

China in Print 2018



Michael

BERNARD QUARITCH LTD

BERNARD QUARITCH LTD

40 SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, LONDON, W1K 2PR

Tel.: +44 (0)20 7297 4888

Fax: +44 (0)20 7297 4866

e-mail: a.mazzocchi@quaritch.com

Web: www.quaritch.com

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CHINA IN PRINT

HONG KONG RARE BOOK, PHOTOGRAPH & MAP FAIR

FRIDAY 30 NOVEMBER - SUNDAY 2 DECEMBER
HONG KONG MARITIME MUSEUM

Friday	30 Nov	4-8 pm
Saturday	1 Dec	12-7 pm
Sunday	2 Dec	12-4 pm



Cover image from no. 99
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1| **[AH FONG'S WEIHAIWEI STUDIO].** Weihaiwei views, including Ah Fong's photographic studio, and earthquake damage in Japan. *Weihaiwai, Shanghai, Yokohama and others, 1920-1930s.*

Oblong 4to, approximately 290 gelatin silver print photographs, majority 3¼ x 5½ inches (8.2 x 13.2 cm), mounted 4-per-page, on 50 ll. black card and 1 l. loosely inserted; in contemporary black cloth colored boards, Art Nouveau style lettering and border embossed in blind on front board, tied with black cord; five leaves disbound and slight scuffing to boards and wear at corners.

£3500 / HK\$36,000

A rare view of Ah Fong's studio in Weihaiwei among other local views, and earthquake damage in Yokohoma.

Ah Fong operated a commercial photographic studio from the early 20th century until the 1930s on 819 Nanking Road, Shanghai and on the island of Liukungtao, Weihaiwei in North Eastern China (not to be confused with the Afong studio of Hong Kong). The studio – apparently in Weihaiwei – is among the first prints in the album, depicted with a Kodak sign hanging outside, nearby other businesses: 'Tung Ho Hing and Co; 'Yin Yen Tai Shoe Makers' and

'Cah Ying & Co Ltd'. However it is a different building to a 1909 view of Fong's Weihaiwei studio held by the National Gallery of Scotland and reproduced in Robert Field, *China's Foreign Places* (HKU Press, 2015, p. 269). Field says that Fong would superimpose his name on buildings in his photographs, presumably as a witty and light-hearted means of signing his work. However, the angle of the letters suggest this is not the case here.

The location of Weihaiwei is corroborated by other photographs in the album. There are views of Liukungtao (Duke Liu's Island), which was used as the summer base for the Royal Navy's China Fleet, with naval personnel relaxing on the Royal Navy bathing beach and canteen. The 'Mercantile, Naval and Military Contractors' D. Clarke and Co are also depicted; they operated in Port Edward, Weihaiwei. Ah Fong capitalised on the presence of the Royal Navy in Weihaiwei by taking portrait photographs of naval personnel at his studio. His photographs were also used to illustrate the 1910 memoir *Lion and the Dragon*, by the British Colonel Office Reginald F. Johnston. It is likely that this album, with its many commercial views of temples, monuments and local people in traditional dress, belonged to a member of the Navy as souvenir of their station in Weihaiwei.

Approximately 23 prints document earthquake damage in Yokohama, caused by the September 1923 Kanto Earthquake. This major national tragedy caused an estimated total of 142,800 casualties. Numerous manifestations of the wreckage is shown, as is the half demolished Yokohama Ministry of the Treasury, which is recorded as being destroyed in the earthquake alongside the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, the Home Ministry, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Police Department.



2 | [ASIATIC STATION, SHANGHAI]. AH FONG, photographer, and others. 'My Oriental Album'. Shanghai, 1930s.

Approximately 133 gelatin silver prints, ranging from 2¼ x 3⅜ inches (5.7 x 8.6 cm) to 8¼ to 9¾ inches (21 x 24.8 cm), one printed in red and black, displayed tipped in at the corners, and one inserted into the album's front pocket, many captioned by hand on the print in white ink, occasionally titled in the negative and some with pencil description on the verso; bound in oblong 4to, contemporary black calf, upper cover with embossed Chinese junk and two dragons, plaited style border, stud fastening; minor wear to extremities but otherwise very good. **£5000 / HK\$51,000**

An evocative photographic record of a US serviceman's experience stationed in 1930s Shanghai as part of the Asiatic Station, containing both personal photographs and commercial prints, including those from the Ah Fong studio.

Ah Fong had studios on 218 Nanking Road, Shanghai and in Weihaihei. The prints by Ah Fong featured here are from his 1937 album *Sino-Japanese Hostilities*, which recorded the siege and conquest of Shanghai by the Japanese at the opening of the Second Sino-Japanese War. The conflict was triggered by a confrontation on 7th July 1937 when Chinese and Japanese troops met near the Marco Polo Bridge in the suburbs of Beijing. The event preceded a two year war that saw the Japanese army occupy vast areas of China. Prints from *Sino-Japanese Hostilities* displayed here include Fong's instantly recognisable red panoramic view of the burning of Chapei, the USS Augusta and HMS Cumberland in port evacuating foreign nationals and cremated bodies floating downstream. Another print



shows the damaged Sihang Warehouse, which was successfully defended by the Chinese in 1937. It was a victory that was an important strategic and propaganda result, since the warehouse was located opposite the foreign concessions.

The brutal contents of many images in the album is forewarned by a printed message:

'To you who are about to open these pages and glance through the contents, the following warning is issued.

Within these pages are collected through months of service in China various pictures to keep in mind bygone days and rekindle anew old memories of [sic] the Asiatic Station. Perhaps some people may not approve of the contents and it is with the warning that though there is nothing in these pages that should not in the mind of the owner be there, nevertheless you are cautioned that you be [sic] so at your own free will and risk.

Hoping that you might find this both of interest and entertainment and at the [sic] same time instructive I beg to remain, The Owner'

Alongside the images of warfare are more conventional, commercial views of Shanghai seen through the eyes of a serving US soldier and member of the Asiatic Station, the American Naval fleet who were based in China throughout the 1920s and 1930s. It was formed on the instructions of President Roosevelt in 1902 to consolidate American trade and diplomatic interests in the Philippines and China following the end of the Philippine-American War. For many American naval personnel dispatch to the 'China Patrol' was seen as a career highlight. The experience was often viewed as a period of relatively routine service



of members of the Asiatic Station, has the ink stamp of Hamilton studio, 221 Nanking Road on the verso. Little is known about the studio although they are recorded as being active in 1940s so obviously experienced a degree of commercial longevity and success in a fast moving market.

*Presented to the
British & Foreign Bible Society
by the Author*

PRESENTED BY THE AUTHOR

3| **BAILEY, Benjamin.** A dictionary, English and Malayalam, dedicated by permission to his highness the Rajah of Travancore ... *Cottayam, Church Mission Press, 1849.*

8vo, pp. viii, 545, [1 blank]; in double columns throughout; a very good copy in half calf over green cloth boards, red morocco lettering-piece to spine; extremities very slightly worn, old shelfmark just visible at foot of spine; inscription to front free endpaper 'Presented to the British & Foreign Bible Society by the Author' with the Society's blind embossed library stamp (with shelfmark pencilled in), and with the Society's bookplate to front pastedown ('Presented at Committee Meeting January 12 1855 from the Author').

£1250 / HK\$13,000

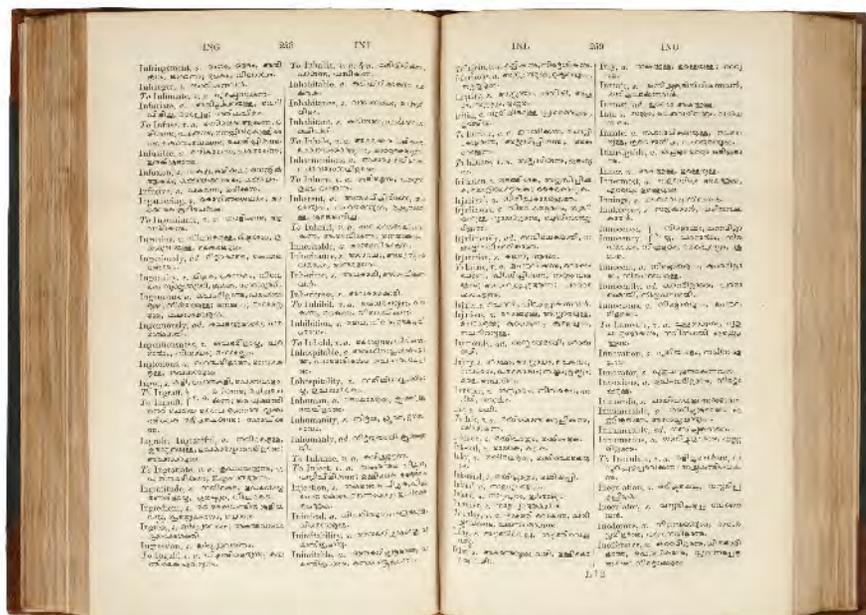
First edition presented by the author to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

and eventful shore leave, and thus remembered with fondness and affection. In fact a large number of U.S. Navy members would remain at postings in China for 10–12 years then retire and continue to live in the country.

A sense of this excitement can be perceived in the album, which show the sites of Shanghai and the people the soldier encountered. The compiler of this album is presumably 'Bill', the US soldier depicted in a portrait slipped into the album's front pocket and mentioned in the inscription upon one of the prints 'to Bill love Judy' which is inscribed on the verso 'To my dearest pal Bill, always Judy, Forget me not'. The final print of the album, which depicts a group portrait

Bailey (1791-1871) went to Kottayam in Kerala, South India, in 1816 soon after his ordination, establishing a mission station under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, and a printing press in 1821. He spent a total of 34 years in Kerala leaving a significant legacy. Bailey began translating and publishing the Bible into Malayalam in the 1820s, continuing into the early 1840s. His *Dictionary of high and colloquial Malayalam and English* appeared in 1846 followed three years later by this work, dedicated to the raja of the kingdom of Travancore.

The British and Foreign Bible Society was founded in 1804, by, among others, the philanthropist and abolitionist William Wilberforce.



4l **BARONE, Giuseppe.** IA-Z Pam, le baton du muet, (traduit du chinois)... extrait du muséon. *Louvain, Ch. Peeters, 1882.*

8vo, pp. 8; slightly creased but a very good copy in fragile pink printed wrappers, spine worn; presentation inscription in Italian from the author to 'illustrissimo Orientalista Prof. Italo Pizzi'. £250 / HK\$2600

First separate edition, rare (apparently one other copy known), almost certainly printed for presentation, of this transliteration of a Chinese play with parallel French translation, which first appeared in the French journal *Muséon*. Barone's article seeks to introduce a French audience to the great compositions of Chinese literature, presenting the categories of history, mythology, and ethnology, extolling their importance in providing a detailed view into 'the private life of the Chinese'. The booklet outlines contemporary Chinomania, noting that across the world intellectuals seek to learn Chinese works by heart. Indeed, those lucky enough to have journeyed to China delight in the 'recitations so full of grace which they heard in the hotels and other public places'. Barone argues for the influence of Chinese literature on Western authors, even making an eccentric case for the influence of Chinese verse in Alexander Pope's translations of Homer, quoting in evidence one of the poet's entirely monosyllabic couplets.

The pamphlet goes on to recount the tale of a dumb man who attends court, but who cannot articulate his grievance. The ingenious magistrate lays a series of traps to discover that 'the mute Shi' has been wronged by a brother at court who stole his inheritance. The brother is fooled into acknowledging their fraternal relationship, and is in turn furiously denounced as 'a wicked man', while the dumb man recovers his property.

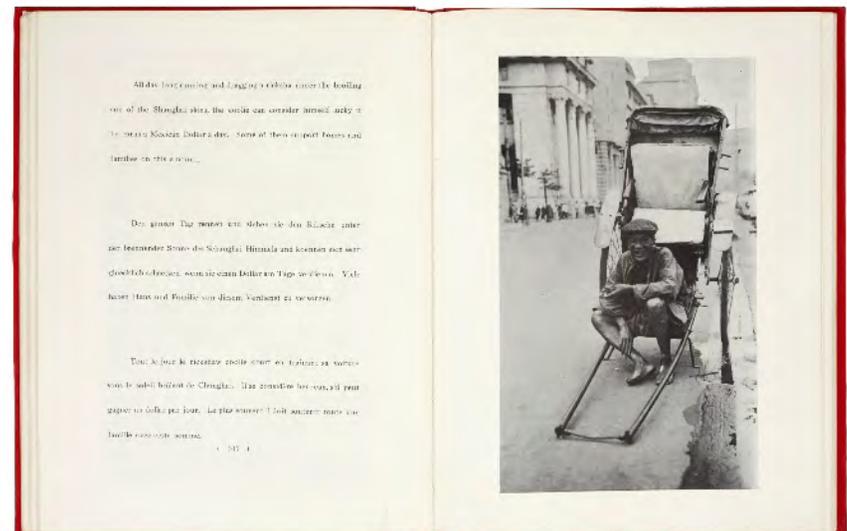
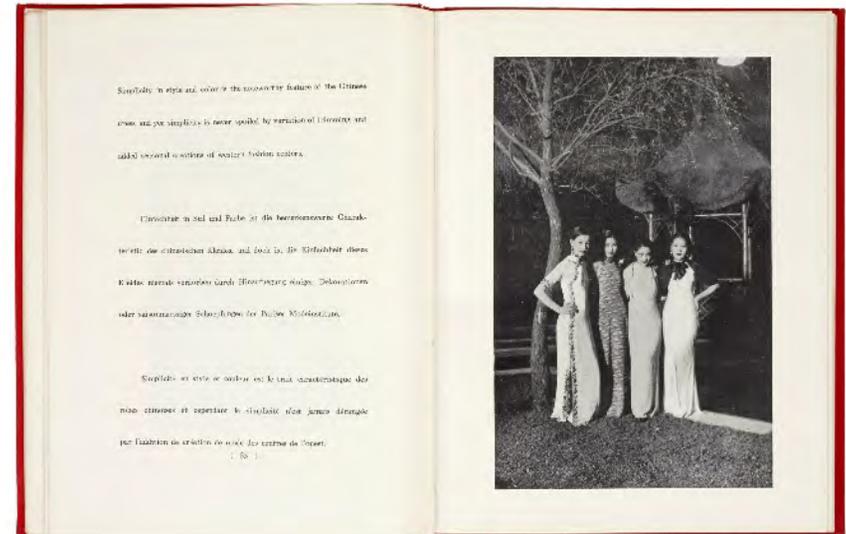
COPAC lists two copies at Cambridge UL, but both with the same classmark.

5 | **BARZ, R.** 上的命. Shanghai [Cover title:] Shanghai. Sketches of present-day Shanghai. With text in three languages. English – German – French. [N.p., Shanghai], Centurion Printing Company, [n.d., circa 1934].

4to, pp. [iv], vii, 201, with 110 photographic halftone illustrations; Christmas message in German dated 1934 in ink on front free endpaper, a couple of German annotations ink on margins of illustrations; hinges cracked in places; in red cloth with illustration on upper board; a couple of small marks to cloth, but overall a very good copy. **£1250 / HK\$13,000**

First edition. Barz attempts to show the city ‘in its continental and in contrast to that in its oriental, in its old and in its progressive atmosphere’ (p. ii). A cross-section of citizens are profiled, from musicians and thespians (such as students of the National Conservatory of Shanghai and the Swatow Boy Actors) to policemen (including the Indian policemen of the International Settlement), a Buddhist nun, street vendors and blind beggars. The business of everyday life is featured, from pawn shops and street book shops, to the game Majhong and street snacks, as well as a bride’s sedan and a rich man’s funeral procession. In addition touching on the main sites of the city, he shows locations such as the ‘Great World’ amusement park and the American Community Church, but also discusses issues like the housing problem facing the city.

A portion of the photographs and text was provided by North China Daily News, Shanghai (字西报 or 字报), formerly The North-China Herald, which was the most influential English-language newspaper at that time. Barz also acknowledges a J. P. O. Yang for his



contributions to the text, specifically 'facts of Chinese life of the theatrical world', as well as providing pictures of artists (p. 201).

The previous owner appears to have lived in Shanghai and was likely acquainted with the author. They have marked the images which depict their home in the Embankment Building and the author travelling on a wheelbarrow: 'Meine Wohnung' (p. 30) and 'Herr Barz selber' (p. 122)

OCLC shows 5 copies worldwide (2 in UK, 3 in USA).

PORTUGUESE BISHOP OF BEIJING MAKES WAY FOR FRENCH SUCCESSOR

61 [BEIJING, Bishops of]. Pastoral letters from João de França Castro e Moura and his successor Joseph-Martial Mouly. [*Beijing, 1848*].

2 copies of printed letter in Chinese, each 2 leaves pasted together (24 x 92 cm), the first with MS note in French, 'Mandement de Mgr Mouly copie jointe de celui de Mgr Castro – reçu le 12 Mars 1848'; together with a manuscript in Chinese, 1 leaf (24.8 x 55 cm), with MS note in French, 'Mandement de Mgr Castro aux fidèles du Pe-tchy-ly reçu 12 Mars 1848'; creases from folding; very good.

£2500 / HK\$26,000

In 1846 the Portuguese Apostolic Administrator of Beijing, João de França Castro e Moura (1804-1868), resigned in favour of French cleric Joseph-Martial Mouly (1807-1868). In his pastoral letter Castro, who had been in post since 1840 and who was also titular Bishop of

Claudiopolis, explains that a conflict with the Vatican had forced him, against his will, to leave. Mouly's letter justifies his own appointment while praising Castro as a great missionary.

These letters are good examples of the competition to control the protectorate of missions in China between France and Portugal, and illustrate how control shifted from Portugal to France in the wake of the Sino-French Treaty of Whampoa of 1844.



7| **BLACK, John Reddie, editor.** The Far East. A monthly journal, illustrated with photographs. Published simultaneously in Tokio, Japan; Shanghai, China; and in Hongkong. New Series. Volume 3. No. 4. *Shanghai, Printed for the Proprietor, at the "Far East" Printing Office, 23 Keangse Road, October, 1877.*

4to, pp. [ii], [73]–74, 89–94, plus two tipped-in albumen-print photographs as plates ‘General Charles W. Le Gendre’ and ‘Sungkiang Bridge’; lacking several leaves, 3 photographic plates and 1 woodcut after a drawing; in original yellow paper wrappers with printed advertisements; disbound, some wear to wrappers; despite some leave lacking, a fair copy of an issue of a rare publication.

£500 / HK\$5100

The Far East was initially a fortnightly journal published in Yokohama by J. R. Black (1870–75). It was a newspaper covering events in the Far East, with a focus on Japan, and was illustrated with original photographs. After a break in publication, Black produced a second ‘new’ series of monthly issues starting in 1876. This second series was published in Shanghai, Tokyo and Hong Kong and ran until 1878. It had a greater focus on China than the first series. As with the earlier China Magazine, the periodical contained original tipped-in photographs provided by various photographers. The wrappers contain printed advertisements from the photo studios of Thomas Child (Peking), Mr Edwards (Amoy), William Saunders (Shanghai) and L.F. Fisler (Shanghai) among others. Of particular interest are lists of Child’s and Edwards’ portfolios.

The plates which are lacking in this issue are ‘Water Gate at Kuenshan’ [by H. C. Cammidge]; ‘Inside the City of Kwenshan’; ‘Carrying a Maternal Uncle – Chinese woodcut of a Chinese Drawing’; and ‘From Chungking, Upper Yangtze’.

Extant copies of The Far East are rare, especially in the original wrappers, and there appears to be no collection in the world that holds a complete run of the combined series (1870 - 78).

BUYING UP BUDDHIST BOOKS

8| **[BUDDHIST TEXTS].** List of Buddhist texts purchased by a Frenchman in 1839. [*China, 1839*].

Manuscript in Chinese on paper, 4 leaves pasted together (11.7 x 197 cm), written to recto only in black ink; a few small wormholes/tracks, creases from folding; two ink notes in French to verso, ‘Livres Sanscrits achetés par Mr Mousson en fevrier 1839’; very good.

£2800 / HK\$29,000

The texts listed here include the Sutra of Forty-two Chapters (often regarded as the first Indian Buddhist sutra translated into Chinese), the Lotus Sutra (regarded by many East Asian Buddhists since early times as containing the final teaching of the Buddha, complete and sufficient for salvation), and the Ten Ox Herding Pictures (short





poems and accompanying drawings used in the Zen tradition to describe a practitioner's progress toward enlightenment and return to society to enact wisdom and compassion).

9| **[BURMA]**. 12 ethnographical photographs from Burma, *early twentieth century*.

Twelve silver prints, ranging from approximately $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $4 \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ to $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches (9.8 to 10 x 13.7 to 14.4 cm), seven titled in the negative (occasional minor flaws in the negative), mounted on stiff grey card ($4\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{5}{8}$ inches) with manuscript captions in margin.

£900 / HK\$9100*

A series of group portraits of various Burmese tribes, with the name of the tribe and their state recorded in the caption. There is a particular focus on the styles of dress, with some figures being positioned so the sides or backs of the more elaborate or decorative outfits are visible. Men selling rope and men with bows and arrows feature. It seems likely that the photographs were taken by a Western missionary working among these tribes. The areas depicted comprise: North Hsenwi State (3), Taungpeng state (7), Moug Lin state (1), and Hsipaw (1).

PANORAMA IN MINIATURE

10| **BURTON BROS.** Dunedin, New Zealand. *Circa 1877*.

Six-part albumen-print panorama, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 24\frac{1}{4}$ inches (8.25 x 61.6 cm), linen-backed, titled Dunedin – New Zealand and dated 1877 in pencil on verso; a little ragged at the folds, the third section with a vertical crease parallel to fold and with typical rubbing and minor creasing to extreme corners.

£500 / HK\$5100

A petite pocket panorama taken from above the town looking down onto the harbour. Although not credited this would seem to have been produced by Burton Brothers photography studio. For a negative that corresponds with the third and fourth sections of this sequence see Museum of New Zealand object number C.01207. Only a horizontal band across the centre of the negative has been used in this instance, suggesting this small panorama may have been composed of the centre portions only of three larger negatives with additional foreground and sky cropped out, rather than made from six smaller negatives.

Alfred Henry Burton (1834–1914) and Walter John Burton (1836–1880) were born in England and moved to New Zealand in the 1860s, establishing a photographic partnership there on Princes Street,

Dunedin in 1868. Walter concentrated on portraits, while Alfred travelled and produced their views.

They produced their first panoramas of Dunedin in 1873 but despite their previous success, the partnership came to an acrimonious end in 1877. Alfred took over the firm, employing other photographers such as George Moodie and Thomas Muir.

11| [BUSINESS REPORT]. Business report written to a Mr Luo by two Chinese Christian employees. [China], 1852.

Manuscript in Chinese on decorative printed paper, 3 leaves (26 x 13.5 cm), written on rectos only in black ink; a few small holes at foot where previously tied together, creases from folding; very good. £850 / HK\$8600

An interesting report written by two employees (a man and a woman) to their manager Mr Luo. The writers pray to God for the safe journey of their correspondent, making it likely that they were Chinese who had converted to Christianity. The letter refers to luggage lost on a ship, to hiring someone to help auction off second-hand furniture (listing the items for sale), to a tenant receiving a key, and to recent expenses including salaries, food and transport.

二

前敬啟者於四月初六日營事回來說知失了衣箱依箱中個弟黎尼各
 老做查不到亦不知船家亦不知挑担相謀亦不知在西失船查不到此依箱
 查教日具查不到 願寫 嗣位大人到此華再查衣箱依箱不知此箱落在何處
 否倘若找到此依箱付回字一音與弟 黎尼各老如日意望也
 愚弟黎尼各老 寓唐西洋人秧蓋尾地託招人為夜冷家私出投貨議價高
 者得在第三商品到前者當家大人吩咐屋門起交與化其住屋客收領
 至到四月廿四日交門起屋客在徑省故向候期日久延遲五月初三日屋客
 未與交與他 上欠挑子錢肆元二 食用錢肆元 照銀八元員
 式共銀八十元五十八元五元員零四小八分 錢共銀十六元員零四小八分

三

咸豐壬子年四月十七開家私投夜冷品訴開列

舊板床四張	黑格八張	大杉木櫃壹個	魁全相架壹個
藤床五張	小寫字格式張	洋番橋一頂	魁全相石九塊
藤椅式拾張	四小方格式張	生花四拾六盆	黃灰坭壹箱
大寫字格式張	藤便椅壹張	雲石甲三塊	新瓦蓮筒廿六千餘
大員格式張	日候架連方刺各張	洗身桶壹個	總共賣銀肆百零拾餘員
半邊月格中張	四番書桌格式架	攪書架壹個	除使非安銀肆百零十五大員
方格式張	大藤椅準一張	菱書架壹個	交與禹唐西洋人秧蓋尾地
藤長椅床式	大雜木櫃壹個	工夫板攪壹張	收據

樓下新板及門扇付送香港巴地厘寓行

FEMALE EDUCATIONIST IN BRITISH CEYLON

12| [CROFT, Gladys]. 'Address presented to Miss G. Croft, M.B.E., Principal of Vincent Girls' High School, Batticaloa (1922-1948) by the public of Batticaloa, Ceylon on the eve of her departure to England. [Batticaloa, c. 1948].

Typescript on oblong palm leaves (5.5 x 25.5 cm), ff. [10], typed in blue ink to rectos only; attached by silver chain running through single hole to each leaf to lower and upper covers of elaborately decorated silver (unmarked), inner linings of dark blue velvet, central panel to upper cover engraved with inscription, 'To Miss Gladys Croft M.B.E. in affectionate remembrance from the residents of Batticaloa Ceylon'; silver slightly tarnished; in excellent condition, housed in a dark blue velvet box with clasp, lined with grey silk ('Hemachandra Bros jewellers Kollupitiya').

£2250 / HK\$23,000

An unusual and charming item, executed in the style of traditional palm leaf manuscripts, presented by the people of Batticaloa, in modern day Sri Lanka, to the educationist Gladys Croft on the eve of her departure for England. Croft served as Principal of Vincent Girls' High School (founded by Wesleyan Methodist Missionaries in 1820) between 1922 and 1948, when British colonial rule in Ceylon ended. She was awarded an M.B.E. in 1949 for her educational work and contribution to social services.

This item, presented to Croft at a garden party, is full of praise for her achievements: 'It is due to your energy, enterprise and foresight that today the women of Batticaloa whether in academic education or in feminine accomplishments need not fear comparison with their sisters anywhere in Ceylon'. While the



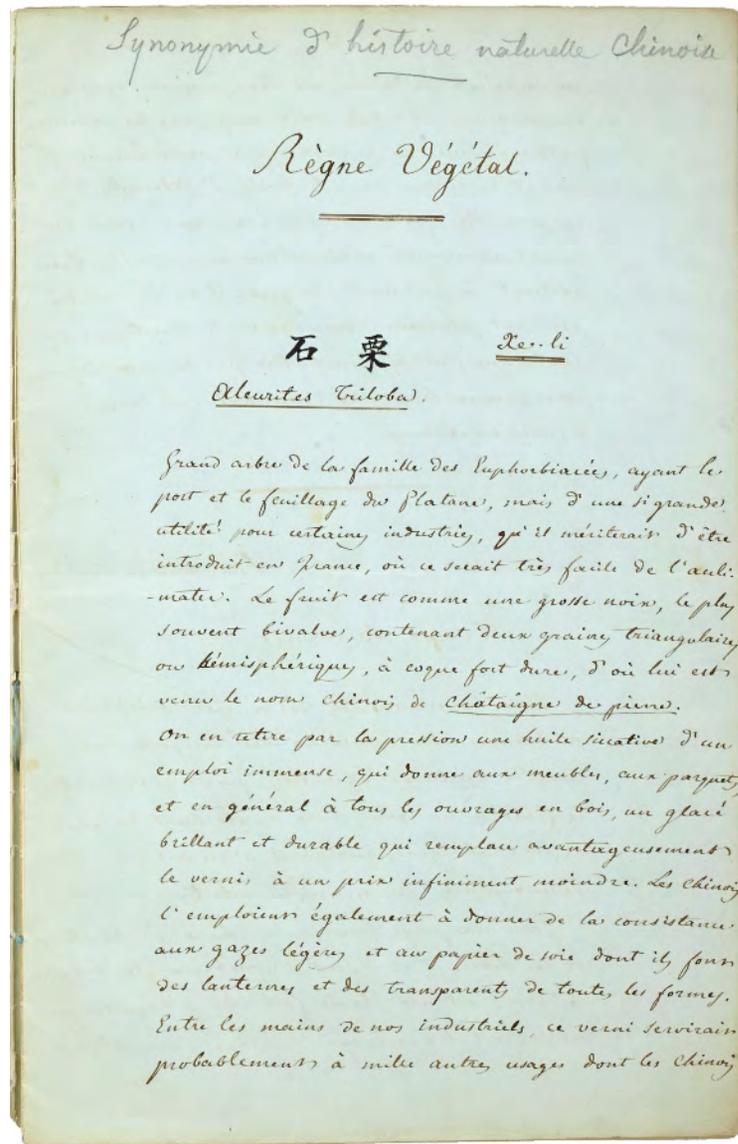
school's curriculum when she arrived is described as 'narrow' and standards 'low', Croft is credited with introducing games and sports, the Girl Guide Movement, and Domestic Science, in spite of opposition from 'the forces of conservatism'. The number of pupils during her tenure grew from 84 to 365.

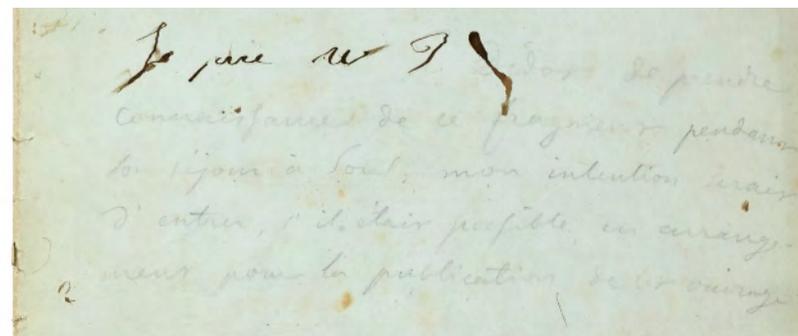
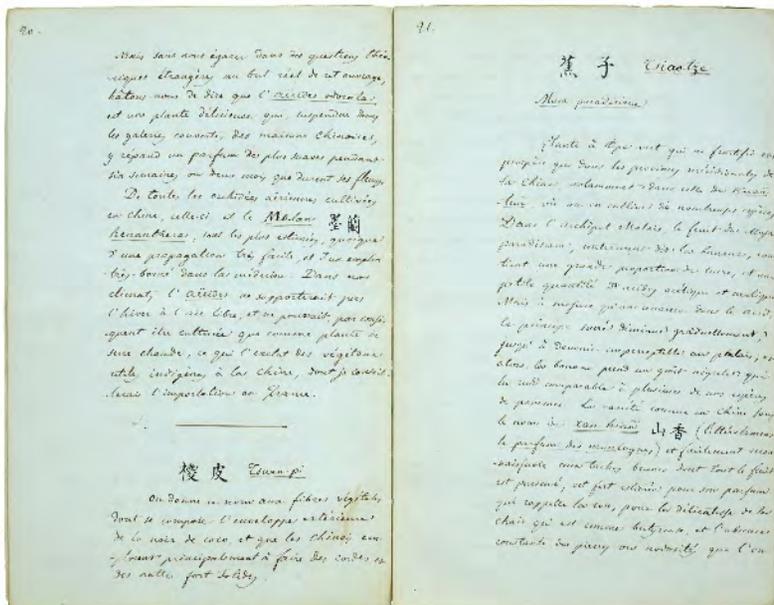
UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPT ON CHINESE BOTANY

13| **CALLERY, Joseph-Marie.** 'Synonymie d'histoire naturelle Chinoise. Règne végétal.' [China, 1840s].

Manuscript on light blue paper, in French with some Chinese characters, folio (31.5 x 20 cm), pp. 32, neatly written in brown ink, with a very few corrections, up to 28 lines per page; light crease where formerly folded; very well preserved in original paper wrapper (slightly worn and stained), the two quires held together with light blue silk; faint pencil note and ink signature 'J.M. Callery' to upper cover. £5000 / HK\$51,000

A remarkable unpublished manuscript on Chinese botany by the eminent sinologist Joseph-Marie Callery (1810-62), of which we have been unable to trace another extant copy. Between 1836 and 1842 Callery served as a missionary in China, studying the Chinese and Korean languages and exploring the botany and geology of Macau and Canton in his spare time. In 1844 he acted as Chinese interpreter to the diplomat Théodore de Lagrené, taking the opportunity to visit Chusan, Shanghai, Ningbo and Xiamen, before his return to France in 1846. During this period he sent thousands of Chinese plants to the Muséum national d'histoire naturelle in Paris, mostly from Macau but also from Luzon. The Callery pear, which he introduced to Europe from China, is named after him.





Chine'); *Lonicera japonica*; *Illicium anisatum* (referring to the export of aniseed and essence de Badiane to France); *Hedysarum*; *Globularia*; *Euphoria litchi* (i.e. lychee, 'connu pour la délicatesse exquisite de ses fruits que l'on ne saurait comparer à aucun des nôtres'); Callery here discusses seven varieties, expresses his conviction that some would grow in Midi, and praises the Chinese for their talent 'pour faire fructifier toute espèce de plantes dans des vases portatifs'); *Alpinia montana*; *Adiantum*; *Aerides odorata* (here he comments on advances in the understanding of plant nutrition); Coconut; *Musa paradisiaca* (i.e. bananas; he refers to varieties found in the Malay Peninsula, the Philippines and North Africa); *Nepeta*; *Chloranthus inconspicuus* (he notes his discovery of this plant in 1839 in the forests of Luzon, and discusses its use in flavouring tea); *Amaranthus polygamus*; *Aglaia odoratissima* (which he proposes dividing into two distinct species, *Aglaia trifoliata* and *Aglaia quinquefoliata*); and *Eryobotria japonica* (noting earlier botanists' views on this plant; Callery poetically ponders whether 'c'est un de ces végétaux cosmopolites que la main bienfaisante de la nature a répandus sur toute la surface du globe, en raison de l'utilité que le genre humain peut en retirer').

In this manuscript Callery discusses numerous genera, species and varieties of native plants. After giving their Latin and Chinese names, he describes their physical characteristics, habitat, industrial, medicinal and culinary uses, details his own experiments, and considers the possibility of cultivating them in France. The work bears eloquent testimony to his ability both as a sinologist and botanist.

The plants covered are as follows: *Aleurites triloba* (discussing its oil, Callery remarks 'entre les mains de nos industriels, ce verni servirait probablement à mille autres usages dont les Chinois ne sauraient se douter'); *Trapa bicornis*; *Azaleas* (both garden and wild varieties, 'un des plus beaux ornements de la nature spontanée en

Callery clearly intended to publish this manuscript: a pencil note to the upper cover directs it to the attention of M. Didot (of the famous publishing family, which published several of Callery's works), continuing 'mon intention serait d'entrer, s'il était possible, en arrangement pour la publication de cet ouvrage'.

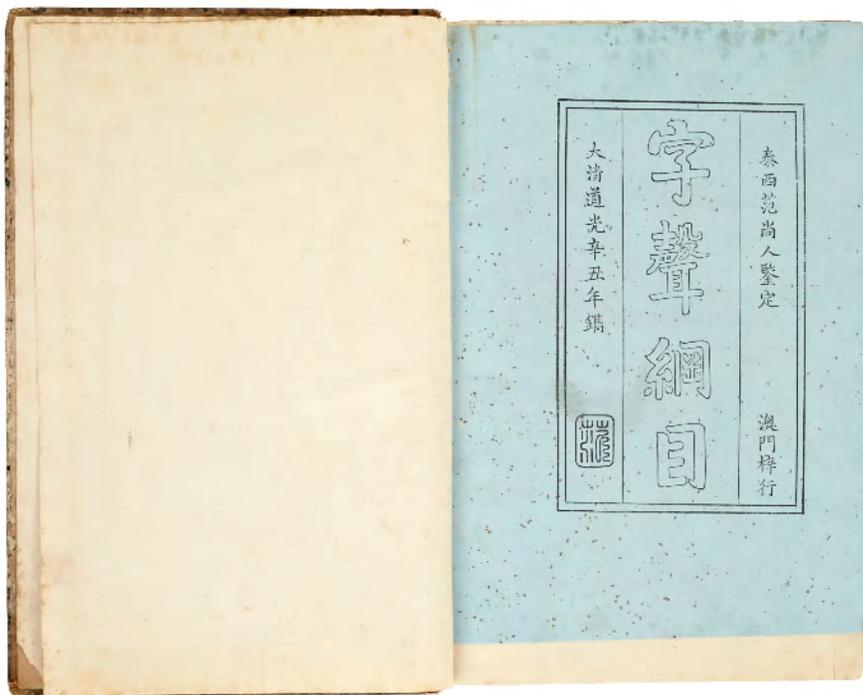
PRINTED IN MACAO
THE EXTREMELY RARE FOLIO EDITION

14| CALLERY, Joseph-Marie. *Systema phoneticum scripturae sinicae*. Auctore J. M. Callery, missionario apostolico in Sinis. Pars prima [- secunda]. Macao, [printed at the author's private press], 1841.

Two parts in one vol., folio (34 x 22.5 cm), pp. [2 (title)], [2 (title in Chinese on blue paper)], iii, [1 blank], 84, xxxvi, 64, [2 (index)]; [6], 500, [2 (errata)], with pp. 5-8, 13-16, 21-32, 317-320, and 489-492 printed on large 8vo leaves mounted on guards, with some slip-cancels pasted to e.g. pp. 271, 383, and 467; Chinese characters throughout; occasional light browning to margins, a few spots and light marks, short closed tear to foot of pt. 1 pp. 81-2; overall a remarkably good copy especially considering the fragility of the locally produced paper; partly uncut in contemporary marbled paper over boards, gilt-lettered red spine label, ticket to front pastedown of Benjamin Duprat, libraire, Paris; some light wear to extremities, endpapers foxed and browned. £4800 / HK\$49,000



The extremely rare first edition in folio of 'the most important of Callery's sinological works'. The author states in the foreword how he set up his own printing office for this work, bought a small set of used types and, with the help of 6 natives, all inexperienced in Western languages, and with restricted funds and availability of materials, succeeded in producing this guide to writing Chinese characters in three styles, together with a trilingual dictionary (Chinese-French-Latin), and a collection of sentences in colloquial Chinese' (Löwendahl).



The *Systema* was published in both 8vo and folio formats. Ernest Leroux's 1876 *Catalogue des livres Chinois provenant de la bibliothèque de feu M. J.-M. Callery* lists copies of the 8vo edition as available for 60 fr., but notes that the folio edition, at 100 fr., was sold out ('épuisé').

Born in Turin, Callery (1810-62) joined the Société des Missions Étrangères de Paris in 1833. Two years later he was sent as a missionary to Korea, but finding entry impossible instead settled in Macao. In addition to his accomplishments as a sinologist, Callery was a talented botanist, and played

a key role in Théodore de Lagrené's trade mission to China in 1844 which resulted in the Treaty of Whampoa.

For the 8vo issue see: Cordier III 1597 and Löwendahl, *Sino-Western Relations* II, 960.

WITH A LETTER ON THE TREATY OF WHAMPOA

15| CALLERY, Joseph-Marie. Dictionnaire encyclopédique de la langue Chinoise [spécimen]. Paris, Firmin Didot frères, 1842.

[bound with:]

--. Dictionnaire encyclopédique de la langue Chinoise ... Tome premier [all published]. Macao, chez l'auteur; Paris, Firmin Didot frères, 1844.

[and:]

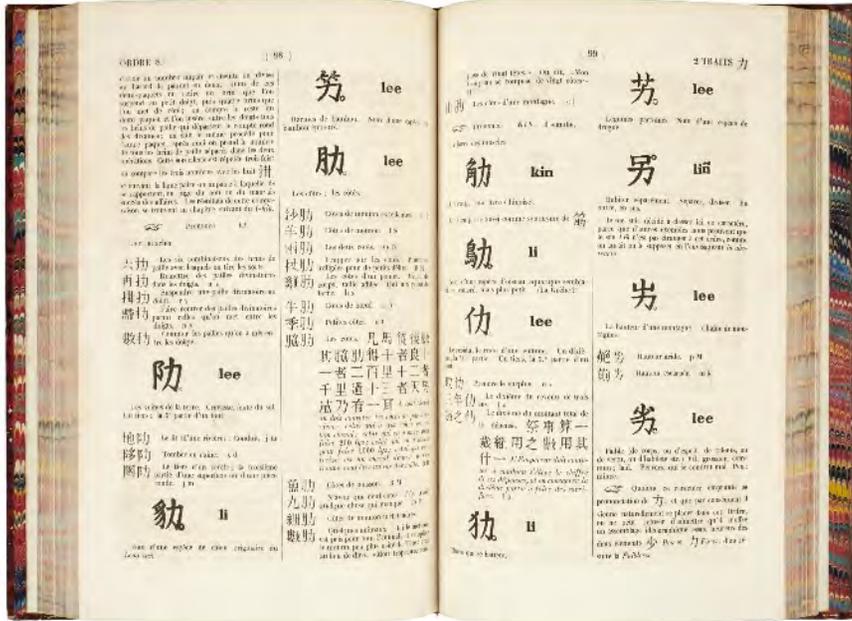
--. Autograph letter signed ('JM Callery') to 'Mon cher Maitre'. Paris, 27 May 1852. 8vo, p. 1.

[and:]

--. Autograph letter signed ('JM Callery') to Natalis Rondot ('Mon cher Monsieur Rondot') in Canton. Macao, 26 September 1844. 4to, pp. 4 + envelope leaf (with address in English and Chinese characters).

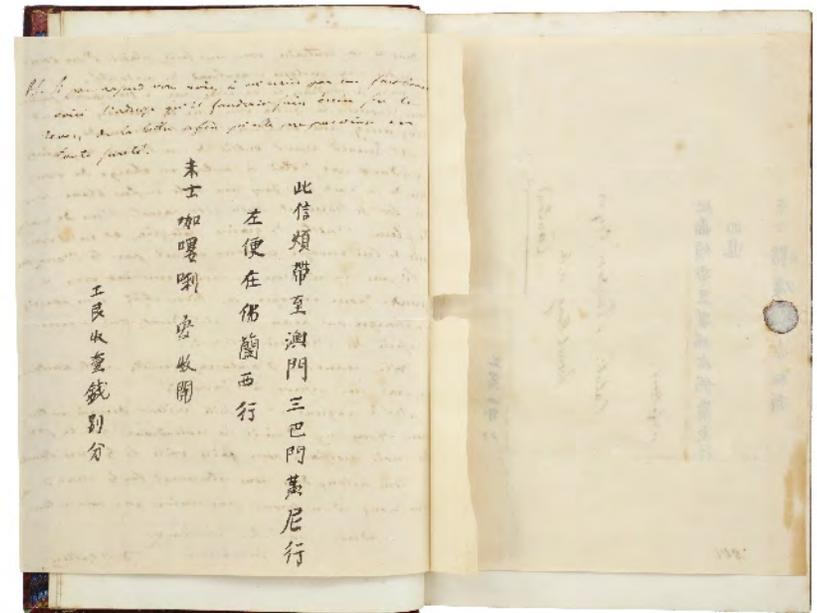
Two works in one vol., large 8vo, pp. xv, [1 blank], 40; vi, xxxvi, 212; Chinese characters throughout; a very few spots; excellent copies in later 19th-century quarter red morocco over marbled boards by Lortic, raised bands and gilt lettering to spine, marbled edges and endpapers; the 2 letters tipped-in to front free endpaper.

£4200 / HK\$43,000



An important association copy from the library of the economist, art historian and diplomat Natalis Rondot (1821-1900), comprising first editions of two important works on the Chinese language by the Italian born missionary and sinologist Callery (1810-62), bound with two exceptional letters, one written by Callery to Rondot in Canton, only a month before the signing of the Treaty of Whampoa.

A native of Turin, Callery joined the Société des Missions Étrangères de Paris in 1833 and travelled to Macao, where he printed his first work, *Systema phoneticum scripturae sinicae*, in 1841. After his expulsion from the Société for improper conduct, Callery became a Chinese interpreter, joining Théodore de Lagrené's government-backed mission to seek a commercial treaty between France and

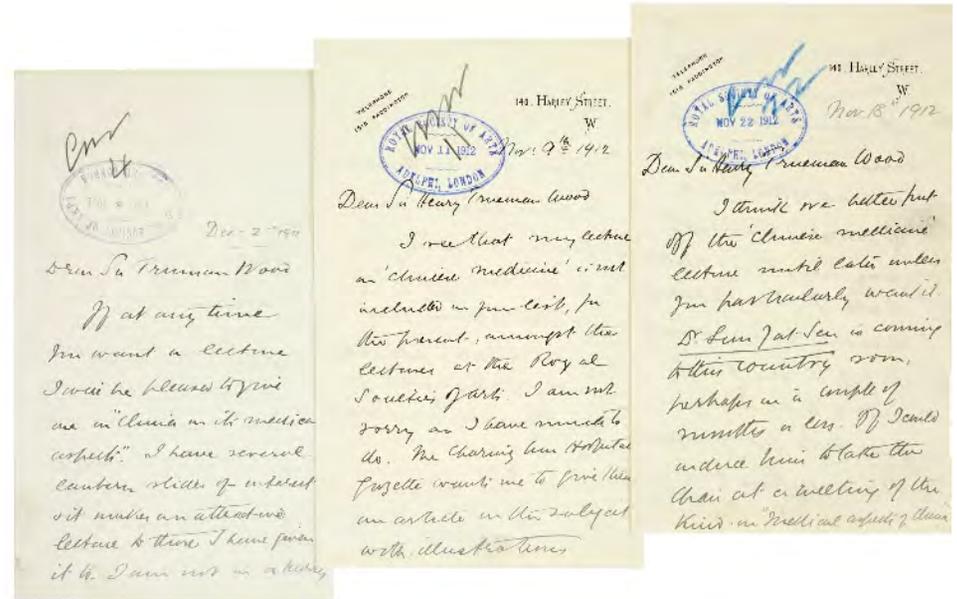


China in 1844. He played a central role in the negotiations leading to the Treaty of Whampoa (signed on 24 October), a watershed for French involvement in the region, under the terms of which China granted France the same privileges enjoyed by the British under the Treaty of Nanking, including the opening of Chinese harbours to French merchants, a fixed tariff on Sino-French trade, and the right to station French consuls in China.

The 1844 letter from Callery to Rondot, here enclosed, provides a unique insight into political manoeuvring, by both the French and the Chinese, in the run up to the Treaty of Whampoa, and into the export of Chinese goods to France. Rondot had been sent to China in 1843 to assist with commercial negotiations. Callery here informs

him that M. Durran has obtained copies of Lagrené's treaty and sent them to the opposition newspapers in France. Fearing that the news will break before the government knows anything of it, Callery asks Rondot to try to discover from Le'an whether the treaty was leaked to Durran by Pau during a meeting with Ytien. Callery then gives Rondot instructions to collect certain items of Chinese porcelain from a merchant and send them by the first boat to France, and to send plant seeds to M. Renard. He ends by giving his address in Chinese characters in case Rondot wishes to send him a letter 'par un fast boat'. In his second letter, most likely also addressed to Rondot, Callery provides information on the recently deceased Daoguang Emperor (1782-1850) and his successor the Xianfeng Emperor (1831-1861).

Cordier III, 1598; not in Löwendahl.



PROPOSING SUN YATSEN AS SPEAKER ON CHINESE MEDICINE

16| **CANTLIE, Sir James.** Three autograph letters signed to Sir Henry Trueman Wood. 140 Harley Street, London, 2nd December 1911 – 18th November 1912.

Three letters (204 x 124 mm), pp. I: [2], II: [2, 2 (blank)], III: [3, 1 (blank)], each ink-stamped 'Royal Society of Arts, Adelphi, London' with date. £2800 / HK\$29,000

A series of three letters from Sir James Cantlie (1851-1926) offering to give a lecture on Chinese medicine at the Royal Society of Arts.

A leading physician known for his interest in the welfare of the urban poor, Cantlie published a paper *Degeneracy among Londoners* in 1885 which attributed the poor health of the city's residents to overcrowding and industrial pollution. With his views largely derided, he moved to Hong Kong in 1887, where he remained until 1896. While there he had a lasting effect on the city by the establishment of the Vaccine Institute and a medical college for Chinese students. One of his early graduates, **Sun Yatsen (1866-1925), who is proposed as a speaker in the third letter**, went on to become the first president of the Republic of China.

The response of Sir Henry Trueman Wood (1845-1929), the Secretary of the Royal Society of Arts, is not recorded, but Cantlie's lecture seems to have been postponed and likely forgotten.



17| **[CHINESE LIFE].** A collection of 46 Chinese watercolour miniatures on rice paper. [*Canton?, c.1870*].

Each miniature about 75 x 50 mm; mounted two to a side on 12 late 19th-century card mounts (each mount 135 x 185 mm); preserved in a modern blue morocco-backed cloth box. £1200 / HK\$12,500

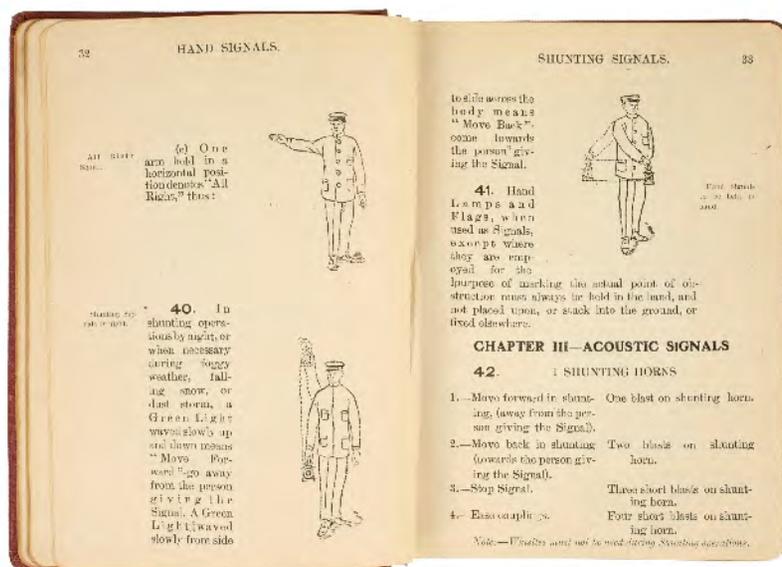
A series of delicate portrayals of various male and female figures from Chinese everyday life, including tradesmen and women, dignitaries, scholars, actors, soldiers, figures in ceremonial dress, monks, musicians and a gentleman and a lady attended by servants. These kind of illustrations were intended for the western market and represented 'a pervasive part of the visual world of the Victorians and their contemporaries and had considerable influence on the western image of China' (C. Clunes, *Chinese Export Watercolours*).



18| **CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.** Shanghai-Nanking line. Rules and regulations for the guidance of officers & men in the service of the Chinese Government Railways. *Tunghing, 1922.*

8vo, pp. iv, 264, [8], xxxix, [1]; contemporary pencil ownership inscriptions and annotations to front pastedown, endpapers, and title; a very good copy; bound in the original printed cloth, slightly soiled and faded; ownership inscription of C. L. G. Wayne, 'Traffic Manager', to front free endpaper and again on p. iii, this time recorded as 'Acting General Manager', and dated 1/9/22.

£650 / HK\$6600



19| [CHINESE WOODCUT]. Gravures sur bois de la chine nouvelle. Beijing, Editions en langues etrangeres, 1956.

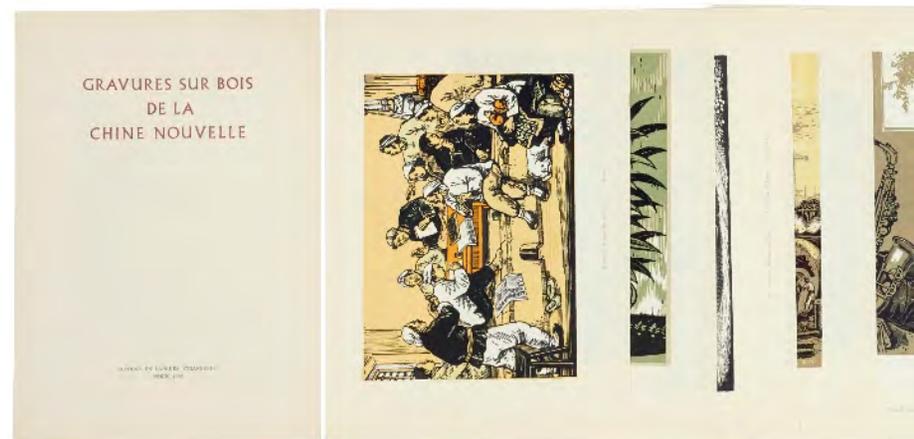
Folio, pp. 6, with 40 woodcuts, each numbered and captioned below, several in colour; loose in portfolio with paper-covered boards, lettering on upper board, black ribbon ties; paper fold-in a little torn, but very good. £250 / HK\$2600

'New China' as represented by a collection of fine works by well-known artists of the period: Li Kiun, Nieou Wen, Kou Yuan, Che Lou, Kiang Ping, Tchou Ming-Kang, Li Chao-Yen, Li Ping-Fan, Li Houan-Min, Li Houa, Siao Lin, Kou Hong, Wouo Tcha, Song Kouang-Hsiun, Li Kiun, Houang Yen, Liang Yun-Tai, Tsi Tan, Tchen Wang, Tchang Tien-Wen, Tchang Yang-Hsi, Houang Yong-Yu, Houang Tchao-Tchang, Tseng King-Tschou, Yang Na-Wei, Tschao Ten-Nien, Tschao Tsong-Tsao, and Lieou Kouang.

An incredibly rare survival of a regulations book issued to railway employees along the Shanghai-Nanjing line, instructing them in their duties and responsibilities, explaining different types of signals, and providing instructions on how to run the trains, operate the brakes and what to do when confronted by faults.

The Shanghai-Nanjing line was one of China's earliest railways and is a significant point in the history of the country's industrialisation. The construction of the line began at the end of the nineteenth century by the British, a concession obtained only through the exertion of considerable diplomatic pressure.

No copies are recorded on OCLC or Copac.



20| **DIEULEFILS, P., and Paul VIVIEN.** L'Indo-Chine Pittoresque & Monumentale. Cambodge et Ruines d'Angkor. [Cover title: Indo-Chine Pittoresque & Monumentale. Ruines d'Angkor – Cambodge.] [*Hanoi, P. Dieulefils, ?1909*].

Oblong 4to (29 x 40 cm), pp. [10] + photographic portrait of King Sisowath on title-page + 50 photographic plates (heliotypes by E. Le Deley, Paris), each with tissue guard printed in French, and titled in French and in Khmer below; bound in half red leather with marbled paper board, title stamped in gilt on upper cover, Cambodge stamped in gilt on spine; a little wear to head and foot of spine (repaired), a little paper lost from upper board, (not affecting text).

£1250 / HK\$13,000

?First, or early edition, of this work, with a preface by Etienne Aymonier. It was later issued with the text in English, German and French and with 67 plates.

One of the three works published by Dieulefils on Cambodia and Vietnam: L'Indochine pittoresque et monumentale: Ruines d'Angkor; L'Indochine pittoresque et monumentale: Annam - Tonkin; and Cochinchine, Saïgon et ses environs.

ANNOTATED BY A SCOTTISH MISSIONARY IN TAIWAN

21| **DOUGLAS, Carstairs.** Chinese-English dictionary of the vernacular or spoken language of Amoy, with the principal variations of the Chang-Chew and Chin-Chew dialects ... *London, Trübner, 1873.*

Folio, pp. xix, [1 errata], 612; very occasional short closed tears to margins (without loss), a few ink marks; a very good copy in early 20th-century half morocco over cloth boards, gilt lettering to spine, binder's label to front pastedown (Thomas Kennedy of Glasgow, 1907); a few abrasions to spine and slight wear to corners, light stains to boards; 'Campbell N. Moody Formosa' and Chinese characters inscribed to front free endpaper, extensive annotations throughout and to rear endpapers.

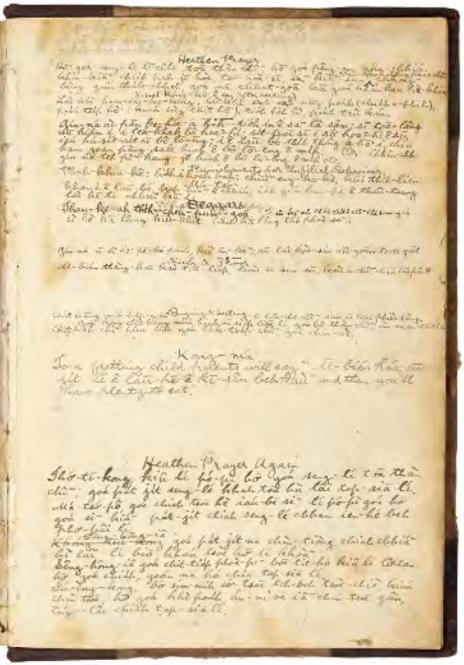
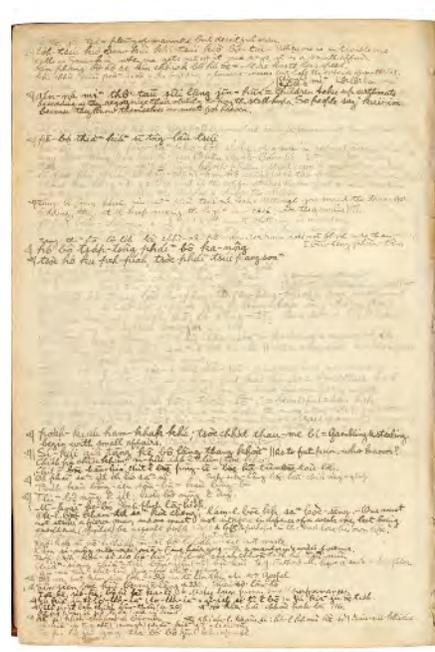
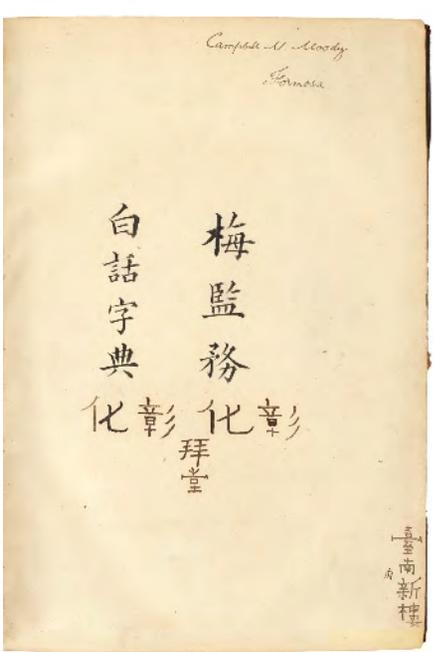
[*offered with:*]

BARCLAY, Thomas. Supplement to dictionary of the vernacular or spoken language of Amoy ... *Shanghai, Commercial Press, 1923.*

Folio, pp. [4], iv, [2], 271, [5]; occasional light damp stain to lower margins; a very good copy in contemporary black roan, gilt lettering to spine, gilt edges; extremities somewhat worn, lower joint split at foot; inscription to front free endpaper: 'The Rev. Campbell N. Moody, M.A., Shaka, Formosa, from the author, April, 1923. A slight acknowledgement of a great indebtedness'; interleaved throughout, with occasional pencil annotations. £1850 / HK\$19,000

First editions of two dictionaries of the Amoy dialect, a variety of Southern Min spoken in south eastern China and Taiwan, owned and **annotated by the Scottish missionary Campbell Naismith Moody** (1865-1940), **the second with a presentation inscription by the author.** Douglas's *Chinese-English dictionary* was the first comprehensive Southern Min-English dictionary, and remains an important work to this day.

A graduate of the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, Douglas (1830-77) sailed for China in 1855, settling in Amoy (Xiamen), one of the few places in the country where missionaries could work relatively unmolested. As well as increasing the number of churches



there, he encouraged the English Presbyterian Mission to send missionaries to Taiwan. His pioneering dictionary used an early version of the Peh-oe-ji Romanisation, but Douglas regretted not being able to include Chinese characters, owing to the difficulties of finding and printing them. His work was continued by Thomas Barclay (1849-1935), a missionary stationed in Tainan, who later oversaw the translation of the Bible into Taiwanese.

This copy of Douglas's dictionary contains extensive ink and pencil annotations by Campbell Naismith Moody, comprising transliterations of phrases with English translations, and marginalia in Chinese characters. His annotations to the rear endpapers include

transliterations headed 'Heathen Prayer' and 'What Beggars say'. A graduate of the University of Glasgow, Moody worked for the English Presbyterian Mission between 1895 and 1924, mainly in Taiwan, where he was well known for his street preaching and simple lifestyle. Moody's assistance in the compilation of Barclay's *Supplement* is acknowledged in the preface (p. iv): 'When he heard of my undertaking the work, he copied out the notes that he had made, occupying more than four hundred large pages of manuscript, and forwarded them all to me to be made free use of in my work.'

Löwendahl, *China illustrata nova, Supplement*, 1825.

ENTIRELY PRINTED IN LITHOGRAPHY

22| **DOUGLAS, Sir Robert Kennaway.** [Wilhelm Henkel, *editor and translator*]. *Chinesische sprache und litteratur. Jena, Hermann Dufft, 1877.*

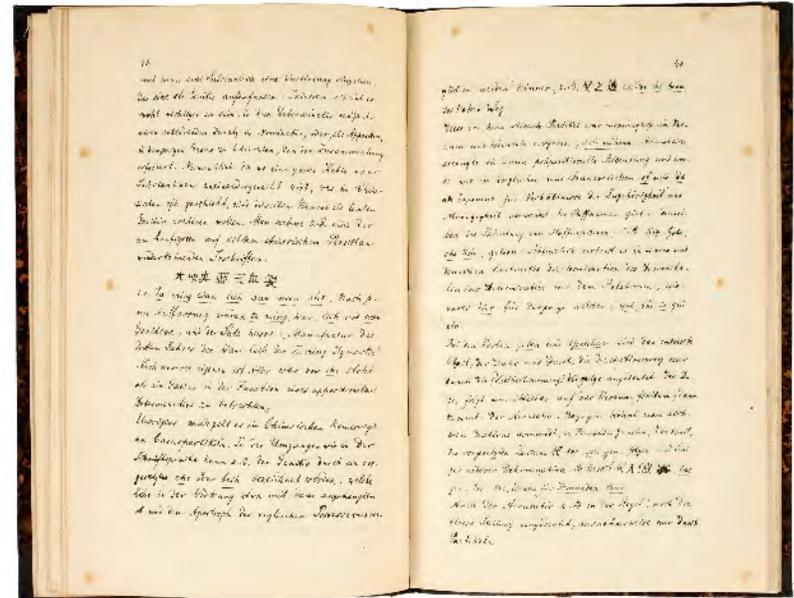
8vo, pp. [ii], iii, [1, blank], 103, [1, blank]; entirely lithographed reproducing the original manuscript; some scattered foxing, but a very good copy, bound in contemporary half cloth over boards, paper label to spine; stamp of the Basel Mission Library to title.

£250 / HK\$2600

First edition in German of two lectures on Chinese language and literature delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in May and June 1875, by the oriental scholar Sir Robert Kennaway Douglas (1838–1913), translated and edited by Dr. Wilhelm Henkel.

Sir Robert Douglas was in China with the consular service from 1858 to 1865, before becoming Professor of Chinese at King's College, London. He also served as vice president of the Royal Asiatic Society, and was appointed the first Keeper of the British Museum's newly created Department of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts in 1892.

The Basel Mission was a Christian missionary society founded in 1815 as the German Missionary Society, later changing its name to the Basel Evangelical Missionary Society, before finally becoming the Basel Mission. The mission, which focused on training the locals in activities such as printing and weaving for then employing them in the same fields, was active in Ghana from 1828 and China from 1847, among many other countries; it effectively closed in 2001, transferring its operation to a new missionary organization.



LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY
PRESENTATION COPY

23| **DUKES, Edwin Joshua.** *Everyday Life in China; or, Scenes along River and Road in Fuh-kien.* London Missionary Society's Edition. [London], *The Religious Tract Society, [c.1885].*

8vo, pp. 278, 10 pages of advertisements; engraved frontispiece, numerous engraved illustrations, some full page and music scores; bound in the original brown pictorial cloth, spine with gilt title, rear board with monogram of the London Missionary Society; joints and corners slightly worn; presentation note to 'Cissie Stanier' dated May 1894.

£150 / HK\$1550

Originally published in 1880 in the United States by the American Tract Society under the title *Along river and road in Fuh-kien, China*, this edition, produced for the London Missionary Society for presentation is a more extensively illustrated variant of the 1885 edition published by the Religious Tract Society in London. With over fifty wood engravings drawn from photographs and sketches by Dukes, compared to the standard edition's twelve, the text provides sketches of daily life as observed by Dukes, and contains one of the earliest European-language discussions on feng shui: 'Feng-shui: The biggest of all bugbears'.

The Congregationalist clergyman Reverend Edwin Joshua Dukes (1847-1930) was a missionary to China stationed in the Fujian province, and father of the 'Man with a Thousand Faces', renowned author and MI6 officer Sir Paul Henry Dukes KBE (1889-1967).

24| **EFFENBERG, Johannes.** *Tschung Kuo, aus dem wunderland dem reich der mitte.* Hamburg, Advent-Verlag, 1935.

8vo, pp. 8; a very good copy, stapled in the publisher's illustrated wrappers, some light sign of rust from the staples. £200 / HK\$2050



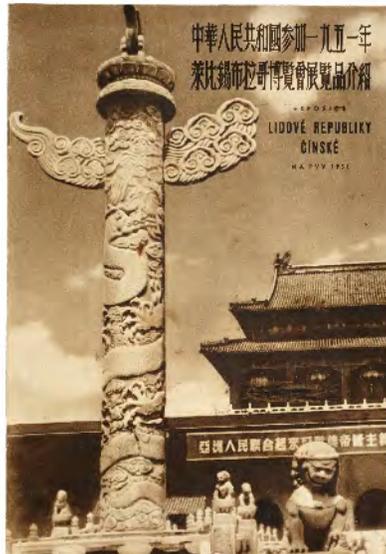
First edition of a rare pamphlet promoting missionary activities in China and Tibet, by the German protestant missionary Johannes Effenberg.

OCLC finds no copies outside of Germany and Switzerland.

25| [EXPOSITION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA - IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA]. *Exposice lidové republiky ťinské na PVV 1951.* Prague, Orbis, 1951.

Folio, pp. [16] with photographic reproductions to the text in rotogravure; in original photographically illustrated wrapper, lightly soiled. £200 / HK\$2050

A quirky pamphlet illustrated with full-page and photomontaged rotogravures, depicting the State Company for Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China exhibition in Prague. The advertised China national corporations include Oil and Fats; Animal and Fowl Products, Tea, Cereal, Silk, and Petroleum.



26| **GIBSON-HILL, C. A.** The Malayan landscape: Seventy Camera Studies. With an Introduction by H.E. the Rt. Honourable Malcolm MacDonald, P.C. Commissioner-General in South-East Asia. Singapore, Kelly & Walsh, 1949.

4to, pp. [iv (titlepage and introduction)], 70 (halftone photographic plates); in thick card boards, joints repaired, some rubbing or foxing on spine and extremities, but good. £175 / HK\$1800

The first published collection of Malayan photograph by curator of the Raffles Museum and member of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Another series by Gibson-Hill later illustrated Gerald Hawkin's *Malaya* (1952).

A series of captioned views illustrating: Kuala Lumpur (2), Selangor (6), Negri Sembilan (5), Malacca (4), Johore (8), Singapore (4), Tioman Island (1), Pahang (6), Trengganu (6), Tanjong Gadong (1), Kelantan (7), Kuala Perlis (3), Kedah (6), Penang (3), Wellesley (1), Perak (6), Cameron's Highlights (1).

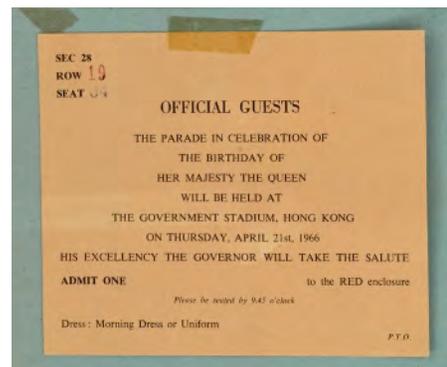
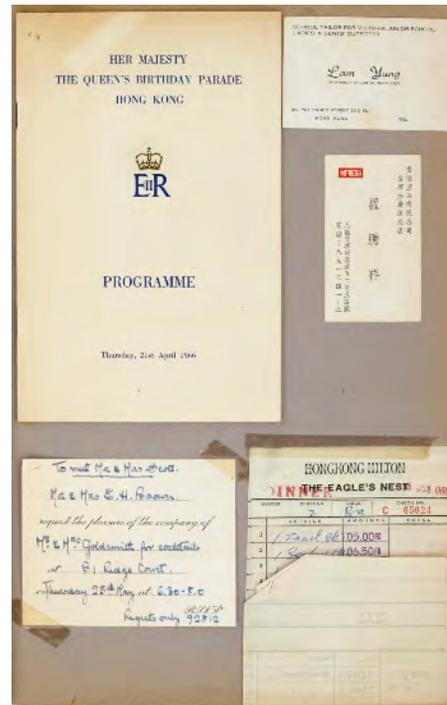
27| **[GOLDSMITH, John C., & Elizabeth GOLDSMITH].** Hong Kong scrap album. 1966-1968.

Folio (372 x 245 mm), ff. [30], with extensive ephemera largely taped or tipped in, some loosely inserted; occasional creasing, a few items detached; stapled, elaborate collage over blue printed paper wrappers with red lettering; a good album, 2 innermost bifolia loose. £475 / HK\$4800



An unusually complete record of British civil servant John Goldsmith's journey to and life in Hong Kong.

A civil servant attached to the Ministry of Public Building and Works, Goldsmith arrived in Hong Kong in February 1966 and remained there two years with his wife Elizabeth and children Bruce, aged five, and Tracy, three. The album presents a charming depiction of ex-patriot life in Hong Kong in the 1960s, with a series of visiting cards and invitations reflecting the society lifestyle of Mr and Mrs Goldsmith, with regular parties and drinks with senior political and military figures from the Commander of the British Forces in Hong Kong to the Sultan of Selangor. Besides the social occasions with leading diplomats (including a dance-card for the St Andrew's Ball 1966 with its original pencil still attached), the collection gives insight to many aspects of life in Hong Kong, from a 'Mainly for Women' Guide to Good Alleys explanation of shopping districts and a card for Rose Wong's beauty salon on Queen's Road to programmes for the Queen's Birthday Parade and other governmental displays in the Hong Kong Stadium in 1966 and a Cathay Turf Club race at Happy Alley Race Course. Among the broad range of local material from the frivolous to the highly formal, are rare ephemeral survivals, including receipts for a dinner at the Hong Kong Hilton's Eagle's Nest, papers for a Hong Kong driving test (and a traffic-offence ticket), and a privately circulated and sharply critical satire on Harold Wilson, demonstrating the involvement of Hong Kong ex-patriots in British politics.



Juxtaposed is a wealth of material relating to the two young children, from drawings and cards to a badge identifying Tracy for a trip and a note by Bruce on 'What I think about Hong Kong' ('... I like Hong Kong when we go on a rickshaw. I don't like Hong Kong, it boes [sic] not have snow...').

Also of note is the body of material relating to the voyage from Southampton via Suez on the SS Cathay, lasting from the eighth January to the sixth February 1966 and stopping at



Penang, Port Swettenham (now Port Klang), and Singapore. Included are photographs, a floorplan, and an annotated passenger list of the 557-foot luxury steamship, as well as menus, notices to passengers, and detailed arrangements for the entertainment both of adults and particularly of children, which reveal a more personal side of the family.

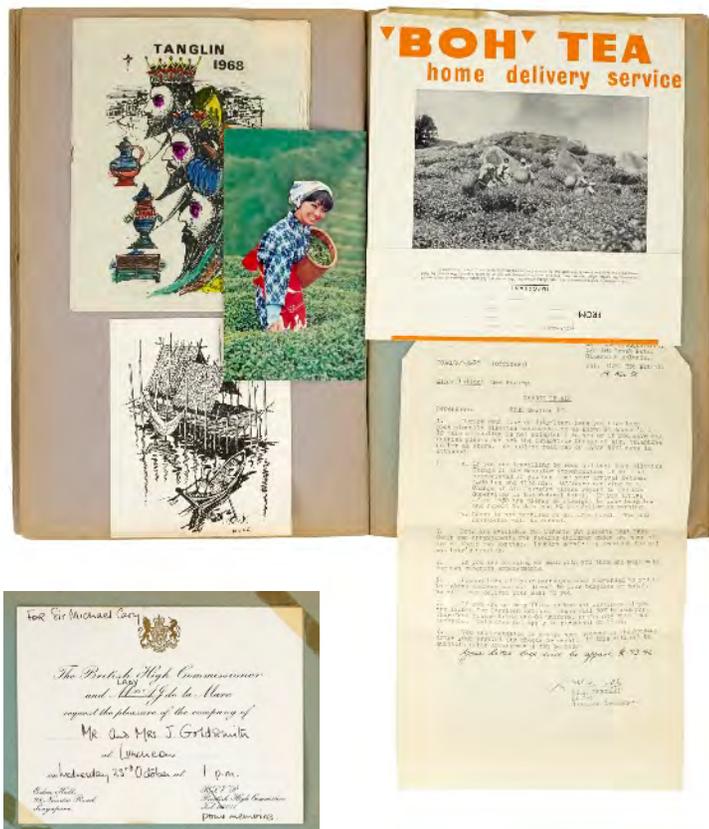
28! [GOLDSMITH, John C., & Elizabeth GOLDSMITH]. Singapore scrap album. 1968-1969.

Folio (372 x 245 mm), ff. [30], with extensive ephemera largely taped or tipped in (first 14 leaves only, afterwards loosely inserted); occasional creasing, a few items detached; stapled, elaborate collage over blue printed paper wrappers with gilt lettering; a good album. £350 / HK\$3600

A record of ex-patriot life in South East Asia and the Far East in the late 1960s. After two years working in Hong Kong, John Goldsmith of the Ministry of Public Building and Works was posted to Singapore in 1968. The present album gives an insight to the lifestyle of a family living in Tanglin, with letters relating to their settlement in official accommodation and formal invitations (from the British High Commissioner and the Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Armed Forces in Singapore, among others) and tickets to the Remembrance Day Ceremony at the Kranji War Cemetery, as well as more personal material, notably three letters from the Goldsmiths' eight year-old son Bruce, writing to his family from Burys Court School in Surrey.

The album contains further local material relating to tourist excursions in and around Singapore, with a 'Jungle Walks Sketch Map', a map of 'places of interest' in the Cameron Highlands, and a pamphlet from the Tiger Balm Garden.

The final part of the album documents the Goldsmiths' return to the United Kingdom in February 1969 aboard the SS Cathay, the ship on which they arrived in the Far East three years previously. The final item, a copy of the family's Christmas card for 1969, shows them to be safely settled in Surrey.



29! **GONZALES DE MENDOZA, Juan.** *Historia de las cosas mas notables, ritos, y costumbres del grand Reyno de la China... Antwerp, Pedro Bellerio, 1596.*

8vo, pp. [24], 380, [1]; Roman letter, a little italic, and a few Chinese characters, woodcut printers device to title, woodcut floriated initials; somewhat browned, light waterstaining to upper and lower margin, mild worming to lower quarter of gutter, skilfully repaired and not affecting legibility, title reinforced at gutter, but overall a good copy recased in old vellum; soiled. **£1500 / HK\$15,500**

First published in 1585, Mendoza's seminal account of the kingdom of China is the first significant work on the country published in Europe since Marco Polo, and contains the first appearance of Chinese characters in a European book (p.91). 'Mendoza's book reaches the very essentials of the life of Old China, and its publication may be taken to mark the date from which an adequate knowledge of China and its institutions was available for the learned world of Europe.' (G. F. Hudson, *Europe & China*, 1931 p. 242)

Though later superseded by the more informed work of Ricci and Trigault, *De Christiana expeditione apud Sinas*, the *Historia* enjoyed immense popularity, and by the end of the century had been translated into seven European languages and reprinted extensively. Written at the command of Pope Gregory XIII, the work is divided into 3 sections: the first and second parts of the *Historia*, and the *Itinerario*. Part I of the *Historia* covers (amongst many other things) the geography of China, the climate, people, early history, provinces, cities and infrastructure, religion, rites and rituals, and part II covers the passage from the Philippines to China, and the missionary work in the area. The *Itinerario del Nuevo Mundo* describes the voyage to China from Spain of Martín Ignacio de Loyola via the Canary Islands, Santo Domingo, Mexico, New Mexico, Acapulco, the Ladrones and the Philippines.

'Mendoza's clarity, his penetrating insights, and his lively style must also have contributed to its popularity. In fact, the authority of Mendoza's book was so great that it became the point of departure and the basis of comparison for all subsequent European works on China written before the eighteenth century' (D. F. Lach, *Asia in the Making of Europe, Volume I: The Century of Discovery, Book I* pp. 744)

'It is probably no exaggeration to say that Mendoza's book had been read by the majority of well-educated Europeans at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Its influence was naturally enormous, and it is not surprising to find that men like Francis Bacon and Sir Walter Raleigh derived their notions of China and the Chinese primarily, if not exclusively, from this work. Even travellers who, like Jan Huighen van Linschoten, had themselves been in Asia, relied mainly on Mendoza's *Historia* for their accounts of China, although Mendoza himself had gone no further than Mexico' (C. R. Boxer, *South China in the Sixteenth Century*).

Adams G865; Brunet vol. 2 p. 1661; Sabin 27777; Palau 105.501; Cordier, BS 8; Lust 25; Walravens, China illustrata 8.

30| GOTCH-ROBINSON HIGH SCHOOL [守中 – SHOUSHAN MIDDLE SCHOOL]. 'A School in China 1926–9. Crashed – Dec. 1929'. *Tsingchowfu, Shantung, North China, circa 1929*.

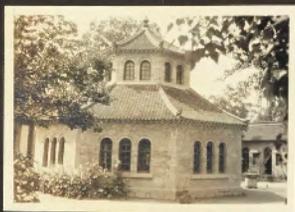
Approximately 147 gelatin silver print photographs, 2 x 3 inches (5 x 7.5 cm), captioned by hand throughout in white ink, on 50 ll. thick black card; in binder-style album of soft leather boards with binding metal studs, textured design embossed on upper board, titled 'Photographs'; excellent condition overall. **£5000 / HK\$51,000**



The City Church, Tsingchowfu

A rare visual insight into a Christian mission school shortly before it collapsed amid the changes in the education system after the Nationalists took over Shandong province.

The album is a lively example of Christian missions and their participation in early modern education in China. It presents a general view of the school between 1926 and 1929, showcasing its geography, art and nature-study classrooms, library ('Jones' Memorial Library') and 'Type-writing Room', as well as the chemistry lab, and demonstrating the general lessons and activities from carpentry to sports such as basketball and Chinese boxing, and field trips (e.g. 'A Mapping Expedition outside the West Gate').



The School Library
(Jones' Memorial
Library)



Class-rooms & Bell-Tower



The Principal's House

Portraits of staff include the Vice Principle, P. H. Wang (王重), who studied in the United Kingdom and taught English at the school. H. M. Chang (張立 or 張門), who taught Chinese classics, was a successful candidate in the imperial examinations at the provincial level during the Qing dynasty, and T. H. Swen (孫賜 or 孫三) taught social science and English and had studied in the United States; he is pictured here with this family. At the end of the album there is the Principal, Frederick Seguiet Drake (Chinese name: 林 or 林山), who was an English Baptist priest with a keen interest in traditional Chinese culture. He later worked for Cheeloo University, later becoming Dean of the School of Chinese at the University of Hong Kong in 1952.

The album is very neatly compiled, evidently with the conscious intent to create a memorial of the school. The photographs comprise school buildings, including interiors of classrooms and the library, students' physical activities and field trips, and portraits of several of the staff. It is probable that the compiler was a member of staff or a staff member's family. He or she has included a portrait of the 'Daughters of C. T. Wang, Principal of Primary School' and 'Cook & his Nephew'; it seems likely that the photographer is also part of this small community.

The Gotch-Robinson High School (守中 or Shoushan Middle School) was a British Baptist school (1917–1929) in Qingzhou (Tsingchow 青), Shandong province in China. It was located on the site of the Theological Institute (聖學), founded in 1881 by Alfred G. Jones (仲安), Joseph Percy Bruce (卜成), and John Sutherland Whitewright (懷光). The Institute later renamed after generous donors, Mr and Mrs Edward Robinson, as the Gotch-Robinson Theological College (葛培書) in 1893. Whitewright created the first museum of Western science and technology in Shandong in the school in 1887. The college later joined the Shantung Protestant University (later Shantung Christian University, then the Cheeloo University 齊大) to become the Tsingchow Union Theological College (青共神學) and remained in Qingzhou until 1917.

When the English Baptist Missionary Society founded the Gotch-Robinson High School, it took over the campus of the Tsingchow Union Theological College and was joined by the high school sector of the Wei Hsien Arts and Science College (廣學, developed from the Tsingchow Kwang Teh Shu Yun and Tengchow College). The Missionary Society called for donations in order to build new classrooms and provide the best teaching facilities in Qingzhou. The



BASKET-BALL MATCH

new classrooms were named Huiwu Hall after the most generous donor Song Huiwu (宋典, 宋忠), who had been a student and then teacher at the Tsingchow Kwang Teh Shu Yun (青廣書, originally Tsingchow Boy's Boarding School 青中, founded by Samuel Couling, editor of the Encyclopaedia Sinica). Song became a successful businessman when he took over the lace manufactory of the Kwang Teh School. He expanded to textile products for exports once a monopoly business in Jinan, Shandong which enabled him to become the President of the board of directors of the Gotch-Robinson High School. Students were required to pay for their both educational and living expenses, as it was a private school.

After the National Revolutionary Army of the Kuomintang (KMT), or the Nationalists, took over the Shandong province in the Northern Expedition (伐爭) in 1928, the school failed to register with the renewed Ministry of Education. Because of this failure to register the school was unable to provide government-approved education certificates, and the students went strikes on Christmas Day 1928. The school was then dissolved in 1929.

SAN FRANCISCO IMPRINT OF
JAPAN'S 'TWENTY-ONE DEMANDS'

31| GUO MIN XU YAO ZHI: [Er shi yi tiao tiao yue jie shuo].
国須知: [二一條解說]. [*San Francisco*]: Meizhou ai guo tuan, [1920].

8vo, pp. [32]; lithographic printing; a very good copy, staple-bound in the original green and red printed wrappers. £350 / HK\$3600

Very rare San Francisco printing of Japan's 'Twenty-One Demands' which were sent to the government of the Republic of China in 1915. The text is followed by a page inviting the reader to boycott Japanese businesses in California and a few more pages containing advertisements for businesses in Chinatown, San Francisco.

Strikingly printed with black background entirely in lithography from a handwritten copy, the text was probably also used as a model for practicing Chinese calligraphy.

OCLC seems to record only a microform version of it.

HONG KONG LIBRARY RULES

32| [HONG KONG]. China Fleet Club Library [Proposed] Rules. [Hong Kong, ?1930s].

Broadsheet, 170 x 110 mm, printed on one side only; a very good copy, with adhesive residue to verso from previous mounting (probably on the inside front cover of a book). £150 / HK\$1550

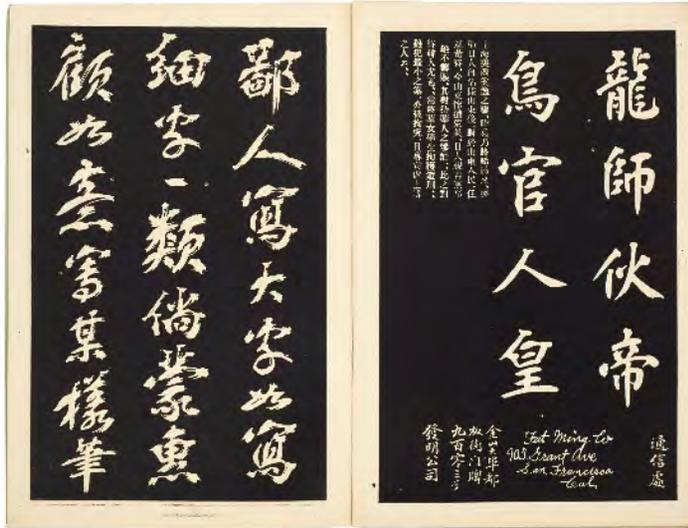
A very rare survival of a small handbill detailing the rules for the Hong Kong China Fleet Library. Opened in 1934, the China Fleet Club was a club for naval staff and their families that offered accommodation, bar and restaurant facilities as well as a theatre and other forms of entertainments, including a library.

According to the rules, books could be borrowed, one at the time, for periods of 10 days, but 'in case of sea-going members, the period of borrowing will be extended subject to the movement of ships'.

The Hong Kong China Fleet Club closed in 1992, shortly after the UK government decision to withdraw the navy from Hong Kong.

33| [HUANGSHAN MOUNTAINS]. Unidentified photographer. Photograph album of travels in Eastern China. 1920s-30s.

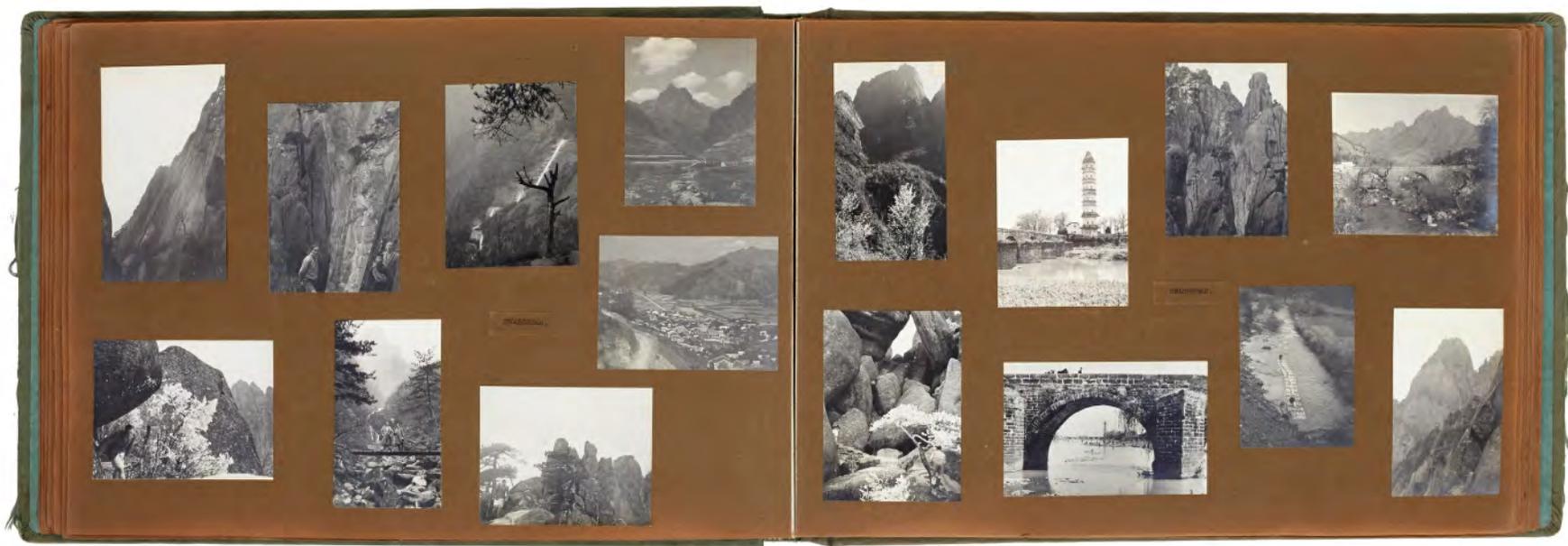
Approximately 220 gelatin silver print photographs, majority approx. 3½ x 5 inches (8.5 x 12.5 cm) or the reverse, many printed with black borders, several with typescript captions on paper label pasted below, pasted on 30 ll. thick brown paper, Chinese



[31]



[32]



monogram printed in red on initial leaf; bound in oblong folio with green patterned silk boards, tied with red cord, silk fraying at fore-edge, but overall very good condition. **£1500 / HK\$15,500**

A very finely photographed and presented album, depicting adventures in China by a group of intrepid young, presumably English (and possibly French?) friends, on horseback, by foot, and by boat, in the Eastern regions such as the Huangshan mounts, and cities along the coast of China, as well as the Southwest. Particularly notable in the series are the photographs of the Huangshan mountains and the Wenchow Gorge.

The sheer breadth of the geographical locations indicates that this was an enormous journey that would have spanned months.

Several individuals are named ('Betty Bodley' and 'Betty Sackville West'), as well as 'D'Anjou, Annette, Elise', who suggest a French contingent in the party.

Approximately 100 photographs are of Japan, America or Europe. A full list of the typescript captions and general locations for uncaptioned images is available on request.

34| **[INTERNATIONAL RUBBER EXHIBITION]**. Programme of the international rubber exhibition to be held from Sept. 8th to Oct. 10th 1914, Koningsplein, Batavia, Netherlands Indies. *Batavia, Ruysgrok & Co., [1914]*.

4to, pp. 16; text within decorative green borders, small mark to page 11, first and last two leaves lightly foxed, otherwise a very good clean copy; in the original printed wrapper; former library stamp of 'Economisch – Historices Bibliothek Amsterdam' at foot of title page.

£280 / HK\$2850

Rare pamphlet on the international rubber exhibition held in Batavia in 1914, a critical moment in the history of Southeast Asian economic development. The exhibition was scheduled to occur days into the First World War, a conflict which saw widespread transport modernisation for which rubber was a crucial raw material. The result was that rubber became 'the world's greatest commodity boom' (W.G. Huff), making fortunes across Southeast Asia, and particularly in Singapore. When the war closed London's auction houses Singapore became the most convenient market and traded with the USA; after the war it retained its importance and effectively competed with London and New York. Rubber in wartime allowed the city to become the international market hub which it is today.

The pamphlet lays out the exhibition's practical nature by emphasising the discussions of botany, rubber plants, and samples. It also remarks upon the opportunity for innovative plantations to win prizes, with an international jury to be appointed. Additionally, the pamphlet clarifies the regulations for exhibitors, such as the rates at which they would be charged for their usage of space.

OCLC records one copy only at the International Institute of Social History, in the Netherlands.

See: W. G. Huff, 'The development of the rubber market in pre-World War II Singapore', *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*, 24, 2 (September, 1993), pp. 285-306.

35| **[INVASION OF MANCHURIA]**. **A. S. WATSON & CO PHOTO DEPT/NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS, and E.K.S., compiler/photographer?** 'War'. *Shenyang, 1931*.

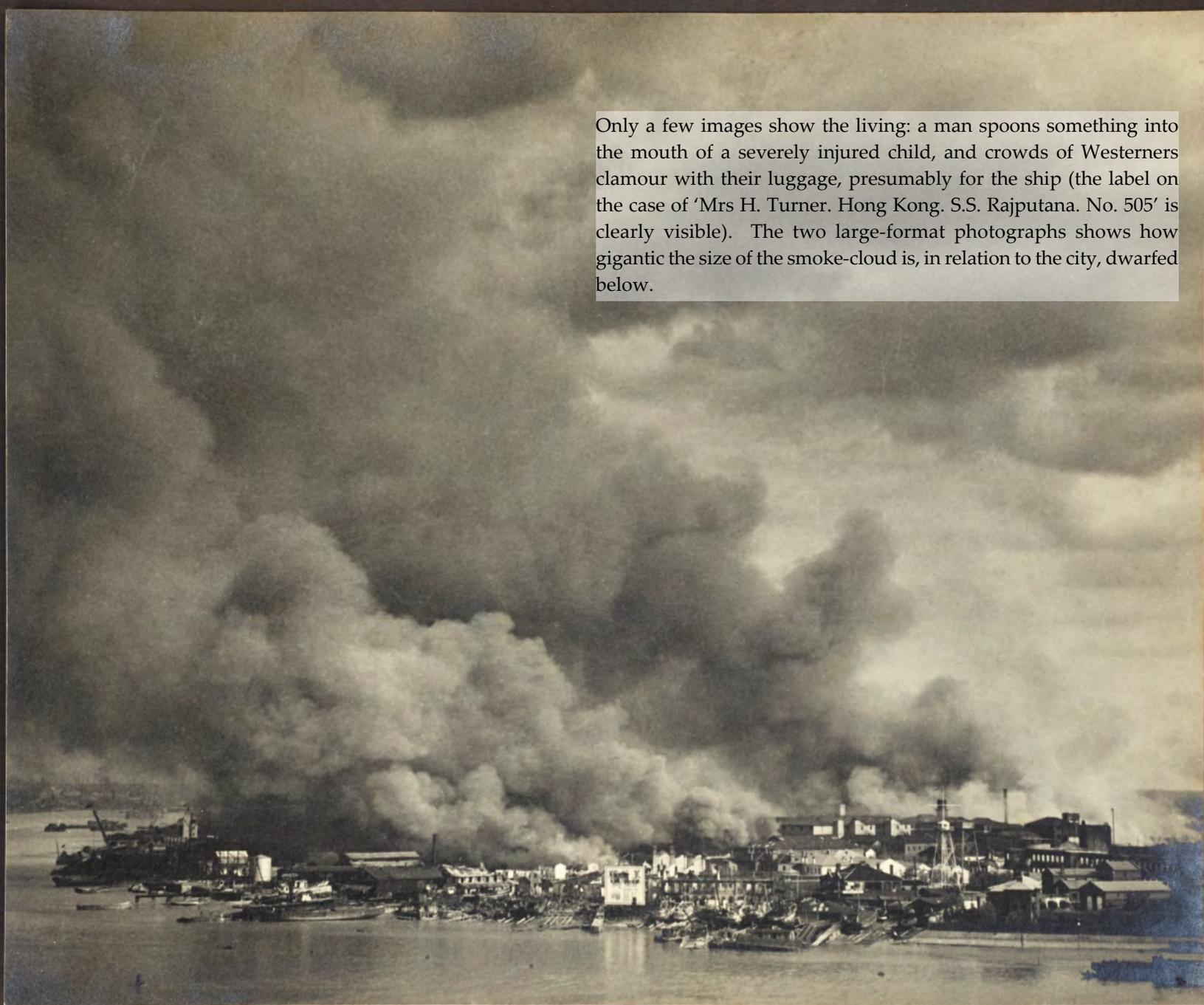
50 gelatin silver print photographs, mostly approximately 3½ x 5½ inches (8 x 13 cm) or the reverse, with two approx.. 9 x 11 inches, tipped in on top corners on 9 ll. thick black paper (14 blank ll.), a few with ink credit stamp on verso; each leaf with tissue guard, one gelatin silver print vignette studio portrait loosely inserted, with ink note on verso, 'Demonstrating our hirsuite magnificence. Yours, Scottie, Mukden, Feb 1931'; bound in black cloth, 'WAR. E.K.S.' embossed in gilt on upper board, black cord tie; good condition.

£1500 / HK\$15,500

A graphic depiction of the events unfolding in Shenyang (then Mukden) during Japanese invasion.

The documentary style of the press photographs provide brutally graphic images illustrating the invasion: two corpses lie among rubble and debris, with the Hongkong Shanghai hotel sign visible in the window beyond; a hat and basket of shopping lie next to a car in the road, flung aside in the blast, presumably by one of the nearby, now lifeless, bodies; and the smashed glass of the shop window holds an advertisement for 'films developed and printed'.

Only a few images show the living: a man spoons something into the mouth of a severely injured child, and crowds of Westerners clamour with their luggage, presumably for the ship (the label on the case of 'Mrs H. Turner. Hong Kong. S.S. Rajputana. No. 505' is clearly visible). The two large-format photographs shows how gigantic the size of the smoke-cloud is, in relation to the city, dwarfed below.



36 | [INVASION OF MANCHURIA]. Unidentified photographer. Photographs of 'The Chinese "Save the Nation" army in action near Harbin' [title from Illustrated London News cutting]. *Shenyang, Harbin, 1927–1932.*

Approximately 500 gelatin silver print photographs, majority no larger than 3 x 4½ inches (7.5 x 11.5 cm) or the reverse, most much smaller, mounted in photo-corners, cutting from an article of Illustrated London News with photographic reproductions, a very few prints missing; oblong folio bound in reptile-skin effect paper, red cord tie; a couple of very small losses to extremities, overall very good. £1500 / HK\$15,500

A vivid amateur album by a prolific British expatriate in Northeast China, possibly a journalist, who captured images of fighting against the Japanese occupation in Harbin. Several prints in the album have been reproduced in the ILS cutting also included here, dated 27 February 1932. The text of the article says: 'Concerning the photographs here reproduced, a correspondent writing to us from Harbin on January 30 says: "I enclose photographs taken during the recent fighting in the vicinity of Harbin between the Chinese troops loyal to Marshal Chang Hsueh Liang and the new Kirin Government troops supported by the Japanese...'. There are approximately 50 photographs depicting the action or aftermath.

The majority of the images in the album are personal photographs depicting the compiler's family life in China. They appear to be enthusiastic ice-skaters – perhaps a necessity if one is based in Harbin – as well as enjoying sailing and horse-riding.





308 THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FIG. 70, 1912
THE CHINESE "SAVE THE NATION" ARMY IN ACTION NEAR HARBIN.



THE NEW ARMY ORGANIZATION, WHICH WAS FORMED BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT, IS SHOWN HERE IN THE PHOTOGRAPH. THE SOLDIERS ARE EQUIPPED WITH RIFLES AND BROWNING MACHINE-GUNS. THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN BY THE PHOTOGRAPHER, MR. H. J. WILSON, AT THE FRONT.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN FORCED TO REORGANIZE THE ARMY IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO FIGHT AGAINST THE JAPANESE. THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN BY THE PHOTOGRAPHER, MR. H. J. WILSON, AT THE FRONT.



A RUINED BUILDING NEAR HARBIN, WHICH WAS DESTROYED BY THE JAPANESE. THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN BY THE PHOTOGRAPHER, MR. H. J. WILSON, AT THE FRONT.



THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN FORCED TO REORGANIZE THE ARMY IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO FIGHT AGAINST THE JAPANESE. THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN BY THE PHOTOGRAPHER, MR. H. J. WILSON, AT THE FRONT.

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Following the shelling of the city, a correspondent writing to the London Times on January 20, 1912, described the scene during the night fighting in the vicinity of Harbin between the Chinese forces and the Manchurian troops. The Manchurian troops, equipped by the Japanese, were seen to be firing on the Chinese forces. The correspondent also mentioned that the Manchurian troops were equipped by the Japanese and that they were firing on the Chinese forces. The correspondent also mentioned that the Manchurian troops were equipped by the Japanese and that they were firing on the Chinese forces.



37| **[JAPANESE PHOTOBOOK]**. Unidentified photographer. 上大
[Shanghai Grand Tour]. [*Shanghai, n.p., 1932–1945*].

Large oblong 8vo, 1 folding panorama, 28 ll. with 60 collotype reproductions, up to 3 per page, each with tissue guard with printed English caption facing images (leaf accompanying panorama is a short introduction); an excellent copy, bound Japanese-style in brown card wrappers, river scene and title in silver and gilt on the upper wrapper, tied with blue silk cord. **£750 / HK\$7600**

A Japanese propagandist view book, advertising Shanghai's continuing benefits under Japanese occupation to a Western audience.

The graphic design is vibrant, with illustrations arranged at angles and montage-style, and the high-quality collotype printing – in various colour inks – displays Japanese expertise in the art.

The book depicts Shanghai's major buildings and architectural sites, main streets and roads, the Japanese Quarter, parks, gardens and waterways, as well as the Allied War Memorial, unveiled in 1924; the Shanghai Customs House, completed in 1929; a statue of Sir Harry Smith Parkes; the Jesuit Ze Ka Wei observatory and an N.Y.K. ferry, which was a connecting route between China and Japan.

AN INTERNED BRITISH WOMAN IN HONG KONG

38| **JONES, Mary**. Autograph letter signed to T. Lunson. *Hong Kong, 29th April [1944]*.

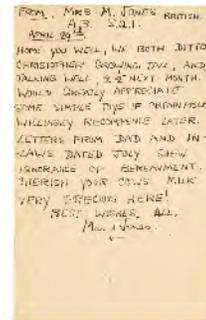
Single leaf (140 x 90 mm), manuscript address and contemporary Japanese ink stamps verso; neat fold, a few light creases, lightly browned. [with:]

KING'S STUDIO. [Photograph of Hong Kong Masonic Lodge]. *Hong Kong, 1939*.

Gelatin silver print (196 x 273 mm), photographer's blind stamp in English and Chinese, verso ink-stamped 'Photo by King's Studio, 16, Queen's Road, C... Hong Kong' and inscribed 'With compliments...1939'; corners minimally bumped, otherwise a very good print. **£950 / HK\$9600**

Rare postcard from an interned British mother in Hong Kong under Japanese occupation, with a photograph showing the addressee. Mrs M. Jones reports on the development of her infant son Christopher ('growing tall, and talking well, 2½ next month'. To ensure the letter passed censors (the letter is stamped with approval from the Governor's Office), Jones maintains a positive, if brusque, tone, but the note reveals some of the difficulties of her detainment: she 'would greatly appreciate some simple toys if obtainable' and comments that milk is 'very precious here', and suggests that interned British subjects are isolated from news and unable properly to communicate, her father and in-laws remaining unaware of a recent bereavement.

The connection between Jones, the widow of a Volunteer killed in Hong Kong in 1941, and Lunson is unknown. He seems, however, to have avoided internment due to his essential role in milk production.



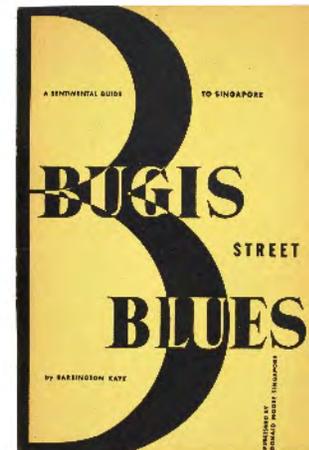
39| KAYE, Barrington. Bugis street blues: a sentimental guide to Singapore. *Singapore, Donald Moore, 1955.*

8vo, pp. [vi], 24; an excellent copy, in the publisher's printed yellow and black wrappers; from the library of John Fowles, with his blindstamp to foot of half title. **£380 / HK\$3900**

First edition of a collection of poetry celebrating Singapore, published in the year when the city-state first obtained the right to a partial self-government, a crucial moment in the history of its decolonisation. Kaye's poems explore the society which greeted him as a young expatriate, with verses reflecting on the wealth and excess on display, alongside food, culture and everyday life.

Provenance: from the library of influential English writer John Fowles (1926-2005). Fowles' works, critically positioned between modernism and postmodernism, include *The Collector* (1963), *The Ebony Tower* (1974) and *The French lieutenant's woman* (1969), which was adapted

for cinema and received five Academy Award nominations.



Fowles lived in Lyme Regis from 1965 until his death, and in 2008 he was listed as one of the fifty most influential British writers since 1945 by The Times.

40| KEELING, W.E.L. Tourists' guide to Yokohama, Tokio, Hakone, Fujiyama, Kamakura, Yokoska, Kanozan, Narita, Nikko, Kioto, Osaka, Kobe, etc. Together with useful hints, money, measures, distances, roads, festivals, etc., etc. ... 2nd edition, revised, and enlarged. *Yokohama, A. Farsari, [1884].*

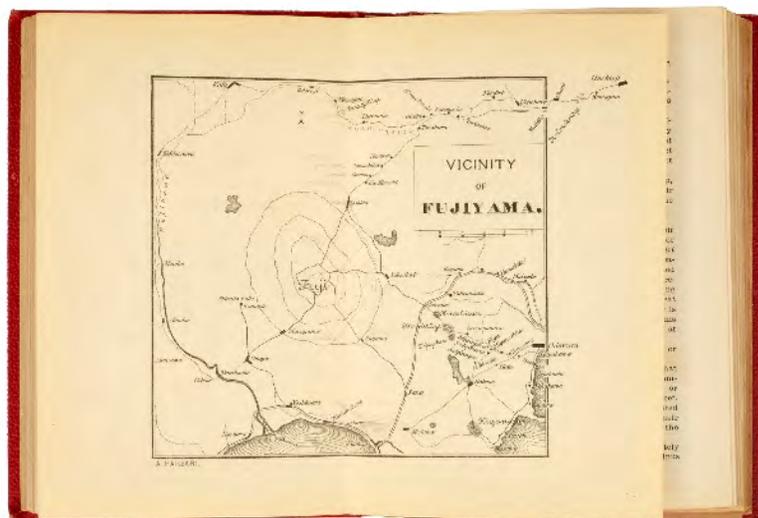
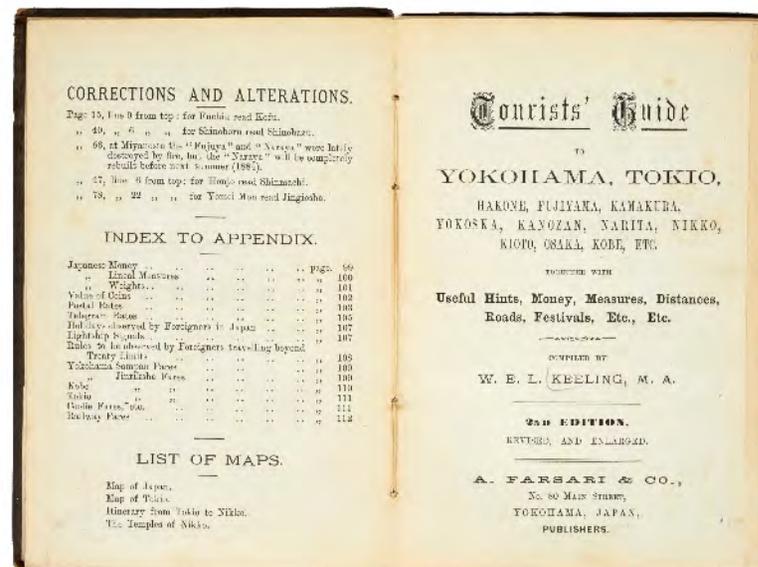
12mo, pp. 114, with 3 maps (1 folding, 1 coloured) and 1 double-page woodcut of 'the temples of Nikko', advertisements at beginning and end; a very good copy in publisher's black moiré cloth, 'Keeling's tourists' guide to Japan' lettered in gilt to upper cover; joints split but firm, corners slightly worn; date stamps to p. [7] one with label 'City of New York', bookplate inside upper cover of the Library of the San Francisco College for Women, ink notes to p. 114. **£950 / HK\$9600**

The second, very rare, enlarged edition of Keeling's classic guide, published four years after the first, providing an invaluable description of Japan in the 1880s as seen through western eyes.

41| KEELING, W.E.L. Keeling's guide to Japan, Yokohama, Tokio, Hakone, Fujiyama, Kamakura, Yokoska, Kanozan, Narita, Nikko, Kioto, Osaka, Kobe ... Together with useful hints, history, customs, festivals, roads ... With ten maps. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged by A. Farsari (second issue). *Yokohama, A. Farsari, for sale by Kelly & Walsh, 1890.*

12mo, pp. [6], 164, with 10 plates (maps and plans), advertisements at beginning and end; final page browned, front pastedown coming away with small tear; a very good copy in publisher's red cloth, 'Keeling's guide to Japan' lettered in gilt to upper cover; a few light marks to spine; pencil signature and ink stamp of H. Henneberger of New York.

£650 / HK\$6600



Fourth edition (first 1880). 'In this fourth edition we have not only made such corrections as were necessary, owing to the new railroads, but we have altered the arrangement of the Guide in such a way, that the traveller knowing the time he can afford to remain in any particular place, he may know what he should visit during that time' (Preface). The plates include maps and plans of Yokohama, Tokyo, Fujiyama, Nikko and Kyoto, and plans of the mausolea of Iyeyasu and Iyemitsu.

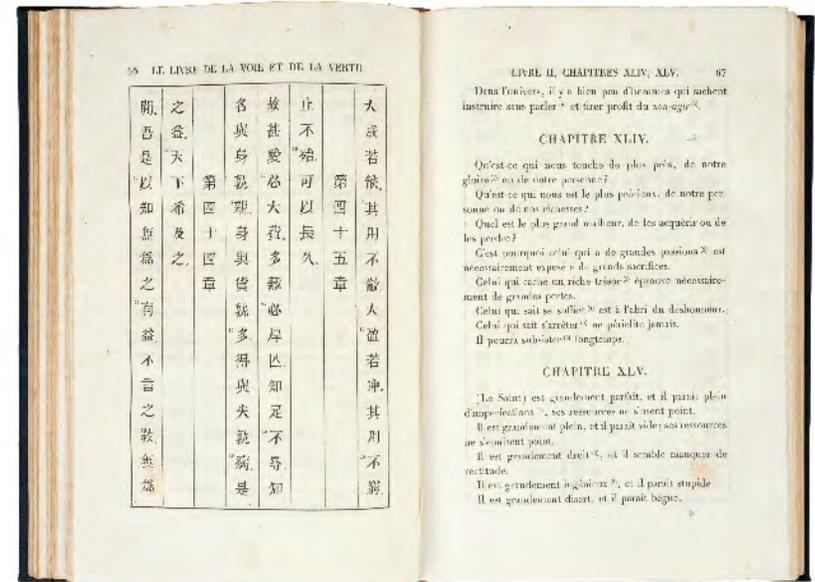
THE FIRST WESTERN TRANSLATION OF THE TAO TE CHING

42| LAOZI [Stanislas Julien, *transl.*]. Lao Tseu Tao Te King. Le livre de la voie et de la vertu. *Paris, A L'Imprimerie Royale, 1842.*

8vo, pp. [vi], xlv, [1], 294, [2]; scattered light foxing, but overall a very good copy, bound in late nineteenth-century dark green/blue cloth, spine lettered gilt. **£1800 / HK\$18,500**

First edition of the first translation in a Western language of the complete Tao Te Ching, the founding work of Taoism.

Despite the controversies surrounding the authorship and date of composition, it is now accepted that the Tao Te Ching was written in the 6th century BC by Laozi (Lao-Tsu), a Chinese philosopher and writer, a contemporary of Confucius. It is a fundamental text for both philosophical and religious Taoism, which has also strongly influenced Confucianism and Buddhism.



WOMEN'S RIGHTS CAMPAIGNER IN CHINA

43| LITTLE, Mrs Archibald [Alicia Ellen Neve]. In the Land of the Blue Gown. *London, T. Fisher Unwin, 1908.*

8vo, pp. xv, [1 (blank)], 304, with frontispiece and 44 half-tone illustrations; title a little browned from absent tissue guard; publisher's black cloth gilt; slightly rubbed at extremities, otherwise a very good copy. **£280 / HK\$2850**

Second edition of Mrs Archibald Little's account of her travels in China. The wife of Archibald John Little, Alicia Ellen Neve (née

Bewicke, 1845-1926) was more prolific a writer and more vociferous a campaigner. Before her marriage in 1886 she pushed for improved marital rights for when, and when accompanying her husband to Sichuan, she journeyed with him throughout China before taking up the cause against foot-binding.

44| LITTLE, Archibald John. *Mount Omi and beyond: a Record of Travel on the Thibetan Border.* London, William Heinemann, 1901.

8vo, pp. xiv, [2], 272, with photographic frontispiece portrait, 15 half-tone plates, and large folding map with printed colour; short tear to fold of map, marginal tear to H2, without tissue guard for frontispiece; publisher's blue pictorial cloth, blocked in black, lettered in gilt, uncut, roughly opened; lightly sunned, a little chipped at extremities, tears to free endpapers (some with adhesive tape repairs); provenance: – Mercantile Library, New York (ink library stamp to p. 4). **£480 / HK\$4900**

First edition of Little's trip to Mount Emei, one of the Four Sacred Buddhist Mountains of China. Having lived in the prosperous cities of Sichuan for three decades, Little explored the mountainous and remote areas of the Tibetan border from 1892 and 1897.



ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE'S FIRST BOOK

45| LITTLE, Archibald John. *Through the Yang-Tse Gorges, or Trade and Travel in Western China.* London, Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, & Rivington, 1888.

8vo, pp. xv, [1 (blank)], 368, 32 (publishers' advertisements, partially unopened), with folding map; lightly toned with slight dust-staining; publisher's black cloth, pictorially blocked in red and gilt, uncut, roughly opened; rubbed and a little bumped, front free endpaper partially detached, but a good copy. **£320 / HK\$3300**

First edition of Little's first book, an account of his travels in China. Following education in London and Berlin, Archibald John Little (1838-1908) established the Chungking Trading Company in Sichuan in 1859, one of the first Europeans to draw the province into western commerce. Though principally concerned with trade, Little was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and travelled extensively in China and Tibet, writing on Chinese topography, society, and politics 'always from an exceedingly sympathetic and considerate standpoint' (The Times, 6th November 1908).

CANTON DIALECT – PRINTED IN HONG KONG

46| **LOBSCHIED, Wilhelm.** Select phrases and reading lessons in the Canton dialect. *Hong Kong, Printed at Noronha's office, 1864.*

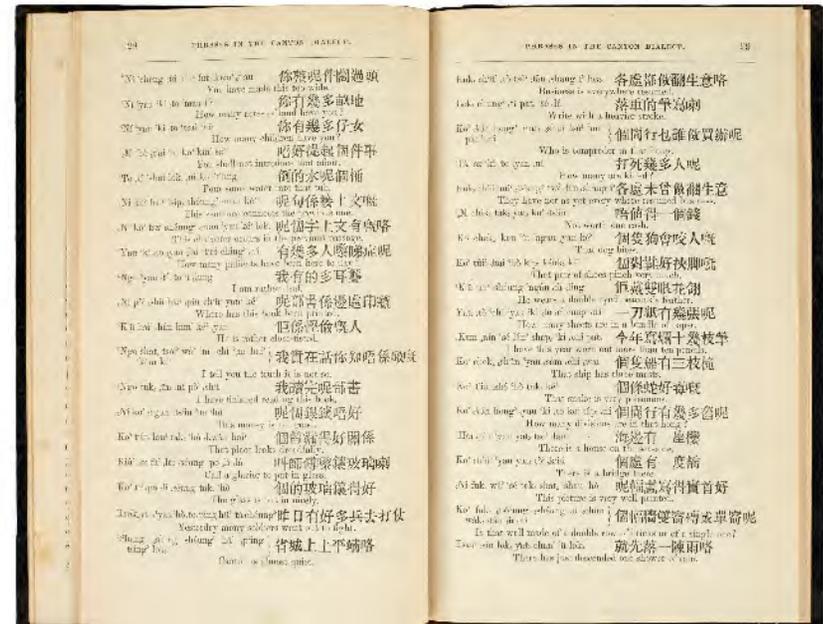
8vo, pp. [ii], 70, [2]; some scattered foxing, but a very good copy, bound in contemporary half cloth over boards, paper label to spine; stamp of the Basel Mission Library to title. £750 / HK\$7600

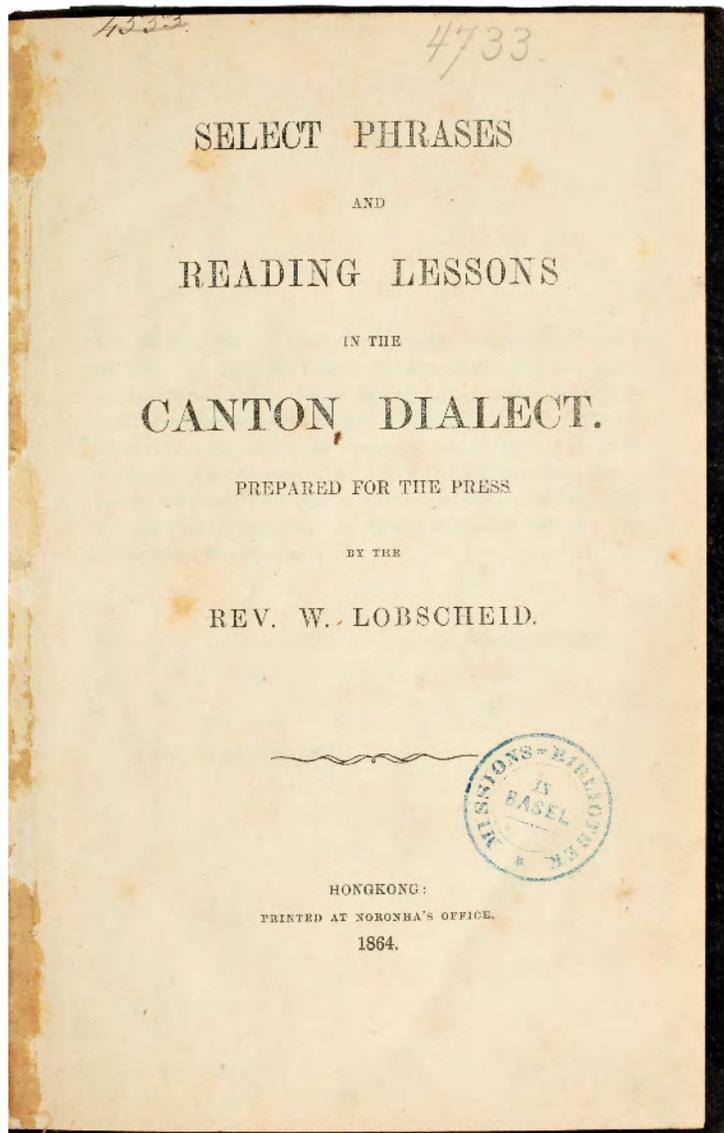
First edition, very rare, of a selection of phrases in the Canton dialect collected by Dr. Kerr, the Rev. Mr. Preston, and Mrs. Condit and edited by German missionary Wilhelm Lobscheid (1822–1893), initially intended to be included in his *Grammar of the Chinese language*, but in the end printed separately due to the importance of the text.

Lobscheid joined the Rhenish Missionary Society seminar in 1844 where he studied theology and medicine, demonstrating also a great talent for foreign languages. In 1848, upon Karl Gützlaff's request, Lobscheid was sent to work at the Hong Kong mission, where he developed such good connections with the English authorities that in 1851 he decided to resign from the Rhenish Missionary Society and join the British Medical Mission and, soon after, the London Missionary Society soon after. He was soon appointed inspector of the British Government School in Hong Kong and, at the same time, Medical Agent of the Chinese Evangelization Society. Lobscheid continued his pastoral work, alongside providing medical care to the locals and publishing works on Chinese language, throughout his life, even after his 'retirement' to Ohio in the 1880s.

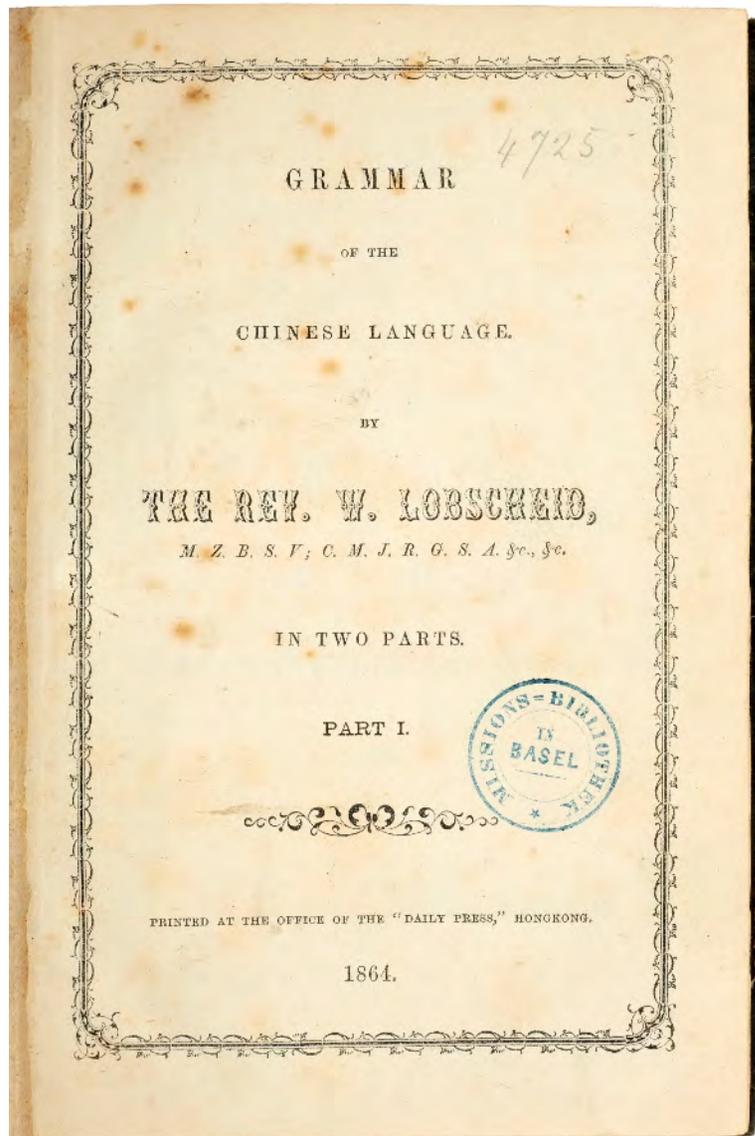
The Basel Mission was a Christian missionary society founded in 1815 as the German Missionary Society, later changing its name to the Basel Evangelical Missionary Society, before finally becoming the Basel Mission. The mission, which focused on training the locals in activities such as printing and weaving for then employing them in the same fields, was active in Ghana from 1828 and China from 1847, among many other countries; it effectively closed in 2001, transferring its operation to a new missionary organization.

COPAC records only two copies, at the British Library and SOAS. OCLC shows five copies in the USA, at Yale, NYSL, Columbia, Emory and Stanford.





[46]



[47]

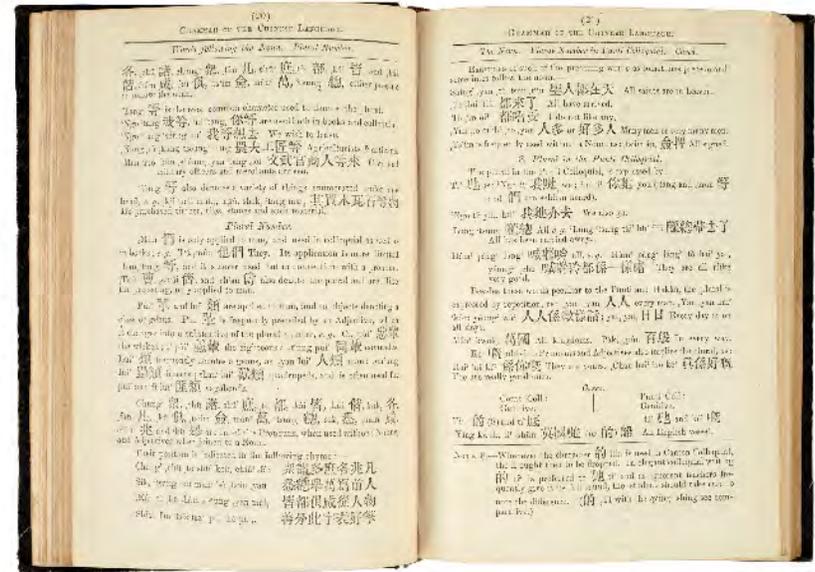
A GROUNDBREAKING WORK
ON CHINESE GRAMMAR

47| LOBSCHIED, Wilhelm. Grammar of the Chinese language. Part I (-II). Hong Kong, Printed at the office of the 'Daily Press', 1864.

2 parts in 1 volume, 8vo, pp. [4], ii-iv, [1, blank], v-xxxvii, [1, blank], 110, [4]; [2], [v], [1, blank], [1], [1, blank], 1-100, [1], 101-178, [1, blank]; a very good copy, bound in contemporary half cloth over boards, paper label to spine; stamp of the Basel Mission Library to title. **£1750 / HK\$18,000**

First edition, rare to find with both parts complete, of a seminal work on Chinese grammar by the German missionary Wilhelm Lobscheid (1822–1893), who played a vital role in English–Chinese relations and translations, introducing political terms previously non-existent in Chinese diction such as ‘democracy’, ‘liberty’ and ‘parliament’.

It doesn't therefore surprise one to read in the preface (p.iii) that the author 'has endeavoured to collect for reading lessons new and interesting information on the government, religion, manners and customs of the Chinese, so as to acquaint the student not only with the language, but also with the routine and daily life of the people'. Readings such as 'State papers: Lin's measures for the suppression of opium', 'Form of a Lease', 'Securing a Compradore', 'The Colonial office' alongside 'Confucius and the boy', 'Casting nativity', 'Public thanksgiving for the birth of a son', prove Lobschied's intention to share political knowledge through his work, as he previously did with his dictionary, while at the same time teaching the basics of Chinese grammar.



Lobscheid joined the Rhenish Missionary Society seminar in 1844 where he studied theology and medicine, demonstrating also a great talent for foreign languages. In 1848, upon Karl Gützlaff's request, Lobscheid was sent to work at the Hong Kong mission, where he developed such good connections with the English authorities that in 1851 he decided to resign from the Rhenish Missionary Society and join the British Medical Mission and, soon after, the London Missionary Society soon after. He was soon appointed inspector of the British Government School in Hong Kong and, at the same time, Medical Agent of the Chinese Evangelization Society. Lobscheid continued his pastoral work, alongside providing medical care to the locals and publishing works on Chinese language, throughout his life, even after his 'retirement' to Ohio in the 1880s.

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Löwendahl, *China illustrata nova*, Supplement 1814 (part II only); Cordier, *Bibliotheca Sinica*, 3, col. 1675.

COPAC records only three complete copies, at the British Library, SOAS and Cambridge.

CHINESE EDUCATION

48| MARTIN, Rev. William Alexander Parsons. *The Analytical Reader. A short Method for learning to read and write Chinese ... Shanghai, Presbyterian Mission Press. Published by the Mission, 1863.*

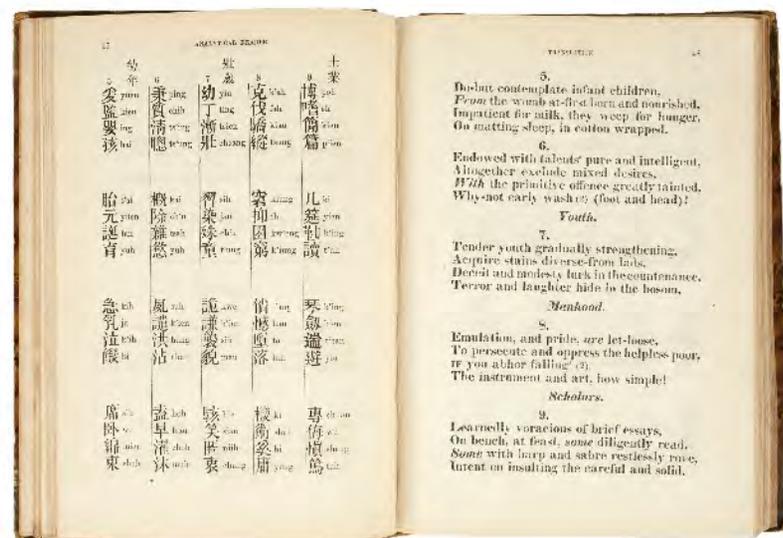
4to, pp. [4], 17, [2], 19-130, [1], 131-141, [1], 56, [1], with a final errata leaf; Part I ('The Method') in English, Part II ('Text and Translation') in Chinese and English on facing pages; Part III ('Analysis of Characters') in Chinese; followed by 'A Vocabulary of two thousand frequent characters with their most common significations and the sounds of the Peking dilacte'; some slight foxing, but a very good copy in contemporary blue sheep and marbled boards, worn, head of spine chipped; accompanied by a copy of the separately-published Appendix and Index volume to Joseph Edkins, *Introduction to the*

Study of Chinese Characters, 1876, 8vo, pp. 103, [3], with a typed list of stock at the French Bookstore, Peiping, in 1947.

£1350 / HK\$14,000

First edition of a scarce Chinese language manual by the Rev. William Martin of the American Presbyterian Mission, intended as much for a native audience as a foreign one – in Part I Martin advocates the sorts of teaching reforms that later led him to found numerous schools in China.

Part II, 'The Text and Translation', includes a simplified retelling of the Bible story designed for a young audience (pp. 19-43), in short and poetic passages using increasing numbers of characters. The examples that follow range from passages on 'Artisans' to 'Good Works' and 'Apostles of the Faith'. Part III was intended for the Chinese pupils at the mission school.



Martin (1827-1916), arrived as a missionary to Ningbo in 1850, travelling in 1859 to Beijing and thence to Edo in Japan. From 1863 he lived in Beijing, and was the first European to travel to Shanghai by canal. Having translated a number of works into Chinese, especially on international law, he became an adviser to the Chinese government, and was made a Mandarin of the third class in 1885. He helped found numerous colleges and was the first President of the School for Combined Learning in Beijing (the forerunner of Beijing University).

As a missionary Martin was progressive and even radical, openly supporting the Taiping rebels and the opening of China to foreign trade and diplomacy. His *Evidences of Christianity* (1855) was translated into Japanese and achieved wide circulation, and he also wrote an eyewitness account of the siege of Beijing during the Boxer rebellion.

491 [MAP]. Henan Quan Sheng Yu Tu (Complete map of Henan Province). [*China, c. 1835*].

Folding wood block map in Chinese (46.5 x 33 cm opened), title at top right; lightly foxed, a few very small holes at folds, two short closed tears at foot neatly repaired; partly tipped onto more recent cream paper; contemporary notes in French to verso ('Carte de la province du Honan (1835)') and beside title ('Province du Honan'); very good. **£1800 / HK\$18,500**

We have been unable to trace this map in the Library of Congress.





50| [MAP]. Henan Sheng Quan Tu (Complete map of Henan Province). *Shanghai, Shanghai ci mu tang, Qing Guangxu, [1895].*

Folding lithograph map in Chinese (90 x 81.5 cm opened), hand-coloured, title at head, scale and key to lower right corner, map surrounded by text; page of manuscript pasted at head bearing French translation of the key, headed 'Signales conventionaux de la nouvelle mappe du Heo-nan'; several closed tears to folds (without loss), 2 repaired to blank verso with tape, partly tipped onto more recent cream paper; fragile but good. £1800 / HK\$18,500

An impressive, vibrantly hand-coloured map of Henan Province at the close of the 19th century (scale c. 1:150,000), showing the region's topography, administrative divisions, military posts, Catholic churches, and the telephone line connecting Shanghai, Hankou and Shanxi. The surrounding text includes a chart of sunrises and sunsets.

A copy is held at the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division (G7823.H33 1895.Y3).

MISSIONARIES' MAPS

51| [MAP]. 'Carte du Vicariat Apost. de Péking & Tche-ly Nord'. [*China*], 1896.

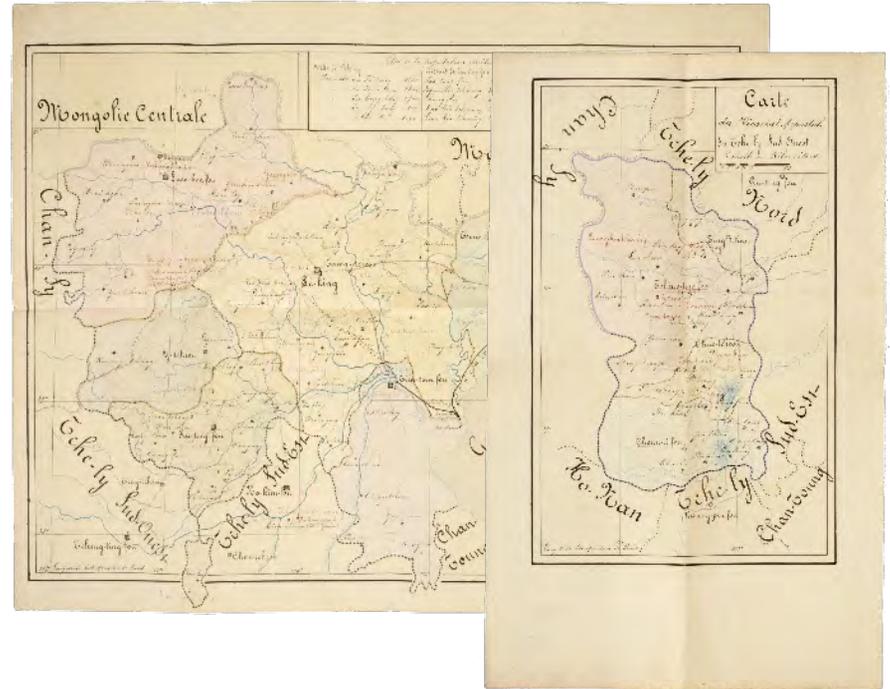
Folding manuscript map in French (44.5 x 55.5 cm opened), hand-coloured, with key and scale to bottom left and table at top headed 'Etat de la population chrétienne du Vicariat de Péking et Tche-ly Nord en 1896'; short closed tears to folds in blank upper margin; very good. [with:]

'Carte du Vicariat Apostol. du Tche-ly Sud-Ouest'. [China, 1896].

Folding manuscript map in French (44.5 x 28 opened), hand-coloured, with title and scale to top right; very good.

£1800 / HK\$18,500

Two handsome maps providing a snapshot of the region around modern Beijing and the Bohai Sea encompassed within the Vicariate Apostolic of Northern Chi-Li and the Vicariate Apostolic of Southwestern Chi-Li in 1896, showing towns, missionary residences, roads, railways, rivers and lakes, and part of the Great Wall of China. The table to the first map calculates the Christian population in the area at 42,600 across the city of Peking and the districts of Pao-ting-fou, Suen-hoa-fu, Young-pin-fou, and Tien-tsin-fou. Since Northern Chi-Li was centred in Beijing, the imperial capital, its vicar – Jean-Baptiste-Hippolyte Sarthou C.M. at the time of this map's creation – was the de facto leading bishop in China.



521 [MAP]. Karte von Ost-China. Hankau. [Berlin], *Kartographische Abtheilung der Königl. Preuss. Landes-Aufnahme*, 1904.

Folding coloured printed map (54 x 66 cm opened), in six sections, mounted on linen; blind embossed stamp at foot giving price; in excellent condition. £550 / HK\$5600

A map from the Royal Prussian Land Survey's renowned 1:1,000,000 series, which was published between 1901 and 1912.

'This was one of the earliest topographic series to provide coverage of much of eastern China and was widely used by agencies of other countries in the compilation of their own series' (J.F. Williams, *China in Maps, 1890-1960*). The map covers part of the three provinces of Honan (Henan), Hupei (Hubei), and Ngan Hwei (Anhui), showing, in addition to geographical features, roads, railways, telegraph lines, pagodas and churches, harbours and consulates. A note at the foot states that the map is based largely on data provided by Ferdinand von Richthofen, the noted German geographer and scientist who coined the term 'Silk Roads', uncle of the World War I flying ace the 'Red Baron'.

MISSIONARIES IN MACAU

531 **MATA, Jerónimo José da, Bishop of Macau.** Manuscript letter signed, in Latin, appointing Tcheng Joseph as vicar general of the province of Guangdong-Guangxi. *Macao, 7 January 1847.* pp. [2], with red episcopal stamp.

[with:]

--. Manuscript document signed, in Latin with short note in Chinese at end, granting powers to Tcheng Joseph. *Macao, 8 January 1847.* pp. [4], with red episcopal stamp, on light blue paper.

[and:]

--. Edital. Dom Jeronimo Jozé da Matta ... a todos a quem o conhecimento deste pertencer ... *Macao, 13 February 1847.* Printed broadside on light blue paper, in 2 columns, with secretarial note at foot.

[and:]

--. Manuscript letter signed, in Latin, granting powers to the French missionary Joannes Antonius Combelle. *Macau, 16 February 1847.* p. [1], with red episcopal stamp.

Four items, 4to; manuscripts neatly written in brown ink; faint creases from folding, rust stain from paper clip to inner margins of second item; very well preserved. **£3000 / HK\$30,500**

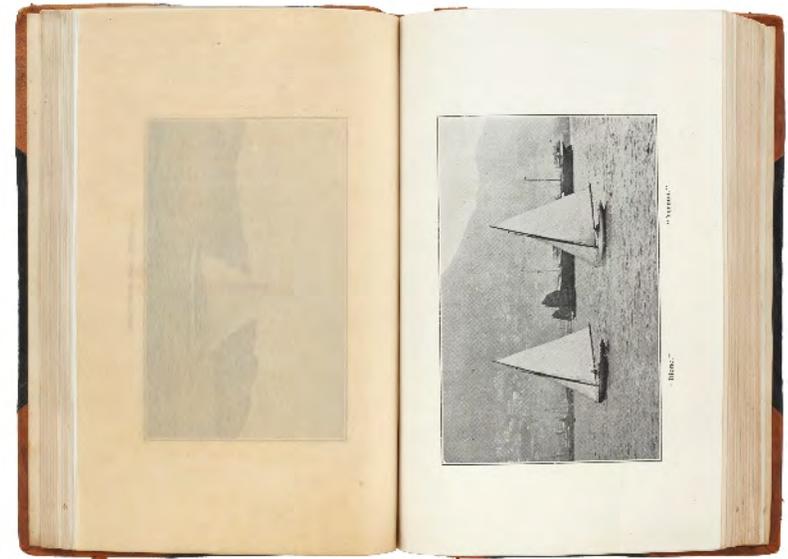
A fine collection of documents relating to the province of Macau under the episcopacy of Jerónimo José da Mata (bishop from 1845 to 1862),



during the time of the so-called 'Goan Schism', which followed Pope Gregory XVI's decision to withdraw Cochin, Cranganore, and Mylapore from the jurisdiction of Goa and assign them to vicars apostolic under the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, a move rejected by the padroado clergy loyal to the archbishop of Goa. While Mata would later become personally embroiled in the schism on the side of Portugal, these documents show matters in Macau proceeding in apparent harmony with the provisions of the Holy See.

Having appointed Tcheng Joseph (1803-1854, also known as Joseph Li) as vicar general of the province of Guangdong-Guangxi in the first document here, in the second Mata grants him thirty ecclesiastical powers for a period of five years, which provide a revealing insight into the challenges facing Christian missionaries in the region at this period. In discussing the celebration of Mass, reference is made to portable and even broken altars and to services conducted in exceptional circumstances in the presence of 'heretics, schismatics, infidels, and the excommunicated'. The paragraphs regarding marriage discuss what to do with polygamous native converts as well as tricky questions of consanguinity and kinship. And where no books are to hand from which to read the divine office, reciting the rosary and other prayers is allowed. The document permits Tcheng to grant absolution and plenary indulgences in various circumstances and even to own and read prohibited books (excepting those of an obscene or anti-religious nature). It ends with a postscript granting that Bishop Bernard-Vincent Laribe (Vicar Apostolic of Jiangxi, 1845-1850) may limit Tcheng's powers at his discretion. A final note, in Chinese and Latin, presumably written by Tcheng, records that this document reached him on 26 March 1847. Tcheng went to France as a novice in 1828 and in 1850 administered the last sacraments to Laribe.

In his printed Edital of 13 February 1847, Mata annuls all powers granted by his predecessors, or by himself orally prior to this date, and establishes hierarchical relations in the diocese. In the final letter, Mata grants powers during Lent and Easter to the French missionary Jean Antoine Combelle, including 'the faculty of granting dispensations to the French on the matter of eating meat, eggs, and dairy products at times of fasting and during Lent'.



54 | **MAY, Francis Henry.** Yachting in Hongkong. A retrospect, with some hints on small yacht racing. By F.H. May, C.M.G., commodore Royal Hongkong Yacht Club. *Hong Kong, South China Morning Post*, [1905].

8vo, pp. [8], 134, with 3 halftone frontispieces and 29 halftone plates (with tissue guards), and with 2 folding maps (flood tide and ebb tide); small losses to 2 tissue guards; very good in contemporary half sheep, black cloth boards, gilt lettering to upper cover, gilt-lettered spine label; extremities slightly rubbed. £1200 / HK\$12,500

Scarce first edition of this charming work by the only Governor of Hong Kong to be the target of an assassination attempt. May traces the history of yachting in the colony to British attempts in 1849 to

chase down pirates in local waters, details the history of the Corinthian Sailing Club and Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, and provides hints for beginners to yacht racing. The illustrations show racing boats in action and include photographs of May and his children.

Sir Francis Henry May (1860-1922) was educated at Harrow and Trinity College Dublin. *Yachting* was written during his time as Colonial Secretary of Hong Kong (1902-11), and he later served as Governor of Fiji (1911-12) and Governor of Hong Kong (1912-18). In July 1912 May survived an assassination attempt when riding in a sedan chair, the gunman seeking revenge for his father who was imprisoned when May was Captain Superintendent of the Hong Kong Police Force. May also published a work on pony and horse racing in Hong Kong, in 1909.

3 copies on COPAC; OCLC records only 2 copies in the US.

EXTENSIVE MISSIONARY ARCHIVE RELATING TO HONG KONG AND CHINA

551 [MCCLATCHIE, Thomas]. Autograph biographical note.
[London, circa 1882].

Single leaf (181 x 104 mm), ink recto and verso, pencil captions;
horizontal fold, minimally browned at head. [with:]

[FERGUSON, J. Autograph letter signed to Thomas McClatchie.
Chefoo, China, 2nd May 1883].



Single leaf (133 x 203 mm), ink recto and verso on headed paper,
with original envelope; 2 vertical folds to letter, envelope roughly
opened with a few marks, postage stamp excised. [with:]

[MCCLATCHIE, Isabella Sarah. 4 letters relating to the death of Sir
Harry Parkes. *Shanghai and Hankow, April 1885*].

4 manuscript letters (max. 212 x 138 mm), together 30 pp.; one letter
damaged along fold. [with:]

[MCCLATCHIE, Isabella Sarah. Archive relating to the death of
Thomas McClatchie. *Hong Kong, Shanghai, London, et al., June-August 1885*].



36 manuscript condolence letters (many with envelopes) to Mrs McClatchie dated 1885, of which 16 from Hong Kong and China (mostly Shanghai), with a manuscript note in her hand 'All these are letters connected with the crowning sorrow of my life'; 23 visiting cards, of which one in Chinese and 16 with manuscript notes expressing condolences; contemporary photographic copy of death notice in the Times, 6th June 1885, by Cantuar Photographic C^o of Bromley, on photographer's gilt card with envelope postmarked the same day. [with:]

[MCCLATCHIE, Isabella Sarah. Epigraphs for Thomas and Harry Parkes McClatchie. *Probably London or Brighton, c. 1885*].

Two leaves (178 x 109 mm), ink recto only; each horizontally folded with very short tears at ends, minor spotting. [with:]

LONG, J. [Mrs McClatchie]. *51 Kingston Road, Portsmouth, 1874*.

Photographic portrait (142 x 102 mm) on publisher's silver-gilt mount, silver-gilt bevelled edges, publisher's device printed verso,

manuscript captions in ink; somewhat spotted, corners a little bumped. [with:]

[PSALMS]. The Book of Psalms, translated out of the original Hebrew by His Majesty's special Command. *London, G.E. Eyre and W. Spottiswoode for the Religious Tract Society, [c. 1845]*.

Miniature 8vo (65 x 54 mm), pp. [318, 2 (blank)]; lightly foxed with occasional marks; publisher's blue cloth, blocked in blind, upper board lettered in gilt, all edges gilt, black ribbon page-marker; worn with tide-marks to upper board, upper joint loose, front free endpaper detached; *provenance*: – **Thomas McClatchie** (ink ownership inscription to front free endpaper, dated New Year's Day 1861). [with:]

[PSALMS]. The Book of Psalms, translated out of the original Hebrew by His Majesty's special Command. *London, G.E. Eyre and W. Spottiswoode for the Religious Tract Society, [c. 1845]*.

Miniature 8vo (65 x 54 mm), pp. [1-246, 251-318]; a few dust stains, occasional creased corners, lacking Q4.5 and final blank U8; publisher's brown cloth, blocked in blind, upper board lettered directly in gilt, all edges gilt; worn with small tide-marks, text-block detached; *provenance*: – **Bishop George Smith** (ink ownership inscriptions to pastedowns, dated 1849, 1861, and 1865).

£6000 / HK\$61,000

An archive of a prominent figure in Hong Kong and Chinese missionary work, the collection includes a wealth of material produced in the final years of the Reverend Canon Thomas McClatchie (c. 1813-1885). McClatchie and his companion, Reverend (later Bishop) George Smith, were the first missionaries sent to China by the Church Missionary Society, arriving at Hong Kong in September 1844 before moving on to Shanghai, which only two years previously had been closed to Europeans. The matching inscribed psalm-books which accompanied the pair are a remarkable survival, despite their signs of rigorous use.

As recounted in his autobiographical note, McClatchie spent two prolonged periods in the Far East (1844-1853 and 1863-1882, with a sojourn in England between the two for reasons of health), eventually rising to be Canon of St John's Cathedral in Hong Kong (from 1868) and of Holy Trinity Cathedral in Shanghai (from 1875). His influential position within the Church Missionary Society's Chinese mission, where he served as Secretary and Treasurer concurrently until his return to England in 1882, is attested by the grant made to his widow after his death in 1885, discussed in her condolence letter from Charles Alford, Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong.

The collection covers also two close relatives of importance in the Far East: a letter to McClatchie informs him of the death of his son, Harry Parkes McClatchie (c. 1847-1883), who served as Her Majesty's Consul at Chefoo from 1880 to 1883, while the death of his namesake and maternal uncle, Sir Harry Smith Parkes (1828-1885), is discussed in four letters to Mrs McClatchie, from his daughter Marion Keswick in Shanghai, McClatchie's daughter Ellen in Hankow, Bishop Boone at St John's College Shanghai, and from F. Marsham, a friend and colleague of Parkes. Sir Harry Smith Parkes arrived in China in 1841



and remained in the Far East until 1885 with only brief returns, rising from his initial position as a clerk and interpreter to become an influential diplomat, serving as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General to the Empire of Japan from 1865 until 1883 and to Korea from 1883 to 1884. He was closely involved in several British treaties and campaigns in the region, and is memorialised with statues in St Paul's Cathedral and on the foreshore of the Bund in Shanghai.

The present collection was gathered by Mrs Isabella Sarah McClatchie after the deaths of her son, brother, and husband, and gives both personal and institutional insight to British activities in China and Hong Kong in the mid nineteenth century, both in the foreign service and in the Church Missionary Society, whose leaders and bishops appear often in the letters. Offered with a pair of psalm-books used and inscribed by McClatchie and Smith, the first Anglican missionaries to reach cities in mainland China.

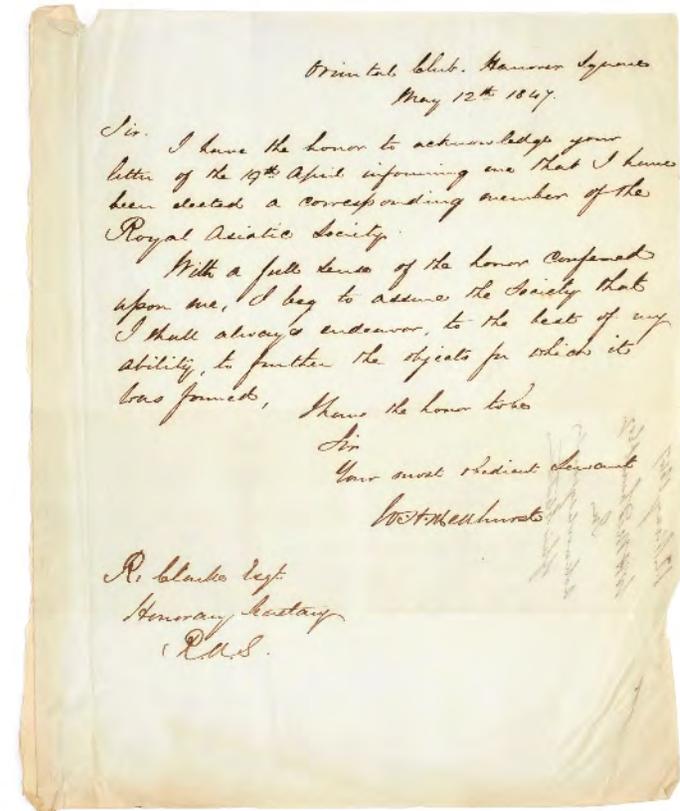
MEDHURST AND THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

56| **MEDHURST, Walter Henry.** Autograph letter signed to Richard Clarke. *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, 12th May 1847.*

Single leaf (246 x 200 mm), manuscript ink caption verso; neatly folded, creases with very short marginal tear at tail, remains of paper guard.

£3500 / HK\$36,000

Scarce autograph letter by Walter Henry Medhurst (1796-1857), prominent missionary to China. Originally a typesetter for the London Missionary Society, he was sent to join the printing station at Malacca in 1816. Once arrived in 1817 he took up the study of Malay and other



oriental languages, before taking orders and beginning missionary work. Over the course of his career Medhurst became a leading lexicographer and translator, compiling dictionaries of many local languages and publishing several translations of the Bible, as well as *China: Its State and Prospects* (1838). Among his thirty-four publications in Chinese and sixty-two in Malay, his work on the Delegates Version of the Bible in classical Chinese is likely best remembered.

The present letter, addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society, Richard Clarke, acknowledges Medhurst's election as a corresponding member of the Society and begs 'to assure the Society that I shall always endeavour [sic], to the best of my ability, to further the objects for which it was formed'.

CHINESE MISSIONARY BUYS CHRISTIAN TEXTS

57| [MISSIONARIES]. Shopping list of Christian texts, signed 'Joseph Ly'. [China, c. 1850].

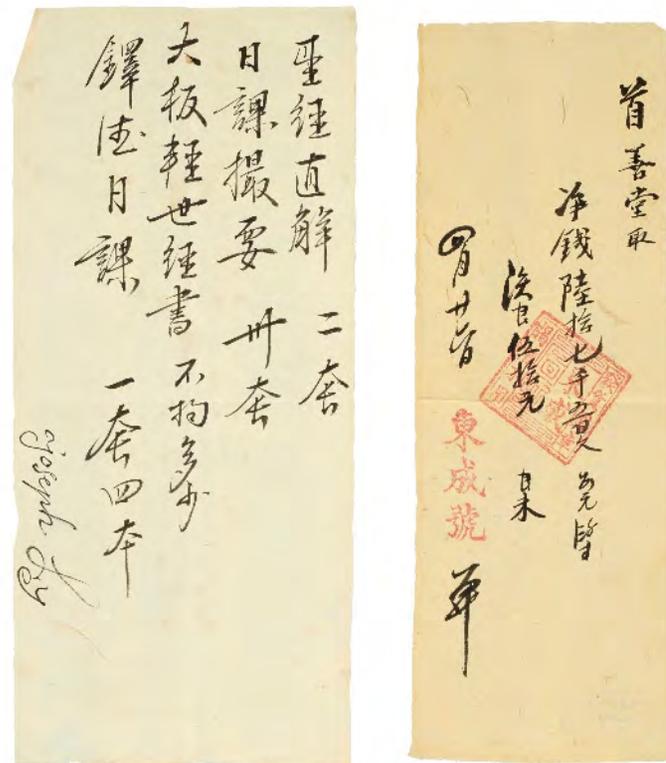
[with:]

Receipt issued by a financial office (Shou Shan Tang) of the Congregation of the Mission for money paid. [China, c. 1850].

Manuscripts in Chinese on paper (23.5 x 10.5 cm and 23 x 8 cm), written in black ink to the rectos only, the receipt with an official red stamp; creases from folding, very good. £1500 / HK\$15,500

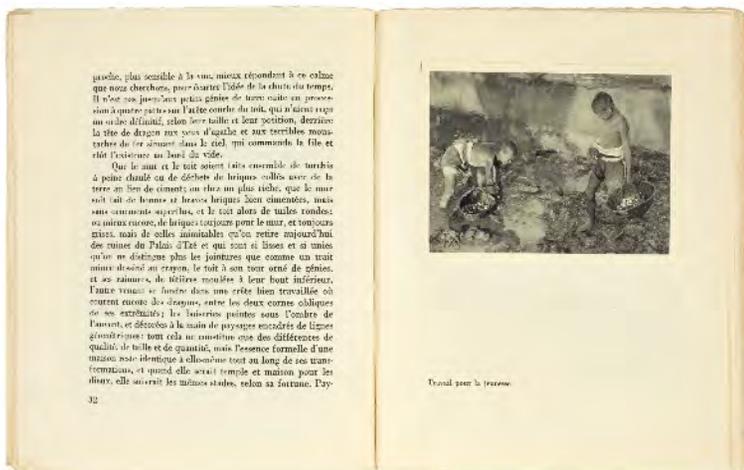
A shopping list of Christian texts: 2 sets of Sheng jing zhi jie, a translation of the Holy Bible by Manuel Dias the Younger (1574-1659); 30 sets of Ri ke cuo yao, a prayer book with prayers to Jesus Christ (various missionaries edited their own versions under the same Chinese title e.g. Ferdinand Verbiest (1623-1688) and Luigi Buglio (1606-1682)); and as many as possible of the larger version of Qing shi jing shu i.e. The Imitation of Christ by Thomas à Kempis, translated by Manuel Dias and edited by Buglio. The works appear to have been purchased by the missionary Joseph Li (1803-1854), also called Tch'en, who had studied as a novice in France.

The receipt here presumably relates to the purchase of these texts. The Congregation of the Mission established financial offices (Shou Shan Tang) in major Chinese cities such as Beijing, Tianjing and Wuhan.



58| MONTMOLLIN, Eric de. Image de la Chine. Neuchâtel, La Baconnière, [1942].

8vo, pp.140 with 42 photogravures tipped in, ranging from approximately 3¼ x 4½ inches (8.2 x 11.4 cm) to 6 x 4 inches (15.2 x 10.1 cm), including folding panorama measuring 3½ to 11 inches (8.9 cm x 28 cm); text in French, printed on laid paper, edges untrimmed; in original printed wrappers; an excellent copy. £100 / HK\$1050



The book was produced print run of 1532 with 20 printed 'sur vélin blanc' and 12 printed 'sur chine numérotés'. This is no. 1372 of 1500 copies printed 'sur beau vergé'.

COPAC lists a copy at British Library only.

WHO'S WHO OF NORTH CHINA AND SHANGHAI

591 NELLIST, George F. *Men of Shanghai and North China. Shanghai, The Oriental Press, 1933.*

4to, pp. [6], 516; with over 100 black and white photographic portraits; lacking 1 leaf (pages 19 & 20), pages very slightly toned, but an excellent copy, clean and crisp, bound in the original publisher's blue cloth, title in gilt on spine; edges slight rubbed.

£750 / HK\$7600

Scarce first edition of this important 'who's who' of 1930's China. Intended as a reference work, Nellist's alphabetically arranged list includes both Chinese and European figures of significance, who were considered to 'have contributed in some substantial measure to the material and cultural advancement of Shanghai and North China'. Named are engineers, consuls, financiers, businessmen, doctors, and many others, each with a short biography and details of their relevance to Shanghai and China, and some illustrated with a photographic portrait. Assembled at a time when Shanghai was rising ever-higher in international prominence, and when the recent century of rapid expansion meant that many still living had played a prominent role in the region's history, it was the aim of the publishers 'that this volume will constitute an important addition to

First edition, with fine photogravure illustrations.

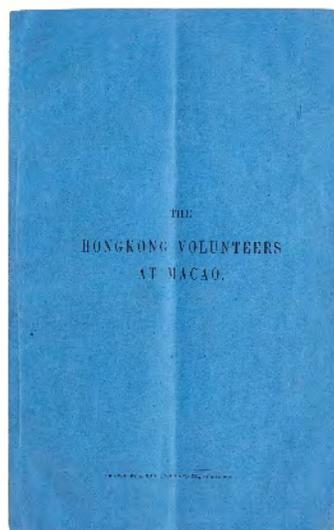
The illustrations depict portraits, landscapes and architectural views in the atmospheric tones characteristic of the photogravure process. Each image is captioned below and delicately tipped in at two corners only, lending the book a luxurious quality often lacking in photographically illustrated books of this time.

Swiss writer and journalist Eric de Montollin (1907–2011), spent four years as a teacher of French at the University of Peking (1931-1935). *Image de la Chine* was the second book he had published on China. He wrote features for various Swiss periodicals, and published essays on China (*Empire du del*, 1941, and *Images de la Chine*, 1942).

the written history of Shanghai, and that it will preserve for the future a distinctly worth-while record of an era of major commercial and political magnitude’.

Our copy lacks pages 19 and 20; containing the end of the entry for Dr Barrie, and the entries for Arthur Basset of British-American Tobacco, Joseph Bates, Tony Begg, and Benjamin Beith.

This book is very rare on the market; we could find no copy sold at auction within the last 10 years.



Corps in 1864. In an exercise of colonial display, the British troops visited the neighbouring island at the invitation of the Governor of Macao and gave a military parade. The text promotes the activities of the Volunteer Corps and the British in Hong Kong in the most positive terms, ending with the comment: ‘It is excessively rich to note the credit we English receive for sweeping everything before us, and taking empires or colonies just as one would his breakfast’.

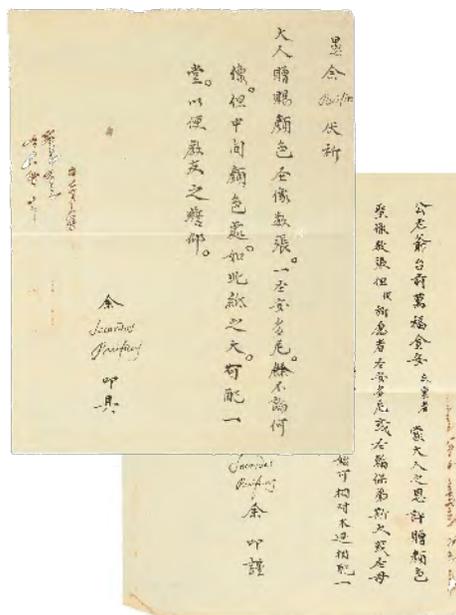
OCLC records only one copy, at Cornell.

NEWS TO EDINBURGH FROM HONG KONG AND MACAO

60| [OVERLAND CHINA MAIL]. The Hongkong Volunteers at Macao. *Hong Kong, A. Shortrede and Co., [1864].*

8vo, pp. 12; central vertical crease where once folded; a very good copy, stab-sewn in the original printed blue paper wrappers, with postmark (**Edinburgh, 13th January 1865**), remnants of postage stamp, and manuscript address (‘Mr Gray, Constables Office, Thistle Street’) to lower wrapper. **£850 / HK\$8600**

A very rare pamphlet celebrating the visit to Portuguese Macao by the Hong Kong Volunteer



DISPLAYING SAINTS' PORTRAITS

61| PACIFICUS, Sacerdos. Two letters signed regarding religious paintings. [*Hong Kong?, 1846*].

Manuscript in Chinese on paper, two leaves (27.5 x 21 cm) written on rectos only in black ink, signed ‘Sacerdos Pacificus’; one letter endorsed ‘Lettre du P. Pacifique à Mr. Combelle’, the other ‘Le P. Yu de Hong Kong 14 Aout 1846’; small holes caused by corrosive ink of endorsements, creases from folding; good. **£1100 / HK\$11,500**

Two interesting letters referring to paintings of St Anthony, St John the Baptist, and Mary, and their display in a chapel so that the congregation might admire them.



62| [PANORAMA]. MILLER, Milton, **Attributed to.** Rooftop panorama, 1860-64.

Four-part albumen print panorama, $8\frac{3}{4} \times 42\frac{1}{2}$ 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. **£3000 / HK\$30,500**

PHILIPPINE REVOLUTIONARIES' DEMANDS

63| [PHILIPPINES; LA JUNTA PATRIOTICA]. Filipinos. Al firmarse el tratado de Biyak-no-bato, convinimos los naturales de Filipinas y el gobierno de Espafia [sic], que se estableceria entre nuestros ejercitos un armisticio, que duraria tres años ... *Hong Kong, April 1898.*

Folio, pp. 8; creases where formerly folded; very good; two staples to inner margin. **£3500 / HK\$36,000**

A very scarce and interesting document printed in Hong Kong in the midst of the Philippine Revolution, vociferously anti-Spanish, anti-clerical, and pro-American, accusing the Spanish of treachery, listing the Philippine Junta Patriotica's demands, and reassuring its Filipino readers of America's Catholicism. It was issued on the eve of the Spanish-American War which resulted in the cession of the Philippines to the United States.

The Philippine Revolution, aimed at liberating the Philippines after 350 years of Spanish colonial rule, began in August 1896. The following August, the Spanish colonial Governor-General Fernando Primo de Rivera approached the revolutionary Emilio Aguinaldo (later the first president of the Philippines) with a proposal for peace based on promises of reforms and amnesty. In December both sides signed the pact of Biak-na-Bato, under which Aguinaldo and other revolutionaries went into voluntary exile in Hong Kong in return for an indemnity.

This document, issued from Hong Kong in April 1898 by Aguinaldo's Junta Patriotica, comprises three parts. The first sets out the terms

of the Biak-na-Bato agreement and accuses the Spanish in no uncertain terms, and in colourful language, of renegeing on its promises. Various named individuals are attacked, including Primo de Rivera (accused of shooting those he promised to protect), his successor as Governor-General Basilio Augustin (for supporting those responsible for the execution of José Rizal), and Wenceslao Retana (who is called an 'escarabajo'), and the section ends with a call to the native population to defend their land and the honour of their name, to demonstrate their civic, political and social virtues, and to learn from the Americans to live in order, peace and liberty.

The second part sets out the Junta's immediate demands, each beginning 'Queremos': a stable government elected by the people; a vote on taxes (removing 'immoral' taxes on gambling, opium, and pederasty); liberty of association and of the press; respect for native religion and for personal property; land holding free from any religious tax or rent; the abolition of the 'Inspeccion de Montes'; public administration based on morality, economy and competence, under the control of the native population; human rights guaranteed by judicial power; equality before the law; global trade, and freedom in banking and commerce; the development of transport infrastructure; the suppression of the Guardia Civil ('ese centro de torturas y de iniquidades'); an appropriate native army; free public instruction suited to women and men, aimed at improving industry and agriculture, and run by a Council of Public Instruction rather than by religious institutions (noting that the latter considered political economy to be 'la ciencia del diablo'); the fostering of museums, libraries, observatories and gardens; the encouragement of pisciculture; and free immigration.

The final section assures readers of the thriving nature of the Catholic Church in America (with reference to Cardinal James Gibbons), calls upon 'Filipinos y paisanos' to stand up for their rights and defend themselves 'contra el latigo y el vilipendio de los españoles', and ends with hurrays

FILIPINOS.

A l firmarse el Tratado de Biyak-na-bato, conviniémos los naturales de Filipinas y el Gobierno de España, que se establecería entre nuestros Ejércitos un armisticio, que duraría tres años, á partir de la fecha del mencionado Tratado.

Los naturales depositarian las armas, y las entregarían á las autoridades españolas, con toda su maestranza, sus municiones y sus fuertes.

Las autoridades españolas se obligaban en cambio, á otorgar las reformas que reclama la opinion pública entre los naturales del país, reformas que, segun las frases textuales del Acta del 9 de Agosto de 1897, el Capitan y Gobernador General aseguró que "estaban concedidas, y se hallaba en suspenso su ejecucion por causa de la insurreccion."

Las reformas pedidas y acordadas eran las siguientes:—

1. Expulsion ó por lo menos la esclaustracion de las Ordenes Religiosas.
2. Representacion de Filipinas en las Cortes españolas.
3. Aplicacion de la justicia verdadera en Filipinas, igual para el indio que para el "peninsular. Unidad de leyes entre España y Filipinas. Participacion de los "indios en las jefcturas de la Administración Civil.
4. Arreglo de la propiedad de los curatos y de las contribuciones á favor de los indios.
5. Proclamacion de los derechos individuales del indio, así como la de la libertad de "imprenta," y la de asociacion.

El mismo Gobierno español se obligó á abonar al Gobierno Libertador una indemnizacion de guerra, que se redujo á la exigua suma de 600,000 pesos, en pago de las armas, municiones, maestranza y fuertes que se le entregaban; y para indemnizar á aquellos á quienes se obligara á vivir en el extranjero durante el tiempo que durara el armisticio, como auxilio para su permanencia fuera de Filipinas, interin conseguian establecerse y adquirir medios legítimos y decorosos de subsistencia.

Se acordó de igual manera, que el General Don Fernando Primo de Rivera, Gobernador General de las Islas, permaneciera en su puesto durante el periodo del armisticio. "como garantia de que se plantearian las reformas."

Y prometió en fin, aquella autoridad, que gestionaria y se concedería una amplia amnistia.

Contra lo estipulado, se relevó al citado General al poco tiempo de firmarse el convenio; y sin embargo de haber cumplido el Gobierno Libertador con la deposicion y entrega de las armas, maestranza, municiones y fuertes de su campamento general, las reformas no se han planteado, no se ha satisfecho toda la indemnizacion ofrecida; y la amnistia quedó en proyecto, contentandose con dar algunos indultos.

for freedom and law, for the United States of North America, and for President MacKinley and Rear Admiral Dewey. Soon after this document was issued Dewey would defeat the Spanish at the Battle of Manila Bay and Aguinaldo would return to the Philippines aboard a US ship, issuing the Philippine Declaration of Independence in June 1898.

Only the British Library and BnF copies traced on OCLC.

64 | [POSTCARDS]. 12 Views of Singapore, Series I [- Series II]. *Np, nd.*

14.6cm x 8.9cm, two volumes, each containing 12 postcards showing black and white views of Singapore, text on back of each postcard in green; some very light foxing, postcards slightly browned with age, but generally good, clean copies, in the original brown wrappers, with title printed in black within decorative border; some marginal tears to front cover of Series II.

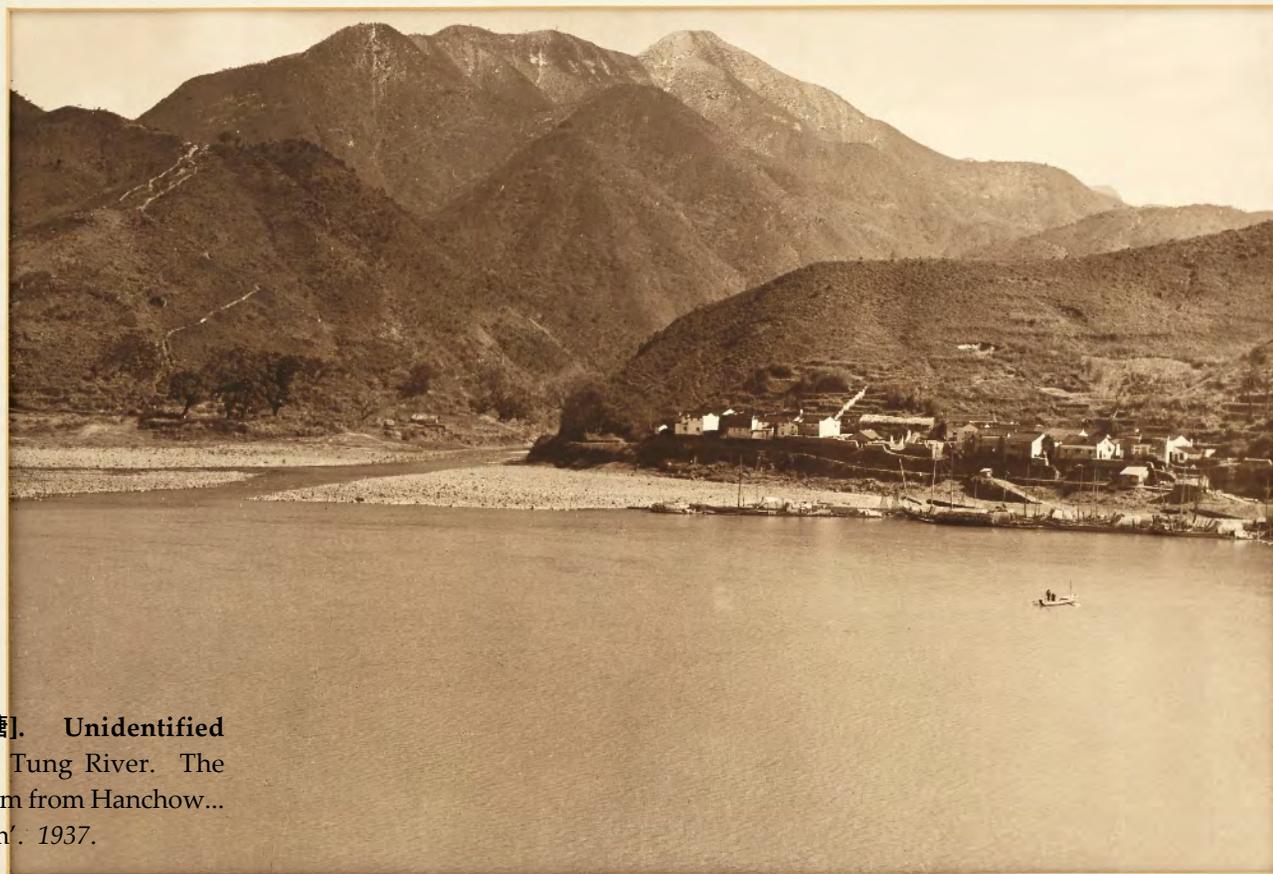
£350 / HK\$3600

Beautifully preserved sets of postcard views of Singapore, providing an interesting insight into the historic landscape of the city.

Series I contains: Hindoo [sic] Temple; Government House; Singapore Harbour; Hongkong -Shanghai Bank and Union Building; Raffles Place; Battery Road; Singapore River; East Coast Road; High Street; Traveller Palm Trees; Connaught Drive; Cocoanut [sic] Plantation.

Series II contains: Botanical Garden; South Bridge Road; Hotel Europe; Malay Girl; Tanjong Kalong; Chinese, smoking Opium; Bullock Cart; Singapore Pineapples; Queen Street; John Little; Victoria Memorial-Hall and Royal Theatre; St Andrew's Cathedral.





65 | [QIANTANG RIVER -钱塘]. Unidentified
photographer. 'XXII. The Chien Tung River. The
gorges are about 70 metres up stream from Hanchow...
No. 75. Look across a down stream'. 1937.

Gelatin silver print on Agfa-Brovira paper, 16¼ x 23¼
inches (41 x 59 cm), tac-holes in corners, a little
damage to edges, but overall good; frame included.

£500 / HK\$5100



661 [QINGDAO. 青島.]. Unidentified
photographer. 'XXIII. In a valley at Laoshan,
near Tsingtao, China. Marjorie Parsons and
Murray Cook with dog...No. 36'. 1935.

Gelatin silver print, 23 x 17 inches (58.5 x 43 cm),
tac-holes in corners, a little damage to edges,
but overall good; frame included.

£650 / HK\$6600

671 [QINGPU - SHANGHAI]. Unidentified photographer. 'XVII. Tsingpu near Shanghai. The City Walls and Pagoda ... No. 68'. 1936.

Gelatin silver print on Agfa-Brovira, 23¼ x 17 inches (59 x 43 cm), tac-holes in corners, a little damage to edges, stain to lower portion (only visible in raking light), but overall good; frame included. £750 / HK\$7600



CRACKDOWN ON MISSIONARIES

681 [RAMEAUX, François-Alexis]. Edictum pro regis Hou-kuanensis adversus Europaeum Mou (idest adversus RR.DD. Rameaux). [China, 1841].

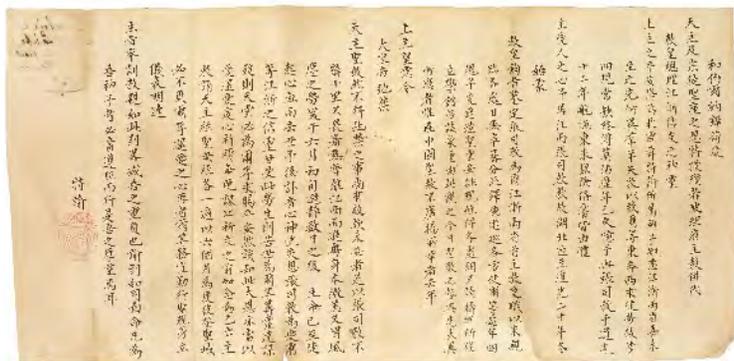
Manuscript in Chinese on printed decorative paper, 3 leaves pasted together (25 x 37 cm), written to recto only in black ink; with an accompanying envelope bearing decorative design blocked in red and with MS note 'Edit contre Mgr Rameaux 1841'; tears to envelope; very good. £3500 / HK\$36,000

A letter sent by the Department of Justice to the Hubei provincial government to request an arrest warrant for the French missionary François-Alexis Rameaux (1802-1845). This is most likely a copy, being written on decorated paper as used in private exchanges, especially between lower and higher ranking officials. The letter notes that when Peng Yanxiang of Nanzhang County and French missionary Jean-Gabriel Perboyre (1802-1840) were arrested for promoting Christianity, they confessed to being abetted by Rameaux. Their confession made the local government believe that Rameaux might still be promoting Christianity in the area, leading them to request the warrant.

In the early 1830s Rameaux went to the Zhejiang and Jiangxi areas to promote Christianity with other French missionaries including Bernard-Vincent



Laribe, Jean-Henri Baldus, and Perboyre. Rameaux served as the Vicar Apostolic of Kiangsi and Titular Bishop of Myrina. Perboyre was sent to China in 1835, first doing missionary works in Henan and then in Hubei Province. He was arrested in 1839 because of the ban on Christianity imposed by the Qing government and executed the following year.

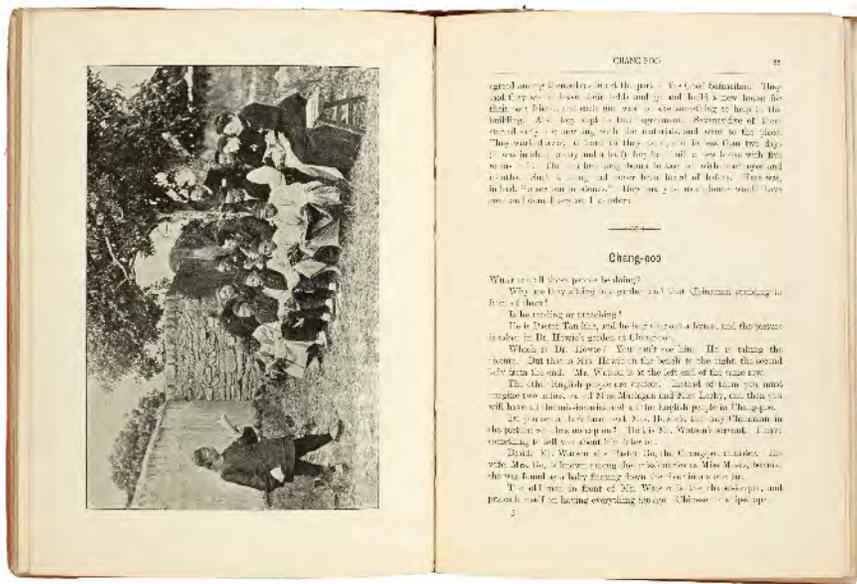


DEATH OF A MISSIONARY

69| [RAMEAUX, François-Alexis]. Notice of the death of Rameaux issued by Bernard-Vincent Laribe. [China, 1845].

Manuscript in Chinese on paper, one sheet (24.7 x 52 cm), written to recto only in black ink, red episcopal ink stamp at end; MS note to verso, 'Circularaire de Mgr Laribe touchant la mort de Mgr Rameaux 1845'; light damp stain, small tear at fold, creases from folding; good. £2000 / HK\$20,500

A circular notifying the Christian community of the death of François-Alexis Rameaux (1802-1845), Vicar Apostolic of Jiangxi since 1838, issued by his friend and successor Bernard-Vincent Laribe (1802-1850), asking that prayers for his soul be practiced nightly for six months. Rameaux joined the Congregation of the Mission in 1824, going to China in 1832 to work in the southern provinces of Hubei and Hunan. When the apostolic vicariate of Jiangxi was established in 1838 Rameaux became its first vicar, visiting scattered Christian communities and preaching, with support from Laribe. Rameaux died from an apoplectic stroke while swimming.



70| [RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND]. Pigtails and chopsticks. *Edinburgh, Morrison and Gibb, 1895.*

8vo, pp. 108, [2]; colour frontispiece, one map of the coastal stretch between Swatow and Chin-Chew and Formosa, one halftone photographic plate; illustrated throughout with halftone photographic reproductions and steel engravings; a few handling marks, but a very good copy, in the original quarter cloth over illustrated boards, slightly soiled, edges worn, upper hinge reinforced; most likely a presentation copy from the Religious tract and book society of Scotland, with label 'with best wishes' pasted on front pastedown.

£380 / HK\$3900

First edition, rare, of a book introducing China to young Scottish children, with chapters on its geography, culture, folklore, religion and educational systems, described alongside the missionary activities. The book focuses in particular on the coastal area between Swatow and Chin-Chew, including Amoy and Chang-poo, and Formosa, with one chapter dedicated entirely to Singapore.

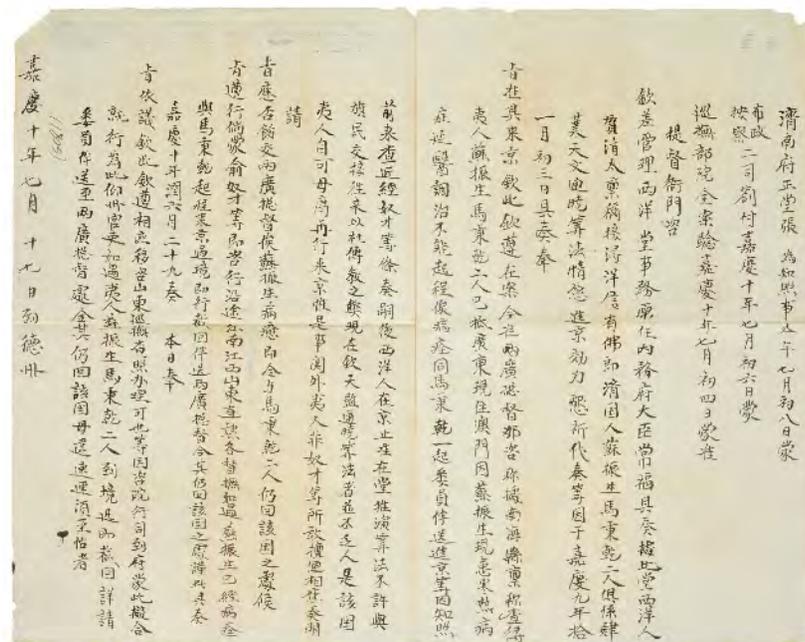
OCLC finds copies at the University of Alberta, and Brigham Young University; Copac records only one copy, at the National Library of Scotland.

FRENCH MISSIONARIES TURNED BACK FROM BEIJING

71| [RICHENET, Jean-François, and Lazare-Marius DUMAZEL].
Edict of the mandarin of Tsinan Fu (Jinan, Shandong) ordering the French missionaries Jean-François Richenet and Lazare-Marius Dumazel to turn back from Dezhou. *Jinan, 1805.*

Manuscript in Chinese on paper (watermarked 'I Taylor 1799'), single leaf (32 x 40.5 cm) written on recto only in black ink; some small wormholes (not touching text), creases from folding; type-script notes in French (4 lines) to verso; good. £3500 / HK\$36,000

A government edict detailing the frustrated attempts of two French Vincentian missionaries to travel to Beijing in Qing Dynasty China. Richenet (1759-1836) and Dumazel (1769-1818) arrived at Macao in 1801 and waited years for the chance to go to the imperial capital, eventually receiving an offer of employment and permission to travel. But the Qing government reviewed the permission and



asked the Emperor to withdraw their appointment, firstly because it wished to re-enforce a widespread ban on Christianity, and secondly because it believed that the Astronomical Bureau (Qintianjian) required no further employees. While a decision was being reached the two missionaries had already set off on their journey to Beijing, after an initial delay due to Richenet suffering from fever. Another request was then sent and granted: all local government municipalities on the way to Beijing should look out for the pair and send them back to the local government under the Viceroy of Liangguang. Richenet and Dumazel were found in Dezhou, Shangdong province, and duly sent back.

CHINESE FOR MISSIONARIES AND MERCHANTS

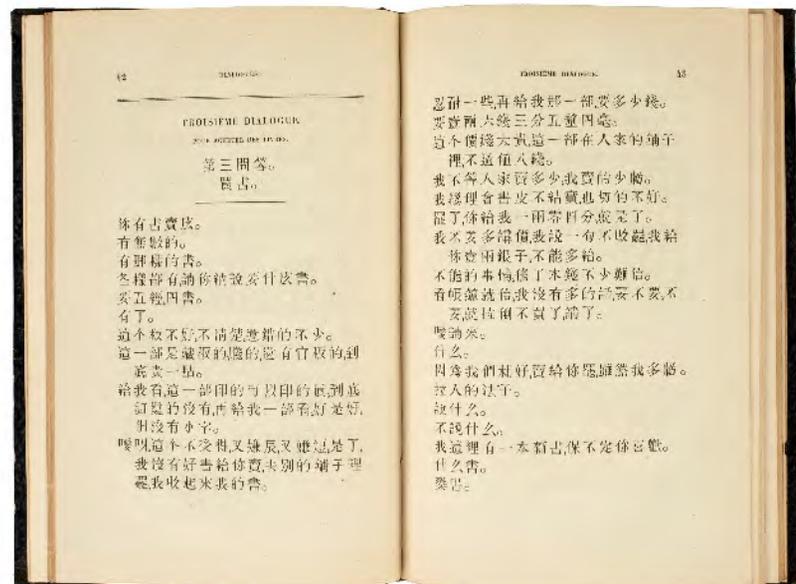
72| **ROCHET, Louis.** Manuel pratique de la langue chinoise vulgaire. Paris, Marcellin Legrand, 1846.

8vo, pp. xiv, (2), 216, [2, double page table of Chinese radicals], [2, errata], [2, bookseller's catalogue]; a very good copy, bound in contemporary half cloth over boards, paper label to spine; stamp of the Basel Evangelical Missionary Society to title. £450 / HK\$4600

First edition of a Chinese textbook by Louis Rochet (1813–1878), designed for students, missionaries, merchant and travellers.

After a short introduction on Chinese grammar, the book includes various interesting dialogues (such as one on how to buy books and another between a European and a comprador), short stories, fables, prayers and proverbs, all printed in Chinese only. The textbook ends with a Chinese-French vocabulary ordered by radicals.

The Basel Mission was a Christian missionary society founded in 1815 as the German Missionary Society, later changing its name to the Basel Evangelical Missionary Society, before finally becoming the Basel Mission. The mission, which focused on training the locals in activities such as printing and weaving for then employing them in the same fields, was active in Ghana from 1828 and China from 1847, among many other countries; it effectively closed in 2001, transferring its operation to a new missionary organization.



73| **[SAPAJOU (Grigori SAPOJNIKOFF), cartoonist].** NANTAO AREA SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE. [Cover title:] The Story of "The Jacquinet Zone" Shanghai, China. 南难监委会. [n.d., 1938 or 1939].

Oblong 4to, pp. [viii], 40, with 1 map, 3 cartoons (signed Sapajou) and 43 photographic reproductions in halftone (20 of which reproductions of correspondence); inscribed 'Mr T. D. Davy, with the compliments of the Nantao Area Supervisory Committee' and signed by the seven members of the committee depicted in group portrait (p. [vi]) on initial leaf, with 1 l. cartoon on thick textured paper and signed Sapajou loosely inserted; in beige printed wrappers, with brown cord; fine condition. £850 / HK\$8600

MR T. D. DAVY

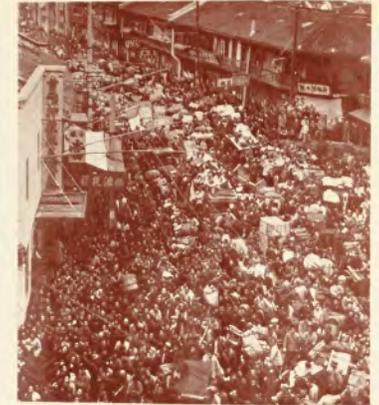
WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE NANTAO AREA SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE.

The whole of the proceeds from the sale of this record of the efforts by a band of humanitarians to save the lives of distressed men, women and children, will be devoted to a continuance of that endeavour.

R. Jacquinet
Luo Maupia
Sapajou
H. T. Lewis
G. H. Lewis



Six bombs dropped at the same time by three Japanese bombers on October 14th in the Railway Yards near Markham Road Junction



Countless thousands of people jamming the Boulevard des Deux Republiques on the border of Nantao and Frenchtown

First and only edition, presentation copy to T. Davy, who along with his colleagues at the North-China Daily News helped produce the booklet and thus raise funds for the refugees in Nantao.

The safety area was established in 1937 by Father Jacquinet (饶驹) in order to protect civilians against to the Japanese attack on the city, and by 1938 there were 300,000 refugees living there. The final letter reproduced here is dated 20 April 1938, soon before Father Jacquinet

departed on 2 May 1938 to successfully raise donations abroad, receiving food donations from President Roosevelt and a million dollars from the American Red Cross.

Sapajou was a White Russian émigré and political cartoonist working for the North-China Daily News – probably the most famous political cartoonist in Asia. His popularity was so great that when he went on holiday the newspaper would not hire a temporary cartoonist to

replace him. The cartoons by Sapajour here are captioned: 'Nantao's Good Samaritan', 'Call it "No Man's Land?"' and an untitled cartoon depicting 'War' and 'Cholera'. The loosely inserted cartoon is 'Nothing for Nothing'.

The correspondence is between Father Jacquinot and other government officials comprising:

- O. K. Yui (Mayor of Greater Shanghai)
- Suemasa Okamoto (Consul-General for Japan)
- Koki Hirota (Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs)
- Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek (Military Commission of Chinese Republican Government)
- Commander-in-Chief H. E. Yarnell (US Asiatic Fleet)
- Major-General A. D. Telfer-Smollett (British Forces in Shanghai)
- His Excellency Paul-Emile Nagair (French Ambassador to China)

Also reproduced are two passes issued by the Shanghai Municipal Government and the Japanese Military Authorities to allow the Red Cross to enter the Nantao safety area.

Provenance: T. Davy was the printing manager at the North-China Daily News, and had been living in Shanghai since circa 1910, and passed away there in 1941. His son Thomas Daniel Humphrey Davy was born in Shanghai in 1920 and went on to serve as a Flight Lieutenant in the Merchant Ship Fighter Unit, losing his life in 1942.

OCLC shows 6 copies worldwide (1 at Oxford, 1 at Leiden, 1 at Berlin, and 3 in USA).



74| SCHULTZE, Benjamin. *Mores vitamque Christiano dignam delineantes regulae centum, juxta quas genuinus Christi discipulus suas cogitationes, verba et opera omnia dirigere tenetur quotidie Nostris hic Christianis ex Gente Damulica commendatae atque propositae. Tranquebar (Tharangambadi), Danish Mission, 1721.*

12mo, pp. [43], [3, blanks] numbered in Tamil, signed A-C8 (bound without blank C8 but preserving blank C7); recto of title blank, Tamil title facing Latin; a very good copy, bound in contemporary vellum-backed boards, spine lettered in manuscript; the Macclesfield copy, with bookplate of the 'South Library' to front pastedown and blindstamp to first two leaves, as usual. £4500 / HK\$45,500

Extremely rare first (and only) edition of a collection of one hundred rules for Christian living, translated into Tamil by the German missionary, orientalist and philologist Benjamin Schultze (1689–1760) and printed under his supervision at the Danish Mission in Tranquebar (today Tharangambadi).

Schultze studied in Halle before being sent to the Danish mission in Tranquebar in 1719 where he had the chance to study and publish works on and in Malabar, Malayalam, Telugu, Tamil and various other Indian languages. Upon his return to Germany in 1743, Schultze was put in charge of the orphanage of the Francke Foundation in Halle. Interestingly, the two only copies recorded of this work are both located in Halle, having been most likely presented to the respective institution by the author himself.

In 1747 Schultze published a further translation of *Mores vitamque Christiano dignam delineantes regulae centum*, this time in Telegu.

No copies are recorded on COPAC. OCLC records only two copies, at the Bibliothek der Franckeschen Stiftungen and Landesbibliothek Sachsen-Anhalt in Germany.

75| SHANGHAI – FINE ART PRESS. 上全 中名胜. The view of Shanghai. *Shanghai*, 美术馆[Fine Art Press], July 1930.

Oblong 4to, pp. [ii (text in Chinese printed on tissue)] and 32 plates containing 47 collotypes in various colours, each page captioned in English and Chinese; in original illustrated orange wrappers, blue and purple ribbon tie; a few small marks to wrappers, but good.

£650 / HK\$6600



Scarce – a celebration of the city in finely printed collotype photographs.

Likely aimed at the Chinese market, the text celebrates Shanghai as an international business centre comparable to London and New York. It showcases all the modern features of a metropolitan hub, including the shops, banks and parks, alongside busy street and water scenes.

Fine Art Press were producing illustrated books and postcard on Shanghai, the West Lake, Suzhou and Nanjing, most often using the fine art photographic process of collotype, as here. They have listed their address as 2060 Chengdu Road.



Largo 4to, pp. [x], 12, [1 (title-page for plates) + 50 leaves of gravures (in various hues, each gravure tipped in within printed border on recto, each captioned on verso of preceding leaf)]; fore-edges uncut; in leather boards with panorama photograph laid on upper cover (image slightly rubbed); losses to leather but good.

£1750 / HK\$18,000

Third edition, revised and enlarged (first 1928 with 38 plates, second 1929), illustrating the landmarks of Shanghai. The introduction by Reverend Pott, President of St. John's College, Shanghai (now St. John's University), gives a succinct local history which covers politics, industry and land value. Pott proclaimed that English 'is one of the best ways of infusing new life into China', as Latin had done for the barbarous ancient Britons, and promoted English in educational syllabuses.

771 [SHANGHAI]. Plan de Chang-hai. Dessiné par le F. Goussery S.J. *Shanghai, Autographie de la Mission Catholique, à l'Orphelinat de Tou-sè-vè, 1876.*

Folding lithograph map in French (51 x 38 cm opened), with key identifying 23 places; two short closed tears at folds, recent ink note to verso; very good.
£2500 / HK\$26,000

A striking plan of Shanghai in 1876 executed by the French Jesuit Fr. Goussery and printed at the famous Tushanwan Orphanage. Opened in 1864 in Xujiahui and completed the year prior to the publication of this map, the orphanage became celebrated for the training it provided in arts and crafts. 'At Tushanwan, the Jesuit priests and brothers worked as master-craftsmen: the boys in their care learned various trades from them, including woodwork,

A full list of images is available on request.

We have not located other copies or editions in OCLC or COPAC.

761 [SHANGHAI]. POTT, Francis Lister Hawks. Shanghai of To-day. A souvenir album of fifty Vandyke gravure prints of the "The Model Settlement". Introduction by F. L. Hawks Pott. D. D. *Shanghai; London; Singapore, Kelly and Walsh Limited, 1930.*



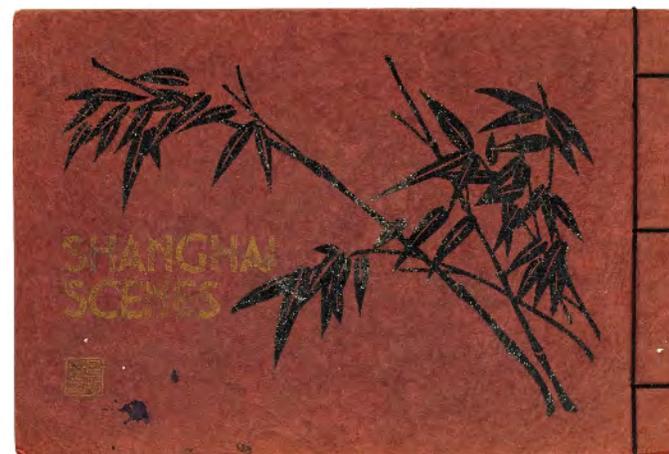
metalwork, printing and painting ... The sale of these goods helped offset the operational expenses of the orphanage' (J. Clarke, *The Virgin Mary and Catholic Identities in Chinese History*, Hong Kong University Press, 2013, p. 101). The key identifies various residences, missions, consulates, gasworks, temples and pagodas in the city.

Not traced on OCLC.

78 | [SHANGHAI]. Shanghai Scenes. 上景. [*Shanghai*, A. S. Watson & Co., n.d., 1920s–30s].

Oblong 8vo, 23 plates containing 26 rotogravure photographic illustrations, each page captions in English; in original illustrated brown wrappers, stab bound in black thread, arranged to read right-to-left; a couple of marks to wrapper, but a very good copy.

£450 / HK\$4600



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). There is another similar but variant publication in oblong 8vo of 16 ll. of plates, titled Scenic Shanghai: a series of 23 views in Vandyck photogravure (Shanghai, A. S. Watson & Co. and Kelly & Walsh, ?circa 1928] (See our China in Print catalogue 2015, item 33). Both the latter oblong 8vo and the one offered here are in brown card wrappers with the oval window; the printed titles vary, however.



801 [SINGAPORE]. Souvenir Singapore Silver Jubilee Celebrations. [Singapore, Printers Limited], May 1935.

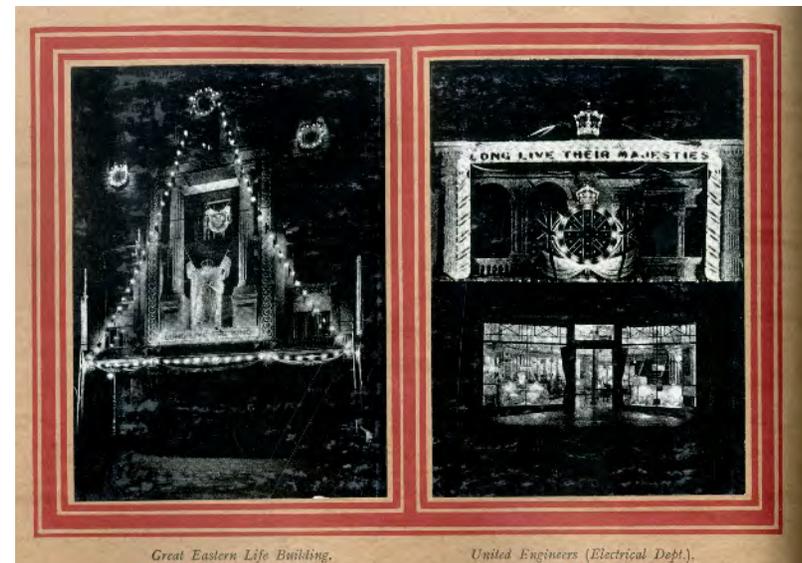
Oblong 8vo, pp. 46, containing 57 photographic illustrations in halftone, either 10.5 x 7.7 or 10.5 x 14.5 cm, varnished and pasted within printed red borders with printed caption(s) below; varnished lightly rubbed in places but images clear; bound in silver and green card wrappers, tied with green cord; very slightly bumped at extremities but overall excellent.

£1200 / HK\$12,500

A scarce photographic souvenir depicting the communities and businesses of Singapore partaking in the celebrations for the Silver Jubilee of King George V.

A full list of images is available on request.

OCLC lists one copy worldwide.



81 | [SINGAPORE MET OFFICE]. HOLLAND, Denys Johnstone.

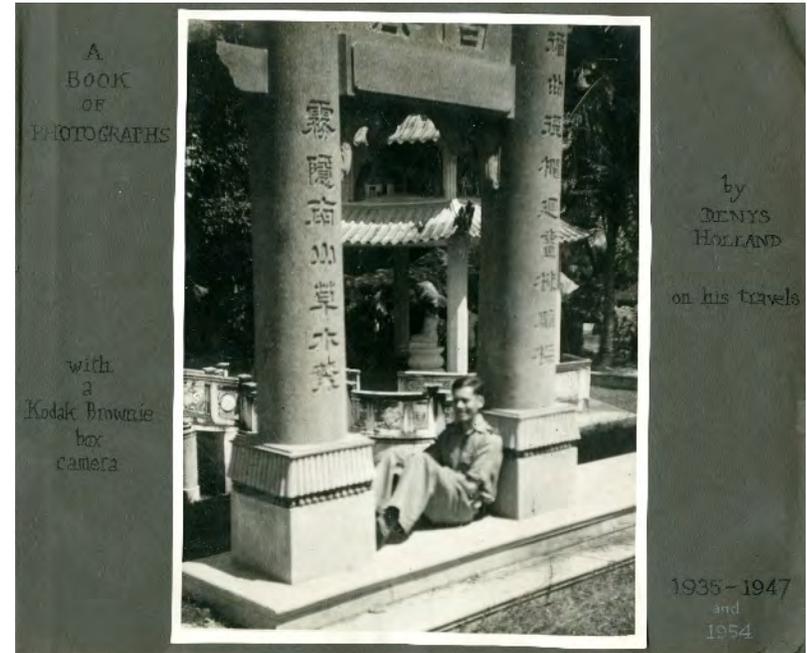
'A book of photographs with a Kodak Brownie box camera by Denys Holland on his travels 1935–1947 and 1954'. 1935–1954.

142 gelatin silver prints and 5 pencil drawings (traced), ranging from approximately 3 x 5 inches (7.5 x 12.5 cm) and 6 x 8 inches (15x 20 cm) or the reverse, mounted in black photo-corners (with paste) on 40 ll. thick black card, most captioned below in black ink or white pencil, often titled in ink on versos; some images missing, a little curling and wear to edges of leaves; bound with cord in dark green commercial 'Photographs' album; 'Denys Johnston Holland, 29 Beacon Avenue, Dunstable, Beds., England' in white pencil inside front cover. **£600 / HK\$6100**

A personal travel album of leading meteorologist of the day, Denys Johnstone Holland (1920–1922), including some visual experiences of Singapore, where he worked for the Met Office.

Among the Singapore images [13] are landscapes of the Island and the city, including the Mac Ritchie Reservoir, the port, and a series of six images of a 'Chinese Procession'. The album is introduced by a portrait of Holland sitting between the columns of the Haw Par Villa gate.

On his return to UK after this trip, Holland was stationed at the Central Forecasting Office (CFO) in Dunstable. In 1970s he developed a way of marking rainfall forecasts from the 10-level model using skill-scores – comparing grid squares with the assessed actual rainfall in an equivalent area. He retired from the Met Office in 1972 on medical grounds – likely the recurring bouts of malaria he was known to have suffered from. He wrote a guide to weather



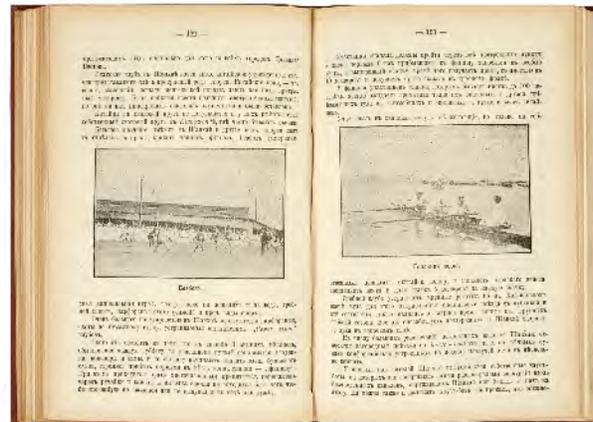
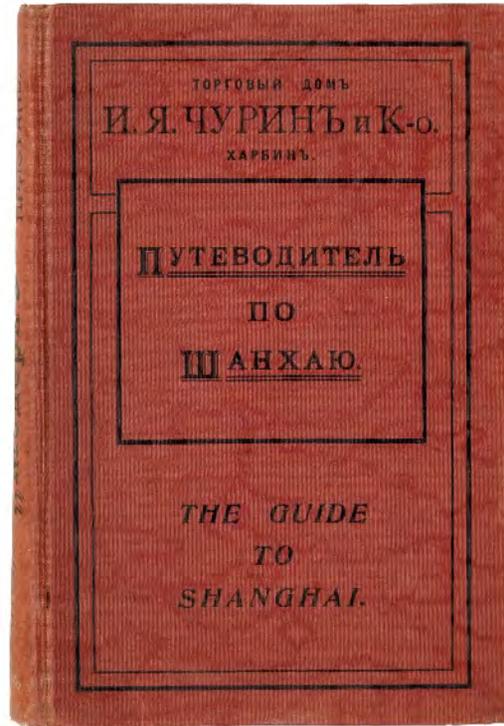
forecasting, Weather inference for beginners: made clear in a series of actual examples (Cambridge, Univeristy Press, 1953).

As well as a series of images from Jahor and Malaya [approximately 30], Holland's photographs track his journey through Gambia, Burma, West Indies and some locations in UK also.

A full list of photographs is available on request.

82 | [SIUNNERBERG, Georgii Georgievich]. СЮННЕРБЕРГЪ, Георгий Георгиевич. Путеводитель по Шанхаю. 70 фотогравюръ, планъ г. Шанхая [Putevoditel" po Shankhaiu. 70 fotograviur", plan" g. Shankhaia (The guide to Shanghai. 70 photogravures [halftones], a map of the town of Shanghai)]. [Shanghai], Russian Publishing-House and Printing-Office of the Committee of Public Assistance (Izdanie Russkago Knigoizdatel'stva i Tipografii Komiteta Obshzhetsvennoi Pomoshchi), 1919.

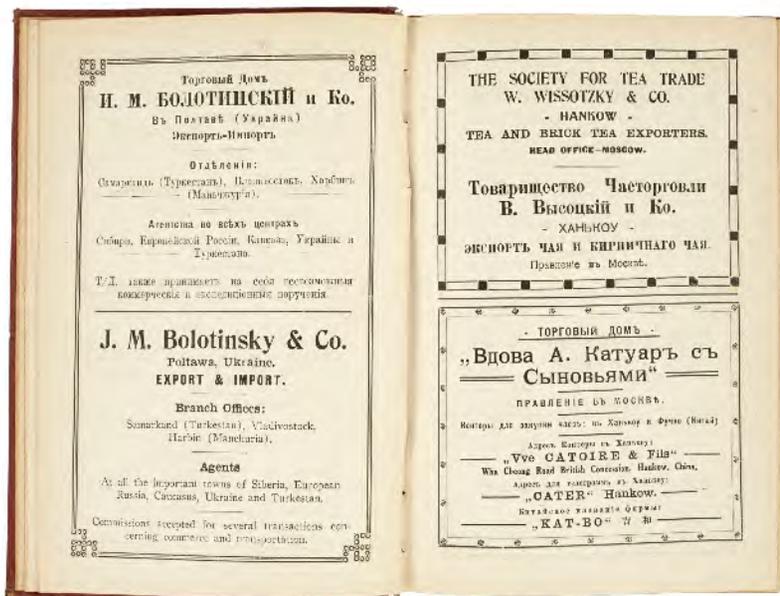
8vo, pp. [xxxiv (advertisements)], [iv (original coloured thick card advertisements)], [xxvi (advertisements)], [ii (title-page)], vi (introduction and contents)], 215, [1 blank], [iii (index)], [1 blank], 61 ['Alphabetical index' (], [1 blank], 25 [on pronunciation], [1 [errata)], 8 [street directory]], [24 (advertisements)], with 1 halftone plate following contents (Russian General Consulate, 1 Whangpoo Road), and numerous woodcut and photographic halftone illustrations to the text; without the map, as often; some hinges cracked or cracking, brittle paper-stock; in original printed burgundy cloth-covered boards; a couple of knocks, overall an excellent copy. £1800 / HK\$18,500



First edition, rare – a detailed directory of Shanghai, produced to employ Russian exiles to the city and assist them in finding work.

The established Russian residents of the city decided to open a Russian publishing house in order to help their fellow countrymen who were there in exile find work, when in 1914 they had been 'thrown by fate' in their hundreds to the Far East and were in dire need of a living. The somewhat unusual contents reflect this purpose; the sheer wealth of detail and its practical focus is not usually found in guides for tourists. As well as covering the normal subjects such as police, postal services, walks in the surrounding areas and social life in the city, there are long chapters titled 'Trade and Industry', 'Methods of trade in China', and 'Addresses' (of Russian government and social institutions and business firms across China).

The section titled 'Alphabetical index' lists every product and service one might need, accompanied by the company name and address of every place in Shanghai it may be found (including 'Auction halls' [8], 'Newspapers and Journals' [40], 'Bookbinders' [12], 'Printers' [19], and



'Photographers' [4]). Siunnerberg had specialist experience which made him well qualified to put this directory together (see below). In addition to this, the advertisements provide additional information on the business life of the city and the manner in which companies in Shanghai and Harbin (Pristan) were adapting and accommodating the new influx of Russian clients ('Special Care & Attention given to Russian Trade' and similar sentiments are given in several of the advertisements, both in English and Russian).

The final section is a linguistic guide covering the vocabulary in English, Chinese and Japanese which a Russian arriving in the city – and looking for work – would need, transliterated (often awkwardly) into Cyrillic, plus sections of phrases including: 'In a drapery' ('I am afraid this material won't wear well' and 'Oh, no sir,

it is very strong, you will never see the end of it'), 'At the hairdresser' ('Be careful not to cut me' and 'Shall I trim your moustache a little?'), and 'Among merchants' ('Come for the money tomorrow' and 'Do you think the price will advance or fall back?').

Siunnerberg (1880 ?or1882–1957) was a Finn and alumnus of the Nicholas General Staff Academy, who had worked at the Russian General Consul in Shanghai for the Ministry of Trade and Industry from 1912, and at the Consul of Finland from 1922 to 1925, possibly after a period of active duty in the First World War, becoming part of the White Movement eastwards. He later worked for the large Swedish company Moberg & Co. He remained in Shanghai between 1926 and 1938 as an exile, continuing his military background as a member of the Regimental Association, and then moved to Berkley, California in 1947.

OCLC shows 5 copies worldwide only (3 in USA, 1 in Germany, 1 in Japan). Not in COPAC. In National Library of Russian and Russian State Library.

THE HISTORY OF ONE OF SINGAPORE'S NATIONAL MONUMENTS

83| SWINDELL, Frank Guthrie. A Short History of S. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore. *Singapore, Malaya Tribune Press, [1929].*

8vo, pp. [4], 27, 6 leaves of plates; a good, clean copy bound in the original cloth over printed pictorial paper; covers somewhat foxed.

£185 / HK\$1900

First and only edition of this potted history of St Andrew's Church, the oldest Anglican church in Singapore.

Written by Frank Swindell, the Archdeacon of Singapore, in the year of his retirement from the post, the booklet was intended to raise money for the Cathedral Endowment Fund. Swindell gives a brief rundown of the history of the diocese, and includes lists of the archdeacons (including himself) and chaplains, a description of the Cathedral as it then was, and of the former Cathedral which had once stood on the site, a historical timeline, and finally the names of the acting colonial chaplains, assistant chaplains, and chaplains from ships which had been engaged in the suppression of piracy.

The six leaves of photographic plates depict the architecture of the cathedral inside and out, and some the bishops and archdeacons of Singapore.

84 | [TIANJIN. 天]. UNKNOWN PHOTOGRAPHER. 'Tientsin. Panorama of British Concession. Taken in a circle round the flagstaff on the tower of the Aster House Hotel'. *Early twentieth century.*

Ten-part gelatin silver print panorama, 4¾ x 71¼ inches (12 x 181 cm), captioned below in pencil on mount; small tear to edge of mount, a couple of creases but very good. £650 / HK\$6600

The British and French concessions in Tientsin (Tianjin) had been some of the earliest ceded by the Chinese Imperial Qing Dynasty to the European powers. Between 1895 and 1900 they were joined by Japan, Germany, Russia (together with other countries without concessions elsewhere in China: Austria-Hungary, Italy and Belgium) in establishing self-contained concessions each with their own prisons, schools, barracks and hospitals. The European settlements covered five miles (8 km) in all; the river front was governed by foreign powers.



The British concession, which lasted from 1860 to 1943, was situated on the right bank of the river Haihe below the native city, occupying some 200 acres. It was held on a lease in perpetuity granted by the Chinese government to the British crown, which sublet plots to private owners in the same way as was done at Hankou (汉口). The local management was entrusted to a municipal council organized along lines similar to those in Shanghai. The seat of government was the stately Gordon Hall (登或英界部大), situated on Victoria Road (now Jiefang Beilu 解北).

This panorama, taking in a view of almost 300 degrees, was photographed from the base of the flagstaff on the tower of the Aster House Hotel (津顺大店). To the far left of the image is the river Haihe and the native city. In parts six and seven the main administrative centre of Gordon Hall is visible with its crenelated towers and Gothic arches. Spread out adjacent is Victoria Park and the Tientsin Club. The image is pre-1917 when the distinctive headquarters of the Russo-Chinese Bank was built in the British Concession.



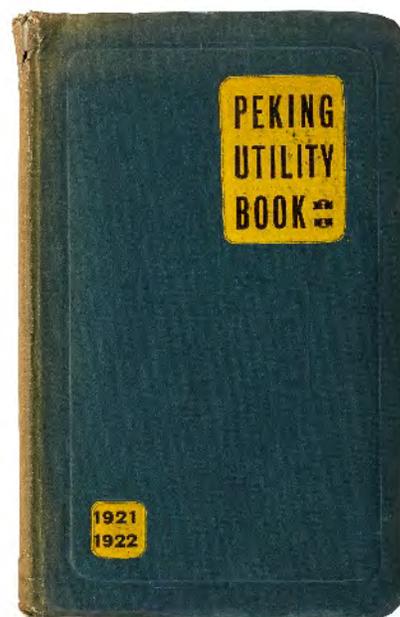
Aster House Hotel is one of a few fully preserved building of the British Concession and has become a historic site recognised by the Chinese government. The hotel is the first foreign-invested hotel in Tianjin's history. It was an important diplomatic venue in modern history, with the United Kingdom, United States, Canada, Japan and other countries once setting up their consulates in the hotel. Many treaties between China and western countries were signed here. Sun Yat-sen, US President Hoover, King Edward VIII, Chaplin, Mei Lanfang and other famous people have stayed here or lived there.

851 [THE MOTHERS CLUB OF PEKING, and others]. Peking utility book. *Beijing, 1921.*

8vo, pp. [4], iii, [1], 227, [39, advertisements]; large folded map of Beijing in a pocket inside back cover; an extremely well preserved copy, bound in the publisher's green and yellow cloth, lettered in black to front board, minor tear to head of spine with no loss, spine faded. **£1150 / HK\$12,000**

Extremely rare directory offering a fascinating insight into the life of the expat community in 1920s Beijing.

Published by a committee of members of The Mothers Club of Peking, The Peking Friday Study Club and The Peking American College Women's Club, the handbook offers useful information on the clubs and social organizations, schools (schools for foreign children, Chinese government schools, and schools for Chinese established by funds from abroad), hospitals, missions, churches,



86! [TRADE CATALOGUE]. Yu Yuan Trading Co. Price list, 1st, June 1959. *Hong Kong, 1959.*

8vo, pp. [1], 22; an excellent copy, in a virtually unblemished original illustrated wrapper; business card of the Yu Yuan Trading Co. loosely inserted. £75 / HK\$760

A rare survival of a Hong Kong textile company's trade price list from the end of the 1950s.

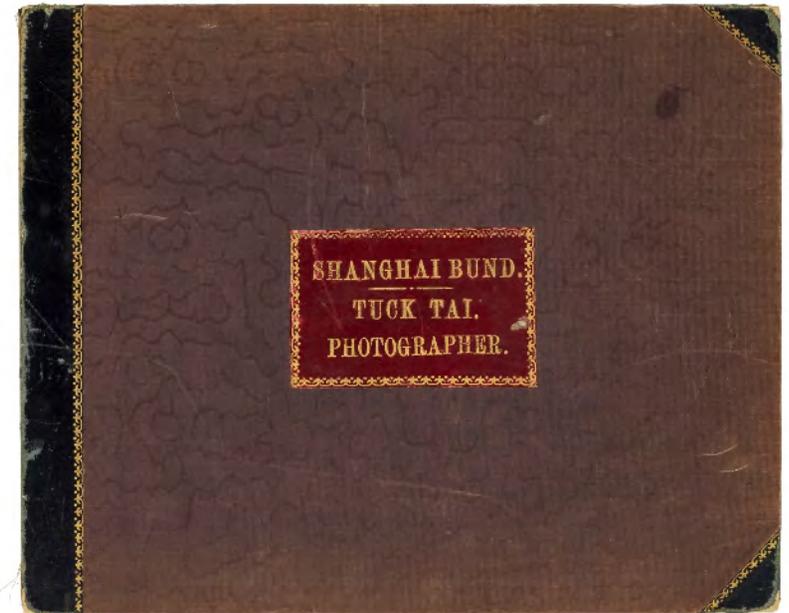
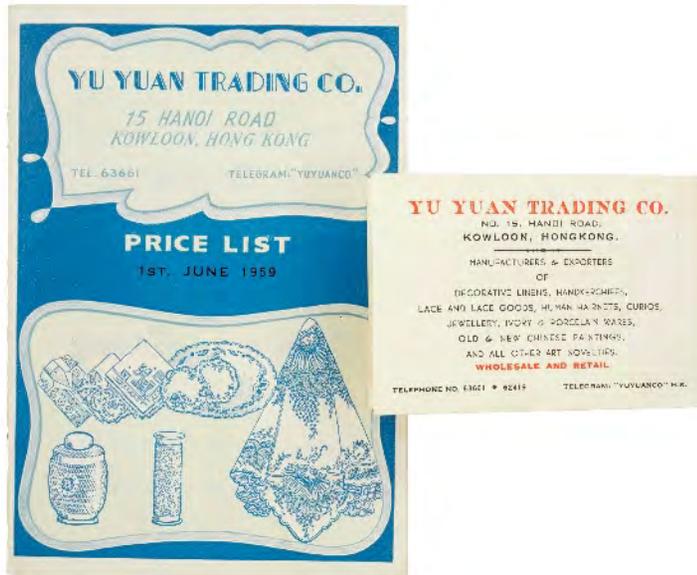
The 1950s were a decade of global boom, and Hong Kong thrived on the back of this heightened demand. The city became a major exporter of textiles as reflected by the Yu Yuan Trading co.'s price list for 1959, which advertised products ranging from luxury pyjamas to embroidered table cloths. More eclectic items also feature, including 'dolls made of incense earth', and Thai bronze ware. All prices are listed in US dollars and it is clarified that the company shipped products across South East Asia, reflecting the Hong Kong market's global orientation.

foreign and Chinese-run charities, industries, shopping sites, fairs, festivals, restaurants and theatres.

While the directory is clearly intended for the expatriate community, which inhabited a fashionable and lively social circle, and modelled after their tastes and interests, the sections on shops, markets, and festivals clearly illustrate the cultural exchanges which occurred every day.

The large number of advertisements at the end provides us with an invaluable source of information on Beijing daily life, with adverts for banks, heaters, flooring, hats and silk shops, shops for photographic material, pharmacies, restaurants, ice cream shops, groceries, car dealers, auction houses, antiques dealers, jewellers, railway companies and many more.

OCLC locates a single copy in the National Library of China.



The back cover exhibits a map, illustrating the company's central location and close proximity to the Whitfield barracks – the old British army base in Hong Kong.

871 **TUCK TAI, Attributed to.** Shanghai Bund Tuck Tai. 1898.

Eight-part albumen print panorama, 7¾ x 90 inches (19.7 x 228 cm), mounted concertina-style on card with linen joints (joints splitting or split, some slight fading at the edges); in original half black morocco boards, red morocco label lettered gilt on the upper cover 'Shanghai Bund Tuck Tai Photographer'; one joint loose, others loosening. **£4500 / HK\$45,500**

Fine eight-part panorama by Tuck Tai taken from the south (Pootung) side of the river on the headland of the Whangpoo. The view of some 250 degrees takes in the Native City (Nanshi) in the far left of the photograph to Suzhou Creek in the far right. Specifically parts show:

Part 1. View looking southwards towards the native city, with shipping moored along the Quai de Wampoo and the Quai de France in the French Settlement;

Part 2. View looking southwards towards the Quai de Wampoo;



Part 3. View looking southwest. At the extreme left are the offices of Messageries Maritimes, near the Yang King Pang Creek which marks the northern boundary of the French Settlement. Just to the right of this is the Time Ball. The Shanghai Club with its columns and pediment, can be seen in the centre of the print;

Part 4. View looking westwards. In the centre of the print is the Customs House. Immediately to the left is the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, and to the right the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, with the spire of Trinity Cathedral in the background;

Part 5. View looking westwards. The second building from the left is the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. Beside it is the Central Hotel. A water tower can be seen towards the right of the print;

Part 6. View looking northwest. At the extreme left is the British Consulate, with the Public Gardens and bandstand just to the right on the water's edge. In the distance can be seen the spire of the Union Church in Soochow Road. In the centre of the print is the Garden Bridge which crosses Soochow Creek and leads to the northern and



eastern districts of the city. Immediately behind the bridge on the north bank is the Astor House Hotel, with the large white building of the German Consulate in the foreground and the Japanese Consulate at the right;

Part 7. View looking north. This view looks towards the waterfront of the eastern district of the city, with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha warehouses and wharf at the centre of the print and Head's Wharf to the right;

Part 8. View looking northeast. Showing the easternmost part of the city, with the Yangtse Poo Road leading to open country at the right. Among the wharves in the left and central portions of the print are the Shanghai and Hongkew, and Jardine's Associated Wharves.

An important and well executed image. The copy in the Cambridge University Library: Royal Commonwealth Society Library is dated in manuscript 30/10/1898 and bound in a very similar manner with comparable label reading 'Shanghai Bund Tuck Tai Photographer'. This would seem to indicate that the bindings were produced for the photographer.

Cf. Cambridge University Library: Royal Commonwealth Society Library, Panoramic view of the Shanghai Bund, 1898, Y30377F.

88 | UNIDENTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHER. [British military headquarters, Canton?]. *Likely 1860s- early 70s.*

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. **£2500 / HK\$26,000**

An early view bearing a similarity to paintings in the Hong Kong Museum of Art depicting the parade ground at Canton (Guangzhou) in the mid-19th century. This view appears to have been made with a long exposure time suggesting the use of wet-plate collodion negatives. These became less popular in the 1870s when the faster dry-plate negative was introduced.

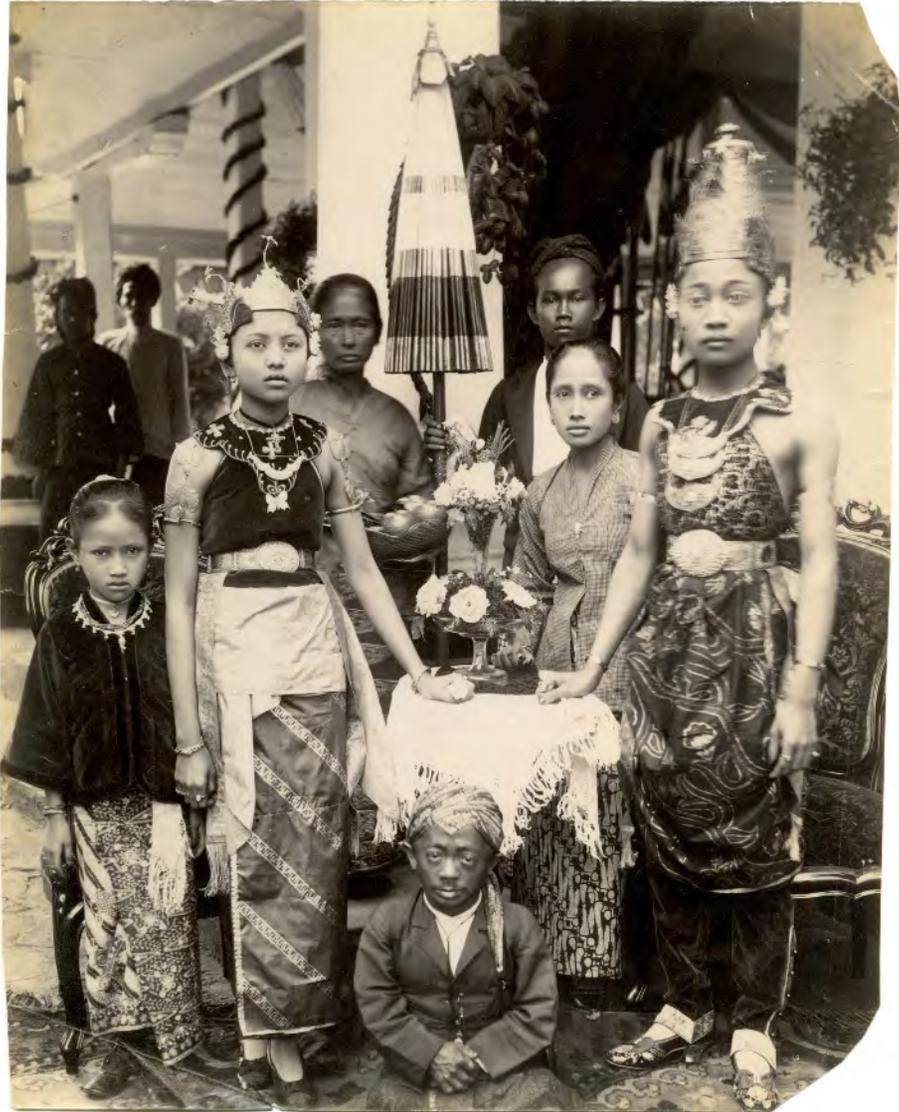


**89 | UNIDENTIFIED
PHOTOGRAPHER.** Fan
Palms, Singapore. 1860s-
70s.

Albumen print, 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
inches (20 x 25 cm); dark
tones, even, a little creas-
ing. £400 / HK\$4050

A view of two fine fan
palm specimens, with a
figure alongside for scale,
and large building visible
beyond.





90 | UNIDENTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHER. Javanese bride and bridegroom with members of the wedding party, likely royalty. *Indonesia, late 1860s.*

Albumen print, 26.3 x 21.7 cm, a little loss to one corner, 'Bruidspaar Bantam' on verso in pencil. **£750 / HK\$7600**

Portrait of a 'wedding couple' in the Javanese city of Bantam, dressed in elaborate wedding outfits. A portrait by Isidore van Kinsbergen dated circa 1865 of the son of the Regent of Bandung shares a likeness to the bridegroom here. The headdress, necklace and other garments are also strikingly similar, suggesting this photograph marks a royal wedding. Likely photographers are Isadore van Kinsbergen and Simon Wilhelm Camerik.

91 | UNIDENTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHER. Natural disaster in Japan (possibly Kanda, Tokyo). *Late nineteenth century.*

5 albumen prints, from 7½ x 10⅛ inches (19.1 x 25.7 cm) to 7⅞ to 10¼ inches (20 x 26 cm), a few very small tears or creases to extremities, otherwise very good; mounted on 3 ll. black card, disbound, plus 1 other print (a lakeside view 'Hoga' [Indonesia]). **£1200 / HK\$12,500**

A severe flood and probable typhoon damage wreaked upon a Japanese town, possibly Kanda.



A lantern depicts the word 神 (Kanda), suggesting the modern northeastern Chiyoda area of Tokyo. Kanda was one of the original city wards, and perhaps the reference is to a business name. Also visible are a severely flooded train shed, several lines of railway carriages and electricity pylons. Despite the devastation many of the people appear relaxed, and in some cases even laughing and smiling. Two of the prints show collaborative rescue efforts: one depicts a group of men in (naval?) uniform working from a small rowing boat, which has a makeshift ladder across it, while another



shows people knee-deep in water, pulling at a rope from the rubble of a collapsed building.

Typhoons were well documented by some of the most successful photographers of the period. The 1871 Kobe Typhoon was recorded by Auguste Gordes of Gordes & Co. and Felix Beato. The renowned Ueno Hikoma (1838–1904) photographed the aftermath of the 1874 Nagasaki Typhoon. The flooding and damage seen here might have been caused by an earthquake, several of which hit the areas in the 1870s–90s.

92| UNIDENTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHER. Portrait of a girl. *Java, 1860s-70s.*

Albumen print, 24 x 17.8 cm; dark tones. **£400 / HK\$4050**

A charming portrait of a young girl, framed by a palm leaf and attractive batik sarong hanging on the washing line above.

93| UNIDENTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHER. Shanghai Bund. *1870s-80s.*

Ten-part albumen print panorama, (7¼ x 101¼ inches (18.4 x 257 cm), Swedish annotations in pencil and one in ink on rectos, 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. **£5500 / HK\$56,000**

A fine panorama of the Bund, with the Oriental Bank and Central Hotel at the centre of the view. Several important buildings are identified in a contemporary hand, including the Shanghai Club ("Engliska Klubben") in its fine colonnaded building. The French, German, Swedish, American and Japanese consulates are also identified. The most famous street in Shanghai, the Bund was a symbol of the financial growth of the city, which boomed after the Opium wars.

The Garden Bridge and British Consulate are visible on the left of the image, with a bandstand in the public gardens visible on the front but the Margary Memorial is partially obscured by trees.





Four banks identified with the Customs House can be seen between the Shanghai Bank and the Deutsch-Asiaatische Bank.

On the water, a barge used by the River Police is 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. The annotations suggest that the original owner was Swedish.

94 | UNIDENTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHER. Shi Zhong Mountain (Stone Bell Mountain) of Hukou near Jiujiang in Jiangxi Province, *possibly 1870s*.

Mammoth albumen print, 13 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 18 inches (34.2 x 45.8 cm), emulsion damage to the negative (mainly in lower right corner only), a little foxing in sky. **£450 / HK\$4600**

An unusually large format print from a wet-plate negative suggesting both an early date and that this is the work of a professional photographer. The format indicates possibly the American photographer Charles Leander Weed, although no subject is listed under this title in his published list of 1869 (reproduced in Bennett, *History of Photography in China Western Photographers 1861-1879*, p. 231).

[94]



95| UNIDENTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHER. [Singapore from Fort Canning], 1900.

Five-part gelatin silver print panorama, $7\frac{3}{4} \times 55$ inches (19.7 x 139.5 cm), partly mounted on contemporary album leaf; minor discolouration to the edges, some creases. £2200 / HK\$22,500

A broad aspect of Singapore with the Cathedral of the Good Shepherd visible at the central point, the Boat Quay can be made out towards the right. What appears to be a nine-pound cannon and the very top of the flagstaff are depicted at the right-hand edge, to the right of the flagpole.

96| [WEIHAIWEI. 威]. AH FONG STUDIO. 'Wei Hai Wei' (& Liu Kung Tau). Circa 1890.

Two-part gelatin silver print panorama, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 38\frac{7}{8}$ inches (19.7 x 111 cm), signed and titled in the negative, elegantly hand-tinted; a little silvering to edges, a few marks and creases to surface, some glue and paper residue to verso; very good. £750 / HK\$7600

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

Liu Kung Tau (Liugong Island 刘公岛) is located about 4 kilometers from the city of Weihaiwei (威). During the reign of the Guangxu Emperor, the Beiyang Fleet was founded as China's first modern navy with a telegraph centre and a naval academy.



[95]



[96]

1000
1000
1000



1000

[97]



[98]

The headquarters of the Beiyang Naval Units were set up on Liugong Island. During the First Sino-Japanese War the Beiyang Fleet suffered a crushing defeat and in the spring of 1895 the island was occupied by Japanese forces.

In 1898, the United Kingdom bought the island (along with Weihaiwei) from the Japanese and agreed to hand it back to China after 25 years or when the Russians left nearby Port Arthur. Local Chinese were recruited into a British regiment but the island was not fortified. The Royal Navy established a base on Liugong Island occupying and extending the existing facilities. When the Russians left Port Arthur in 1905, the terms of the lease meant Britain should return the island to China. Britain re-negotiated the lease with the Chinese to counter a new German presence in the area. Weihaiwei was returned to the Republic of China in 1930 after which it was a special administrative region. The Chinese government allowed the Royal Navy to continue to use the naval base for another ten years, but this was cut short when Japan invaded in 1938.

Ah Fong had portrait studios in Shanghai and in Wei-hai-wei (Weihai), a seaport in Shantung province, northeast China. He was active as a photographer in the first three decades of the 20th century.

97 | [WEIHAIWEI. 威]. AH FONG STUDIO, Attributed to. Liu Kung Tau - Weihaiwei. Circa 1890.

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. **£500 / HK\$5100**

Previously known as Weihai Garrison or Port Edward, Weihaiwei (威海) was a port on the north shore of the Shandong province of China, and was originally the base for the Beiyang Fleet 北舰 of China during the Qing Dynasty. In 1898 the British 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 another view which we have seen of Weihaiwei signed by Ah Fong. Ah Fong operated from Wei Hai Wei in northeast China in the early 20th century.

Warships, a twin funnel cruiser in the centre and five submarines moored to an auxiliary vessel are visible, in contrast to the fisherman with a small wooden punt in the foreground.

98 | [WEIHAIWEI. 威]. UNIDENTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHER. 'Wei-hai-wei'. Circa 1900.

Two-part gelatin silver or collodio-chloride panorama, 5 x 15 inches (12.6 x 38.1 cm), captioned below in pencil on mount, backed on linen and mounted on contemporary album leaf, with another gelatin silver print 'Wei-hai-Wei' on verso; two approx. 5 cm tears to left side of mount only, a couple of marks in the negative; in archival modern mount. **£300 / HK\$3050**



EARLY COLOUR FILM PANORAMA OF THE HONG KONG SKYLINE

99 | WESTMORELAND, Michael. Hong Kong from Hilton Hotel. *Leicester, [1980].*

Ilford 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.
£450 / HK\$4600

The Giant 360 Cirkut cameras invented at the turn of the 19th-20th century were designed expressly for the purpose of creating panoramas such as this, but they had only previously been used with large black and white film rolls. In the 1970s, Michael Westmoreland was the first photographer to marry the equipment to colour film.

Using archival Cibachrome contact-prints, the printing technique is rare for panoramas.

The view is a far cry from the familiar skyline of today's city. The photographer's vantage point, the Hong Kong Hilton, is now absent, as are other buildings visible.

When it was built in 1963 the Hong Kong Hilton stood at 26 storeys and offered 750 rooms. It was the only 5-star hotel on the island side and was a landmark building. After closing in 1995 it was demolished and the area replaced by the 63-floor Cheung Kong Centre. One of the Hong Kong Hilton's legacies was the birth of the 'mini-bar' in each room at the hotel, which boosted revenue by 5%. Hilton expanded the practice through its other hotels soon after.

'A VERY USEFUL AND WELL PREPARED SYSTEMATIC
ACCOUNT'

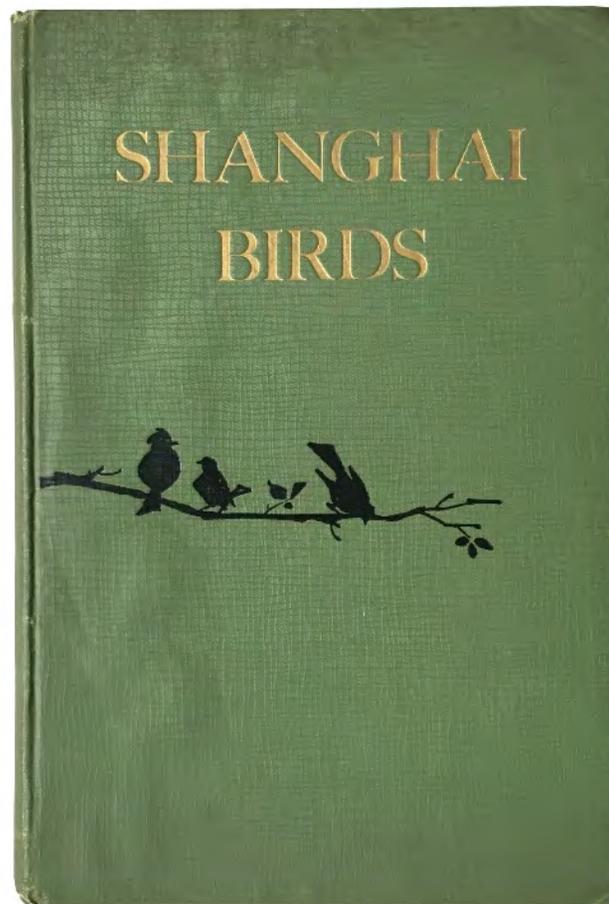
1001 **WILKINSON, Edward Sheldon.** Shanghai Birds. A Study of Bird Life in Shanghai and the Surrounding Districts. *Shanghai, North-China Daily News & Herald Limited, 1929.*

8vo (263 x 175mm), pp. [6 (half-title, title, and foreword, versos blank)], xxi, [1 (blank)], 243, [1 (blank)]; colour-printed frontispiece and 22 colour-printed ornithological plates after Henrik Grönvold (numbered I-XXIII), one half-tone plate and one diagram in the text; a few light spots; original light-green cloth, upper board lettered in gilt above a design of a tree branch with birds blocked in black, spine lettered and decorated in gilt; minimal light marking, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, slight creasing on spine, small mark and hole on front free endpaper, nonetheless a very good copy, in the original cloth; *provenance*: **Lavonia R. Stockelbach** (bookplate 'Ex libris Stockelbach', with initials 'L.R.S.' added in manuscript, on upper pastedown). **£350 / HK\$3600**

First edition. 'A very useful and well prepared systematic account of local Chinese birds' (Wood), by E.S. Wilkinson, CBE (1883-1950). Wilkinson was a Chartered Accountant based in Shanghai, and had been employed by the Shanghai Municipal Council Service before becoming a senior partner of Thomson and Co. Chartered Accountants, Shanghai, and concurrently serving as Secretary of the Lester Trust. Wilkinson wrote a 'Country Diary' for the *North-China Daily News*, and was also the author of *Shanghai Country Walks* (Shanghai: 1932) and *The Shanghai Bird Year: a Calendar of Bird Life in the Country around Shanghai* (Shanghai: 1935).

This copy is from the library of the artist Lavonia R. Stockelbach, who was the author and illustrator of *The Birds of Shakespeare* ([New York]: 1940).

Nissen, *IVB* 989; Ripley and Scribner, p. 311; Wood, p. 628.



NOTES OF A JOURNEY FROM CANTON
TO WU-CHOW-FU.

SINCE the conclusion of the Treaty of Tientsin, and the establishment of improved relations with the government and people of the Province of Kwang-tung, this part of China has for the first time been thrown open to foreign travel. During the last two years, the country comprised within a circle of about 100 miles radius around Canton has been frequently traversed by parties on horseback, or in Chinese boats, and to some extent explored by steamers; and the great beauty no less than the diversity of the scenery discovered appears to prove an ever fresh attraction. It is a subject of general regret, however, that the descriptions of the interior of the Province which are accessible to foreigners are meagre in the extreme—confined, in fact, to the hasty sketches written in former days by persons who travelled in disguise and at the risk of their lives, or to the untrustworthy accounts of the Roman Catholic Missionaries.

Some slight contribution to the stock of knowledge of the interior of Kwang-tung may therefore be made in the following brief account of a voyage to the West River, recently accomplished by two steamers. Were the *Chinese Repository* still published, such accounts would doubtless ere this have been attracted to its pages; but that invaluable storehouse of facts and experiences relating to China no longer exists; and with the cessation of this, the most valuable work that has ever appeared in this country, vast sources of information have been closed.

For the benefit of those to whom the interior of Kwang-tung is quite unknown, it may be necessary to preface this account by stating, that the delta and estuary ordinarily known as the "Canton River" is formed by the confluence, about a hundred

miles from the sea, at a point some thirty miles West from the longitude of Macao, of two great rivers—the North and the West—which, descending at right angles from great distances in the interior, pour their united floods into the sea by various mouths westward of Macao. Part of the waters of the North River percolate through two channels, known as the Tsze-tung and Lu Pao Creeks, in an Easterly direction, and form, with other tributaries, the river on which Canton is situated. This, flowing Southerly, receives below Whampon the waters of the East River, the third great stream of the Province, and issuing at the Bogue, unites around a labyrinth of alluvial islands with the waters from the West and North.

The main channels of these latter rivers being thus in the vicinity or to the westward of the Bogue, a steamer drawing much water can ascend to the interior only by a circuitous course among the islands, or by entering the principal mouth near Macao. A vessel of light draught can find its way however from Canton by what is known as the Lan Shek (蘭石) and Tsze-tung (紫洞) creeks to the junction of the North and West Rivers at San-shuei (三水), a distance of about forty-five miles. Chinese craft, by passing through Fatshan, are able greatly to diminish this distance.

Leaving Canton (the steamer carrying a very small supply of coal, for the sake of light draught) at 7.30 A.M. on the 31 November, San-shuei was reached at 2.10 P.M. At this place the alluvial flats which form the rich and populous rice and silk districts around Canton are found to terminate, and what must have been the ancient coast line of the Province is seen in the terminal

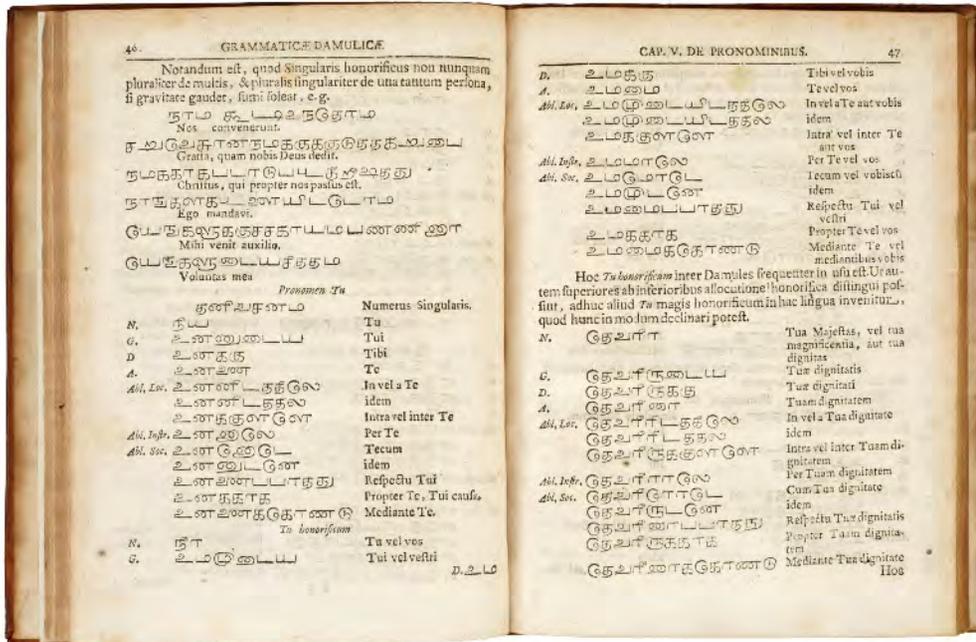
101 | [WUZHOU]. Notes of a journey from Canton to Wu-chow-fu. [n.p, c. 1860].

8vo, pp. 6, [2, blanks]; light horizontal crease where once folded, but a very good, clean copy, printed on light blue paper, stitched in the original pink printed wrapper; one typescript sheet loosely inserted. £480 / HK\$4900

Extremely rare account of an early journey by a Westerner into the interior regions of China, navigating the Xi river upstream from Guangzhou to Wuzhou.

Following the Second Opium War (1854-60) Westerners were granted access to parts of China which have 'for the first time been thrown open to foreign travel.' The author complains that previous descriptions of the interior of Kwang-Tung (Guangdong) province 'are meagre in the extreme', as they were 'hasty sketches... by persons who travelled in disguise and at the risk of their lives'. Due to the new freedoms of travel, which followed the 1860 peace treaty, the author is able to provide a leisurely description of transport and scenery: 'the time most favourable for arriving at the Gap is towards evening when the shadows of the mountain gateway fall athwart the stream'. Other notable features of the journey include the passing of a convoy of refugees fleeing 'an incursion of robbers' 4000 strong, and the impacts of the recent wars in Wu-chow-fu, where 'opium... seems abundantly consumed'.

OCLC records a single copy, at Princeton; we have been able to locate one further copy, in the J.O.P. Bland archive at the Fisher Library in Toronto.



THE FIRST TAMIL GRAMMAR
TO USE TAMIL CHARACTERS

102| ZIEGENBALG, Bartholomaeus. Grammatica Damulica, quae per varia paradigmata, regulas et necessarium vocabulorum apparatus, viam brevissimam monstrat, qua lingua Damulica seu Malabrica, quae inter Indos Orientales in usu est, et hucusque in Europa incognita fuit, facile disci possit. Halle, Orphanage press, 1716.

4to, pp. [xvi], 128; title printed in red and black, with small engraved printer's device; occasional browning due to paper quality, affecting

in particular first and last leaves, but a good copy bound in contemporary English panelled calf, skilfully rebacked preserving the original red morocco lettering piece, front endpaper renewed; the Macclesfield copy, with its bookplate to front pastedown and blind stamp to first three leaves. £1100 / £11,500

First edition of the first comprehensive Tamil grammar (Cartilha em Tamul e Portugues, 1554, and Baldaeus' Wahrhaftige ausführliche Beschreibung, 1672, both contain a few pages of Tamil grammar) and the first to use Tamil characters.

Bartholomaeus Ziegenbalg (1682 – 1719), together with his fellow student Heinrich Plütschau, was the first Protestant missionary to India who, in 1706, established the Tranquebar Mission under the patronage of King Frederick IV of Denmark.

Ziegenbalg worked on Grammatica Damulica during his voyage to Europe, from October 1714 to June 1715, and soon before reaching Norway sent the manuscript to Heinrich Julius Elers in Halle for it to be printed. When ready, Elers sent fifty copies of Grammatica Damulica to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in London; the SPCK sent two copies each to the public libraries at Lincoln's Inn and the Middle Temple, and distributed the other copies to several donors and libraries (and the present copy was most likely presented to Thomas Parker, 1st Earl of Macclesfield).

Daniel Jeyaraj, Bartholomäus Ziegenbalg, the Father of Modern Protestant Mission: An Indian assessment, 2006, pp. 253-257.

