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CHINA IN PRINT

20th – 22nd November 2015

Friday 20th November 16.00 – 20.00

Saturday 21st November 12.00 – 19.00

Sunday 22nd November 12.00 – 16.00

Drinks reception at 18.00 on Friday 20th

Hong Kong Maritime Museum

Central Ferry Pier No.8

Man Kwong St

Hong Kong

Shanghai 1908
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Cover illustration: Item 3

China Train
Shanghai

1. [APRÈS DE MANNEVILLE, Jean-Baptiste Nicolas Denis d']

Le Neptune oriental, dédié au roi. Paris, Demonville, and Brest, Malassis, 1775.

Folio (570 x 460 mm), pp. [xvii], 194 columns of text, pp. [3], with an engraved allegorical frontispiece by J.B. Tilliard after F. Boucher and 63 uncoloured double- or full-page sea and coastal charts, engraved by B. Henry, D. Lerpeniere and W. Whitchurch, and G. de la Haye; frontispiece supplied from another copy, but a very good copy in contemporary mottled calf by La Vale-Monnier et Academie Sorbonne, with stamp on foot of inside cover, gilt fillet borders and gilt arms of the de Marvalières family on covers, gilt edges; rebacked preserving original gilt spine; *provenance*: Albert de Marvalières; Lord Wardington (bookplate to rear pastedown).

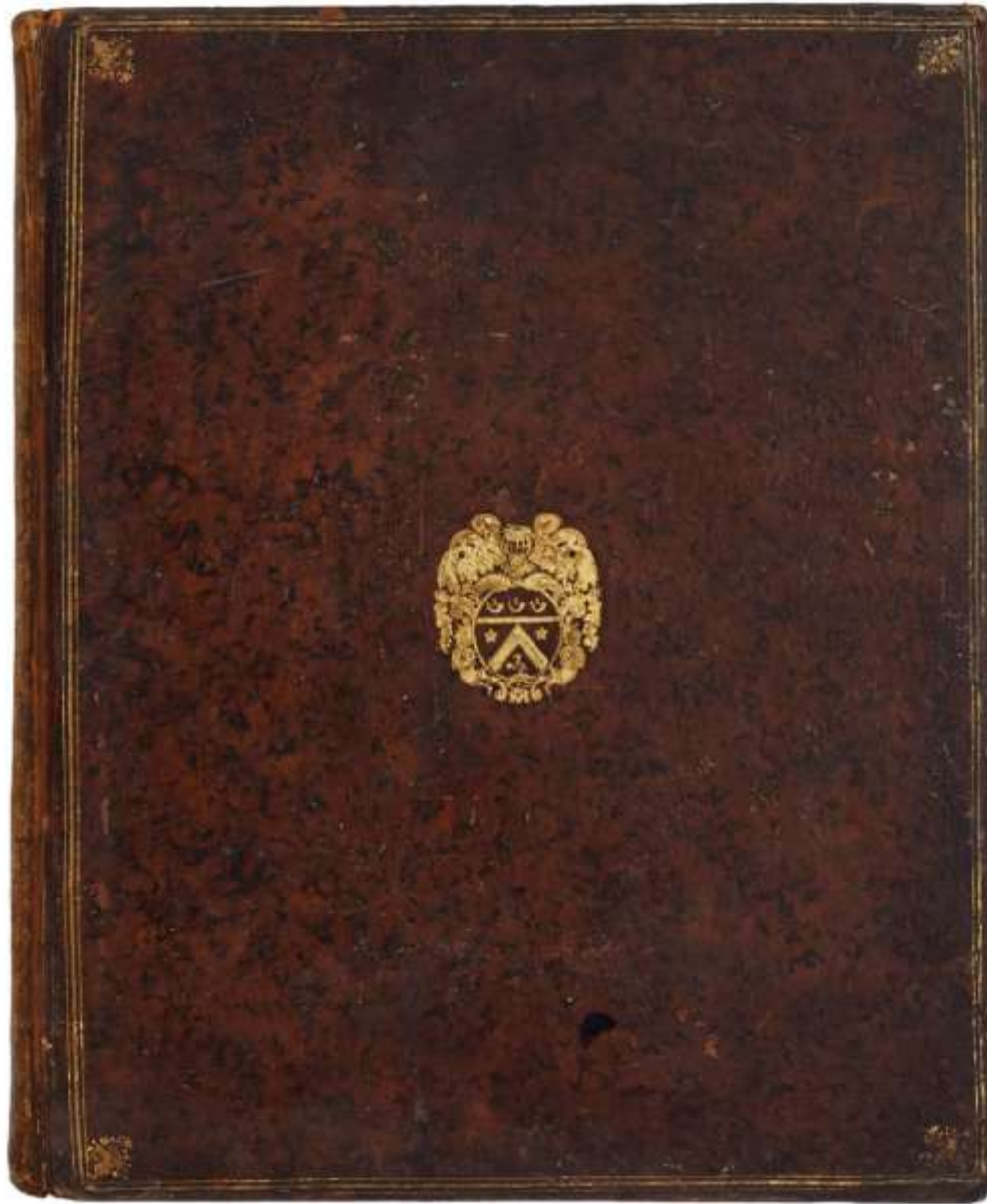
[and:]

Supplément au Neptune oriental. Paris, Demonville, and Brest, Malassis, 1781.

Folio (560 x 420 mm), pp. [iv], 16 columns of text, with 18 uncoloured double- or full-page charts engraved by G. de la Haye; bound without the portrait; a couple of maps with slight marginal dampstain, but a good copy in contemporary mottled boards; rebacked and recorned.

£18,000 / HKD 212,500

Second edition, revised and enlarged, of *Le Neptune oriental*, with forty-one new charts added to the twenty-two of the original work; together with the first edition of the *Supplément*.

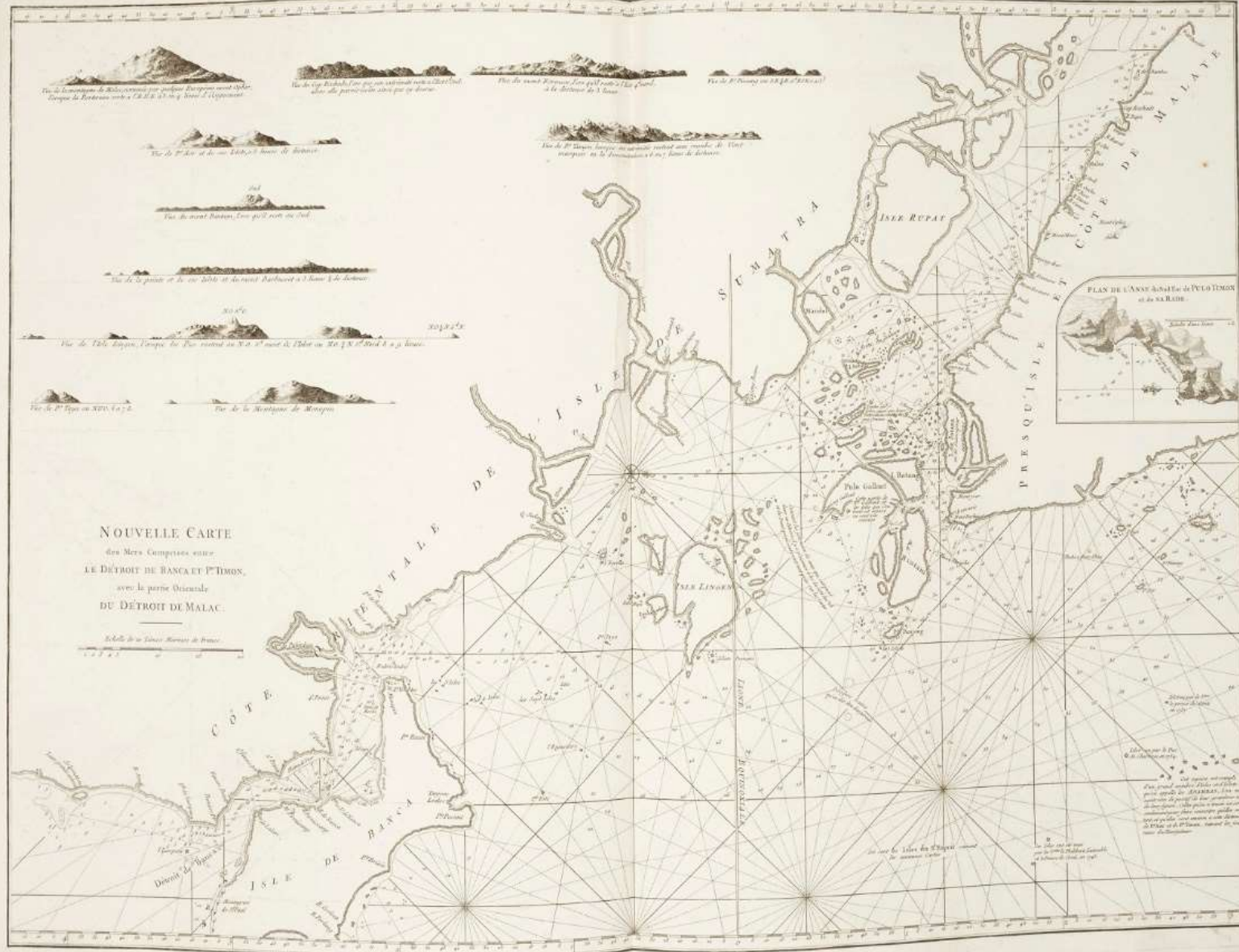


Jean-Baptiste Nicolas Denis Après de Mannevillette (1707–1780), a 'distinguished navigator and one of the first hydrographers of France' (NMM), first published the *Neptune oriental* in 1745, followed by a second folio edition in 1775, in which he was given considerable assistance by Alexander Dalrymple, the English East India Company's hydrographer.

The *Neptune oriental* is comprised of a series of charts and coastal profiles interleaved with a detailed text giving the sailing instructions and necessary facts needed to sail from France to the East Indies, via the Cape Verde islands, Cape of Good Hope and the Malacca Straits. D'Après adds to his own text a description of the African coast by Manuel de Mesquita Pestrello, who was sent by King Sebastian of Portugal to survey that coast in 1575, and two texts written by Dalrymple, the first, a 'Mémoire sur un carte du Golfe de Bengal' and the second, a 'Mémoire sur la carte des mers de la Chine'. These two descriptions refer to a series of charts included in this edition of the *Neptune oriental*; two of the China Sea, and four of the seas around Sulu and Balambangan, made by Dalrymple. He had sent them with a dedication expressing his esteem to d'Après who immediately incorporated them into this edition of the *Neptune oriental*, which was at the time about to be issued. 'A warm friendship and sense of mutual esteem developed between d'Après and Dalrymple, and when the Frenchman died the latter expressed the opinion that "In the enlightened Ages of Modern Times there has scarcely been one Hydrographer, deserving the appellation, but d'Après" ' (Fry, *Alexander Dalrymple and the expansion of British trade* p. 223; see also DBF).

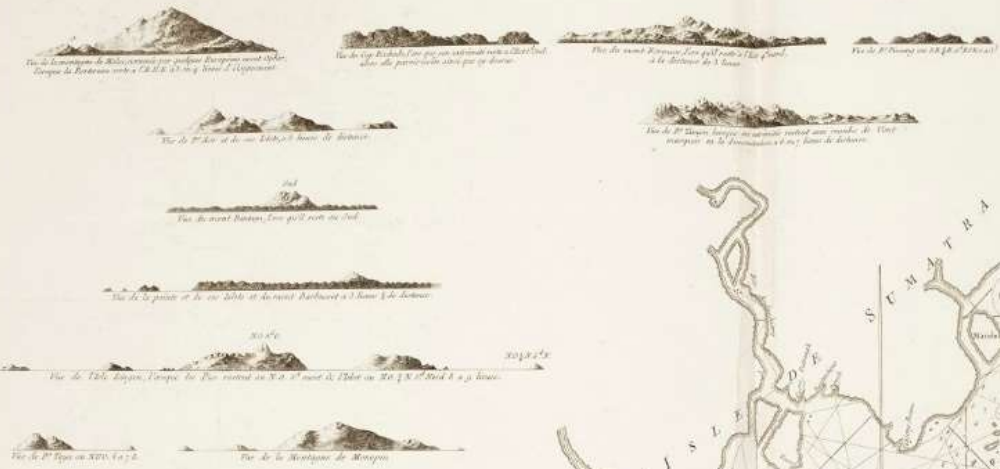
On d'Après's death a number of charts and notes were discovered among his papers and these were published posthumously with a brief biography of Après de Mannevillette as *Le supplément au Neptune oriental*. Copies vary in the number of charts they contain from fifteen to eighteen: ours has eighteen.

NMM III p. 223; Polak 127. See Shirley p. 1067.



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州廣美華學校佈告書

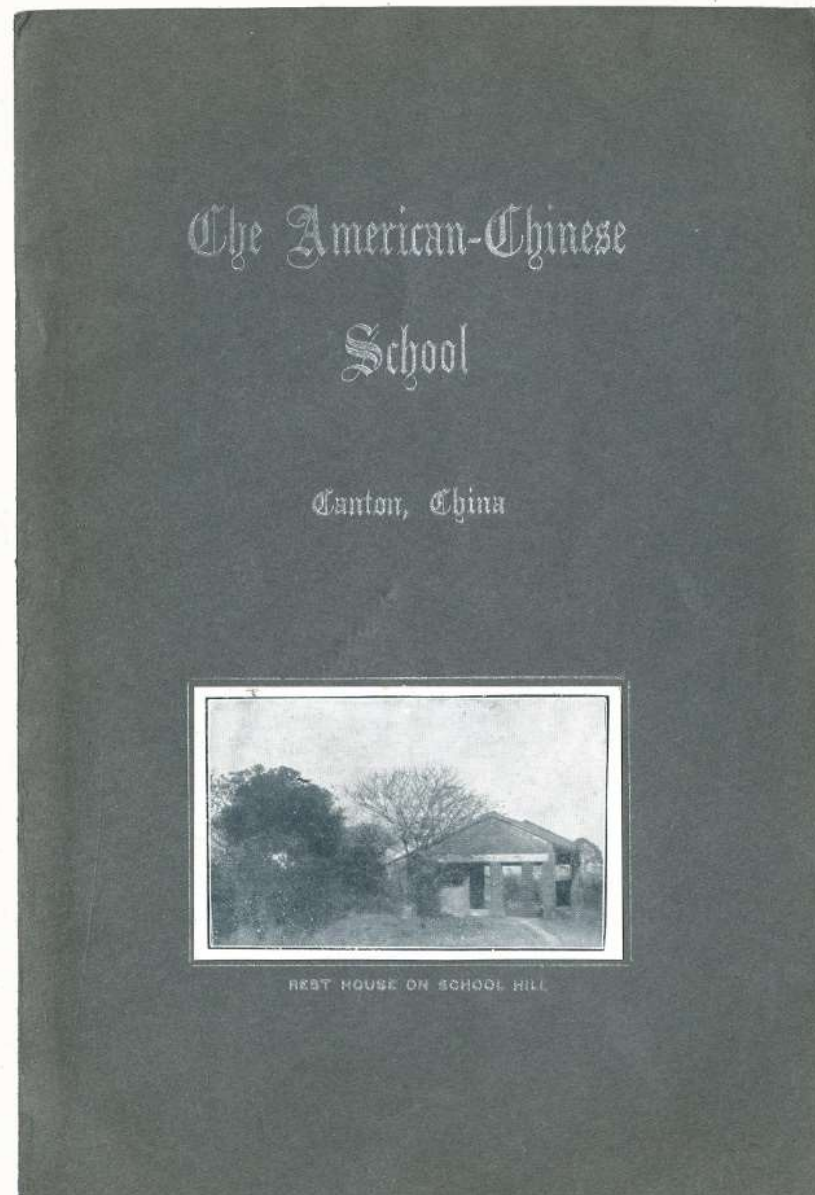
2. [ANON].

The American-Chinese school
Canton, China. [*Canton, American-
Chinese Educational Commission,
1920s*].

8vo, pp. [ii], 7, [11]; printed in
English and Chinese; small tear to
inner margin of first leaf where
sewn, but a very good copy in the
original dark green paper wrappers,
lettered in silver in English to the
upper wrapper and in Chinese to the
lower; photographic
reproduction of the 'Rest House on
School Hill' to upper cover.

£180 / HKD 2200

A very rare pamphlet printed in
English and Chinese publicising the
proposed establishment of an
American-Chinese high school in
Canton and appealing for financial
aid. The text briefly details the site,
buildings, and special features of
the school, explains the aims of the
project, gives the names of the
trustees and members of the
American-Chinese Educational
Commission (established in 1919
and mostly from Oberlin), and
provides a dual language gift form
for donations 'for land, buildings,
equipment etc.'. The text notes that
\$20,000 had already been raised of a
total of \$50,000 required for the
project.



3. BADCOCK, John.

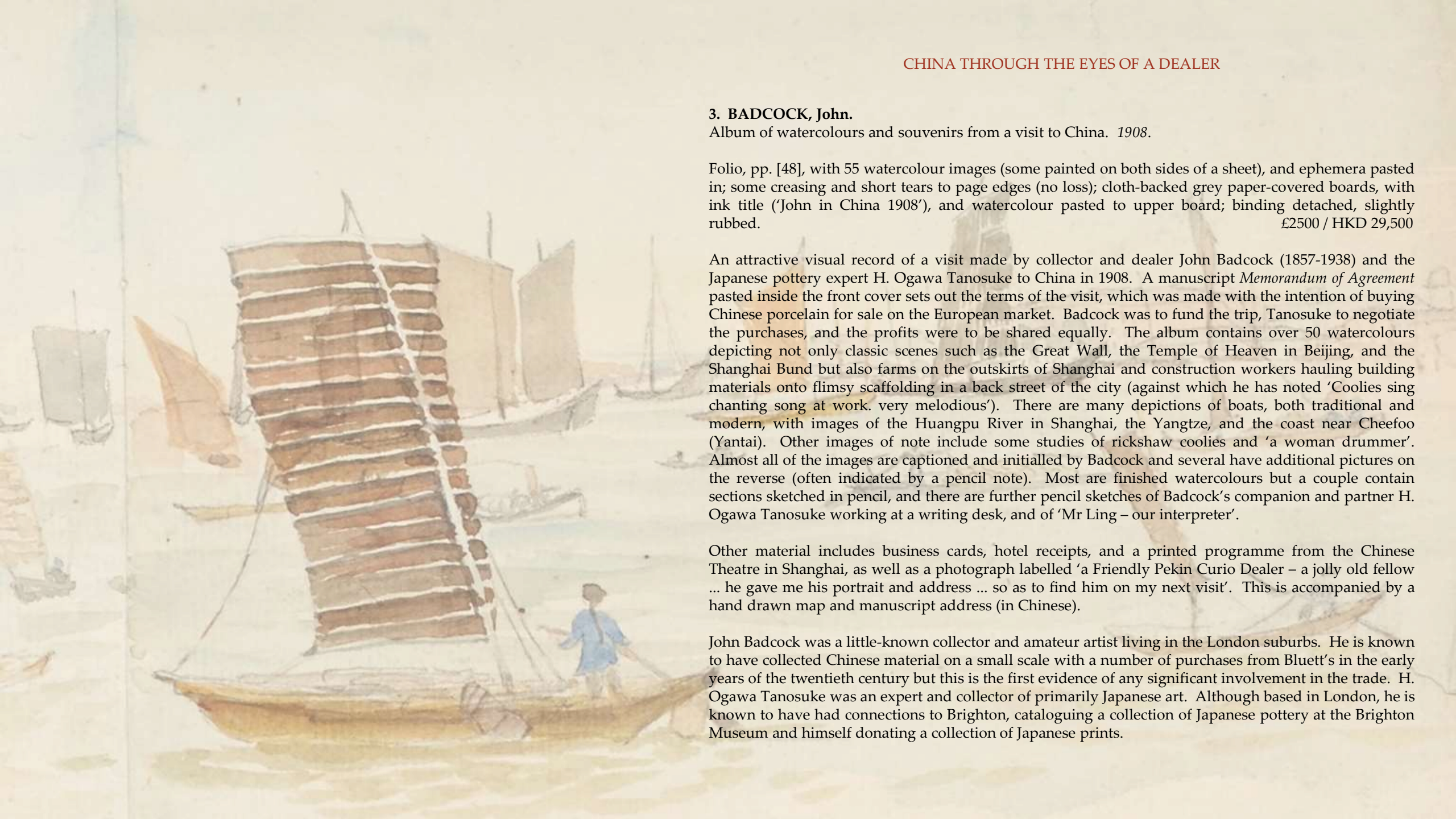
Album of watercolours and souvenirs from a visit to China. 1908.

Folio, pp. [48], with 55 watercolour images (some painted on both sides of a sheet), and ephemera pasted in; some creasing and short tears to page edges (no loss); cloth-backed grey paper-covered boards, with ink title ('John in China 1908'), and watercolour pasted to upper board; binding detached, slightly rubbed. £2500 / HKD 29,500

An attractive visual record of a visit made by collector and dealer John Badcock (1857-1938) and the Japanese pottery expert H. Ogawa Tanosuke to China in 1908. A manuscript *Memorandum of Agreement* pasted inside the front cover sets out the terms of the visit, which was made with the intention of buying Chinese porcelain for sale on the European market. Badcock was to fund the trip, Tanosuke to negotiate the purchases, and the profits were to be shared equally. The album contains over 50 watercolours depicting not only classic scenes such as the Great Wall, the Temple of Heaven in Beijing, and the Shanghai Bund but also farms on the outskirts of Shanghai and construction workers hauling building materials onto flimsy scaffolding in a back street of the city (against which he has noted 'Coolies sing chanting song at work. very melodious'). There are many depictions of boats, both traditional and modern, with images of the Huangpu River in Shanghai, the Yangtze, and the coast near Chefoo (Yantai). Other images of note include some studies of rickshaw coolies and 'a woman drummer'. Almost all of the images are captioned and initialled by Badcock and several have additional pictures on the reverse (often indicated by a pencil note). Most are finished watercolours but a couple contain sections sketched in pencil, and there are further pencil sketches of Badcock's companion and partner H. Ogawa Tanosuke working at a writing desk, and of 'Mr Ling – our interpreter'.

Other material includes business cards, hotel receipts, and a printed programme from the Chinese Theatre in Shanghai, as well as a photograph labelled 'a Friendly Pekin Curio Dealer – a jolly old fellow ... he gave me his portrait and address ... so as to find him on my next visit'. This is accompanied by a hand drawn map and manuscript address (in Chinese).

John Badcock was a little-known collector and amateur artist living in the London suburbs. He is known to have collected Chinese material on a small scale with a number of purchases from Bluett's in the early years of the twentieth century but this is the first evidence of any significant involvement in the trade. H. Ogawa Tanosuke was an expert and collector of primarily Japanese art. Although based in London, he is known to have had connections to Brighton, cataloguing a collection of Japanese pottery at the Brighton Museum and himself donating a collection of Japanese prints.

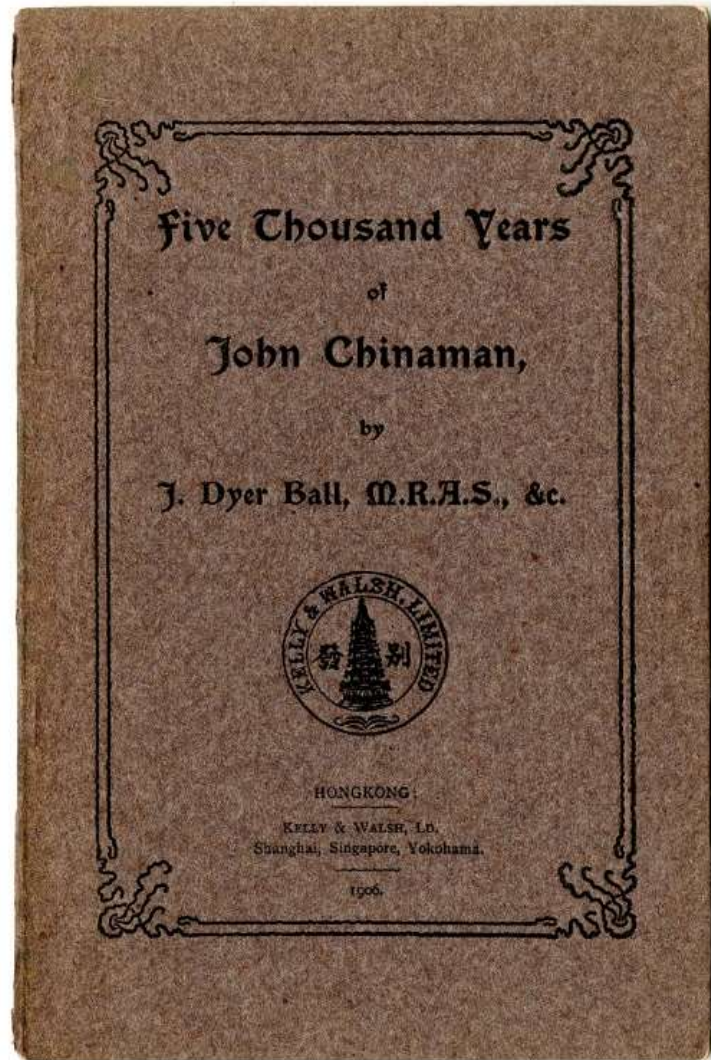




3. BADCOCK.



3. BADCOCK.



4. BALL, James Dyer.

Five Thousand Years of John Chinaman. *Hong Kong, Kelly & Walsh, 1906.*

8vo, pp. [x], 33, [1 blank], [V (index)], [1 blank]; stapled in original purple printed wrappers (including 'Works by the Same Author' on lower wrapper); small tears to gutter where stapled, affecting only a few initial and final leaves; crack to head and foot of spine, small areas of paste and paper residue on lower wrapper, but generally very well preserved. £150 / HKD 1800

First edition, a succinct account of China's people.

Dyer covers the possible date and origin of the Chinese (including the P'ún Kwú legend of the creation of the world), to their rulers, dynasties, and eras of civilisation, highlighting milestones such as the inventions of writing and the compass.

Ball was a sinologist born in Canton and served in the Hong Kong civil service for 35 years, qualifying him for his prolific and catholic writings on China and the Chinese. He published over twenty works on subjects ranging from language and international relations to cooking and poetry. This work is dedicated to Sir Matthew Nathan, Governor of Hong Kong from 1903 to 1907.

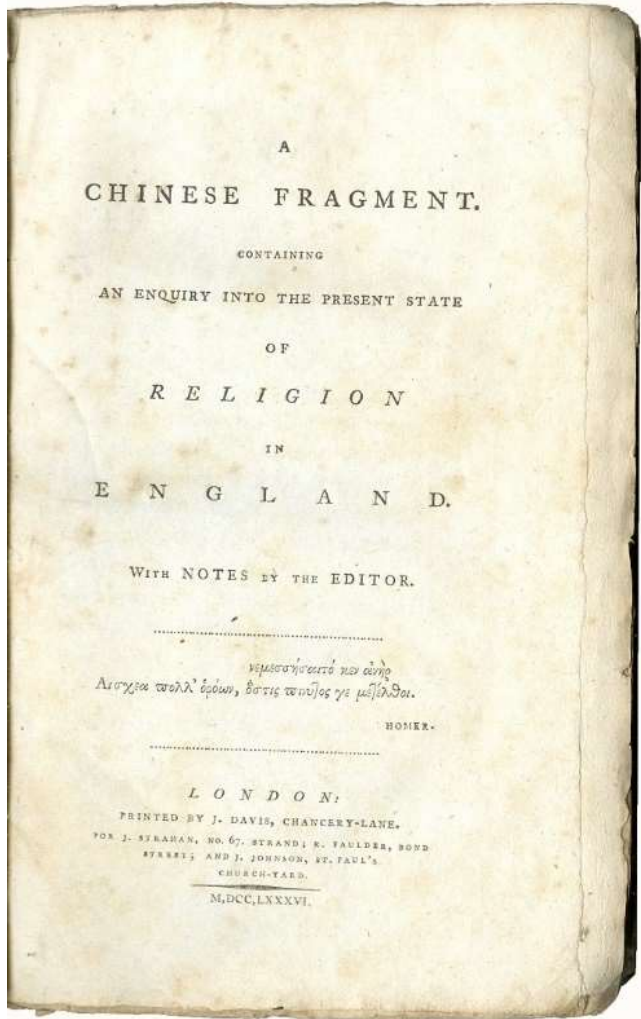
'This lecture was first delivered to the Odd Volumes Society in the City Hall, Hong Kong, on the 22nd November 1904. After which it was repeated at the Literary Club, Union Church, Hongkong, on the 9th February 1905; and again at the Y.M.C.A. on the 11st October 1905' (Preface). Some alterations and additions were made for publication.

5. [BATES, Ely].

A Chinese fragment containing an enquiry into the present state of religion in England. With notes by the editor. London, J. Davis for J. Strahan, R. Faulder and J. Johnson, 1786.

8vo, pp. vi, 369, [1, blank]; tear to leaf X6 with no loss, light foxing throughout, but a good, uncut and mostly unopened copy, bound in the original plain blue paper boards with cream paper spine, corners slightly worn. £180 / HKD 2200

First edition of Bates's anonymous critique of British morals and society, presented as a translation of the work of a Chinese author comparing his own country's religion and institutions with those in Britain. The work contains numerous passages on Chinese culture and society, including a lengthy footnote on Confucius, drawn from works by Du Halde, Le Comte, Navarette and others.



Bates's essential message is that Britain is 'immoral in a high degree'. He attacks the nation's neglect of religion, its luxury, lewdness, and theatre-going, and criticises both its universities and the Royal Society. He finds fault with philosophers (especially Hume), deists, rationalists and free thinkers, with Parliament for its lack of concern for national morals, and with the education, preaching and general quality of the clergy. Novels and romances are identified as 'the chief causes of the general depravity', and Bates is especially hostile to Laurence Sterne, remarking 'even to have produced such an author, would be some disgrace to a community'. Praise is sparingly given, to Bacon, Boyle, Newton, and Milton, and to British charitable foundations, and some credit is conceded to Addison and Locke.

Bates, about whom little is known, also wrote *A cursory view of civil government* (1797) and the popular work *Rural philosophy* (1803).

Cordier 2644; Halkett and Laing I, 371; Lust 1273.

' WHERE THE MANNERS OF THE PEOPLE ARE CURIOUS,
BUT LITTLE KNOWN'

6. [BREWER, George].

The Siamese tales: being a collection of stories told to the son of the Mandarin Sam-Sib, for the purpose of engaging his mind in the love of truth and virtue. With an historical account of the kingdom of Siam. To which is added the principal maxims of the talapoins. Translated from the Siamese. London, Vernor & Hood and Champante & Whitrow, 1796.

8vo, pp. [vi], ii, 196, [2], including half-title and final advertisement leaf, with engraved frontispiece by Cook, after Corbould; mild spotting and offsetting to first few leaves, in contemporary tree sheep, rubbed and corners bumped, spine ruled gilt with later paper spine label lettered in black ink, joints cracking but hinges firm, spine-ends worn; with inscription 'S.E.A. Lechmere 1796' and later bookplate of Edmund Lechmere (1917) to front pastedown. A good copy. £950 / HKD 11,500

First edition of an anonymously published collection of 'Siamese tales', written as fables to increase their appeal to children. In the Introduction, the author states that the purpose of these supposedly translated tales is to 'promote the love of virtue through the medium of fiction' (p. 1). George Brewer (1766 - ?) served as a midshipman in his youth, visiting America, India, China and Scandinavia. In 1791 he was made a lieutenant in the Swedish navy, and not long after he read law in London. Presumably inspired by his travels as a youth, he set these tales in Siam, 'where the manners of the people are curious, and but little known' (p. i).

An American edition was printed in Baltimore, USA in 1897 and according to Oxford DNB Brewer published some of the tales in the *European Magazine*.

The Lechmere family have been based at Severn End since the 11th-century.

Raven 1796:18.

THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN EAST TIMOR

7. CASTRO, Alberto Osório de.

Flores de Coral. Ultimos Poemos. Dilli, *Ilha de Timor – Insulindia, Imprensa Nacional, 1908 [actually 1910]*.

Tall thin 8vo., pp. 272; uncut, and in very good condition, in the original red printed paper wrappers, small portions of covers and spine wanting, rear cover with tears repaired; several botanical sample preserved between the pages; with lengthy authorial presentation inscription on the half-title. £3750 / HKD 45,000

First edition of the first book printed in East Timor, No. 2 of 72 copies on 'song-kió-zu' paper from Canton, a presentation copy, with a long dedicatory inscription in French from de Castro to the Romanian-French poet Anne, Comtesse Mathieu de Noailles, dated 5 February 1910.

Although it is not clear whether De Castro and the Comtesse do Noailles ever met, her influence on him is palpable and he was perhaps one of her numerous admirers. The wrapper features a quotation from *L'Ombre des jours*, the second poem in the collection, 'Outra vida', is dedicated to her, and another poem quotes her in an epigraph. In his long inscription on the half-title, De Castro dedicates 'ce frustré livre de l'extrême Malaisien' to her as '[La] plus haut, harmonieux et beau génie féminin de ce temps, Âme de l'Asie mineure hellénisée ... Âme des petites statues Tanagréennes ... Âme des Roussalkas et des steppes ... Âme des Péris, des cyprès et des roseraies, Âme des iconostases, des soirées, des villes mortes, de la lampe d'Aladdin ...'.

Flores de Coral comprises 48 symbolist poems with an exotic edge, followed by very lengthy notes (pp. 132 ff.) covering the language, ethnography, flora and history etc. of the Portuguese East Indies. The entry for 'Timor' occupies over fifty-pages and includes material on the Catholic missions and quotations from songs in bahasa.

De Castro (1868-1946), who played a notable role in Portuguese poetry in the early years of the century, was a lawyer by training, and was in Timor in 1908-10 as president of the Tribunal de Timor; he had published earlier collections of verse in Coïmbra and Goa. Although *Flores de Coral* is dated 1908 on the title-page, the colophon states that printing was finished on 31 December 1909 and the wrapper is dated 1910.

CANTON



8. DUTTON & MICHAELS.

'Canton Custom House Taken from Russell & Cos Observatory by Dutton & Michaels Artiste 1863'. 1863.

Four-part albumen print panorama, 10¾ x 59⅝ inches (27.5 x 150.5 x 27.5 cm.), titled and signed in the negative, one small area of emulsion damage in negative, very slight cockling. £6500 / HKD 77,000

Dutton & Michaels established a photographic studio in Canton (now Guangzhou), China, in the early 1860s from which they produced a number of images of the locality including a 'View of the ruins of the Flowery Pagoda [Hua Ta], Liurong Si' (cf. Beers, Burton F. *China in Old Photographs: 1860-1910* (New York: Dorset Press, 1981), p. 36, fig. 11).

The present image, taken from the observatory deck of the offices of the famous trading company of Russell & Co shows the broad sweep of the Pearl River (also known as the Canton River, now also known as Zhujiang), with the foreign customs house surrounded by local junks and European shipping. Canton had been one of the most important trading ports until the outbreak of the Opium Wars in 1839 and the opening up of other ports in 1842. The *London Gazette* of Friday October 7, 1864 comments that 'On a coast line of nearly seven hundred, miles, studded with bays, harbours, cities, and towns, and with rivers, such as that called the West River, penetrating far into the interior, there is - one treaty port, Canton, and an open and free mart, the colony of Hong Kong.

It is but reasonable, therefore, that if Chinese traders can purchase goods at Hong Kong, and land them on the coast, they will not pass them through the foreign Custom-house at Canton, but will ship them direct to their destination.' (cf. *The London Gazette*, Friday October 7, 1864, Numb. 22900, p.2).

The firm of Russell & Co was founded at Canton in 1824, by the Middletown, Connecticut-born merchant Samuel (Wadsworth) Russell, who has started his trading company with encouragement from John Perkins Cushing. Importing furs, Hawaiian sandalwood, Turkish opium, and silver into China and exchanging them for silks, porcelain, hand-woven cotton teas and opium, Russell & Company prospered, and by 1842, it had become the largest American trading house in China. It kept its dominance until its financial collapse in 1891.



Dutton & Michaels

Taken from

CANTON

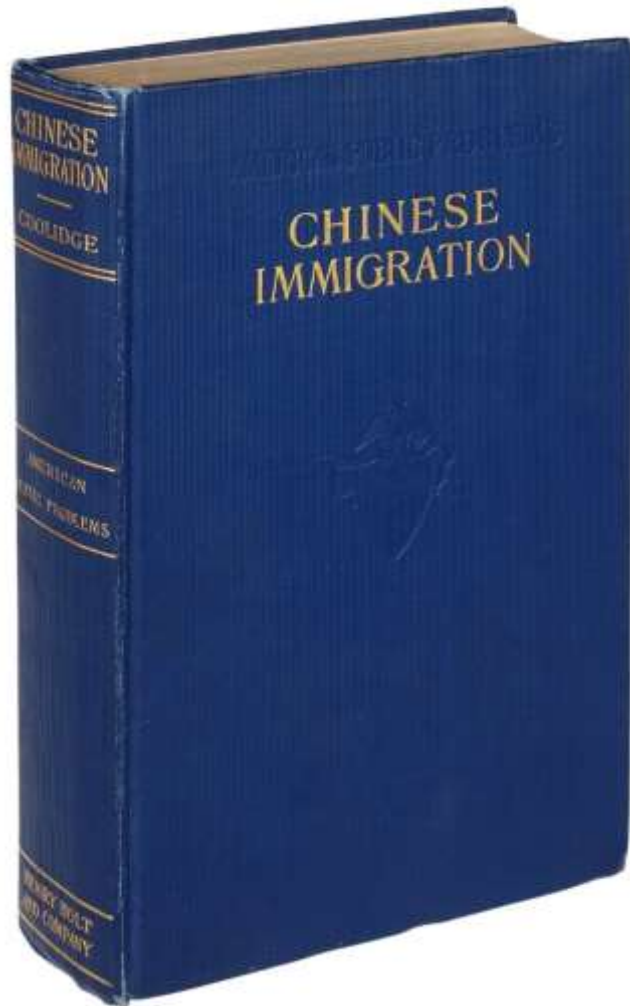
9. Unknown photographer.
[Vicinity of Macao, Canton], 1860s.

Six-part albumen print panorama, 4½ x 36 inches (11.6 x 82.5 cm.), mounted in two parts on contemporary paper (some fading at the ends, damp staining in the mount). £4000 / HKD 47,500

A very early view of rural Macao.

This view appears to be from an early date of 1860s or 1870s, likely using wet-plate negatives, which suggests it might be the work of Milton Miller or Dutton & Michaels.





10. COOLIDGE, Mary Roberts.

American public problems: Chinese immigration. *New York, Henry Holt & Company, 1909.*

8vo, pp. x, 531, [1, blank], [2, advertisements]; a few small pencil marks, else a very good copy in the original cloth, title gilt to spine and upper cover, light wear to head and foot of spine. £150 / HKD 1800

First edition of Dr Coolidge's impassioned critique of the contemporary US policy regarding Chinese immigrants.

The first wave of Chinese immigration into the US was in the 19th century, when Chinese workers provided cheap labour for the construction of the railways and in other industries such as mining, agriculture and on plantations. Beginning in 1848, Coolidge outlines the history of Chinese fortunes in America, presenting the concerns of the white public alarmed at the prospect of being priced out of the labour market by the 'yellow peril', and detailing legislation applicable to the new wave of immigrants, which excluded them from permanent settlement, being subject to higher taxes than most other ethnic minorities, obliged to carry identity documents at all times, banned from bearing witness in court, ineligible for bail, and unable to become naturalized citizens, with anti-miscegenation laws preventing intermarriage with the white population in many areas. The work also looks at social issues, covering substandard living conditions, prejudices and attempts at assimilation. While Coolidge was by no means a lone voice in condemning the contemporary treatment of the Chinese population, conditions were not to substantially improve until World War II, when restrictions on entry into the country, naturalization and intermarriage were lessened.

CRAWFURD'S ACCOUNT OF HIS MISSION TO THAILAND AND VIETNAM, UNDERTAKEN
ON BEHALF OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

11. CRAWFURD, John.

Journal of an Embassy from the Governor-General of India to the Courts of Siam and Cochin China; Exhibiting a View of the Actual State of those Kingdoms. London, S. and R. Bentley for Henry Colburn, 1828.

4to (270 x 210mm), pp. [i]-vii, [1 (illustrations)], [1]-332, [2 (explanation of alphabet, verso blank)], 323-598; H4 a cancellans; folding aquatint frontispiece by J. Clark after Robert Elliot, 9 aquatint plates by J. Clark *et al.* after Edward Reid, *et al.* with tissue guards, 2 engraved plates of alphabets, 3 engraved maps by John Walker after Crawford *et al.*, one folding, and one folding letterpress table of vocabularies; wood-engraved head- and tail-pieces, letterpress tables in the text; occasional light spotting or marking, some light offsetting, a few small damp-marks, a few tears on tissue guards, small piece torn from margin of frontispiece, old repairs on verso of folding map; 19th-century half calf over marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, others with central foliate tool, all edges speckled red; slightly rubbed and scuffed, nonetheless a very good copy; *provenance*: early manuscript correction on p. 393 – Edward Hilton Young, 1st Baron Kennet (1879-1960, politician and writer, member of the Roxburghe Club and bibliophile, engraved armorial bookplate on upper pastedown). £6000 / HKD 71,000

First edition. The orientalist and colonial administrator Crawford (1783-1868) was born on Islay and grew up on the island, before moving to Edinburgh in 1799 to study medicine. In 1803 he embarked for Calcutta to take up the role of Assistant Surgeon in the East India Company's Bengal medical service, and immediately saw active service as a military doctor in war-torn northern India. In 1808 Crawford was posted to Penang – a notably more tranquil environment – 'where he acquired an extensive knowledge of the Malay language and people, and then accompanied Governor-General Lord Minto's 1811 expedition to seize Java from the Dutch. Throughout the company's occupation of Java (1811-16) Crawford held senior administrative posts, notably as resident at the central court of the sultan of Jogjakarta, and he accompanied political missions to Bali and Celebes (Sulawesi) in 1814. Befriending Javanese aristocratic literati, he studied both ancient Kawi and contemporary Javanese and collected scores of manuscripts. He became a fellow of the Royal Society on returning to Britain in 1817 and published his first major work, a much acclaimed three-volume *History of the Indian Archipelago* (1820)' (ODNB).



In 1821 Crawford went back to India, where the persistent assaults of the Thais on the Sultanate of Kedah since the turn of the century had caused a deteriorating political and military situation in the area, which was the cause of serious concern to the East India Company. The Sultan had repeatedly and fruitlessly requested the Company's support and in 1820 the Sultanate was overrun and laid waste to by the Thais, causing the Sultan to flee and seek the protection of the Company in Penang. 'In 1821 the East India Company moved officially in the matter and John Crawford was despatched from Calcutta to Bangkok, partly to secure commercial concessions and allay the fear distrust of Europeans, but also to apply for the sultan of Kedah to be restored. In this respect the mission was a failure, but Crawford's reports, published in London in 1828, were of the greatest value. In particular he was able to show that Siamese military power was far weaker than had been assumed and should not pose a real threat. The mission, which left Bangkok in July 1822, was accompanied by the naturalist George Finlayson [...]. Crawford's mission then coasted to Pulau Condor, touching at several islands en route, and visited Saigon [...] where Crawford met [the traveller and natural historian] Monsieur [Pierre-Médard] Diard. After calling at Turon [...] the mission arrived at Hue, the capital of Cochin China, where, although French influence was predominant, Crawford received permission for the East India Company to trade' (Howgego II, p. 149).



Following his return, Crawford was appointed Resident of Singapore in 1823 by Sir Stamford Raffles (who was retiring from the role) and he remained on the island until 1826, when he was posted to Rangoon as Civil Commissioner. In Burma Crawford led a mission to the court of the king at Ava and then travelled back to India in 1827, remaining there until 1828 when he retired permanently to England. In retirement Crawford wrote two accounts of his missions – the present work and *Journal of an Embassy from the Governor General of India to the Court of Ava* (London: 1829) – which were both 'well received' (ODNB). *Journal of an Embassy ... to the Courts of Siam and Cochin China* describes the mission's departure from Calcutta and its journey to Thailand via Penang, Malacca, Singapore, and Borneo; the events of the mission itself; and the return journey via Vietnam. Following the conclusion of the narrative, the final eight chapters discuss the literature, culture, theology, history, natural history, etc. of Thailand, the geography, culture, history, economy, etc. of Vietnam, and the geography, economy, and history of Singapore.

12. CULIN, Stewart.

China in America: a study in the Social Life of the Chinese in the Eastern Cities of the United States. Philadelphia, [n.p.], 1887.

8vo, pp. 16, with a folding map frontispiece; light vertical fold running throughout; in the original foldaround printed glassine wrappers, edges very slightly chipped, but in very good condition; inscribed 'with the compliments of the author' on front free endpaper. £300 / HKD 3600

First edition of Culin's first published work, a lecture on Chinese labourers from the Kwantung province, specifically the Kwangchau and Shauking territories, living on the east coast of the United States, which was delivered at the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Culin draws comparisons between these "natives" (as they describe themselves) with their countrymen from the Sinning people and other territories (the "strangers"). The research includes a list of surnames (both in Chinese and transliterated) of approximately 450 Chinese residents of Philadelphia, with mention of previous occupations and wives and children left in China, along with comments on their working life in the US, usually in laundries, and the organisation of their shops, education and religion.

Stewart Culin (1858 – 1929) played a significant role in the development of ethnography; his archive is held at the Brooklyn Museum.



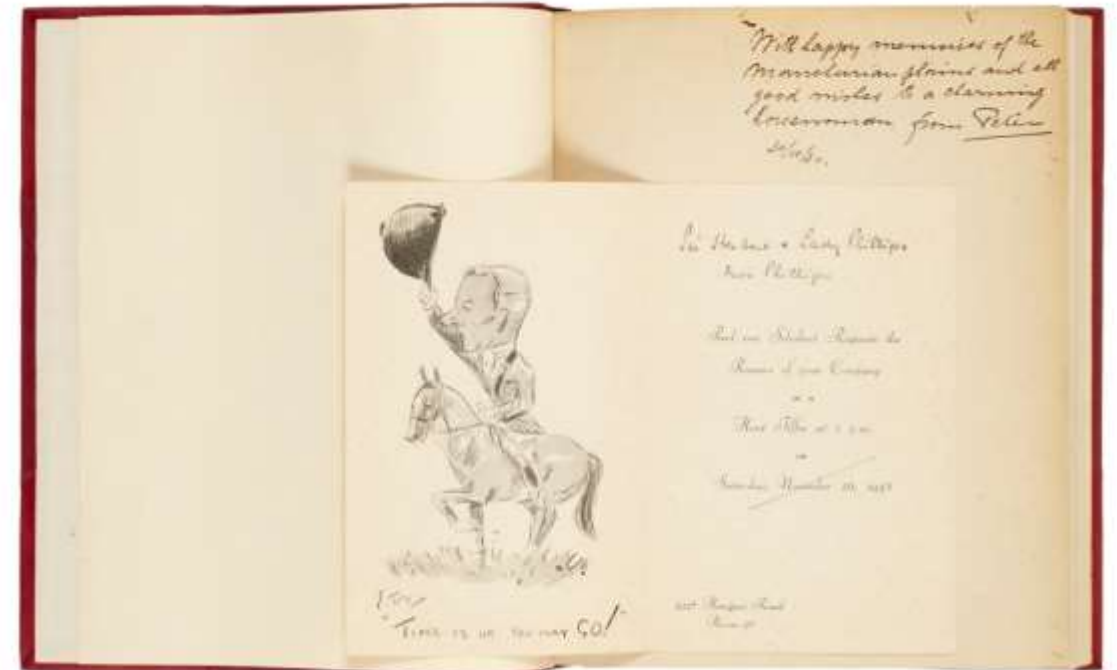


EXPATS 'PAPER HUNTING' IN SHANGHAI

13. DAVIS, C. Noel. A history of the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club 1863 – 1930. *Shanghai, Kelly and Walsh, 1930.*

4to, pp. [xii], 173, [3], with a long folding photographic frontispiece by Ah Fong of the 'Meet of Christmas Hunt, 1929' (cm x), 23 photographic illustrations and 32 cartoons on 28 plates; red embossed vignette on title page; illustrated throughout with caricatures and sketches by Edmund Toeg; some marginal wording to first few leaves, but a very good copy, bound in recent crimson half morocco, spine lettered gilt in three compartment, the others with gilt riding-themed elements; original front cover, slightly faded, and endpapers bound at the end; inscribed on front free endpaper 'With happy memories of the Manchurian plains and all good wishes to a charming horseman, from Peter 30/10/30'; with folded printed invitation to 'Hunt Tiffin' from Paul von Schubert to Sir Herbert, Lady Phillips and Miss Phillips, dated November 26th 1938, pasted onto front free endpaper, illustrated with a large hunting vignette by Toeg; folded page from the Northern-China Daily News, November 4th 1937, with full-page 'War operation map of the Western District of Shanghai' on one side, loosely inserted. £950 / HKD 11,500

First and only edition of a thorough record of the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club, giving an amazing insight into expat life in China from the early days of the Settlement to the 1930s.



Introduced by the British, frustrated by the lack of animals for a proper hunt, the paper hunt involved one horseman who would ride ahead of the others to act as the hunted prey, marking the trail with coloured paper. One of the main rules was that only Mongolian ponies were accepted as a valid ride.

The editor of the *North China Herald* was puzzled about the purpose of such sport, writing in an article at the height of the 1866 season: 'Among the various proofs of madness which Chinese have daily opportunity of noting against the Anglo-Saxon race, few must appear to them more conclusive than Paper Hunting ... For two men to gallop frantically over field and creek ... for the mere purpose of scattering bits of paper which others take a delight in following up ... is rank madness'. Riders encountered strong hostility from local Chinese farmers who resented the 'invasion' of their farmlands and the lack of respect shown by the hunters, as trails ran sometimes very close to ancestral grave mounds; the Club was forced to make large payment to local official to placate the discontent and pay for damages.

The club, founded in 1863 and with the British Consul in Shanghai John Markham as Master, was open to all nationalities and extremely cosmopolitan: by 1930 over twenty different nationalities were represented in the membership, including British, Chinese, Americans, Italians, German, Japanese, Norwegian and Russians. Initially reserved only to men, the club opened its doors to women in 1929.



Mr. J. A. Hepert: "This was I made"

THE SONG OF THE PAPER HUNTERS

By DAVID BRAND.



THE Hunt started off from Misery Flats:
Some rode in toppers, some billycock hats;
They raced at the jumps like scalded wild cats,
Led by Henry Lester, Norman Sparké,
M. O. Springfield, Martin Little,
Jacky Hayes, John Teesdale, the
Gallop'g Doctor an' all,
The Gallop'g Doctor an' all.

The cream of the Hunt at Clear Water arrived;
Into its depth quite a few of them dived,
But we're glad to announce among those who survived,
Were Henry Lester, Norman Sparké,
M. O. Springfield, Martin Little,
Jacky Hayes, John Teesdale, the
Gallop'g Doctor an' all,
The Gallop'g Doctor an' all.

Then to Kiangwan full of terrors for all:
The furrows are deep and the cotton is tall;
Matthew, Mark, Luke and John make Clear Water look small
To Henry Lester, Norman Sparké,
M. O. Springfield, Martin Little,
Jacky Hayes, John Teesdale, the
Gallop'g Doctor an' all,
The Gallop'g Doctor an' all.

28



Ah Pau, the Head Paper Hunt Boy for nearly 20 years, on Newbery who was presented to the Club by Mr. A. W. Barkill in 1917. Newbery was ridden by Ah Pau while laying the paper for the Club's Hunt for 11 years and was retired in 1928.



Loong Pui (Long Tom), Ah Pau, Cheung Pui, Kong Pak, Hong Shi, Siu Pui
Ah Pau and some of the Paper Hunt Boys

14. GONZALEZ DE SAN PEDRO, Francisco.

Shengjiao cuoyao 圣教撮要 [A summary of the Holy Teachings]. Fuzhoufu, Meiguitang, 1706.

8vo, ll. [1, *recto* with the device of the Dominican order within decorated frame; *verso* with title page], 3, 1, 1, 34; with an additional leaf inserted at head, printed with Latin types on Western paper and trimmed to a smaller size bearing a Latin version of the index; the body of the work printed with Chinese types on rice paper, each sheet folded Chinese style; fold-crease to the last pair of leaves worn (no loss), some scattered foxing, but a very good copy; later wrappers with original title laid on, preserved in twentieth-century boards covered in pink silk. £45,000 / HKD 530,000

First and only edition, extremely rare, of this epitome of the Christian religion, effectively a catechism, written by the Dominican father Francisco Gonzalez de San Pedro with a preface by Wang Daoxing, a local degree holder from a family which included several Christian converts.

The *Shengjiao cuoyao* plays an important role in the Rites Controversy. Its content reflects the Dominican attitude to Chinese beliefs and lists many of the 'superstitions' that had to be abandoned by Christian converts, for the Dominicans, unlike the Jesuits, were firmly opposed to Confucianism and the possibility that Chinese converts might continue with various local practices. The work begins with two sections stressing God's creation of the world ('Living beings are not self-created' and 'Living being do not acquire life by chance') and continues with sections on the Yellow Emperor, Buddha, feng shui or geomancy, auspicious days, fortune-telling, angels, soul, feeding hungry ghosts, paper money, the end of the world and the Last Judgment.

The work is extremely rare: only one other copy is known to have survived. It is listed in Cordier's *L'Imprimerie Sino-Europeenne en Chine*, 1901, but as an anonymous work, recorded only by title. Cordier refers to a copy in the Bibliotheque Nationale de France with shelfmark 'Chinois 2828', though this number does not accord with Fourment's Catalogue. The BNF *Shengjiao cuoyao* was eventually consulted by Eugenio Menegon for his *Ancestors, Virgins, and Friars: Christianity as a Local Religion in Late Imperial China*, (2009, pp. 321-326), where he gives a new shelfmark, 'Chinois 7044'.



15. [GOUDAR Ange and Giacomo CASANOVA].

L’Espion Chinois, ou l’envoyé secret de la cour de Pékin, pour examiner l’état présent de l’Europe. Traduit du Chinois. ‘Cologne’ [Paris?], [n.p.], 1774.

Six vols, 12mo, pp. viii, 297, [23]; [iv], 309, [23]; [iv], 331, [27]; [iv], 351, [25]; [iv], 309, [19]; [iv], 207, [15]; with woodcut head-piece vignettes; the odd ink smudge, but a very good set in contemporary full dabbed sheep, panelled spines with gilt fleuron motifs, contrasting lettering-pieces; some light rubbing to spines and extremities.

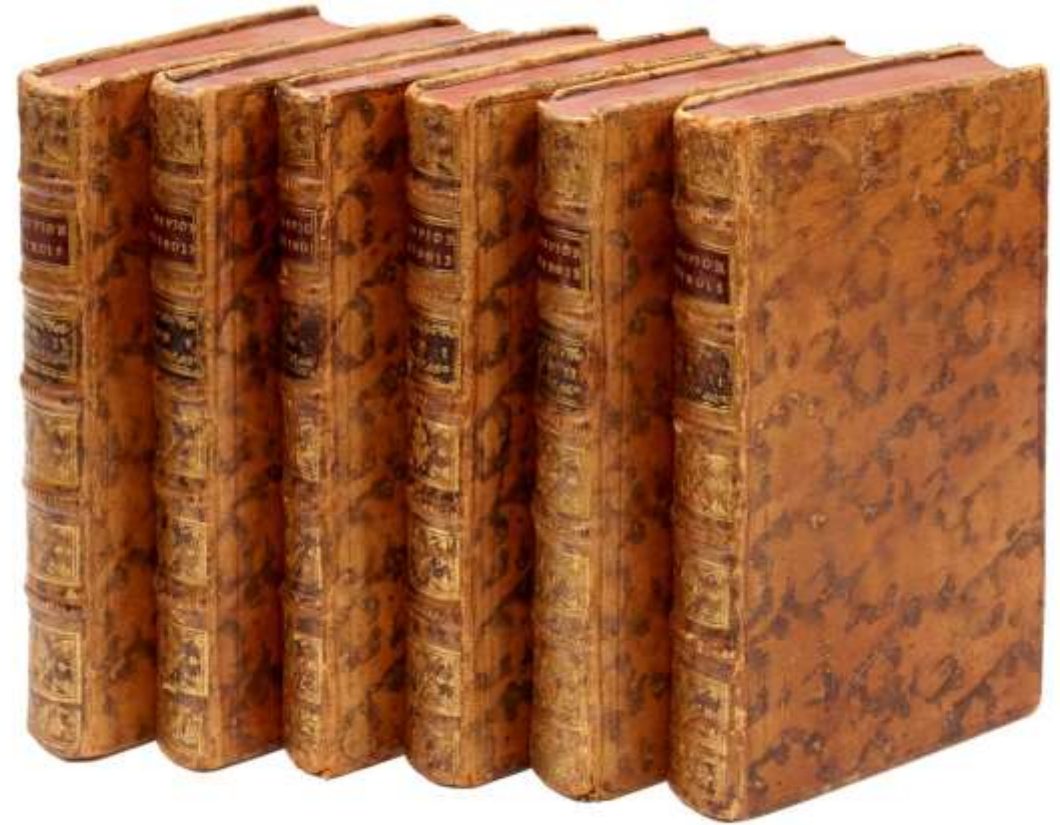
£1250 / HKD 15,000

Definitive edition, a fresh and attractive set, of the most sensational and wide-spread of Goudar’s works: his exuberant epistolary satire of the French and European *Ancien Régime*, sometimes attributed to Voltaire, a rich mine of anecdotes and acutely observed information on the religion, personalities, scandals, fashion, and politics of his age. First published in 1764, translated into English in 1765, it went through ten editions in ten years.

Bold libertine, ruthless spy, adventurer and brilliant journalist, Goudar features in Casanova’s memoirs as the companion (often instigator) in many an impudent sortie, an intimate friend since 1759. Casanova’s own contribution to this work has recently been highlighted: ‘Bien que cette oeuvre soit presque exclusivement écrite par Goudar, nous savons par deux témoignages, que Casanova, lui-même, a contribué à un certain nombre de lettres (t. IV, lettres 46, 48, 72, 75, t. V, lettres 12, 39, 80, 83), qui figurent parmi ses premières oeuvres’ (James Rives-Child, *Casanoviana*, n. VI, pp. 12-13).

Goudar’s belief in the prime role of agriculture and population, and his wide influence as a publicist, made him an important precursor of the physiocrats: ‘Of the pre-physiocratic French writers who approached the population problem in terms of agricultural values and reforms, Ange Goudar was the most important’ (Spengler, *French predecessors of Malthus*). His perspicuous observations on all aspects of contemporary life reveal ‘a man of rare intelligence and an outstanding journalistic gift for putting his finger on the problems of many, very different European countries’ (Franco Venturi, *Italy and the Enlightenment*, pp. 242-243).

F.L. Mars, *Ange Goudar cet inconnu*, in ‘Casanova’s gleaning’, 1972; see also Barbier II, 176.





WITH TWO VIEWS OF HONG KONG



16. [ALMANAC.] 1845. Peacock's Polite Repository, or Pocket Companion: containing an Almanack, the Births, Marriages, &c of the sovereign Princes of Europe, Lists of both Houses of Parliament [etc.] ... and various other Articles of useful Information: ornamented with elegant Engravings ... To be continued annually. London, Printed [by W. Wilcockson] for Peacock & Mansfield ... [1844].

12mo, pp. [4], 32, [39], 74-144, with an engraved title-page and frontispiece ('Bay and Harbour of Hong Kong') by John Pye (both rather foxed), and an engraved diary section with 14 headpiece vignettes also by Pye; a very good copy, in the original yellow glazed paper covers, gilt edges, card slipcase printed in blue. £275 / HKD 3250

An attractive illustrated almanac, with a frontispiece and one vignette of Hong Kong. Other views include Tahiti, Guadeloupe, Antigua, and the Castles of Dunrobin, Walmer and Wilton. Hong Kong had been ceded to the British in the Treaty of Nanking in 1842 at the end of the First Opium War and was officially established as a Crown Colony in the following year; the location was particularly attractive to the British because of its iconic bay, and it is the bay that is illustrated here, bringing the exotic East to a popular demographic.

The engraver John Pye took made a career from his contributions to pocket-books and annuals; his work appeared in *Peacock's Polite Repository* from 1813 to 1858.



17. HONG KONG.

Ipswich, Cowell, [1954].

Small 8vo, pp. 48; illustrated throughout with photographic reproductions; a very good copy, bound in the original pictorial wrapper with flaps designed by Cheng Yu Kwun; map of Hong Kong island and part of the New Territories to inside front wrapper, map of Central District, Victoria, to inside rear wrapper. £100 / HKD 1200

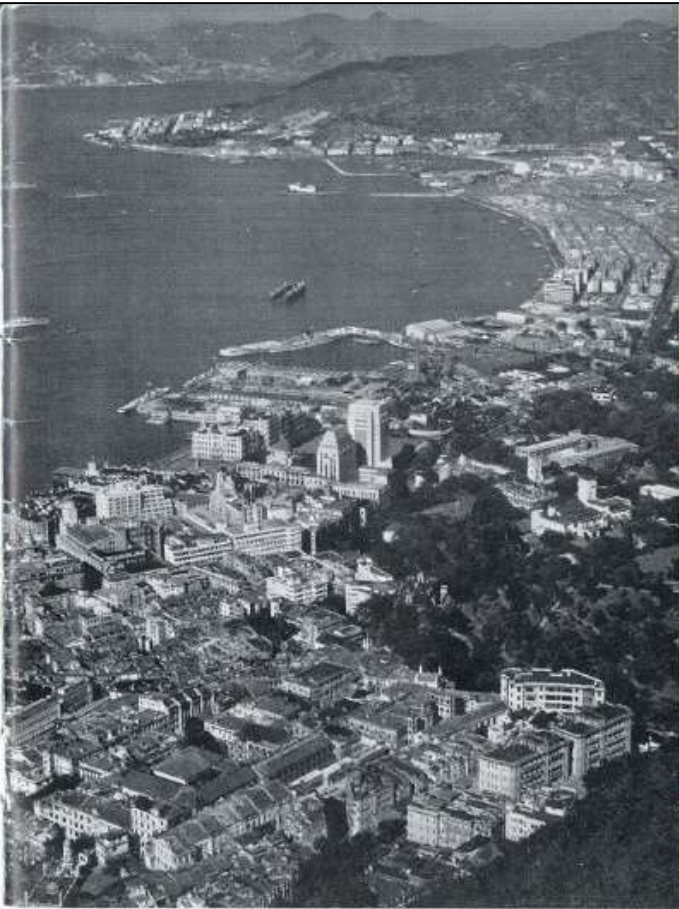
A charming little guide of Hong Kong, produced and published by the Hong Kong Government Public Relations office, with an introduction by Sir Alexander Grantham, Governor of the Colony, with the aim of promoting Hong Kong as a major entrepôts, business centre and also as a good place to live in. It include chapters on the history of Hong Kong, the port, commerce and banking, industrial expansion, local governance, agriculture, fishing, reclamation, Kowloon and the New Territories, sports and recreation and various useful information on climate, customs, immigration, medical facilities and shopping.

★
Map of Hong Kong
★

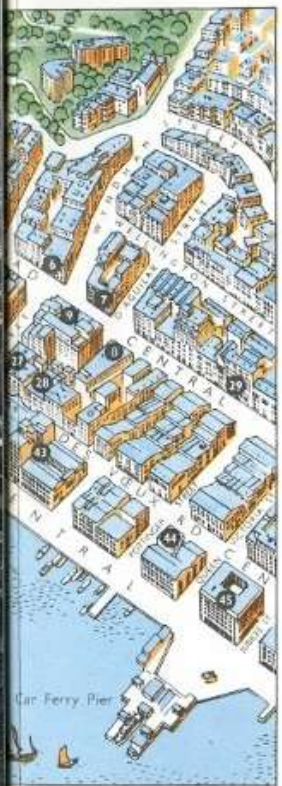


Hong Kong Island
AND PART OF THE
New Territories

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Lowu (Border bridgehead) | 7 Un Long (Market town) | 13 Kowloon Dockyard | 19 Aberdeen (Fishing village) |
| 2 Fanling (H.K. Golf Club) | 8 Hong Kong Brewery | 14 Kai Tak Airport | 20 Deepwater Bay (Bathing) |
| 3 Sha Tau Kok Village | 9 Tsun Wan (Factories) | 15 Causeway Bay (Yacht club) | 21 Repulse Bay (Bathing) |
| 4 Tai Po Market | 10 Lai Chi Kok (Factories) | 16 Tai koo Dockyard | 22 Stanley (Bathing) |
| 5 Sha Tin Village | 11 Sham Shui Po (Factories) | 17 Shau Ki Wan (Fishing village) | 23 Big Wave Bay (Bathing) |
| 6 Kam Tin (Walled village) | 12 Hung Hom (Factories) | 18 Pokfulam (Dairy farm) | 24 Shek-O (Bathing, golf) |



HONG KONG



- 9 China Building
- 10 Hong Kong Hotel (Site)
- 11 Marina House
- 12 Edinburgh House

- 13 Holland House
- 14 Mercantile Bank
- 15 French Bank
- 16 Chartered Bank
- 17 Bank of China
- 18 H.K. & Shanghai Bank
- 19 American Express
- 20 Bank of Canton
- 21 Stock Exchange Building
- 22 N. Comm. & Savings Bank
- 23 Bank of East Asia
- 24 Windsor House
- 25 Telephone House
- 26 Gloucester Hotel
- 27 Jardine's Building
- 28 Whiteaway Laidlaw
- 29 China Emporium
- 30 Alexandra House
- 31 Prince's Building
- 32 Supreme Court
- 33 Butterfield & Swire
- 34 Electra House
- 35 Hong Kong Club
- 36 Cenotaph
- 37 Queen's Building
- 38 St. George's Building
- 39 King's Building
- 40 York Building
- 41 Union Building
- 42 General Post Office
- 43 P. & O. Building
- 44 David House
- 45 Fire Brigade Building



18. WESTMORELAND, Michael.
Hong Kong from Hilton Hotel.
Leicester, [1980].

Iford cibachrome print panorama,
5½ x 29¼ inches (13.9 x 74.4 cm.),
signed 'Michael Westmoreland'
in the lower margin, titled by the
photographer in pencil and with
photographer's label on verso.

£1000 / HKD 12,000

19. WESTMORELAND, Michael.

360° Hong Kong Harbour from Star Ferry Building Kowloon. *Leicester, 1980.*

Two-part Ilford cibachrome print panorama, approximately 4⁵/₈ x 108⁵/₈ inches (11.8 x 276 cm.), signed 'Michael Westmoreland' in the lower margin, titled by the photographer in pencil and with photographer's label on verso; minor fading at edges. £2200 / HKD 26,000

"This is Hong Kong harbour in 1980. You are looking at 180 degrees of the full 360 degree panorama I took on a 6-inch Cirkut camera with 15-inch lens. Not included here are the environs of Kowloonside, the mountains of mainland China, and the legendary Kai Tak airport. At the time I thought it must be the most spectacular 360 viewpoint in the world. Since then the Victoria waterfront, on the centre left, has expanded with some much more extravagant skyscrapers. When I saw my ten-foot transparency after processing I resolved to go back one day with the world's biggest panoramic camera, the No16 Cirkut; which, with its 36-inch long-focus lens would need a staggering 20 foot by 16inch piece of film. (The latter piece of glass, made in the days before telephotos, was, believe it or not, made by the Seebold Invisible Camera Corporation!)... Alas, that will always be one that got away, a truly invisible picture. The Star House building I was standing on is now crowned by a gigantic advertising sign, and the cameramans viewpoint has disappeared for ever. There was nowhere else like it, believe me; I went up nearly every tall building which seemed likely. This picture has only ever been seen once in its entirety; by express request of the organisers, at the unique "Panoramania" exhibition at Londons Barbican in 1989 as a Cibachrome contact-print. The piece of transparency film from which it was made measured almost 120-inch by 5-inch. ie a format ratio of 24-1. Such distant waterfront views from around the world demand for their dramatic impact a removal of all the extraneous empty sky and water, but the resulting extreme formats make them virtually unpublishable." Michael Westmoreland, Invisible Photography.



HONG KONG

20. Unknown photographer.

Hong Kong from Victoria Peak, *circa 1880*.

Three-part albumen print panorama, 8 x 33⁷/₈ inches (20.3 x 86.4 cm.), backed on linen; very slight fading, a couple of creases, glue residue to one verso. £1500 / HKD 18,000

Hong Kong was a 'crown colony' of Britain and a major trading post of the British Empire in the second half of the nineteenth century. This particular view shows the city of Victoria below, the harbour and Kowloon peninsula across the water. Stonecutter's Island can be seen on the far left.



BOUND FOR PRESENTATION TO HRH THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH



21. [HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.]

Ian Lambot and Gillian Chambers. *One Queen's Road Central*. The Headquarters of HongkongBank since 1864. *Hong Kong, South China Printing Company, 1986*.

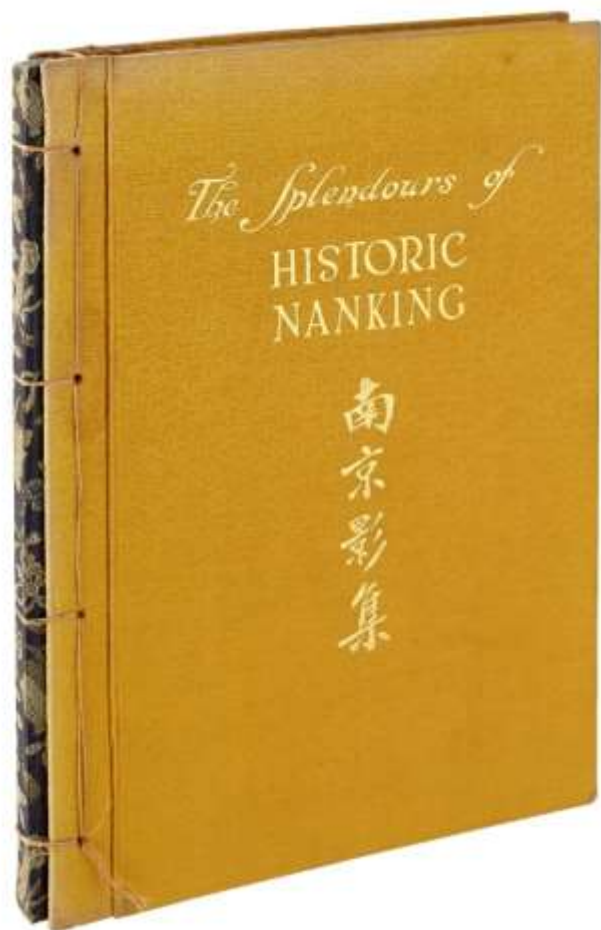
Oblong 4to, pp. 159, [5]; with an additional vellum leaf bound at the beginning, recording the presentation to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh by the Chairman and Directors of HSBC; illustrated throughout with black and white and coloured photographs; bound in full grey morocco by Desmond Shaw, lettered in silver and with a large impression of the iconic HSBC roaring lion embossed to front board; silver edges; in the original half morocco box, lined in red velvet.

£1250 / HKD 15,000

First and only edition of a brief history of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and its headquarters in Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, published to commemorate the official opening in 1986 of the new bank building designed by Norman Foster.

The present copy is the 'twin' of the one donated to His Royal Highness Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of his and the Queen's visit to the bank in October 1986, retained by the binder in his personal archive until now.

The copy is offered with the original copper plates of the lion and lettering used to emboss the front cover; also, a letter from HSBC addressed to Desmond Shaw, thanking him for creating the binding and enclosing a photocopy of an article published on the South China Morning Post of 22 October, which mentions the special bound book presented to Prince Philip.



22. KWOK, K. W.

The Splendours of Historic Nanking. Eighty photographic studies, with descriptive notes, of ancient and modern Nanking. *Shanghai, Kelly & Walsh, 1933*.

8vo, ll. [viii], with 80 plates (photographs on rectos only, captioned in English below, with Chinese text on facing page); 10 plate leaves slightly scuffed at upper edge; a beautiful copy, Japanese-style binding in yellow silk boards with purple decorated silk spine, title in English and Chinese on upper board, thread broken at foot of spine but intact otherwise. £600 / HKD 7100

First edition of a photographic memoir of Nanking, from the Ancient Pines of the Six Dynasties period (A.D. 420-580) to The Tomb of the Cantonese Martyrs of 1912, including landscapes, people - such as quarry workers or fishermen - and contemporary government buildings. Curious landmarks such as the "Iron Scissors from Nowhere" and the Coiled Dragon Stone also feature.

Kwok has combined 'the hobby of photography with a craving for travel' and taken images of places of beauty which he is concerned might 'sink into oblivion' (Author's Preface).

COPAC lists 4 copies in UK.



MACAU

23. MILLER, Milton. Macau, 1860-64.

Four-part albumen print panorama, 8¾ x 42¾ inches (22.1 x 107.6 cm.), mounted on card with linen joints; damp staining to the upper margins of the mount, some fading at joints. £4000 / HKD 47,500

Attributed to an unidentified photographer by the name of Miller, apparently working in Macau and Hong Kong during the 1860's.



LES
VOYAGES
ADVANTVREUX
DE
FERNAND
MENDEZ PINTO

FIDELEMENT TRADVICTS DE
Portugais en François par le Sieur BERNARD
FIGVIER Gentil-homme Portugais.

ET DEDIEZ A MONSEIGNEUR
LE CARDINAL DE RICHELIEU.

LE CONTENV DE LA PRESENTE
Histoire se verra à la page suivante.

A PARIS,

Chez MATHVRIN HENAULT rue Clopin, deuant
le petit Nauarre: & à sa boutique en la Cour du
Palais, à costé de la Chappelle saint
Michel, proche la fontaine.

M. DC. XXVIII.

Avec Privilège du Roy.

'ATMOSPHERIC AND FAITHFUL'

24. MENDES PINTO, Fernão (Bernard FIGUIER, translator).

Les voyages aduanteux de Fernand Mendez Pinto. Fidelement traduicts de portugais en françois par le Sieur Bernard Figuier gentil-homme portugais. Et dediez à Monseigneur le Cardinal de Richelieu. Paris, Mathurin Henault, 1628.

4to (234 x 162mm), pp. [xvi], 1193, [14], title printed in red and black, woodcut initials and headpieces; some light browning and a few isolated spots, minor dampstain affecting some upper margins; 17th-century French calf, spine richly gilt; rubbed, skilfully rebacked preserving spine compartments, corners restored, nonetheless a very good copy; provenance: 'Mad[ame] La Marquise d'Agoult' (18th-century ownership inscription on front free endpaper). £4750 / HKD 56,000

First edition in French of Mendes Pinto's celebrated travel account; rare. The original Portuguese edition was published in 1614, although the first draft of the book had been completed by 1569. The present 'atmospheric and faithful French translation' (Lach, *Asia in the Making of Europe*, III, p. 401) is by Bernard Figuier (probably Bernardo Figueiro) and was reprinted in 1645 and 1663. Figuier seems to have made use of both Portuguese and Spanish versions for his translation.

Mendes Pinto sailed from Lisbon for India in 1537 and spent the next 20 years travelling extensively in Asia and the Far East, including the Malay Peninsula, Thailand, Vietnam, Burma, China and Japan. 'The veracity of his lively account of his "peregrinations" (as he called them) has been challenged, but although his tales may be exaggerated and in some cases borrowed, they remain entertaining, and the work is considered a classic of Portuguese literature. Mendes Pinto claimed to be one of the first Europeans to enter Japan, in 1542 or 1543, and to have introduced the musket there [...]. While a number of the details of his work are obviously taken from other accounts, such as the visits to Ethiopia and Tibet, the overall picture of Asia in the first half of the sixteenth century has undoubted authenticity' (Hill p. 400).

Cordier, *Japonica* 37 and *Indosinica* 111; Löwendahl 76; cf. Hill 1146 (first English edition of 1653).

25. [MIDDLETON (W. N.), editor].

The China Punch. Hong Kong, China Mail Office, June 28, 1867-December 22nd, 1876.

3 volumes in one, folio; vol. 1, no. 3-24; vol. 2, no. 2-19; vol. 3, no.1-7 (lacking the first 2 issues in vol. 1 and the first issue in vol. 2, as well as the title-page of the 2nd issue in vol. 2); 28 hand-coloured lithograph plates, and numerous lithograph illustrations throughout (two also hand-coloured); some occasional staining, but a very good copy, bound in contemporary blue calf, rebacked. £12,500 / HKD 148,000

A very rare near-complete run of this delightful fortnightly illustrated periodical, issued by the publishers of the *China Mail*, the first cartoon magazine printed in Hong Kong, and indeed possibly the first satirical magazine in China. Full of colonial humour, and largely directed at an expatriate rather than native audience, *China Punch* was mostly devoted to local characters, business and politics, but there is also some comment on the treaty ports in China and Japan. Volume 1 of *China Punch* was published between 1867 and 1868. After a four-year break Vol. 2 of the work could arguably be regarded as a new publication in a new format, supplemented with hand-coloured lithograph plates (not included in the pagination).

According to Eitel (*Europe in China*, p. 470) two artists were involved in the production, namely J. B. Coughtrie and E. Beart. Many collections lack the first issue of volume 2 (c.f. NUC, BL, and Toyo Bunko). The final issue of vol. 2 indicates it to be the last; however, publication resumed on November 21st, 1874 and a further seven issues of the third volume were published until the end of 1876, when the editor Middleton left the colony. Even partial sets are very rare.





FINE SPECIMEN OF THE ARACHNIDE HONGKONGENSIS,
 (SQUEEZED OUT).

Recently added to the collection of M. S. Tommely, Esq.



General's Colonel.—Ah! That would be a story! When I was down in Siam I saw a man, do, do, do,
 do, do, do, do, do, do.—It is so.



26. NIE CHONGYI (10th century), ed.

Xin ding san li tu. 新定三禮圖. [n.p., n.p., 1676?]

2 vols, large 8vo (26 x 17 cm); folded leaves [57]; [70], with several series of pagination; woodcut illustrations throughout; 16 columns of c.29-31 characters; yellow title page to first volume, laid down; paper toned and brittle, with numerous short tears and occasional chips (minor loss in places); stitched in brown paper wrappers, with a later blue cloth folding case, bone fastenings, printed paper label. £3500 / HKD 41,500

Kangxi edition of an earlier (Song dynasty) account of ancient Chinese ceremonial customs, dating back at least to the Zhou Dynasty (c.1046-256 BC), beautifully illustrated with hundreds of woodcuts depicting costumes, musical instruments, weaponry and decorative arts among many other subjects.

Compiled by the 10th century scholar Nie Chongyi who worked for the courts of the Later Han (947-951), Later Zhou (951-960) and Northern Song (960-1127), it defines itself as a new, illustrated, examination of three classic works on rituals. The earliest extant edition dates to 1175. This edition, printed by the Tongzhi Tang, is dated by its preface although some sources date it to the early 18th century. It follows the earlier edition closely, with faithful reproductions of many of the woodcuts, although now in the flowing style typical of Kangxi printing. The typography is also of interest as it follows the earlier edition in having a variable number of characters per column rather than conforming to the later more regular layout which was almost universally applied in the Kangxi period. This allows greater freedom of calligraphy and emphasises the strong continuity between the editions.

MODERN ASIA



27. PIUS II, *Pope* (formerly Aeneas Sylvius PICCOLOMINI).

Historia rerum ubique gestarum. Venice, Johannes de Colonia and Johannes Manthen, 1477.

Folio (273 x 190 mm), ff. [105] (of 106, without the initial blank); roman letter, capital spaces with guide-letters; printed register on verso of last leaf; some light spotting on last leaf and very occasionally elsewhere, but an extremely fresh copy in sixteenth-century limp vellum with remains of ties, endpapers from printed binder's waste (an early sixteenth-century Aristotelian commentary); slightly soiled, slight damage along fore-edge of upper cover. £38,000 / HKD 450,000

First edition of Pius II's *Asia* (literally 'The history of deeds everywhere accomplished'): the first modern cosmography and the first modern account of Asia and the Far East.

The author was Pope Pius II (in office 1458–64), better known as Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini. He borrows from Ptolemy and Strabo and adds information about India, China and eastern Asia derived not only from Marco Polo but from two other major (as yet unpublished) sources: (i) Oderic of Pordenone, a Franciscan friar, who started on his wanderings between 1316 and 1318, sojourned in Western India in 1321, and went via southeast Asia to China, where he arrived in 1322 and stayed for at least three years; and (ii) Nicolò de' Conti, a Venetian, who wandered over South Asia for a quarter of a century or more, returned to Italy in the company of Near Eastern delegates to the Council of Florence in the summer of 1441, and told his story to interested humanists. One of the assembled humanists was the papal lay secretary Poggio Bracciolini, who kept a written record of Conti's narrative to which Pius had access. Pius borrows from Poggio for Conti on India and Cathay and copies some passages verbatim. They are the first passages from Conti's account to appear in print.

Pius accepts Conti's description of Beijing, hardly different one hundred and fifty years after Marco Polo's visit, but occasionally expresses a doubt: he cannot believe, for instance, that the Irawaddy, the principal river of Burma, is twice the size of the Ganges.

Pius's account of Asia was one of the selected geographical works read and annotated by Columbus – 'albeit after his first journeys of discovery, in his attempt to convince himself that it was indeed India that he had reached' (Joan-Pau Rubiés, *Travel and ethnology in the Renaissance: South India through European eyes, 1250–1625* pp. 92–3). It remained a standard work of reference throughout the sixteenth century (reprinted in 1503, 1509, 1531, 1534, 1544 (in Italian), 1551, and 1571).

Hain 257*; BMC V 233; Goff P-730; Klebs 372.1; Bod-inc. P-330.



28. RÉMUSAT, Abel.

Le livre des récompenses et des peines, traduit du Chinois, avec des notes et des éclaircissemens. Paris, Antoine-Augustin Renouard, 1816.

[bound with:]

--- Observations sur quelques points de la doctrine Samanéenne, et en particulier sur les noms de la triade suprême chez les différens peuples Bouddhistes. Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1831.

[and:]

--- Observations sur l'histoire des Mongols orientaux, de Sanang-Setsen. Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1832.

Three works in one vol., 8vo, pp. [iv], 79, [1, blank]; 67, [1, blank]; 88; occasional light spotting, but very good copies in contemporary quarter red morocco over sprinkled paper boards, spine lettered and decorated gilt, front joint skilfully restored; from the personal library of the French bookseller Benjamin Duprat, with 'librairie de Benj. Duprat' lettered in gilt at foot of spine and his manuscript index to front free endpaper; armorial bookplate of Francis Saltus Banks and his pencil inscription dated 1838 to front free endpaper.

£550 / HKD 6500

A collection of three interesting and uncommon works by the French sinologist Rémusat (1788-1832), the first professor of sinology at the Collège de France, the first secretary of the Asiatic Society of Paris, and the author of the pioneering *Éléments de la grammaire chinoise* (1822).

The first item here, a translation of the Taoist moral tract *T'ai-shang kan-ying p'ien* by Laozi, with extensive notes, was the first fruit of Rémusat's project to translate into French for the first time selected Chinese philosophical and religious treatises, which later took in works of Confucianism and Buddhism. Rémusat's particular interest in Buddhism is reflected in the second work here, extracted from the *Nouveau Journal Asiatique*. The final item, from the same journal, is a thorough review of Isaac Jacob Schmidt's 1829 translation of Ssanang Ssetsen's *History of the Eastern Mongols*.

French bookseller Benjamin Duprat specialised in books on Asia and China in particular; the catalogue of his personal library was published by his widow in 1865 (*Catalogue d'une belle collection de livres anciens et modernes provenant de la bibliothèque particulière de feu m. Benjamin Duprat, libraire de l'Institut de la Bibliothèque Imperiale et du Senat*).

I. Cordier 726; Lust 783; Morrison II, 216-217. COPAC lists four copies of the the first work, three of the second and one of the third (Bodley).

29. [RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.]

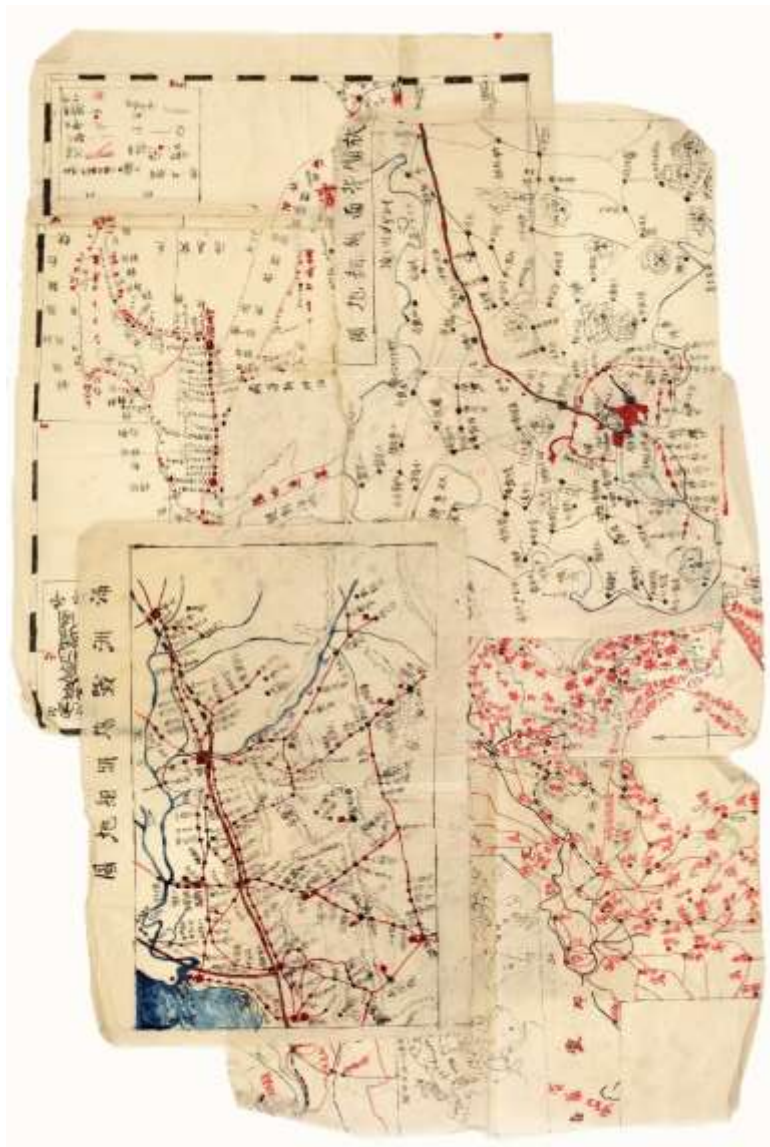
A collection of 15 hand drawn Japanese military maps depicting manoeuvres, battles and details during the Russo-Japanese War in China and Korea. [Japan, 1904-1905].

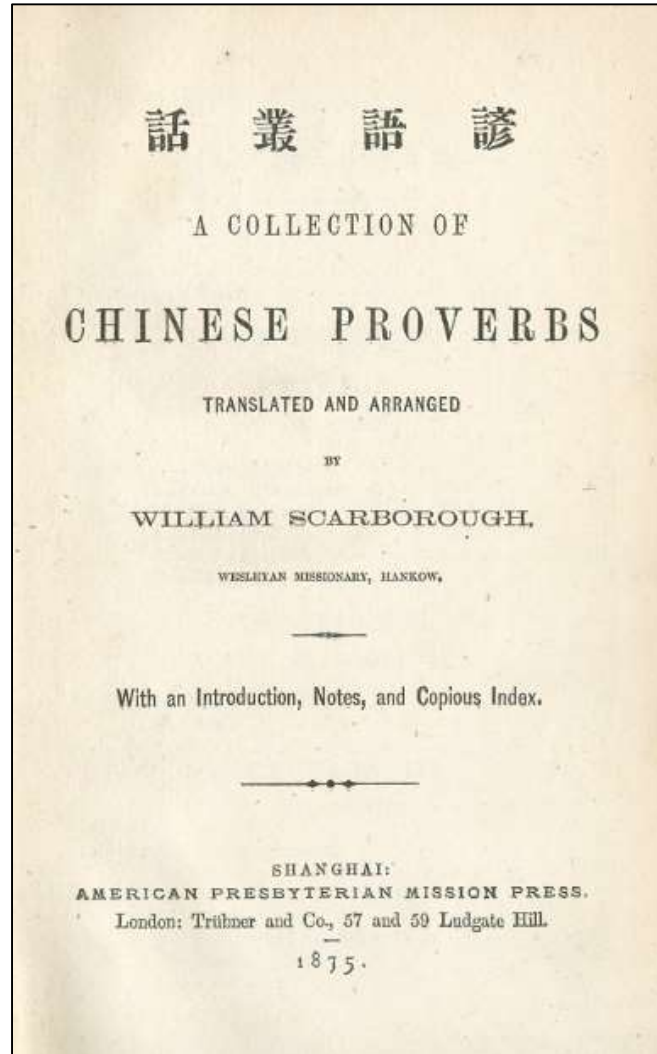
15 maps, various sizes, hand drawn on rice paper, in black, red and blue ink; annotated in Japanese; a few instances of worming, a couple of tears along folding lines, overall very good condition.

£1500 / HKD 18,000

An extremely rare survival. A group of maps detailing movements and progresses of the Japanese army in Korea, Manchuria and the Yellow Sea during the Russo-Japanese conflict between 1904 and 1905. The maps are full of details, including names of the ships involved in battles, railway lines, war damages and casualties and progress made by the army on different dates.

1) Text of the treaty of Saint Petersburg (1875). 2) Battle of Tsushima, description of manoeuvres and register of damages and losses (27th May 1905). 3) Battle of Tsushima and surrender of the *Imperator Nikolai I* battleship (28th May 1905). 4) Nautical chart of the area in front of Port Arthur. 5) Map of the Lyushunkou District. 6) Map of the Liadong Peninsula. 7) Advance of the Japanese army in Korea. 8) Siege of Port Arthur. 9) Map of Motien Pass. 9.1) Map of Liaoyang – Description of the Russian Army. 10) Map of Shenyang (Mukden) – description of Japanese Army. 11) Map of Shenyang (Mukden) – Description of the Russian Army. 12) Map of Shenyang (Mukden) – occupation, 4th September. 13) Map of the occupation of Karafuto (Sakhalin) – Northern part. 14) Map of the occupation of Karafuto (Sakhalin) – Southern part. 15) Map of war damage. 16) Transiberian railway map.





30. SCARBOROUGH, William, translator.

話叢語諺. A collection of Chinese proverbs. *Shanghai, American Presbyterian mission press, 1875.*

8vo, pp. viii, xxxvi, 478; a very good, clean copy, bound in contemporary green pebbled cloth, skilfully rebacked preserving original spine, green morocco lettering piece.
£650 / HKD 7700

First edition of a collection of 2720 Chinese proverbs, translated and arranged by Rev. William Scarborough (1841 – 1894), a Wesleyan missionary in China since 1865.

The proverbs deal with a great variety of topics, including business, education, government, health, manners, morals, religion, wealth, everyday life and the five relationships of Confucianism (prince and minister, parents and children, husband and wife, elder and younger brother, friends). Each proverb is given in Chinese characters with Roman transliteration, and accompanied by the English translation.

Bonser / Stephens, *Proverb literature* 3366; Cordier, *BS*, 3, col. 1806; Löwendhal 1468; Mason (1939), p. 188; for the author see: Wylie, *Memorials of Protestant Missionaries to the Chinese*, Shanghai 1867, p. 273.

624

To fill up a well with snow.

挑雪填井

T'iao³ h'ueh³ t'ien² ch'ing³

625

Embracing the lamp-stand he dazzles himself with the light.

抱着燈臺闔住亮

Pao⁴ cho² teng¹ t'ai² tou⁴ chu¹ liang⁴

626

To seek the ass you are riding on.

騎驢覓驢

Ch'ü² lü² m'ü⁴ lü²

627

To catch a fish and forget to take away the basket.

得魚忘筌

Té² yü² wang⁴ ch'ien²

628

To open one's door and bow in a thief.

開門揖盜

K'ai¹ men² i¹ tao⁴

629

To fell a tree to catch a blackbird.

砍倒樹捉八哥

K'an¹ tao² shu⁴ cho¹ pa¹ ko¹

630

To buy a dried fish in order to spare its life, is to know no difference between life and death.

買乾魚放生。不知死活

Mai¹ kan¹ yü¹ fang⁴ sheng¹ pu⁴ chih¹ sui² huo²

631

He who dresses in leaf-made clothes when going to put out a fire, provokes calamity on himself.

着蓑衣救火。惹禍上身

Cho² so¹ i¹ ch'iu⁴ huo² jé² huo² shang² shen¹

632

To be idle at home, diligent abroad.

家懶外勤

Ch'ia¹ lan² wai⁴ ch'in²

633

To boil carrots and garlic together is a sad blunder in cooking.

紅蘿蔔炒大蒜亂炒菜

'Hung² lo² p'u² ch'ao² ta¹ shan⁴ lan⁴ ch'ao² ts'ai⁴

634

To offer the Filial Classic for sale at the door of Confucius.

孔子門前賣孝經

K'ung³ tzu³ men² ch'ien² mai⁴ hsiao⁴ ching¹

635

To rear a tortoise shut up in a jar.

關得綠子裏養烏龜

Kuan¹ té² t'an² tzu² li² yang² wu¹ kuei¹

636

To ask a blind man the way.

問道於盲

Wen⁴ tao⁴ yü¹ mang²

637

To ask instruction of a fool.

求教於愚人

Ch'iu² chiao⁴ yü¹ yü¹ jen²

638

To carry a guitar into a mill, and play to the oxen.

抱琵琶進磨坊。對牛彈琴

Pao¹ pi² p'a¹ chin⁴ mo⁴ fang¹ tui¹ nü² t'an² chin²

639

To raise an army when the war is over, and regret one's listlessness.

過後興兵。悔太遲

Kuo¹ hou⁴ h'ing¹ ping¹ hui¹ t'ai⁴ ch'ih²

SHANGHAI



31. Unknown photographer.

Shanghai Bund, 1870s–80s.

Ten-part albumen print panorama, (7 ¼ x 101¼ inches (18.4 x 257 cm.), Swedish annotations in ink above and in the photograph, backed onto linen, concertina style, in contemporary boards, black spine and corners, 19.7 x 30.4 cm.; some creasing at the edges and on the folds of the print. £10,000 / HKD 118,000

Nineteenth-century Shanghai was a very cosmopolitan city. It was known as both the 'Paris of the East' and the 'Whore of Asia', notorious for its underworld and slightly debauched ways. It was governed largely by foreigners and by the 1880s became the largest city in China and a major trading centre linking Asia with Europe.

The Shanghai Bund runs along the waterfront of the Huangpu River, north of the old walled city of Shanghai. Initially a British settlement, the Bund was lined by dozens of historic buildings, housing banks and trading houses, as well as numerous consulates, the Shanghai Club and the Masonic club. It was the most famous street in Shanghai and a symbol of the financial growth of the city, which boomed after the Opium wars.

The present view sets the Oriental Bank and Central Hotel at the centre of the panoramic image. Many of the important buildings are identified by ink ms. including the Shanghai Club (rendered as the "Engliska Klubben") in its fine colonnaded building. The French, German, Swedish, American and Japanese consulates are also identified.

Crossing over the Garden Bridge and towards the left of the image is the British Consulate set amongst gardens, a bandstand in the public gardens visible on the front but Margary's monument partially obscured by trees. No less than four banks identified with the Customs House seen between the Shanghai Bank and the Deutsch-Asiaatische Bank.

On the water, a barge used by the River Police identified by markings both in English and Chinese characters.

The photographer is not identified, though it is possible that this is another view by Kung Tai. From the annotation, the original owner was Swedish.





SHANGHAI

32. KUNG TAI, *Attributed to*. Shanghai Bund, 1870s–80s.

Twelve-part albumen print panorama, 7⅞ x 125½ inches (18.2 x 319 cm.), a few small repairs to the first and last sectional images).
£8500 / HKD 100,000

The Shanghai Bund runs along the waterfront of the Huangpu river, north of the old walled city of Shanghai. Initially a British settlement, the Bund was lined by dozens of historic buildings, housing banks and trading houses, as well as numerous consulates, the Shanghai Club and the Masonic club. It was the most famous street in Shanghai and a symbol of the financial growth of the city, which boomed after the Opium wars.

Although not signed this is a very similar view to that by Kung Tai c. 1881, showing the old temple building in the 'Yamen' style which housed the Chinese Maritime Customs office from 1845 to 1893 when it was demolished to make way for the Victorian gothic towered building which can be seen in the panoramas by Tuck Tai.

Kung Tai was a Chinese photographic studio operating in the city from the 1860s to the 1890s.



33. [SHANGHAI.]

Scenic Shanghai: a series of 23 views in Vandyck photogravure. [*Shanghai*, A. S. Watson & Co. and Kelly & Walsh, ?1927].

Oblong 8vo, 16 ll. of photographic plates printed on rectos only, captioned in English below; a little fading to first gravure, otherwise a very clean copy bound in the original brown card printed wrappers, oval window cut in upper cover revealing first gravure underneath, some minor marks to covers, spine repaired; annotation in Spanish on rear cover recording purchase in Shanghai in 1929. £350 / HKD 4200

Extremely rare first edition of a series of views showcasing the highlights of Shanghai.

The photogravures are from a series which also featured in a later Kelly & Walsh publication, *Shanghai of To-day*. A souvenir album of fifty Vandyke gravure prints of the "The Model Settlement" (first 1928 with 38 plates, second 1929, third 1930 - revised and enlarged to 50 plates).

OCLC locates only one copy, at Cornell.





34. SHEAF, Egbert Thomas (England 1869 – Australia 1948).

South-East Asia photographs and writings by Egbert Thomas Sheaf, 1910s–20s.

E. T. Sheaf (1869–1948) was born in Southampton, England and died in Kera, Australia. His appointment as Australian Trade Commissioner in Singapore was reported in the *Straits Times* of 2 December, 1922, and provides a little insight into his route to that position as well as an outline of his new role.

'Mr. Sheaf was nominated for the position of commissioner by Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth Mr. Sheaf knows as much of the Orient as he does of Australia. He has travelled 200,000 miles in India alone, during lengthened tours of investigation for purely British, as well as Anglo-American organizations. Mr. Sheaf is a lover of many sections of the Indian peoples and, en passant, it might be mentioned that the Australian Commissioner holds Ootacamund, immortalized by Tennyson in his description of its half English air, to be the most charming spot he has visited in all his travels.

This is a great advertisement for the Queen of Indian hill stations when it is said that Mr. Sheaf has not only travelled from one end of China to the other, but that his ramifications have included the length and breadth of Java, Ceylon, every civilized bit of his own Australia, besides his tours in Europe. ... he knows to a nicety the idiosyncracies of the peoples he is to bring together in relation to trade.'

<http://eresources.nlb.gov.sg/newspapers/Digitised/Article/straitstimes19221202-1.2.68.asp>

He had followed swiftly behind Edward Selby Little, whose title was Commonwealth Trade Commissioner in China, with offices in Shanghai and Hong Kong. However, the role of the Australian Trade Commissioner Service was hotly debated in Australian parliament, and Little's and Sheaf's careers as commissioners were cut short. After Sheaf's contract expired, the trade service essentially terminated. The post wasn't reinstated until 1946, disregarding the few months preceding the Fall of Singapore in February 1942 when Australia's trade representative in Singapore, Vivian Bowden, was killed by the Japanese.



34, a. SHEAF, Egbert Thomas.

'China', circa 1921.

85 toned gelatin silver prints, ranging from approx. 3 x 5 inches (7.5 x 13.4 cm.) to 5½ x 8 inches (13.6 x 20.4 cm.), panoramic views 2¾ x 11 inches (7 x 28 cm.); often captioned in pencil on verso or below on mount (70 mounted on cream or brown textured card, 10½ x 13 inches (26.5 x 33 cm.)); presented in two burgundy buckram portfolios (approx. 10½ x 13 inches 27 x 33.5 cm.), each labelled 'China' on paper label in pencil on upper cover. £4500 / HKD 53,000

An attractive presentation of excellent China photographs, both aesthetic and unusual.

The seascapes of junks cover the Yangtze and Min, with captions labelling Foochow, Soochow and Canton. Sheaf seems to have travelled nearly as far as Harbin on the Sungari. The landscapes include a panoramic view of cemetery in Foochow.

Sheaf often records those curiosities which might only be of interest to an enthusiastic foreigner, such as the 'Chinese Dentist Shop' and 'Pawn Shop' in Canton, as well as the Hongkong Hotel under scaffolding. The series of remarkable portraits depict mostly Pin women, but also 'Leper on the Steps of the Fisherman's Temple, Macow'. More significant events did not escape his practical and observational eye: also preserved in one portfolio are Yichang and Hankou during the aftermath of the lootings by Wu Pei-fu's troops in 1921.

The mounting of each photograph onto heavy card, carefully cropped and often captioned below, shows a conscientious curating and preservation of Sheaf's photographic work in China and lends it to a variety of potential projects in the future. A beautiful set.

Further images available on request.





34, a. SHEAF, 'China'.



34, b. SHEAF, Egbert Thomas.

Over 200 photographs, gelatin silver prints, various sizes including panoramas, but the majority around 3 x 5 or 5 x 7 inches (7.6 x 12.7 or 12.7 x 17.8 cm.), often toned and several finely hand-coloured, presented in 4 oblong albums, 3 portfolios, and others loose; in very good condition. £3500 / HKD 41,500

An extensive visual and textual archive, documented by Egbert Sheaf prior and likely during his post as Australian Trade Commissioner in Singapore where he was based from 1922 to 1925. His travels took him from India and Burma, to China, Java and Malaysia.



Offered here are the results of Sheaf's conscientious ethnographic studies of South-East Asia coupled with an evident passion for travel and adventure. He covers various aspects of daily and cultural life such as weaving, the growing and cooking of rice and other rituals of circumcision and puppet theatre, explained and illustrated in the portfolios and albums.



A prayer of thanks to Dewi Sri for her gift - By the Will of Allah = of rice to the house. No rice is ever received into the home without this ceremony being performed by the housewife.

34, c. SHEAF, Egbert Thomas.

'Native Rice Cultivation in Java', 1910s - 1920s.

Large 4to. [2], 2, 61 pp., including typescript title sheet/introduction, the author and photographer ending this with the credit 'All pictures are copyright.....by E. T. Sheaf', with 68 gelatin silver prints, variously toned or hand-coloured, sizes varying from approx. 7.5 x 13.5 cm. to 21 x 12 cm., heavy textured paper mounts, some with additional secondary mount in toning colour, the photographs carefully captioned with typescript labels throughout, and occasional lengthier typescript texts; brown leather on heavy card boards, black ribbon ties; 2pp. manuscript list in pencil (identifying the individuals portrayed) loosely inserted between pp. 60 and 61 where an outline list indicates this information would have been added, 13¼ x 10½ inches (33.6 x 26.7 cm.).

£3,500 / HKD 41,500

One can only assume from the quality of the negatives and the printing and finishing of these images that Sheaf's work as Trade Commissioner allowed him access to subjects that others might have found difficult to source. He must also have had plenty of time on his hands to perfect the requisite artistic, technical and social skills to produce such a wealth of material of this quality. His work is clearly what might now be described as 'documentary' yet each individual photograph is meticulously crafted - its subject, composition, lighting, exposure, and printing producing a finished work that could easily have hung among the best examples at exhibitions of this era.

The longer texts introduce several topics or chapters which cover all aspects of rice production, from the planting and weeding of the fields to the harvest and cooking. Several photographs illustrate the ritual of praying to Dewi Sri, the goddess of rice and fertility, when rice is received into the home.

THE JAMPE PARI.

"Scratch the (Javan) Muslin and you will find the Hindu, scratch the Hindu and you will find the Fetish-adoring Pagan." Agusta di Wit.

From the preparation of the seed and the planting of the seed in the seed-bed, to the final gathering and storing of the crop, every step in the cultivation and handling of the rice is preceded by a Jampe, or incantation, petitioning for the good-will and aid of Dewi Sri, queen spirit of the rice.

Malayans, from time immemorial, long before Hindu days, have believed that all living things - plants, animals and man, alike - are endowed with a spirit of Purusical life, often called the Semangat, the passing of which means death to material substance. To man alone they credit the possession of a Soul - called variously the Jiva, Nyawa or Soukma - which survives eternally.

Rice, being such an important plant, is supposed to have a very highly developed and sensitive spirit which exists and functions under the direction of a still higher spirit, known by various names, including Dewi Sri and Sri Sematohi Nam Yang Sari Dandayang Trema Wati. She is the Queen of the Rice, and it is to her that the Dockoon Pari (Doctor or Priest of the rice), shown in the picture, is making his petition for aid at the time of transplanting the young rice-shoots from the seed-bed to the swath where the rice has to grow to maturity.

For his Jampe, the Dockoon selects a suitable corner of the prepared swath and there plants a shoot of bamboo, a root of the banana plant - and several herbs, all with mystic and symbolic meanings, and lays small gifts for the spirits of steamed rice (nasi), sugar, tobacco and many others. All these things are then sheltered under a roof of cotton cloth, banana leaves or other material, and the Dockoon lights the Gokmas, or fragrant, and burns the Shrum - an aromatic gum-resin in all tropical religions and superstitions alike - and while the smoke of the incense spreads abroad its perfume he transplants the first young shoots of the rice-plants, from seed-bed to swath, the while he prays - with the permission of Allah - to Dewi Sri to guard and prosper the crop, and fill it with the vigorous spirit of life.

The prayer of the Dockoon is made up with words that have come down from pagan days, never used now except in Jampes, and shacles, and words from Sanskrit, Arabic, Hindi, Javanese, Boudha and Malay. It varies somewhat in different localities, and has never been effectively translated into any European language. In its course every part of the rice plant is mentioned, roots, stalk, leaves and grain. Following is a translation of the early parts of the prayer, as sometimes rendered in the younger generations, in which the full name of Dewi Sri is used:

In the name of Allah, the Merciful, the Compassionate, I light my incense and, with the sounding tanks of the burning incense, send my prayers to Sri Sematohi, Nam Yang Sari Dandayang Trema Wati, pleading that she will send the rain, and the sunshine, and the spirit of life to my crop, so that it will thrive and be strong, and that while it grows she will protect it from the winds and the floods, and from all sickness and evil things that would assail it. The prayer that I offer was not devised by me as man as I, but was divined by the great Saint of Charisma who, because of his wisdom and good works, was blessed of Allah the All Seeing, honoured by the spirits, and beloved and revered by man. . . .

ILLUSTRATING THE JAMPE PARI.



The name of the Spirit of the Rice in Pagan days is said to have been "Semangat Sari". Nam Yang Sari Dandayang Trema Wati is the name given to the spirit in later days, after the advent of the Hindu, and the people were taught the worship of the Hindu Pantheon.

The story tells that Trema Wati was once the Netra Dalim, the great queen ruler in Dairat, however, the most lovely of all seen in creation. The god was greatly admired and grieved for its beauty by before Gaurie - who was never been either Siva, or Vishnu - and he decided to use his powers to transform it into a living spirit. This he did, producing a virgin of surpassing loveliness and perfection, to whom he gave the name Nam Yang Sari Dandayang Trema Wati. In due course the god imagined a great passion for the celestial maiden, and sought her in marriage. To this she consented on certain conditions: she stipulated that the god should present her three gifts, one of which was to be a meal after eating which she would never know hunger more. The conditions were observed.

The meal the god gave her was rice and, hence, after they had become familiar with the story, the Javans identified Trema Wati with their own Semangat Sari, and made her the Queen Spirit of their Rice swaths. From this identity, notwithstanding the Hindu religious influence passed away, under the spiritualizing pressure of the Sans of the Prophet from Arabia, about 1000 years ago, she has never been exposed. Even some of the natives who have been Christianized, still seek the aid of Trema Wati in all matters concerning their rice culture.



34, d. SHEAF, Egbert Thomas.

'Miniatures from Soenda Land. West Java' 'Book One' and 'Book Two', 1910s – 1920s.

Two albums of photographs, the first with typescript title page annotated in pencil 'Copyright E. T. S.', typescript 'Soendene Proverb' on following page and 18pp. of typescript text; 33 and 24 toned and/or hand-coloured gelatin silver prints, various sizes from approx. 5½ x 2¾ inches (14.5 x 7 cm.) to 7 x 4 inches (17.7 x 10.3 cm.), each mounted one-per-page on heavy textured paper with tissue guard, these titled in pencil (one page loosely inserted); interspersed with short texts on proverbs and observations, plus a couple of longer pieces on specific subjects, including the Kris (Javanese dagger), puppet plays and their characters, and the ceremonies of preparing and cooking rice. Sheaf has preserved examples of Indonesian villagers' handwriting in Latin script at the end of Book One; similarly bound in brown leather and brown reverse brown calf on heavy card boards with ribbon ties, each approx. 7 x 12 inches (17.8 x 30.5 cm.). £2,000 / HKD 24,000

The first of the Sheaf's two 'books' comprises portraits, landscapes, customs and a good series on the dolls and props used in the traditional puppet plays. The second is primarily portraits.



34, e. SHEAF, Egbert Thomas.

'Miniatures from The Golden and Colourful Orient' [India, the Northwest Frontier and Burma], 1910s.

Album of 43 toned and/or hand-coloured gelatin silver prints, various sizes, the majority around 3¼ x 5½ inches (8.2 x 14 cm.), each mounted one-per-page on heavy textured paper with tissue guard, these titled in pencil (one page loosely inserted), interspersed with occasional typescript texts, typescript title, annotated in pencil 'Copyright E. T. Sheaf' and one page of typescript verse, initialled in pencil 'E. T. S.', tan reverse calf on heavy card boards with ribbon ties, approx. 7 x 12 inches (17.8 x 30.5 cm.). £800 / HKD 9500



Architecture, landscape, portraits and customs, mostly from north India, and an excellent cobra; Afghans at the Northwest Frontier; and a few studies from Burma.



34, f. SHEAF, Egbert Thomas.

'Miniatures from The Sunny Orient where Sorrow Smiles and Poverty and Riches – Sin and Sanctity – Beauty and Ugliness all keep company' [China, Thailand, Malaysia], 1910s – 1920s.

Album of 40 toned and/or hand-coloured gelatin silver prints, various sizes, the majority around 3¼ x 5½ inches (8.2 x 14 cm.), each mounted one-per-page on heavy textured paper with tissue guard, these titled in pencil, typescript title and one page of text, tan reverse calf on heavy card boards with ribbon ties, approx. 7 x 12 inches (17.8 x 30.5 cm.). £1500 / HKD 18,000

Twenty-nine views from China including river scenes at Hong Kong, on the Pearl River, the River Min, fishermen at Macau, junks harboured at Shanghai Bund, detail of junks at Foochow, 'Pirate [ship] S. China', navigation and accidents in the Yangtze Gorges; a dentist's shop in Canton, fireworks at Chinese New Year in Hong Kong, a mountain path in Fukien province, temple architecture at Foochow and Canton and beggars on the temple steps at Macau; portraits of a Christian Chinese woman, three portraits of lepers, a young boy spinning and a Russian refugee in China (with descriptive text); ending with four temple studies from Bangkok; Malaysian river scenes, a house in Seremban, a village mosque on Singapore Island and a portrait of a Papuan man.





34, g. SHEAF, Egbert Thomas.

'Personal' [The photographer's extended self-portrait], 1910s – 1920s.

Approx. 100 toned gelatin silver prints, the majority around 3¼ x 5½ inches (8.2 x 14 cm.) but a few larger to approx. 5 x 8 inches (12.7 x 20.3 cm.), each mounted one-per-page on heavy textured paper with tissue guard, these titled in pencil, loose, but protected by two wood boards, 6½ x 10¾ x 2¾ inches (16.5 x 26.4 x 7 cm.). £2500 / HKD 29,500

A comprehensive series of portraits from each of the locations Sheaf visited on his extensive travels, every one including the photographer, either alone or participating in events with others. It takes some degree of dedication to produce such a selection of self-portraits or at least portraits taken using Sheaf's camera and under his direction. The series illustrates a man who was capable of filling multiple roles and who clearly enjoyed both the experience of meeting people from different cultures and the experience of posing for his own photographs.





35. [TIBET.] The Salt Lake Tsomoriri, in Rupchu, Western Tibet *and* The Salt Lake Tsomognalari, in Pangkong, Western Tibet. [Paris, Sabatier and Lemerrier, 1861].

Two coloured lithographs, sheet sizes 950 x 640 mm and 930 x 610 mm respectively; framed and glazed, in very good condition.
The pair £8000 / HKD 95,000

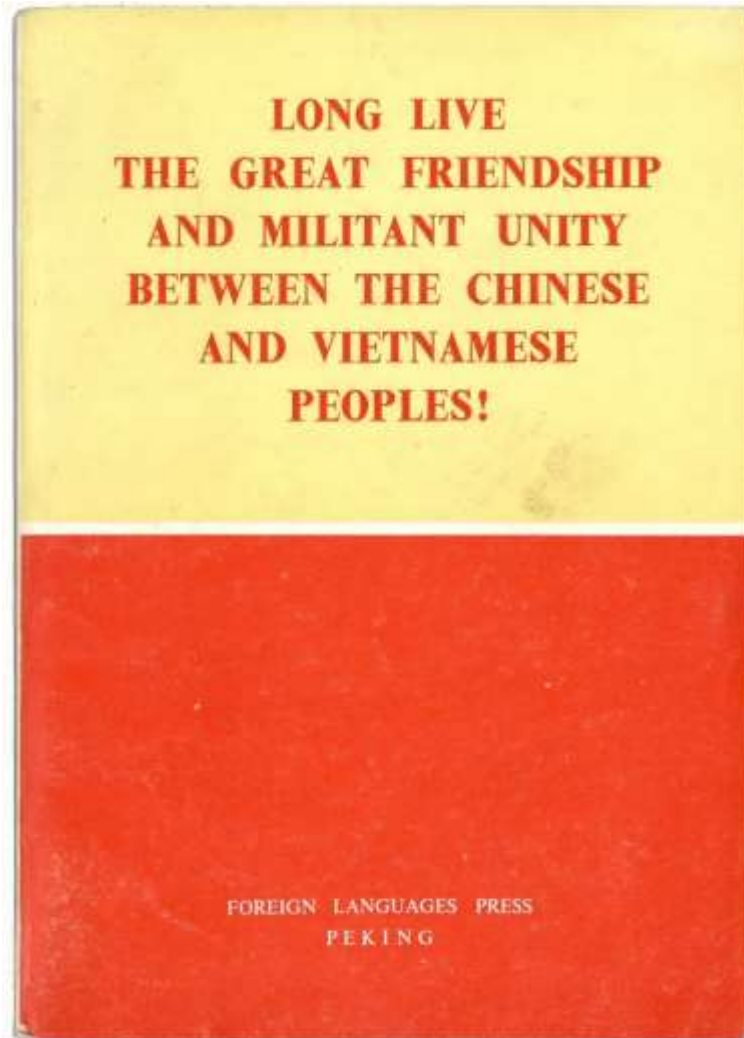
Two mounted oleographic panoramas from *Results of a scientific mission to India and High Asia undertaken between the years MDCCCLIV and MDCCCLVIII, by order of the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company* (Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, and London, Trübner & Co., 1861–1866), one of the greatest colour-printed works of the nineteenth century.

The work was published in London and Leipzig at enormous expense by the East India Company but, to ensure the highest standards, the plates were separately printed in Berlin or, as in this case, lithographed by Sabatier and printed in oil colours by Lemerrier in Paris.

These two Tibet panoramas are the most important of the small number of Tibet views in *Results of a scientific mission to India and High Asia* and are among the earliest Western images of the region.



CHINA – VIETNAM RELATIONS



36. [VIETNAM.] Long live the great friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples! *Beijing, Foreign Languages Press, 1971.*

8vo, pp. (ii), (16, photographic illustrations), (2), 77, (3); Chinese title to colophon; a fine copy, bound in the original yellow and red printed wrappers. £100 / HKD 1200

First edition of a collection of speeches delivered by Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People's Republic of China, and Phạm Văn Đồng, Prime Minister of North Vietnam, on the occasion of the visit by the Chinese Communist Party and Government Delegation to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on March 5-8, 1971.

The pamphlet, illustrated mostly with group portraits of the two delegations, is a ferocious attack to 'American imperialism and Nixon's distorted truth' and praises the resistance of the Vietnamese people against the 'U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs'. The 'great friendship' between China and Vietnam would soon come to an end when, after Vietnam's reunification in 1975, the two countries started a long border war that ended only in the early 1990s.

L. Seong Chun, *Bibliography of ASEAN-China Relations* 209.

WEI HAI WEI

37. AFONG STUDIO, *Attributed to.*

Liu Kung Tau - Wei Hai Wei, *early twentieth century.*

Two-part gelatin silver print panorama, 7½ x 38⅞ inches (19.2 x 98.7 cm.), elegantly hand-tinted; partly mounted onto contemporary card, some glue and paper residue to verso. £1700 / HKD 20,000

Known in the past as Weihai Garrison or Port Edward. Wei Hai Wai was a port on the North shore of the Shandong province of China, and was originally the base for the Beiyang Fleet of China during the Qing Dynasty. In 1898 however, the UK obtained a lease, allowing occupation of the territory for twenty five years.

The view appears to have been taken from the deck of one of the ships, which is stylistically similar to Afong's view of Wei Hai Wei (2018066), though not here signed. Afong worked between 1859 and 1890 but his studio continued operating until the start of World War II, being passed into the hands of his son, and later grandson. He was one of few Chinese to produce photographic views.

Here are seen various war ships, a twin funnel cruiser in the centre and to the left five submarines moored to an auxiliary vessel. All contrast with the fisherman with small wooden punt in the foreground.



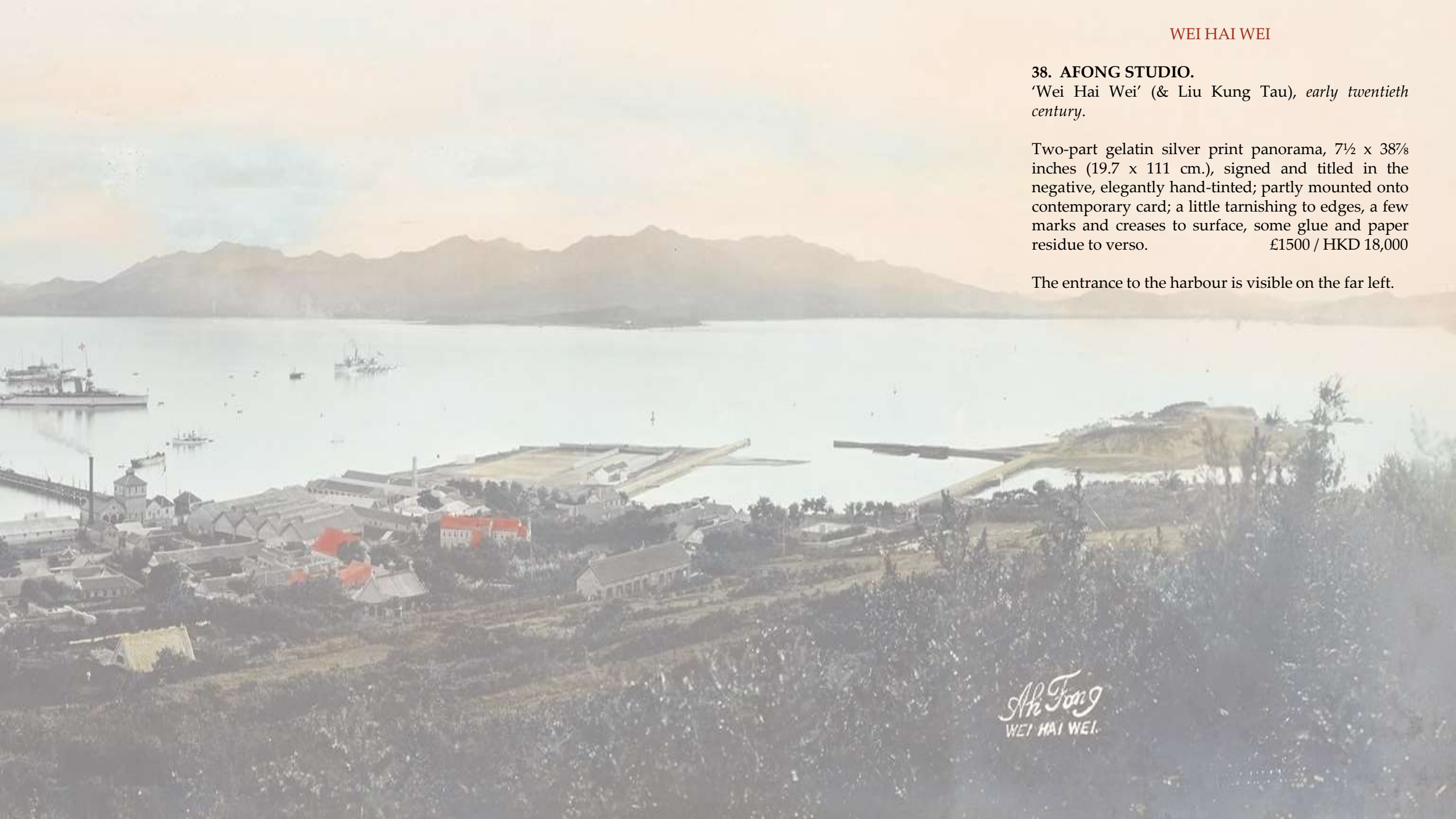
WEI HAI WEI

38. AFONG STUDIO.

'Wei Hai Wei' (& Liu Kung Tau), *early twentieth century.*

Two-part gelatin silver print panorama, 7½ x 38⅞ inches (19.7 x 111 cm.), signed and titled in the negative, elegantly hand-tinted; partly mounted onto contemporary card; a little tarnishing to edges, a few marks and creases to surface, some glue and paper residue to verso. £1500 / HKD 18,000

The entrance to the harbour is visible on the far left.



Afong
WEI HAI WEI.

WEI HAI WEI



39. Unknown photographer.

'Wei-hai-wei', early twentieth century.

Two-part gelatin silver panorama, 5 x 15 inches (12.6x 38.1 cm.), captioned below in pencil on mount, backed on linen and mounted on contemporary album leaf; approx. 5 cm. tear to left side of mount only, a couple of marks in the negative. £1300 / HKD 15,500

40. [WILLIAMS - CHINA TRADE.]

A small archive of papers relating to the American merchant Frank D. Williams and his work in China on behalf of the New York trade agents Wolcott, Bates & Co. *Shanghai, c.1849-1853.*

c.41 complete (and a number of incomplete) carbon copy letters; a few tears with occasional (usually minor) loss. £1850 / HKD 22,000

A collection of letters and accounts documenting the financial struggles and collapse of the New York import agents Wolcott, Bates & Co., who had been trading in China since the early years of the nineteenth century.



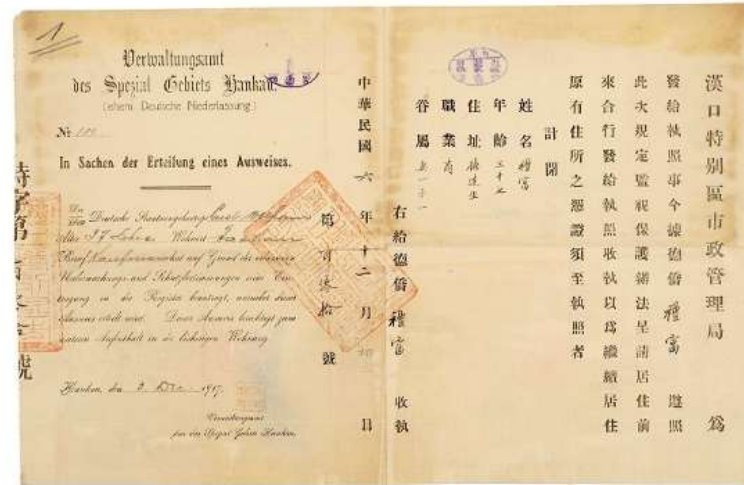
By the time of these papers the firm was managed from New York by brothers Henry Griswold Wolcott and Charles Mosely Wolcott. They had offices in Shanghai, Canton and Hong Kong and, judging from this collection, primarily traded in tea and silks, though with forays into the opium trade. H.G. Wolcott died in May 1852 and in August of the same year the managing clerk, Fletcher Westray, declared the company bankrupt and handed it over to administrators working alongside the U.S. Vice Consul (himself a creditor) in Shanghai. After some legal wrangling the assets of the firm were delivered to Wolcott's executors rather than immediately divided among his creditors and the case was concluded in August 1854.

These letters are from the merchant Frank D. Williams, who was working in the Shanghai branch of Wolcott Bates & Co., and relate both to the firm's financial situation and his own, both of which were in a sad state. Lengthy letters to H.G. Wolcott complain of mismanagement and poor judgement on the part of his colleagues in Shanghai, asserting his loyalty to the firm and denying responsibility for the misfortunes and mistakes which had dogged it in recent years. His letters become increasingly desperate as the financial situation deteriorates: 'I may well remark that thus far I consider I have been overlooked – decidedly ... I have lived on hope long enough. I could not have remained here under the circumstances except I sacrificed my own interests to yours, and I have done that repeatedly.'

A series of 31 densely written pages appear to comprise sections or drafts of a statement setting out the apparent reasons for the firm's difficulties and Williams's proposals for a revival of its fortunes, insisting that Wolcott was 'much indebted' to him. A number of the letters include a breakdown of debts and losses, which at one point amounted to \$77,000. Another bemoans the loss of trade to rival agents including the larger Russell & Co. and Wetmore & Co., listing the ships chartered by various agents in early 1852. There are some accounts detailing purchases and shipments including large quantities of silk, which was becoming increasingly difficult to sell to the American market, and there are a few references to shipments of tea which turned out to be of poor quality. One letter notes a shipment of the 'Drug' from Calcutta which was impatiently awaited, indicating that Wolcott, Bates and Co. at least dabbled in the opium trade. There is also information about a number of other agents, both rivals and partners, with mentions of trade with the British firm Hetherington & Co., as well as Schwemann & Co. in Canton and a Captain Bussche, whose account seems to have been a particular cause of concern.

The later letters illustrate Williams's attempts to salvage his career following the collapse of Wolcott, Bates & Co., with letters to his brother Charles, the US Vice-Consul in Shanghai Edward Cunningham, and his former (much-admired) senior colleague Fletcher Westray, among others, asking for money or support to establish a new house in Shanghai or Canton. He goes on to describe the sale of his property and arrangements to return to Boston in early 1854 and the letters cease at this time.

EXPELLED FROM CHINA



41. [WOLFRAM - CHINA - FIRST WORLD WAR.]

A small archive of papers relating to the repatriation of Paul Wolfram, a German merchant in Hankow, c.1915-1919. £1250 (+VAT in EU) / HKD 15,000

Paul Wolfram, a merchant from Erfurt, was resident in the German Concession of Hankow (Hankou District, Wuhan, Hubei) from around 1909, having perhaps remained in China following military service during the Boxer Rebellion of 1900-1901. The present archive relates to difficulties encountered at the close of the First World War when, after China formally joined the war in 1917, the movement of German citizens was heavily restricted. Papers here include a pass issued to all Germans in the city, signed and stamped by the Consuls of the British, Russian, French and Japanese Concessions in Hankow. A list of Regulations (in English) on the reverse details the complex procedure of forms and passes which accompanied every visit of an 'enemy subject' to any of the Concessions and strictly prohibits any visit 'except for business purposes'.

The majority of the papers relate to the subsequent forced repatriation of German citizens in early 1919. A notice in German, English and Chinese informs 'enemy subjects' that they are shortly to report to Shanghai to be returned to 'their own countries'. A letter to Wolfram on 13th February 1919 from the Police Magistrate of Kuling (approximately 150km away, now in the Lushan District of Jiujiang, Jiangxi), written in rather shaky English, states 'However as I know from the list that you do not like to go home side but you have not given me the proper and certain reason'. A typed copy of Wolfram's reply asserts that repatriation 'is in contravention to the International Law as laid down by the Hague Convention' and insists that he has 'in no way insulted the Chinese Government neither by words nor deeds before or during the war'. His arguments evidently went unheeded as a further series of letters between 24th and 27th February demand that he, his wife and son, travel immediately to Shanghai with their luggage (a maximum of £350 per person) to take a steamer to Europe. Alongside these are embarkation tickets for the family and a pass for free rail travel from their point of arrival in Germany to their 'home' destination of Erfurt.

Accompanying the documents is a typed, and signed, account of Wolfram's experiences, dated 1936, which gives further details of the repatriation process and the journey undertaken by the family, first along the Yangtze to Shanghai and then by steamer through the Suez Canal, to Marseille, Dover and finally Rotterdam from where they took the train to Erfurt. Sadly the account does not go on to give details of the no doubt difficult process of starting a new life in post-war Germany. This collection nonetheless offers a glimpse into the little-known stories of German citizens in China and their place in the upheaval and disorder which followed the end of the First World War.

護 照

大德國欽命駐湖廣總領事官胡禮富

大中華民國外交部特派湖廣總領事官胡禮富

中華民國四年十月十日

胡禮富 給

中華民國四年十月十日

胡禮富 給



Handwritten text on a piece of paper, possibly a letter or a note, with some red markings.

Printed text on a document, possibly a notice or a report, with a red stamp.



Printed text on a document, possibly a certificate or a receipt, with a red stamp.

Printed text on a document, possibly a notice or a report, with a red stamp.

(53)

執 照

大中華民國外交部特派湖廣總領事官胡禮富

中華民國四年十月十日

胡禮富 給

Deutschland
Im Reichsamt für Auswärtige Angelegenheiten
In Berlin

Handwritten text and stamps on a document, possibly a certificate or a receipt.

護 照

大中華民國外交部特派湖廣總領事官胡禮富

中華民國四年二月二十八日

胡禮富 給

Handwritten text on a document, possibly a letter or a note, with some red markings.

Handwritten text on a document, possibly a letter or a note, with some red markings.

LITERATURE

&

ECONOMICS

LAMB AND LLOYD

42. COLERIDGE, Samuel Taylor.

Poems, by S. T. Coleridge, second Edition. To which are now added Poems by Charles Lamb, and Charles Lloyd ... Printed by N. Biggs, for J. Cottle, Bristol, and Messrs Robinson, London. 1797.

12mo., pp. xx, 278; wanting the rare errata slip (as almost always), but a very good copy in contemporary dark green straight-grain morocco, gilt fillet on covers, spine lettered direct, gilt edges (slight foxing to fore-edge). £1500 / HKD 18,000

Second edition of *Poems on Various Subjects*, 1796, but in large measure a new work, with a third of the former volume omitted and replaced by new material, including the fine 'Ode on the departing Year'. Thirty-six lines are added to the 'Monody on the Death of Chatterton' and other poems are heavily revised. This volume is also the first collection of the poems by Coleridge's friends Charles Lamb (who had contributed a few sonnets to the first edition) and Charles Lloyd.

The errata slip was perhaps produced for Lloyd and inserted only in copies which passed through his hands, as all three corrections, on pages 180-6, are to his poems. Wise comments on the rarity of the slip ('I have only met with two examples'), and the only copy reported to ESTC with the errata was Wise's own (BL Ashley 409). For a second example see Quaritch list of *New Acquisitions*, September 2001.

Wise, *Coleridge* 11.

'GATHER YE ROSE-BUDS WHILE YE MAY'

43. HERRICK, Robert.

Hesperides: or, the Works both humane & divine ... London, Printed for John Williams, and Francis Eglesfield ... 1648.

Small 8vo, pp. [8], 398, [2], 79, [1] (paginated irregularly), with the famous frontispiece portrait by William Marshall (bust of Herrick in a landscape with putti and a Pegasus), shaved at the head; 'His noble Numbers: or, his pious Pieces' has a separate divisional title-page dated 1647, and separate pagination and register; C7, M8 and O8 are cancels (the latter two slightly dusty); title-page neatly extended to outer margin (not touching text), short marginal tear to dedication leaf (old repair on verso), pagination occasionally shaved, but apart from these minor faults a very good copy, in early nineteenth-century straight-grain green morocco, spine sunned, edges gilt; illegible ownership inscription dated 1818 and manuscript note: 'This copy priced £8.8. in the Bibliotheca Anglo Poetica'; booklabel of the noted bibliophile Edward Vernon Utterson (1775-1856), bookplate of William Waldorf (Viscount Astor).
£15,000 / HKD 180,000

First edition of one the great traditional rarities of seventeenth-century English literature, difficult to find in anything approaching good contemporary condition.

'Containing almost 1400 poems [many of them epigrams or very short pieces], probably almost all that he could find to print in 1647, *Hesperides* was and remains the only effort by an important English poet to publish his entire *œuvre* in one organized collection' (*Oxford DNB*); before it Herrick had published only the very rare pamphlet *A Description of the King and Queene of Fayries* (1634, Rosenbach only). Herrick's subsequent reputation has obscured the timely political content of this collection: its dedication to Prince Charles and explicitly royalist poems, as well as his 'emphasis on the continuity and shaping powers of ceremony, ritual, and tradition, and on the importance of friendship and family loyalty' would have garnered him a nostalgic loyalist audience during the upheaval of the Civil War: 'I sing of *Brooks, of Blossomes, Birds and Bowers ... I sing of Times trans-shifting*' ('The Argument of his Book').

Item 340 in Thomas Park's *Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica* (1815) is a copy of *Hesperides* priced £8 8s.

Pforzheimer 468; Wing H 1596.



CANTOS OF MUTABILITIE

44. SPENSER, Edmund.

[Works.] *The Faerie Queene*, disposed into XII. Bookes, fashioning twelve morall Vertues. At London, Printed by H. L. for Mathew Lownes, 1609[-1611].

Folio, pp. [2], 363, [1], [2, blank]; [14], [2, blank], [10], 56, [2, blank], [134], with the medial blanks li4, ¶8 and F4; neat marginal repairs to a few leaves, but a very good copy in full red crushed morocco, gilt, by Bedford. £5800 / HKD 70,000

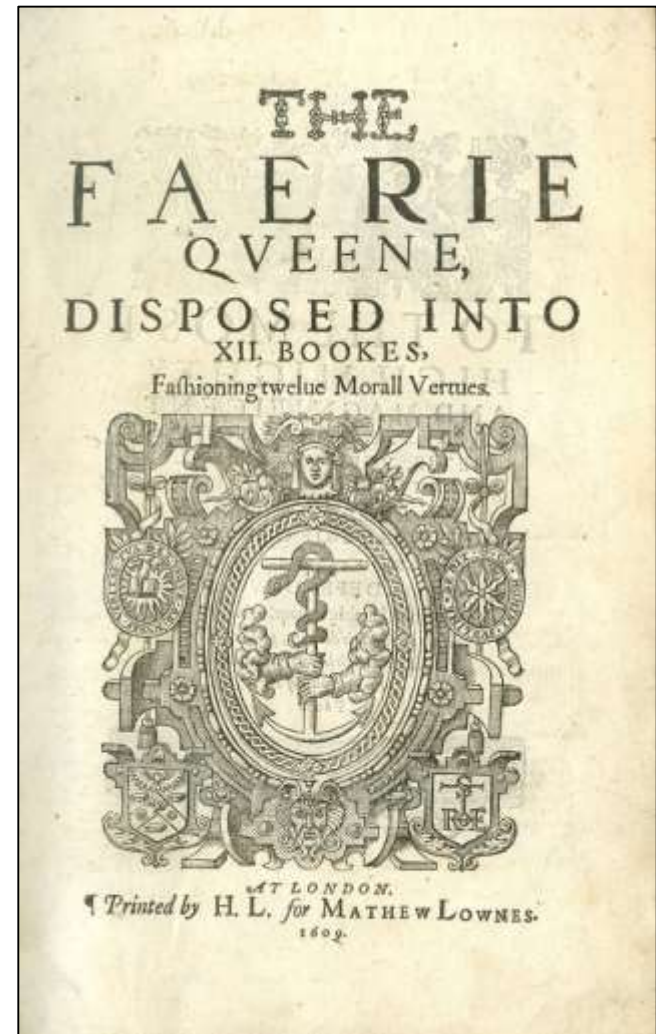
First edition of the complete text of *The Faerie Queene*, adding the 'Cantos of Mutabilitie', along with the shorter works as issued by Lownes in 1611.

The first three Books of the intended twelve were published in quarto in 1590, and again in 1596 when Books IV-VI were added. The 1609 folio was set from the 1596 text, probably with some manuscript corrections, and includes 'Cantos of Mutabilitie' which Spenser left unfinished at his death, thus completing the text of *The Faerie Queene* as we know it.

Two years later Lownes still had some unsold sheets from the 1609, and these, with a cancel title-page and dedication, were incorporated into the earliest copies of the 1611 collected works (where the colophon of *The Faerie Queene* is still dated 1609, as is the title-page to Books IV-VI). 'Two Cantos of Mutabilitie', printed as a fragment of Book VII, are also from 1609, their first appearance in print and the sole authority for the text. When the 1609 sheets ran out all this part of the book had to be reprinted, and the 'Mutabilitie Cantos' lose their textual authority. Here, all portions of *The Faerie Queene*, including the title-page, are the 1609 sheets.

The rest of the 1611 volume is also first issue throughout. In *The Shepherds Calendar* the twelve eclogues are illustrated with the same set of blocks used for the five quartos, now a bit worn and set between woodcut ornaments because of the width of the page. The 'other Works' called for on the 1611 title-page include *Colin Clouts come home again*, *Prothalamion*, the sonnet sequence *Amoretti*, *Epithalamion*, and the rest of Spenser's minor poems.

STC 23083 (incorporating 23086.3, 23093.5, and 23077.3); Johnson 12, 19; Pforzheimer 971-2.



UTOPIA

45. MORE, Thomas.

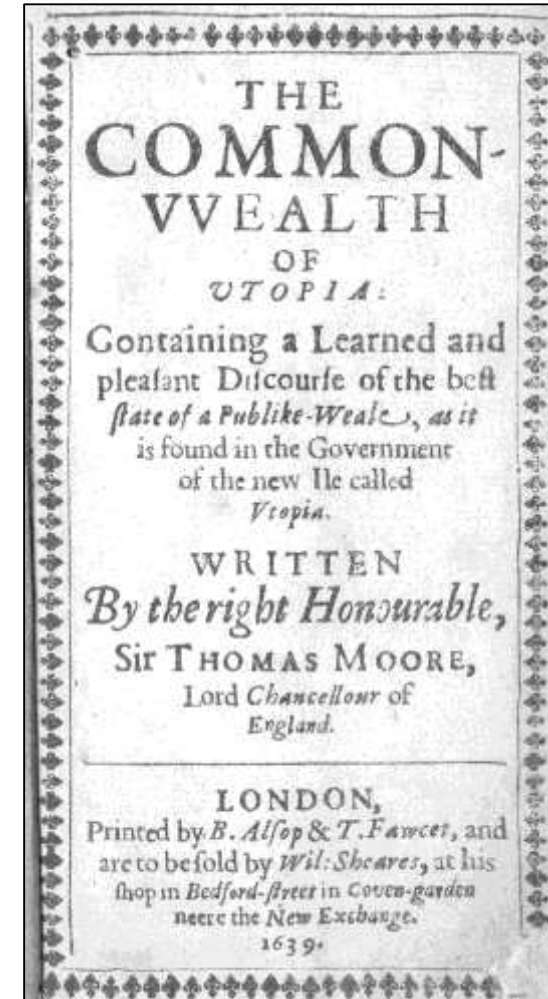
The Common-wealth of Utopia: containing a learned and pleasant Discourse of the best State of a publike-Weale, as it is found in the Government of the new Ile called Utopia ...
London, Printed by B. Alsop & T. Fawcet, and are to be sold by Wil: Sheares ... 1639.

12mo, pp. [4], 288, 279-305, [1], with the additional engraved title-page by William Marshall cut down, mounted, and inserted; small section of lower corner of title-page torn away (touching the border of printer's tools), sporadic wormtracks in margins, touching the odd letter only, paper flaw in O3; with a good copy in eighteenth-century sprinkled calf, rebaked, manuscript biographical notes from Rapin at the front and an index at the rear; ownership inscriptions of the bibliographer and librarian Edward Gordon Duff. £2500 / HKD 29,500

Fifth edition of More's *Utopia* in English, translated by Ralph Robinson – the last edition of his translation, first published in 1551, and revised in 1556. Alsop printed a corrected edition in 1624, with a dedication to More's grandson, Cresacre More, which is reprinted here.

There appear to be a number of issues. In the present pp. 299-302 are correctly numbered.

STC 18098; Gibson 29; Pforzheimer 741.



CANDIDE,
OU
L'OPTIMISME,
TRADUIT DE L'ALLEMAND.
DE
MR. LE DOCTEUR RALPH.



MDCC LIX.

CANDIDE: THE EARLIEST STATE OF THE TEXT

46. [VOLTAIRE, François Marie Arouet de].

Candide, ou l'Optimisme. Traduit de l'Allemand. De Mr. le Docteur Ralph. [London, J. Nourse,] 1759.

8vo, pp. 299, [1]; a very crisp, clean copy copy in contemporary English dark speckled calf, rear joint restored, spine label wanting.

£5000 / HKD 60,000

The first London printing of Voltaire's *Candide*, **preserving the earliest state of the text.**

The printing of *Candide* in 1759 has long been known to present complex bibliographical problems. Documentary evidence survives to show that in January 1759 the text of Voltaire's masterpiece was first set in type in Geneva by the Cramers, the publishers of many of his works, and that this setting was carried out with Voltaire's direct knowledge and immediate involvement.

The Geneva edition was not immediately offered for sale, but was held back until February. In the meantime copies were sent to France, Holland, England, Germany, and Italy, in an obvious attempt to ensure a general and more or less simultaneous European diffusion for the text. By the end of the year, no fewer than sixteen further editions of *Candide* had been printed, some of them clandestine, others having a kind of authorised link with the original. None bears any straightforward indication of a place of publication; all but one of the various title-pages simply give the date 1759. The fact that two of the reprints are known in unique copies implies that others may still be found; Voltaire himself seems to refer to printings which cannot be identified with any known so far.

The present edition is of major textual interest. It contains an extra paragraph in Chapter XXV, beginning 'Candide était affligé...'. These lines, critical of contemporary German poets, have been variously interpreted as an attack on either Frederick the Great (Voltaire's sometime friend and correspondent) or Albrecht von Haller. Voltaire seems to have withdrawn this passage from the Geneva edition at the last moment; it was later restored to the revised text of 1761, and appears in all later editions. Only three 1759 editions contain this paragraph: two printed in London and one in Italy.

This London edition was the work of John Nourse, a printer with provable links to both the Cramers and to Voltaire himself, and one to whom the Cramers sent a substantial shipment of books on January 18, 1759. It was once thought that, because it preserved a demonstrably early draft, it must precede the Cramer edition and derive from a lost manuscript sent from Geneva to London. This notion, however, is untenable. For one thing it seems quite clear that the printing of *Candide* did not begin in London until April at the earliest. And more conclusively, the existence of such a manuscript does not account for the close typographical resemblance between the Geneva and London editions; even the ornament on title-page here is a close imitation of that used by the Cramers.

The conclusion now accepted is that Nourse was sent early copies from Geneva, before Voltaire decided to drop the paragraph in Chapter XXV, and that at the last minute, the Cramers must have reprinted the section (signature L) without the offending passage. No copy of the Geneva edition is known with this passage intact.

This edition contains one other significant textual feature. On p. 41 are several short sentences about the Lisbon earthquake which Voltaire subsequently rewrote. The nature of the revisions is revealed by the survival of a single copy of the Geneva printing in which the original leaves have not been cancelled. This printing follows Voltaire's original text.

ESTC does not differentiate between the two London editions in 1759. Both print the extra paragraph in Chapter XXV, but only the present includes the original reading on p. 41. The other edition features ornaments not so closely imitative of the Cramers.

For full details of the various 1759 editions, see Giles Barber's bibliographical contribution to the commentary for the edition of *Candide* published as Vol. 48 in the Oxford collected edition; our edition is designated as 299L.

PRESENTATION COPY BY EUGEN VON BÖHM-BAWERK

47. BÖHM-BAWERK, Eugen von.

Einige strittige Fragen der Capitalstheorie. Drei Abhandlungen. Vienna and Leipzig, Wilhelm Braumüller, 1900.

8vo, pp. [4], 127, [1]; a very attractive copy in contemporary half cloth; endpapers a little stained; 'Vom Verfasser' inscribed on the title page; endpapers with previous owner's dedication and handwritten notes: 'An H. Furuja (Oct. 1947) ← Seiichi Tobata Leipzig August 1928' on the front pastedown, and 'Zugleich S.S. 129 – 306 Eugen von Böhm-Bawerk: kleine Abhandlungen über Kapital und Zins, hrsg. Franz X. Weiss, 1926. Wien und Leipzig' on the front free endpaper. £17,000 / HKD 200,000

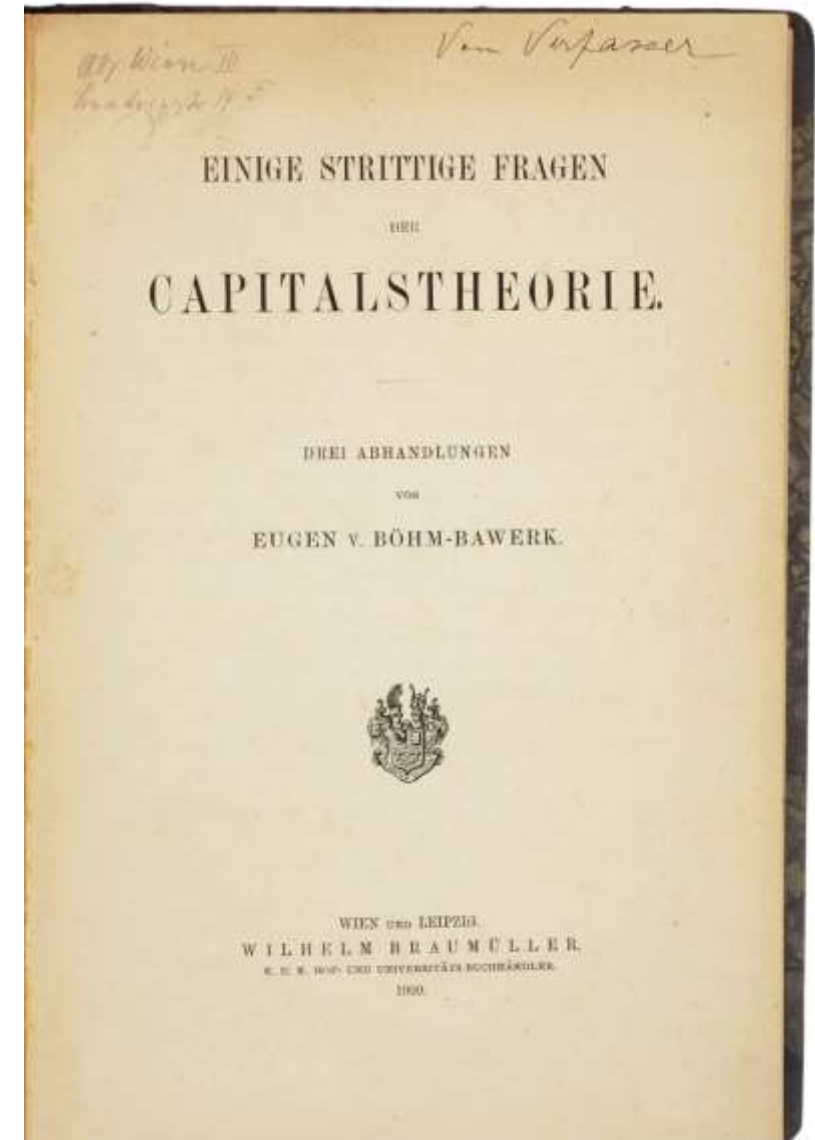
Presentation copy of the original offprint and first separate edition of this rare contribution on problems of capital theory, by one of most important leaders of the Austrian school of economics. Böhm-Bawerk's thoughts on capital and interest also exerted great influence on American economists, particularly Irving Fisher.

On the relationship between Böhm-Bawerk's thought and modern economists, Hennings states that 'the neoclassical part of his (Böhm-Bawerk's) argument, in particular his analysis of intertemporal consumer behaviour, was taken up by **Irving Fisher (1907, 1930)** and developed into a theory of interest which is based on the notion of time preference and the concept of investment opportunities' (in *The New Palgrave*, vol.1, p.257).

Specifically in this work, 'Böhm-Bawerk posed a problem which had not been seen before in its full importance: the role of the rate of interest in the choice of an optimal method of production' (*ibid*, p.258).

'As civil servant and economic theorist, Böhm-Bawerk was one of the most influential economists of his generation. A leading member of the Austrian School, he was one of the main propagators of neoclassical economic theory and did much to help it attain its dominance over classical economic theory. His name is primarily associated with the Austrian theory of capital and a particular theory of interest' (*ibid*, p.254).

Provenance: presentation copy from the author, then property of the Japanese economist Seiichi Tobata (1899 – 1983), Professor of agriculture and economics at Tokyo University, recipient of the 1968 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Public Service for his contributions to the modernization of Japanese agriculture. He is also famous for his translation and introduction of J. A. Schumpeter's *Theorie der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung, History of Economic Analysis* and other works in Japan. Afterwards in the ownership of Hiroshi Furuja (1920 – 1957, also spelled as Furuja), Professor of economics at Tokyo. He specialized in mathematical economics.



A MOMENTOUS BOOK – VIRTUALLY UNKNOWN FOR 35 YEARS
AN EXCEPTIONAL COPY IN THE ORIGINAL WRAPPERS

48. GOSSEN, Hermann Heinrich.

Die Entwicklung der Gesetze des menschlichen Verkehrs und der daraus fließenden Regeln für menschliches Handeln. *Berlin, Prager, 1889.*

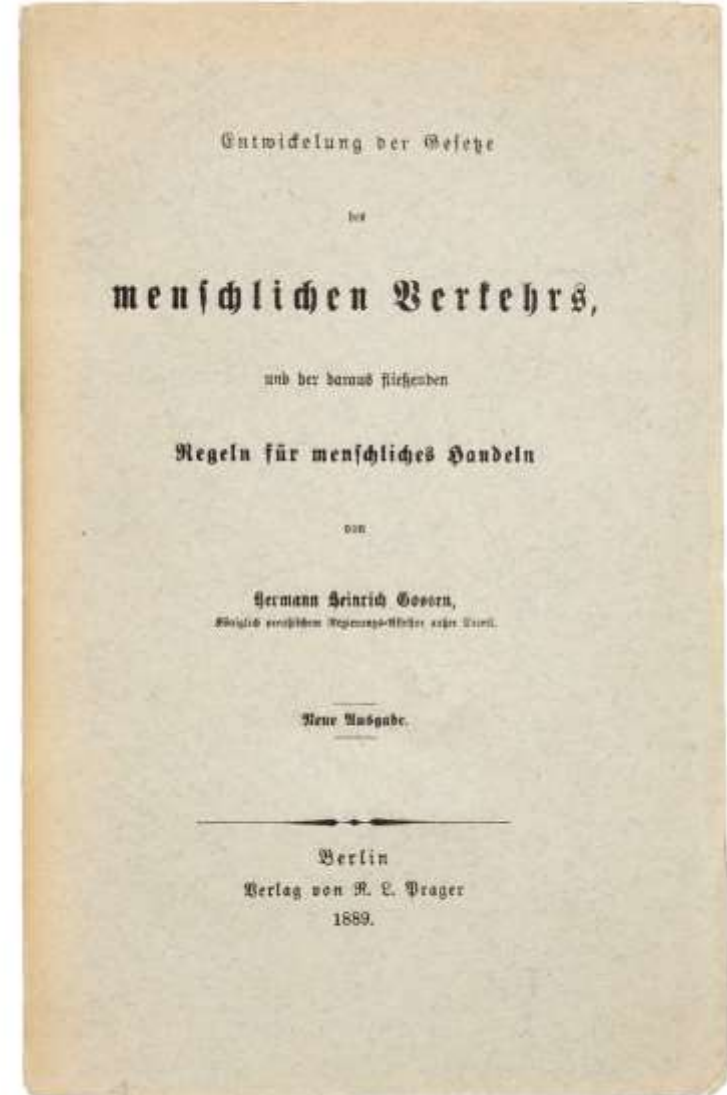
8vo, pp. [2], viii, 277, [1] errata, [12] advertisements; 12-page advertisements pasted on the hinge of the final page; a fine copy, untrimmed in the original publisher's wrappers, joint slightly pressed at head of spine and split at bottom (no paper loss). £16,000 / HKD 190,000

First edition, second issue after the commercial fiasco of the first, with the original text block and a new title-page. Originally published at Gossen's own expense by Vieweg in Brunswick in 1854, this momentous book went virtually unnoticed, with very few copies sold and most unsold copies returned to the author. Gossen's nephew Hermann Kortum eventually offered the unsold copies to Vieweg's successor, Prager, in 1889. Prager put on a new paper cover, title page and a short notice to mark the new issue, but kept the text sheets from the original 1854 edition.

Gossen's work, which had generally been overlooked even in Germany (it is not mentioned in Roscher's History), was brought to light by professor Adamson, and an account was given by Jevons in the preface to the second edition of his *Theory of political economy*. The work is an attempt to found economics on a mathematical basis; the author regarded his services as similar to those of Copernicus in astronomy. Here Gossen formulated the law of diminishing utility, around twenty years before Menger, Jevons and Walras. He expressed his groundbreaking insights in mathematic formulas, which became the analytical foundation of modern economics. The book stands therefore as a landmark of the so-called 'marginal revolution' and of mathematical developments in the history of economic thought.

'Gossen recognized at once that a necessary condition for the optimal allocation of resources is the equality of the marginal utilities in different activities. This is 'Gossen's Second Law', which he had printed in heavy type: 'The magnitude of each single pleasure at the moment when its enjoyment is broken off shall be the same for all pleasures'. This theorem is Gossen's principal claim to fame. **In it he had no forerunners.** It was the key that opened the door to a fruitful analytical use of the (Gossen's) First Law and **thus initiated the 'marginal revolution' in the theory of value'** (*The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics*, vol. 2, p. 551). 'His [work] was probably the greatest single contribution to this theory in the 19th century' (*ibid*, p.554).

Cossa 213 (25); Einaudi 2657.



49. KEYNES, John Maynard.

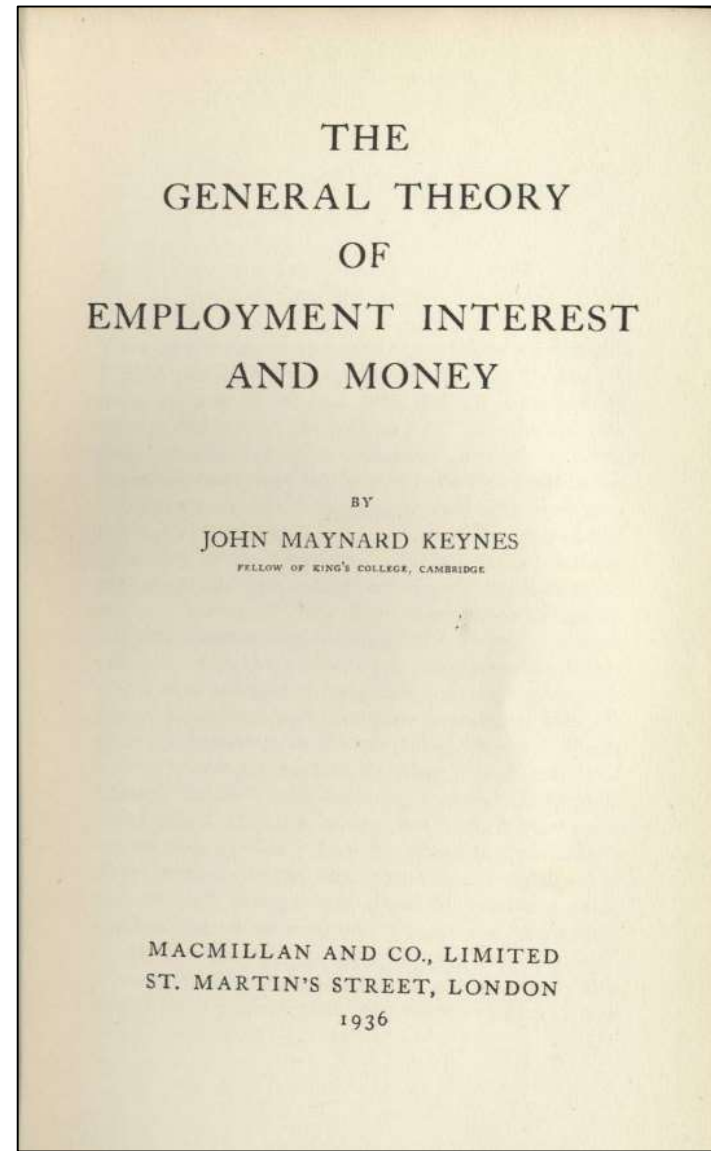
The General Theory of Employment Interest and Money. London, Macmillan and Co., 1936.

8vo, pp. [2] advertisements, xii, 403, [1]; two bookseller's tickets to front pastedown; occasional light browning, but a very good copy in the original cloth with dust-wrapper, lightly sunned, spine slightly scuffed with a small chips at extremities, touching two letters at head of spine, repaired.

£6750 / HKD 80,000

First edition. 'Few would dispute today the main thesis of this epoch-making work, or could imagine the furore of disagreement aroused by its first appearance. That national budgets are major instruments in a planned economy, that financial booms and slumps are controllable by governments rather than by "laissez-faire" is now a universally accepted doctrine' (PMM Catalogue, 609).

PMM 423.



50. SCHABACKER, Richard Wallace, M.A.

Stock market theory and practice ... *New York, B. C. Forbes, 1930.*

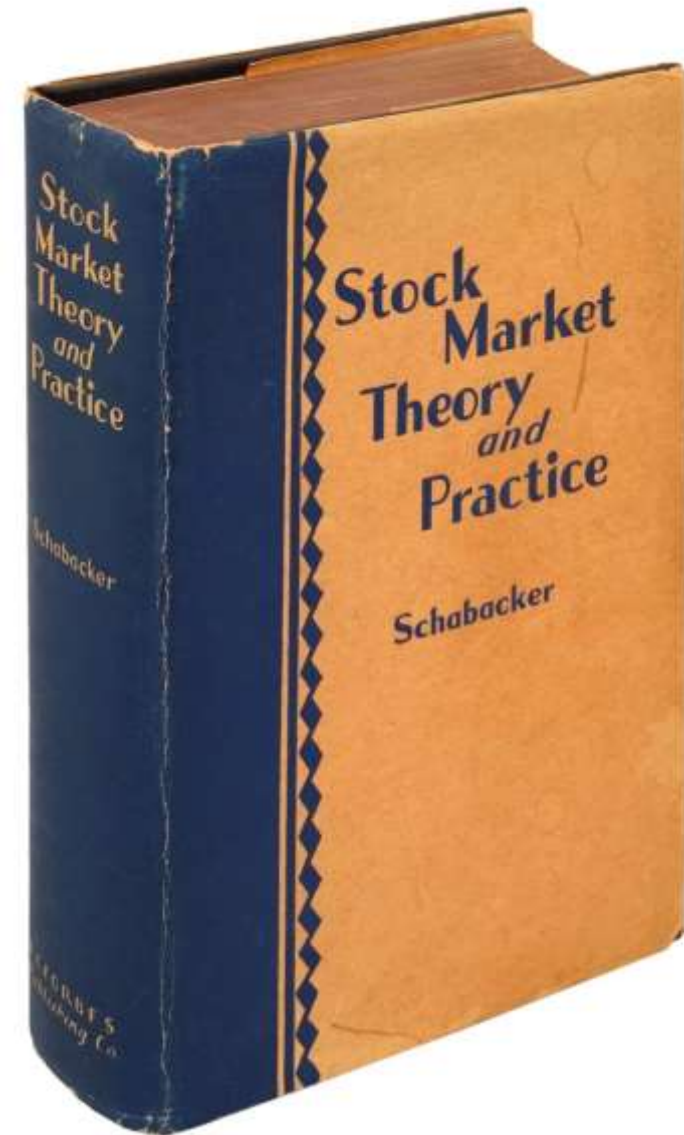
8vo, pp. xxix, [3], 875, [5] blank; with a fold-out frontispiece plan of the New York financial district, two folding charts, 12 plates and a further 90 illustrations in the text; a very good copy, in the original dark blue cloth, complete in the original orange dust-jacket. £3250 / HKD 39,000

First edition 'of a comprehensive survey of current mechanism, practice, and theory, by the financial editor of *Forbes Magazine*' (Larson). Schabacker, the youngest financial editor of *Forbes* magazine, published three major works on the stock market – considered 'among the most influential ever written on the technical side of the market' by Schultz and Coslow – in his short life. This book, his first, purposes to offer a complete background of basic knowledge with which to pursue market activities. Schabacker says, 'so long as he plays courageously fair with his sincere study ... there seems no reason why the average student should not reap the rewards of successful stock market operation'.

The book also lays the foundations for technical analysis, a science which Schabacker helped develop to a fuller extent in the more famed *Technical Analysis and Stock Market Profits: A Course in Forecasting* (1932). The final 250 pages in particular leave no doubt that the author was a major pioneer of the science. Here he documents important charting patterns in great detail. He also discusses trends and support and resistance.

In addition to over a hundred handsome charts and illustrations, the volume includes twelve appendices containing exhaustive statistics and historical records – including lists of the stocks and bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, and the member firms of different stock exchanges nationwide. The frontispiece gives a detailed map of the New York financial district. It is thus not only its vastness, but also the levels of precision, care and empathy employed in its compilation which make this such a highly esteemed work.

Dennistoun & Goodman 258; Larson 1598.





WEBER'S FIRST WORK, IN THE RARE ORIGINAL WRAPPERS

51. WEBER, Max.

Zur Geschichte der Handelsgesellschaften im Mittelalter. Nach südeuropäischen Quellen. Stuttgart, Enke, 1889.

8vo, pp. viii, 170 ; head of spine slightly damaged; joints with minimal splits; title-page with slight trace of removed small label; minimal stains on final pages; extremities trimmed; pages clean and crisp; **in the rare original publisher's wrappers.** £12,500 / HKD 148,000

First edition. The first work, in fact the doctoral dissertation, written by the co-founder of modern sociology, Max Weber. In this work Weber, 'one of the most powerful personalities that ever entered the scene of academic science' (Schumpeter, 817n), 'examined the various legal principles according to which the cost, risk or profit of an enterprise were to be borne jointly by several individuals' (Bendix, p. 25), moving from the analysis of records from the Middle Ages.

After early studies in the history of commercial law, Weber established himself as one of the leading figures in a new generation of historical political economists in the Germany of the 1890's. He was appointed to chairs in political economy at Freiburg in 1894 and at Heidelberg in 1896. In 1904 he took over the editorship of the *Archiv für Sozialwissenschaft und Sozialpolitik*, the leading academic journal in 'social economics', devoted to the exploration of the interrelationship between economics on the one hand, and law, politics and culture on the other. 'This interconnection formed the main site of Weber's own research, whose focus became increasingly wide-ranging and theoretical, involving an elucidation of the character and presuppositions of modern Western rationalism, as applied to the basic structures of economy and society' (*The New Palgrave*, 4, p.886-7).

Like most doctoral dissertations, this work is **extremely rare** on the market, especially, as here, in the original wrappers.

MacRae, Weber, p. 94; see Reinhard Bendix, *Max Weber: an intellectual portrait* (London, Heinemann, 1960).

