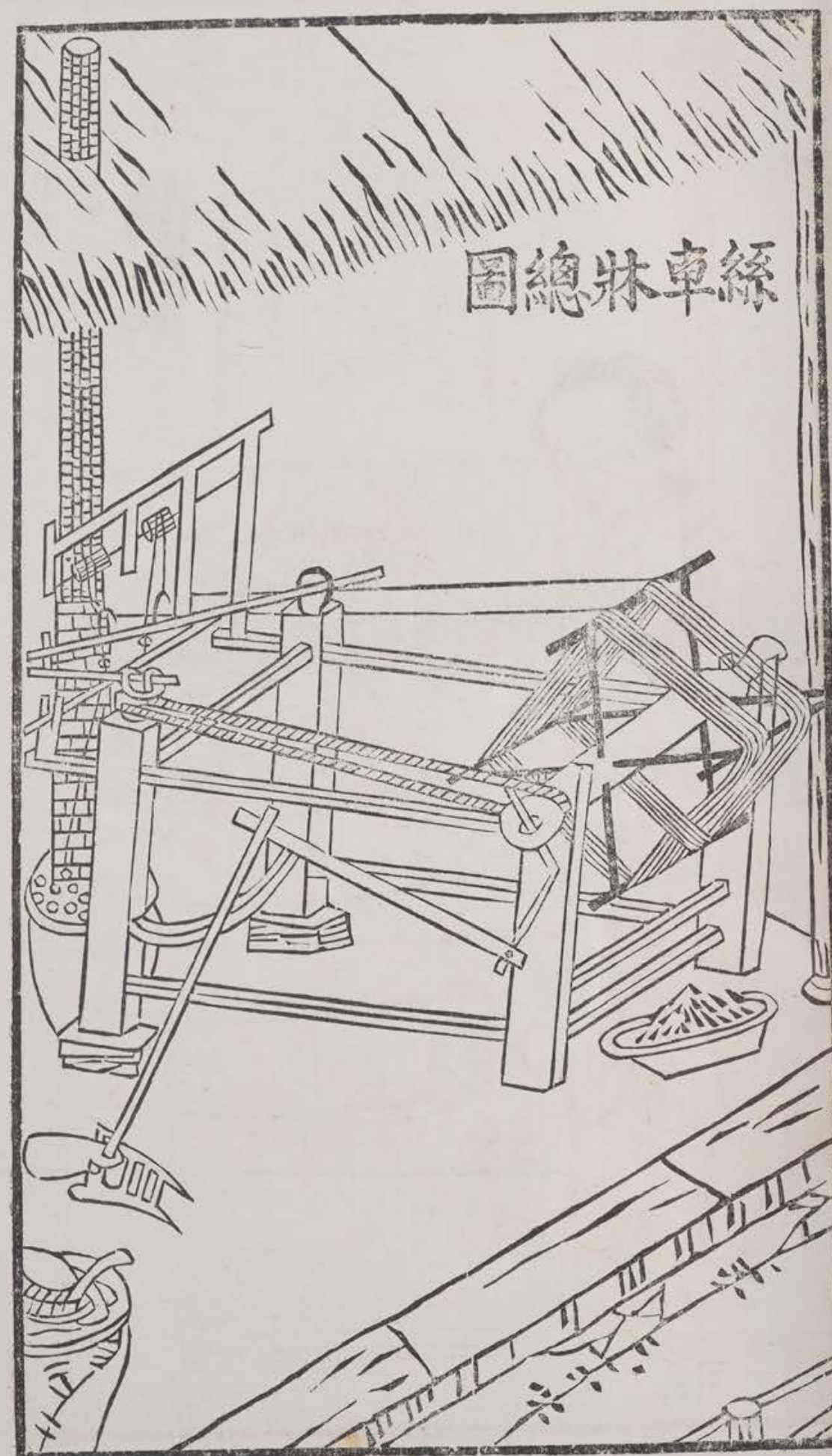
CULTIVATION OF THE MULBERRY.

SHANGHAE:

PRINTED AT THE MISSION PRESS.

1849.

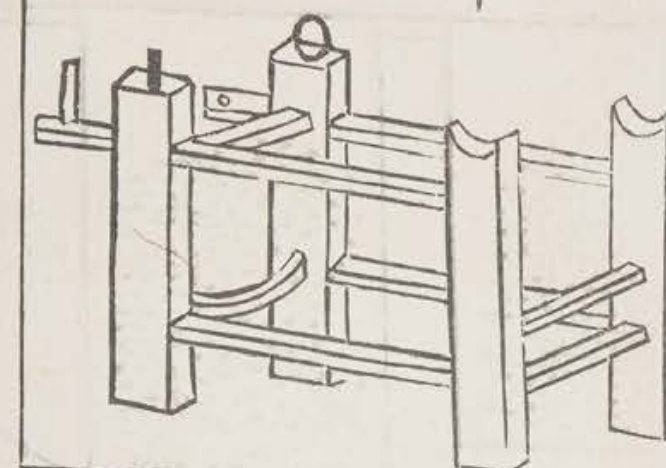
THE WINDING FRAME.



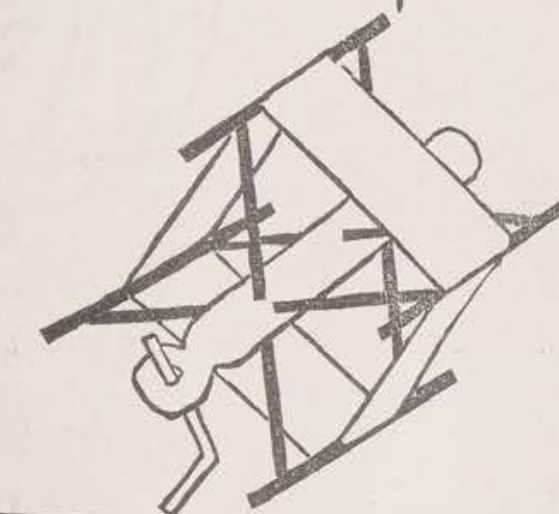
THE WINDING FRAME, REEL, SPOOL-FRAME,
RAMPIN-BOARD, BOX OR NAVE AND BAND.

式稱絲

式牀車



式軸車



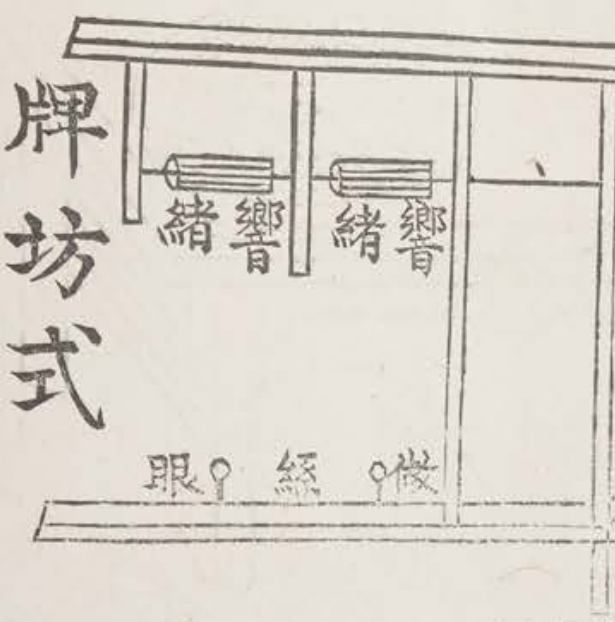
壯孃鈴繩式



牌坊式

緒響 緒響

眼 絲 微



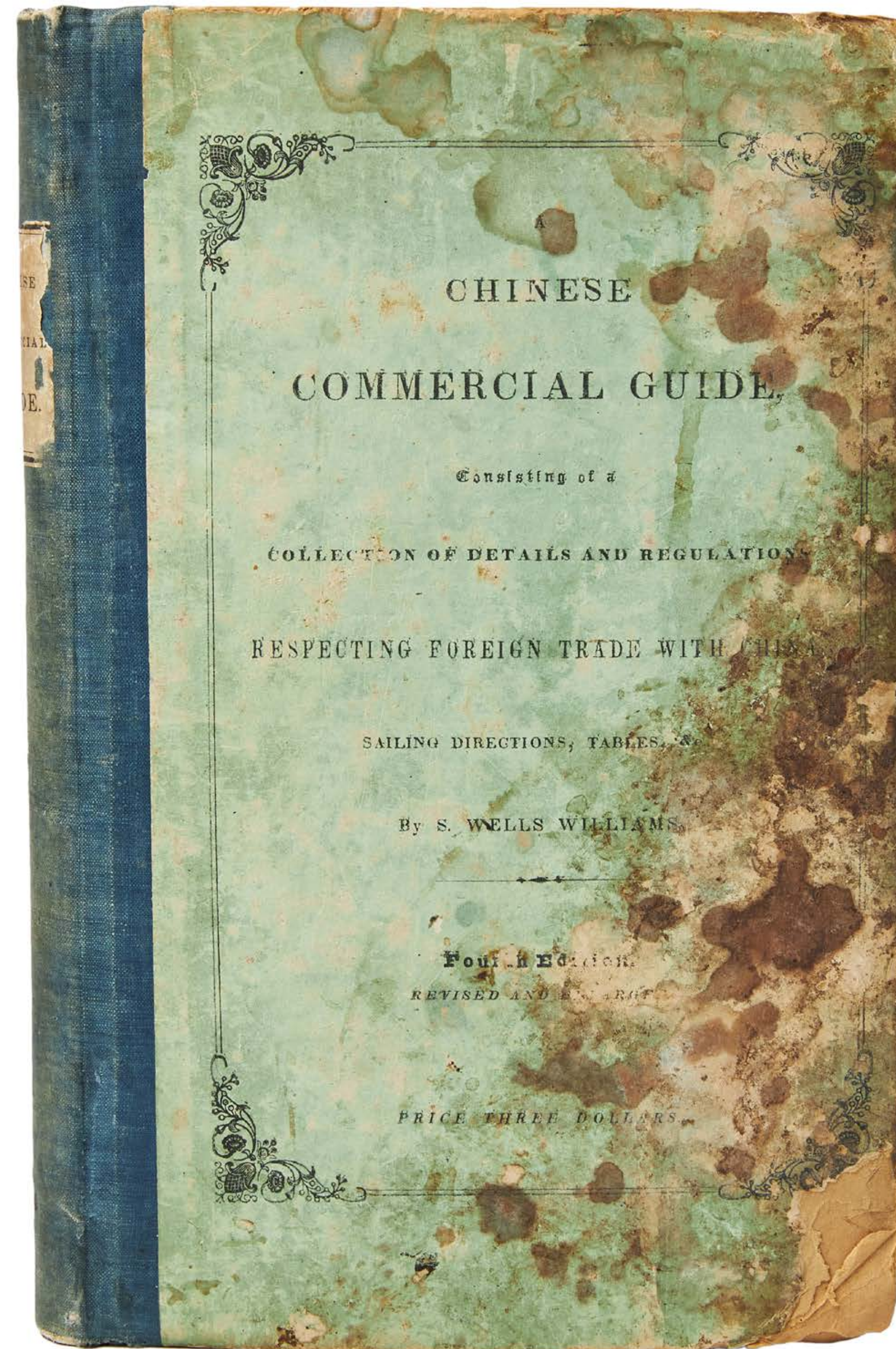
WILLIAMS (S. Wells). A Chinese Commercial Guide consisting of a collection of details and regulations respecting foreign trade with China, sailing directions, tables, &c.

Fourth edition, revised and enlarged. Large folding hand-coloured lithograph map (marginal tear to gutter) measuring . 8vo. Publisher's cloth-backed boards, (wear, staining and water-damage to top board). Text with a few marginal tears, but overall a very good copy inside. Four red ownership stamps on front fly-leaf, "F. H. H." "United States Vice Consul, Whampoa" and "Forwarded by Thos. Hunt & Co, Whampoa". viii, 376pp. Canton, Chinese Repository, 1856.

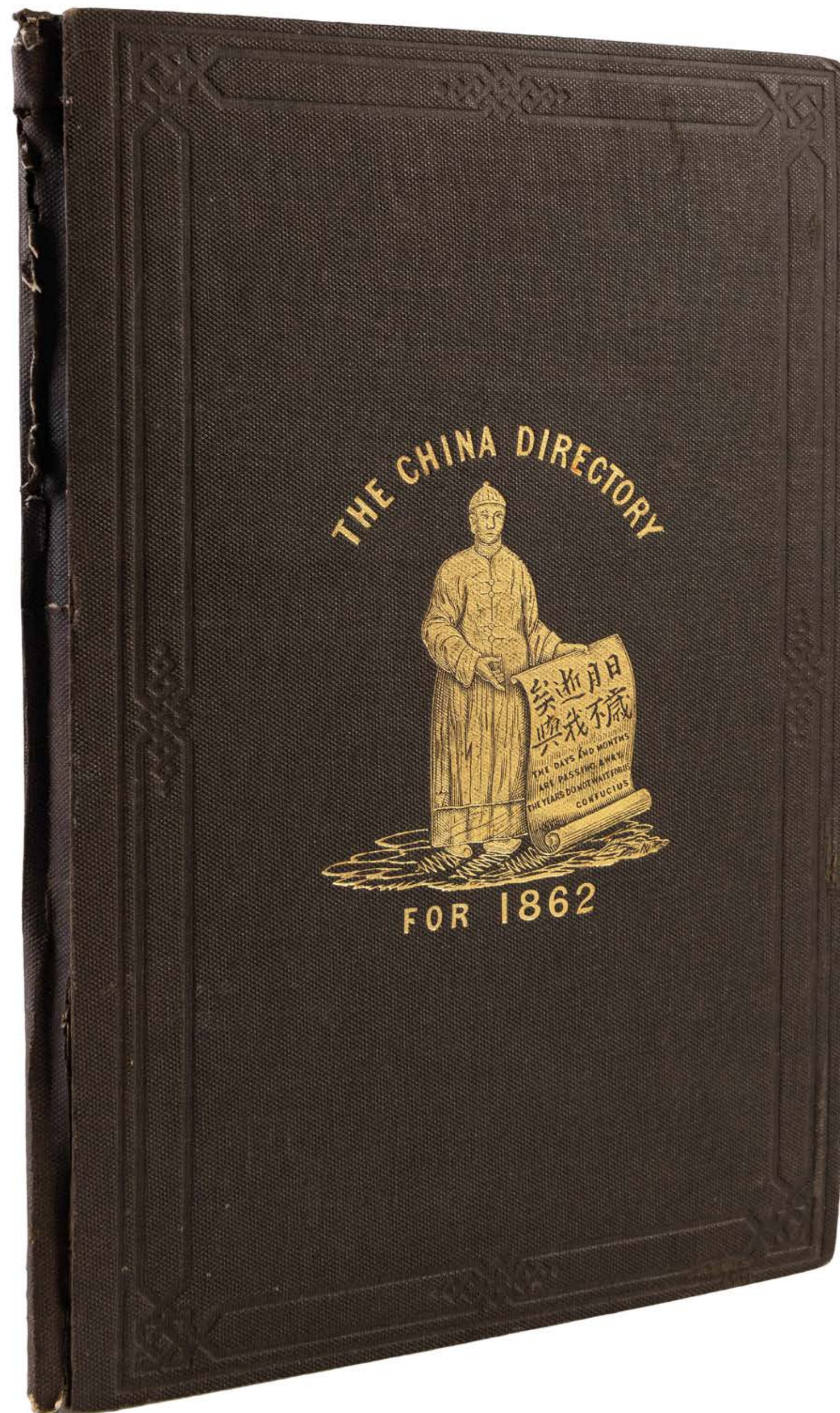
£5,800

A comprehensive guide for American and British merchants hoping to make their fortunes in the East. The "Chinese Commercial Guide" was originally published by Morrison in 1834. This edition is greatly enlarged and for the first time includes chapters on Siam and Japan. It provides details on the regulations governing trade at the open ports of China and Japan, a description of goods for import and export, lists of tariffs and duties, as well as sailing directions. Also provides the text of the recent American treaty negotiated by Commodore Perry with Japan; as well as a list of currencies used throughout East Asia. Key terms often show the corresponding Chinese characters. This copy includes the very rare map of China. Although clearly intended to accompany this volume, it may have been issued separately. Thomas Hunt & Co. were dock proprietors and shipwrights in Whampoa. Their manager was the American captain William E. Putnam (c. 1810-1868), who also served as vice consul for the United States at Whampoa.

"Eight years have now elapsed since the third edition was published, during which time the changes have been many and important. Shanghai, Fuhchau, and Hongkong have become centres of a large and growing trade, while the business of Canton and Macao has diminished, both relatively and absolutely. The opening of the trade with Siam and Japan possesses sufficient connection with that of China, too, to warrant the introduction of ti regulations now in force respecting them." (Preface).







RARE—WITH MAP OF HONG KONG

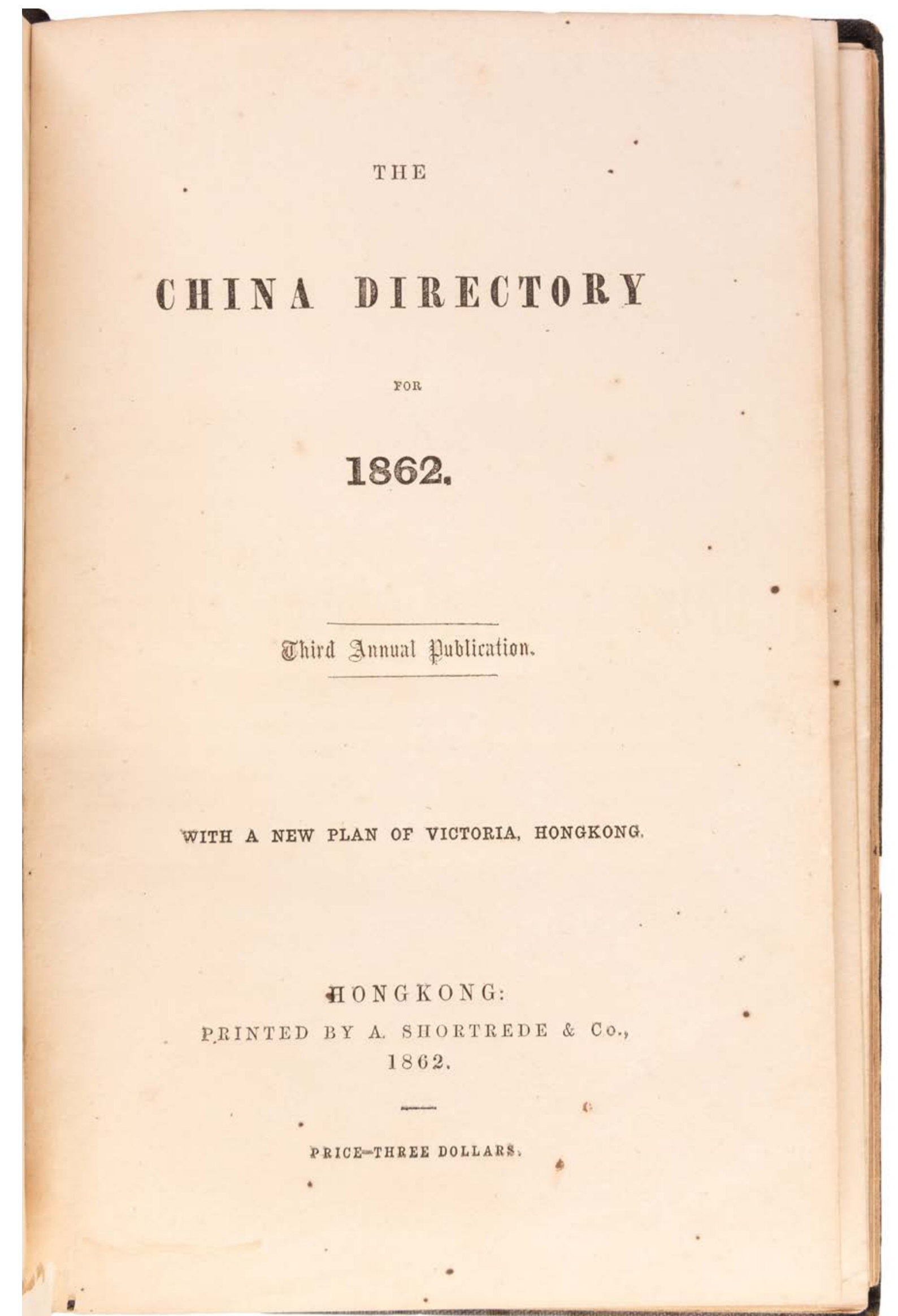
19

UNKNOWN AUTHOR. The China Directory for 1862.

Third annual publication. Large folding colour lithograph map (measuring ca. 75x58cm, repaired tear) in back pocket. Large 8vo. Original decorated cloth, some tears to spine, marginal worming to first 15ff. (stronger in first five leaves), but overall still in very good condition. [viii], 85, 11(appendix), 11(ads.)pp. Hong Kong, A. Shortrede & Co., 1862. **£8,500**

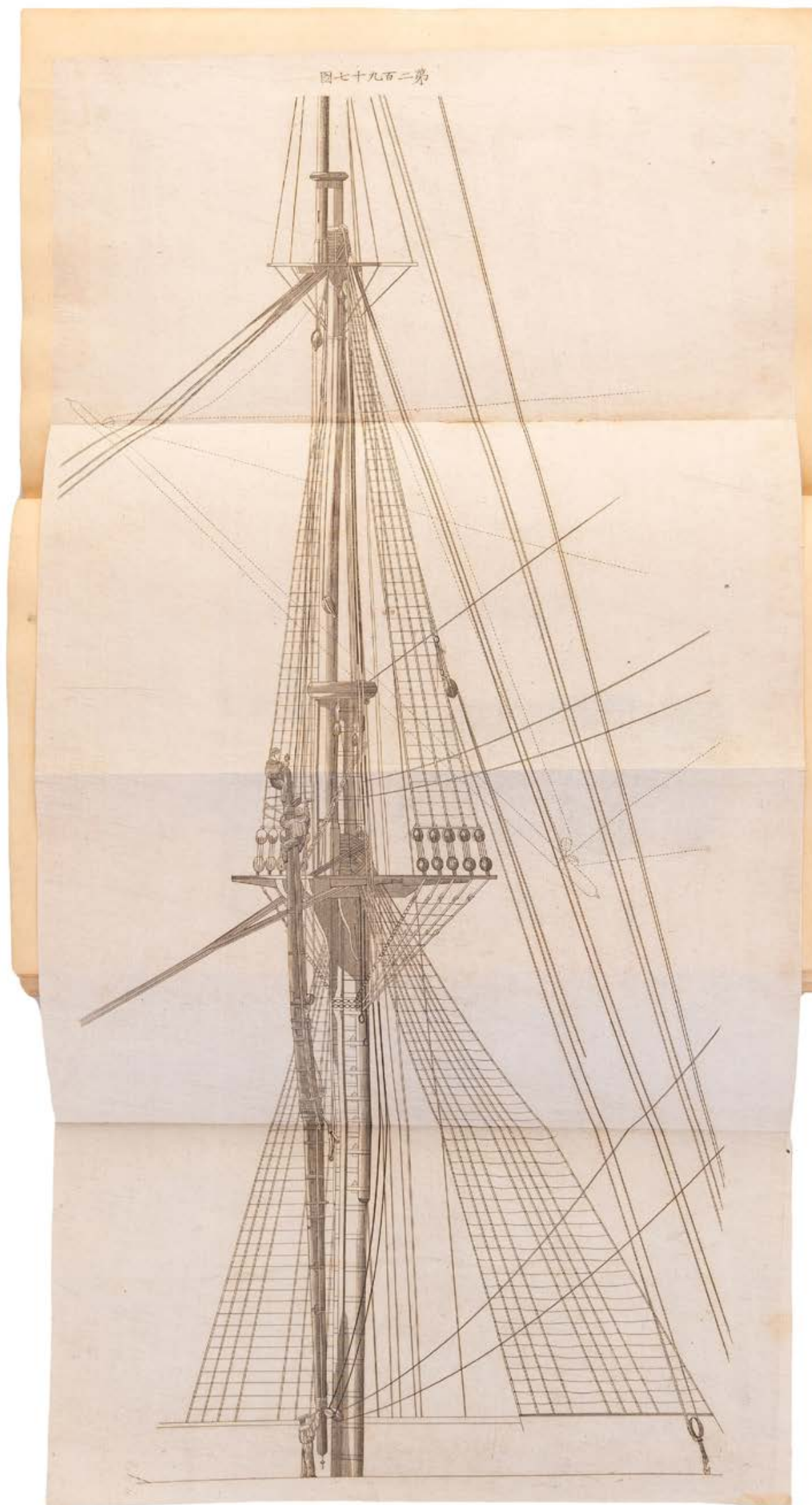
This Directory provides detailed information about the residents of Hong Kong and their respective professions, including government departments, public offices, consulates, the army hospitals, schools and churches. Directories were an essential source of information for recently arrived bankers, traders, army officers, doctors, civil servants etc. in the colony.

Furthermore, it includes similar information on foreigners residing in the treaty ports (Canton, Macao, Amoy, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking etc.) as well as Japan and the Philippines. The appendix gives worldwide postage rates, statistics, and meteorological tables. "Owing to the Opening of the new Ports, and the influx of foreigners, the present year's issue is much larger than that of 1861... As a guide for Hongkong, a Plan of the City of Victoria, executed in Chromo-lithograph by Messrs Day & Sons of London, accompanies each number ..." (Preface).



PLAN OF VICTORIA HONG KONG.





FOUNDATION OF THE JAPANESE NAVY

20

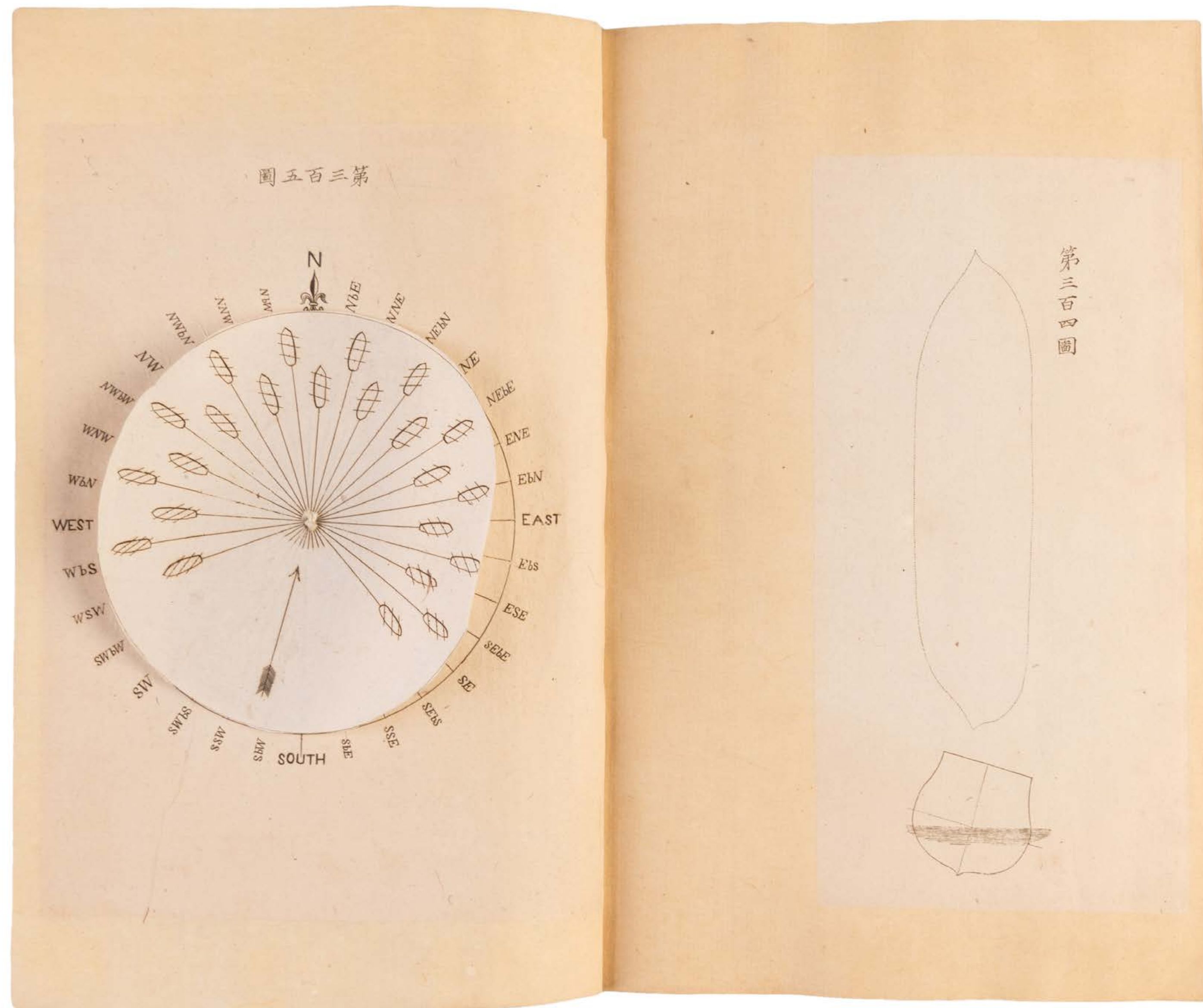
[NARES (George Strong)]. FURUKAWA (Masao)
古川正雄, transl. **Eishiki un'you zensho 英式運用全書**
[A complete English Operational Manual].

First edition. 12vols. of text (incl. several plates and illustrations) and one atlas volume with 313 illustrations on 108 tipped-in plates (some folding), complete. Fukurutoji. Large 8vo. Original yellow boards (minor soiling) with printed title-slips. Red stamp on facing page of atlas and vol. 1. Overall a very good set. [Tokyo], Kaigun Heigaku [Naval Academy], dated: Meiji 4 [i.e. 1871]. **£7,500**

A key text for the development of the Japanese Navy after the Meiji restoration.

Furukawa Masao (1837-1877) was an important figure in the development of a new education system for Japan, and he became the first president of Keio University. Born in a small village in Hiroshima Prefecture, he was the third son of the village headman. In 1856 he moved to Osaka to enter the famous Tekijuku school which taught Western sciences based on Dutch teaching. There he met Fukuzawa Yukichi (1835-1901), who was himself the most important reformer and educator during the Meiji period. In 1868 he entered into the Boshin war (on the wrong side) arrested and sentenced to death but later released. In 1870 he became an instructor at the Tsukiji Naval Academy which modelled itself on British teaching methods for the development of its new navy.

The book is a translation of Sir George S. Nares (1831-1915) illustrated work entitled "Seamanship - Used on board H. M. training ship Britannia" which was published in Portsea in 1862. It was regarded as the best naval manual of its day. Some of the book's focus is on sailing ships which Nares still regarded as the essential foundation for training any naval cadet. Terminology of all aspects of the ship (masts, sails, rigging, knots, etc) and all aspects of the handling of the ship are discussed in great detail.



As most of these words had no counterpart in the Japanese language, Furukawa was forced to use katakana for the phonetic transcription of each term: Fore, Midship and Aft became 'foru-pato', 'michipu-pato', and 'afutaru-pato'. Nares name is given as Neill ('Neiru') which is why Japanese readers were not able to identify the book from which this was translated. The illustrations which were originally made by J. Murray, are reproduced in lithography to the highest standard. Very rare. Only two sets in OCLC (NDL & Harvard).

RARE

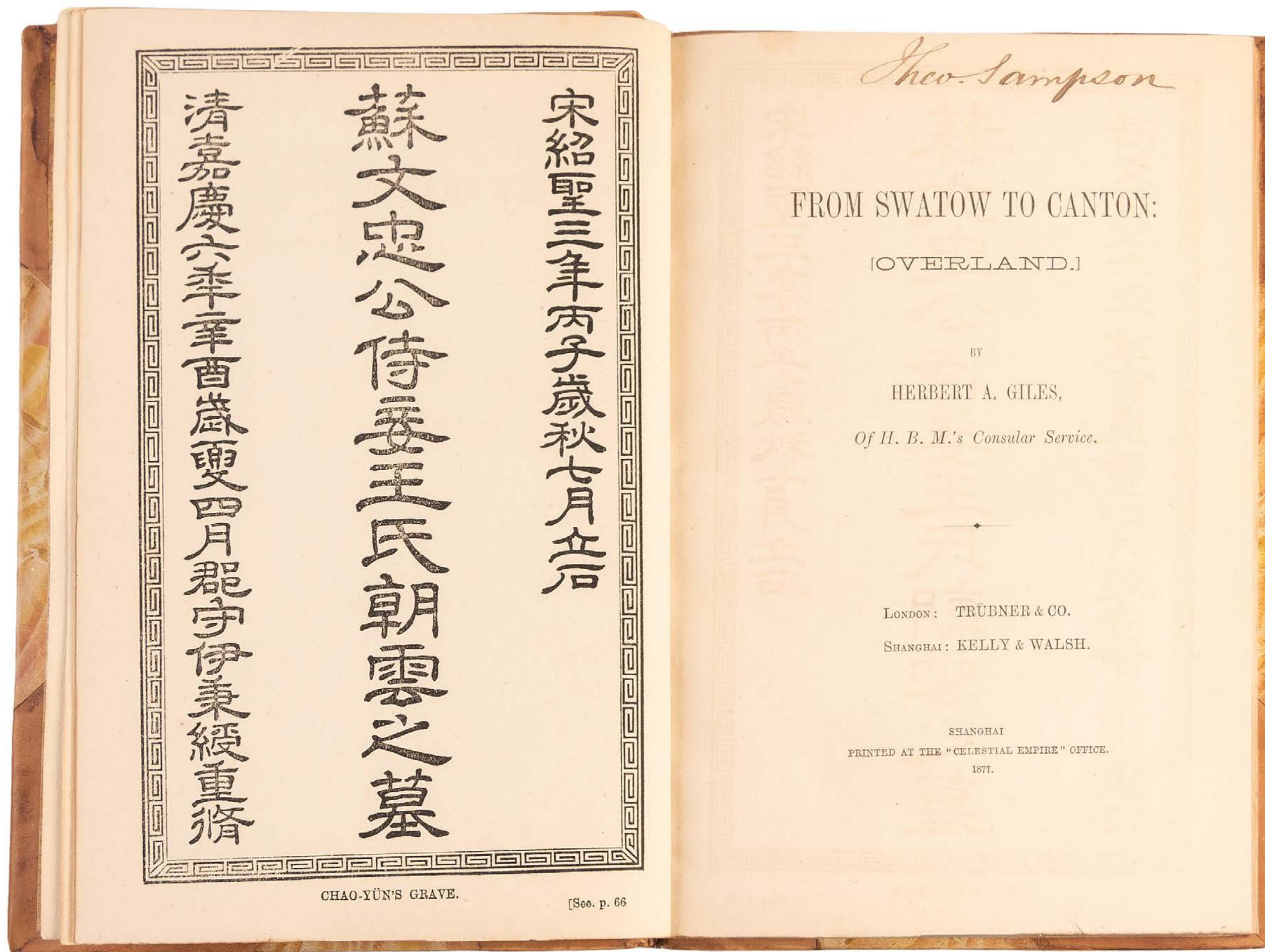
GILES (Herbert A.)

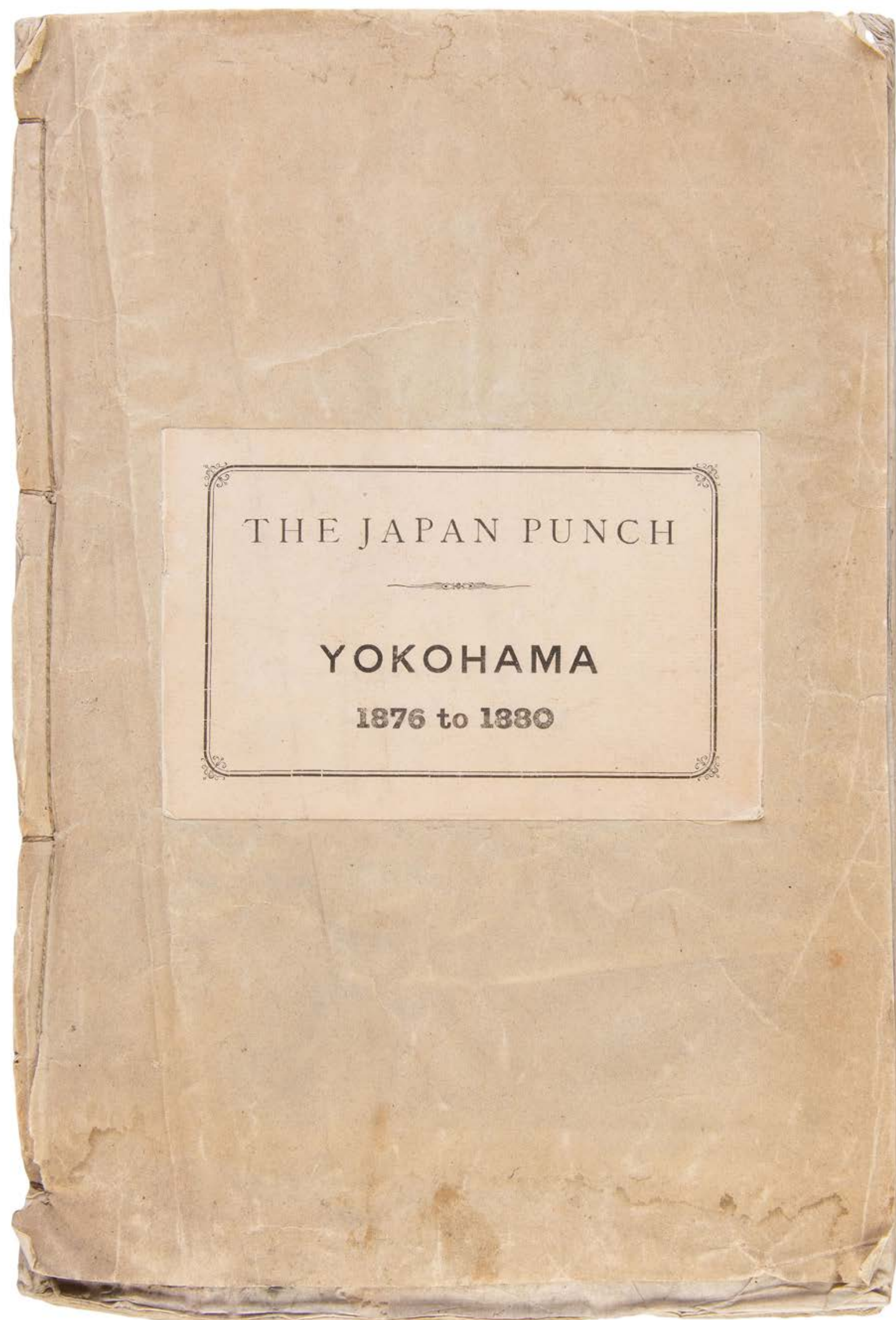
From Swatow to Canton: [Overland.]

First edition. Frontispiece plate. 8vo. Later half-calf, original wrappers bound in. Slight offsetting from plate to title, a few leaves soiled in margin, but overall still a very good copy. Text interspersed with Chinese characters. vi, 74; Shanghai, "Celestial Empire" Office, 1877. **£2,800**

Giles (1845-1935) joined the Consular service and was posted to Peking in 1867. After spending some twenty-five years in various positions in China he returned to England where he was given a professorship for Chinese at Cambridge in 1897. The present account of his overland journey from Swatow (Shantau) to Canton is largely devoted to the Hakka-occupied hinterland. Being a fluent Chinese speaker the account of his travels is enjoyable for the authors commentary on the conversations that he has along the way as well as a variety of amusing anecdotes: "28th. — We are seriously thinking that if this rain lasts much longer it will carry most of our happiness away, that happiness consisting at present chiefly in tinned soups and Château Pomys, both of which luxuries are disappearing at an alarming rate ..." (p. 27)

The frontispiece is a facsimile of Chaoyun's gravestone in Huizhou—she was the concubine of the famous Sung poet Su Dongpo (1037-1101). "Cost of trip, for one traveller and three servants, say \$250.00." (p. 74) Rare. Cordier erroneously gives 1874 as the date of publication. Cordier 301.





'INCUNABLE' OF COMIC PRINTING IN YOKOHAMA

22

WIRGMAN (Charles), editor. The Japan Punch.

First edition. 40 issues. (Missing issue Dec 1876, Oct/Nov '77, Jan/March/Apr./May/June/July/Sept/Nov. '78, Jan & June '79 issue. Lithograph illustrations throughout. Folio (25x35cm). Original flexible boards with printed title-label, slightly worn edges. Original title-pages bound in. Light creasing and occasional water-staining. A few pencil annotations in a contemporary hand, but overall still a very good copy. Unpaginated. Yokohama, R. Meiklejohn, May 1876-December 1880. **£6,500**

A substantial collection of issues covering over four years of this famous satirical magazine. Charles Wirgman (1832?-1891) came to Japan in 1857 as correspondent and illustrator for the Illustrated London News. He settled in Yokohama and founded the Japan Punch in May 1862 aiming at the foreign community. Readership must have been very limited in the early days and the magazine ceased publication for several years before commencing again in August 1865 to continue for over 20 years until March 1887. Most issues comprise 10-11 leaves (incl. title). By the '70s the publisher Meiklejohn used a lithographic reproduction process. The content focusses on political and social affairs of the day as well as commenting on cultural relations between foreigners and Japanese. Political satire was largely unheard of and the present magazine had a strong influence on the development of Manga culture in Japan. Rare.

a Good Medium.

(Latest from New York)
by submarine and
Electric Graphogram



Try our Japan
Teas!!!



The farewell Banquet given by the members of
the Community to the late Editor of the "Mail"
was a brilliant success both physically and
aesthetically. We wish him every happiness and
may Beethoven's Sonatas in B flat continually
harm his ears and may the sound of the
violin never cease in the land he is going to
take this opportunity to offer for sale
the stock and goodwill of our Paper for the
moderate sum of \$100,000. cash. Adios!

The A.D. Corps has covered itself
with glory in the "Critice"
the acting was superb-



My Goth, I play everything!



YOKOHAMA

UNRECORDED

23

WATANABE (Seisho) 渡邊成省. **Nikko Meisho Ichiran zenzu**. 日光名所一覽全圖 [A Complete Map of Famous Places at Nikko].

One large folding lithograph map, measuring 80x56cm. A fine copy in the original envelope (minor damage). Tokyo, Bunkeido, dated: Meiji 15 [i.e. 1882].

£850

Nikko has been a major destination for pilgrims, travellers, and tourists since the completion of the Nikko Toshogu shrine in 1617. Here the remains of the Tokugawa Ieyasu (1543-1616), the first Shogun of the Tokugawa dynasty and the great unifier of Japan, lay enshrined. It consists of over 40 buildings with elaborate decorations and carvings and it is designated an 'Important Cultural Treasure' of Japan. The grounds were carefully chosen due to their location surrounded by an imposing landscape with five large waterfalls (incl. the spectacular Kegon Falls) in the vicinity. These natural features were regarded as auspicious. The present print was probably for sale in the area featuring many of the scenic and architectural features of the neighbourhood. Unrecorded.



RARE FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT

24

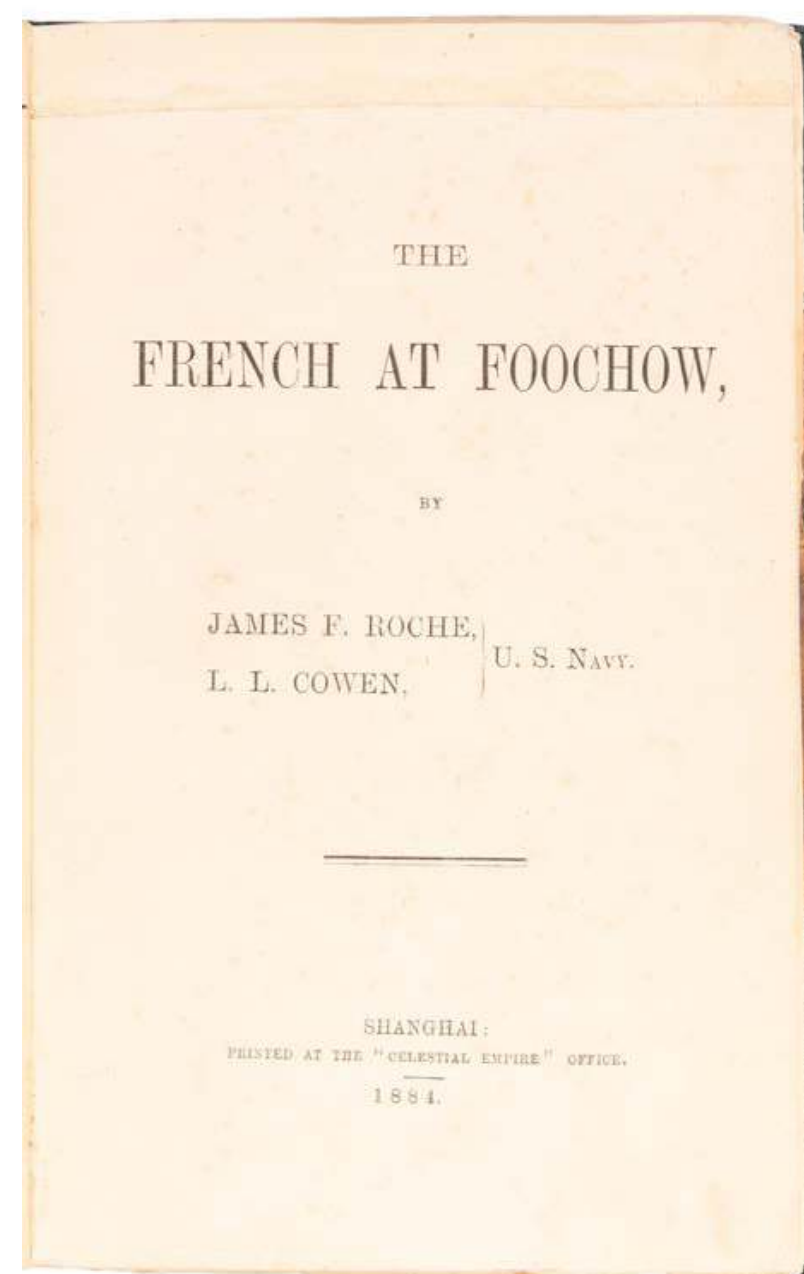
ROCHE (James F.) COWEN (L. L.)

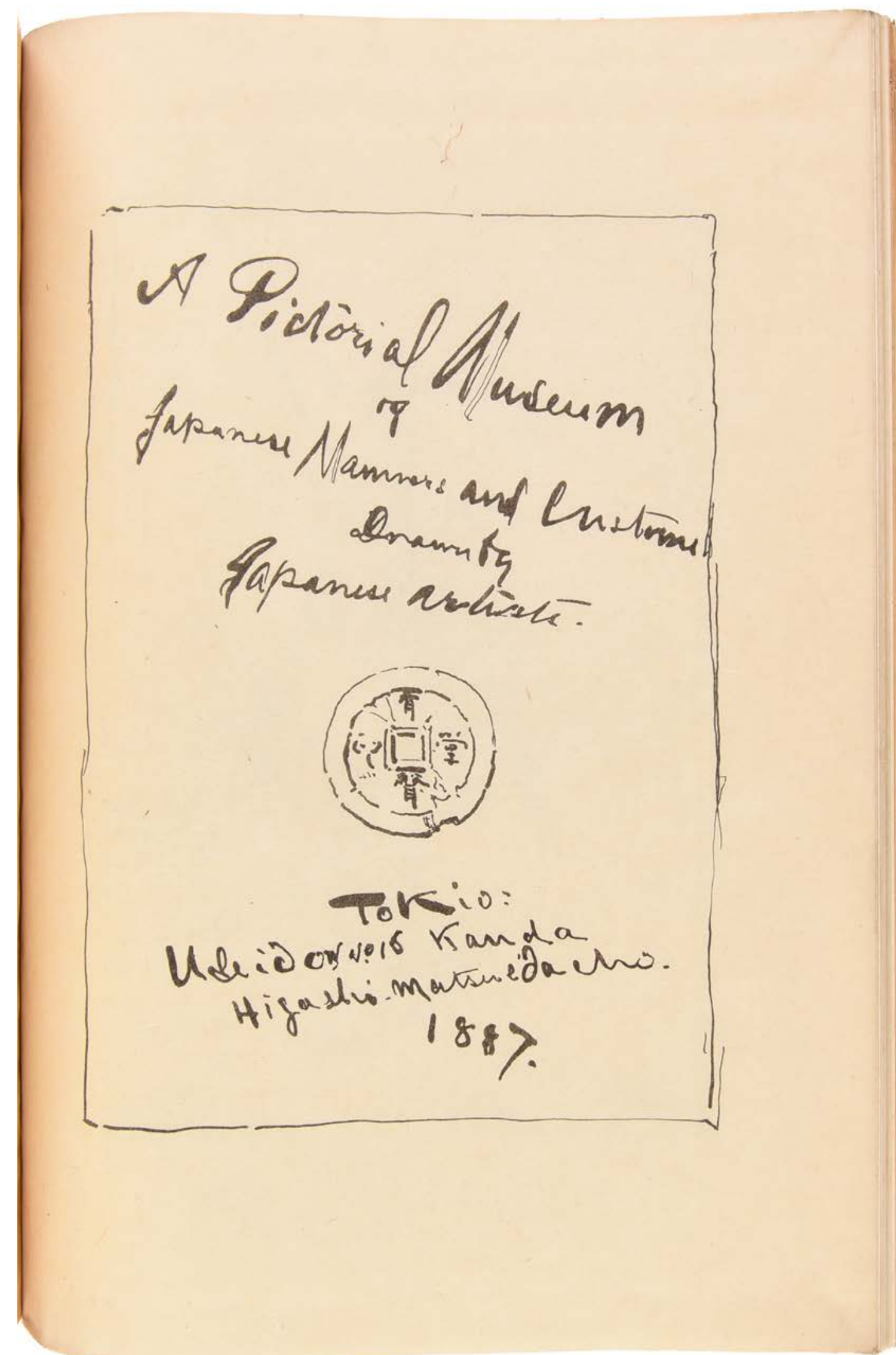
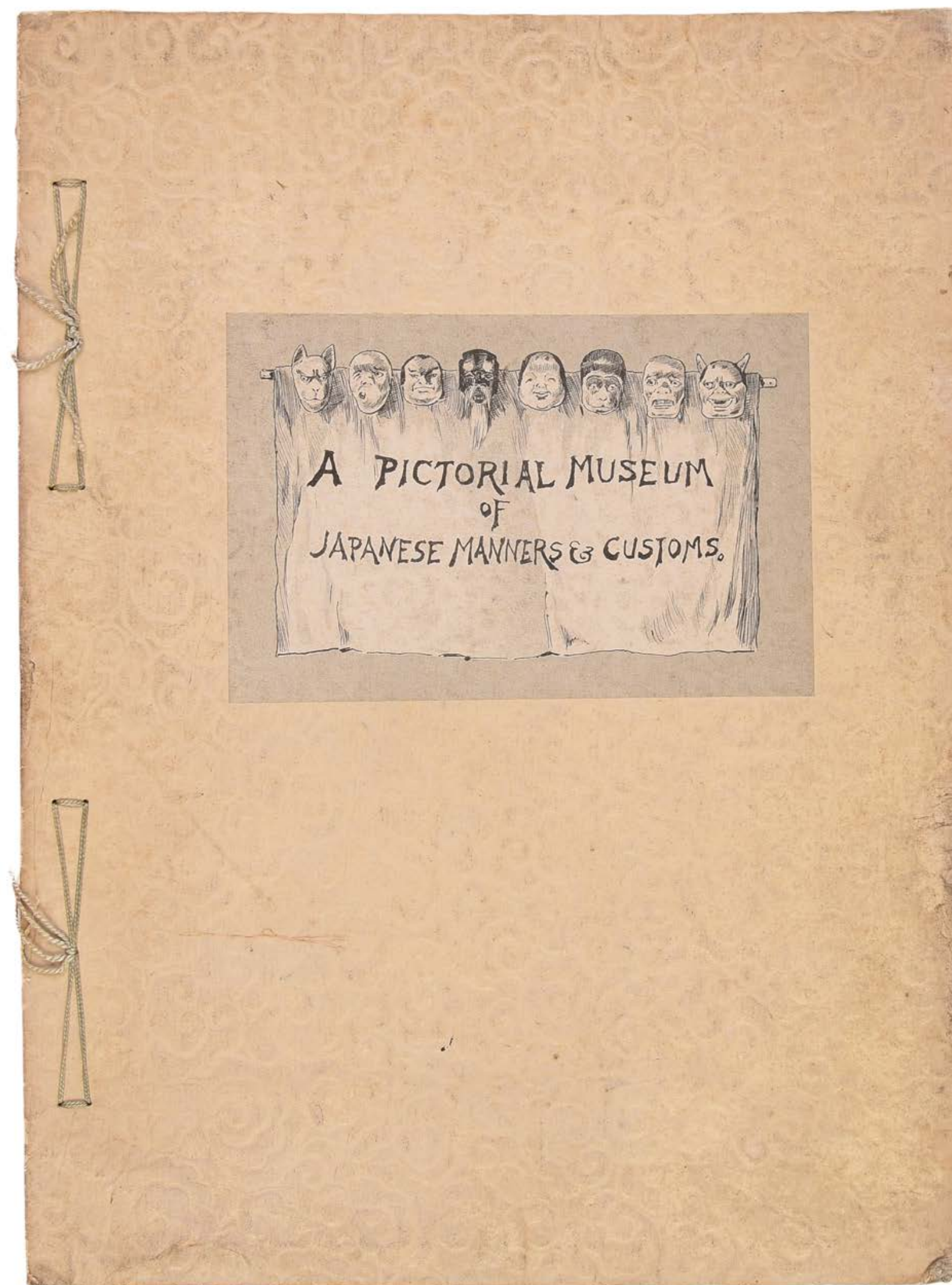
The French at Foochow.

First edition. 8 lithograph plates after sketches. 8vo. Contemporary half cloth, marbled boards. Title-page clipped above title (repaired), final page clipped at bottom, slightly shaken, but overall still a very good copy. [ii], 48pp. Shanghai, Printed at the "Celestial Empire" Office, 1884. 1884. **£2,800**

Firsthand account of the war between French and Chinese naval forces following the collapse of the Tientsin accord of May 1884. Sino-French relations soured when Chinese troops attacked French forces in Tonkin (Northern Vietnam) on 23 June 1884, in violation of the treaty. In August 1884, France launched naval attacks on Tonkin, targeting Chinese-held positions, which *The Nation* described as marked by "gross cruelty and fraud," including the bombardment of towns and execution of prisoners.

Ironically the French proceeded to attack the Mawei naval shipyard which had been built by them in 1867 as part of the Self-Strengthening Movement for the Qing Dynasty. The eight plates are after sketches made during the battle: They show the destruction wrought by French weaponry and show several Chinese ships before and after they were sunk. The final plate is of a dog that drowned while trying to escape from the Yang-woo, the Chinese flagship. Uncommon. Only this copy has sold at auction in the past 50 years. *Cordier 2500.*





RARE

25

[ASAI (Chu), artist. 浅井忠]

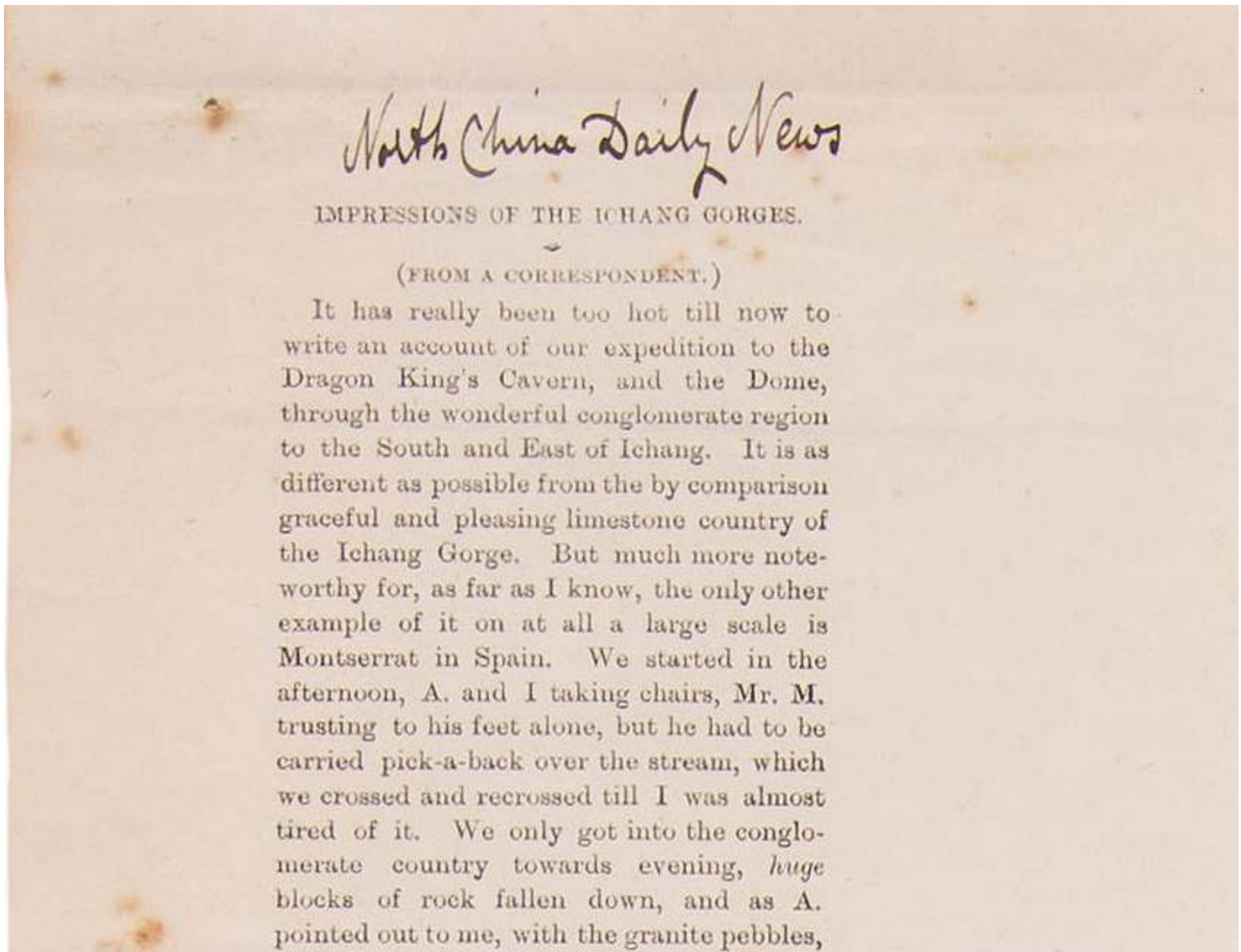
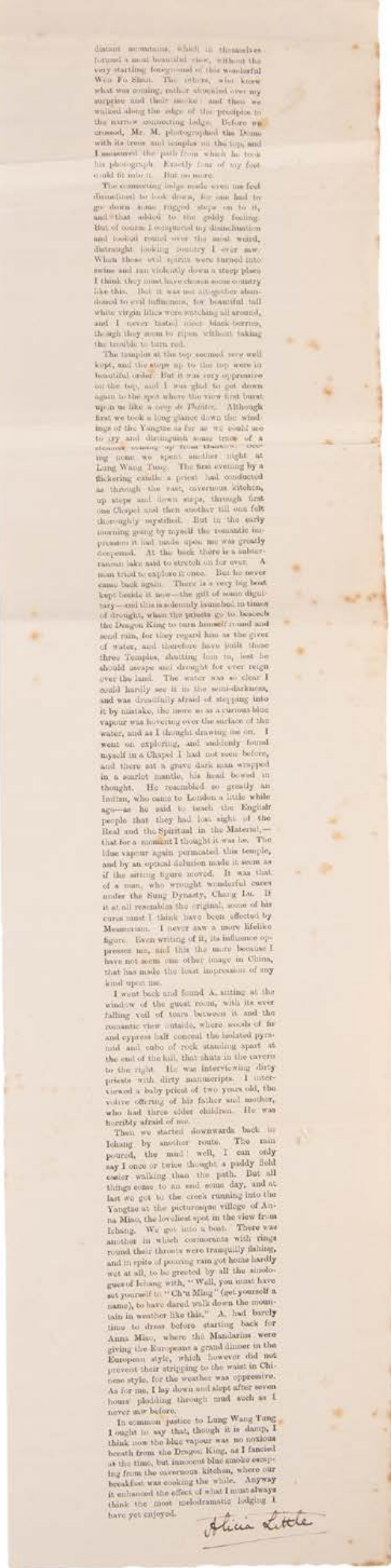
[YAGI (Genkichi) artist 柳源吉]. **A Pictorial Museum of Japanese Manners & Customs.**

First edition. 40 lithograph plates. Folio. Original boards with title label on front cover. Endpapers unstuck from pastedowns showing waste paper prints used in binding, overall a very good copy. Tokyo, Useido (Koshiba Eiji), dated: Meiji 20, 1887. **£1,800**

This rare album of lithographs is attributed to two Western style (yoga) artists, namely Asai Chu (1857-1907) and Takahashi (aka Yanagi) Genkichi (1858-1913). The female artist Watanabe Yuko (1856-1942) may also have contributed. The plates show an interesting range of professions and social classes in Japan, and documents the transition of manners and customs during the Meiji period. It was published by one of the pioneers in early Meiji lithographic printing as a souvenir for foreign visitors. Only two copies in OCLC (National Diet Library and Waseda).



Uda-hiki.
To pulverize the grain.



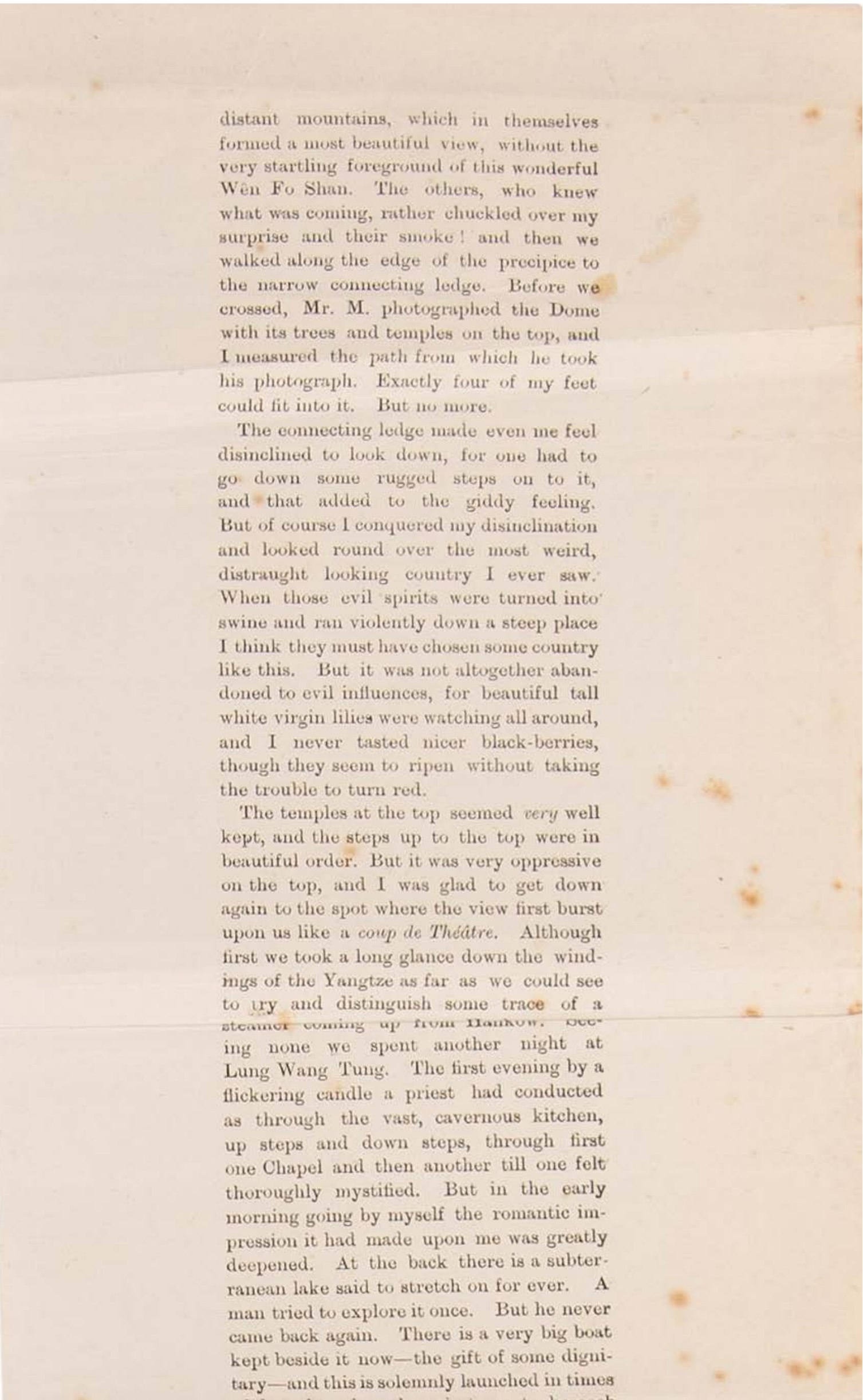
SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR

26

LITTLE (Alicia, aka. Mrs. Archibald). Impressions of the Ichang Gorges. Offprint.

Two vertical strips of paper, each approx. 21 x 5" (53 x 12.5cms.), printed to one side only, folded, minor spotting, MS insertions at head "North China Daily News" and signed at the foot "Alicia Little". Shanghai, North China Daily News, n.d. [but ca. 1890]. £750

Alicia Little (1845-1926) married Archibald John Little in 1887, and travelled with him during his attempts to open the Upper Yangtze to steamship navigation. In 1889 the Littles steamed up the river to Ychang, and were delayed there waiting for government officials to decide whether they could continue their journey without presenting a hazard to other shipping. It seems likely that Alicia Little wrote her article—the proof of which is offered here—at this point. She describes an excursion made with her husband to "the Dragon King's Cavern, and the Dome".



27



SAUNDERS (William) and others. An album of 24 photographs of Shanghai and Peking.

24 albumen prints, laid down on strong cardboard, incl. an 8part panorama of Shanghai. Small oblong folio (measuring 32x23.5cm). Contemporary half-calf, minor wear. Some damage to lower margin of front free endpaper, some foxing/staining and occasional fading, but overall still in very good condition. The majority of prints are dark-toned. [Shanghai], n.d. but ca. 1890s.] **£7,500**

This album opens with a photo of the second incarnation of the Shanghai Customs House which was built in a Neo-Gothic style at the behest of Sir Robert Hart (Inspector-General of the Chinese Imperial Customs Service, 1835-1911), with a five-story rectangular clock tower in the centre, and two three-story wings on either side. This is followed by the 8-part panorama of the Shanghai Bund as well as a number of street scenes in Shanghai, Canton, the Great Wall and Peking. Also includes portraits of Chinese ladies, opium smokers, and two convicts wearing the cangue. Includes work by William Saunders, Thomas Child, & John Thomson.







28

UNKNOWN CHINESE PHOTOGRAPHER.
Possibly: [DA FANGBO STUDIO 大方伯照相館].
Xi hu quan jing 西湖全景 [Complete Scenery of the West Lake].

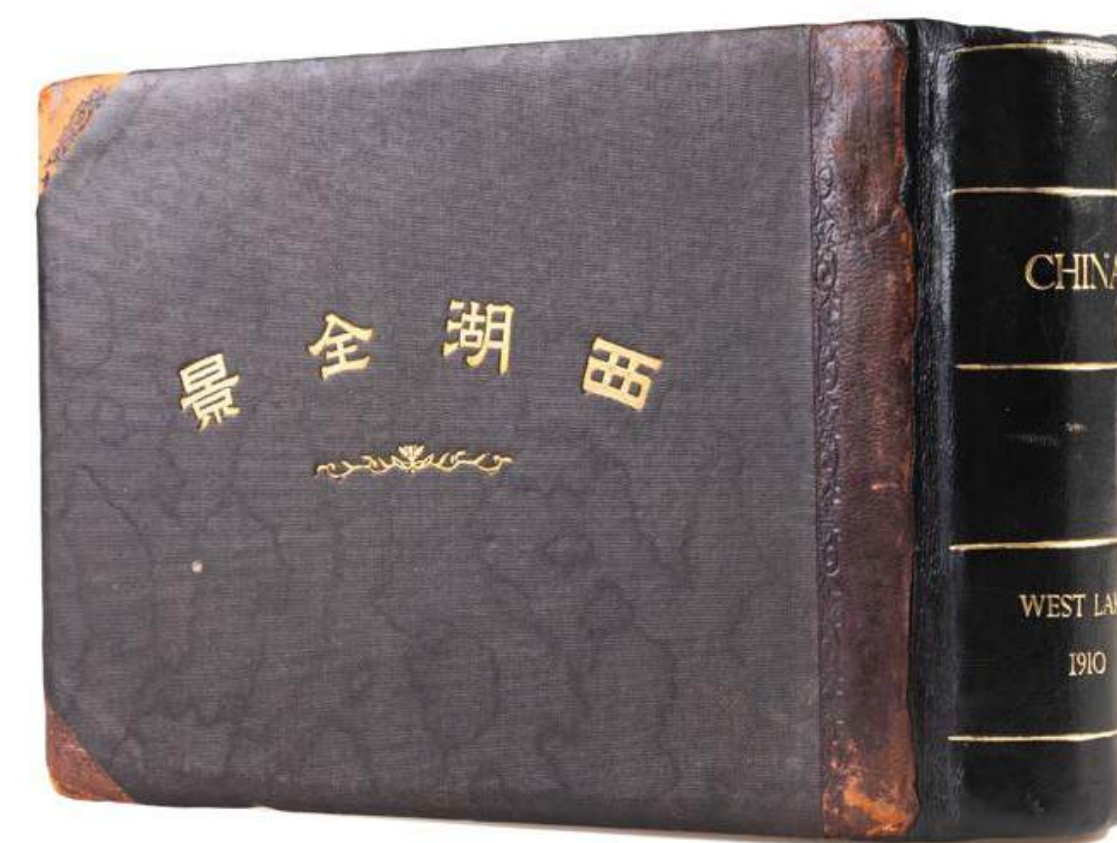
50 silver gelatin prints, laid down on strong cardboard leaves, each with ms. pencil captions, measuring ca. 15x10,5cm. Large oblong 8vo. measuring 20x15cm, bound in original half-calf (rebacked). Overall in very good condition. Presentation inscription on front free end-papers: "To Rev. & Mrs. Findlay from Liu Min 17 June 1911." together with a stamp Dr. Liu Mintsz., physician & surgeon Hangchow". A further ms. note on rear endpaper: "Received from Mrs. Findlay, W. Demachy. Views of West Lake (Heaven below) China". Hangzhou, 1910. **£6,500**

Early twentieth century photographs of China's most beautiful lake. The West-lake has been famous throughout China since the Tang dynasty,

when its scenic virtues were extolled by a large number of poets. The Gaozong emperor established the Southern Song capital on its shores (Lin'an, modern-day Hangzhou) in 1136 and since then it has been a city of gardens, temples, and pagodas. Two of China's best loved poets, Bai Juyi and Su Dongpo, were governors of Hangzhou for a brief period, and the latter left a permanent mark in the form of a long causeway which he built in order to prevent the lake from silting-up. By the Qing dynasty a canon of famous scenes had been established, that were recorded in guide-books, poems and scroll paintings and the present album can be seen as a continuation of this tradition.

The present album opens up with four views of the various artificial causeways that cut through the lake. The oldest one, the Bai-dike, was constructed in 822 by the poet and governor of Hangzhou, Bai Juyi (772-846). This causeway was built using the earth recovered from dredging the lake. Other building projects followed together with palaces and gardens that were built along the shore and by the 13th century there was already a canon of famous scenes that were celebrated in paintings and poetry. It is difficult to overstate the significance of this: They became famous throughout China as an example of good Confucian governance and it inspired garden construction not only in China (Yiheyuan, Bishu Shanzhuang) but also in Japan (Shiba Rikyu, Korakuen). The Kangxi Emperor visited the lake and in 1699 he named ten scenes which were inscribed on stone steles which were place around the lake at carefully chosen spots.

Other photos in the album include the Leifeng pagoda, the 'Three ponds mirroring the Moon', and a variety of other architectural and scenic views. Rare.





West Lake



Thunder Peak Pagoda



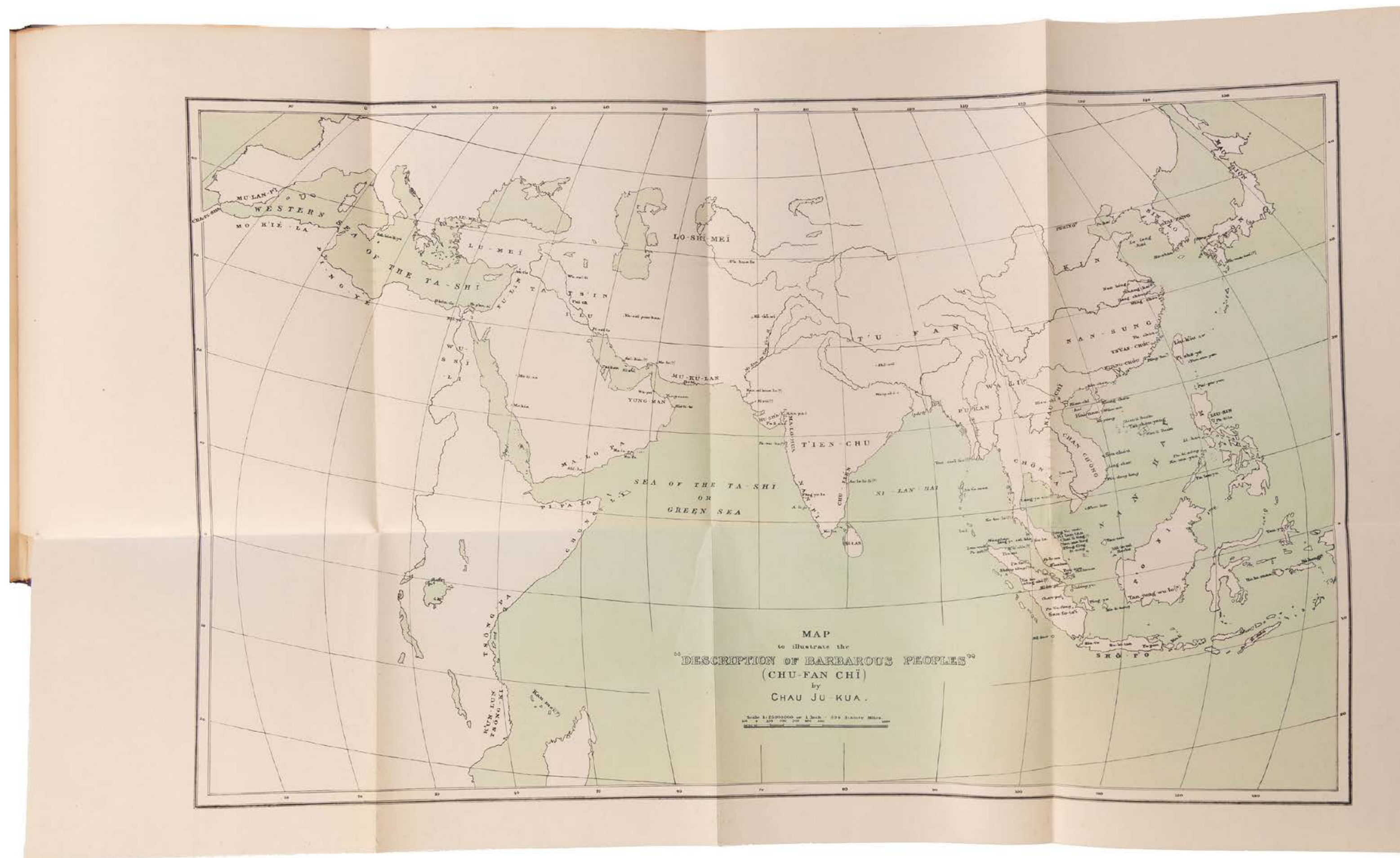
West Lake & City



Centre of West Lake



Tea House West Lake



CHINESE IN THE PERSIAN GULF

29

HIRTH (Friedrich), ROCKHILL
(William Woodville), transl. **Chau Ju-kua:**

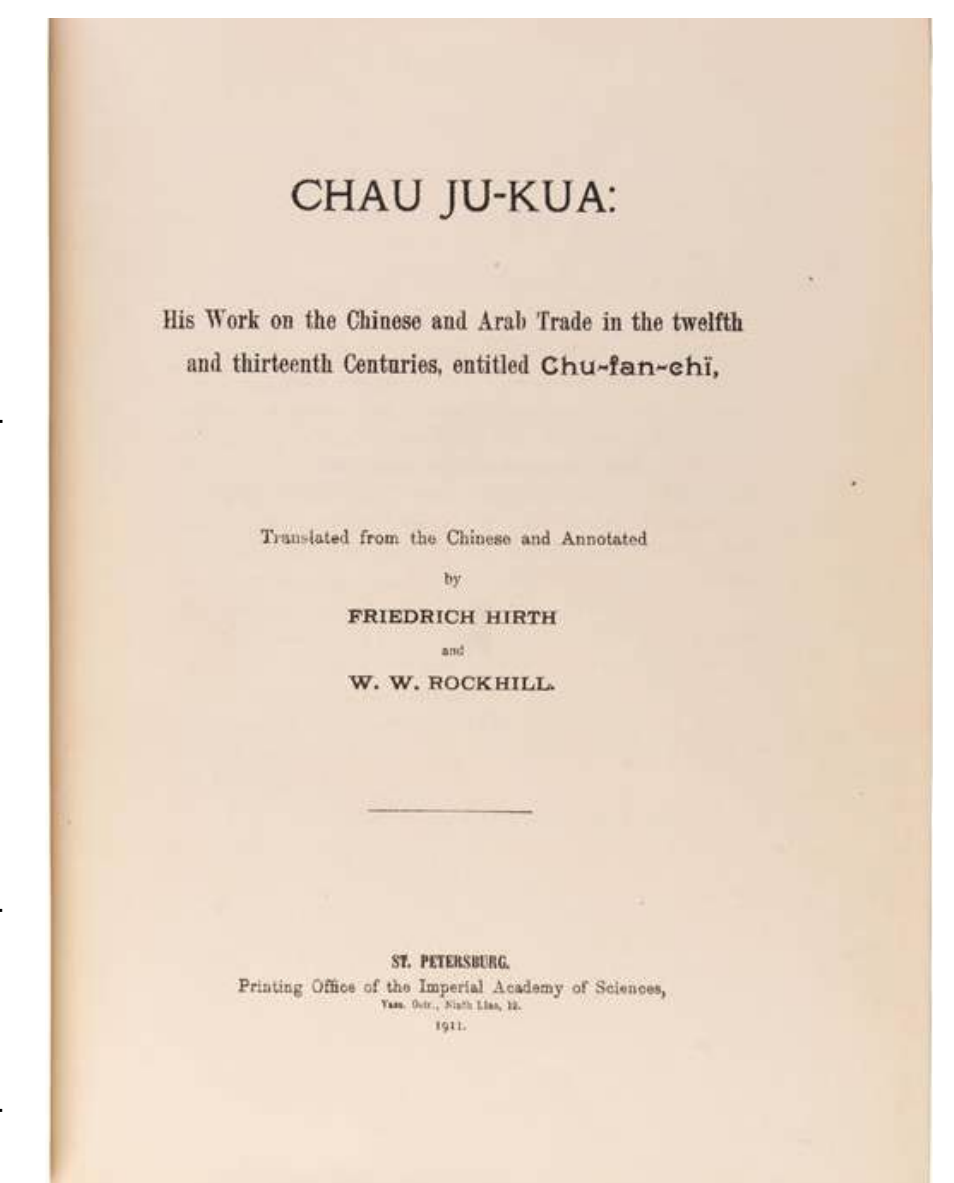
**His work on the Chinese and Arab Trade
in the twelfth and thirteenth Centuries,
entitled Chu-fan-chi. First edition.**

Large folding lithograph map. 4to. Bound in contemporary half-calf, overall
a very good copy. Bookplate of David Dean Barrett. [x], 288pp. St. Petersburg,
Imperial Academy of Sciences, 1911. **£2,500**

First English translation of the “Description of Barbarous People” (*Chufan zhi*), written by Zhao Rukua (ca. 1170-1231), an inspector of foreign trade in Fukien in the first half of the 13th century (Song dynasty). It records Chinese trade and exploration in Southeast Asia, India, Persia and Arabia where myrrh, pearls, frankincense and a variety of other products were imported. This translation caused a great stir at the time, as it challenged the widely held view that the Chinese did not know countries beyond their own spheres of influence. Arab trade with China in fact goes back to the Tang dynasty and the introduction traces the development of Chinese maritime intercourse with southeast Asia, Persia and Arabia until the 13th century.

The Miscellaneous notes on foreign countries and their products is in two parts: Part I has descriptions of the history and culture of all the known countries and islands from Egypt to Japan. It lists 58 countries and regions, including Oman, Mecca, Zanzibar, Somalia, Libya, and Egypt; Part II describes the history and use of some 43 commodities that were traded. There is also a comprehensive General Index and a very useful Index of Unusual Foreign Names and Terms Occurring in Chinese Texts.

Provenance: David Dean Barrett (1892-1977) was an American soldier and diplomat who served over 30 years in China. He met with Mao Zedong during negotiations at Yen-an in 1944. Rare.





RARE

30

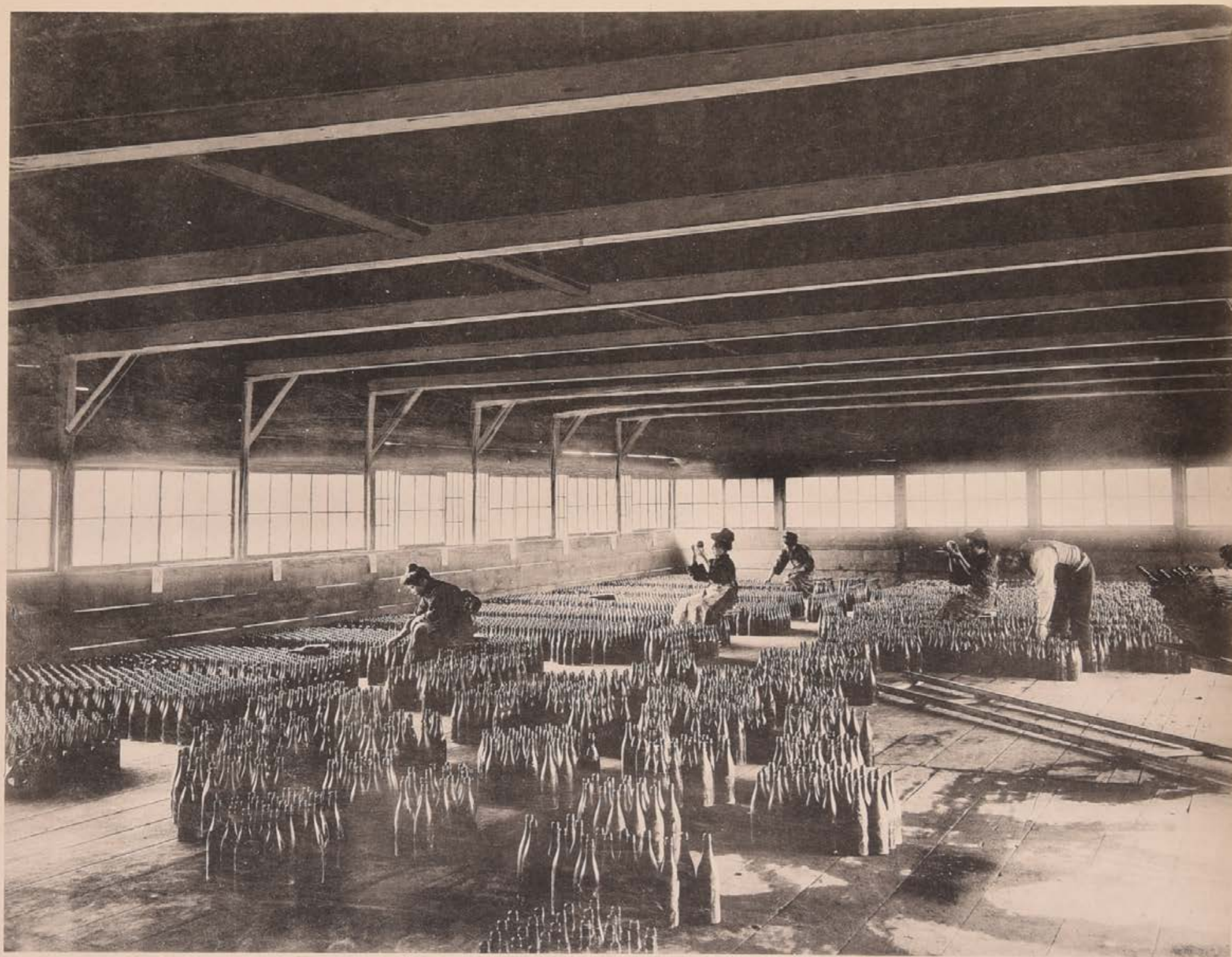
DAI NIPPON BEER COMPANY 大日本ビール株式会社.
Togu denka gyokei kinen shashincho
 東宮殿下行啓記念写真帖. [Memorial Album
 on the occasion of the Prince's visit].

First and only edition. 29 collotype plates with facing tissue guard and printed Japanese captions & one colour lithograph plate of the Royal flag. Oblong folio measuring 38x27cm. Original decorated cloth in original blue chitsu (minor wear). Overall a very good copy. [iv](text)ff. Tokyo, Dai Nippon Biru Kabushiki kaisha, dated: Meiji 44 [i.e. 1911]. **£1,200**

A commemorative album produced on the occasion of Crown Prince Yoshihito's visit (the future Taisho Emperor) to the Sapporo breweries in August 1911. It shows the beer production and bottling facilities in Sapporo, namely the three factories of Yebisu, Sapporo and Asahi beer (they were renamed Osaka brewery in 1893). Yebisu, Sapporo and Osaka Beer had merged in 1906 to form the Great Japan Beer Company which also became known as the 'King of Eastern Beer'.

This album was printed for the dignitaries who attended the visit and it was not for sale. Very rare. Only one copy in OCLC (National Diet Library).

MAGGS BROS. LTD.



**A WOMAN'S PERSPECTIVE
ON BRITAIN AND THE FAR EAST**

31

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

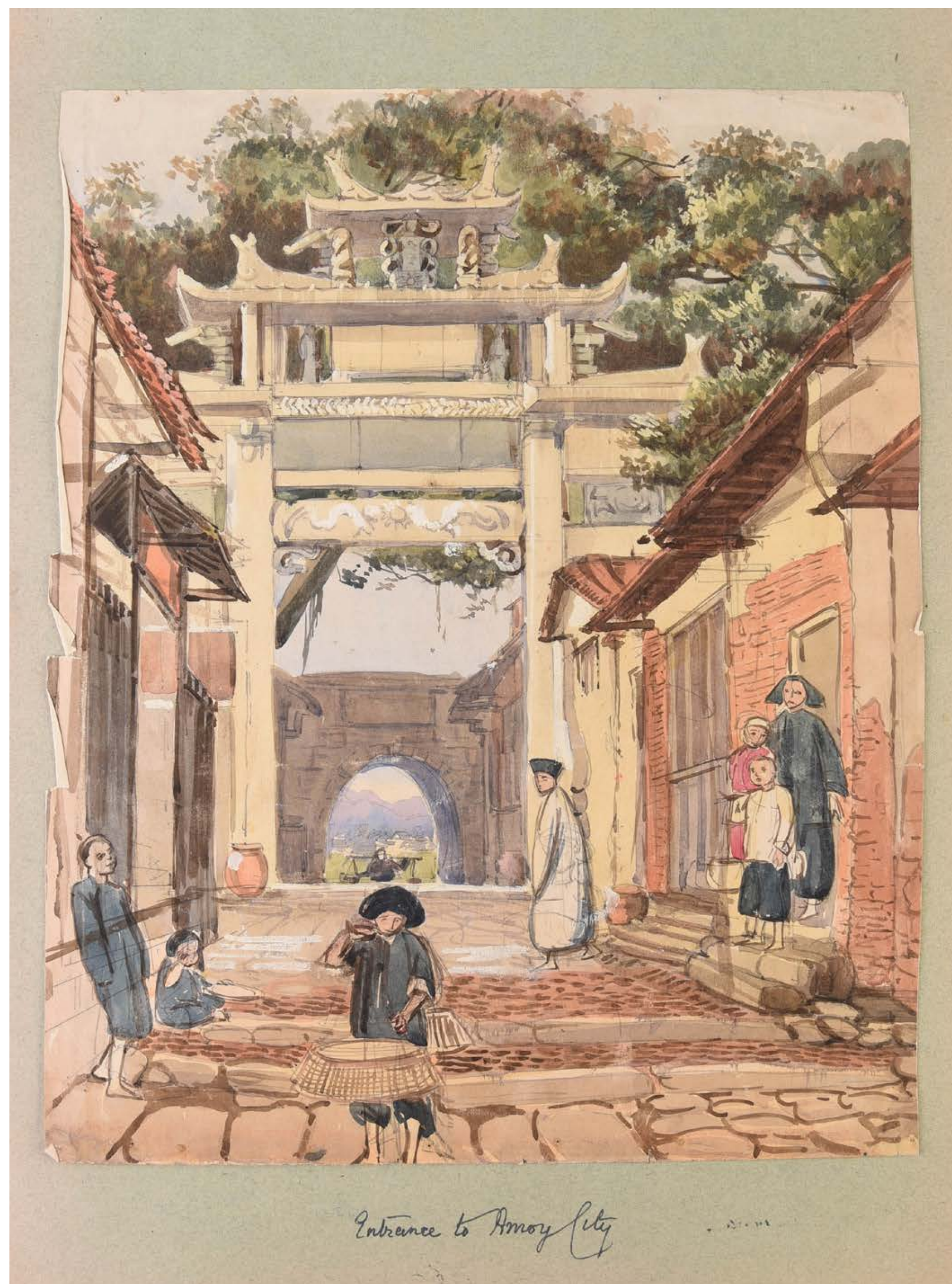
(A) Large album, measuring 32x51.5cm, containing 162 drawings and watercolours, many with ms. captions. Lacking boards, some light surface staining, wear and tear, slightly shaken. (B) Album, measuring 27x37cm, containing 43 drawings and watercolours, 4 albumen photographs 5 small Japanese watercolours showing various professions, many with ms. captions. Lacking boards, some light surface staining, wear and tear. (C) Large oblong folio album covered in red cloth, measuring 42x30cm, containing over 500 drawings and watercolours, many with ms. captions, 58 albumen photographs, 4 maps, 17 small postcards, 1 Chinese pith paper drawing (damaged) of a boy with a kite, as well as printed and ms. scraps. Worn edges, some surface staining, wear and tear. (D) Folio half-calf album (repairs to spine), measuring 38x27cm, containing over 180 watercolours. Various locations, dates between 1869 and 1914.

£28,000

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

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





Edith Louisa was clearly a gifted draughts-woman. She had been trained at the Heatherleys School of Fine Art in London and once in China, she regularly exhibited her work at the Shanghai Art Society. She supplied illustrations for two of her husband's books, namely *John Chinaman's Bamboo Tree* (Shanghai 1886) and *Some of the Analects of Confucius* (Shanghai 1887) and also contributed art-work to *The Graphic*. The albums (A&B) include a number of drawings that were published in the magazine together with the printed double-page spread that featured her drawings under the title 'Life at Pakhoi, one of the Chinese treaty ports' (*The Graphic*, March 5th, 1887) as well as a letter by the manager praising her work "We are... pleased, indeed, to accept your sketches which are capital", (ms. letter dated Oct, 1886). It includes a beautiful rendition of a men's doubles tennis match, the first sight of the British Consulate at Pakhoi which appears to have been a pigsty and a horse-stable, the bombardment of Pakhoi by French men of war, and the subsequent evacuation to Hong Kong.

Most of the images in album A&B relate to their life in Beihai and Xiamen: One subject that features again and again is Po-lam bridge (Zhangzhou, close to Xiamen) which was a popular destination with foreigners stationed in Amoy in the 19th century together with a two-part albumen photograph of the bridge. The bridge which dated back to the 13th century used a large number of enormous stone monoliths spanning the Jiulong river over a distance of some 160 meters.

Outstanding are two large watercolours of the entrance gate to Amoy, two double-page drawings of the Consulate drawing room, as well as a large rendition of a Mrs. MacGowan languishing on an elegant reclining chair inside the Consulate, a beautiful scene of the family seated around a table in the new Consulate in Pakhoi together with a Chinese servant and an amah looking after the children (1885), as well as two still-lives, one of a Buddha's



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

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

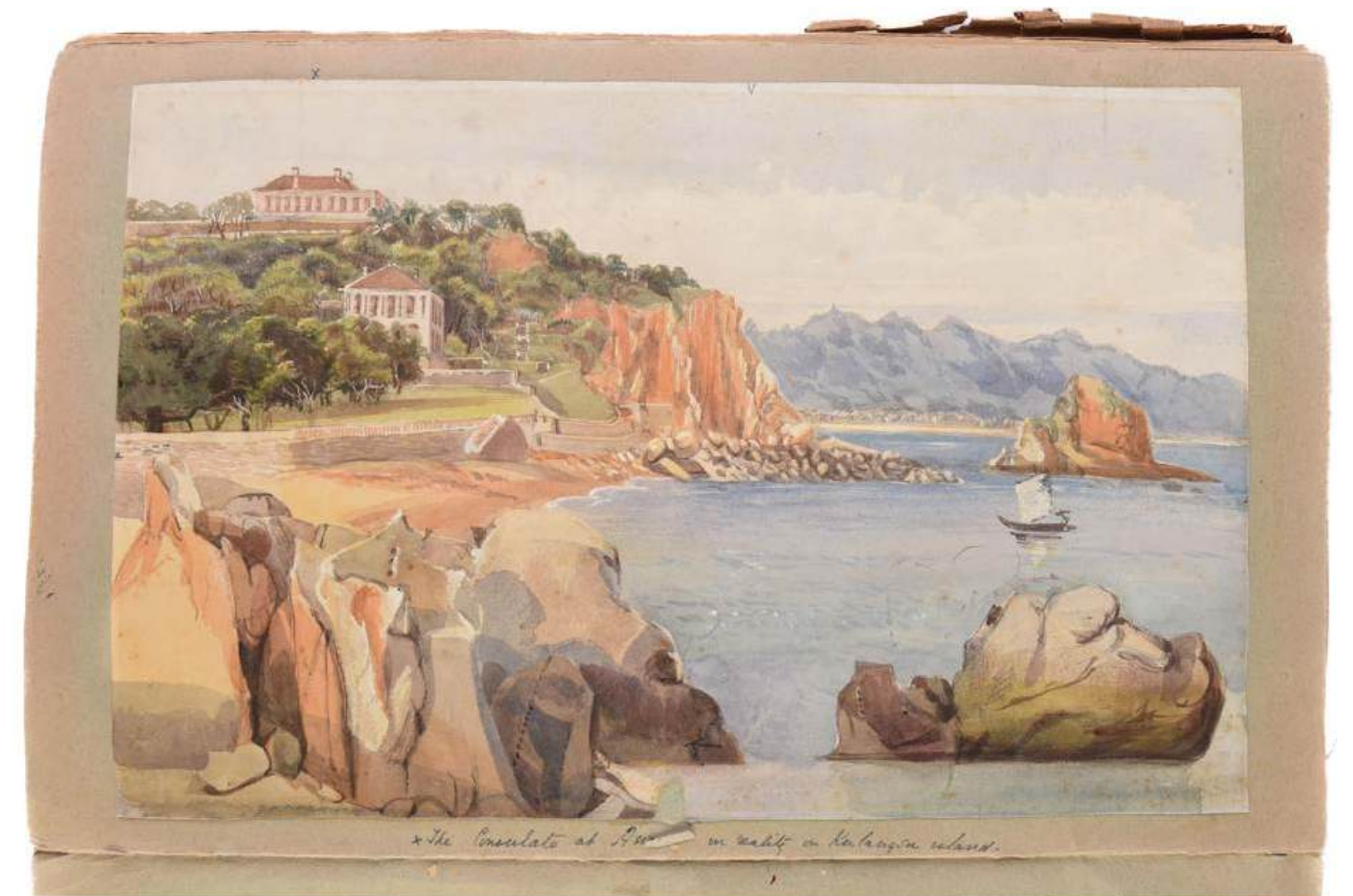
The present collection of drawings and watercolours span Edith Louisa Wedgwood's entire adult life and they provide a fascinating and beautiful insight into a woman's travels and lifestyle in the late 19th and early 20th century.

The drawing room Amoy Consulate

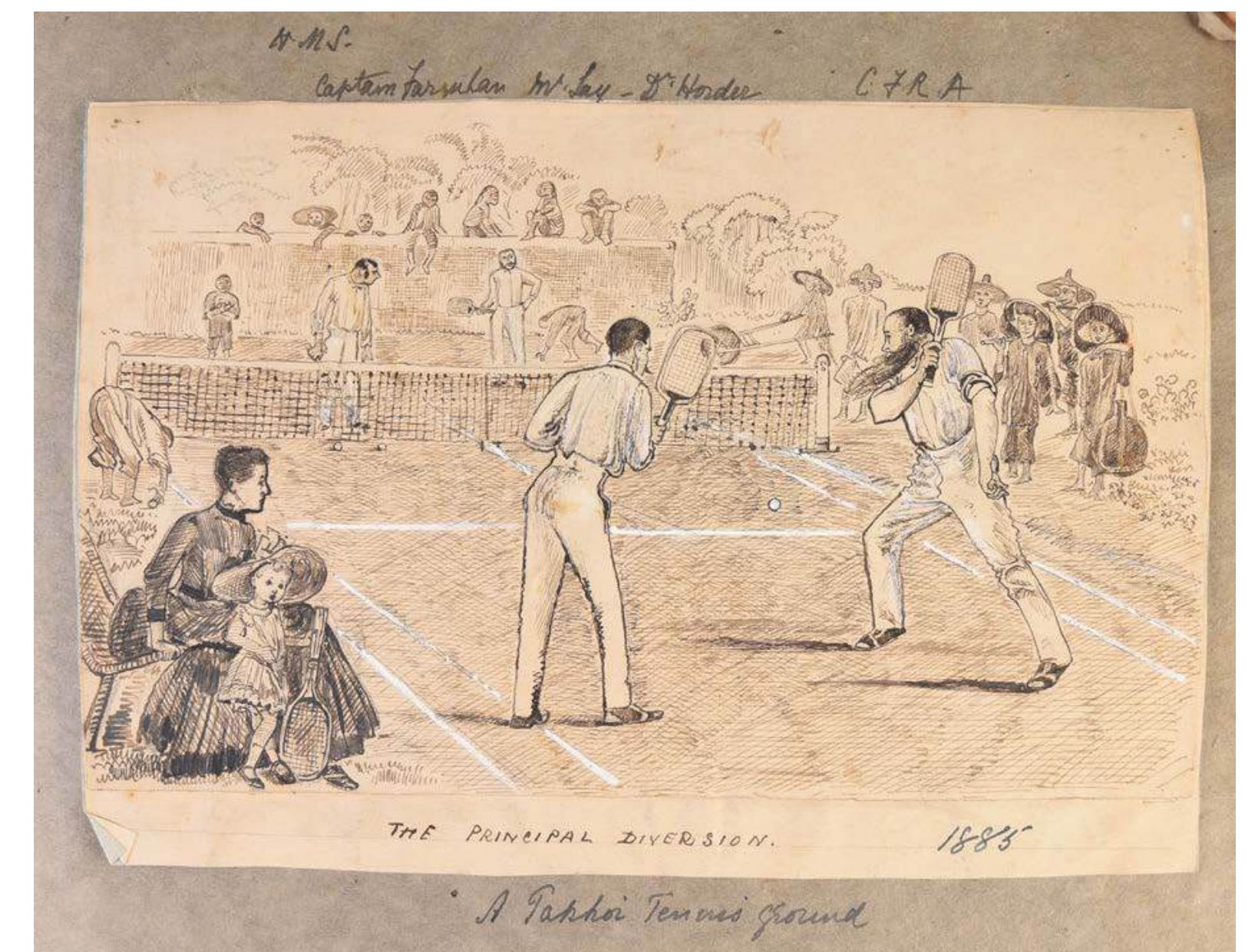


Amoy

The Consulate Drawing Room



The Consulate at Amoy in reality in the background



THE PRINCIPAL DIVERSION.

1885

A Pakhoi Tennis Ground

Yantai Aug 29- 1884



Portkerry
Sept 2



Elliot



Just east of the British Consulate.
Peking, S. China

...e of shots to disperse them, with no fatal result; the only
...ity was that the pony the general in command was riding took
...at the sound of the shots, and kicked his rider over his head.
...y the Chinese authorities have been taking strong measures to
...down the piracy prevalent in the Gulf of Tonquin; the heads
...t of these gentry have been placed in 'jackets' and suspended
...the bathing beach as a terror to other evil-doers. Bathing,
...and tennis for the chief amusements of the few European
...s, but it is on the rare occasions when a British man
...s the game of lawn tennis can be got up
...etch.—Our illustrations are by
...ment F. R. Allen.



OKAMOTO (Ippei) 岡本一平. **MAEKAWA** (Senpan) 前川千帆 and others. **Tokaido gojusantsugi manga emaki** 東海道五十三次漫画絵巻 [A Manga scroll of the 53 stations of the Tokaido].

One of a limited edition of 150 copies. 55 original watercolour scenes, each measuring 33x24.3cm mounted as 2 handscrolls. A very good set, preserved in the original wooden box. Tokyo, Tokyo Chuo Bijutsukai dated: Taisho 10 [i.e. 1921].
£2,500

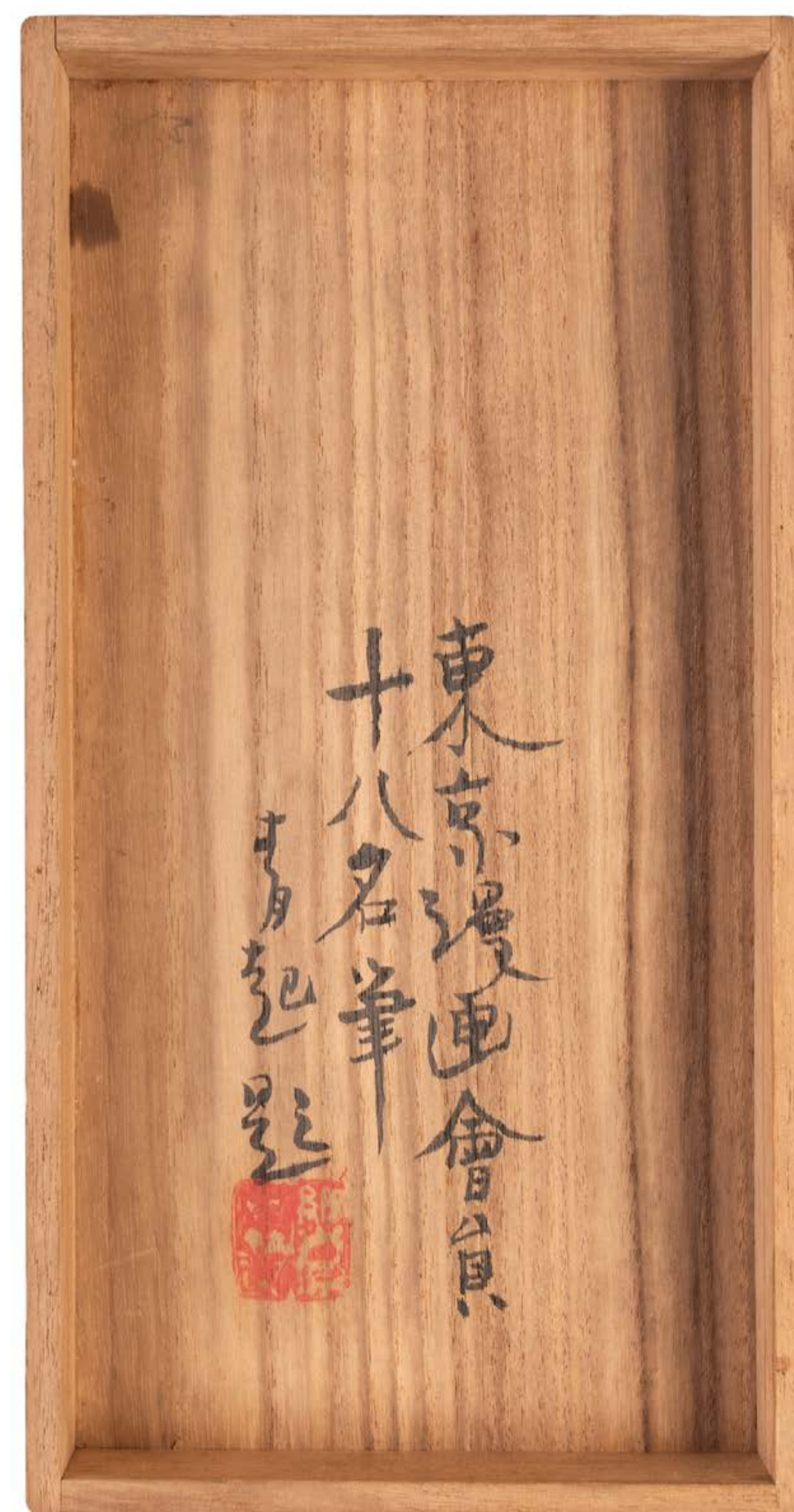
A humorous, manga interpretation of the 53 stations of the Tokaido, compiled around a century after Hiroshige. Each of the stations was hand painted by a group of 18 artists of the Tokyo Manga Association and as a result no two scrolls are identical. In fact, some of the artists made substantial changes to the compositions of their scenes.

Okamoto Ippei (1886-1948) was a member of the Tokyo Mangakai and the Tokyo Chuo Bijutsukai. Together with 17 leading cartoonists, he compiled this playful edition of 53 stations of the Tokaido. They departed from Nihonbashi On May 1, 1921, where strict precautions were being taken on May Day.

The resulting scrolls have been extensively researched by the Ohio State University: "The manga artists hoped to raise the social standing of their craft by indirectly comparing their work to that of venerated woodblock printmakers of the past. Although the style of the scrolls' watercolors differs considerably from what one might recognize as a "manga" today, the artists' quick, spontaneous work somewhere on the edge of caricature was an undeniably important steppingstone toward the popular, modern manga style" (Nicholas Castle, OSU University Libraries website).

Okamoto Ippei was the father of Okamoto Taro, one of Japan's most famous artists of the 20th century. Alongside publishing popular manga books, Ippei contributed comic strips to the Asahi newspaper. The present scrolls convey a lovely sense of a changing Japan, depicting familiar scenery populated with modern technology and fashion.





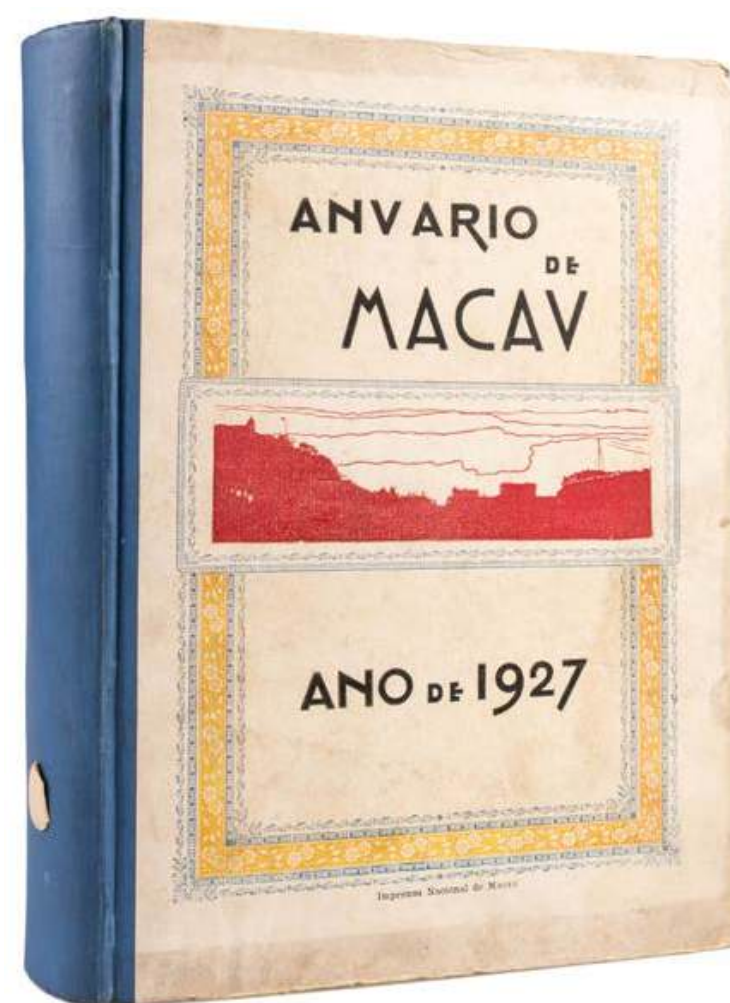
[GOVERNO DA PROVINCIA DE MACAU].

Anuario de Macau 1927.

First edition thus. 106 photographic plates, 2 folding tables. Text in Portuguese and Chinese, together with an English abstract. Small folio (measuring 27x20cm). Original cloth-backed boards, minor staining to cover, occasional light foxing, but overall still a very good copy. iii, 391; 107pp. Macao, Imprensa Nacional, 1927. **£1,200**

Interestingly this annual opens with a variety of calendars (incl. Gregorian, Roman, Chinese, Siamese, Mexican, Turkish, French, Catholic, and Luso-Chinese). Followed by recently passed Regulations relating to Stamp Duty, a list of governors from 1616 to the present day, as well as a collection of short essays on the Portuguese Padroado in the Far East, works in the port, epidemiology, as well as an overview of the industrial and commercial activities in the Portuguese colony in 1927.

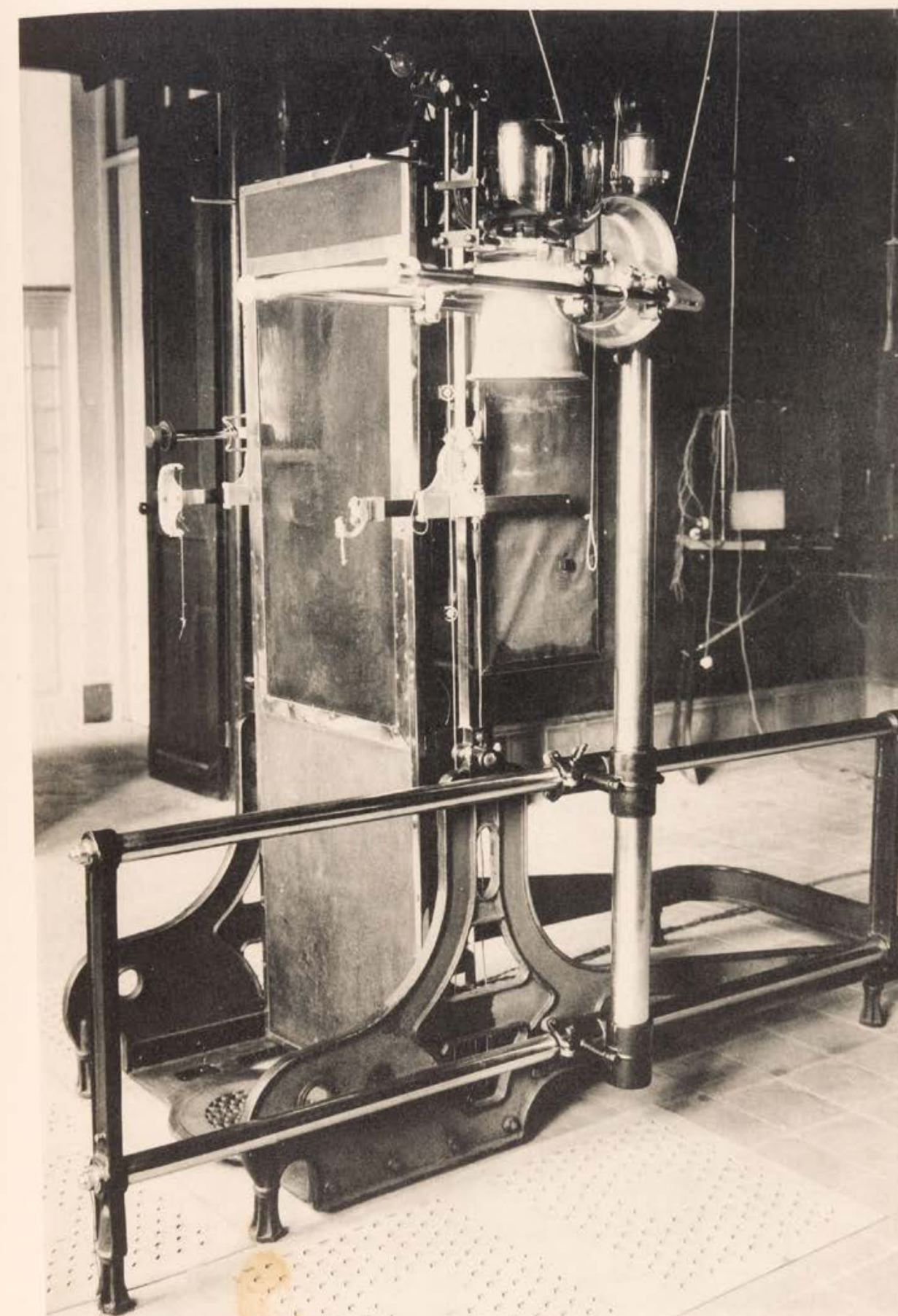
Much of the focus of the photographic plates is on the various educational institutions and their facilities (high school, primary school — girls, boys, and Chinese are separate, the seminary, the orphanage, as well as a number of private schools). The hospital proudly shows off a recently purchased x-ray machine, while the Santa Casa da Misericórdia has slightly more rudimentary hospital, but you are able to choose between a 1st class private bedroom or a dormitory. The Ministry of Marine and Overseas Affairs publishes their most recent laws and regulations, followed by a comprehensive business directory, as well as abstracts in English and Chinese. Rare. Only two copies in OCLC (Brit. Library; Macau University).



Escola Infantil—Revista: «A fada dos pequeninos» Recita levada no Teatro D. Pedro V—Grupo de gnomos

ANUARIO DE MACAU — 1927

Laboratorio de Radiologia
do Hospital Geral do Governo



4).—Outro aspecto da mesa radiológica.



Orfanato da Imaculada Conceição — (Tipografia)



Corpo de Salvação Pública — Material de incendios



34

HOCHI SHIMBUN 報知新聞.

Presentation Album of Japan 日本の写真帖.

31 b-w. silver gelatine prints, mostly measuring ca. 26,5x20cm, English descriptions on tissue guards. Presentation inscription: "to thee Right=Hon. The Earl of Airlie M. C. With the sincere compliments of Hochi Shimbun. N. Okuma". Oblong folio (38x27cm), original silk-covered boards, some wear to edges, but overall in very good condition. a.e.g. [Tokyo], n.d. [ca. 1930]. **£2,500**

Okuma Nobutsune (1871-1947) was the adopted son of the famous politician and founder of the Hochi newspaper, Okuma Shigenobu (1838-1922). Upon Shigenobu's death, he inherited the title of Marquis and became a member of the House of Peers. In the following year, he became the Honorary President of Waseda University. He also served as the president of the Hochi Shimbun newspaper from 1927 to 1930. The present album was presented to David Ogilvie (1893-1968), the 12th Earle of Airlie. We have not been able to establish how they made acquaintance.

The album opens with two images of the Showa Emperor and Empress of Japan, followed by a wedding portrait of Prince and Princess Chichibu. Both are official portraits supplied by the Imperial Household Agency (Kunaicho). The rest of the album features scenic views of Tokyo, Nikko, Mt. Fuji, Nara and Kyoto while the last image shows the offices and the president of the Hochi Shimbunsha.



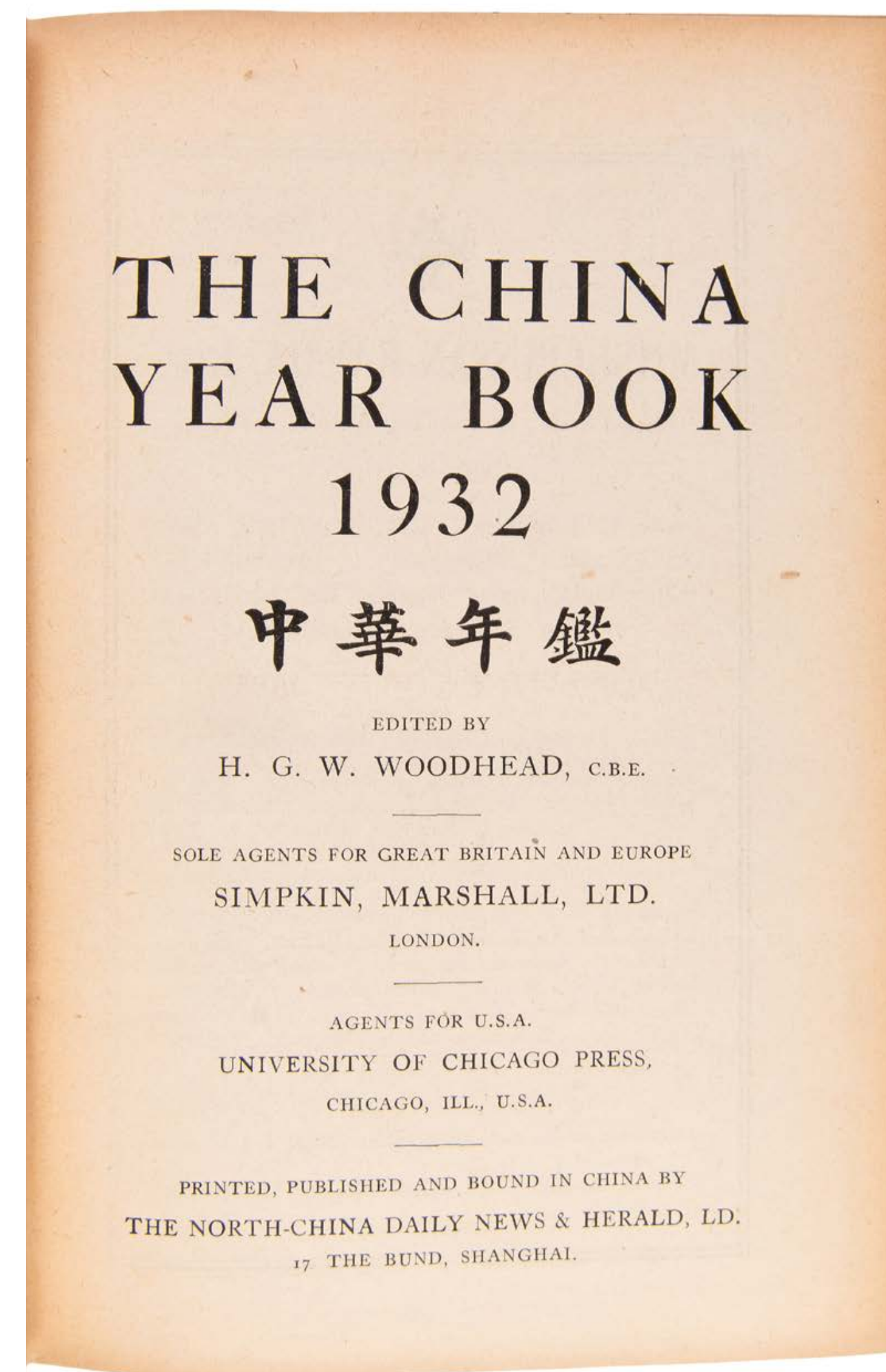
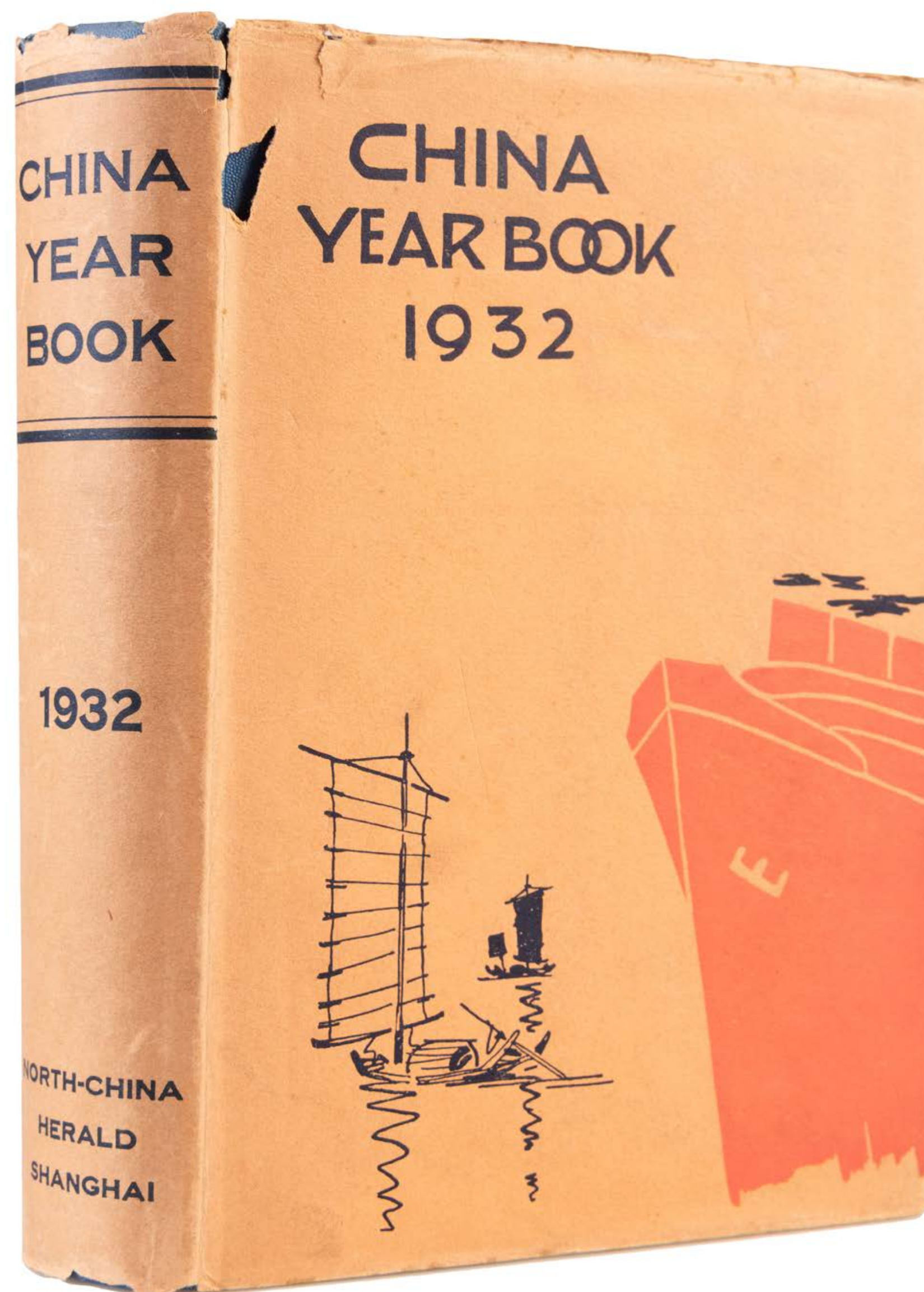
IN THE DUSTJACKET

WOODHEAD (H[enry] G[eorge] W[andesford]) **The China Year Book, 1932.**

First edition. Fold-out map showing flooded areas along Yangtse River, Hwai River and Grand Canal, August 1931. 8vo. Blue cloth with black lettering in publisher's dust-jacket. A fine copy. [xvi], 830pp. Shanghai, The North-China Daily News and Herald Ltd., 1932. **£380**

Publication of this volume of the China Year Book was delayed by the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai, the removal of the Capital to Loyang, and the disorganization of Government Departments from which it was necessary to obtain information. New to the China Year Book for 1932 are summaries of Mr. Justice Feetham's Report to Shanghai Municipal Council, and Chapters on Climate, Sino-Japanese issues, the Yangtze Floods, and Treaty Negotiations and other International Issues. Chapter XXIII contains nearly 150 Documents dealing with events in Manchuria, Tientsin and Shanghai, and including Resolutions of the League Council and Assembly, Reports of the Shanghai Committee of the League, and the text of the Agreement for the cessation of hostilities at Shanghai, signed on May 5.

Includes chapters on general information; pastoral and agricultural products; colonies, leased territories, concessions and settlements; public health; climate; geology, mines and minerals; trade and commerce; imports; treaty negotiations; transportation; finance, currency and banks; labor; the Kuomintang; religions; shipping; army and navy; government; education; Who's Who of prominent citizens; and much more.



atershed

Precipitation in inches

July	Aug
12	10
13	12
14	14
15	16
16	18
17	20
18	22
19	24
20	26
21	28
22	30
23	32
24	34
25	36
26	38
27	40
28	42
29	44
30	46

ze River at Hankow (100 ft)

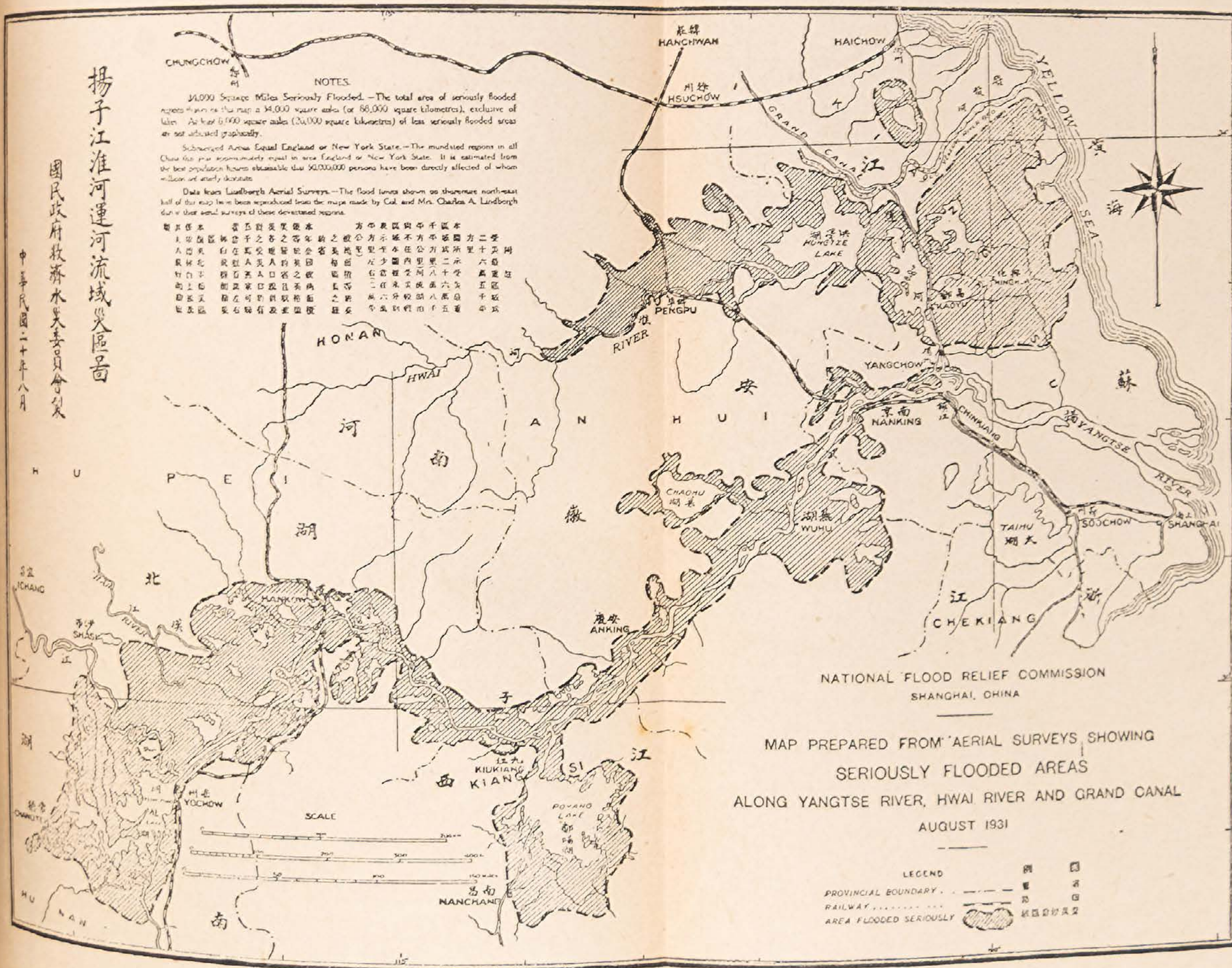
Minimum Height ft.	Year	Maximum Height ft.
5	1912	40
1	1913	41
1	1914	39
2	1915	41
1	1916	38
2	1917	46
0	1918	44
1	1919	45
5	1920	47
4	1921	47
0	1922	45
3	1923	46
2	1924	48
0	1925	46
0	1926	48
6	1927	47
5	1928	48
1	1929	45
5	1930	45
3	1931	45
4		
5		

naider extremely from the Yangtze. Fortunately the water did not enter the Yangtze from the north. It had it would have been a disaster. The discharge of its flood plain was enormous. The River at Hankow is second the great Yangtze flowing per second the water for transport.

揚子江運河運河流域災區圖

國民政府救濟水災委員會分發

中華民國二十年八月



NOTES.

34,000 Square Miles Seriously Flooded.—The total area of seriously flooded areas shown on this map is 34,000 square miles (or 88,000 square kilometers), exclusive of lakes. An area of 6,000 square miles (24,000 square kilometers) of less seriously flooded areas are not indicated graphically.

Submerged Areas Equal England or New York State.—The inundated regions in all China that are approximately equal in area England or New York State. It is estimated from the best population figures obtainable that 90,000,000 persons have been directly affected of whom millions are utterly destitute.

Data from Lindbergh Aerial Surveys.—The flood lines shown on this map are north-east half of this map have been reproduced from the maps made by Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh during their aerial surveys of these devastated regions.

Comparison of Flooded Areas:

Province	Flooded Area (sq. miles)	Population (millions)
Honan	10,000	20
Anhui	10,000	20
Chekiang	10,000	20
Szechwan	10,000	20
Shensi	10,000	20
Shanxi	10,000	20
Henan	10,000	20
Hebei	10,000	20
Shandong	10,000	20
Guangdong	10,000	20
Guangxi	10,000	20
Yunnan	10,000	20
Sichuan	10,000	20
Chongqing	10,000	20
Chengdu	10,000	20
Kunming	10,000	20
Yichang	10,000	20
Wuhan	10,000	20
Nanking	10,000	20
Shanghai	10,000	20
Soochow	10,000	20
Hangzhou	10,000	20
Beijing	10,000	20
Tientsin	10,000	20
Harbin	10,000	20
Qingdao	10,000	20
Yokohama	10,000	20
Manila	10,000	20
Cebu	10,000	20
Batavia	10,000	20
Singapore	10,000	20
Rangoon	10,000	20
Bombay	10,000	20
Calcutta	10,000	20
Madras	10,000	20
Batavia	10,000	20
Singapore	10,000	20
Rangoon	10,000	20
Bombay	10,000	20
Calcutta	10,000	20
Madras	10,000	20

NATIONAL FLOOD RELIEF COMMISSION
SHANGHAI, CHINA

MAP PREPARED FROM AERIAL SURVEYS SHOWING
SERIOUSLY FLOODED AREAS
ALONG YANGTSE RIVER, HWAI RIVER AND GRAND CANAL
AUGUST 1931

LEGEND

PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY

RAILWAY

AREA FLOODED SERIOUSLY



Top: (Left) and (Right) Chinese wounded soldiers being cared for in the "Lido," one of Shanghai's famous night clubs which was turned into a hospital. MIDDLE: (Left) Two wounded Chinese soldiers observing the doings on Rue Montauhan, French Concession. (Right) More Chinese wounded soldiers confined to the "Lido" for treatment. Bottom: (Left) Chinese society leaders making bandages for the "Lido" hospital. (Right) Chinese lady making white shorts for the wounded.



A few days before the general withdrawal of the Chinese forces from the Chapei area, Japan army and navy bombers commenced a terrific bombardment of the Chinese positions just north of Szechow Creek, one of the Army bombers letting loose a bomb that dropped on Sinza Road. The damage done may be seen from the pictures above. Dead bodies of Chinese civilians lying on the roadway as well as the wrecked tram-car speak for themselves.

SHANGHAI'S UNDECLARED

WAR



George C. Bruce

AN ILLUSTRATED FACTUAL RECORDING
OF THE SHANGHAI HOSTILITIES-1937

36

BRUCE (Georg C.) Shanghai's Undeclared War.

An Illustrated Factual Recording of the Shanghai Hostilities - 1937. First and only edition. Numerous photographic plates. Folio. Original printed wrappers, slightly stained and frayed at edges, but overall still a very good copy. 88, 116(photos)pp. Shanghai, Mercury Press, 1937. **£550**

"This book has been compiled by the author with the sole object in view of presenting to the public a chronological, factual diary of the Shanghai hostilities of 1937 and the developments of the Sino-Japanese conflict in North China insofar as they directly bear on the situation as a whole." (preface). A day by day account of the Japanese attack on Shanghai in the wake of the Marco Polo Bridge Incident of July 7th. 1937, illustrated with some sixhundred partly harrowing photographs. The cover shows an evocative image of the burning of Chapei by night.

A book which arguably documents the beginning of WW2 in the Far East, told through a large number of press photographs.

THE BEST MONOGRAPH ON THE SUBJECT

37

KOUNIN (I. I.) editor. **YARON** (Alex) illustrator.
Eighty Five Years of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

First and only edition. Numerous illustrations and photographic plates, incl. four chromo-lithographic plates. Oblong folio. Bound in faux crocodile skin cover with embroidered emblem of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps on the top board. Minor damage to tail-caps, but overall in very good condition. a.e.g. [8], 282pp. with numerous 4pp. adverts interspersed in the publication throughout. Shanghai, Cosmopolitan Press, 1938. **£3,500**

A richly illustrated history of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps which was a multi-national force controlled by the Shanghai Municipal Council.

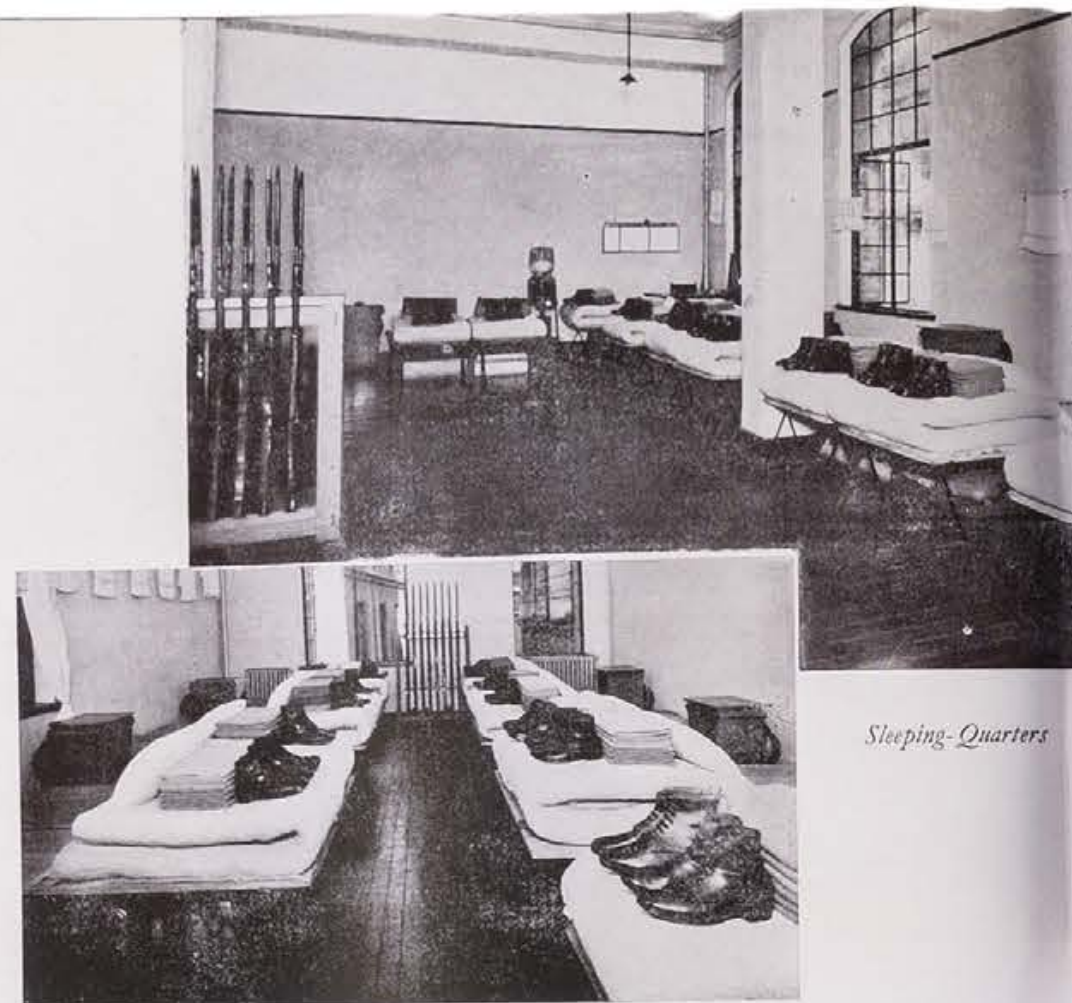
It was founded in 1853 in response to the Small Sword Society uprising. By the 1930s it included a Jewish Company, a Portuguese Company, an Interpreters Company, a White Russian Company and (ironically) a Japanese Company - there is also a section relating to the 'Sino-Japanese hostilities of 1937'. Most of the photographic illustrations feature portraits of officers and dignitaries as well as a large number of group-shots of the various military units as well as their facilities. The publication was sponsored by a number of local and international businesses (incl. Ford, General Motors, a number of banks, American Express, Asiatic Petroleum Co., the Auto Palace Company, Omega watches, and Sassoon & Co.).

This is the best monograph on the subject published in Shanghai. Rare in good condition. Only seven copies in OCLC.





The Regimental Library



Sleeping Quarters



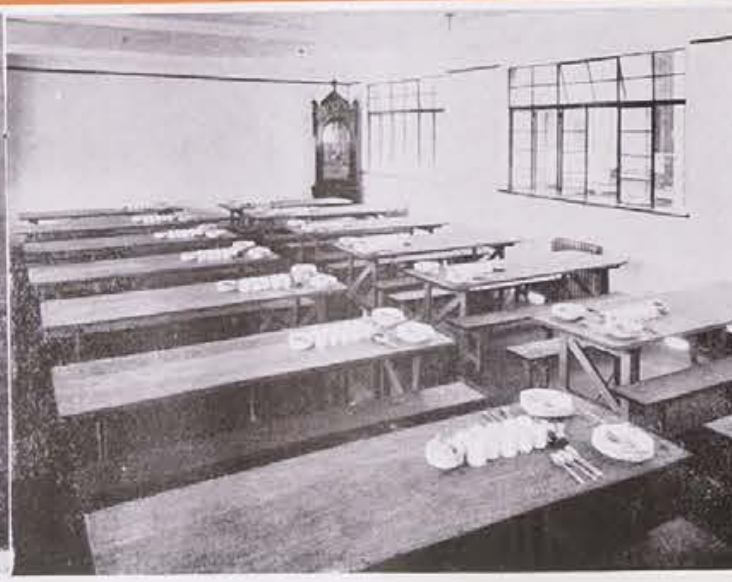
The Officers' Mess Room.



Calours in the Officers' Mess.



Kitchen



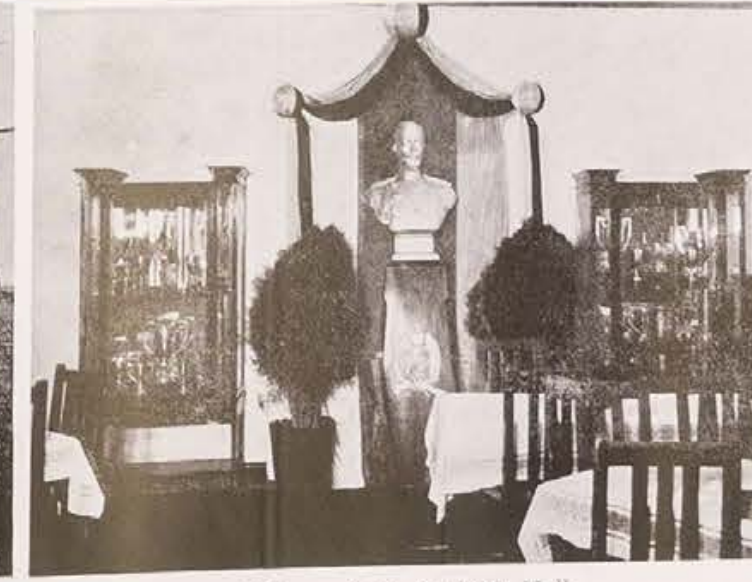
Soldiers' Mess



Officers' Mess



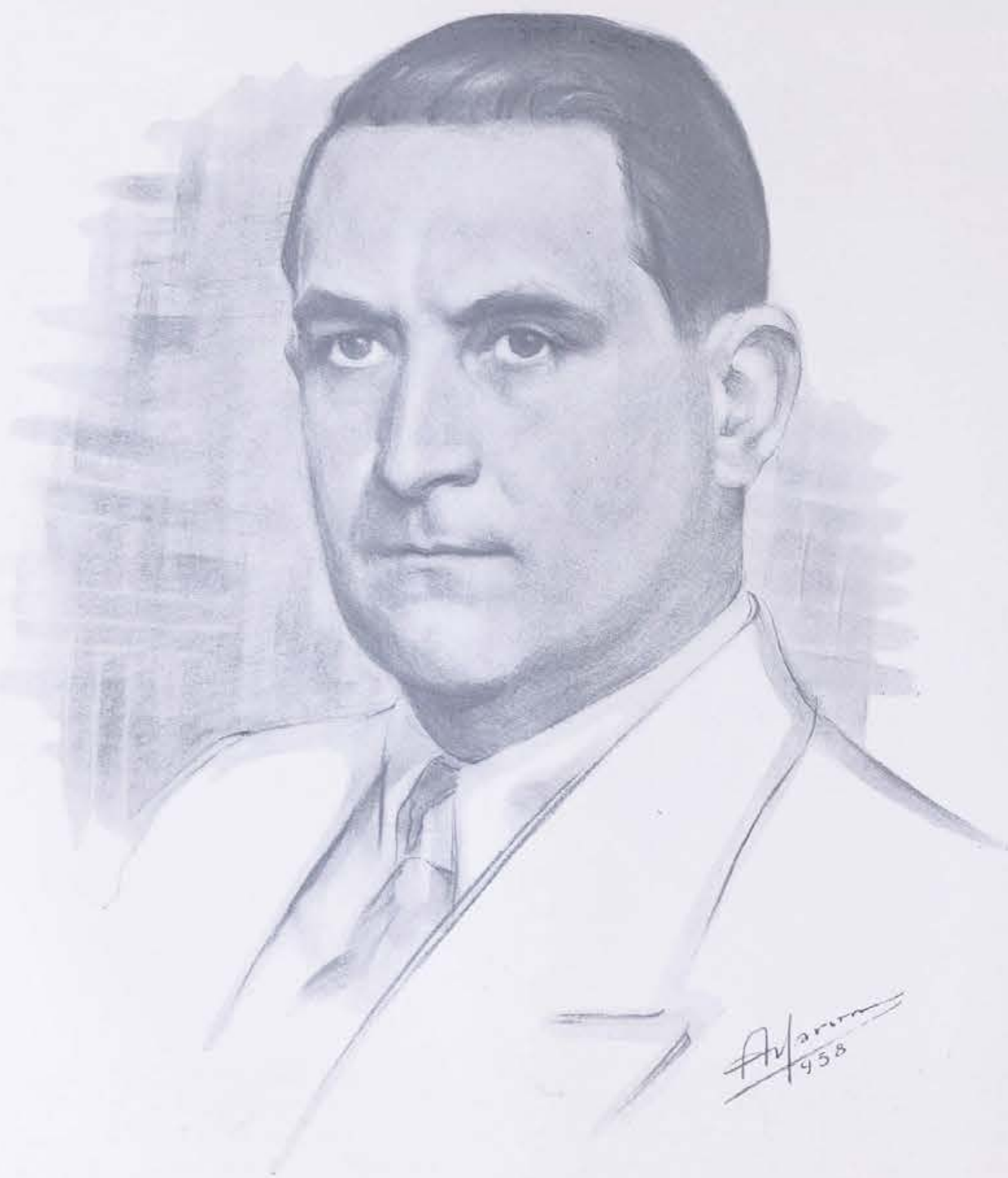
Bar and Canteen.



A Corner in the Reception Hall.



Reception Hall.



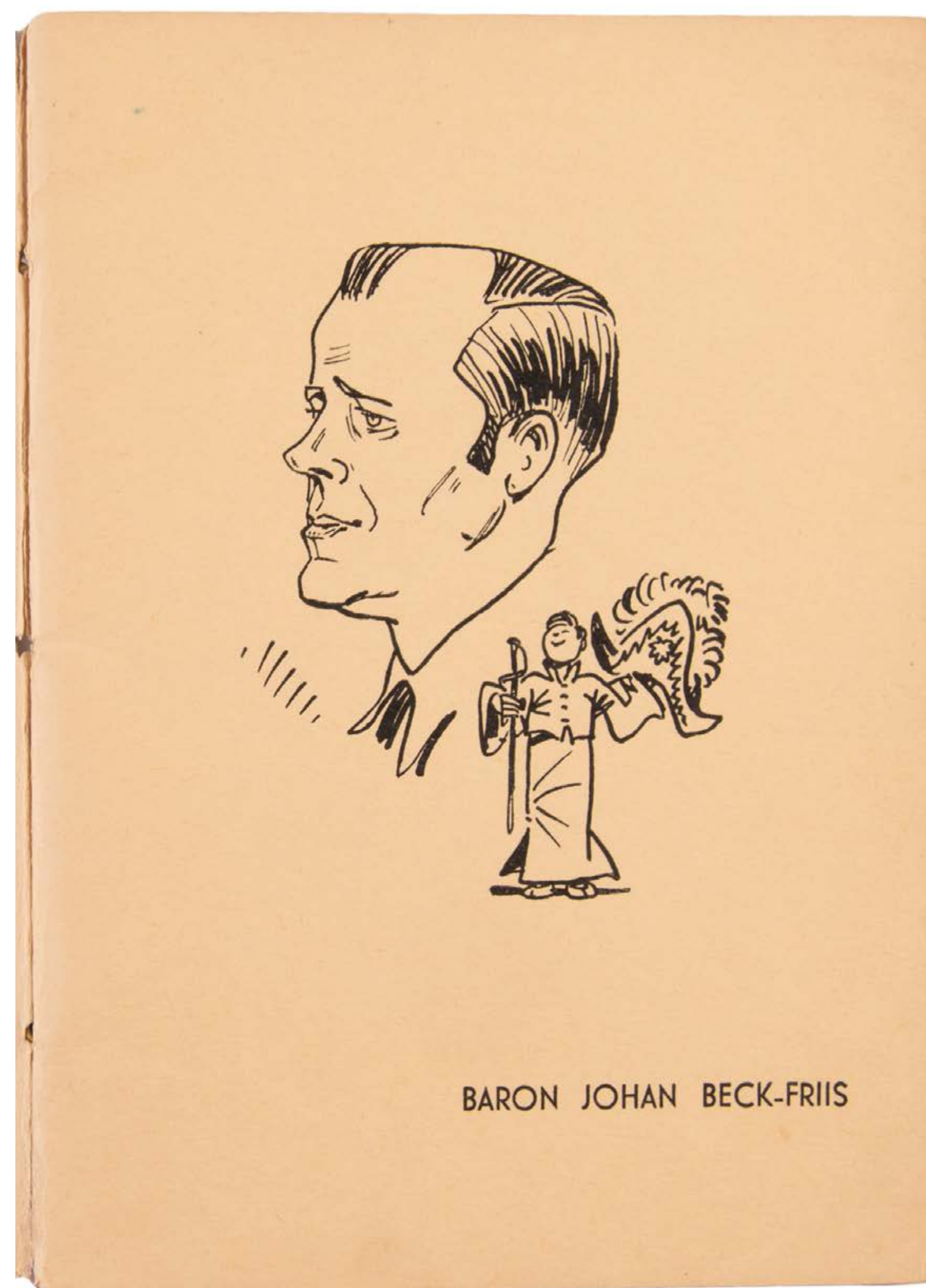
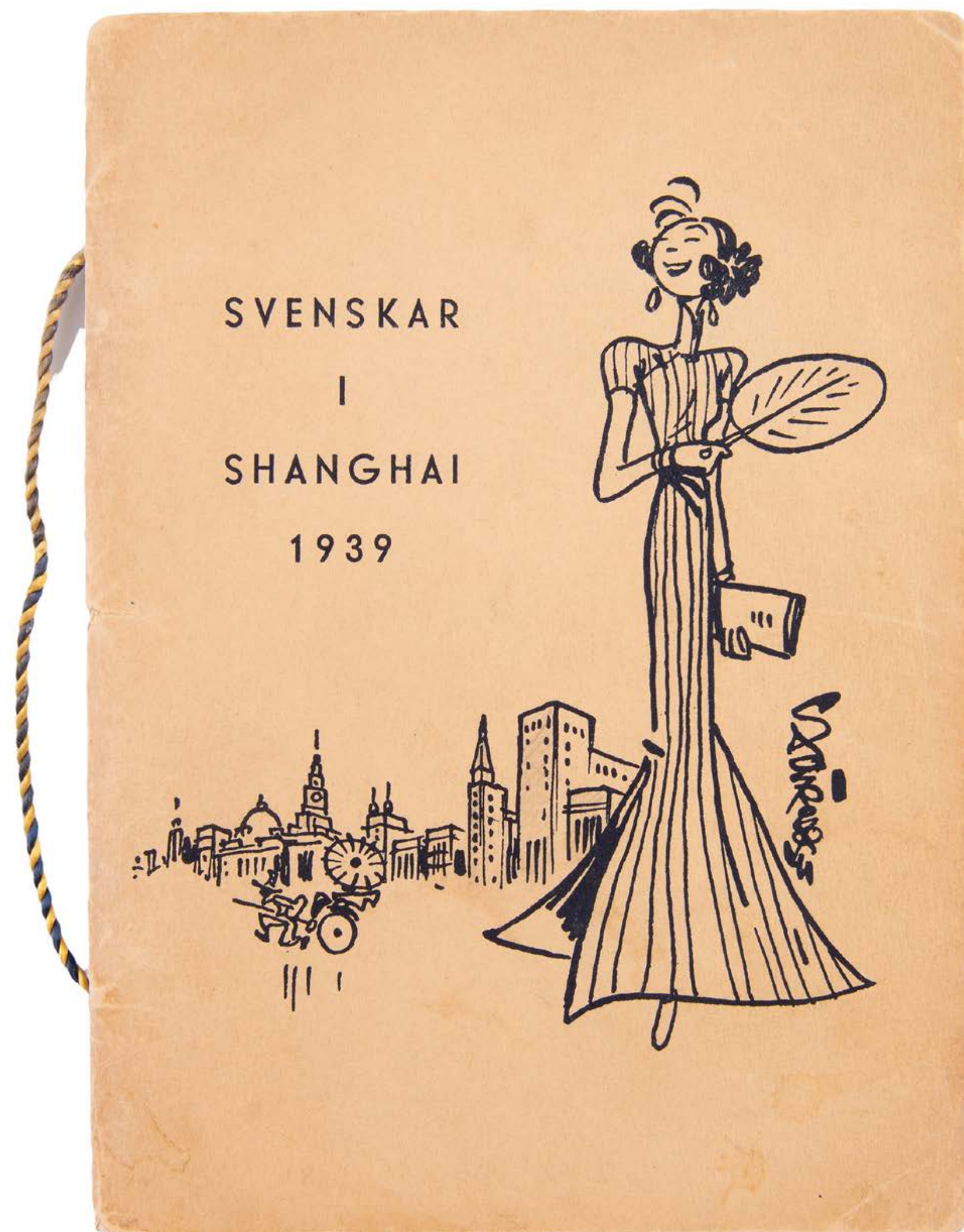
C. S. FRANKLIN
Chairman of S.M.C. and Civil Commander of S.V.C.

Eighty Five Years of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps

Compiled by I. I. KOUNIN

Illustrations by A. YARON

Published by
THE COSMOPOLITAN PRESS
131 MUSEUM ROAD
SHANGHAI



EXTREMELY RARE

38

SAPAJOU (George) illustrator.
Svenskar i Shanghai [Swedes in Shanghai].

First and only edition. 16 lithographic portraits. Small 8vo measuring 13.3 x 19.4cm. Original flexible boards bound with silk cord. Light staining and rubbing, overall still a very good copy. [16]pp. Shanghai, Privately Printed, 1939.

£1,100

George Sapajou (1893-1949) was the nom-de-plume of a White Russian émigré named Georgy Avksentiyevich Sapozhnikov (d. 1949), who fled to Shanghai in 1920. A political cartoonist of great talent and perceptiveness, Sapajou worked as caricaturist at the influential North-China Daily News from 1925 onwards and became extremely popular for his political and social commentary.

This brochure was commissioned by the Shanghai Swedish Society, featuring portraits of 16 members, including the chairman, Ragnar Bringert, Consul-General Johan Beck-Fris (who departed his post in March 1939), and Beck-Fris's deputy, Erik Kronwall. Also shown is Ernest Brundin, the former husband of the American journalist Agnes Smedley. This privately published work was clearly printed in a very small edition. Extremely rare. No copy in OCLC.



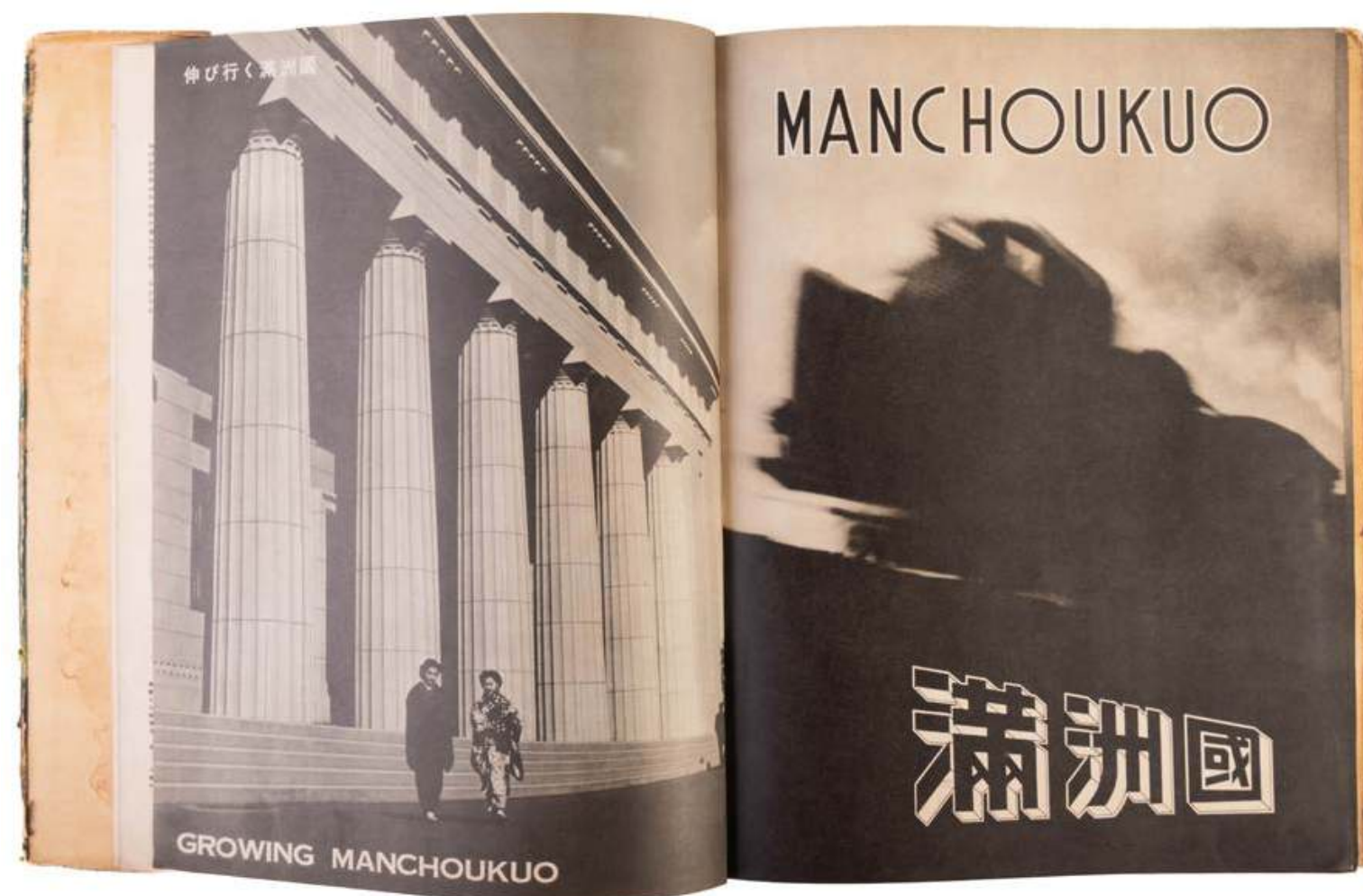
O. NORDLING



B. PALMERTZ



S. Y. EURÉN



RARE IN DUSTJACKET

39

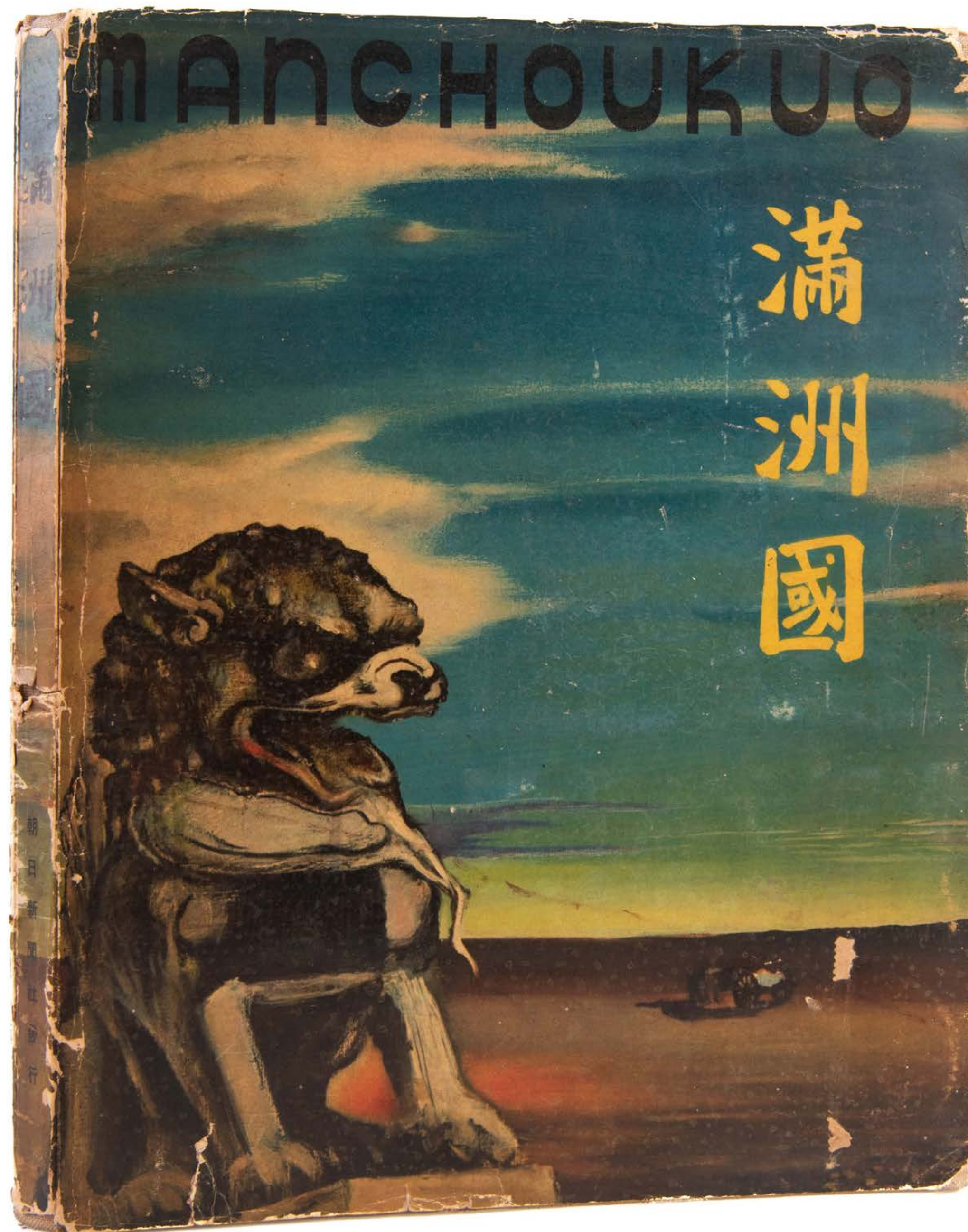
MANCHURIAN STATE COUNCIL

滿洲國國務院弘報處. **Manchoukuo —**

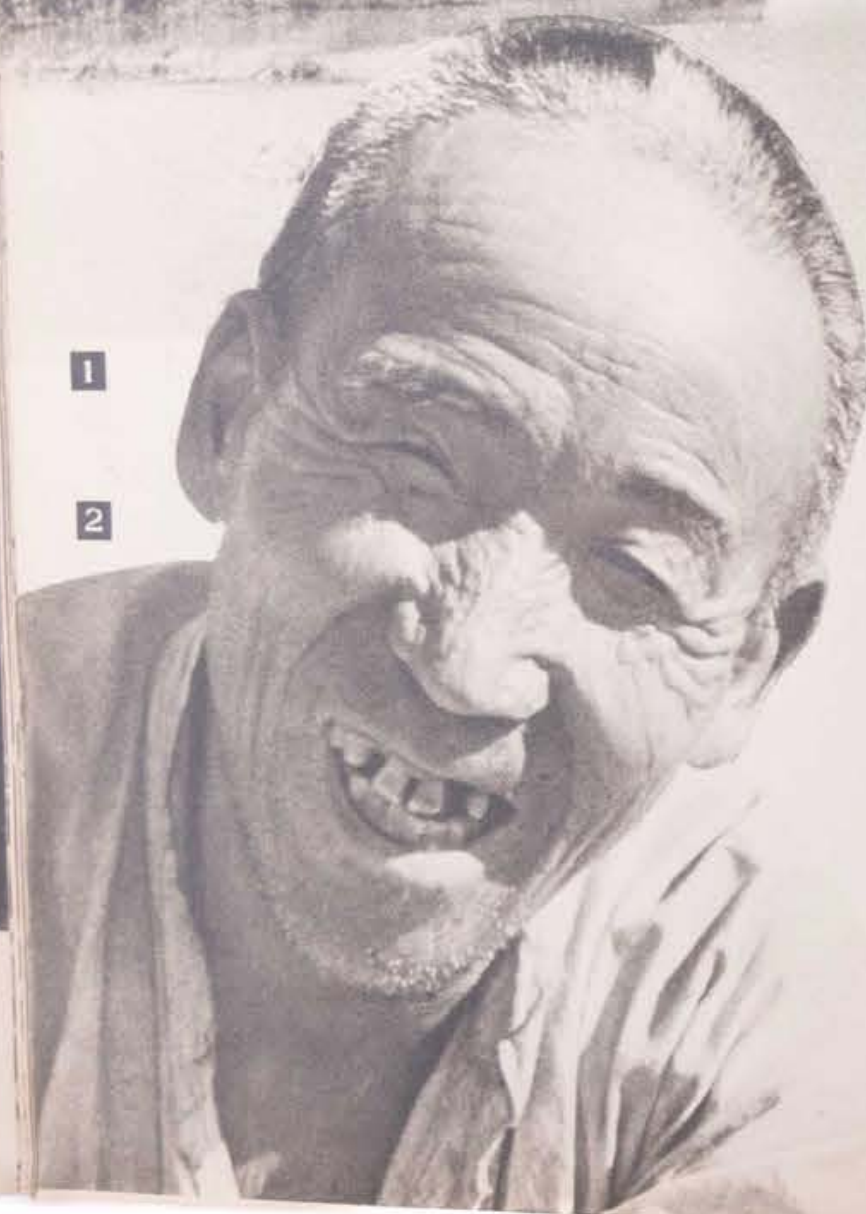
A Comprehensive Pictorial Presentation 滿洲國.

First edition. Numerous photographic plates, several in colour. Text in English, Chinese and Japanese. Folio measuring 26x34cm. Original cloth (some wear) in dustwrapper (some damage), but very good inside. Unpaginated (but 164pp). Tokyo, Asahi Shimbun-sha, 1940. **£1,500**

An extraordinary large format photo-book on Manchuria published by Asahi Newspaper. The book is entirely composed of double-page photo-essays on a wide variety of subjects relating to religious customs, festivals, industry, agriculture, population, and geography: "Growing Manchoukuo; Spotlight on Manchoukuo; Population Basis of Manchoukuoan Progress; Religion; Meltingpot of Languages; Fantastic Symbols of Sculptured Art; Food for all Tastes etc. etc." Combining photo-montages with patriotic text, this is a truly remarkable product of Japanese propaganda produced on behalf of the Information Office of the State Council of Manchuria (Manshukoku kokumuin kohosho). Only 4 copies in OCLC.



A sepia-toned photograph of a large industrial facility, possibly a power station or a mill, built into a hillside. The main building is a long, white, two-story structure with several windows. To its left, a large, dark, angled structure, likely a conveyor or a crane, extends down towards a body of water in the foreground. To the right of the main building, there is a tall, dark, lattice-like structure, possibly a chimney or a derrick. The foreground shows a body of water and some vegetation. The overall scene is industrial and historical.



滿洲は砂金及び白金とも全滿に亘つて甚だ多量
中北滿の砂金は各河流域の廣い地帯に亘つて豊富な
採金場を有しその他熱河省開魯省遼寧省には白金の
産地地帶相當廣く分布し將來開發せられれば滿洲國
金の大半を占めることにならう。全產金額は大正二
年には前年に比し倍額以上の一七、八一八五萬と増進
は四六三、六三九、一五萬圓、二年度八、八六八、五五
であるがそのうち九割までは滿洲採金會社の採掘
によるものである。

— 29 —

によるものである

1・嫩江泥鰍河の採金船 2・採金場に働く老若力
3・採金場手掘場風景 4・笑ふ若き苦力の股元と頬に刺まれる証し

砂金及山金金滿到處皆有北滿砂金尤爲著名熱河開魯
奉天一帶則廣布山金產額逐年猛增其百分之九十皆
由滿洲採金會社所採取

1. 塘江泥陂河沙金之採金船 2. 採金場老苦力 3. 砂金採掘場作業的實況 4. 採金場的苦力

As Manchoukou's gold mining business is still in its infancy, more attention is being given for the present to prospecting for mines and alluvial deposits. A wealth of alluvial and mountain gold, especially the former, is believed to be scattered in the river districts of the north, while the mountain region of Jehol, Chientao and Mukden provinces are said to have in store substantial gold deposits only awaiting exploitation. In 1936, the Manchoukou Gold Mining Company produced gold valued at MY10,024,000, which is a three-fold increase as compared with the preceding year, but by mechanization of the mining method it is thought that the goal of producing MY100 million per year is not far off.

1. Gold dredger operating on the Nonni River.
2. An old pioneer in a gold mining camp.
3. Placer mining in the Nonni River district.
4. A typical sun-tanned gold miner.

