

FIRSTS: HONG KONG 香港 2025

QUARITCH

奎文齋





FIRSTS: HONG KONG

5–7 December 2025

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Covers and right: item 31; left: item 15

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Modernising Chinese Agriculture

1. [AGRICULTURE.] BEIJING MUNICIPAL BUREAU FOR AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY. 农业机械安全生产挂图 [Nongye jixie anquan shengchan guatu; 'Posters showing safe Production with agricultural Machinery']. [Beijing], China Agriculture Press for Xinhua Bookshop, [late 1970s].

Six posters (each c. 763 × 524 mm); each with 5–13 colour illustrations reproduced from paintings, text in simplified Chinese characters; folds and a few other minor creases, light browning to versos; else in excellent condition.

£1750* / HK\$18,500

Very rare complete set of posters promoting the modernisation of agriculture at the outset of China's economic reform.

The six posters here attest to the nascent wave of industrialisation after the end of the Cultural Revolution as well as to concerns about the safe use of new technology. Slogans include 'The fundamental path forward for agriculture lies in mechanisation', 'Ensure traffic safety in town and country – serve the agricultural sector better', 'Operate machinery correctly – prevent mechanical and electrical accidents', and 'Everyone is responsible for safe production'. Through more than fifty illustrations and captions the posters exhort one to keep machine parts well-oiled, to use adequate lighting when working at night, not to jump from moving vehicles, not to modify vehicles to increase their speed, not to encroach on bicycle lanes, and not to hitch oneself to automobiles when cycling, *inter alia*.

The present set is in excellent condition, particularly for ephemera intended to be posted on walls for instruction.

We have traced only one other set of these posters, in the Landsberger Collection at the International Institute of Social History.



安全作业 出路在于机械化 使用 防止机电事故 更好地为农业服务 规则 保证安全



北，要严防中毒



升中线上禁止



时进行调整和危险路段



机耕时，严禁在地头转弯

机耕时，严禁在地头转弯



理 确保安全生产



机耕时，严禁在地头转弯



机耕时，严禁在地头转弯

机耕时，严禁在地头转弯



多开几天，第一高天不开了



机耕时，严禁在地头转弯



机耕时，严禁在地头转弯



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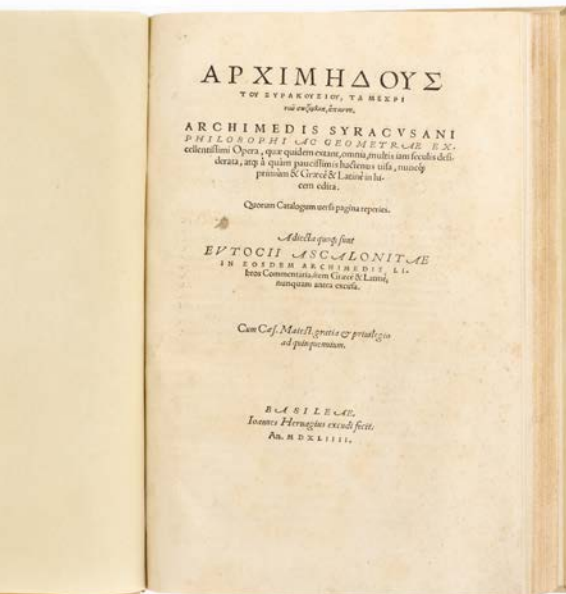
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机耕时，严禁在地头转弯



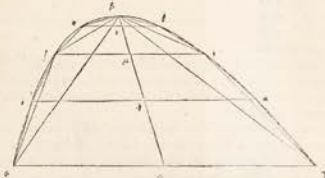
Eureka's *Editio Princeps*

2. ARCHIMEDES. Τα μεχρι νυν σωζομενα, απαντα ... Opera, quae quidem extant, omnia, multis iam seculis desiderata atque a quam paucissimis hactenus visa, nuncque primum & Graece & Latine in lucem edita ... Adiecta quoque sunt Eutocii Ascalonitae in eodem Archimedis libros commentaria, item Graece & Latine, nunquam antea excusa. *Basel, Johannes Herwagen, [(colophon): March] 1544.*

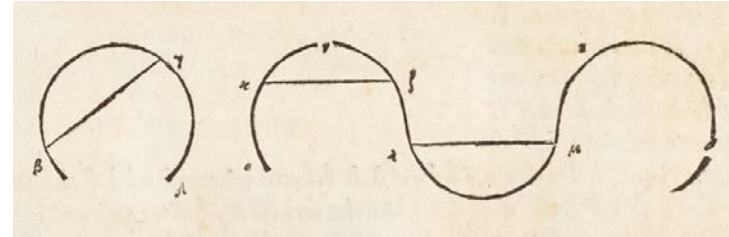
Four parts bound in two vols, folio, I: pp. [8], 139, [5], 65, [1]; II: pp. [8], 163, [1], 68, [4]; the Greek text all in vol. I and the Latin in vol. II, with Eutocius's commentary bound at the end of each relevant volume, with part titles to tt1 and A1, without blank I4, woodcut initials and diagrams, woodcut printer's device to final verso; small marginal stain to α1', marginal dampstain to lower outer corner of quire tt, a few quires slightly foxed, mostly in vol. II, small stain at foot of q2-r1; vol. II recased in eighteenth-century Italian vellum, vol. I very skilfully bound to match, manuscript titles to spine; ownership inscription 'Dom. Prof. Rom. Soc. Jesu. Catal. Inscript. Bibliot. Cōmun.' to title of vol. II. **£45,000 / HK\$475,000**

***Editio princeps* of the works of Archimedes, 'the greatest mathematician and engineer of antiquity' (PMM).** Prior to this edition only a small tract in Latin translation, published in 1503, and a partial translation by Tartaglia, published in 1543, had appeared.





ὁ ὑγραμμὸς γνωρίματι ἐγγράφῃ, τῇ ἐγγράφῃ
ἐν τῷ πλάνῳ. καὶ τὰ αὐτὰ βγ, οὗτοι εἰσὶν αἱ καὶ
ἐγγ.



USTC 612734; VD 16 A 3217; Adams A 1531; Dibner 137; Graesse I, p. 180; Horblit 5; *PMM* 72.



RUA DE S. LOURENCO



UM JARDIM CHINEZ



Printing Macao in Yorkshire

3. **ARNOLD, J.** *Souvenir de Macau.* Middlesbrough, Hood & Co. Ltd, 1921.

Oblong 8vo, ff. [25], comprising title-page and 24 halftone plates, captioned in Portuguese, image size c. 64 × 89 mm; bound in original illustrated grey wrappers, tied with green cord, woodcut view of harbour with orange highlights to upper wrapper; spine and edges a little sunned, minor stain on upper wrapper, else a good copy.

£250 / HK\$2750

A scarce souvenir album in an attractively designed wrapper, curiously printed in Yorkshire, containing twenty-four tourist views of Macao, all captioned in Portuguese.

The atmosphere in Macao, a unique blend of European and Asian influences, made the port a desirable destination for the early-twentieth-century continental visitor – and those who did not have the opportunity to make the trip could experience this exotic destination through photobooks such as this.

This charming souvenir book portrays Chinese temples alongside views of cobbled streets, coastal views of the Praia Grande and Praia du Gaia, and continental-style buildings, such as the San Paulo Cathedral and the Governor's Palace. The plates appear to be made after

an album or book: the original, very uniform mounts are visible. A variant of the binding with the woodcut design in black and blue was also produced.

Hood & Co were printers based in Middlesbrough who printed high-quality halftones and photogravures for customers at home and in the colonies. The use of halftone here was a commercial choice, perhaps ordered by a British bookseller in Hong Kong.

Very rare: OCLC and HKALL show a digital copy only, at the University of Hong Kong. Not in Library Hub.

Macao in the Age of the Opium Wars

4. ASHWORTH, Edward. 'Fortaleza de St. Francisco Macao'. [Macao, c. 1845.]

Watercolour, ink, and pencil on paper (240 × 179 mm), manuscript caption in ink over pencil to lower right; some light spotting, but in excellent condition; framed and glazed. **£7500* / HK\$79,500**

An evocative view of Macao's Fort São Francisco in the wake of the First Opium War – the imagery suggestive of strife and the contrasting East and West – by the English architect and draughtsman Edward Ashworth.

Depicted here is one of several forts built by the Portuguese in the early seventeenth century to defend their Chinese trading post from Dutch attacks. Erected in 1629, Fort São Francisco was built around a Franciscan monastery (hence the name) and sat at the northern edge of the Praia Grande, with Fort Nossa Senhora do Bom Parto at the southern end and São Tiago da Barra further down, close to the A-Ma Temple. The walls were of *chunambo*, a unique concoction of earth, straw, lime, and oyster shells that, when pounded together and reinforced with wooden strips – often by enslaved Africans brought over by the Portuguese

– formed a cementitious material more absorbent of projectile bombardment than stone. Long disused by Ashworth's time, the fort nevertheless stood until 1934, when it was demolished as part of a programme of land reclamation.

The present view formed part of a series of studies of Hong Kong and Macao painted by Ashworth during his Chinese sojourn in the 1840s. It stands out from his other scenes with its Romantic turbulence: the sky darkens towards the horizon, and waves crash against the boulders in the foreground. Caught in stormy waters, a *sampan* with its boat-dwelling family strays perilously close to the rocks. Of the fort itself, perhaps the most striking feature is the row of five cannon pointing out to the sea. Two ships loom further back, heading into harbour – a Chinese junk and a Western clipper – exemplifying two civilisations engaged, almost uniquely, at this Sino-Portuguese *entrepôt*. But given the date and broader tone, there is surely also a nod to recent events, viz the eruption of war between Britain and China, much of it fought in the Pearl River Delta around Macao, and ending in 1842 with indemnities from Peking and the cession of Hong Kong.

Edward Ashworth (1814–1896) trained as an architect in Exeter and London before leaving for New Zealand,





Fortaleza de S.^o Francisco, Macao

where he was *inter alia* tutor to the children of William Hobson, the colony's first governor. In 1844 he decided to return to England, breaking the journey back with a long stay in southern China. He arrived in Hong Kong in time for its first construction boom, taking on commissions for buildings both commercial and domestic and becoming one of the first Europeans known to us by name to build in the new colony. He evidently spent part of his two-year stay in Macao as well, sketching scenes more intimate and architecturally attentive than those of predecessors like William Alexander and Chinnery. On

returning to England Ashworth would draw on his careful observations and notes to author an important essay, 'Chinese Architecture' (1851), later published in the landmark *Dictionary of Architecture* (1853–92).

See Christopher Cowell, *Edward Ashworth, Artist and Architect: fourteen original Watercolour Studies of Hong Kong and Macau, 1844–46* (Hordern House, 2014), item 10.

French Flagship in Asia

5. [ASIA.] FORCES NAVALES EN EXTRÊME-ORIENT. Croiseur cuirassé 'Jules Michelet' commandé par M^r le capitaine de Vaisseau Devin. Album de campagne 1927–1928. *China, Imprimerie de T'ou-Sè-Wè, [1927–1928].*

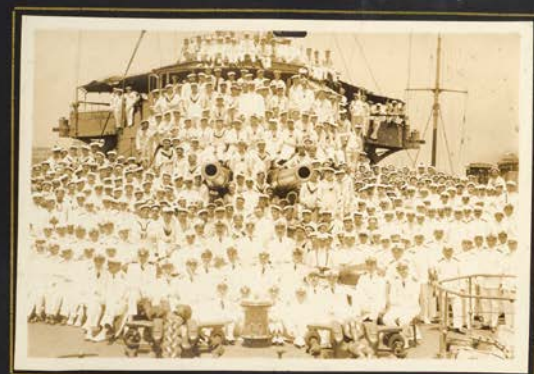
Oblong 4to, 134 gelatin silver prints (largest 156 × 104 mm, most c. 87 × 59 mm) mounted on ff. 18 of black card, captioned in French; a few minor marks and stains, small abrasion to one print; else a good copy in the original black card covers, title gilt to front cover, secured at spine with black cord; water damage to front cover, joints tender, a little scuffed.

£950 / HK\$10,250

Rare commemorative album of a tour by the flagship of the French Far Eastern squadron through China, Korea, Japan, Vietnam, and the Philippines in the interwar period.

Laid down in 1904, the armoured cruiser *Jules Michelet* saw action in the First World War as part of the Mediterranean Fleet before being deployed to Asia as the flagship of the French squadron there in the 1920s. The present album opens with images showing life on board, including bathing on the bridge and entertainments. There follow more than one hundred photographs documenting her journey up the **Huangpu River**, with local junks and *sampans* sharing the waters; **Shanghai**, with its multinational police forces (Chinese, Japanese, Sikh), vegetable market, and labourers; **Zikawei** (Xujiahui), where the sailors stop to drink and play tug of war; **Port Arthur** (now Lüshunkou, Dalian), where they parade on donkeys; **Seoul**, with its royal palace; **Nagasaki**, where geishas board the ship and the crewmen sample watermelon; **Yokohama**, **Kamakura**, and **Kyoto**; **Miyajima**





L'ÉTAT-MAJOR ET L'ÉQUIPAGE



RELEVAGE DU DUT



LE DUT EST HISSE



ACCOSTAGE PAR HOUK



L'AMERINDIEN

LE BORD

(Itsukushima) and its famous *torii*; **Amoy** (Xiamen) and **Hong Kong**, where they go to the beach; **Halong Bay**, with a boat tour through its caves; **Saigon** (Ho Chi Minh City), where they gain favour with the local children by distributing cigarettes; **Cam Ranh**, **Da Nang**, and **Huế**; and **Montalban** (Rodriguez) and **Manila**, where they fraternise with their American counterparts and end their journey.

Though the focus is inevitably on the ship and her crew, much local life is captured here as well.

SHANGHAI



DÉFILÉ DU 14 JUILLET



SACS À TERRE



LES SUKHS



DÉTACHEMENT CHINOIS



LE PAVILLON DE KOU-KA ZAH

SHANGHAI



EN FOUSSE



AMATEURS D'INOUEUX

SHANGHAI



LE MARCHÉ AUX LÉGUMES



LE MARCHÉ



LA BROUETTE CHINOISE



THAN

From Lhasa to Lushan

6. [ATO PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION.] Album of 100 gelatin silver prints of Tibet, Mongolia, Qingdao, Hsingking (now Changchun), and Lushan. [*Dalian*, 1930s.]

Oblong 4to, 100 gelatin silver copy-prints, each c. 110 × 155 mm, on 50 black card mounts, each (but one) with a printed caption label; copy-prints a little faded; bound in black stiff card covers, front joint split at head but holding. £2500 / HK\$27,500

An attractive album of Chinese scenes produced by the Ato Photographic Association.



Lake Panyang as Seen from Lushan
(in Kiangsi Province)

Lake Panyang lies at the foot of the Lushan Mountains in the southeast. Right in front of Nanchang on the bank of the lake, steep precipitous rise almost perpendicularly, a picture of rough brown granite. They are called Winding (Five Old Peaks). A visitor following the road to Pailitong (White Deer's Grotto) at the foot of the mountains will observe the towering mountains change in colour as the grey mist pass and repass across the mountain range.

The placid water of the Lake, as seen between the rugged walls of the cliffs will furnish a favourite subject to a poet. (75-No. 2)
(Copyright reserved)



NIHON BASHI-DORI
(Hsingking)

Situated in the South Manchuria Railway Zone Nihon Bashi-dori still maintains its thriving trade and reputation as the Main Street of the Manchukuo capital. An array of spacious shops, filled with assorted wares attractively displayed, serve to entice thither the increasing throngs of lately arrived customers, as well as the oldtime residents of Hsingking.

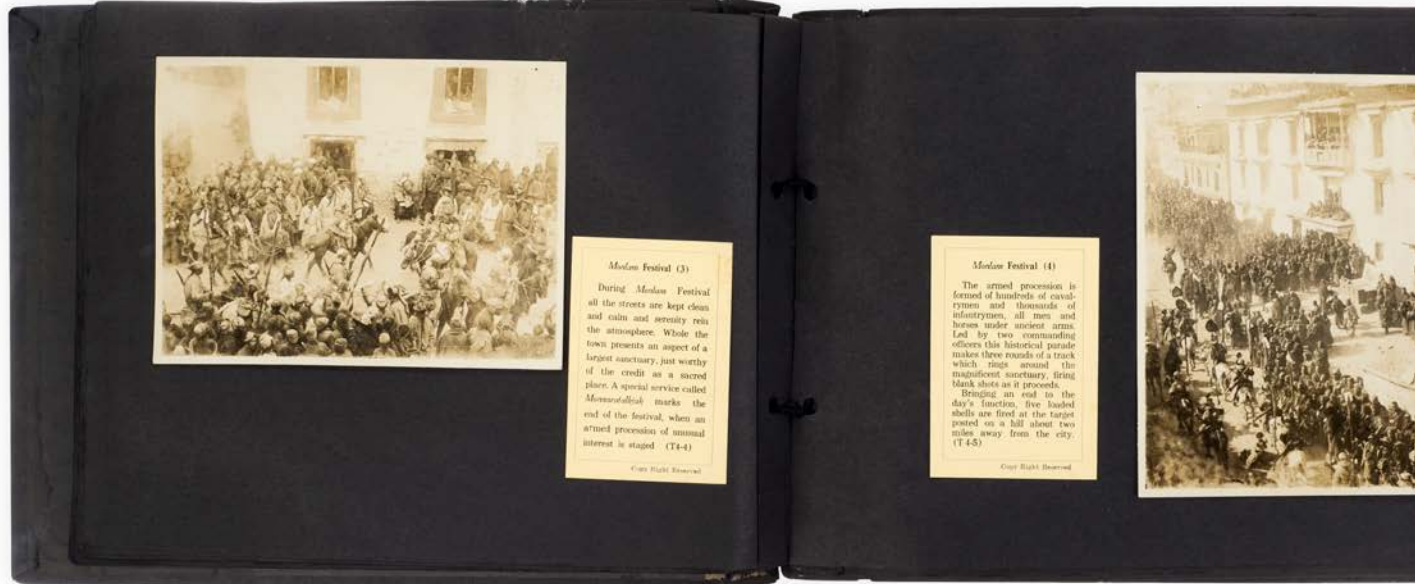
The retail trade daily transacted on the avenue is large, and is growing steadily as the city population is constantly rising. (114-41)



GAY YOSHINO-CHO
(Hsingking)

Brightly illuminated Yoshino-cho is the retail centre of Hsingking. The avenue is rather quiet during daytime, but after sunset, when its rows of colored neon lights start twinkling and throngs of amusement-seekers promenade there, there is much bustle, merriment and merriment along Yoshino-cho and within the reach lying it.

Low in evening, however, the promenade becomes livelier, composed mostly of travelers and residents fondly someone, who go there to forget momentarily their loneliness amid wine and songs provided by the expatriated tourists. (146-71)



The bulk of the album is devoted to Tibet, with images of Potala (here Botala) Palace, various Tibetan figures, a theatrical performance, and the Monlam festival in Lhasa. There follow photographs of Mongolia, including felt making and wrestling; and of the tomb of Princess Wang Zhaojun, 'in the sterile plain, seven miles southwest of Kueihaucheng'. The scenes of Changchun date from after the creation of the Japanese puppet-state of Manchukuo, when the city was renamed Hsingking. Depicted also is nightlife of the Yoshino-Cho district.

The Ato Photographic Association was a Japanese company founded by Ato Inga Kyokai and based in Dalian (Dairen in Japanese) in 1922-44. They were responsible for many thousands of topographic photographs of China, subsequently published in albums like the present, designed for the Western tourist markets.



From a Lost Missionary Dictionary?

7. [BASEL MISSION.] Set of manuscript indices to a Sino-Japanese dictionary. [*Basel or Geneva, late nineteenth century.*]

Manuscript in Chinese, Roman transliteration, and French on paper, 7 vols, 4to; printed grid pattern to paper, 1 vol. with leaves formed of 8 cards pasted together and affixed to stubs, another with part-printed headings in Chinese, notes in French to some front endpapers; occasional foxing and soiling; else in good condition in late nineteenth-century stationery bindings, 4 vols in reversed calf dyed green and marbled boards, 3 vols in green-grey linen over boards, manuscript shelfmarks of the Basel Mission to each vol., 3 vols with printed label of Emile Isaac, stationer and binder of Geneva to front board, 3 vols with the printed label of Henri Gex cadet & C^{ie} (or Gex, Archinard & Goncet), stationers of Geneva, to pastedown, 1 vol. with manuscript label 'Index polyssilabiques [*sic*] Chinois' to front board, 22 ff. loose in quires of 4; rubbed, a few hinges cracked, one broken. **£8500 / HK\$89,500**

An extensive and intriguing set of manuscript indices, seemingly to a lost Sino-Japanese dictionary compiled by the Basel Mission in the late nineteenth century.

These seven large volumes, containing thousands of manuscript pages in themselves, were evidently part of a yet larger series of indices comprising at least thirty-four tomes, to judge from the shelfmarks present in our set. Their exact purpose remains unclear, though several clues point to a connection with a substantial and unpublished Sino-Japanese lexicographic project.

Our volumes fall into four groups. The first is an apparently novel attempt at ordering the tens of thousands of characters in the Chinese corpus by phonetic component. Representing this group here is a single, curious volume, each leaf of which consists of eight separate cards pasted together four to a side and then attached to a stub in the binding; many leaves have further slips pasted to the cards to form extensions. Phonetically ordered dictionaries of Chinese date back to the seventh-century *Qieyun*, but the system employed here (beginning with the components 丿 乚 又 亢) appears to be original. Accompanying each character within these groupings is a number corresponding 'aux numéros des caractères de Medhurst', with 丿 numbered '2', 乚 '3', and



L'homme le fort, mon sur D. 24 et sur a cahier page reconnue

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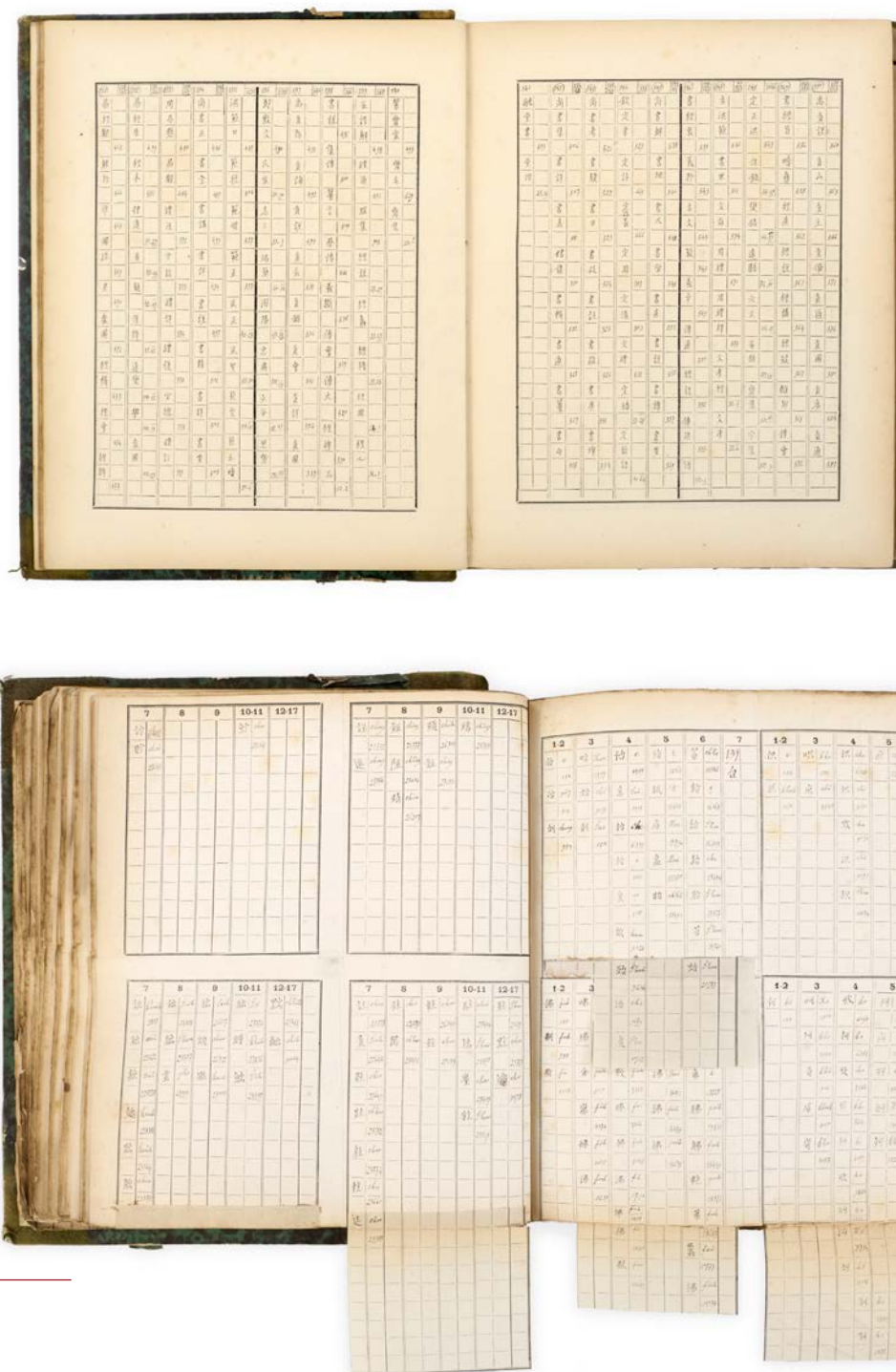
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122 蒙 字 123 123	122 勤 123 123 123 123 123	122 效 法 123 123	122 講 123 聖 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123	122 連 同 七 123 123 123 紙 紙 123 123 123 123 123 123 123	122 錦 123 紙 葵 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123	122 喜 123 容 龍 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123	122 璿 123 璿 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123

so forth. (Medhurst's *Dictionary* (1842) did not number its characters, so this presumably refers to a copy of that work in the same collection with all 47,000 characters numbered by hand.)

The second group, formed of three volumes, is an 'Index polysyllabique chinois et chin[ois]-jap[onais] commun'. This lists some 22,000 characters, under each of which are classed further characters that, when used with the headword, form polysyllabic words. A third group, an 'Index polysyllabique du pentaglotte bouddhique' in two volumes, seems to relate to the Chinese portion of the Buddhist pentaglot (Chinese–Sanskrit–Tibetan–Manchu–Mongolian) compiled anonymously under the Qing, of which a Latin translation by Abel-Rémusat survives in manuscript in the Bibliothèque nationale de France. The fourth and final group, in a single volume, contains a long sequence of characters in Kangxi order, part printed and part manuscript, under which are empty grids intended perhaps for further indexing.

Founded in 1815, the Basel Mission was Protestant but nondenominational in nature, and global in its aims. Its first missionaries to China were dispatched in 1846, establishing themselves there with the help of Karl Gützlaff and soon becoming embroiled in the Taiping Rebellion. The Mission worked on and published dictionaries of several Chinese vernaculars in the nineteenth century, including of Hakka and the Swatow (Shantou) dialect. The present set seems to be a witness to a further, unknown lexicographic undertaking, enormous in scale, devoted to the literary language.



能事上帝又事貨財也勿慮生何以食何以飲身何以衣生非
糧身非大於衣乎試觀飛鳥不稼不穡無廩無積天父且養
爾豈不貴於鳥乎爾曹誰能以思慮延命一刻乎曷爲衣服慮
思野有百合花如何而長不勞不紡我語汝當所羅門榮華

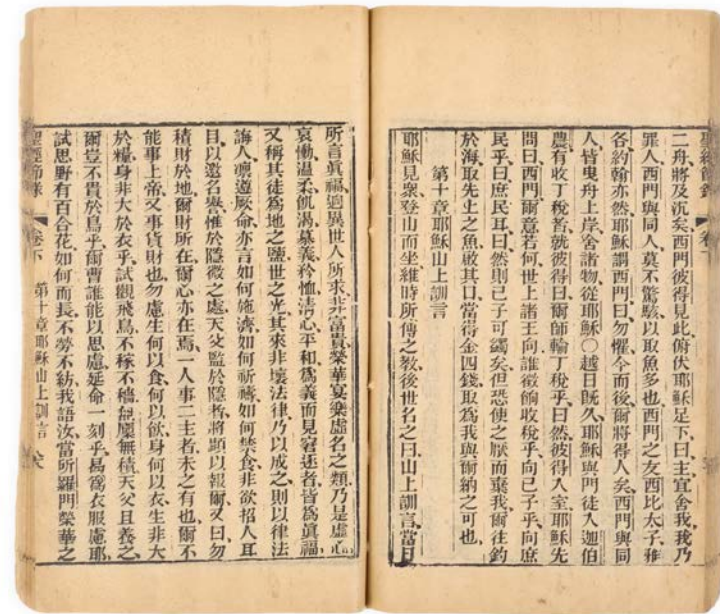
Unrecorded Bible Abridgement printed at Canton

8. [BIBLE.] 聖經節錄 [Shengjing jielu; 'Excerpts from the Bible']. Canton, Guanglou Press for the South China Christian Book Company, 1884.

8vo, ff. [1], 140; printed in Chinese on double-leaves; a little browned, small wormtracks throughout, larger in final few leaves, without affecting sense, loss to head of title (inscription removed); stitched in the publisher's beige paper wrappers, printed title to front cover; somewhat frayed and soiled, thread split at two points but sound. £1850 / HK\$21,500

Seemingly unrecorded wenli abridgement of the Bible published by missionaries in nineteenth-century Canton.

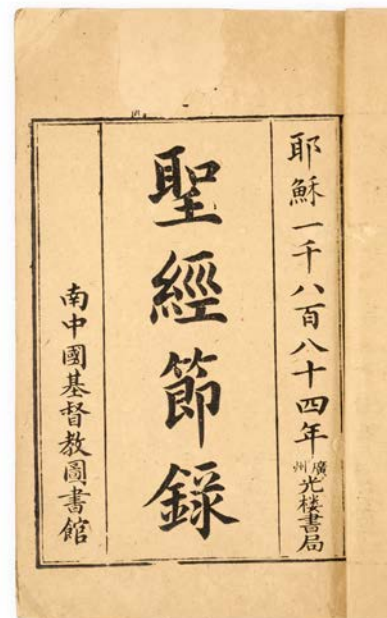
Covering both Testaments at roughly equal length, the *Shengjing jielu* distils the contents of the Bible into some 120 short chapters of simple classical Chinese. The Old Testament is given in the form of a condensed story from the Creation through to Daniel. The New Testament is more heavily altered, the Gospels harmonised into a single narrative starting with the birth of John the Baptist and ending with the Resurrection. The Epistles are only



summarised, with the abridgement concluding (aptly for a missionary work) with the Acts of the Apostles.

We have been able to identify only three other editions published by the South Chinese Christian Book Company – two of *The Pilgrim's Progress*, and one of the Jesuit Aleni's *Four Character Classic* – all of them from after 1900 and all very rare, with one surviving in two copies and the other two held in only one copy apiece.

Not in Darlow and Moule; not in Spillett. No copies in OCLC, Library Hub, or CALIS.



Louis XIII as Gender-Bending Bodhisattva

9. [BUDDHISM.] 慈容五十三現 [Círong wushisan xian; 'Fifty-three Manifestations of the compassionate Countenance [of Guanyin]']. [China, seventeenth century.]

Twenty-eight (of 53) squarish woodblock prints (each c. 225 × 260) on Chinese paper; minor worming to most and closed tears to a few, nearly all of these repaired, most backed with Japanese paper, some cropped at edges; else a good set in a custom modern folding case. £5000* / HK\$55,000

An attractive set of early Qing prints depicting the different manifestations of the female Buddhist deity Guanyin, one of them based – remarkably – on a contemporary portrait of Louis XIII by Champaigne.

A Chinese manifestation of the male *bodhisattva* Avalokiteśvara, Guanyin was commonly depicted as a woman from the twelfth century on. At times she was presented as a woman who had been a man, at others as a deity transcending gender. In time she came to be regarded as the goddess of mercy and remains one of the most widely worshipped figures in East Asian Buddhism.

The present series, anonymous but dating to the early Qing, depicts Guanyin in her manifold guises. It stands out from previous portrayals of the deity, generally solemn and stiff, by representing her in a more naturalistic, human light.



慈容五十三現 堂堂妙 相真難 比歷歷 梵音猶 聖奇正 坐當軒 無位位 圓通無 礙應羣 機 雪山介 頭陀輯



Most interestingly, one of these prints has been identified as being based on a 1655 portrait of Louis XIII by Philippe de Champaigne, now in the Prado Museum.

The resemblance in facial features, stance, dress, and the rod-like object held in the right hand by both figures is striking. In her study of Europeans depicted at the Qing court, Sun suggests the Chinese artist may have seen a copy of Champaigne's portrait brought by French Jesuits to China. 'It is a perfect example of cultural hybridization. The oval frame is decorated with lotus flower designs, but the mustached man in it has a high nose, deep eye sockets, long hair, wearing a tight, black medieval style suit, and holding a wand in his right hand. His sight boldly meets a viewer's attention, another technique scarcely seen in traditional Chinese portraits. However, the child holding the palms to his right, the vase with a willow branch, and the half-shown bird along the frame, all indicate his identity as "Guanyin"' (Song, pp. 105–6).

See Sun, 'Curiosity and Authority: Images of Europeans at the Qing Court during the Kangxi and Yongzheng Reigns', in Weststeijn, ed., *Foreign Devils and Philosophers* (2020); Song, 'Between Bodhisattva and Christian Deity', in Shimkhada and Herman, eds, *The constant and changing Faces of the Goddess* (2008).

Statutes of the Carthusians

10. [CARTHUSIANS. GUIGO DE CASTRO, compiler.] Repertorium statutoru[m] ordinis cartusiensis per ordinem alphabeti. Basel, Johann Amerbach, 1510.

Six parts in one vol., folio, ff. [66], [26], [132], [28], [10], 50; gothic letter (except for one leaf printed in roman letter), rubricated throughout, several large initials supplied in yellow and red or yellow and purple (or all three in combination), with 20 fine woodcuts by Urs Graf, some full-page, and another woodcut by the Master DS, some of the smaller woodcuts partly coloured in a contemporary hand; contemporary blind-stamped calf over wooden boards, eighteenth-century gilt tooling and lettering-piece on spine, spine lining reusing a fragment from a medieval manuscript (apparently Gregory the Great, *Registrum epistolarum*); rubbed and worn but sound, traces of medieval manuscript pastedowns sometime removed, section of lowermost spine compartment missing, head of spine slightly chipped. **£7500 / HK\$79,500**

First printed edition of the Statutes of the Carthusian Order, printed at the expense of the editor, Gregor Reisch (c. 1467–1525), author of the *Margarita philosophica*, for distribution to members of the Order only.

Justo dei iudicio cōdemnat⁹ sum



Bruno ⁊ locij ei⁹ cadūt ad pedes episcopi/petentes sibi dari locū.



Cartusia cōstructa/in cellis contemplant⁹.



Domino

Guigoni quinto pri
ri cartusie/qui pre
missas cartusien. or
dinis consuetudines/
et statuta succincte
in formam redegit: suc
cessit i prioratu dom
ni Hugo: qui bi
ennio completo/amo
re solitarii vite cessit
prioratu. Et instituit
omn^o Ancelinus/
prioris natalibus or
dinis scientijs secula
ribus et diuinis ap
pime eruditus: qui
post aliquot annos
compellit assumere
episcopatum bellua
rensis. ecclesie: pphetie
virtutu/et miraculis
clarus. Huic succe
dit in prioratu dom
ni Basil^o: statuit
Guigonis/ nonnulla
utilia ad ordinem spe
ctantia adiciens. Huic
successit hugonem epm
incolniens. ad ordi
nem recepit. Basilio
successit in prioratu
domni Hugo: q elap
sis duob^o annis/ ad
celle solitudinem re
dijt. Eo tempore flo
ruit dñs bernardus
olim prior portar^{is}:
postea epus dijesi. q
mortuos suscitauit:
deprosofos mudauit:
et innumeris alijs cla
ruit miracul. Hugo
ni substituit domn^o

Baselin^o vir magne sanctitatis et meriti: q defunctu quedam cartusie monachu pcepto obe
dientie cōpescuit: vt a miraculorū ostensione cessaret. Huic successit domn^o martin^o/et ips
magne sciētie et meriti. Post quē preficit cartusie dominus Bernardus. Lui successit dom
nus Rifferus/ vir omib^o lris admodū erudit^o/ doctrina/ ingenio/ et exhortatiōe efficacissim^o
Huic cartusien. ppositi p̄suetudines et statuta augmētauit/ cōpilauit/ correxit: pulchroq; st
lo exornans: ac per capitulū generale: anno dñi millesimo ducētesimo quinquagesimou
no cōfirmata/ ad subsequētē formam p̄for perdurit



The original compiler, Guigo de Castro (Gigues du Chastell), became a monk of the Grande Chartreuse in 1107 (St Bruno had died in 1101), and three years later was elected prior. 'To Guigo the Carthusian Order in great measure owes its fame, if not its very existence. When he became prior, only two charterhouses existed, the Grande Chartreuse and the Calabrian house where St. Bruno had died; nine more were founded during his twenty-seven years' priorship. These new foundations made it necessary to reduce to writing the traditional customs of the mother-house. Guigo's Statutes, composed in 1127 or 1128, have always remained the basis of all Carthusian legislation' (*Catholic Encyclopaedia*).

There are four large cuts representing the history of the Carthusian Order and seventeen portraits of popes, all by Urs Graf (see His, *Urs Graf* 203–223). Koepler (*Kunstchronik*, N.S. XVIII, p. 290) attributes the representation of 'Guillhelmus Rainaldi' to the Master DS. According to Isaac (no. 14140 in his supplement to Proctor) this work was printed by Amerbach in association with Johannes Froben and Johann Petri. In some copies the six parts are bound in a different order.

Provenance: 'Ex libris Vallae Dei' in a contemporary hand on first leaf, perhaps the charterhouse of Valdieu Réno in Normandy; pencilled H.P. Kraus collation note dated November 1957 on verso of final leaf.

VD 16 G 4071; Adams G 1559; Machiels G584.

ORIGO ORDINIS CARTVSIENSIS

Iusto dei iudicio accusatus sum. Iusto dei iudicio iudicatus sum. Iusto dei iudicio condemnatus sum.



Ecce elongavi fugiens: et mansi in solitudine. Plaf. 54. Eps vidit in somnio septē stellas ante pedes suos cadere. Bruno & socij ei⁹ ceciderunt ad pedes episcopi petentes sibi dari locū.



Episcopus stellis sibi ducantur precibus: ostendit ipsis locum. In loco eius demon strato edificant. Cartusia constructa in cellis contemplant.



21

DOMINO

Ruffino qui p. missa ordio car. tusei. antiqua statuta cōpila. ut: succellit in prioratu dom. nus Girardus scientia, vita & fama fēdatus: quē secut⁹ ēi re. gūmine domn⁹ Guilhelm⁹ vir magne virtutis & religiositatis: post quem p. sicitur dom. nus Bolo magne sanctitatis: q. orando susci. tavit mortuus: ex casu edificiū collisū & contra. cius. huc suc. cessit dominus Almo: multa scientia et discre. tione p. datus: qui amore con. templationis cel. sit: & substituit dominus Jaco. bus: et ipse vir cōtemplativ⁹: quo ad sui in. stantia absolu. to: p. sicit dom. nus re & nomi. ne f. latus. Ihu.

ius tēpore monachus qdā dictus Johānes corneti mira culis claruit. Defuncto dom. no f. laro rursū p. sicit dominus Jacobus antea absolutus: qui similiter post montē miraculis vivere cepit. Post hunc rex cartusie domn⁹ Henricus polerici: cui misericor. diam peccati & obtinuit: succellit domn⁹ Johānes birelli cardinalatus renuit: & in ecclē. sia dei vir similem habuit auctoritate iustitia & fama. Post hunc succedit dominus Elv. starius: vir magne abstinentie et devotionis: quo mortuo p. sicit dominus Guilhelm⁹ rainaldi scientia moribus multisq. virtutibus perornatus: q. sicut cardinalatū retusa. vit: & in electione summi p. sificis vnde decem voces habuit. hic ex ordinationibus capi. tūli & alijs noua compilavit statuta: per capitulū generale anno domini millesimo tri. centesimo sexagesimo octavo cōfirmata: in tribus partibus admittit antiquorū statu. tūorum compendiosa vt sequitur.



一。立代父。

令其終身教訓之。以引導其爲善之路。

二。站堂前。

待鐸德祈主逐魔。方敢入堂。又以表日後能入天國之門也。

三。定聖名。

爲其主保而終身效法之。

四。嘯氣祛魔。

鐸德求主祛魔。潔其心爲聖神所居也。

五。印聖號。

是爲天主之人。邪魔不敢近前侵害之。

六。覆頂額。

鐸德求主醫其神病。賜以神光。能分別善惡。識行天堂之路。

降生壹千八百壹十一年重刊

總牧光方濟各准

聖教要理選集目錄

○要理六端 見一

△聖號經 見三

△天主經 見五

△聖母經 見八

△信經 見九

Macao-Authorised Catechism

11. [CATECHISM.] 聖教要理選集
[*Shengjiao yaoli xuanji*; 'Selections from the Catechism of the Holy Faith']. [Likely Macao], s.n., 1811.

8vo, ff. [1], 4, 58; printed in Chinese on double-leaves; small wormhole to corner of title, small hole to foot of f. 57, neither affecting text; else a good copy stitched in contemporary beige paper wrappers; covers dampstained and a little soiled with a few tears and minor worming.

£3500 / HK\$37,500

First recorded edition, very rare, of this early nineteenth-century Chinese Catholic catechism most likely printed at Macao.

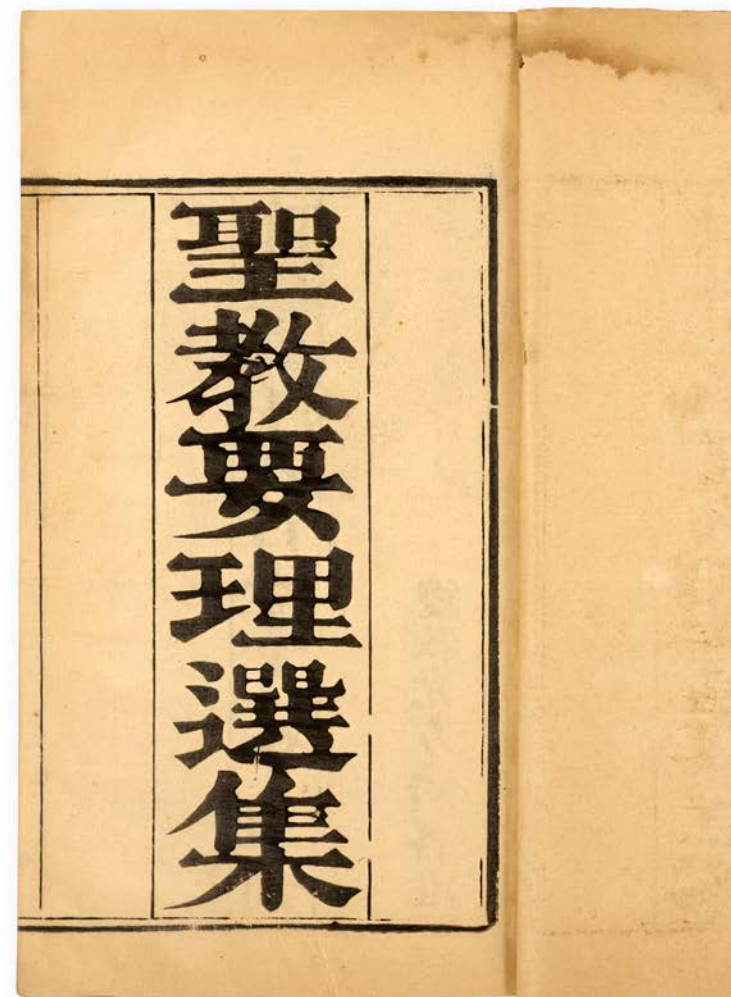
Divided into forty-four chapters, this catechism translates all the chief points of Catholic dogma into *wenli* prose. The doctrines, rites, and prayers covered here include the Trinity, the Hail Mary, the Ten Commandments, the Seven Sacraments, the Theological Virtues, and the Deadly Sins. Parallels are drawn with Chinese culture and history, with one passage observing that Moses received the Tablets of the Law during the reign of King Zu Yi of the Shang Dynasty.

The catechism bears the *imprimatur* of Francisco de Nossa Senhora da Luz Chacim OFM (1804–1828), Bishop of Macao from 1804 to 1828, and was likely printed at the Portuguese trading post. During his tenure Chacim 'founded at Macao several important charitable institutions, reformed the capitular statutes of the see, and made a collection of its valuable documents' (*Catholic Encyclopedia*). During the political upheaval of 1821 he was appointed president of the new Council that replaced the Macanese Senate. He died in his bishopric and is buried at St Paul's Cathedral, Macao.

The imprint describes the present copy as a reimpression or reissue, but we have found no earlier copies of the title.

Very rare: OCLC finds one copy only (UCLA), to which CCTD adds two (Bibliothèque interuniversitaire des langues orientales, and Missions étrangères, the latter incomplete). Streit-Dindinger cites a copy at the Urbaniana. **No copies in Library Hub or CALIS.**

CCTD 000001923; Streit-Dindinger XIII, 1686a/11.



Cease, 停息 t'ing-sik. [muuk fun].
 Cedar, 柏香木 paak-heung-
 Ceiling, 承塵 shing-ch'an,
 天花板 t'in-fa-paan.
 Celandine, 知母 chi-mo'.
 Celebrity, 名聲 ming-shing.
 Celery, 旱芹菜 hohn'-k'an-

Chamber, 房 fong.
 Chamber-pot, 便壺 pin'-oo.
 Chamois, 羚羊 ling-yeung.
 Chance, 偶然 ngau'-in.
 Change, 改 koi', 更改 kang-
 koi', 更換 kang-oon', 換

唧唧 tsik-tsik.
 Chatter-box, 多嘴 toh-tsu'.
 Cheap, 平 p'eng, 價錢低
 ka'-ts'in-tai.
 Cheat, 詭騙 ngak-p'in', 欺
 騙 hi-p'in'.
 Check, 壓止 aat-chi', (in
 playing chess) 將雷 tseung-

Child, 細崽 sai'-mun-tsai'.
 Child-bed, 分娩 fun-min'.
 Chill, 傷寒 sheung-hohn.
 Chillies, 花椒 fa-tsiu.
 Chimney, 烟通 in-t'uung, 烟
 筒 in-t'uung.
 Chin, 下頷 ha'-hom', 下爬

Pioneering Cantonese Dictionary

12. CHALMERS, John. 英粵字典. An English and Cantonese Pocket-Dictionary, for the Use of those who wish to learn the spoken Language of Canton Province. ... Second Edition. *Hong Kong, London Missionary Society, 1862.*

12mo in 4s, pp. [vi], [2], 163; printed in English and Cantonese; lightly foxed throughout, a handful of small burn-holes affecting a few words; else a very good copy in publisher's red half sheep and green marbled sides, Chinese title gilt to spine; a little rubbed, front hinge split at head but sound; contemporary gift inscription to Yajiro Ito to front pastedown (see below), Ito's ownership inscription to title, nineteenth-century red Japanese seal erased from front free endpaper and fly-title.

£1950 / HK\$22,500

Very rare second, expanded edition (first 1859) of this landmark English-Cantonese dictionary printed in early colonial Hong Kong.

First published in 1859, the dictionary saw the first known use of the term 'Cantonese' in a work by a Western missionary instead of the hitherto-favoured 'Canton dialect', a shift soon followed by others. The work also stands as the first English-Chinese pocket dictionary published in Hong Kong. Using a modified version of Samuel Wells Williams's romanisation system, Chalmers gives an extensive practical vocabulary of Cantonese both transliterated and in Chinese characters. Alongside words still current today, the dictionary also preserves a number of interesting archaisms, such as 唐話 for 'Chinese', 亞默利加 for 'America', 英正月 for 'January', 牛乳油 for 'butter', and 荷欄水 for 'lemonade'. The work was evidently popular, running through seven editions in less than fifty years.

Born in the northeast of Scotland and educated at Aberdeen, John Chalmers (1825-1899) was sent by the London Missionary Society in the 1850s to join his fellow Scot and missionary James Legge in Hong Kong. Charged with leading the mission in Hong Kong, including its

Centre, 正中間 ching'-
 chuang-kaan, 心 sum.
 Ceremony, 禮儀 lai'-i.
 Certain, 的確 tik-k'ok, 定
 ting'.
 Certainly, 斷斷 tuen'-tuen'.
 Certificate, 薦書 tsin'-shue.
 Certify, 實證 shat-ching'.
 (a letter) 字 tsze'.
 Charcoal, 柴炭 ch'aa-i-t'aa'.
 Charge, (to give) 付託 foo'-
 t'ok.
 Charity, 慈心 ts'ze-sum,
 (alms) 施舍 shi-she', 布
 施 poo'-shi.
 Charm, (a) 符籙 foo-luuk.

peng'.
 Chemise, 近身衣 k'an'-
 Cherry, 李子 li'-tsze' [shan-i].
 Chess, 象棋 tseung'-k'i,
 (board) 棋盤 k'i-p'oon,
 (men) 棋子 k'i-tsze'.
 Chest, 箱 seung, 櫃 luung',
 (strong) 夾萬 kaap-maan'.
 (language,) 居話 t'ong-wa'.
 Chintz, 印花布 yan'-fa-poo'.
 Chips, 斧口柴 foo'-han'-
 ch'aa'.
 Chirp, 啁啾 chaau-kaau, 啁
 啾 chaau-chaau.
 Chisel, 鑿 tsok, 鑿刀 tsaam'-
 to.
 Choke, 哽 k'ang', 壅塞

Causeway, 逼石地 *pik-shiek-ti'*, 鵝卵石地 *ngoh-lau'-shiek-ti'*.
 Cauterize, 炙 *kau'*.
 Cautious, 謹慎 *kau'-shan'*, 小心 *sai'-sun'*.
 Cayenne, 辣椒 *laat'-tsiu'*.
 Cease, 停息 *'ting-sik*, [muuk].
 Cedar, 柏香木 *paak-heung'*.
 Ceiling, 承塵 *shing-ch'an*.
 Celandine, 知母 *chi-mo'*.
 Celebrity, 名聲 *ming-shing*.
 Celery, 旱芹菜 *hohn'-k'an'-ts'oi'*, 塘蒿 *t'ong-ho'*.
 Cellar, 地窖 *ti'-k'au'*, (wine) 酒房 *tsau'-fong*.
 Cement, 灰膠 *fooi-kauu'*.
 Census, 民籍 *mun-tsik*.
 Centipede, 百足 *paak-tsauk*.
 Centre, 正中 *ching'-chuing-k'au'*, 心 *sun'*.
 Ceremony, 禮儀 *lai'-i*.
 Certain, 的確 *tik-k'ok*, 定 *ting'*.
 Certainly, 斷斷 *tuen'-tuen'*.
 Certificate, 薦書 *tsin'-shue'*.
 Certify, 實證 *shat-ching'*.
 Cess, 抽稅 *ch'au-shui'*.

Chafe, 擦壞 *ts'out-wai'*, (a person) 激氣 *kik-hi'*.
 Chaffer, 沙蟬 *sha shin*.
 Chaff, 糝糠 *p'i-hong*, 糠 *hong*.
 Chain, 鍊 *lin*.
 Chair, 張椅 *cheung-i'*.
 Chalk, 火石粉 *foi'-shek-fun'*.
 Chamber, 房 *fong*.
 Chamber-pot, 便壺 *pin'-oo*.
 Chamois, 羚羊 *ling-yeung*.
 Chance, 偶然 *ngau'-in*.
 Change, 改 *ko'*, 更改 *kung-ko'*, 更換 *kung-oon'*, 換過 *oon'-kueh'*.
 Changer, (money) 找錢佬 *chau'-ts'in-lo'*.
 Chapel, 禮拜堂 *lai'-paai'-t'ong*.
 Chapter, 章 *cheung*.
 Character, 品行 *pin'-hang'*, (a letter) 字 *tsze'*.
 Charcoal, 柴炭 *ch'aa'-t'aa'*.
 Charge, (to give) 付託 *foo'-tok*.
 Charity, 慈心 *ts'ze-sun'*, (alms) 施舍 *shi-she'*, 布施 *poo'-shi*.
 Charm, (a) 符籙 *foo-luuk*.
 Chart, 海沙圖 *hoi'-sha-t'ò*.

Charter-party, 合同 *hop-t'auung*.
 Chase, (to) 追趕 *chui-koh'*.
 Chasm, 缺陷 *huet-haam'*.
 Chaste, 清節 *ts'ing-tsit*, 貞節 *ching-tsit*.
 Chatter, (to) 刺刺 *sai-sai*, 唧唧 *tsik-tsik*.
 Chatter-box, 多嘴 *toh-tsu'*.
 Cheap, 平 *p'eng*, 價錢低 *ka'-ts'in-tai*.
 Cheat, 詭騙 *ngak-p'iu'*, 欺騙 *hi-p'iu'*.
 Check, 壓止 *aat-chi'*, (in playing chess) 將軍 *tsung-kuun*.
 Checkmate, 全勝局 *ts'uen-shing'-kuuk*, 贏棋 *yeng-ki*.
 Check, 面豚 *min'-chue*.
 Cheerful, 快活 *faat'-oot*.
 Cheese, 牛奶餅 *ngau-naai'-peng'*.
 Chemise, 近身衣 *k'an'-cherry*, 李子 *li'-tsze'* [shon-i].
 Chess, 象棋 *tsung'-k'i*, (board) 棋盤 *k'i-p'oon*, (men) 棋子 *k'i-tsze'*.
 Chest, 箱 *seung*, 槓 *luung'*, (strong) 夾萬 *kaap-maan'*.
 Chestnut, 風栗 *fung-luut*.

Chevaux-de-fris, 鹿角寨 *luuk-kok-chaai'*.
 Chicken-pox, 水痘 *shui'-tau'*.
 Chief, 頭一個 *t'au-yat-koh'*, 頭人 *t'au-yan*.
 Chibblains, 生蘿蔔 *shang-loh-paak*, 寒瘡 *hohn-ch'eng*.
 Child, 細崽仔 *sai'-mun-tsai'*.
 Child-bed, 分娩 *fun-min'*.
 Chill, 傷寒 *sheung-hohn*.
 Chillies, 花椒 *fa-tsu*.
 Chimney, 烟通 *in-t'ung*, 烟筒 *in-t'ung*.
 Chin, 下頷 *ha'-hom'*, 下爬 *ha'-p'a*.
 China, 中國 *Chung-kuok*, 唐山 *T'ong-shaan*.
 China-aster, 菊花 *kuuk-fa*.
 China-root, 茯苓 *fuak-ling*.
 Chinese, (a) 唐人 *T'ong-yan*, (language) 唐話 *T'ong-wa'*.
 Chintz, 印花布 *yan'-fa-poo'*.
 Chips, 斧口柴 *foi'-haui'-ch'aa'*.
 Chirp, 啁啾 *chau'-kuun*, 啁啾 *chau'-kuun*.
 Chisel, 鑿 *tsok*, 鑿刀 *tsaam'-to*.
 Choke, 哽 *k'ang'*, 壅塞 *yung-sak*.

ou, as *ow* in *now*.
 au, as *a* with *u* in *far-ruling*.
 ei, as *eyo* in *beyond*.
 in, as *ee* with *ou* in *see-you*.
 oi, as *oy* in *boy*.
 ui, nearly as in *Louis*.
 ooi, as in *cooling*.
 aze or sz' is a mere buzz, the vowel being scarcely heard.

7. According to the above method of distinguishing the eight tones, they will stand thus:—

溫 穩 愠 屈 雲 尹 混 核
 wun wun' wun' wun' wun' wun' wun' wun'

It is well to keep in mind that the 5th and 6th of those tones take the aspirate ('') whenever the initial admits of it, while the 7th seldom takes it. Thus we have "ch'ue, ch'ue", chue! p'o, p'o, p'o" &c.; but not "chue, chue", ch'ue! p'o, p'o, p'o" &c.

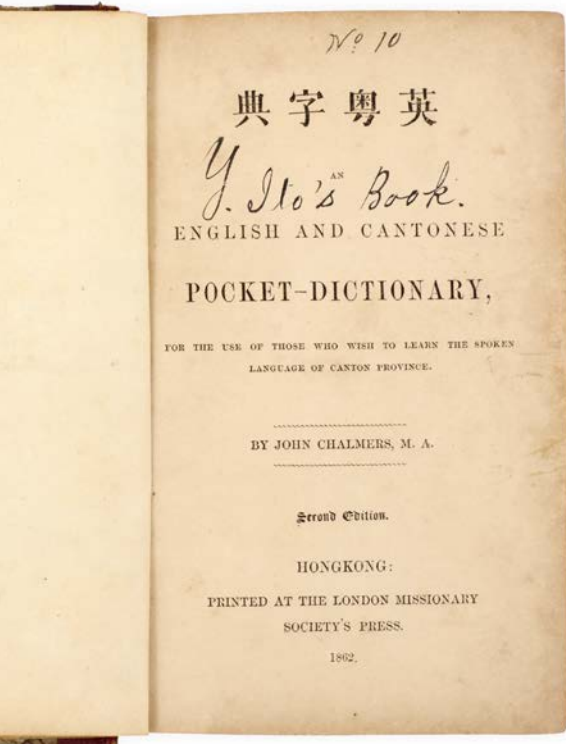
It is also a rule with some exceptions that syllables beginning with *l*, *m*, or *n*, are in the lower tones.

In colloquial discourse many common words, when they end clauses or sentences, are pronounced with a rising tone which does not properly belong to them. Thus the sun is called "it-t'au", a Buddhist priest "woh-sheung", &c. Other words in peculiar positions have a variation of tone, as "fun" to sleep which is pronounced "fun" when used alone to denote that a person is asleep. The following are a few examples of words which occasionally take the rising tone:—

頭 *t'au'*, 錢 *ts'in'*, 銀 *ngan'*, 人 *yan'*, 時 *shi'*, 地 *ti'*, 檯 *t'oi'*, 盤 *p'oon'*, 房 *fong'*, 亭 *ting'*, 廟 *miu'*, 寺 *ts'ze'*, 櫃 *kw'ai'*, 畫 *wa'*, 縣 *uen'*, 字 *ts'ze'*, 父 *foo'*, 傳 *foo'*, 匠 *tsung'*, 排 *p'ai'*, 話 *wa'*, 誰 *shui'*, 由 *yan'*, 耐 *noi'*, 罷 *pa'*, 樣 *yeung'*, 慢 *maan'*, 靜 *ts'ing'*, 漸 *ts'im'*, 大 *taa'*, 便 *pin'*, 面 *min'*, 近 *k'an'*, 淡 *t'aam'*, 尙 *shenug'*, 二 *i'*, 意 *i'*, 細 *sui'*, 過 *kueh'*, 鋪 *p'oi'*, 快 *faat'*, &c.

The limits of this volume will not permit a full exhibition of these variations of the tones, but the above may serve to put the beginner on his guard, and to explain what might otherwise seem like an indiscriminate use of tones on the part of the Chinese themselves.

Acquaintance,—*shik'-ke* read *shik'-ke'*.
 Adulterate, read Adulterate.
 Alive,—*shang* read *shang*.
 Almanac,—*shu* read *shue*.
 Alternately,—*laam'-la'* read *laam'-la'*.
 Argue,—*pok* read *poik*.
 Ashore,—*hai'* read *hai'*.
 Balsam,—*fung'-sin* read *fung'-sin*.
 Base,—*tsui* read *tsui*.
 Be,—*hai'* read *hai'*.
 Boa-constrictor,—*mong'* read *mong'*.
 Bricklayer,—*tsung'* do. *tsung'*.
 Buoy,—*naan* read *naan*.
 Carbuncle,—*add* 背癰 *pooi'-yung*.
 Cauterize,—*炙* read *炙*.
 Ceiling,—*paan* read *paan*.
 Chain,—*lin*, read *lin'*, or *lin'*.
 Chalk,—*fun'* read *fun'*.
 Come,—*lai* read *lai*.
 Commend,—*獎* read *獎*.
 Competent,—*ching* read *ching*.
 Comprehend,—*koot* read *k'oot*.
 Constant,—*kau* read *kau'*.



school and printing press, while Legge was on leave, Chalmers was later sent to Canton to renew the LMS's work there. A linguistic prodigy, he quickly acquired fluency not only in literary Chinese but in the Cantonese vernacular as well. He would go on to publish works such as *The Origin of the Chinese*, *An Account of the Structure of Chinese Characters*, an abridgement of the *Kangxi Dictionary*, and the first English translation of the *Tao Te Ching*.

Provenance: Yajirō Itō 伊藤 弥次朗 (d. 1895), Japanese official and businessman, with a gift inscription to him as well as his ownership inscription. Born in Nagasaki, Itō is said to have learnt English as a child from Alexander von Siebold, German interpreter and son of the great physician, botanist, and Japanologist Philipp Franz von Siebold. Itō was sent to study in England in 1873 and returned to Japan to pursue a career in engineering, rising to become the first director of the Bureau of Mining and later working for the Mitsui *zaibatsu*. The present copy may have been given him

炙 read 炙.
in read paan'.
read lin', or lin'.
read fun'.
read lai.
獎褒 read 褒
-ch'ing read ch'ing'.
Fir,—ch'aam read ch'aam'.
Glutton,—taai read taai'.
GOD,—TAI' read TAI'.
Goose,—鴉 read 鵞.
Heifer,—ngan read ngau.
Hiccough,—打嗝_嗝 ta'.
sze-yik.
High,—tso' read tsoi'.
Ignis fatuus.—foh' read foh'.

by a fellow English-speaking Japanese, to judge from the idiosyncratic inscription: 'A new years gift to Mr: Ito Yajiro from his censer [sc. sincere] friend. Yokohama 1870'.

Very rare: OCLC and Library Hub together find only six copies worldwide (Aberdeen, Berkeley, Berlin, Strasbourg, and two in Japan). The first edition is likewise rare, also with only six copies recorded in institutions. No edition earlier than 1878 in HKALL.

Cordier, *Sinica*, col. 1601.

Lost Luggage and Christian Converts

13. **[CHINA.]** Business report written to a Mr Luo by two Chinese Christian employees. [*China*], 咸豐壬子年 [1852].

Manuscript in Chinese on decorative printed paper, 3 separate leaves (each c. 260 × 135 mm), written on rectos only in black ink; a few small holes at foot where previously tied together, creases from folding; else in very good condition. **£750* / HK\$7950**

An interesting mid-nineteenth-century report written by two employees (Andrew Zhu 朱安德肋 and Anna Pan 潘亞納) to their manager Mr Luo 羅當家大人, granting us an unusual glimpse into the personal lives of two nineteenth-century Chinese Christian converts.

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.

咸豐壬子年四月十七開家私叔夜冷品訴開列

番板床式張	黑格八張	大杉木櫃式個	魁聖相架壹個
藤床五張	小寫字格式張	洋書檯一頂	魁聖相石十九塊
藤椅式拾張	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	雲石四十三塊	新瓦連筒步六千餘
大員格式張	四依架連方前各一	洗身桶壹個	瑞共賣銀壹百零拾餘員
半邊月格式張	四番書連格式架	雙書架壹個	陰使非安銀壹百零十五大員
方格式張	大藤椅壹張	菱書架壹個	交與馮唐西洋人秧藍尾地
藤長椅床式	大雜木櫃壹個	工夫板檯壹張	收據

樓下新板及門扇付送香港巴地厘寓行

前敬啟者於四月初六日營事回來說知失了號依相壹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相查數日具查不到

例位大人到此準再查式號依相不知此相落在何處否倘若找到此依相付回字一音勿免

黎尼各老如日意望也

愚弟黎尼各老高唐西洋人秧藍尾地託招人為夜冷家私出投貨議價高者得在第三屆品刻前者當家大人吩咐屋門起交與化其佳屋客收領

至到四月廿四日交門起屋客在徑省故與候期日久延遲五月初三日屋客未與交與他

上欠挑工錢捌千八百元

工月銀三大員

共銀八千零五十八元

共銀十六大員零四角八分

叩稟

羅當家大人尊前

男主人朱安德助
女主人潘亞納

二人膝下頓首

是日不覺

如數千載

大人神形康堅恩望聖寵獲見主聖容由議為是

也 營事列位姑娘大人遷往水陸一路如何安否 是日不料祭

禱祈望上主仁慈風雨調順各大人一路平安

工人安德助現在再工役任 亞納往在代母故工

領 謝諸大人甚恩

遠別並候

萬福金安

上

羅當家列位大人尊前

五月初三日

安德助
亞納

二人 字頓

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 *Lepidoptera* 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 Tse-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 Whampoa 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 then 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 Tse-tung (紫洞) creek to the junction of the North and West Rivers at San-shui (三水), a distance of about forty-five miles. Chinese craft, by passing through Fatsan, 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-shui 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

14. [CHINA.] Notes of a Journey from Canton to Wu-chow-fu. S.I., [c. 1862].

8vo, pp. 6, [2, blank]; light horizontal crease where once folded, but a very good, clean copy, printed in English and Chinese on light blue paper, stitched in the original pink wrappers with printed title to front cover; typescript sheet loosely inserted.

£450 / HK\$4950

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 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' four thousand strong, and the effects of the recent wars in Wuzhou, where 'opium ... seems abundantly consumed'.

The present copy appears to be an exceedingly rare offprint from the *China Mail*, the chief Anglophone newspaper of Hong Kong, wherein it appeared in the issue of 20 November 1862.

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. Not in Library Hub.



The Eight Beauties of Qinhuai

15. [CHINESE SCHOOL.] Concertina album of 8 ink and wash paintings on paper, likely depicting the Eight Beauties of Qinhuai. [*China, mid-nineteenth century.*]

4to, 8 ink and wash paintings on paper (each c. 215 × 260 mm); a few very light stains, minor worming to a few images; else in fine condition, mounted in a later concertina album of patterned silk over wooden boards; extremities a little worn.

£4500 / HK\$49,500

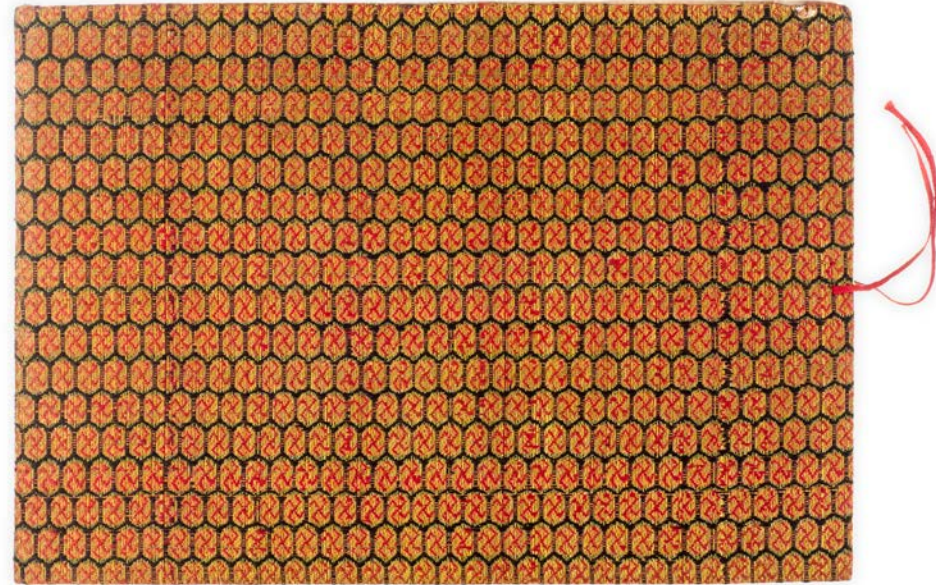
A fine album of eight delicate nineteenth-century Chinese paintings of women, likely depicting the artistically accomplished courtesans known as the Eight Beauties of Qinhuai.



The paintings depict eight women in vibrant Chinese dress in a variety of settings: reading a book under a willow, crossing a bridge with a lantern, sitting with a scroll and *pipa*, with a *guqin*, contemplating a leaf, etc. The reds, blues, and oranges employed in painting their garments are especially well preserved.

The Beauties of Qinhuai were eight talented courtesans (*geji*) living along the Qinhuai River in Nanjing during the late Ming and early Qing. Unfettered by traditional gender norms, these women were free to cultivate their abilities in literature, painting, dancing, and music, attaining heights for which they remain legendary.





16. [CHINESE SCHOOL.] Album of 12 pith paintings depicting birds.
[Canton?, second half of the nineteenth century.]

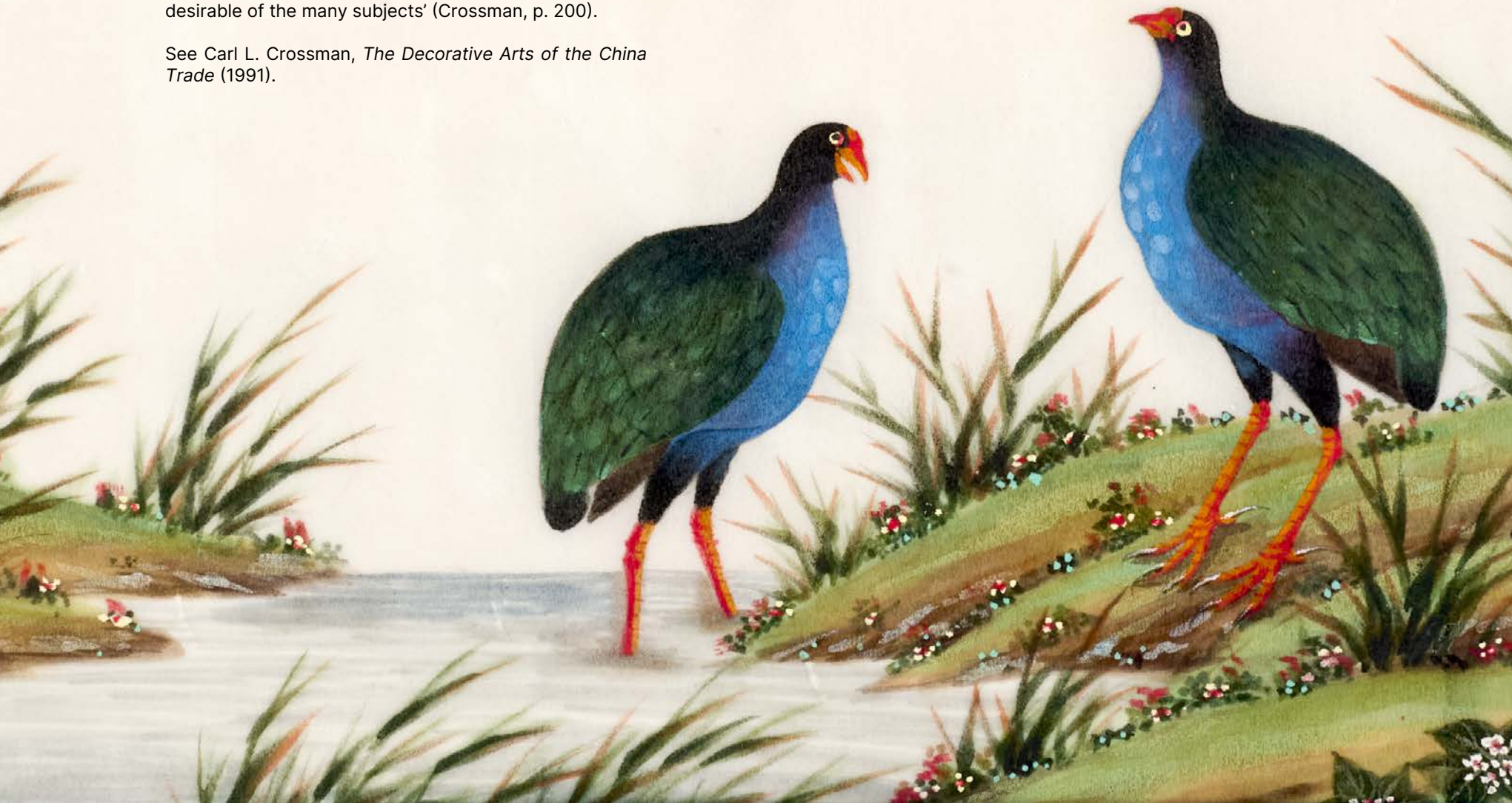
Oblong 8vo, 12 pith paintings (each c. 130 × 200 mm) mounted within blue silk frames on paper; a few very minor scuffs and spots to the paintings, else in very good condition; bound in contemporary patterned silk, red silk ties; sewing a bit loose, slight rubbing and sunning to spine; early ownership inscription 'E. S. M^cDougall' to front pastedown.
£1850 / HK\$21,500

An exquisite album of birds painted on pith paper from the nineteenth-century Chinese export trade.

Birds hold a special place in Chinese painting, each variety representing a particular virtue or characteristic. Often complemented by suitable and similarly emblematic flowers, they frequently appear in pairs, as here – a symbol of marital happiness.

Often erroneously called 'rice paper', pith was used extensively in Cantonese export art of the nineteenth century. Lightweight and easy to transport (and therefore favoured by travellers), the material's cellular structure also allows for fine detail and a particularly bright finish. 'The subjects for pith paper watercolours, as for the watercolours on other papers, were endless ... The best quality port scenes, boats, flowers and birds are the most desirable of the many subjects' (Crossman, p. 200).

See Carl L. Crossman, *The Decorative Arts of the China Trade* (1991).



17. CHOIRBOOK. Large historiated initial 'I' cut from a choirbook in Latin. *Italy (Umbria), c. 1300.*

Large historiated initial 'I' (110 × 75 mm) cut from a choirbook in Latin (perhaps from the Common of Martyrs in an antiphonal), depicting a male martyr saint holding a book and a palm leaf and standing within an architectural surround and against a burnished gold ground, leafy extensions emerging from each side, the whole painted in shades of blue, pink, brown, orange, red and grey, verso with part of two lines of text and music in square notation on four-line red staves (stave height c. 34 mm); trimmed to edges, some very minor creasing and rubbing (ink outline of saint's halo rubbed away), but in excellent condition.

£4500* / HK\$49,500

A very elegant initial in a style characteristic of Umbrian illumination of the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries.

It can be compared to the oeuvres of the First Master of the Gubbio Choir Books and the Master of the Deruta-Salerno Missals, the latter named after two Missals made for the cathedrals of Deruta and Salerno.

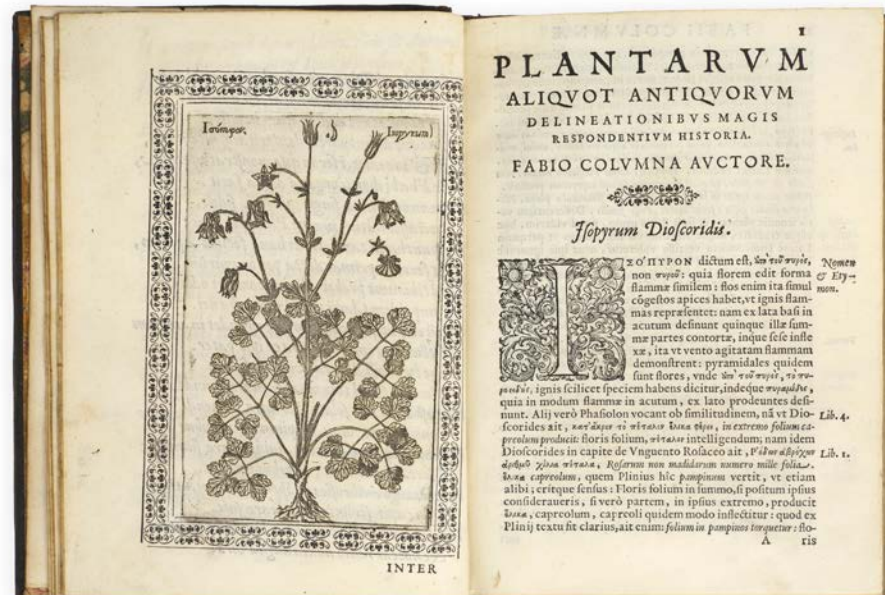
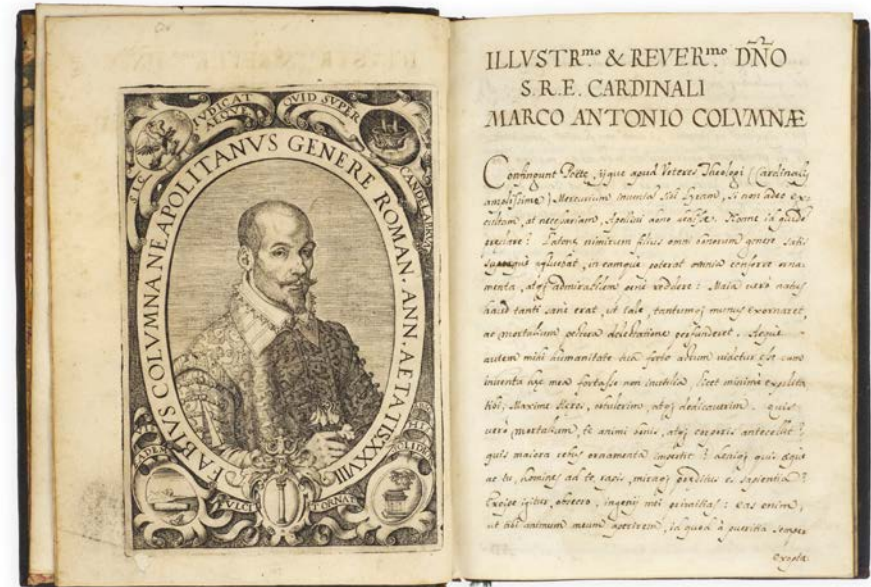


First Intaglio Illustrations

18. COLONNA, Fabio. Φυτοβασανος, sive Plantarum aliquot historia ... Naples, Orazio Salviani, 1592.

4to, pp. [viii, supplied in neat eighteenth-century manuscript facsimile], [ix–xvi], 120, 32, [8, index]; with 37 full-page etched illustrations by Colonna, each within a border of printer's ornaments, extra-illustrated with an engraved portrait of the author (from *La Sambuca lincea*, 1618); a very good, clean copy in eighteenth-century green morocco, sides blocked with a curious unidentified design; armorial device of Tommaso Giuseppe Farsetti to foot of spine (partially lost to insect damage).
£4000 / HK\$42,500

First edition, a landmark in botanical illustration, 'the first strictly botanical book with intaglio prints' (Blunt).



videtur (tametsi unicum granum in
entus candidum firmum, vii in supe-
em rubescens, & carnosus, siue succū
m: radice firmatur multiplici, veluti
intus alba, foris flavescente. Feri-
um modo manduntur crudi & cocti
ndantiis, quam supra Olysiponem sa-
Tago observavi: nascitur tamen &
a. Octobri fructu maturo inueni, &

Dioscoridis.

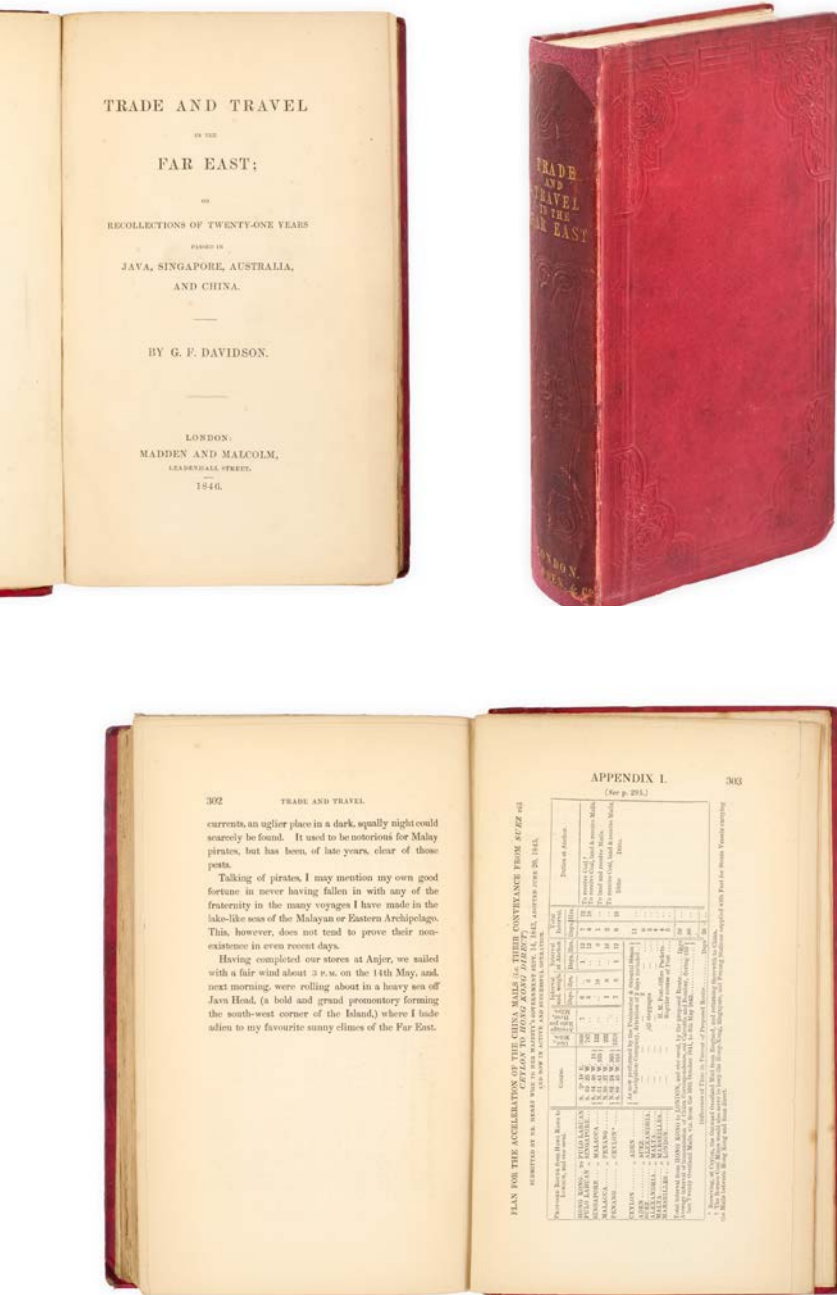
pleræque nomen ab inuatore
oque deinceps nomine appel-
alia à loco in quo nascuntur,
à ui uel effectu, inter quæ est hæc
ia: quæ quia canes interimit,
ibus habet, ἀπὸ τοῦ κυνός, ἀπὸ
i-vi respondent etiam nomina
, & κυνοκράμβη. addiderunt etiā
αρχής. Hanc verò, ut ab homi-
sit, atque ne pro Asclepiade, à
Dioscorides ut alia quædam ve-
que notā illi priuatam ab Ascle-
am scilicet succum, quo turgere
πόκονος, οἱ δὲ κύναρχον, οἱ δὲ παρδα-
υβη καλοῦσι, ἔρνος δὲ ῥαβδούς ἔχον μα-
κιστὴ ὅμοια, μαλακώτερα δὲ καὶ ὀξύτερα
ποῦ μετὰ μύλινου. καρπὸς δὲ ὁσείη
δουλακώδης, ἐφ' ᾧ σπερματῖα σκληρά,
ynocrambe frutex est virgas habens
itur, δυσώδης, scilicet graueolentes,
similia, molliora verò & acutiora in
cco referta melino. Fructum ut sili-
e, folliculi specie, in quibus semina,
cilicet, dura parua, & nigra. Pli-
nius



In search of a cure for his own epilepsy, Fabio Colonna (1567–1650), a lawyer by education, turned to the study of botany, and his modest but botanically accurate illustrations, drawn and probably etched by him, are among the first botanical etchings. One of the early members of Naples's Accademia dei Lincei, Colonna later became interested in astronomy (he corresponded with Galileo) and music, inventing a fifty-string meantone-tempered instrument.

Provenance: from the celebrated library of the Venetian poet and bibliophile Tommaso Giuseppe Farsetti (1720–1791), though apparently not listed in any of the sale catalogues of his books and manuscripts 1776–1788.

BMC STC Italian, p. 191; Adams C 2394; Blunt, pp. 87–89; Hunt 165 (37 plates); Mortimer (Italian) 130; Nissen, BBI 386 (38 plates); Pritzel 1822 (36 plates).



With an Account of Early Hong Kong

19. DAVIDSON, G. F. Trade and Travel in the Far East; or Recollections of twenty-one Years passed in Java, Singapore, Australia, and China. *London, Madden and Malcolm, 1846.*

8vo, pp. [2], v, [1, blank], [5], 312; full-page table to p. 303; very light browning to edges, occasional minor stains, small hole to pp. 181–2 affecting one word; else a very good copy in publisher's red cloth, borders blocked in blind, title gilt to spine; rebacked with original spine laid down, corners bumped, spine dull, covers a little soiled; early ownership inscription of one James Wiseman to front pastedown, pencil inscription to front free endpaper erased.

£2500 / HK\$27,500

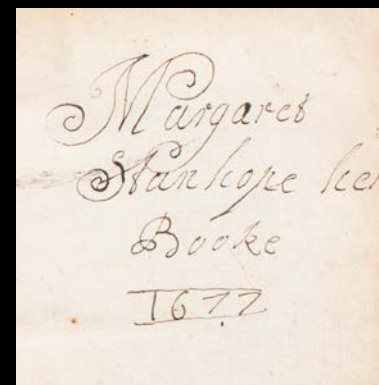
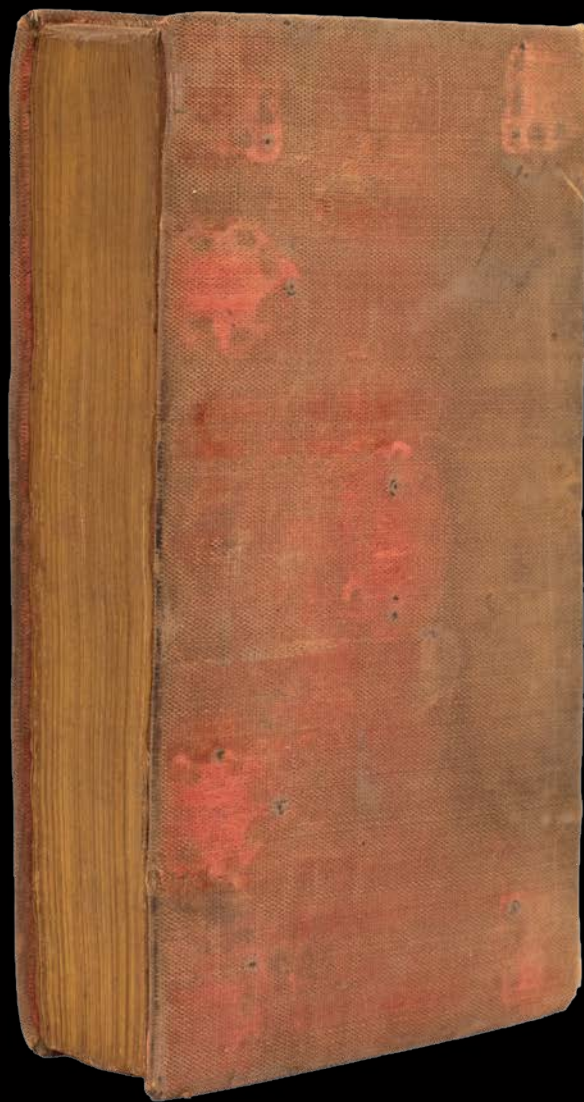
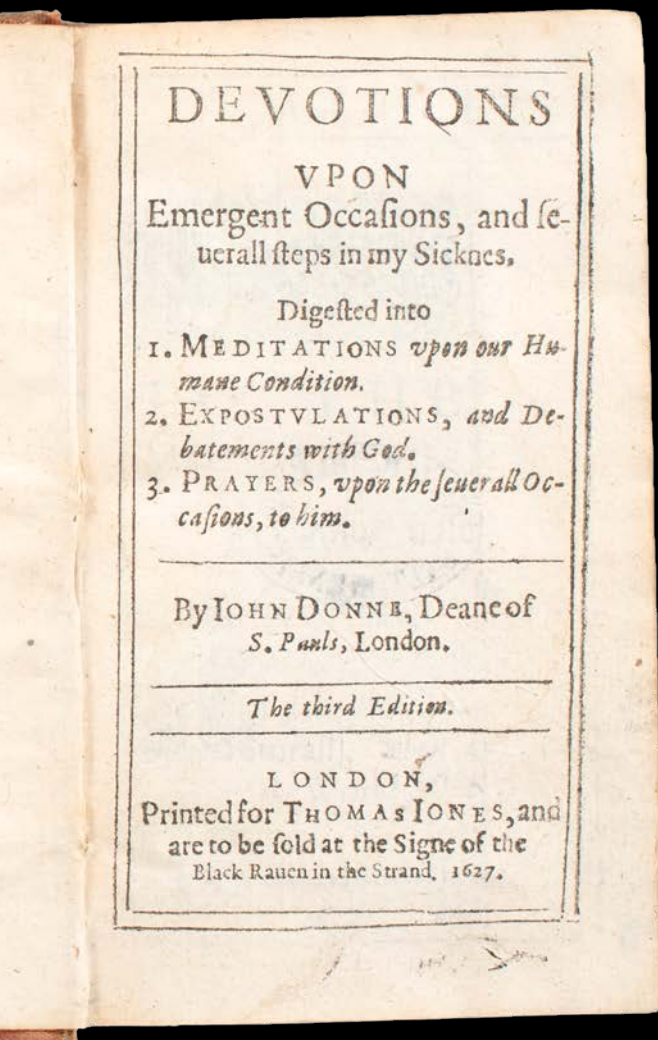
First edition, rare especially in the original cloth, of this English trader's account of his travels around Asia and Oceania over some twenty years spent in the region.

'The following pages were written to beguile the tediousness of a long voyage from Hong Kong to England, during the spring and summer of 1844. ... My wanderings have been neither few nor short, and, perhaps, verify the old proverb, that a rolling stone gathers no moss. I have crossed the Ocean in forty different square-rigged vessels; have trod

the plains of **Hindustan**, the wilds of **Sumatra**, and the mountains of **Java**; have strolled among the beautiful hills and dales of **Singapore** and **Penang**; have had many a gallop amid the forests and plains of **Australia**; have passed through the labyrinth of reefs forming **Torres' Straits**; and have visited the far-famed **Celestial Empire**' (preface).

Particular attention is given to China, with accounts of Macao, Chusan (Zhoushan), Canton, Amoy (Xiamen), Fuzhou, Ningbo, and Shanghai. **A full chapter is devoted to Hong Kong, with observations based on Davidson's twelve-month stay in the colony established only two years before.** He comments on the city's strategic value, commerce, climate, population, crime, diseases, infrastructure, and missionaries, advocating for the draining of swamps and the levelling of certain hills. His recommendations regarding trade in particular proved well-founded: 'Let its harbour be a refuge for the shipping of all nations ... What brought Singapore forward so rapidly, was, the entire freedom of its trade. If Hong Kong is but treated in the same way, its progress will be, if possible, still more rapid than that of its sister settlement'.

Cordier, *Sinica*, col. 2114; Ferguson 4264.



piece of himself out of this
world? No man is an I-
land, intire of it self; euery
man is a piece of the Con-

miserie, or a borrowing of
miserie, as thogh we were
not miserable enough of
our selues, but must fetch
in more from the out

‘No Man is an Island’ — Donne in Contemporary Velvet

20. DONNE, John. *Devotions upon Emergent Occasions, and severall Steps in my Sicknes ...* London, Printed for Thomas Jones ... 1627.

12mo, pp. [10], 589, [1], with the initial blank A1; **a particularly fine copy with generous margins**, in a once-handsome binding of contemporary red velvet (crown and shield endpapers), evidence of silver clasps and catches, central boss, and cornerpieces sometime removed, green and red endbands, all edges gilt; the velvet mostly rubbed down to the nap, endcaps frayed, superficial splits to joints; ownership inscription of Margaret Stanhope dated 1677 to front flyleaf; oval stamp to title verso ‘Ex. Lib. Bib. Eccl. Gilb. Burnett Saltonensis’ (see below).

£13,500 / HK\$145,000

Third (and last lifetime) edition of Donne’s most familiar prose work, composed during his convalescence in 1623–4 from the ‘spotted Feaver’ which nearly killed him. It consists of twenty-three ‘Stationes, sive Periodi in Morbo’, each comprising a meditation, expostulation, and prayer.

Meditation XVII, ‘Nunc lento sonitu dicunt, Morieris’, the tolling of the passing bell, contains the famous passage:

No man is an Iland, intire of it self; every man is a piece of the Continent, a part of the maine; if a clod bee washed away by the Sea, Europe is the lesse, as wel as if a Promo[n]tory were, as well as if a Mannor of thy friends, or of thine owne were; Any mans death diminishes mee, because I am involved in mankind, and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tols; It tols for thee.

It was immediately popular, with five editions by 1638, and drew the compliment of an act of plagiarism by Sir Francis Bacon within the year:

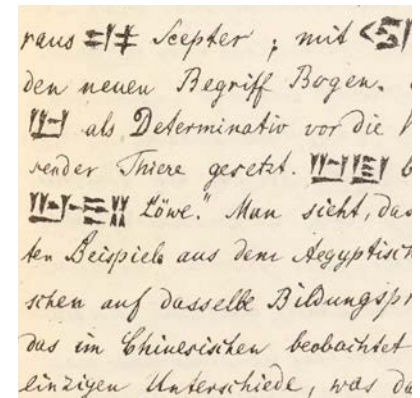
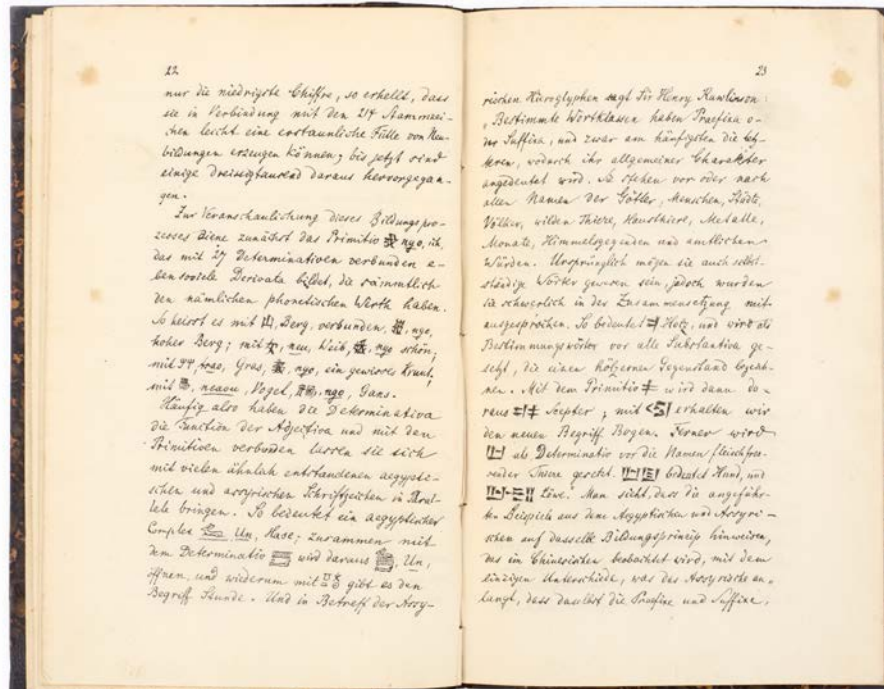
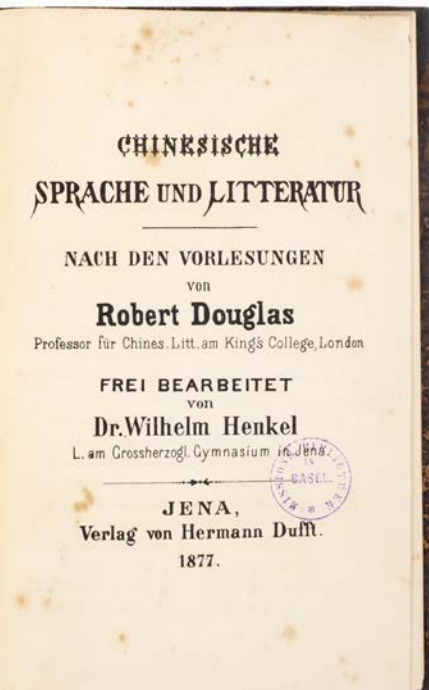
the celebrated passage from Meditation XVII (‘No Man is an Iland ...’) is incorporated, without citation, in Bacon’s ‘Of Goodness’ (*Essaies*, 1625).

The first edition has become nearly unprocurable. Since 1975 only two complete copies have appeared at auction (Bradley Martin, Sotheby’s New York, 30 April 1990, lot 2779, bought by Quaritch; and Robert Pirie, Sotheby’s New York, 2 December 2015, lot 266). The second and third editions are also rarely encountered in commerce, and it is extremely rare to find the work in a binding as elaborate as this once would have been. Indeed, we can trace no copies of any edition in a binding other than calf or vellum at auction since at least 1948. Velvet was a luxury binding material, often accompanied by silver furniture, and much favoured in royal libraries up to the Civil War but rarely after. The ghost-impressions of the silverwork here show catches of an identical size and shape to those on a family copy in red velvet of *Manchester al Mondo* (1633), see Maggs catalogue 1495, item 68, and were therefore probably imported Dutch mould-cast features.

There are two variants of the third edition, with the title-page dated 1626 or 1627, evidently a change made during printing as the 1627 title-page is not a cancel; the colophon in both issues is dated 1627.

Provenance: The Scottish churchman Gilbert Burnet (1643–1715), consecrated Bishop of Salisbury in 1689, left some private bequests of books (mostly Bibles) to his children, but most of his library was sold at auction in 1716 (*Bibliotheca Burnetiana*), including a Donne *Poems* but not this copy of *Devotions*. Burnet also left an allowance of 50 marks to augment ‘the will began for the minister’s house’ in Saltoun, where he had been minister between 1665 and 1669. The Saltoun kirk library was deposited in the National Library of Scotland in 1977.

STC 7035; Keynes 38.



Lithographic Lectures

21. DOUGLAS, Robert Kennaway, Sir; 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 pebbled cloth and marbled sides, paper label with manuscript title to spine; stamp of the Basel Mission Library to title.

£250 / HK\$2750

Rare 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 orientalist Sir Robert Kennaway Douglas (1838–1913); this copy from the library of the Basel Mission.

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 in order to employ 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.

Rare outside continental Europe, with OCLC finding three copies in North America (Cleveland Public Library, Columbia, Hebrew Union College) and at the British Library, the National Library of China, and the National Library of Israel only. Library Hub adds none.

'The Bible of European Sinophilia'

22. DUHALDE, Jean-Baptiste. *A Description of the Empire of China and Chinese-Tartary, together with the Kingdoms of Korea, and Tibet, containing the Geography and History (natural as well as civil) of those Countries, enrich'd with general and particular Maps, and adorned with a great number of Cuts, from the French of P. J. B. Du Halde, Jesuit: with Notes geographical, historical, and critical; and other Improvements, particularly in the Maps, by the Translator ... London, T. Gardner for Edward Cave, 1738 [-1741].*

Two vols, folio, pp. I: [4], viii, xii, [2], 678, ix-xi, [1], with 36 engraved maps, plans, and plates (several folding, first map coloured in outline), II: [4], 388, [10, index], with 4 engraved plates, 24 folding maps, and 2 woodcuts in the text; loss to blank outer margin of vol. I frontispiece (with old repair), closed tear along fold of first folding map in vol. I and some creasing to second map, small worm tracks to a few maps in vol. II, some browning and foxing; overall a good set in contemporary mottled calf, neatly rebaked with original lettering-pieces relaid (chipped), new numbering-pieces; some wear to corners and edges, and abrasions to covers; modern ownership signature to upper pastedowns, modern marginal notes in ink to vol. II pp. 1-4 and p. 87.

£15,000 / HK\$162,500

The first complete English translation of Jean-Baptiste Du Halde's *Description géographique ... de l'Empire de la Chine* (1735), the 'Bible of European sinophilia' (Löwendahl).

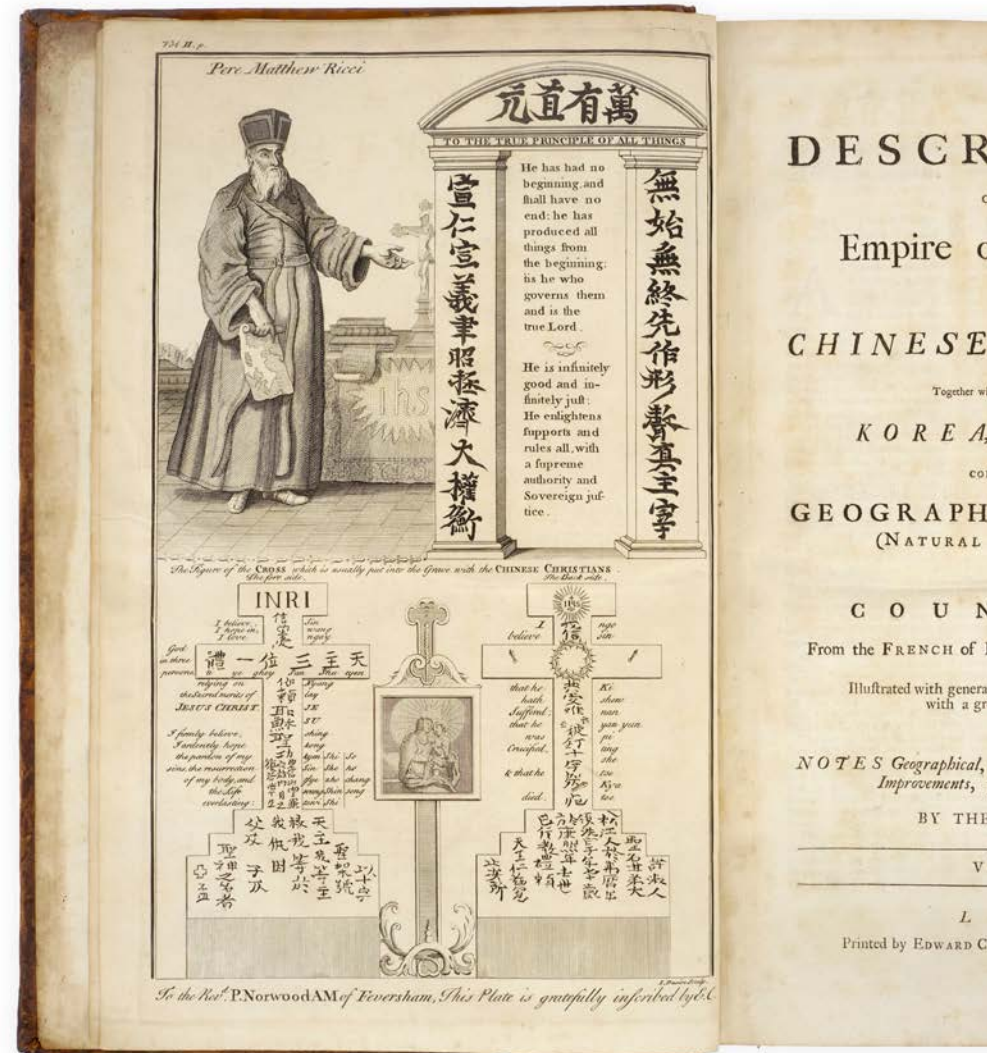


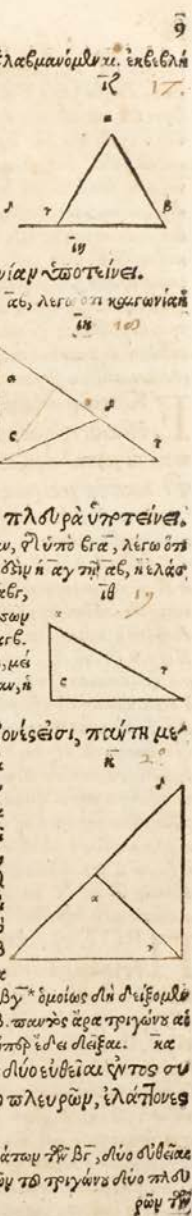
Based on the reports of major Jesuit missionaries, and shaped by the earlier *Historia* of Martini and *Mémoires* of Le Comte, Du Halde's *Description* 'was more elaborate and authentic than any other account of the empire that had appeared previously ... it was an encyclopaedia of information, a rich quarry for writers who happened to be interested in Chinese affairs in the mid-18th century' (Löwendahl); or, in the words of Hill, the 'first definitive European work on the Chinese Empire'.

An abridged English octavo edition, with an 'injudiciously condensed' (Löwendahl) translation by Richard Brookes, was first published by John Watts in 1736. The present copy is therefore the second English edition but the first complete translation, the work, according to Löwendahl, of Green (an Irishman) and William Guthrie. Volume I features sections on Chinese geography, history, politics, social hierarchy, ceremonies, agriculture, zoology, botany, economics, art, language, higher education, religion, and a long section on the edicts and declarations of the imperial collection; volume II contains a history of Christianity in China, sections on Chinese moral philosophy, sciences, literature and medicine, and descriptions of Tartary and Siberia, including narratives of the travels of Fathers Verbiest and Gerbillon through the former, and of Vitus Bering through the latter.

Alongside the illustrations, many of them the work of the English engraver Henry Fletcher, the work is particularly well known for its maps. Despite growing cartographic interest in China during the seventeenth century, the mapping of the country reached a new level of sophistication and accuracy with the imperially sanctioned Jesuit cartographic project between 1708 and 1718: the data which the Jesuits provided were not only substantial improvements on their seventeenth-century predecessors but remained the basis for all maps of China, both in China and abroad, down to the early twentieth century.

Cordier, *Sinica*, col. 50; Hill 498 (on the third Watt edition); Löwendahl 409 (cf. 394 for the French edition); Lust 15; Sommervogel IV, col. 37.





Editio Princeps Euclid in his Element

23. EUCLID. Στοιχείων βιβλ. ιε εκ των θεωνος συνουσιων. Εις του αυτου του πρωτον, εξηγηματων Προκλου βιβλ. δ. Adiecta praefatiuncula in qua de disciplinis Mathematicis nonnihil. *Basel, Johannes Herwagen, September 1533.*

Folio, pp. [xii], 268, 115, [1]; text in Greek, woodcut printer's device to title-page and final verso, woodcut initials, α1r within woodcut border, woodcut diagrams, woodcut headpieces, skilful repair to title-page where an old inscription removed, old ink stains to lower margins of κ4–6 and ξ4–5, very slight dampstain to outer margin of final leaves, nonetheless a very good copy; bound in eighteenth-century Italian vellum, gilt red morocco lettering-piece to spine, edges speckled red; manuscript diagrams in brown ink to the margins of a few leaves and a few notes and corrections in Greek (e.g. on π2–3 and σ5), eighteenth-century Italian shelfmark to front pastedown 'Pluteus octavus capsula prima' below erased inscription, later note in German, modern collector's bookplate.

£18,000 / HK\$195,000

***Editio princeps* of Euclid, the 'oldest mathematical textbook still in common use today' (PMM), a work which 'has exercised an influence upon the human mind greater than that of any other work except the Bible' (DSB).**

The 'decisive influence of Euclid's geometrical conception of mathematics is reflected in two

of the supreme works in the history of thought, Newton's *Principia* and Kant's *Kritik der reinen Vernunft* (DSB).

The text was edited by Simon Grynaeus, professor of Greek at the University of Basel, who dedicated the work to Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of Durham. During a visit to Oxford in 1531, Grynaeus found the manuscript of Proclus' commentary which he appended to his edition of Euclid. 'Because of his interest in the principles underlying mathematical thought and their relation to ultimate mathematical principles, Proclus' commentary is a notable – and also the earliest – contribution to the history of mathematics. Its numerous references to the views of Euclid's predecessors and successors, many of them otherwise unknown to us, render it an invaluable source for the history of science' (DSB).

This is a wide-margined copy, with additional manuscript diagrams and annotations in Greek. On pages 8–9 the Greek numeral for each diagram has been translated into an Arabic number, with five ink manuscript diagrams added in the margins. In the second half of the volume there are occasional additions and amendments to the text in Greek, mostly correcting typographical errors.

VD 16 E 4142; Steck III.29. See PMM 25 for the first Latin edition of 1482.

The Syston Park Copy

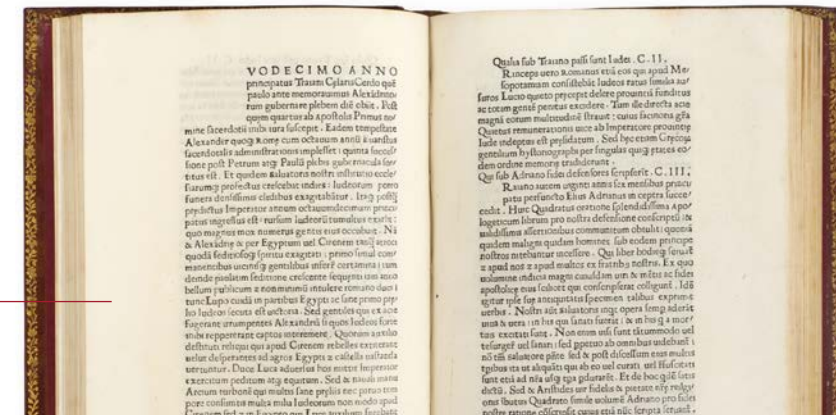
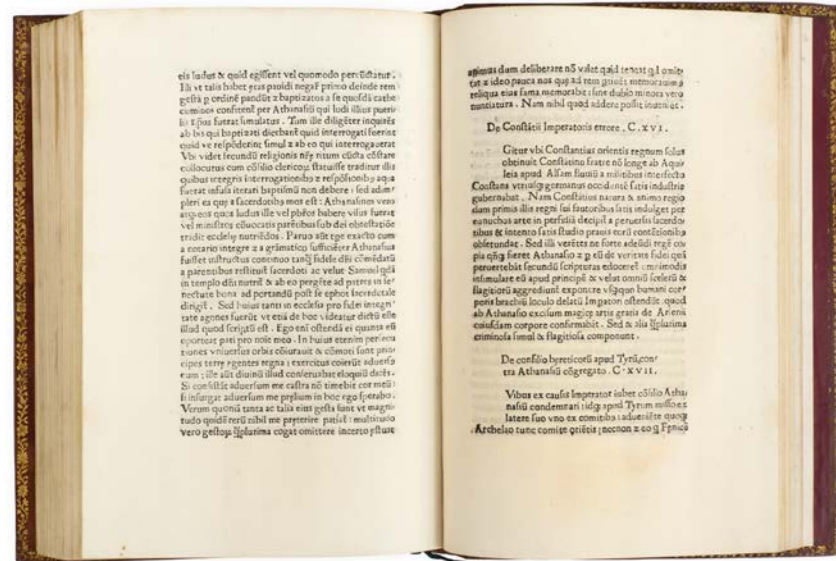
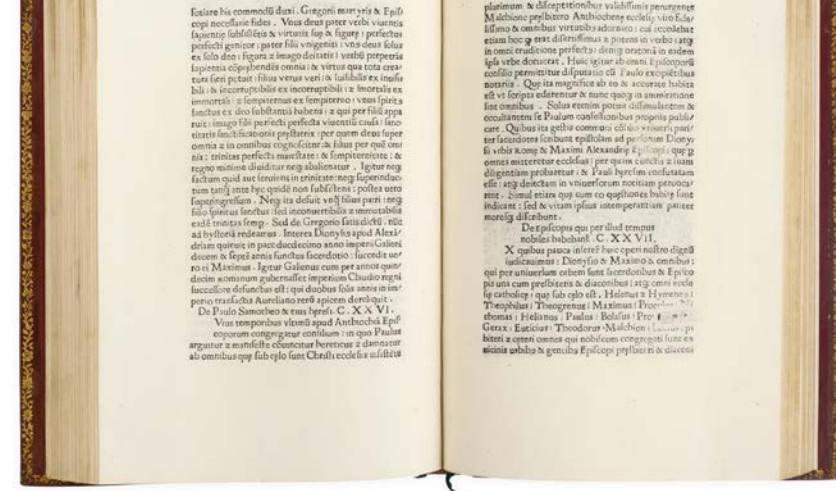
24. EUSEBIUS CAESARIENSIS; RUFINUS AQUILEIENSIS, translator.
Historia ecclesiastica. Rome, Johannes Philippus de Lignamine, 15 May 1476.

Folio, ff. [215] (of 220); [a-m¹⁰ n¹² o¹⁰ p⁸ q-y¹⁰] (lacking preliminary blank [a1], and bifolia [d2.9] and [d5.6]); roman type, initial spaces, **fallen type on [p3]**; title leaf washed with erased inscription to head, erased inscription to foot of [f10] resulting in a repaired tear, final leaf somewhat worn, light dampstaining in quire [q], a few wormholes to first and last few leaves, but a good, clean copy; bound in nineteenth-century tan morocco (probably by Ridge or Storr of Grantham) with decorative border tooled in gilt and blind, spine gilt in compartments with wide flat bands, edges gilt; binding a little rubbed, small paper label at foot of upper cover; erased contemporary inscription 'Fr Felix... ord[in]is p[rae]dicator[um]' to foot of [f10]; monogrammed bookplate of Sir John Hayford Thorold, Syston Park bookplate to front pastedown, with his pencil note 'Sykes Sale, Thorpe, Fine Copy', and an extract from a printed sale catalogue pasted above bookplates (see below); ink stamp of Stonyhurst College to front and rear flyleaves.

£4500 / HK\$49,500

The Syston Park copy of the earliest history of the Christian Church, written in the early fourth century; this is probably the third edition. It was translated into Latin in the early fifth century by Rufinus of Aquileia, who extended the text down to the time of Theodosius at the end of the fourth century.

Eusebius (c. 260–339), bishop of Caesarea, was one of the most prominent churchmen of his day. His *Ecclesiastical History*, which along with his *Chronicon* initiated the new genre of church history, was written in the early fourth century, and amended over time to reflect the changing political situation, but was completed before the Council of Nicaea took place. He attended the Council in 325 where he supported the Arian position of the Son being subordinate to the Father, though at the end of the Council he signed his agreement to the Nicene position, unlike Arius and several others. After the Council he composed a *Life of Constantine* (the only eyewitness account of the Council), though it downplays the earlier condemnation of the author because of his Arian views and is somewhat hagiographical in its portrayal of Constantine's greatness.



The preliminary quire is the variant containing the dedication to Cardinal d'Estouteville rather than Sixtus IV, resulting in the resetting of the whole of the first quire. Cardinal d'Estouteville was a senior figure in the Vatican; at the time of printing he was Dean of the College of Cardinals. Lignamine, the publisher rather than the printer of the works bearing his name, was a courtier at the Papal Curia, using his dedications to facilitate his advancement there.

Provenance: From the celebrated library of Sir John Hayford Thorold (1773–1831) at Syston Park. Thorold purchased many of his books through Thomas Thorpe. Although he wrote 'Sykes Sale' on the title-

page as the supposed source of the book, this copy was not in the sale of the library of Sir Mark Masterman Sykes held in 1824 by Evans; lot 1220 was a copy of this edition, but it was bought by Payne, not Thorpe, and is now in the Bodleian Library (Bod-inc E-043, also with an earlier Dominican provenance). The book was lot 766 in the Syston Park sale (Sotheby's, 12–20 December 1884), where it was purchased by Bernard Quaritch for £4-15s.

HC 6710*; BMC IV 34; GW 9436; Goff E126; BSB-Ink E-111; Bod-inc E-043; ISTC ie00126000.

Rebellion in Shanghai

25. FEARON, Robert Inglis. Small archive of letters and photographs relating to the Boxer Rebellion and to the 1905 Shanghai riots. *Shanghai, 28 July–11 October 1900 and December 1905.*

Five autograph letters signed (210 × 135 mm), comprising pp. [20], in a neat hand, creases where once folded, in very good condition; 9 gelatin silver prints (various sizes from 60 × 185 mm to 110 × 310 mm), mostly panoramas, the largest with ink stamp of 'Lai Chong Photographic' to verso, 7 with pencil annotations by Fearon to back, short closed tear without loss to edge of large print (formerly rolled), withal in very good condition. **£2750* / HK\$29,500**

A very interesting collection of letters written by the Shanghai-based bill and bullion broker Robert Inglis Fearon (1873–1954) to his sister Hilda back in England describing his experiences of the Boxer Rebellion in the summer and autumn of 1900, together with some photographs taken by him of the December 1905 Shanghai Riots. The Fearons were successful Shanghai merchants descended from Christopher Augustus Fearon, after whom a road in the city was named.

A violent anti-colonial uprising that ran from 1899 to 1901, the Boxer Rebellion took its name from the English term for the Chinese secret society known as Yihequan ('Righteous and Harmonious Fists'). In his first letter, of 28 July 1900, Fearon notes with concern that Chinese officials have been adopting 'a most disagreeable and threatening

attitude' and fears that fighting will be on a larger scale than he thought. He refers to Captain Davies scouting for positions to mount guns and to the arrival of Admiral Sir Edward Seymour in H.M.S. *Centurion*, expressing his concern that 'Shanghai is a most difficult place to defend'. His letters of 16 and 27 August complain that British troops have not been allowed to land due to objections raised by the French and American consuls, refer to reports of an 'alleged Peking massacre', and describe a fight in the public gardens. That of 28 September regrets that 'the allies seem to be no nearer capturing the instigators of the outrages' but notes the welcome arrival of the Indian army officer Pratap Singh and his Jodhpur Lancers, while his final letter of 11 October reports the arrival of a South African battery, tells of sharing a cheerful picnic with 'swarms of Chinese children', and complains that 'business here is rotten' with little prospect of improvement. Amid the disorder, colonial life continued, with Fearon mentioning, for example, music in the public gardens, sailing races, and polo matches.

Of Fearon's 1905 photographs, five relate to the Shanghai riots that took place in December, bearing his pencil notes as follows: 'An hour before the fun commenced, note the boy picking up a stone'; 'Mr Pitsipios' motor car burning, it was upset by the mob'; 'Some of the windows in the town hall, or rather what was left of the glass'; 'Carting off dead bodies'; 'Interior of the Louza Police Station after the mob had been driven off, this is the charge room, Inspector Wilson in the middle'.



Shanghai.
27 August 00

Shanghai
16th Aug 1900

Shanghai
28 July 1900

My dearest Hilda.

Was so pleased to receive yours of the 19th ult. and was glad to see you are having a jolly good time in London. Affairs out here are not improving.

Some battery from South Africa anticipated arrival, and is now encamped on the edge of the settlement. I have most dis- not seem them yet. Last Saturday afternoon all the volunteers were marched to the Little Bazaar for an afternoon rifle practice. We were then played down by the Bagpiper and drums of the Beluchis as well as our own band, so

My dearest Hilda.

All the Englishmen and many other foreigners have been in a great state of mind owing to the failure of the landing of the British troops which arrived last Sunday. It seems that the French and American Corps

My dearest Hilda.

I just a few lines to thank you for your letter of the 19th inst. and the mid expressions of affection contained for your big heart. I am sure you are out here as he is. I was a lot of needless worry and some of them should be we don't know who out of the pledged peace to the by Mail' but who would be strong earnest lamp post are a wonderful

upon by the swarms of Chinese children who were looking on. A lot of ladies came down to 'look see' and the scene was very bright and pretty. We marched home as it was becoming dark, tired but benefitted by an afternoon's work. By now must be quite at home in the new school as I hope she will not be disappointed with it. Knowing so well, I don't wonder you girls miss her greatly and feel some her presence will be a great comfort to Clara and at 'Allmshurst' or whatever name of the school is. I have a long letter from Ernest recently reporting himself very well and expressing satisfaction at the

this morning and looked ready for hard work. Lin & Pental Smith is the Colonel and rides on his minnie horse, which prances up and down the road to the amusement of the Chinese. I am having a good deal of sailing at present in Kowloon but the 'Hedlow'. In a race I came in second. There was very much drifted most

the lighthouse in the dark last Friday, Feb



all the way. I left for the first time and crossed on our own heavy rowing at the disbursement and at home on the grass. We all had more than we could eat and what was left was quickly formed



An Indian Idyll

26. FLOWER, Stanley Smyth. Album of 14 watercolours of India and Malaya. *India and Malaya, October 1894 to August 1895.*

Oblong 12mo (130 × 100 mm), 14 watercolours, captioned and dated; a few minor stains; else in excellent condition, bound in blank quarter roan over green cloth; rebacked, slightly rubbed, remains of tie; ownership inscription 'S.S. Flower. 2.10.94. 5th Fusiliers' to front pastedown.

£750 / HK\$7950

A charming album of vivid watercolour views of India and Malaysia, painted by a British zoologist and army officer during his time serving in India and the Straits Settlement.

Major Stanley Smyth Flower OBE (1871–1946) spent much of his early military and scientific career in Southeast Asia. His interest in zoology was piqued at a young age, and from 11 he was regularly attending meetings of the Zoological Society of London with his father, who was



Director of the Natural History Museum from 1884. Having obtained a commission in the Northumberland Fusiliers in 1890, Flower was posted to India and the Straits Settlements. The practical knowledge of local fauna he gained while serving in the area won him the position of scientific advisor to the Government of Siam, and, having requested leave from the British Army, Flower set off for the Royal Museum in Bangkok. During his tenure Flower made several research trips throughout Siam, Malaya, and Singapore, and his findings, especially those on mammals, amphibians, and reptiles, were published in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*. In some cases his papers constitute the earliest published record of some of the species in their documented locations. Several species are named after him, including a snake which he discovered. During his later tenure as Director of the Zoological Gardens at Giza he would make the acquaintance of Rudyard Kipling, who described him in a letter of 17 February 1913 as 'quite one of the most interesting men I have ever met'.



Watercolours:

1. 'Cantonment Magistrates Office. Benares. 14.10.94'
2. 'Benares: 31.10.94'
3. 'near Zaminia. 15.11.94'
4. 'Looking down the Ganges from Fort Chunar [sic]. 18.11.94'
5. 'Chunar. 18.11.94'
6. 'near Chunar. 19.11.94'
7. 'Looking down the Ganges to Fort Chunar. 19.11.94'
8. 'Chunar. 19.11.94'
9. 'on the Burna. 22.11.94'
10. 'Betel Nut Palm. ("Pinang"). Taiping, Perak. 19.6.95'
11. 'Penang. 24.3.95'
12. 'A Malay Village, Keddah; 13.4.95'
13. 'Kwala [Kedah]; 15.4.95'
14. 'Dover: 1.8.95'

See *The Letters of Rudyard Kipling*, ed. Thomas Pinney (1990–2004).



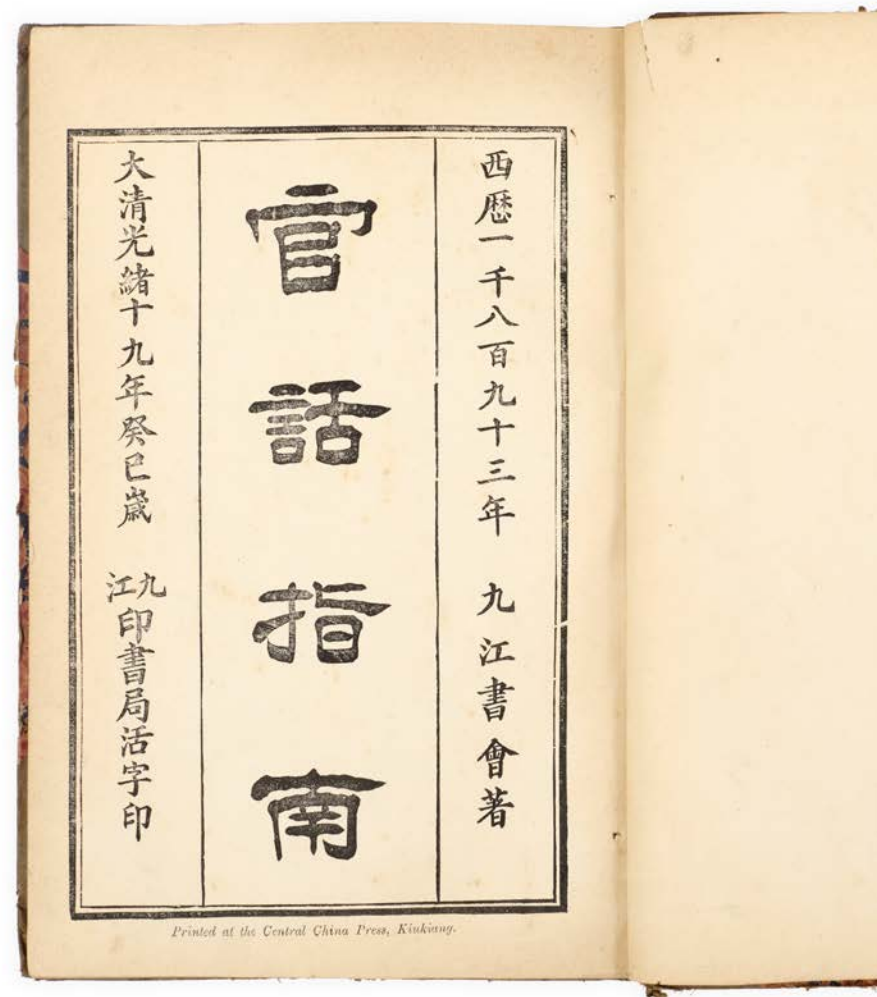
Printed by the Kiukiang Methodists

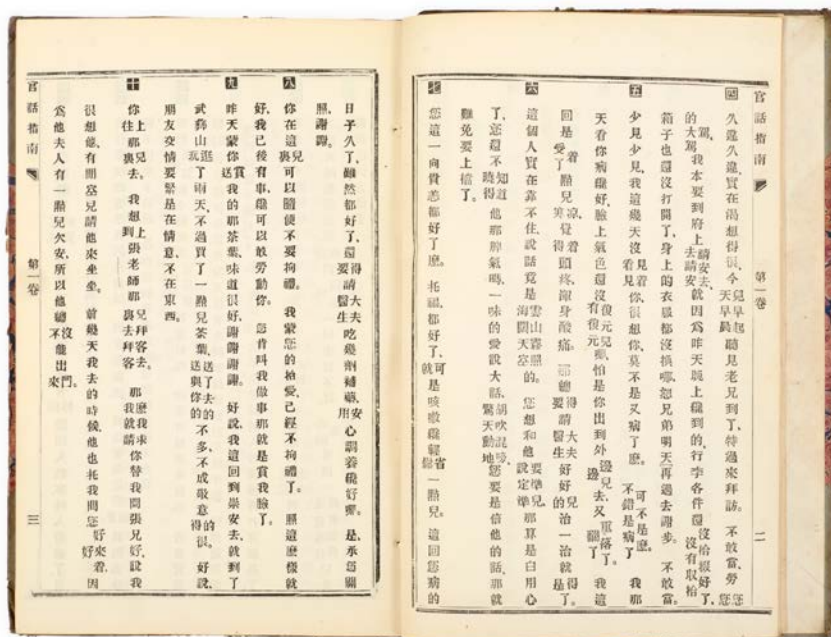
27. [GO Keitai 吳啓太 and TEI Eihō 鄭永邦.] 官話指南 [Guanhua zhinan; 'A Guide to Mandarin']. Kiukiang [Jiujiang], Central China Press, 1893.

8vo, pp. [2], 190; two stab-holes to gutter; a crisp, fresh copy in contemporary half cloth and marbled sides; a little rubbed; ownership inscriptions 'Walter J. Clennell 1901' to both free endpapers (see below), occasional pencil annotations and corrections in Chinese and English, quotation on the Chinese language from the *Life of Johnson* in pencil to rear free endpaper. **£1750 / HK\$19,500**

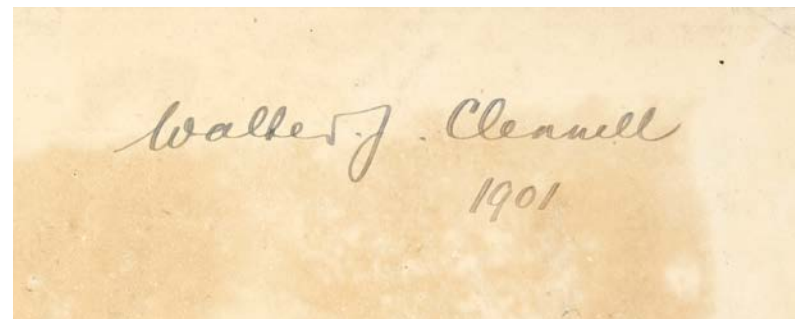
Very rare edition of this guide to Mandarin printed by a Methodist missionary press in Kiukiang (Jiujiang).

First published in 1881, the work was written by two Japanese interpreters of Chinese descent working for the legation in Peking. Aimed principally at fellow members of the foreign service, it taught the vernacular used at court as opposed to the classical, written language. 'Guanhua zhinan contains an introduction (a "statement of editorial principles" [fanli 凡例]), dealing largely with pronunciation, and four chapters (juan 卷). The chapters all contain dialogues, with the first containing generic expressions used in common encounters (asking for someone's name, the number of brothers in someone's family, etc.), and the other chapters describing scenes – sometimes in the form of little stories – that would play themselves out in Beijing, especially at the Japanese legation. As its title indicates, the register of the book's language is the "language of officials" rather than the colloquial register of the Beijing dialect. Go and Tei's primer was a great success. It underwent many editions in China and Japan during the first two decades after its appearance' (Saarela, p. 5).





The present edition is one of the few surviving productions of the press established by the Central China Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Kiukiang, a British concession since 1861. The Rev. E. S. Little of the Mission recounted the press's early history: 'No funds were in hand, but the writer [i.e. Little] was assured if the work were of God and for the advancement of His Kingdom it would succeed. A small second-hand press was purchased for \$60 from the *Mercury* office, and arrangements kindly entered into by Mr. Drummond Hay, of the *North-China Daily News*, whereby another and larger press was secured. The small press was taken to Kiukiang and erected in the writer's private study, where the first printing was done' (*Mission Press in China*, pp. 54–5). Interestingly the editors made a number of adjustments to the text of the *Guanhua zhinan*, bringing it into line with southern (as against Peking) usage, and is thus a valuable witness to this regional variety in the nineteenth century (see Xu).



Provenance: Walter James Clennell (1867–1928), British diplomat, Consul at Kiukiang, and Sinologist, with his ownership inscriptions at front and rear. Clennell came to China as a student interpreter in the consular service in 1888, rising quickly to become Acting Consul at Shanghai, and was appointed Consul at Kiukiang c. 1900, in the midst of the Boxer Rebellion. He was fascinated by China and its culture, publishing a *Report ... on a Journey in the Interior of Kiangsi* (1905) and *The Historical Development of Religion in China* (1917). On his return to Britain he was invited to Cambridge to discuss taking up the Chair of Chinese Studies but was tragically killed by a milk cart on his way from the station.

OCLC finds only three copies worldwide (Berkeley, NYPL, National Library of China), to which Library Hub adds CUL.

See Saarela, 'A Guide to Mandarin, in Manchu: on a partial Translation of *Guanhua zhinan* (1882) and its historical Context', *East Asian Publishing and Society* 9/1 (2019); Xu Li 徐麗, 「《官話指南》副詞研究」, 《中國語研究》 (2013).



Unrecorded Mandarin Gospel

28. [GOSPEL OF LUKE.] Griffith JOHN, translator. 路加傳福音書 [Lujia chuan fuyinshu; 'The Gospel according to Luke']. 'Hanzhen' [i.e. Hankow?], Yinghan shuguan, 1893.

8vo, ff. [1], 33; printed in Mandarin on double leaves; title-leaf likely lacking blank verso, f. 1 open at fore-edge but with no loss to text, a few minor stains within; else a good copy stitched as issued in original red paper wrappers, printed title to front wrapper; rather frayed, stitching a little loose; manuscript title in English pasted to front cover, occasional ink and pencil annotations in Arabic numerals and in English.

£1450 / HK\$15,500

Seemingly unrecorded edition of Griffith John's translation of the Gospel of Luke into vernacular Mandarin.

Adapted from his Easy Wenli version of 1883–4, the present translation was first published at Hankow in 1887 together with John's vernacular renditions of the other three Gospels. 'This version, differing to some extent

in idiom from the Peking Committee's version [of the 1860s,] was widely circulated in the central provinces of China. It is sometimes called the Central Mandarin or Nanking version' (Spillett 348). **Of the present edition, however, we find no copies in institutions nor any mention in the relevant bibliographies.**

A Congregationalist from Swansea, Griffith John (1831–1912) joined the London Missionary Society in 1853 and was soon sent to evangelise in China, where he spent the next sixty years, principally at Hangzhou. 'John manifested a lifelong penchant for adventure. An inveterate traveller, he became well known for his extensive missionary journeys into the Chinese interior, journeys which sometimes stretched to distances of 3000 miles or more. ... A powerful and eloquent speaker, he was immensely popular with the Chinese, who would gather in great numbers to hear him preach, and he was notably successful in training and mentoring numerous Chinese evangelists' (ODNB).

Not in Darlow & Moule; not in Spillett. No copies on OCLC.



Contemporary London Calf, with the World Map

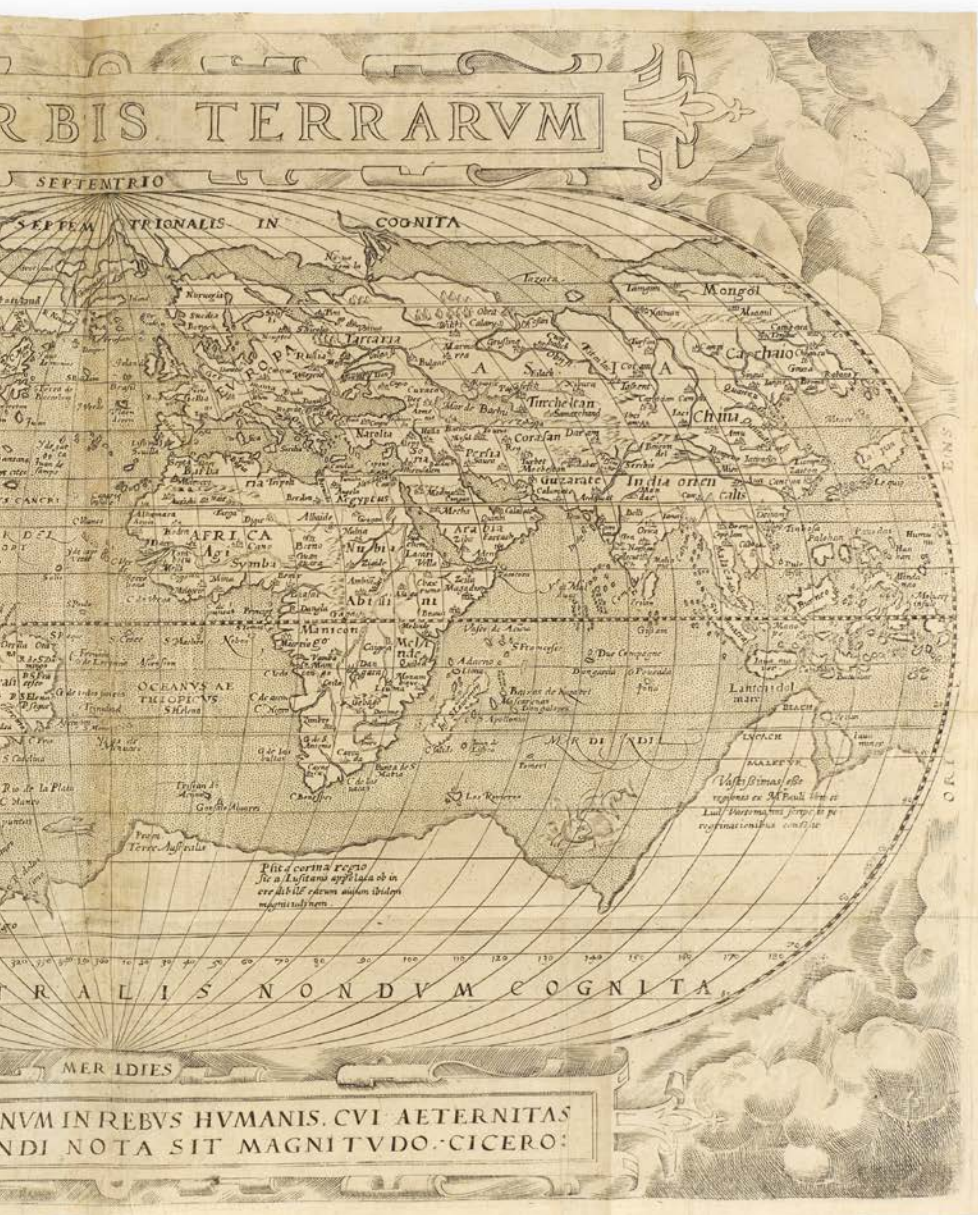
29. HAKLUYT, Richard. The Principall Navigations, Voiages and Discoveries of the English Nation, made by Sea or over Land, to the most remote and farthest distant Quarters of the Earth at any Time within the Compasse of these 1500 Yeeres. London, 'George Bishop and Ralph Newberie, Deputies to Christopher Barker, Printer to the Queenes most excellent Maiestie', 1589.

Folio, pp. [16], 242, [2, blank], 243–505, [1], 506–643, [12], 644–825, [12], with the folding world map (333 × 485 mm, 'Typus Orbis Terrarum', after Ortelius (Shirley 167), often lacking, here washed and remounted), the medial blank X4 and the terminal final blank 4F4. and the six unpaginated 'Drake leaves' (not always present); Bowes leaves in the first state (headed 'The Ambassage of Sir Hierome Bowes to the Emperour of Moscovie 1583', paginated 491–505); short tear to foot of R1 neatly repaired, small rusthole in L12–3, else a fine, crisp copy recased in its original, strictly contemporary London binding of roll-tooled calf over wooden boards (heads in wreaths and a capstan, not in Oldham), clasps repaired using the original metalwork, spine dry and with some restoration, some wormholes to rear cover, new endpapers; crimson morocco pull-off box. **£350,000 / HK\$3,650,000**

First edition, a fine copy, with the world map, in a strictly contemporary London binding, of the first collection of English voyages.

'Richard Hakluyt's collection of voyages is one of the more famous works of Elizabethan history and literature, but it is generally known and read in the three-volume edition, *The principal navigations*, of 1598–1600 ... To get the freshest flavour from Hakluyt it is necessary to go to *The principall navigations* (distinguished conveniently by the doubled *l* of the second word in the title) of 1589. The narratives are nearer to the events they describe, some of them being tumbled in while the book was in the press, and Hakluyt set them out ... in a way which makes many of them more vivid and effective than after they had been sifted, scrubbed or pruned for the second edition The main bulk of the English voyages made in the early and middle parts of the Elizabethan period is already there, sometimes in versions of which this first edition is the only extant record. The first edition shows how Hakluyt went to work and it represents his original purposes in setting out a great, comprehensive collection on English achievements overseas' (Burns).





The world map combines several of Ortelius's maps, with the central oval taken from his third world map of 1587, and the cloud border from earlier plates. It was later re-used in the 1598 English translation of Linschoten's *Voyages*.

The present copy, with its few and minor faults, is in our opinion one of the best likely to appear on the market. The text, which is fresh and clean, includes the six 'Drake leaves' following p. 643, giving the earliest printed narrative of Drake's celebrated circumnavigation (1577–80), and has the 'Bowes leaves' in their first state (pp. 491–501). These bibliographical points are best explained by Quinn: 'after the book was complete and printed off two events took place which were to alter the form of surviving copies. In the first place permission was received to print an account of Drake's circumnavigation. Hakluyt had indeed begun to prepare such an account but withdrew it so as not to prejudice a collection of Drake's voyages which was in preparation. Permission now came to insert it, not improbably from Drake himself. Accordingly Hakluyt, or one of his assistants, pared down the available materials ... had them printed on the same paper and in the same type as the rest of the book, and sent them out with most of the copies sold. It would appear that some few copies were issued without the Drake leaves, and that then a certain number were issued with the Drake leaves and without any other changes [as in the present copy]. At that point a further alteration took place: the leaves containing Sir Jerome Bowes's report of his Russian embassy in 1583–4 were cancelled', possibly at the instigation of the Russia Company. 'In any event, a more discreet and shorter version of Bowes's narrative was prepared: "printed this second time, according to the true copie I received of a gentleman that went on the same voyage, for the correction of the errors in the former impression", as Hakluyt says'. Quinn also notes that only about 'one copy in three of the surviving examples contains the map'.

THE PRINCIPALL NAVIGATIONS, VOI- AGES AND DISCOVERIES OF THE

English nation, made by Sea or ouer Land,
to the most remote and furbest distant Quarters of
the earth at any time within the compasse
of these 1500. yeeres: Divided into three
severall parts according to the po-
sitions of the Regions wherun-
to they were directed.

The first, containing the personall trauels of the English vnto Iudea, Syria, A-
rabia, the river Euphrates, Babylon, Balsara, the Persian Gulfe, Ormuz, Chaul,
Goa, India, and many Islands adioyning to the South parts of Asia: toge-
ther with the like vnto Egypt, the chieft ports and places of Africa with-
in and without the Streight of Gibraltar, and about the famous Promon-
torie of Buona Esperanza.

The second, comprehending the worthy discoueries of the English towards
the North and Northeast by Sea, as of Lapland, Sibiria, Corelia, the Baie
of S. Nicholas, the Isles of Colgoine, Vaigati, and Nova Zembla toward the
great river Ob, with the mightie Empire of Russia, the Caspian Sea, Georgia,
Armenia, Media, Persia, Boghar in Baltria, & diuers kingdoms of Tartaria.

The third and last, including the English valiant attempts in searching al-
most all the corners of the vaste and new world of America, from 73. de-
grees of Northerly latitude Southward, to Meta Incognita, Newfoundland,
the maine of Virginia, the point of Florida, the Baie of Mexico, all the In-
land of Nova Hispania, the coast of Terra firma, Brasill, the river of Plate, to
the Streight of Magellan: and through it, and from it in the South Sea to
Chili, Peru, Xalisco, the Gulfe of California, Noua Albion vpon the backside
of Canada, further then euer any Christian hitherto hath pierced.

Wherunto is added the last most renowned English Navigation,
round about the whole Globe of the Earth.

By Richard Hakluyt Master of artes, and Student sometime
of Christ-church in Oxford.



Imprinted at London by GEORGE BISHOP
and RALPH NEWBERIE, Deputies to
CHRISTOPHER BARKER, Printer to the
Queenes most excellent Maiestie.

1589.

ENGLISH
VOYAGES



THE FIRST PART OF THE
principall voyages, trauailes and discoveries
of the English nation, made to the South and
Southeast quarters of the world, with the let-
ters, priuiledges, discoufies and treatifes
appertaining therunto.

THE trauaile of Helena.



HELENA Flauia Augusta, Serenissimi
Coeli Britannici Regis Haeres, & vnica filia, Magni
Constantini Caesaris mater, incomparabili decore, fide,
religione, bonitate, ac magnificentia pia, Eusebio eti-
am teste, per totum respicendū orbem: Inter omnes
etatis suae feminas, nulla inueniebatur ea in liberali-
bus artibus doctior, nulla in instrumentis musicis pe-
ritior, aut in linguis nationum copiosior. Innata ha-
bebat ingenij claritudinem, oris facundiam, ac morum
ornatissimam compositionem: Hebraice, Graece, &
Latine erudita. Caruerat pater alia sobole (inquit Vi-
rumnius) quae Regui solio potiretur. Illam propterea
his instrui fecit per optimos praecipit, ut eo com-
modius Regni tractaret negotia. Vnde ob incredibi-

lem eius pulchritudinem, atque alias eximias animi & corporis dotes, Constantius Chlorus Cae-
sar illam duxit in uxorem, atque ex ea filium in Britannia genuit Constantinum Magnum. Sed
eo tandem Eboraci defuncto, cum Anna illa Euangelica, in sancta viduitate perdurauit ad vlti-
mum vitae diem, tota Christianae Religioni dedita. Sunt enim Authores, qui narrent per istam,
cessante persecutione, pacem Ecclesiae datam: Ad tantam coelestis Philosophiae cognitionem
eam seruit post agnitionem Euangelium peruenisse, ut olim multos ediderit libros, & carmina
quedam Graeca, quae hucusque a Pontico superesse perhibentur. Visionibus admonita Hie-
rosolymam petiit, & omnia saluatoris loca perlustrauit. Romae tandem octogenaria sollicita
in Christo quieuit. 15. Calendas Septembris, filio adhuc superstiti, Anno salutis humanae 337.
Regnante apud Britannos Octauio, Huius corpus non minima nunc cura veneris seruatur.

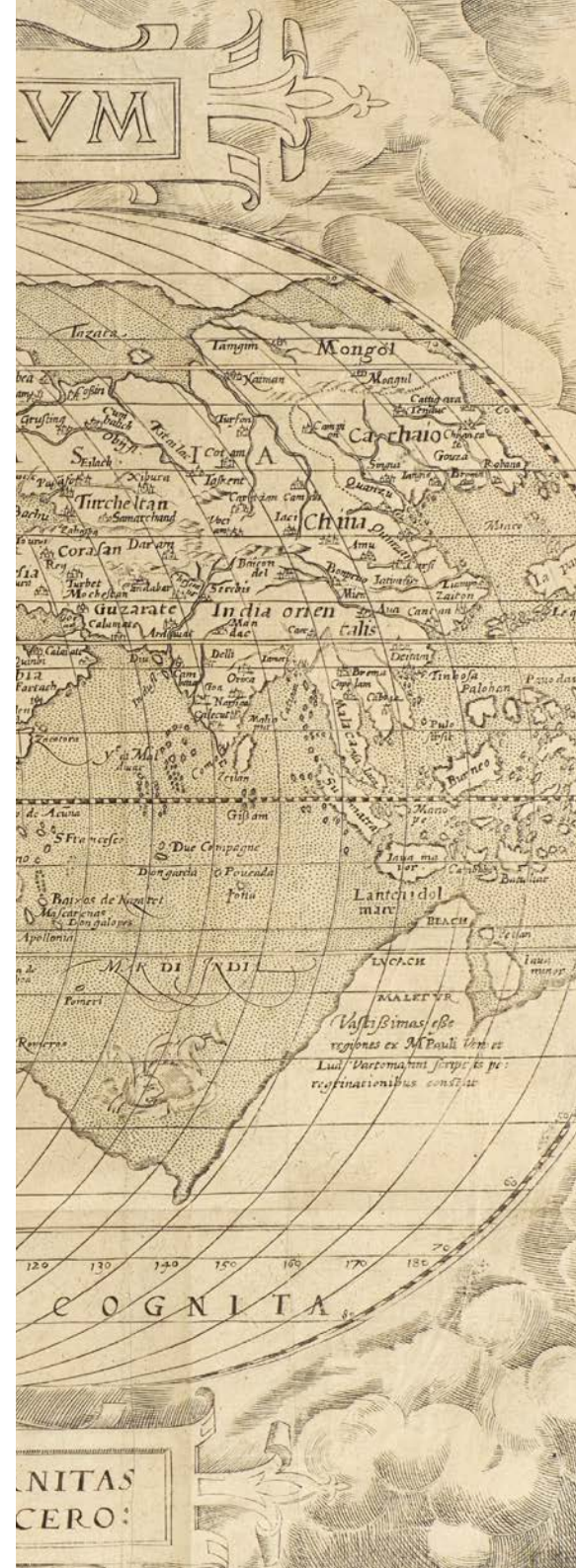
¶ The same in English.

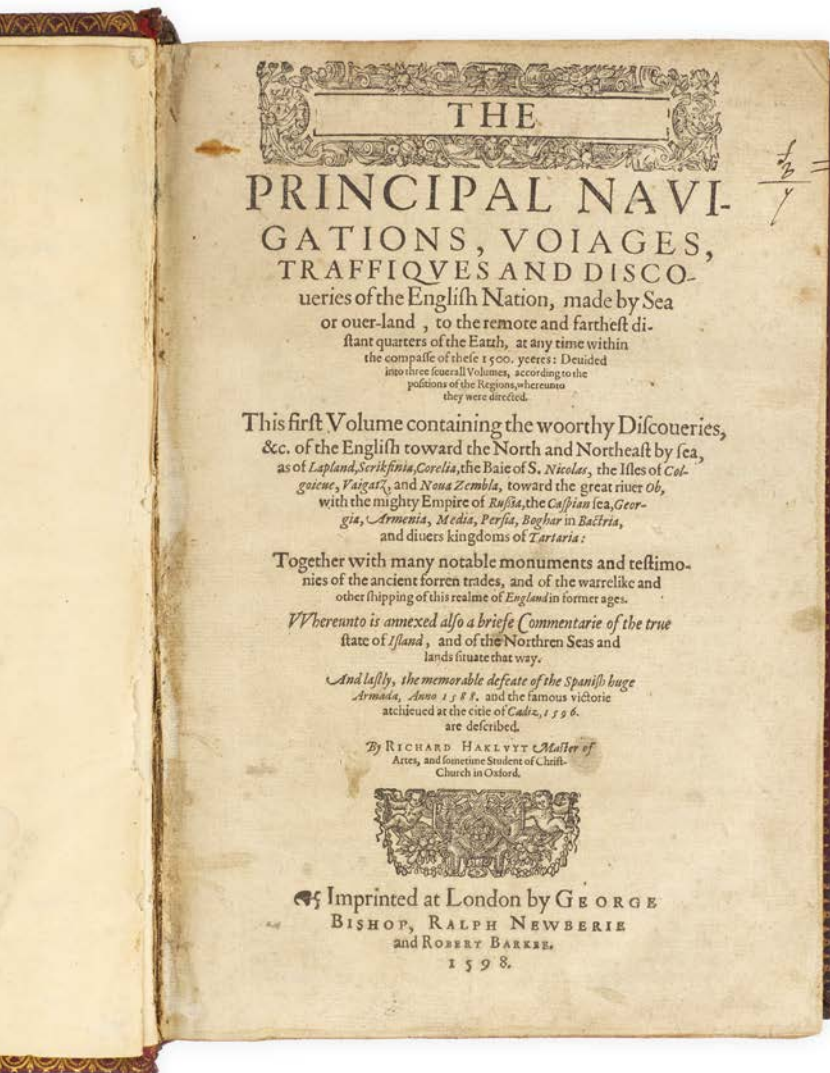
HELENA Flauia Augusta, the heire and onely daughter of Coelus sometime the most excellent
king of Britaine, the mother of the Emperour Constantine the great, by reason of her sin-
gular beautie, faith, religion, goodnes & godly spiallities (according to the testimony of Eusebius)
was famous in all the world. Amongst all the women of her time, there was none either in the
liberal Artes more learned, or in instruments of musike more skilfull, or in the diuers languages
of nations more abundant then herselfe. She had a naturall quicknes of excellencie of wit, elo-
quence of speach, and a most notable grace in all her behauiour. She was teene in the Hebrew,
Greece and Latine tongues.

Her father (as Virumnius reporteth) had no other childe to succede in the kingdome after him
but her, and therefore caus'd her to be instructed in these things by the best teachers, that thereby
she might the better in time gouerne the Realme: so that by reason of her passing beautie, and
other her excellent gifts of body and minde, Constantius Chlorus the Emperour married her.

The current Hakluyt census (which does not record this copy), notes only six copies in contemporary calf in this, the most ideal state, with the world map, the Drake leaves, and the first state of the Bowes leaves: Yale (Taylor 188); YCBA (the Mellon copy); Newberry (Drake leaves supplied); Detroit Public Library; Philadelphia Library Company (Drake leaves probably supplied); and the Streeter copy (sale of 20 October 1970). The Streeter copy is the only comparable copy to have sold at auction this century (\$380,000 in 2007).

Alden 589/31; Church 139-139A; ESTC S106735; Quinn, pp. 474-89; STC 12625.





Hakluyt's Monumental Masterpiece

30. HAKLUYT, Richard. The Principal Navigations, Voiages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation, made by Sea or over-Land, to the remote and farthest distant Quarters of the Earth, at any Time within the Compasse of these 1500 yeeres ... London, George Bishop, Ralph Newberie, and Robert Barker, 1598 [-1600].

Three vols bound in two, folio, pp. I: [24], 619, [1, blank], II: [16], 312, 204, III: [16], 868; without folding engraved map; woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces; dampstaining and slight soiling to lower outer corners of vols I and II, and some dampstaining to corners of vol. III, closed tears without loss to vol. I pp. 69-72, some toning, occasional small marks; overall a good set in early nineteenth-century red morocco, gilt borders and cornerpieces, spines gilt-ruled in compartments, lettered and numbered directly in gilt, edges gilt, dark blue glazed endpapers; some wear to spines, joints, and corners, a few small marks and abrasions to boards, spines darkened, hinges partially split; modern gift inscription to front endpaper of vol. I, eighteenth-or nineteenth-century notes in Spanish to front endpaper of vol. II and occasional marginal annotations in ink (cropped).

£20,000 / HK\$212,500

Second edition, first issue of 'Hakluyt's monumental masterpiece, and the great prose epic of the Elizabethan period' (Penrose), complete with the section on the conquest of Cadiz by Essex (vol. I, pp. 607-619) ordered suppressed by Elizabeth I in 1599 (in ESTC state 1a).

The edition of 1598/9-1600 was greatly expanded from the single-volume original version of 1589 and constitutes effectively a new work: 'the first edition contained about 700,000 words, while the second contained about 1,700,000 ... In design it was similar to the first edition: the first volume concerned voyages to the north and northeast; the second volume, to the south and southeast; the third volume, to America. All sections were expanded; the first two were approximately doubled and the American part was almost tripled. Much that was new and important was included: the travels of Newbery and Fitch, Lancaster's first voyage, the new achievements in the Spanish Main, and particularly Raleigh's tropical adventures. At first sight the expanded work appears a vast, confused repository, but closer examination reveals a definite unity and a continuous thread of policy. The book must always remain a great work of history,

A Catalogue of the Ambassages, &c.

- 135 A notable description of Xutha. 475, &c.
 136 A speciall note gathered by the excellent Venetian Cosmographer M. Iohn Baptista Ramusius, concerning the Northeast passage. 497.
 137 The Lord Boris Phedorowich his letter to the right honourable William Burghley Lord high Treasurer of England. 498.
 138 The Queenes Maiesties letter to Phedor Iuanowich, Emperour of Russia. 499.
 139 The Queenes Maiesties letter to the Lord Boris Phedorowich. 501.
 140 The L. Treasurer for William Cecil his letter to the Lord Boris Phedorowich. 502.
 141 A letter of Phedor Iuanowich to the Queenes Maiestie. 502.
 142 An other letter to the Queenes most excellent Maiestie from the Lord Boris Phedorowich. 503.
 143 A second letter from the Lord Boris Phedorowich to the L. William Burghley. 504.
 144 A most gracious letter of Priviledges given to the English merchants by Phedor Iuanowich. 505.
 145 The contents of M. Garlands Commission unto Thomas Sinkinson for the bringing of M. Iohn Dee to the Emperour of Russia his Court. 508.
 146 A letter to the right worsh. M. Iohn Dee Esquire, containing the summe and effect of M. Garland his message. 508.
 147 A branch of a letter from Iohn Merick touching the death of Phedor Iuanowich. 509.
 148 A learned Epistle written unto the famous Cosmographer M. Gerardus Mercator, concerning the Countries, Rivers and Seas towards the Northeast. 510.
 149 The honorable testimonies of divers strangers touching the notable discoveries of the English, made in the North-east parts. 513.
 150 A briefe Commentarie of the true state of Island. 515. & 550.
 151 A letter written by the erane and learned Godbrandus Thorlacius, Bishop of Hohen in Island, concerning the ancient state of Island and Gronland. 550.



THE

K. Arthur. The English Voyages, Navigations, &c. 1



THE FIRST VOLUME OF THE
 principall Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques,
 and Discoveries of the English nation, made to
 the North and Northeast quarters of the World,
 with the directions, letters, priviledges, discourses,
 and observations incident to the same.

Certaine testimonies concerning K. Arthur and his conquests
 of the North regions, taken out of the historie of the Kings of
 Britaine, written by Galfridus Monmouthensis, and newly
 printed at Heidelberg, Anno 1527.

Lib. 9. cap. 10.



Anno Christi, 517. Arthurus, secundo regni sui anno, subiugatis totius Hyberniæ partibus, classem suam direxit in Islandiam, eamque debellato populo subiugavit. Eam divulgato per ceteras insulas rumore, quod ei nulla Provincia resistere poterat, Doldanius rex Gotlandiæ, & Gunnafius rex Orcadum vltro venerunt, promissisque vestigali subiectionem fecerunt. Emissa deinde hyme, reueritus est in Britanniam, statumque regni in firmam pacem renouavit, moram duodecim annis ibidem fecit.

The same in English.

In the year of Christ, 517. King Arthur in the second year of his reign, having subdued all parts of Ireland, sailed with his fleet into Island, and brought it and the people thereof under his subjection. The rumour afterwards being spread throughout all the other Islands, that no countrey was able to withstand him, Doldanius the king of Gotland, and Gunnafius the king of Orkney, came voluntarily unto him, and yielded him their obedience, promising to pay him tribute. The winter being spent he returned into Britaine, and establishing his kingdom in just peace, he continued there for the space of twelve years.

Lib. 9. cap. 12.

Itis deinde in diversa regna Legatis, invitantur tam ex Gallijs, quam ex collateralibus Insulis Oceani, qui ad curiam venire deberent. Sed ex paulo post: Ex collateralibus autem Insulis, Guillaumarius rex Hyberniæ, Malusius rex Islandiæ, Doldanius rex Gotlandiæ, Gunnafius rex Orcadum, Lotrex Noruegiæ, Aschilius rex Danorum.

The same in English.

After that King Arthur sending his messengers into divers kingdomes, he summoned such as were to come to his Court, as well out of France, as out of the adjacent Islands of the sea, &c. and a little after: From those adjacent Islands came Guillaumarius king of Ireland, Malusius king of Island, Doldanius king of Gotland, Gunnafius king of Orkney, Lot the king of Norway, and Aschilius the king of Denmark.

Lib. 9. cap. 19.

At reges exterarum Insularum, quoniam non duxerant in morem equites habere, pediter quot quisque debebat, promittunt, ita ut ex sex Insulis, videlicet, Hyberniæ, Islandiæ, Gotlandiæ, Orcadum, Noruegiæ, atque Daciæ, sexies viginti milia essent annumerati.

The

and a great sourcebook of geography, while the accounts themselves constitute a body of narrative literature which is of the highest value in understanding the spirit and the tendencies of the Tudor age' (Penrose, p. 318).

In common with all but a few copies it lacks the map – of the 240 copies in Quinn's census only nineteen have the map and he remarks that even allowing for the ravages of time this 'survival rate is sufficiently low to raise the possibility that not all copies were equipped with the map, either because it was made available after many sets had been sold (which would mean that its date might be later than 1599), or because it was an optional extra supplied at additional cost' (p. 496).

ESTC S106744; PMM 105; Sabin 29595, 29597, 29598; STC 12626.



‘Perhaps the Most Beautiful Set of Prints Ever Made’

31. **HU Zhengyan** 胡正言. [十竹齋書畫譜 *Shizhuzhai shuhuapu*; ‘Ten Bamboo Studio Manual of Painting and Calligraphy’.] 翎毛譜 [Lingmaopu; ‘Manual of Bird-Painting’]. [China, 1633–c. 1703.]

Slim folio, ff. [21], with 22 (of 44) xylographic double-leaves comprising ff. [4, preface], 9 (of 20) bird prints and 13 (of 20) textual leaves, each c. 260 × 290 mm) pasted as spreads across leaves of stiff card; light stains and soiling within, a few characters slightly smudged, minor worming to a few leaves affecting only a single character; else good copies in a late-nineteenth-century Western album, red wrappers with manuscript title in Chinese pasted over boards edged with blue silk, manuscript shelflabel ‘Nº. 158’ to front cover, manuscript label ‘CHINO[s]’ to spine; extremities worn, front joint starting at head but sound; remnants of clipping from Drouot catalogue to front pastedown (see below), pencil note in French to foot of one page.

£17,500 / HK\$185,000

A set of nine splendid bird prints with accompanying poems from the extremely rare first superstate of the first polychrome woodblock book printed in China, most likely from the celebrated library of French orientalist Victor Collin de Plancy.

‘*The Ten Bamboo Studio Collection of Calligraphy and Painting* (*Shizhuzhai shuhuapu*) is the fruit of the vision and labor of one extraordinary man, Hu Zhengyan. ... Brilliant, innovative, and well connected, Hu took up the then current vogue for printed painting manuals (*huapu*) and orchestrated several printing projects. The most ambitious of these was *The Ten Bamboo Studio Collection of Calligraphy and Painting*, for which he persuaded some thirty painters and one hundred twenty poet/calligraphers to contribute designs. The resulting 356 leaves were organized into eight volumes, each focused on a category of nature studies: orchids, bamboo, plums, ink flowers (round compositions), scholar’s rocks, birds, and fruit, along with a general introductory volume’ (*Splashes of Color*, p. [2]).

This was the first book to employ polychrome xylography in China. ‘The peak of technical achievement in Ming woodblock illustration was the production of colour illustrations. The process, known as

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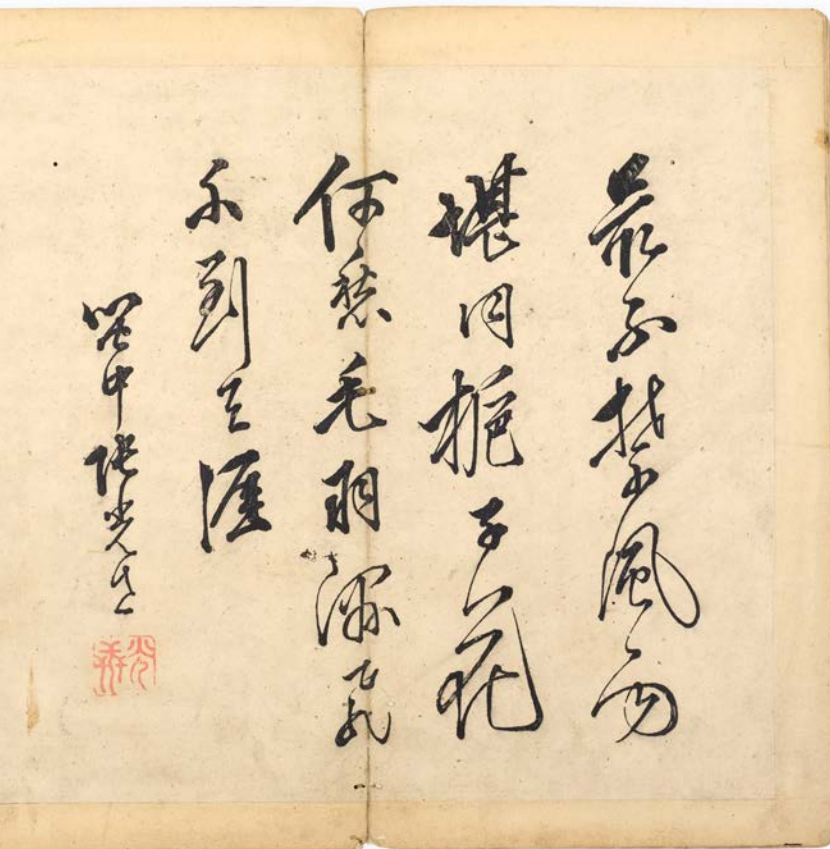


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taoban ("set of blocks"), involved the cutting of a separate block for each colour (up to ten blocks, each for a different colour, might be required for a single illustration)' (Rawson, p. 123). 'Hu personally supervised the carving of the blocks and oversaw the printing, and he is given credit for introducing history-making innovations that served to make a woodblock print more closely resemble a hand-brushed painting. Shading, achieved by partially wiping color off an inked block, captures the effect of washes and varying degrees of pressure of the brush, while overprinting (overlapping different tones or hues of ink) produced a broader and more nuanced palette of colors' (*Splashes of Color*, p. [2]). **The result was 'perhaps the most beautiful set of prints ever made'** (Ebrey, p. 1).



Our album preserves the four-leaf preface, nine (of twenty) images, and nine (of twenty) accompanying poems from the *Lingmaopu* ('Manual of Bird-Painting') volume, **all from the exceedingly rare first superstate of the first edition**. The printing and publication history of the *Shizhuzhai shuhuapu* is extremely complex and has only recently been clarified by Thomas Ebrey's comprehensive study of over 260 surviving sets. Through an analysis of the images, texts, seals, wear to blocks, and other features, Ebrey identified ten editions published over some 250 years. The first edition alone spans most of this period, since the original blocks were reused time and again with subtle modifications. Within the first edition Ebrey distinguished four 'superstates' – 'four easily distinguishable groups of printings that

use all or some of the original blocks' (p. 19) – of which the first was published in 1633–1703, the second in 1703–1775, the third in 1775–1879, and the fourth from 1879.

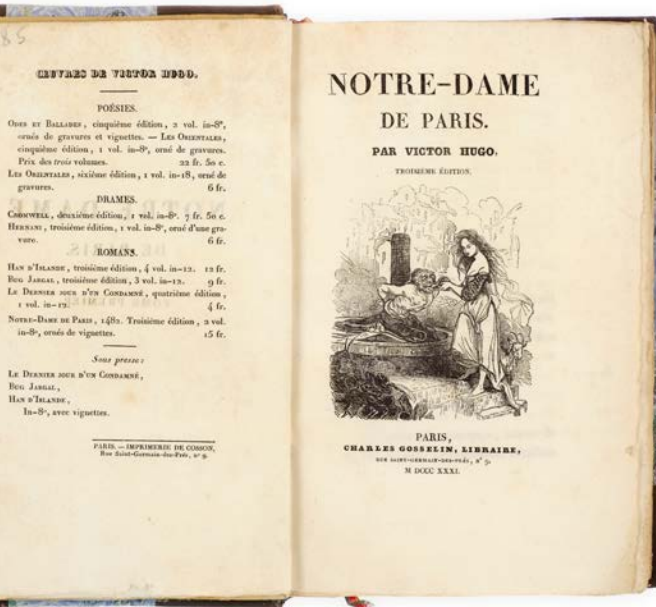
We have been able to compare the leaves in our album with both the first-superstate copy in the British Library and the second-superstate copy at Cambridge and find that our leaves align with those in the former. There is further variation within each superstate: no two copies are identical, especially in the use of seals. Two (of eighteen) seals in our album differ from the BL copy, and the colour in three of the prints is slightly duller, but in all other respects, including the state of wear and clarity of impression, there is a close match.

Leaves from the first superstate are exceptionally scarce: 'no complete set of the original *Ten Bamboo Studio* prints survives; even partial sets are extremely rare' (*Splashes of Color*, p. [2]), a verdict confirmed by Ebrey's census.

Provenance: seemingly from the collection of Victor Collin de Plancy (1853–1924), with remnants of a catalogue description of his copy to the front pastedown ('810. *Ling mao p'ou*. Recueil d'oiseaux et de plantes. Estampes en couleurs. Tirage ancien. 1 vol. in-8'). Having studied Chinese at the École nationale des langues orientales in the 1870s, Collin de Plancy was posted to China, first as an interpreter at Peking and then as a diplomat in Shanghai. In 1887 he was appointed French envoy to Korea, where he spent the next twenty years. During this time he amassed a large collection of East Asian art, furniture, and books, most notably the only known copy of the *Jikji*, the world's oldest extant book printed with movable metal type. His sale, Drouot, *Collection d'un amateur. Objets d'art de la Corée, de la Chine et du Japon*, 27 March 1911, lot 810.

See Ebrey, 'The Editions, Superstates, and States of the *Ten Bamboo Studio* Collection of Calligraphy and Painting', *East Asian Library Journal* 14/1 (2010); Rawson, *The British Museum Book of Chinese Art* (1992); *Splashes of Color: Chinese Woodblock Prints from the You Wei Du Zhai Collection* (2016).





The Hunchback of Notre Dame

32. HUGO, Victor. Notre-Dame de Paris. Par Victor Hugo. Troisième édition ... Tome premier [- deuxième]. *Paris, Charles Gosselin, 1831.*

Two vols, 8vo, pp. I: [8], 404; II: [4], 536; pp. 439 and 491 mispaginated '339' and '391', both vols with half-titles; woodcut vignettes to title-pages by Tony Johannot; vol. I half-title lightly foxed, a very light dampstain to upper corners of vol. I (not touching text); otherwise a handsome set in twentieth-century gilt-ruled half morocco with blue marbled sides, raised bands, spine lettered directly in gilt, marbled endpapers, ribbon place-markers; spines sunned; modern pencil notes to endpapers.

£7500 / HK\$79,500

First edition, third issue, of Victor Hugo's great historical novel *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*, one of 275 copies printed.

Notre-Dame de Paris, Hugo's first full-length novel, was critical in cementing his reputation as one of France's most celebrated writers. The first edition was published on 16 March 1831 in an edition

of 1100 copies all from the same sheets, divided into four issues of 275 copies each and arbitrarily classified by the publisher '[first]', 'second', 'third', and 'fourth' editions on their respective title-pages in an attempt to convince the public of the novel's runaway success.

Hugo had agreed to write *Notre-Dame de Paris* in 1828, but little progress had been made by the summer of 1830, by which time Gosselin had already granted the author two extensions. Faced with the termination of his contract or a fine of 1000 francs per week should he fail to complete the work by February 1831, Hugo worked on the novel ceaselessly, allegedly locking away all his clothes save for a large shawl in an attempt to resist the allure of the outside world. He finished the work on 15 January 1831, mere weeks before the deadline set by Gosselin.

Carteret I, 402 ('Cette édition originale, en bel état, est la plus rare de toutes les oeuvres de l'auteur [...] c'est une des plus difficiles à se procurer de la période romantique'); Vicaire IV, cols 256–7.



Daoist Designer Binding

33. [I CHING.] WILHELM, Richard, and Cary F. BAYNES, translators; C. G. JUNG, foreword. *The I Ching or Book of Changes.* London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1974.

8vo, pp. lxii, 740, with a folding table of hexagrams at end; hexagrams and Chinese character at head of each section; minor stains to a very few pages; else an excellent copy bound in 1976 by David Sellars in green morocco with sunken panels and moulded inlays and onlays in 4 colours, spine lettered directly in gilt, edges gilt, endbands sewn in 8 colours on 2 cores, black suede doublures; preserved in its black morocco-backed cloth box, spine lettered in gilt, lined with red felt; box a little scuffed and sunned with superficial split to front joint; notes in pencil on hexagrams and the *taiji* to p. 720 and on the owner's use of *I Ching* divination to rear flyleaf. **£1950 / HK\$22,500**

Third edition, reprinted, in a striking moulded morocco binding by David Sellars, his first commission and most formative work.

The ancient Chinese divinatory text known as the *I Ching* (*Yijing*) or *Book of Changes* is found here in the highly influential translation by the German Sinologist and missionary Richard Wilhelm, later Englished by Cary Baynes, both of whom were associates of Carl Jung. The foreword, by Jung himself, interprets 'this great and singular book' as a key to self-knowledge, a reading that would play a large part in the text's popularity (especially in this version) in Western counterculture of the 1960s and '70s.



The striking binding with fluid morocco onlays is an early work by the book artist David Sellars (1949–2015), known for his sculptural use of leather and experimentation with form. When interviewed for *The New Bookbinder* in 1984, he spoke of 'my first commission, which changed my whole approach. The book was the *I Ching* – or *Book of Changes* ... I tried to arrive at a solution to the design in the usual way but found it impossible. How could one deal with a book, the very nature of which was constant flux, with a static image faithfully reproduced? I decide [sic] to throw caution to the winds and to allow the book to grow as I worked each day. This has been the key factor in my work from that time. Although the overall idea is worked out I always allow for "organic" growth, without which I feel a work to be stilted and academic, in a word, dead! This is why I could never work in the French manner of sending out a "design" to be executed by a team of craftsmen. This way of working allows me to be involved with the creation from beginning to end. Works don't become stale and the "risk element" keeps each piece alive, and not just the product of bored craft routine' (p. 20).

See 'David Sellars: an Interview' in *The New Bookbinder* 4 (1984), pp. 15–27.

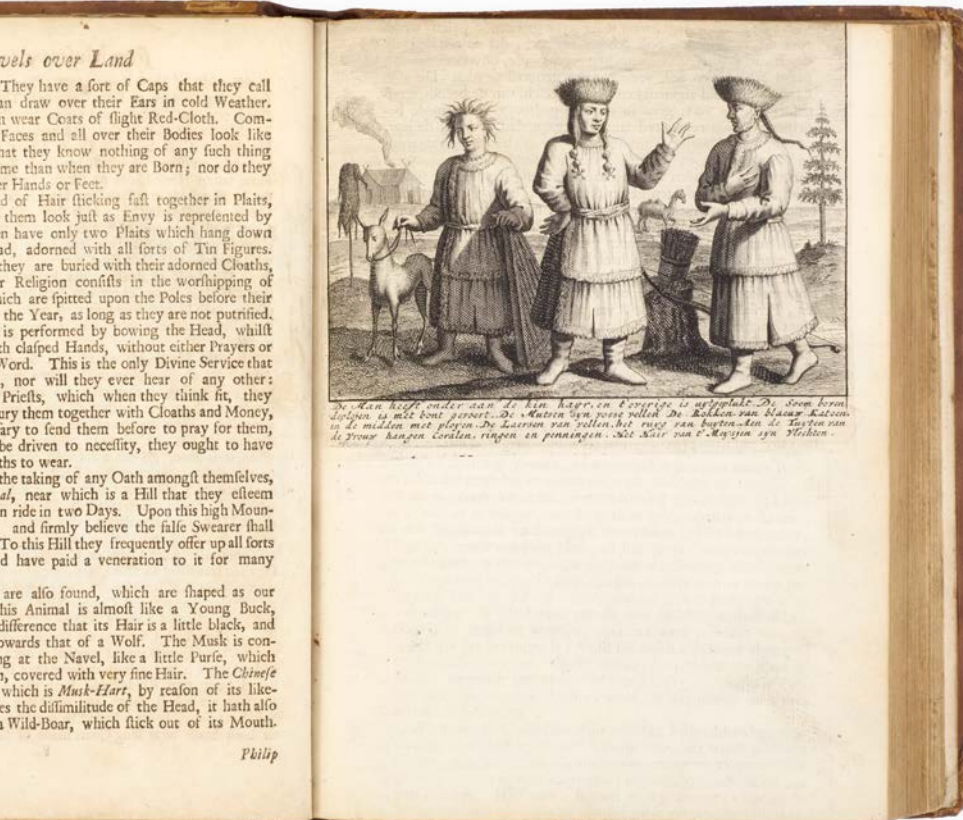
Erasmus Gower
C G Boyles

Erasmus Gower's Copy

34. IDES, E[vert] Ysbrants. *Three Years Travels from Moscow overland to China: thro' Great Ustiga, Siriania, Permia, Sibiria, Daour, Great Tartary, &c. to Peking.* Containing, an exact and particular Description of the Extent and Limits of those Countries, and the Customs of the barbarous Inhabitants; with Reference to their Religion, Government, Marriages, daily Employments, Habits, Habitations, Diet, Death, Funerals, &c. ... London, W. Freeman, J. Walthoe, T. Newborough, J. Nicholson, and R. Parker, 1706.

4to, pp. [12], 110, 113–'210' [i.e. 212], bound without the engravings for the present edition (frontispiece, folding map, and 30 other plates) and the blank P4, but with the engraved frontispiece, all 21 engraved illustrations, and 4 (of 9) engraved plates (of which 3 folding) from the Dutch edition of 1704, the illustrations cut out of that edition and mounted on blank leaves here (see below); a little browning with a few minor stains, frontispiece shaved at foot with short closed tear at fore-edge, title-page short at fore-edge, a few of the engravings trimmed with minor loss, double-sided illustrations mounted in windows cut out of blank leaves with some edges obscured by mount, wormtracks to foot of final quires affecting a word or two on some pages; bound in late-eighteenth-century English sprinkled calf, red morocco lettering-piece; rebounded with original spine laid down, corners worn, a little scuffed; **ownership inscriptions 'E' Gower** (see below), 'C G Boyles', and of two later owners to front free endpaper, later-nineteenth-century armorial bookplate of Robert William Hanbury (1845–1903) of Ilam Hall pasted over older bookplate at pastedown, ink stamp 'E. B. H.' (Ellen Bowring-Hanbury) to bookplate. **£2750 / HK\$29,500**

First edition in English of this important account of an early embassy to China, our copy from the library of Sir Erasmus Gower, commander of the Macartney Embassy, Britain's first and pivotal delegation to the Qing Empire.



Travels over Land
*... Tugusky and the in-Land Neighbouring Coun-
 try a Tribute of Furs to the Czar for every Bow,
 a Man and Woman reckoned together. No large
 game here, by reason of the extreme cold, and the only
 black and red Currants, Strawberries, Gooseberries*

CHAP. VII.

*... enizeskoy, and arrival at the Island Ribnoy. Coming
 Of Schammanskoy, or the Negromantick fall, and
 The Difficulty and Danger of Ships passing up this
 how the Ships are steered down this fall by the Pilots,
 which care, several are split on the Rocks. Of the
 and their famous Schaman or Negromancer; his Person,
 his, &c. described: The preparation to and manner of
 Magical Ceremonies. A Description of the Nilovian
 and their Summer Habit. How they adorn their Skins.
 Cloathing. Stratagems which they use to take the Deer.
 B, Barial, Diabolical Priests and Idols. A Description
 and Shipping. Their Summer and Winter Occa-*

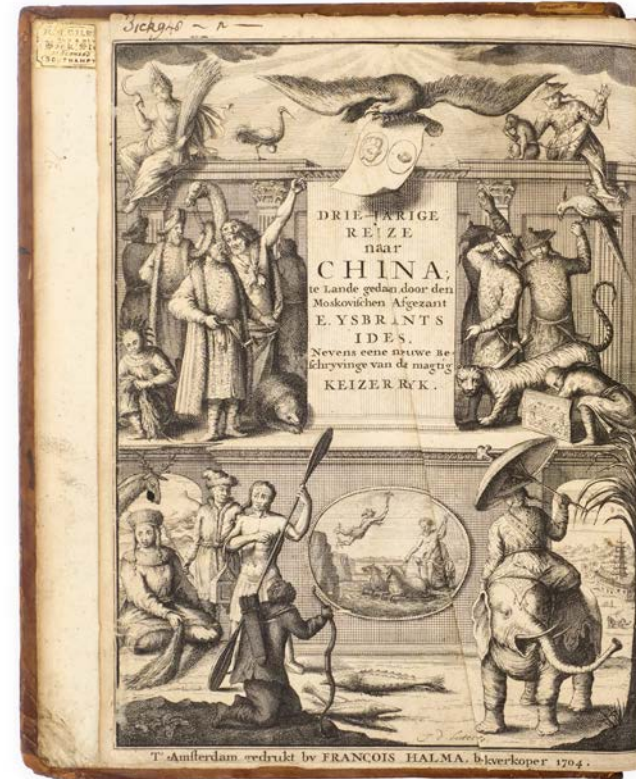
*... long refreshing stay at this Place, I set forwards in
 and on the 20th of January reached the Island Ribnoy,
 which is situate in the midst of
 which is richly stored with Fish: here are Sturgeon,
 which of an extraordinary largeness. The Island is chiefly
 On the 25th of the same Month we came to
 skoy, situate on the River Ili, which runneth from
 North-West to the North North-West, and falls into the
 as far the River Tungusky is a little inhabited by Tu-*

*... as Russians.
 Journey from hence is the great Rocky Waterfall, called
 or the Negromantick fall, because a famous Schaman
 Conjuror lives there. This Waterfall is a descent of
 g. Its Shoar is covered with high Rocks, so that the
 of this Water is pure Stone. The Print annexed pre-*

... with a Sketch of this Waterfall, which indeed affords



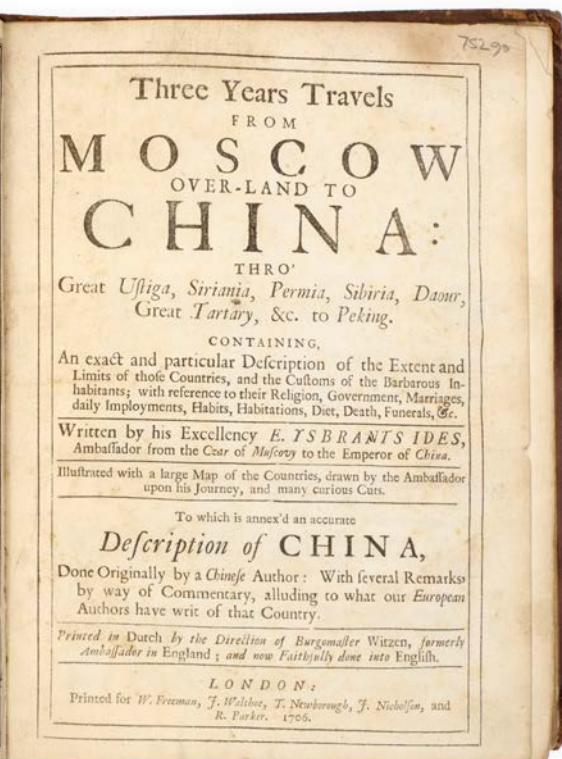
De groote Schamagische water val.
of Peter the Great



The author was a Dane in the service of Peter the Great, for whom he embarked on an embassy to Peking in 1692–5 in quest of further trade agreements, and for whom this journal (first published 1704 in Dutch) was composed. 'Ides'[s] descriptions of the places and people he saw along the way are unusually good, and through them his readers first encountered several tribes in eastern Siberia and Mongolia. He also wrote vivid, detailed descriptions of the Great Wall, of his reception by officials there, of his introduction to Peking, the banquets and entertainments he attended, the imperial palace and the K'ang-hsi emperor himself. Appended to Ides'[s] journal is a brief description of China attributed to a Chinese Christian named Dionysius Kao. Like the Jesuit descriptions it treats each province, including Liaotung, separately before describing in general the people, their customs, their religions, the land, its fruits, neighbouring countries,

and recent history. Considerable space is devoted to the history of Christianity in China, and the book ends with an adulatory description of the K'ang-hsi emperor and expressions of optimism regarding his and China's conversion to Christianity' (Lach and Van Kley III/1, p. 504). 'The expedition added considerable geographical knowledge to the little that was known about Manchuria and China' (Cox I, p. 331) and inspired some of the adventures told by Defoe in the second part of *Robinson Crusoe*.

The present copy was owned and inscribed by Sir Erasmus Gower (1742–1814). A Welshman of humble birth, he served the Royal Navy with distinction in the Indian Ocean and Newfoundland before being charged with 'the commission of a lifetime': the command of Britain's first embassy to China, under Lord Macartney in 1792–4. 'Despite



severe illness he carried out his orders with flair and integrity, far from over-awed by his mission' (Bates, p. 3). Apart from steering this elaborate fleet through pirates and disease, losing hundreds of men on the voyage, Gower was also entrusted with the embassy's secret offshoot mission to Japan and the Philippines. His journal of the voyage would later supply much of the material for Staunton's celebrated account of the embassy. 'If the mission did not have the success hoped for, it was no fault of Gower's' (ODNB). He may have found some comfort in Ides's account of another intellectually fruitful but ultimately unsuccessful mission in search of better trade relations with China.

Unusually our copy is bound with engravings from the Dutch original rather than from the English translation. The copy seems to have been

issued without the latter, which were based on the original engravings but printed on leaves of their own, not as illustrations in the text like most in the Dutch edition. A late-eighteenth-century owner then seems to have cut out illustrations from a copy of the Dutch edition, pasted them on blanks, and inserted these into our then-unillustrated copy when having it put in its present binding, creating a curious hybrid edition. Given the date of the binding, this customising owner may well have been Gower himself.

English: ESTC T55175; Lowndes II, p. 1158; Cordier, *Sinica*, cols 2468–9; Löwendahl 294; Lust 519; Morrison I, pp. 372–3. *Dutch*: STCN 315204303; Cordier, *Sinica*, cols 2469–70; Löwendahl 282; Morrison II, p. 379.

For and Against British Rule in India

35. [IRWIN, Eyles.] *Eastern Eclogues*; written during a Tour through Arabia, Egypt, and other Parts of Asia and Africa, in the Year M.DCC.LXX.VII. London, for J. Dodsley, 1780.

4to, pp. 31, [1, advertisement]; handsome large engraved vignette to title showing Pompey's pillar; a very good copy in recent half calf over cloth boards, gilt lettering-piece to spine. **£850 / HK\$8950**

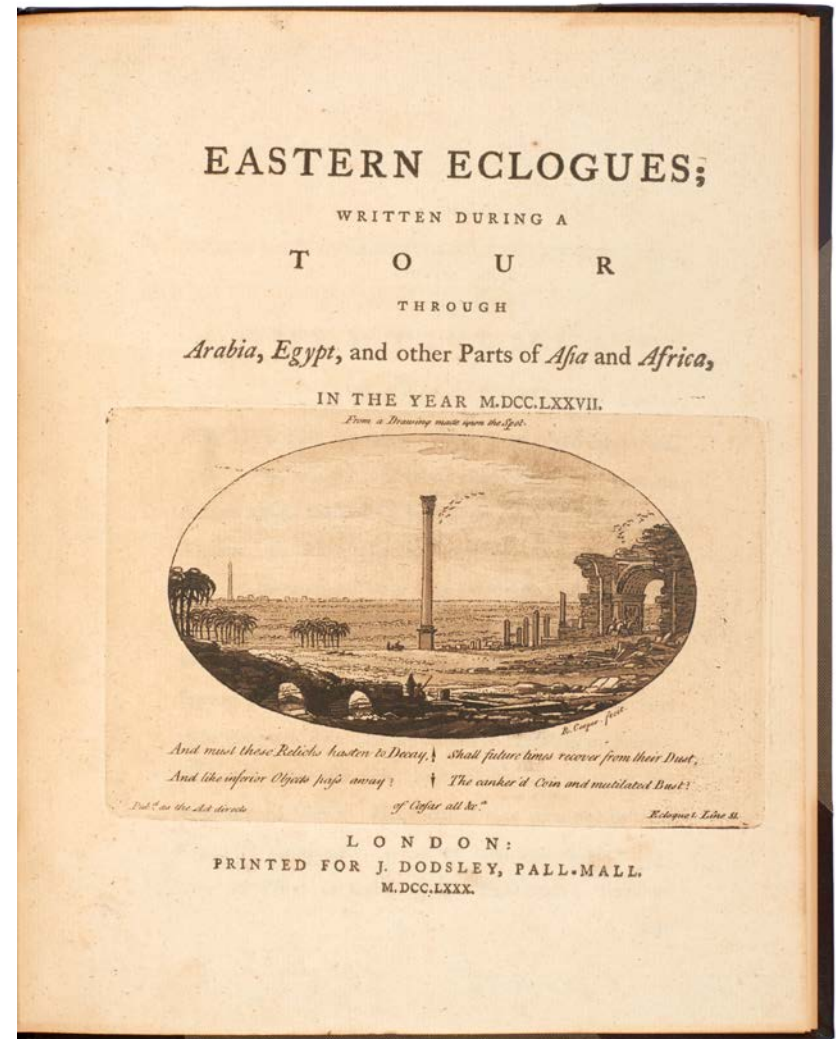
First edition of these travel-inspired poems by the Calcutta-born East India Company servant Eyles Irwin (1751–1817), composed during his journey from India to England in 1777, and containing several interesting references to the British presence in India.

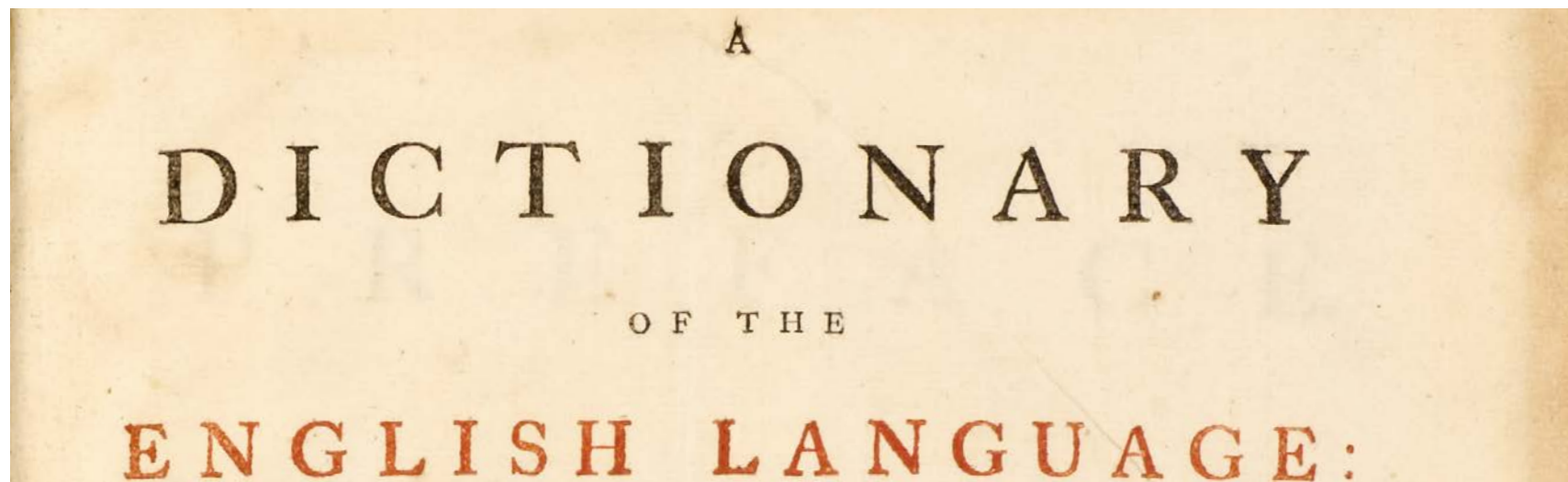
When Irwin became embroiled in the political storm surrounding the governor of Madras, George Pigot, in 1776, he was temporarily suspended from the East India Company's service. Seeking redress, he left India for England early in 1777. The *Eastern Eclogues* were the fruit of his eleven-month journey, together with his travel narrative *A Series of Adventures* (1780), an advertisement for which occupies the final page here. Irwin would later return to India and serve as superintendent of the Company's affairs in China.

Each of the four eclogues has a distinct setting and subject: in the ruins of Alexandria, with footnotes on Pompey's pillar, Cleopatra's Needle, and a Franciscan convent; in an Ottoman harem on the Arabian coast; on the last words and suicide of a Brahman who jumps from the pagoda at Kanchipuram in Tamil Nadu, India; and on the ransoming of slaves at Tunis.

Based on a scene witnessed by Irwin in 1771, the third eclogue, 'Ramah, or, the Bramin', is perhaps the most interesting. While the Brahman criticises British rule and prophesies its defeat by Muslims, Irwin's footnotes defend the East India Company's actions: 'The balance of power should be the principal object of every state, and the restoration of the king of Tanjore shews the Company to be attentive thereto', he writes, for example. 'Policy, as well as humanity, enforced this measure; which it is to be hoped, will obviate the prophecy of our Bramin, notwithstanding there is reason blended with his fanaticism'.

ESTC T972.





The First Great English Dictionary

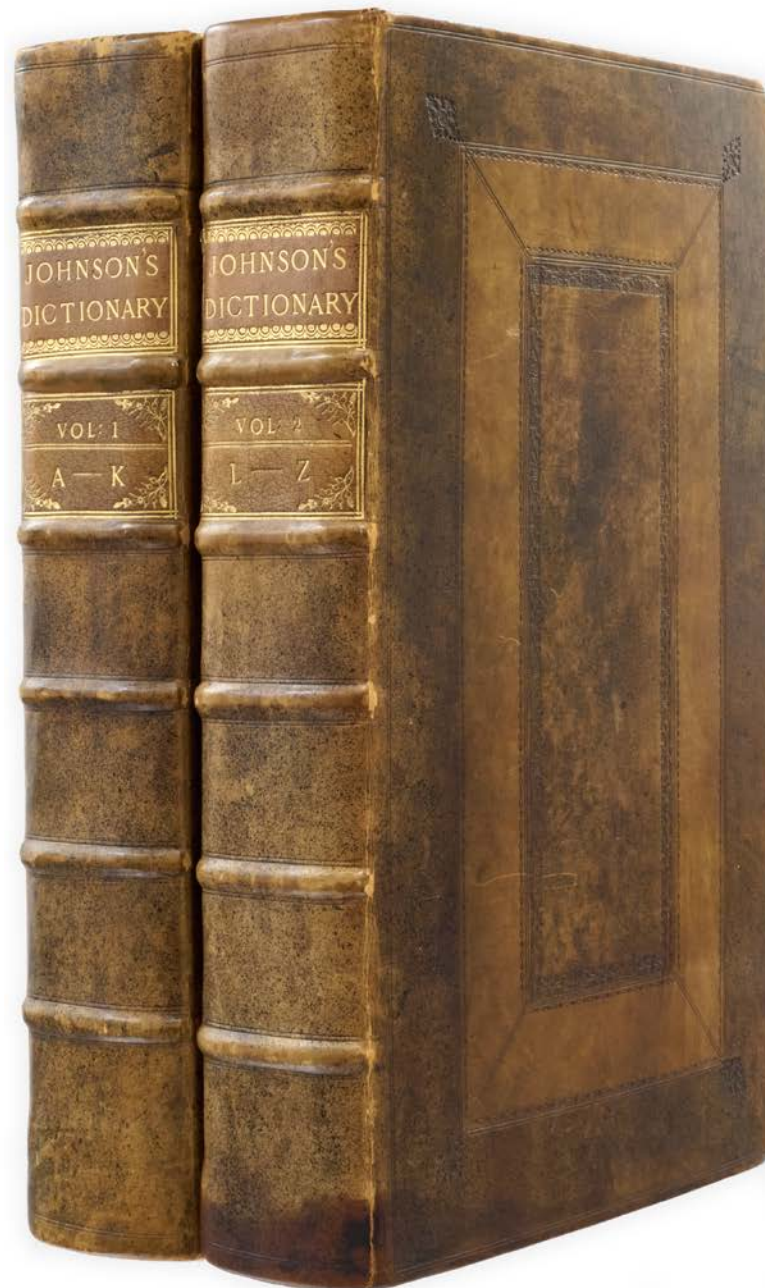
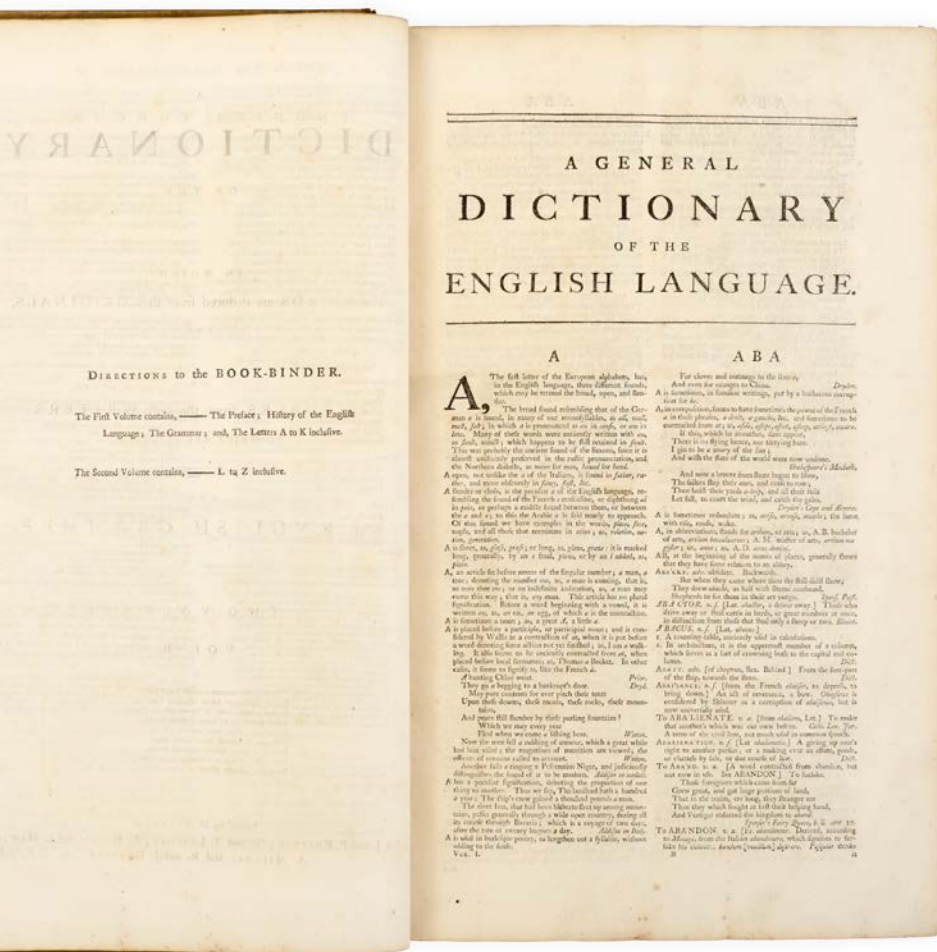
36. JOHNSON, Samuel. A Dictionary of the English Language: in which the Words are deduced from their Originals, and illustrated in their different Significations by Examples from the best Writers. To which are prefixed, a History of the Language, and an English Grammar. London, W. Strahan for J. and P. Knapton, T. and T. Longman, C. Hitch and L. Hawes, A. Millar, and R. and J. Dodsley, 1755.

Two vols, folio, pp. I: [1160], II: [1160]; titles printed in red and black; 12P signed '16P' as sometimes, **19D and 240 both in setting (a)** (see below); browning to edges of titles, neat repairs to corners of vol. I title, light foxing to vol. II title, scattered foxing and browning elsewhere as often, a few minor smudges and stains, occasional closed marginal tears, a handful of tears with small loss to margins (none affecting text), small wormtracks to tail margins of first quires of both volumes, repaired at "B1 and π1-15A1; else a good copy in modern Cambridge-panelled calf, gilt citron morocco lettering-pieces; slightly rubbed and scuffed.

£20,000 / HK\$212,500

First edition of 'the most amazing, enduring and endearing one-man feat in the field of lexicography' (PMM), this copy preserving 19D and 240 both in the first state.

The labour of nine years, Johnson's *Dictionary* contains over 40,000 words defined and 114,000 illustrative quotations. 'The *Dictionary* left an immense mark on its age. It soon became recognized as a work of classical standing, and in spite of some minor blemishes it has never lost its historical importance as the first great endeavour of its kind. Notable above all for definitions of pith and occasional wit, the dictionary was even more original in the way in which every word, as Johnson put it, had its history. Each entry is organized under the headword to exemplify graduated senses of a term, a procedure which redirected the course of English lexicography. Further, the quotations used to exemplify the usage of a given word combined to form an anthology of moral sayings and helped to define the canon of literature' (ODNB). '[D]espite the progress made during the past two centuries in historical and comparative philology, Johnson's book may still be consulted for instruction as well as pleasure (PMM).



The first edition has two sheets in variant settings – 19D and 240 – both preserved in their original state here, a combination highly uncommon according to Todd. The resetting of these sheets introduced some ninety variants, most of which depart from Johnson's copy-texts.

ESTC T117231; Fleeman 55.4D/1a; Alston V, 177; Chapman & Hazen, pp. 137–8; Courtney & Nichol Smith, pp. 54–5; Grolier Hundred 50; PMM 201; Rothschild 1237. See William B. Todd, 'Variants in Johnson's Dictionary, 1755', *The Book Collector* 14/2 (1965).

Local Government, Murder, and Football

37. [JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.] The Boke of Justices of Peas the Charge with all the Processe of the Cessions, Warrantes Supercedias & all that longeth to ony Justyce to make Endytementes of haute Treason petyt Treason Felonyes Appeles Trespas upon Statutes, Trespas contra Regis Pacem Nocumentis with dyvers Thynges more as it appereth in the Kalender of the same Boke. [Colophon: London, Richard Pynson], [1505–6?].

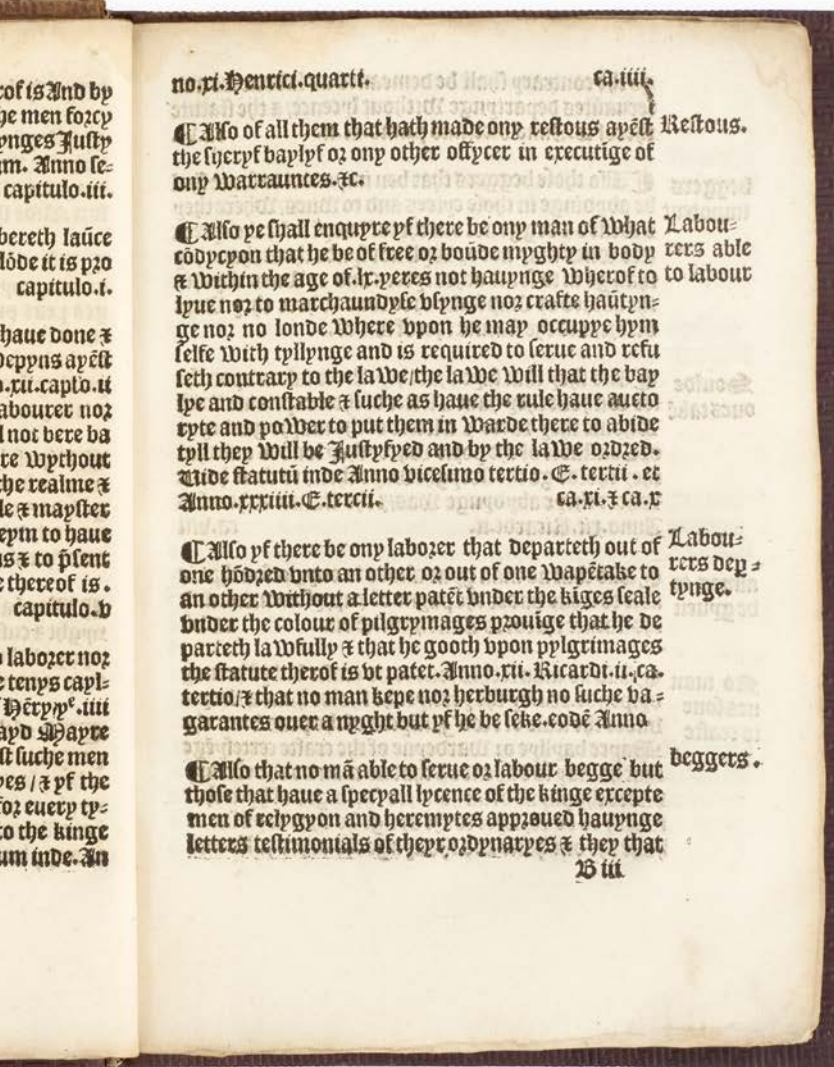
[bound and probably issued with:]

[LAND LAW.] Crata [i.e. Carta] feodi simplices cu[m] littera attornatoria. [London, Richard Pynson, 1505–6?]

Two works in one vol., 4to, in 6s and 8s, *Boke of Justices of Peas*: ff. [34], ii–xxvii, [1], title-page with woodcuts of the royal arms, the Beaufort portcullis, and the rose and crown around IHS, Pynson's woodcut device to colophon leaf (McKerrow 9b); *Carta feodi*: ff. [30] (of 34, wanting F1–4, of which F4 is a blank), woodcut rose and crown to first recto; text in English and Latin in blackletter throughout; old repairs to corners of A1–4 and A6 in first work and E5–6 in second work; a few small stains, marginal wormtrack in the second work, touching the odd letter; library stamp of Stonyhurst College to title verso. **£27,500 / HK\$290,000**

First edition(?), very rare, of the first printed guide for Justices of the Peace, issued with a short guide to land law.

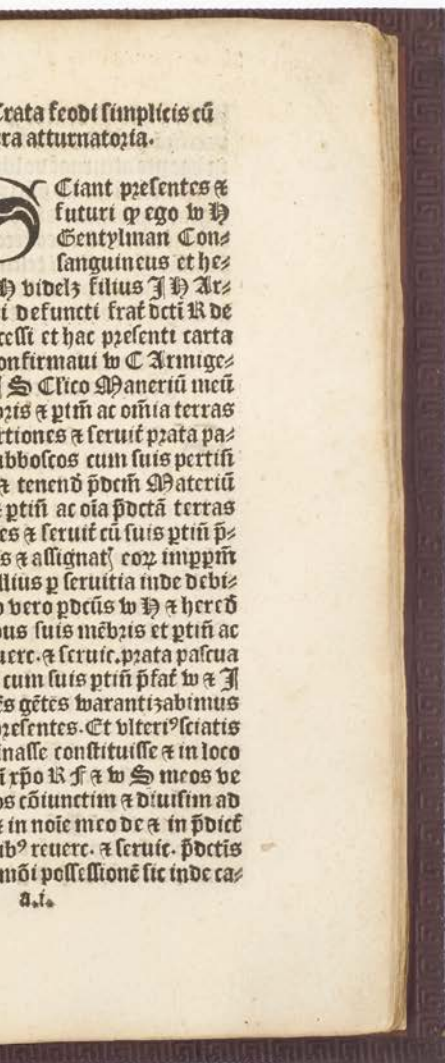
Taking over from the role of feudal and communal courts of the Middle Ages, the office of Justice of the Peace became fundamental to local governance in early modern England. 'In spite of striking changes – social, political, economic, and governmental – the importance of the Justices of the Peace has been inevitable and omnipresent' (Skyrme). 'By the time of the Tudors, the English system of local government rested solidly on the social control wielded by the justice of the peace. The men chosen from the local gentry to fill the position were seldom trained in law. Since they were given wide discretion in the performance of their duties, they often required some form of guidance, usually from a manual or handbook. During the sixteenth century there appeared at least fifty-seven editions of four different treatises on the office of justice of the peace. The first, *The Boke of Justices of peas*, was printed in 1506 and reprinted thirty-one times in the sixteenth century' (Boyer).



The boke of Justices of peas the charge With all
the processe of the cessions / Warrantes superledias &
all that longeth to ony Justyce to make endpremen-
tes of haute treason petyt treason felonpes appeles
trespas vpon statutes / trespass contra Regis pacem
Documentis With dyuers thynges moze as it appe-
reth in the kalender of the same boke.



de Cum oibus suis membris
et tertia mea redditus reuer-
fena et pasturas boscos & su-
in C pda i Com B hnd
cum oibus suis membris &
& tertia redditus reuerfion
fatis in C J S & hered sui
de Capitibus dñis feodi il-
ta & de iure cōfucta. Et ego
mei pdañ Adneriū cū oib
oia frās & tertia reddit⁹ reu-
& paffe boscos & subboscos
hered & assigni eoz cōtra o-
& impptū defendem⁹ per p-
me prefatum in fecisse oꝝ d-
meo posuisse dñcos michi
ros & legitimos attornato-
possessionē capient⁹ p me &
Adasio frīs tectis reddit⁹
cū oibus suis pñi & post h-



'The *Boke* is actually divided into two sharply differentiated sections, the first containing summaries of statutes and the charge, the second, forms of writs of process and of indictments. The startling anomalies about this second section are that in the indictments there are so few references to justices of the peace and that some of the offences, high treason for example, are not even within their jurisdiction' (Putnam). The 'Charge' is mostly in English and details a Justice's responsibility to make enquiry into heresy, false coin, murder, rape, robbery, desertion of soldiers, extortion, riot, etc. Also covered are, for example, the cutting of roadside hedges (to discourage highway robbery), and statutes regarding trade standards, wages, and measures. **The paragraph on 'unlawfull games' notes that 'no laborer nor servau[n]t of artyfycer shall not playe at the tenys cayles foteball' [tennis, kayles or ninepins, and football]. Citing the statutes of Richard II and Henry IV, this one of the earliest printed references in English to both tennis and football.**

Although undated, this Pynson edition has often been considered the first (by e.g. Putnam). A similarly rare dated edition of 1506 printed by Pynson's competitor Wynkyn de Worde, is in a near-identical setting in different type, differing most substantially in the

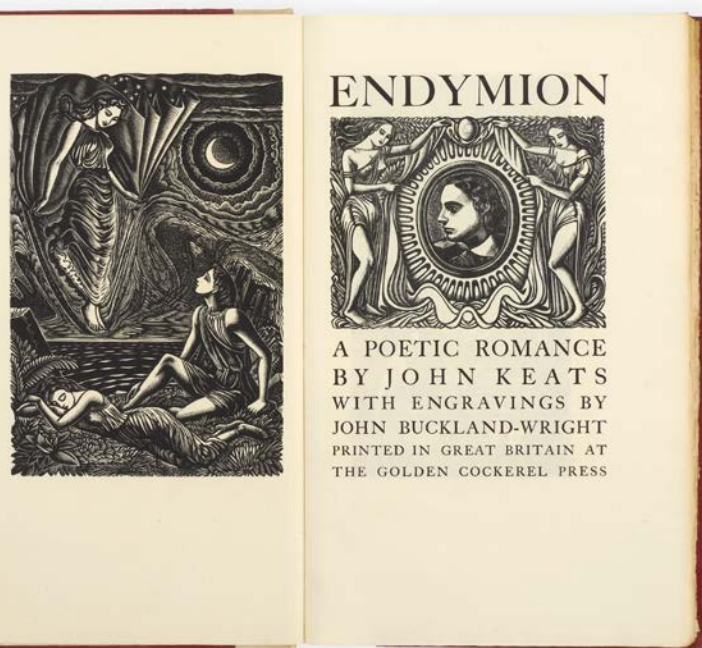
Also by the same statute a boue said no laborer nor seruaunt of artyfycer shall not playe at the tenys cayles foteball. &c. Vide statutū the statute of Heryp^e. iiii confermeth thys statute & Wyll that the sayd Mayre bayllyes & constables haue power to arest suche men and enpryson them by the space of .vi. dayes / & yf the sayd mayster bayllyes do not execucion for euery tyme that you do not. xx. s. is to be forseyte to the kinge and the constable. vi. s. xiii. d. Vide Statutum inde. An

title-page: the latter has only the royal arms, while our edition also has the Beaufort device (used by Henry VII and his mother Margaret Beaufort), and the rose and crown. Both the Pynson and the Wykynyn de Worde editions of the *Boke* were issued with a printing of the 'Charter of fee simple', outlining the terms of land grants and ownership with associated rights and obligations. Pynson had moved to the 'sign of the George' on Fleet Street in 1502; in January 1506 he first began to style himself Printer to the King. Legal printing 'was always to be a mainstay of his trade' (ODNB) – indeed law books make up two-thirds of his total output. Both Pynson and Wynkyn de Worde published later editions of the *Boke*.

All early editions of the *Boke of Justices of Peas* are very rare. This copy, for many years thought a unique survival, is one

of three copies of this edition in ESTC, bound as issued with *Carta feodi*, the others being at King's Inn Dublin, and Harvard Law. Copies of *The Boke* only are also at the BL and Bodley (imperfect). We can trace only one copy of any other early edition at auction in the last sixty-five years, a copy of the 1506 Wynkyn de Worde edition, bound without *Carta feodi*, sold at Christie's, 8 June 2005, lot 222, £26,400.

Boke of Justices of Peas: ESTC S104306; STC 14862; Beale T130. *Carta feodi*: ESTC S3960; STC 15579.3; Beale T158. See Boyer, 'The Justice of the Peace in England and America from 1506 to 1776: a bibliographic History', *The Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*, 34:4, 1977; Putnam, *Early Treatises on the Practice of the Justices of the Peace* (1924); Skyrme, *History of the Justices of the Peace* (1991).



‘A Thing of Beauty is a Joy For Ever’

38. KEATS, John. *Endymion*. A poetic romance ... with engravings by John Buckland-Wright. [London,] *The Golden Cockerel Press*, [1947].

Folio, pp. 150, [2]; with a frontispiece and 55 woodcut illustrations by Buckland-Wright, some full-page, no. 200 of 500 copies; a few leaves slightly foxed (as often with this work), else a very good copy in the publisher's quarter vellum and red boards, stamped gilt. **£1750 / HK\$19,500**

No. 200 of 500 copies of the Golden Cockerel *Endymion* (the first 100 specially bound in full vellum), also found in brown buckram rather than red as here; Buckland-Wright's greatest work and one of the most important Golden Cockerel publications, begun in 1943 but not completed until late 1947.

Written by Keats in 1817, and first published in 1818, the poem tells 'the story of Endymion, "the brain-sick shepherd-prince" of Mount Latmos, who falls in love with Cynthia, the moon, and descends to the depths of the earth to find her. There he encounters a real woman, Phoebe, and giving up his pursuit of the ideal he falls in love with her. She, however, turns out to be none other than Cynthia, who, after luring him, weary and perplexed, through "cloudy phantasms", bears him away to eternal life. With the main story are woven the legends of Venus and Adonis, of Glaucus and Scylla, and of Arethusa' (OCEL).

Franklin, p. 229.



39. KOO, T. Z. [Tsu-Jen KU]. Songs of Cathay. An Anthology of Songs current in various Parts of China among her People. *Shanghai, Association Press, [1931].*

Large 8vo, pp. [64], the first and last blank leaves used as pastedowns; lithographed music with text in English and Chinese; publisher's blue cloth lettered and decorated with bamboo leaves in silver on upper cover, slightly shaken, upper board creased. **£275 / HK\$2950**

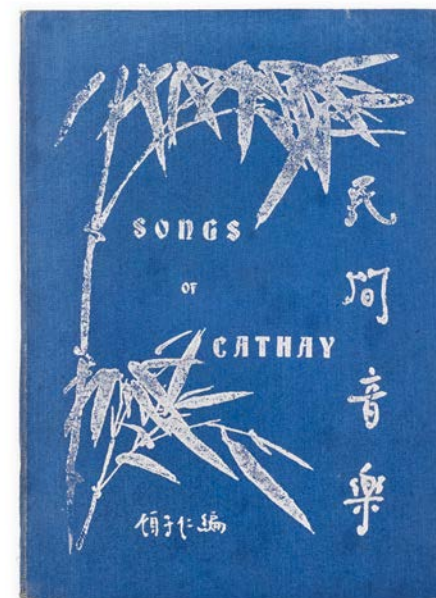
First edition, fourth impression, of a collection of twenty-five traditional Chinese songs compiled by the Chinese Christian leader Tsu-Jen Ku (1887–1971).

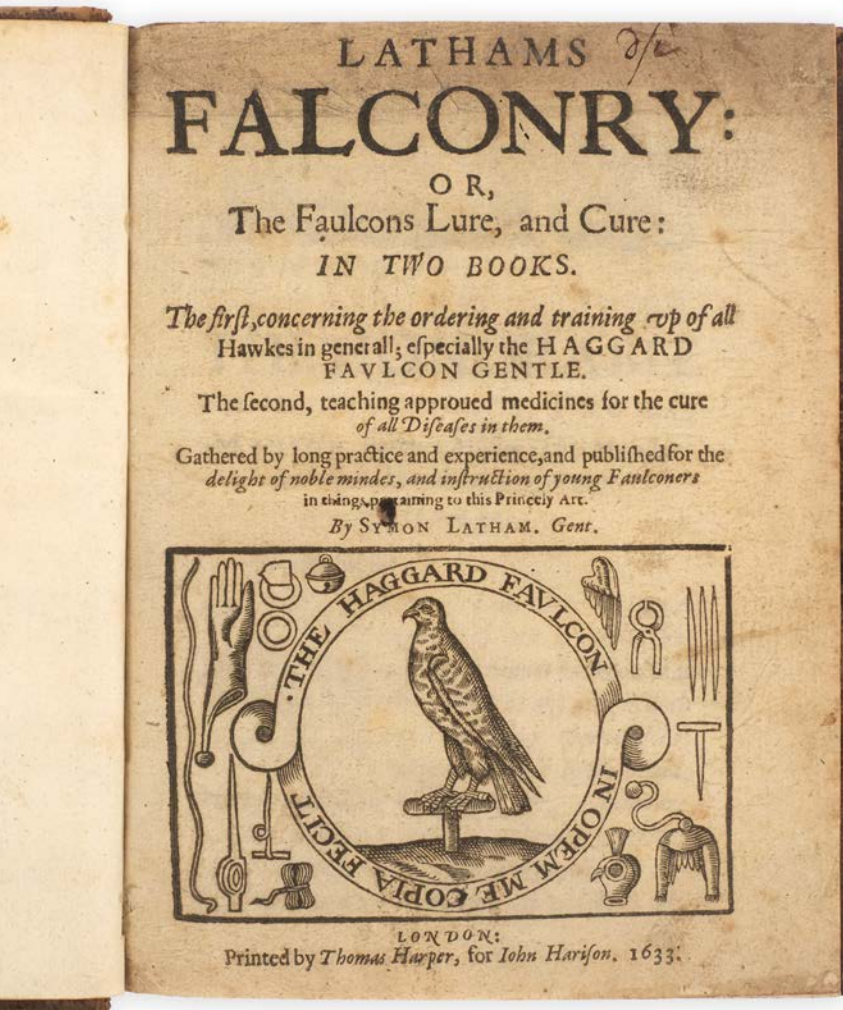
In the preface Ku acknowledges that Chinese music is a sealed book to most people in the West, and hopes that this volume will serve to introduce them to one branch of Chinese music, popular songs of 'mountains and running brooks, of moonlit gardens ... birds and flowers' and of love. Because in China today 'there is a distinct lack' of patriotic songs, Ku has adapted new patriotic sentiments to some of the original airs; in No. 10, for example, originally 'Ten Cups of Wine', 'in place of the old words, a song commemorating the Student Uprising on May Fourth 1919 is adapted to the music'.

Some of the songs were taken from books while others were collected by Ku 'from temples, street-singers, and county folks'. 'You will hear the lament of slave girls, the cry of orphans, the wailing of beggars, the chanting of priests, and the soft crooning of mothers over their babies' cradles.' Each song is introduced by a brief paragraph of explanation.

The idea for the book came from Dr Helena Rosa Wright, the family planning pioneer who worked for a time as associate professor of gynaecology at Shandong Christian University, and the English translations were supplied by Mrs W. A. Young of Mukden.

Of the various impressions Library Hub finds copies at Bodley, the British Library, Edinburgh, and SOAS only.





To Tell a Hawk

40. LATHAM, Simon. Latham's Falconry: or, the Faulcons Lure, and Cure: in two Books. The first, concerning the ordering and training up of all Hawkes in generall ... the second, teaching approved Medicine for the cure of all Diseases in them ... London, Printed by Thomas Harper, for John Harison, 1633.

[bound with:]

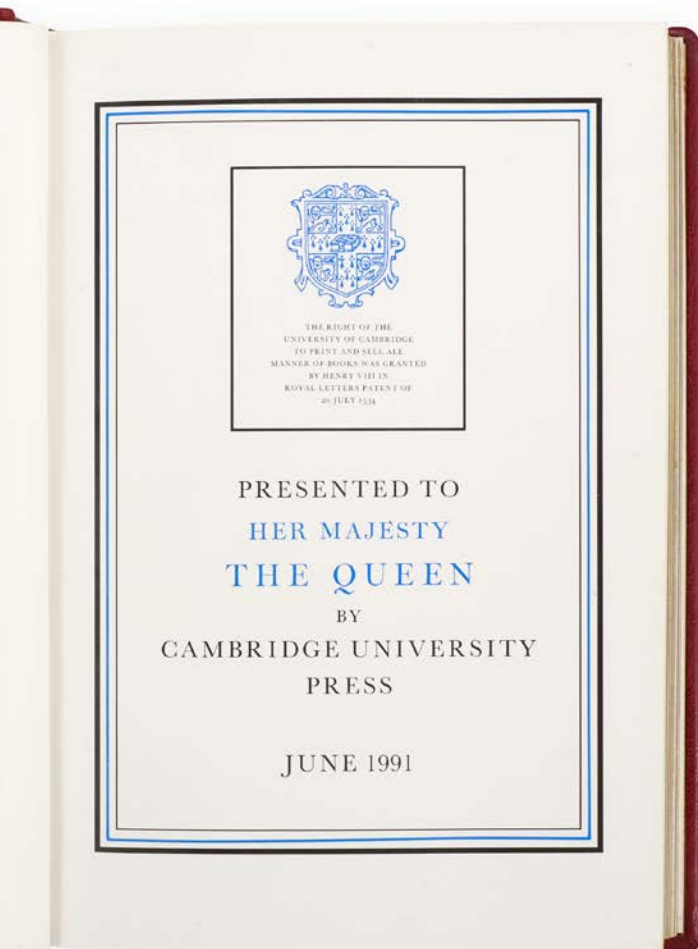
Latham's new and second Booke of Faulconry ... London, Printed by Thomas Harper, for John Harison, 1633.

Two vols bound in one, small 4to, pp. [24], 147, [1]; and [22], 148, [4] (wanting the preliminary blank); woodcut of a falcon surrounded by the equipment of the sport on the title-page of the first book, numerous small woodcuts of hawks and equipment in the text of the second; title-page of first book dusty, a few signature marks shaved, a few spots and stains, marginal worm-track to the second book, withal a very good, crisp copy in early nineteenth-century polished calf; armorial bookplate of the bibliophile Charles Barclay. **£8500 / HK\$89,500**

First collected edition (third edition of volume I, originally published in 1614 and reissued in 1615, second edition of volume II, originally published in 1618).

The author acquired his skills in the 'princely art' of falconry during the reign of Elizabeth I from Henry Sadler of Everley, 'my first and loving Master' and the Queen's Grand Falconer. In the first book he provides a brief glossary of terms and deals with the training, care, and ailments of the haggard falcon and gyrfalcon. The second book deals with the Goshawk and other varieties. The standard treatise of its period, Latham's *Falconry* 'ranks among the principal books on hawking in the English language' (Schwerdt I, 302).

STC 15267.7 and 15268.7.



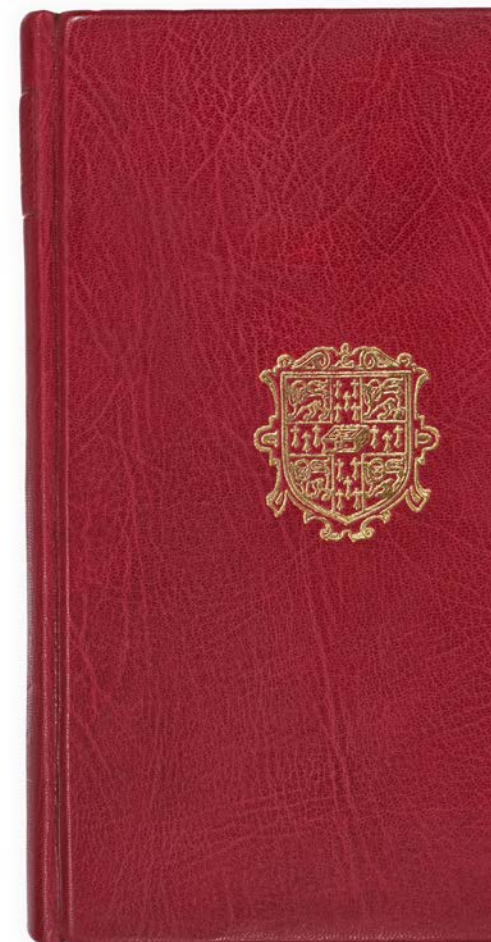
Bound for Presentation to Queen Elizabeth II

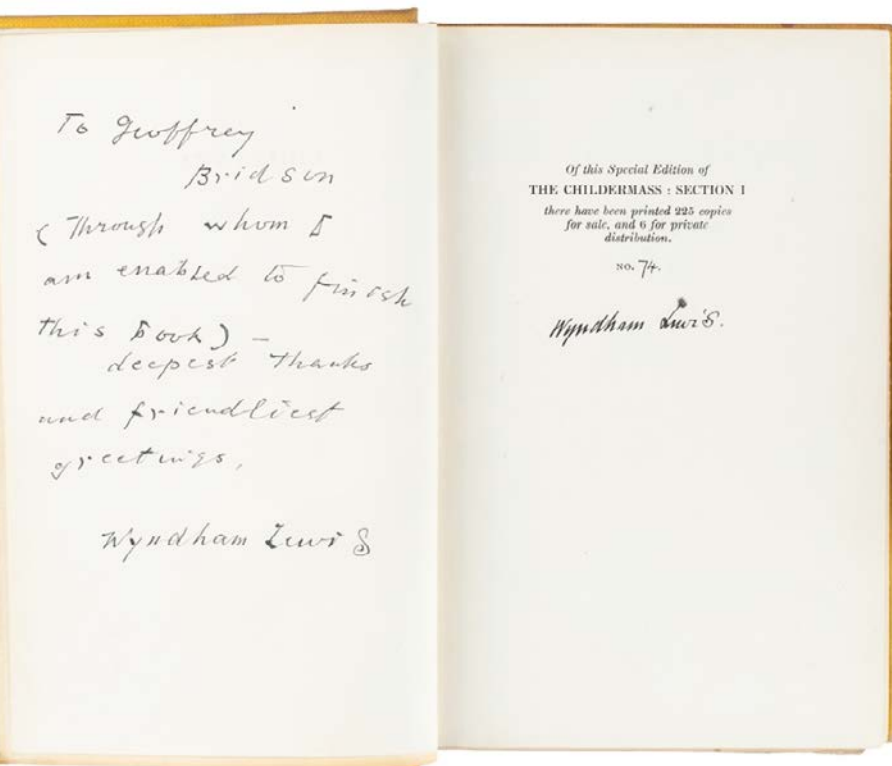
41. LEVEY, Michael. The later Italian Pictures in the Collection of Her Majesty the Queen ... second edition. *Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1991.*

4to, pp. lxx, [24, plates], 180, [181–384, plates], [385]–396; with 228 pp. half-tone plates; with a presentation leaf ('Presented to Her Majesty the Queen by Cambridge University Press, June 1991') printed in blue and black bound in; an excellent copy in red morocco by Desmond Shaw (lower pastedown signed in gilt, dated 1991), arms of Cambridge University blocked in gilt to front board, gilt-lettered spine label, edges gilt, marbled endpapers, matching marbled paper chemise. **£475 / HK\$4950**

Revised second edition of Levey's catalogue of the later Italian paintings in the Royal Collection, from Carracci to Zuccarelli and including the largest group of Canalettos in the world, a specially bound duplicate of Elizabeth II's presentation copy.

A copy was presented to Queen Elizabeth II on publication, specially bound by the Cambridge binder Desmond Shaw. The present copy is its 'twin', complete with the presentation leaf, bound identically and retained by Shaw.





Special Edition, Inscribed

42. LEWIS, Wyndham. *The Childermass ... Section 1. London, Chatto & Windus, 1928.*

8vo, pp. [8], 322; a fine copy in the publisher's yellow cloth, top edge gilt, no dustjacket; bookplate of Lewis's friend, the BBC broadcaster D. G. Bridson, with scattered marginal notes in pencil for his adaptation for radio, especially at the end; laid in loose are two cuttings of promotional articles by Bridson about the forthcoming broadcasts of *The Human Age* in 1955, an index of the book in Bridson's hand, and a leaf of the broadcast typescript.
£2500 / HK\$27,500

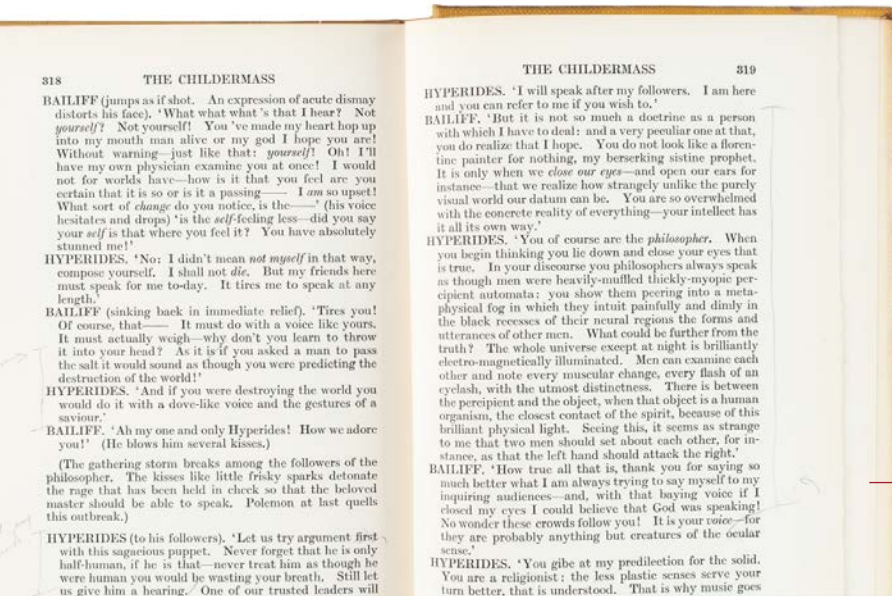
First edition, no. 74 of 225 copies of the special edition, signed by Lewis, additionally inscribed, in c. 1951, 'To Geoffrey Bridson (through whom I am enabled to finish this book) - deepest thanks and friendliest greetings / Wyndham Lewis'.

'In 1921 Lewis had embarked on another ambitious project, a Rabelaisian fictional anatomy of postwar Britain.' The first portion 'finally and circuitously achieved publication at the end of the decade: *The Childermass* (1928), a work of theological science fiction set in an encampment of the dead on the banks of the River Styx' (Trotter).

When Bridson first read *The Childermass* in 1932, he had concluded that 'the setting of the drama is only to be seen convincingly in the imagination. It was that fact, when I reread *The Childermass* in 1950, that had assured me it would make magnificent radio'. The radio production of 1951 was the genesis of his friendship with Lewis, and their collaboration in turn enabled Lewis to finish the remaining two parts of what became *The Human Age*, which were funded by the BBC and written specifically with broadcast in mind.

The special edition and the ordinary edition (2500 copies, of which 1000 were eventually destroyed) were published simultaneously, on 21 June 1928. Lewis had in fact contracted with Chatto and Windus to finish the trilogy in 1928. They sued him for breach of contract in 1932, ending his association with the firm.

Pound & Grover A9b; Morrow & Lafourcade A10a.



With the Arms of Philippe I, Duc d'Orléans

43. [LITURGY.] L'Office de la Semaine Sainte, selon le Messel et Breviaire Romain; avec la concordance du Messel; et Breviaire de Paris. De la traduction de M. de Marolles, abbé de Villeloin. Ensemble l'explication des sacrez mysteres representez par les ceremonies de cet ordre. Par Fr. Daniel de Cigogné, de l'ordre de Saint François. *Paris, par la Compagnie des libraires associez au livre de la Semaine Sainte, 1700.*

8vo, pp. [16], 752; with 4 full-page engravings (pp. 26, 154, 308, 558), woodcut initials, headpieces; quires Y-Ddd projecting slightly from textblock at fore-edge and head, slight staining to inner margin of title, small marginal tears to pp. 267-8 and 565-6, occasional small stains, a few quires browned; otherwise good in contemporary red morocco, triple gilt fillet border and frame to covers, central arms of Philippe I, duc d'Orléans (cf. Olivier 2561.1), crowned PP monogram to corners (cf. Olivier 2562.10), five raised bands to spine, each compartment decorated in gilt with crowned PP monogram and corner fleurs-de-lys, metal catches to lower fore-edge, clasps to upper fore-edge wanting, edges gilt, marbled endpapers; boards slightly bowed, corners worn, some marks to covers; ownership inscriptions to front free endpaper 'Ce livre apartien a mademoiselle Dolives lainnai demurant a la reu neuve' and (in the same hand) 'Ce livre appartient Madame de Bollen'. **£1250 / HK\$13,750**

Uncommon edition of the offices for Holy Week in parallel French and Latin, in an attractive binding bearing the arms and monogram of Philippe I, duc d'Orléans (1640-1701).

The French translation is by Michel de Marolles (1600-1681), abbot of Villeloin, prolific translator, and collector of old master prints. Accompanying commentary is provided by the Franciscan friar Daniel de Cigogné. The full-page copper-engravings depict Christ's entry into Jerusalem, the Last Supper, the Agony in the Garden, and the Resurrection.

Philippe I, duc d'Orléans, was the younger brother of Louis XIV and the founder of the House of Orléans. His first wife was Henrietta of England, sister of King Charles II, although he preferred male lovers, notably the Chevalier de Lorraine. He was a courageous soldier, serving with distinction in the Spanish Netherlands. His son by his second marriage, Philippe II, served as regent for the young Louis XV.

Only one copy traced in the UK (University of Aberdeen), and four in the US (Morgan, NYPL, Saint Norbert College, Villanova).



A Meeting with Macao

44. MACHADO, Álvaro de Melo. *Coisas de Macau.* Lisbon, Livraria Ferreira, 1913.

Large 8vo, pp. 6, [2], 7–153; maps and illustrations throughout; a very good, unopened copy in the original wrappers; edges slightly frayed.

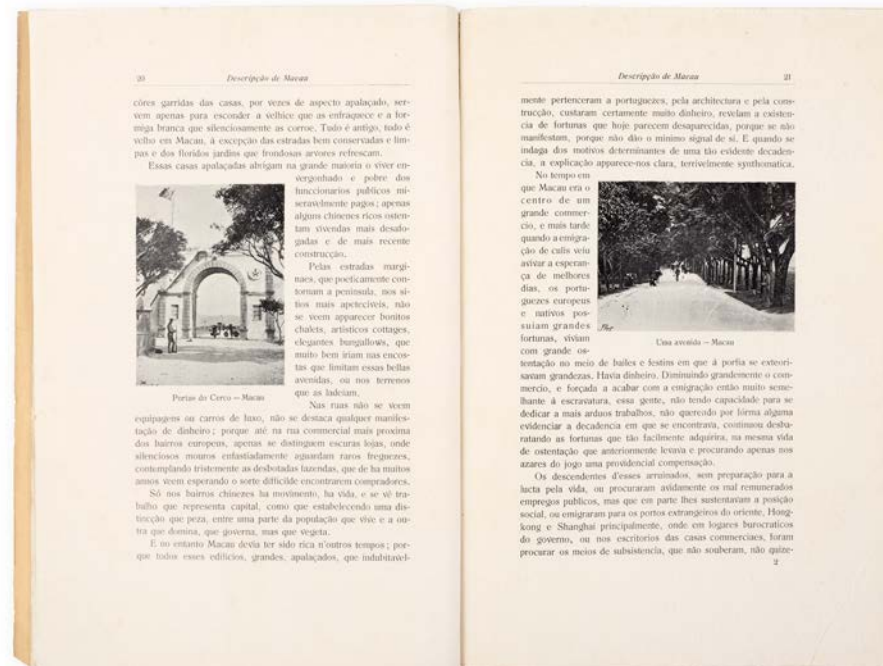
£950 / HK\$10,250

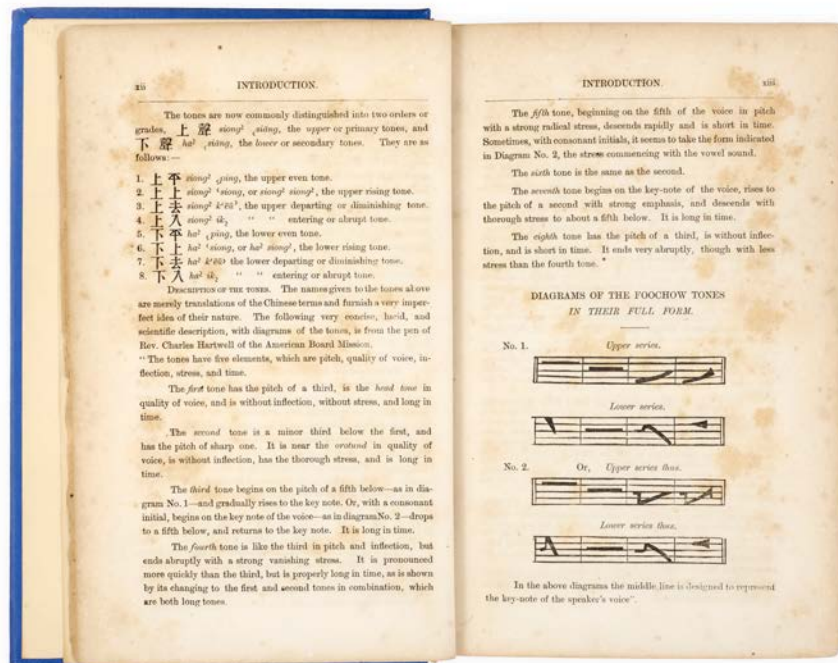
Rare first edition of this early twentieth-century account of Macao by an ex-Governor of the Portuguese colony.

Governor of Macao from 1910 to 1912 and a prominent figure in the Portuguese Scout Movement, Machado begins by lamenting the little interest shown by the Portuguese in their overseas possessions. The present work, he writes, has 'no other aim than to win some sympathy

for the Portuguese establishment in the Far East and to make it better known' (*trans.*). Aided by some sixty maps and illustrations, Machado then embarks on a tour through Macao's history, climate, resources, major sights, government and administration, local customs, and principal challenges.

Among the last is the question of nationality and identity, to which he devotes an interesting passage: 'Wholly abandoned by the Portuguese government, and through contact with a more vivid and assimilative nation, the Macanese, starting by forgetting their mother tongue, are losing all sense of national identity and are, sadly, becoming English. ... Such is their denationalisation that even many of the children born and raised in Macau speak English more easily than Portuguese' (*trans.*).





The First Fuzhounese Dictionary

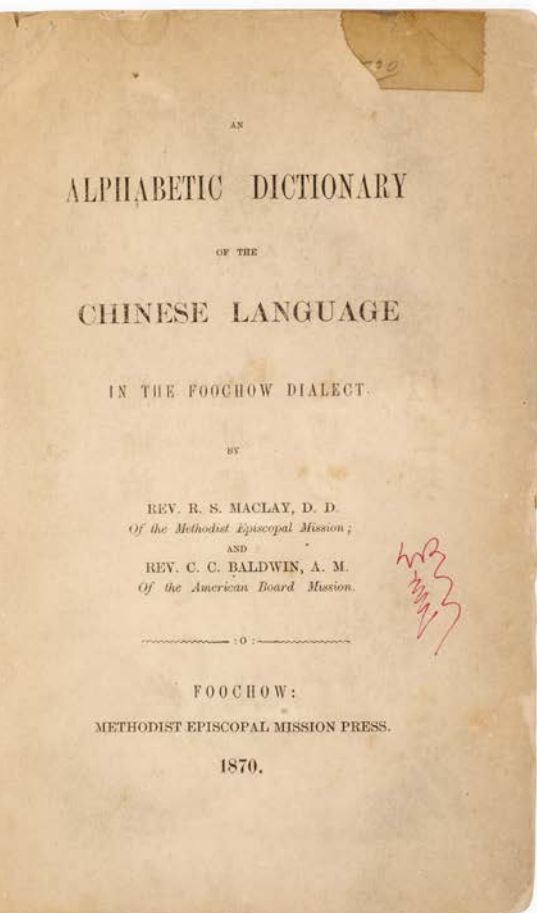
45. MACLAY, R. S., and C. C. BALDWIN. An Alphabetic Dictionary of the Chinese Language in the Foochow Dialect. *Foochow [Fuzhou], Methodist Episcopal Mission Press, 1870.*

4to, pp. xxiv, 1107; printed in English and Chinese; a little browned and foxed, a few other minor blemishes, tape repair to head of title; else a very good copy in modern blue buckram, red label with title in gilt to spine; pentrials in red to title, contemporary manuscript leaf on Chinese paper (264 × 179 mm) loosely inserted (see below).

£1500 / HK\$16,500

First edition of the earliest Western dictionary of Fuzhounese, and the first comprehensive dictionary of that vernacular in any language; this copy with an intriguing manuscript vocabulary of words in other Chinese dialects.

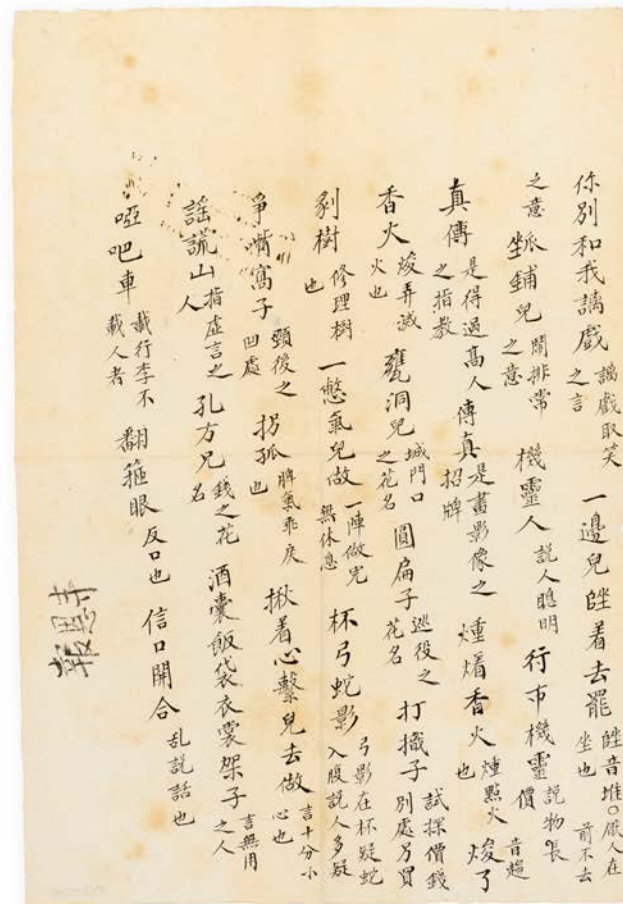
A treaty port open to foreign trade from 1842, Foochow (Fuzhou) was a focal point for Protestant missionaries in the mid-nineteenth century. Among the first to arrive were the Methodist R. S. Maclay and the Congregationalist C. C. Baldwin, both Americans. Having acquired the vernacular spoken in eastern Fujian, of which Fuzhou is the capital, they compiled the present, pioneering work. Characters are romanised with an adaptation of Sir William Jones's system, previously employed for several Indian, Pacific, and Native American tongues. Definitions are followed by example phrases, given in Roman letters in the text and in Chinese characters in corresponding footnotes, as the English and Chinese founts used by the Methodist Episcopal Mission Press could not easily be set side by side. Baldwin would go on to publish an important manual of Fuzhounese and translate much of the Bible into the dialect; Maclay would later head the Wesleyan mission in Japan and Korea.



Curiously, the present copy preserves, loosely inserted, a contemporary manuscript leaf in Chinese glossing words and phrases in other vernaculars.

Twenty-four examples are given, all of them seemingly from northern varieties of Mandarin (mutually unintelligible with the Min family of topolects to which Fuzhounese belongs). Following each entry is a gloss in literary Chinese (*wenyan*), the written *lingua franca* of the time. Thus *zhengzui wozi* 爭嘴窩子, which survives in the dialects of Lanzhou and Tianjin today, is defined as 'the concave part at the back of one's neck' (頸後之凹處), and *yuanbianzi* 圓扁子, a Peking phrase, as 'a nickname for watchmen' (巡役之花名). Also glossed are *chengyu* such as *beigong sheying* 杯弓蛇影 ('[mistaking] a bow reflected in wine for a snake', i.e. excessively fearful) and *jiunang fandai* 杯弓蛇影 ('wineskin and rice bag', i.e. a good-for-nothing). The presence of this leaf in a dictionary of Fuzhounese suggests an early owner interested in the dialects of both northern and coastal southern China, perhaps a traveller or linguist.

Cordier, *Sinica*, col. 1604.



Christianity for China's Masses

46. [MAILLA, Joseph de Moyriac de, writing as] FENG Bingzheng 馮秉正; [YANG Da 楊達, a.k.a. Thomas YANG 楊多默, editor]. 盛世芻蕘 [Shengshi churao; 'A Grasscutter (i.e. Yokel) in a prosperous Age']. [Peking?], s.n., 1796.

Three vols (of 4), 8vo; printed in Chinese on double-leaves; scattered foxing and minor stains; else a very good copy in contemporary yellow paper wrappers; some loss to covers at edges; Arabic numbers in pencil to covers, printed label to rear cover of vol. III.

£1850 / HK\$19,500

Second edition, very rare, of this important Jesuit missionary tract in vernacular Mandarin.

First published in Peking in 1733, the work is in five parts, treating respectively of God and creation, the Fall and redemption, the soul, good works and sin, and heresies. Notably it is one of the earliest Jesuit works written in the Chinese vernacular rather than the classical language, going against the current of top-down, *élite*-focused conversion that had characterised the Society's work in China hitherto. 'Undoubtedly, a plain vernacular style turned out much more valuable to the grand style in practical communication of biblical messages with the common people. ... in contrast to classical Chinese, vernacular Chinese writings could be almost directly quoted verbatim in preaching' (Zheng, p. 98). **The Shengshi churao, with its preface advocating the use of language that 'even ignorant men or women can**

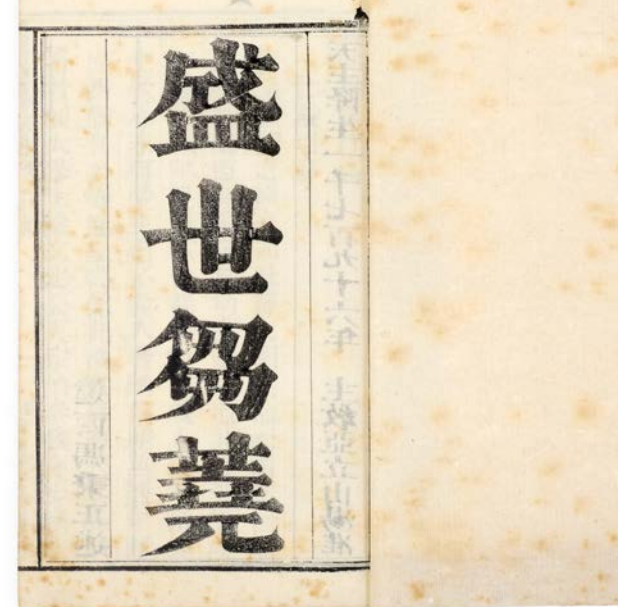
understand' (trans.), has therefore been hailed as 'a herald for the Movement of Vernacular Chinese' (ibid., p. 99).

The author Mailla (1669–1748), a French Jesuit, had arrived in China in 1703. Working initially in Jiangxi, he was called to Peking first to assist his confrères in making maps of the empire, and then, at Kangxi's request, to serve at court, where he learnt Manchu. His other works include treatises in Chinese on the Sacred Heart and the *Spiritual Exercises* of Loyola, and a French translation of a massive Manchu history of China, posthumously published in twelve volumes as the *Histoire générale de la Chine* and containing the first (if partial) Western translation of the *Shujing*. He was buried at Peking at the Qianlong Emperor's expense.

The editor, one Yang Da or Thomas Yang (1668–1751), served the French Jesuits at Peking for many years and, having worked as a catechist, was at last able to take his religious vows on his deathbed.

Though our set lacks the final volume, on heresy, **the present edition is, like all early editions, very rare.** CCTD finds copies at only five institutions worldwide – BNC Rome, Bodley, Institute of Oriental Manuscripts (St Petersburg), Missions étrangères de Paris, and Shanghai – **and locates no copy of any edition in North America. Not in OCLC.**

CCTD 000002033; Sommervogel V, col. 33.



[illegible]

Bicknell
England

A manuscript

1586

[illegible]

Quibus et quatuordecim. Nichilominus pariter de Venetis et de Venetis Marchis transierunt
de quibus Venetis

• Primus •

[illegible]

et equibatur, acerbioris per mentis, solis et nullis quadraginta diebus ubi peruenire
 nullis flammis deinde autem Reges Bellos in via antea illorum quadraginta
 diebus habitare nulla est, neque quilibet ibi cessat aliquis. Postea quia in his
 finibus ubi sunt multae insulae, in mensuris non valde sunt habitabiles
 habitabiles et videtur et suffragium. Quam ob rem ibi non est necesse suffragium.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

In provincia Calles ludens in pace admodum pueri que les dicit
in hunc mundum alio amantibus que alio fit in provincia calles
est admodum. Quamvis admodum pueri que les dicit
fuerit in provincia calles dicitur. D. Explicat que admodum dicitur.

Despreuiciam. Collyre inueniuntur quidam leuiter. Capiti vero
maiores qui de uarietibus quodammodo et cunctis in sequenti addunt. Et legitur
omni capiti. Cuiusmodi et aduersus faciem. Namque et amittuntur. Item per hanc uiam
quod Cuiusmodi. Et quodammodo. Item per hanc uiam. Item per hanc uiam.
Item per hanc uiam. Et quodammodo. Item per hanc uiam. Item per hanc uiam.
Item per hanc uiam. Et quodammodo. Item per hanc uiam. Item per hanc uiam.
Item per hanc uiam. Et quodammodo. Item per hanc uiam. Item per hanc uiam.

[illegible]

igitur quidam magistri flumini iherosolimis quidamque Palesangones qui d
 uant. Vtiamus iherosolimis: et ibi flumini nati multa ex iherosolimitibus
 maximis adueniunt ibi autem sunt monumenta esse palestinosum habet longi
 tudinis assisus et exaribus et latitudinis eto. et quoniam multi domos cellas

1841 in Journal see passage see Literary report Public New York society reception of
 from it in apost feeding galled management of Confession New people anxiety in Liberty

1800. 1801. 1802. 1803. 1804. 1805. 1806. 1807. 1808. 1809. 1810. 1811. 1812. 1813. 1814. 1815. 1816. 1817. 1818. 1819. 1820. 1821. 1822. 1823. 1824. 1825. 1826. 1827. 1828. 1829. 1830. 1831. 1832. 1833. 1834. 1835. 1836. 1837. 1838. 1839. 1840. 1841. 1842. 1843. 1844. 1845. 1846. 1847. 1848. 1849. 1850. 1851. 1852. 1853. 1854. 1855. 1856. 1857. 1858. 1859. 1860. 1861. 1862. 1863. 1864. 1865. 1866. 1867. 1868. 1869. 1870. 1871. 1872. 1873. 1874. 1875. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1879. 1880. 1881. 1882. 1883. 1884. 1885. 1886. 1887. 1888. 1889. 1890. 1891. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1895. 1896. 1897. 1898. 1899. 1900. 1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1905. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230. 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240. 2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245. 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250. 2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255. 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260. 2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 2265. 2266. 2267. 2268. 2269. 2270. 2271. 2272. 2273. 2274. 2275. 2276. 2277. 2278. 2279. 2280. 2281. 2282. 2283. 2284. 2285. 2286. 2287. 2288. 2289. 2290. 2291. 2292. 2293. 2294. 2295. 2296. 2297. 2298. 2299. 2300. 2301. 2302. 2303. 2304. 2305. 2306. 2307. 2308. 2309. 2310. 2311. 2312. 2313. 2314. 2315. 2316. 2317. 2318. 2319. 2320. 2321. 2322. 2323. 2324. 2325. 2326. 2327. 2328. 2329. 2330. 2331. 2332. 2333. 2334. 2335. 2336. 2337. 2338. 2339. 2340. 2341. 2342. 2343. 2344. 2345. 2346. 2347. 2348. 2349. 2350. 2351. 2352. 2353. 2354. 2355. 2356. 2357. 2358. 2359. 2360. 2361. 2362. 2363. 2364. 2365. 2366. 2367. 2368. 2369. 2370. 2371. 2372. 2373. 2374. 2375. 2376. 2377. 2378. 2379. 2380. 2381. 2382. 2383. 2384. 2385. 2386. 2387. 2388. 2389. 2390. 2391. 2392. 2393. 2394. 2395. 2396. 2397. 2398. 2399. 2400. 2401. 2402. 2403. 2404. 2405. 2406. 2407. 2408. 2409. 2410. 2411. 2412. 2413. 2414. 2415. 2416. 2417. 2418. 2419. 2420. 2421. 2422. 2423. 2424. 2425. 2426. 2427. 2428. 2429. 2430. 2431. 2432. 2433. 2434. 2435. 2436. 2437. 2438. 2439. 2440. 2441. 2442. 2443. 2444. 2445. 2446. 2447. 2448. 2449. 2450. 2451. 2452. 2453. 2454. 2455. 2456. 2457. 2458. 2459. 2460. 2461. 2462. 2463. 2464. 2465. 2466. 2467. 2468. 2469. 2470. 2471. 2472. 2473. 2474. 2475. 2476. 2477. 2478. 2479. 2480. 2481.

All the while the

magnam et pacem ubi fuerit
 et ubi erit: et ubi erit
 Cuiusmodi autem et ubi
 ubi fuerit: quia ubi
 ad hunc usque mundum
 illam: ubi dicitur: ubi

Per dicitur dicitur
regis et baronum
etiam promissionem Cathar de
Cathar de Cathar de

... ..
... ..
... ..

47. MARCO POLO. *De conditionibus et consuetudinibus orientalium*, in the Latin version of Francesco Pipino. *England (Westminster)*, dated 1530.

Manuscript on vellum, squarish folio (265 × 280 mm), 77 leaves, collation i–ix^a, x⁵ [of 6, without vi, presumably blank], central bifolium of quire vii misbound before f. 59, complete, single columns of 23 lines written in a good gothic hybrid bookhand, dark brown ink, ruled in ink, **eight-line initial 'L'** (*Librum prudentis honorabilis*) marking opening of text on first leaf, in a design of divided red and blue enclosing a drawing in dark brown ink depicting a cat lying on a pair of bellows and washing itself, six-line initial 'U' in divided red and blue marking opening of book one, three- or four-line initials alternately in red and blue at beginning of chapters, headlines and line-fillers in red ink, rubrics, capitals touched in yellow, leaf numbering in a contemporary hand in lower outer corner of recto of some leaves, small drawing of a sea creature attached by its tail to the word 'Seylam' (i.e. Ceylon or Sri Lanka) in lower margin of f. 64^v; scattered wormholes at beginning and end of volume, a few natural vellum flaws (one in f. 58 carefully written around by scribe), small sections of a few blank margins sometime cut away, one blue initial rather smudged (f. 11v), a few minor stains and some occasional light soiling, but generally in excellent condition; contemporary London blind-stamped calf over wooden boards, spine sewn on four split thongs, covers with three concentric roll-tooled borders enclosing a central panel formed of five (upper cover) and four (lower cover) vertical strips (Oldham stamps SW. b (1) 944, RP. f (2) 905, and another, unidentified, stamp); slightly rubbed and wormed, resewn and wooden boards renewed, neat restorations at head and foot of spine and at corners, rear pastedown renewed.

Price on request

One of the last manuscripts of Marco Polo's *Travels* remaining in private hands, a large and handsome English copy produced at Westminster by a Continental scribe and probably first owned by one of Henry VIII's chaplains.

Marco Polo's *Travels* is probably the most famous travel book of all time: 'It is no exaggeration to say that never before or since has one man given such an immense body of new geographical knowledge to the West. For this he could justly be thought of as foremost in creating that intellectual climate in which European exploration of the non-European world developed' (J. Larner, *Marco Polo and the discovery of the world*, p. 1). It is generally accepted that the original version of the *Travels* was written by Rustichello da Pisa in 1298 in a Franco-Italian hybrid language often used in Arthurian romances of the period. The Latin translation here,

entitled *De conditionibus et consuetudinibus orientalium regionum*, was made by the Dominican friar Francesco Pipino of Bologna between 1310 and 1324. This was the most popular version of the *Travels* in medieval Europe: copies, abridgements, and translations of it account for sixty-nine of the 141 known manuscripts of the *Travels*. It was printed, for the first and only time, in 1483/4 (Gouda, Gerard Leeu).

The present manuscript is a rare witness to the circulation of the text in England: Consuelo Dutschke identified a distinct English branch of the manuscript tradition which she termed the 'fidelissimi' group on account of the reading 'fidelissimi domini Marchi Pauli' at the beginning of the prologue, instead of the more usual 'fidelis domini Marchi Pauli', as well as by the absence of the words 'seu falcones peregrini' from the explicit of the work. She included ten manuscripts in this group, eight of the fourteenth century and two of the fifteenth, asserting that England was 'unique in maintaining its own version of the Pipino translation' and that 'perhaps its island geography provided protection from diverse and contaminating versions of the text' (C.W. Dutschke, 'Francesco Pipino and the manuscripts of Marco Polo's *Travels*', unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of California at Los Angeles, 1993, p. 248). To these ten English manuscripts can be added four more: Bodleian, MS. 264 (in the Middle French version), c. 1400; an imperfect manuscript from the Earl of Powis collection sold at Sotheby's on 20 March 1923, lot 211, to Quaritch (De Ricci, *Census I*, p. 897, no. 157, listed as belonging to Robert Garrett of Baltimore); the so-called Courtenay Compendium, late fourteenth-century, sold at Sotheby's on 3 December 2008 and now in the Royal Library, Copenhagen (Acc. 2011/5); and the present manuscript.

Our manuscript, which is entirely late gothic in appearance both in terms of script and decoration, is dated at the end of the first book (f. 40^v): 'Liber secundus incipitur capitulo primo modo transcripto apud Wesmeter [*i.e.* Westminster] anno d[omi]ni 1530'. That it was copied in Westminster may of course suggest a connection with the royal court; Henry VIII had abandoned the palace of Westminster itself as a royal residence in 1529 but in the same year took over Cardinal Wolsey's nearby riverside mansion York Place (which subsequently became Whitehall Palace). The curious spelling 'Wesmeter' strongly suggests a francophone scribe, a suspicion reinforced by the script itself which has most in common with Northern French or Flemish hands of the period. In this connection it is instructive to note the striking similarity of the opening initial's charming drawing to a fifteenth-century misericord now in the Musée de Cluny (Cl.20395) and ascribed to Picardy.

Text

The manuscripts within Dutschke's 'fidelissimi' group have been extensively analysed by Andrea Palandri in his unpublished Ph.D. dissertation 'A study of the Irish adaptation of Marco Polo's *Travels* from the Book of Lismore' (University of Cork, 2018). Palandri, who cites the present manuscript but was unable to examine it, used the Quinsay chapter (Book II chapter 64 in our manuscript) to distinguish a number of subgroups within the 'fidelissimi' manuscripts. The following sampling of readings tends to suggest that our manuscript was not copied directly from any of the other surviving English copies of Pipino's version:

'tenebat primo lacu magno' (apparently unique reading, all the English manuscripts of the 'fidelissimi' group having the error 'lacus magnus' instead of 'locus magnus');

'ad mille milia et ad centa mill[ia] familiar[um]' (omits 'sex' from 'sexcenta', perhaps a scribal error?);

'pisces habentur' (as Leiden, Bibliotheek der Rijksuniversiteit MS Voss. Lat. F. 75, and Princeton University MS Garrett 157);

'ad familiam additi' (as Leiden and Princeton manuscripts, and Cambridge Gonville & Caius MS 162/83);

'possint convicini res suas ad prefatas turre deferre ne comburentur' (as Leiden MS);

'ne forte bellare presumant' (as BL Add. MS 19513, Copenhagen, Kongelige Bibliotek MS Acc. 2011/5, and Cambridge Gonville & Caius manuscript; Leiden manuscript has 'rebellare');

'sunt autem suis reges potentes valde sed sunt subditi Magno Kaam' (as Cambridge Gonville & Caius manuscript; Leiden manuscript has 'Kaan').

Book I, chapter 61 has the apparently unique reading 'ictibus fuste ceditur aut septemdecim aut viginti septem', most of the English manuscripts substituting 28 for 27.

On the verso of the final leaf, in a good late sixteenth-century hand, is an astrological table and accompanying guide for the covering of mares, dated 28 March 1595. It is followed, in the same hand, by a transcription of the acrostic epitaph of Sir Arthur Bassett (1541–1586) of Umberleigh, Devon (for whom see *History of Parliament online*).

Provenance

1. John Brereton, doctor of law, with his contemporary ownership inscription on front pastedown 'Liber Joh[ann]is Brereton Juris doctor'. A John Brereton, doctor of law and chaplain to Henry VIII, was in 1532 appointed master of St Bartholomew's Hospital on the resignation of Edward Staples. He held the prebend of Christleton and a moiety of Malpas (both in Cheshire where his family were prominent landowners) as well as that of Hatford in Berkshire. In 1532 he received a royal pardon for having received a papal bull authorizing him to hold several benefices. See N. Moore, *The history of St. Bartholomew's Hospital* (1918) II, pp. 124–5; T. Cooper, *The Last Generation of English Catholic Clergy: Parish priests in the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield in the early sixteenth century* (1999), pp. 66–67.

2. The Bickfords of Dunsland Hall near Holsworthy in Devon, with late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century ownership inscriptions on recto of first leaf and verso of final leaf. Ownership of the manor of Dunsland was transferred from the Battyn family to the Arscott family in 1522 when Humphry Battyn died and the estate passed to his heiress Philippa (1498–1563), wife of John Arscott (1494–1558), a lawyer of the Inner Temple. Four generations of Arscotts came to an end in 1686 and were followed by five successive Bickfords who lasted until 1817.

3. Blyth Bickford Coham-Fleming (1884–1929), of Coham, Devon; sale, Sotheby's, 15 April 1930, lot 300, to Maggs (not to Quaritch, as stated in A.C. Moule and P. Pelliot (eds), *Marco Polo: The Description of the World* (1938)). Later the same year with Chamonal of Paris, according to Moule and Pelliot.

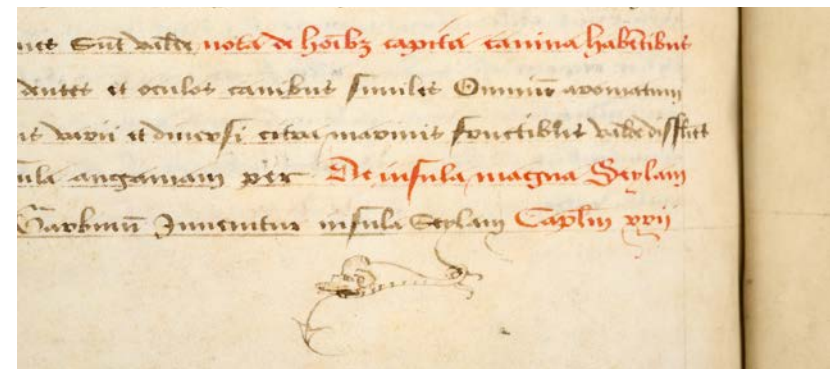
4. The American book collector and historian of Renaissance travel Boies Penrose (1902–1976), with bookplate (superimposed on his earlier bookplate), purchased from Gabriel Wells in 1941 and on deposit with the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (as Penrose 23) until his death. Penrose was the author of *Travel and Discovery in the Renaissance, 1420–1620* (1952). His library was sold by Sotheby's in two sales, on 7 June and 9 November 1971, but the present manuscript was not included.

5. John Howell Books of San Francisco, from whom purchased through the New York bookseller John F. Fleming (1910–1987); thence by descent.



Rarity

Since the sale of our manuscript at Sotheby's in 1930 we are aware of only one other Marco Polo manuscript appearing at auction, namely the Courtenay Compendium mentioned above. Prior to 1930 we can find the following sale records: (1) an Italian copy dated 1405 on paper from the library of Luigi Canonici which subsequently belonged to Walter Sneyd, sold at Sotheby's on 18 December 1903, lot 480 (to Quaritch); (2) an early fifteenth-century French copy of the Middle French version bought by Quaritch for J.P. Morgan for 250,000 francs at the sale of the library of the Château de la Roche-Guyon on 2 July 1927 and now in the Pierpont Morgan Library (MS. M.723); (3) a fifteenth-century German copy, on paper, of a highly abbreviated Latin version, sold by Maggs in 1929 to George Plimpton of New York, and after his death given to the Library of Columbia University (now Plimpton MS 093); (4) a fifteenth-century Flemish copy, on paper, of the Latin compendium that is closest to the Franco-Italian text, from the collection of Sir Francis Sharp Powell, sold at Sotheby's on 19 December 1929, lot 766, and now Indiana University, Lilly Library Allen MS. 7; (5) the imperfect Earl of Powis manuscript mentioned above.



is rider, that he hath euen
the *cauesan*, albe the rider



The *Cauesan* or chaine with teeth.

most

Marsham's Markham

48. MARKHAM, Gervase. *Cavalatrice*, or the English Horseman: Contayning all the Art of Horse-manship, asmuch as is necessary for any man to understand, whether hee be Horse-breeder, horse-ryder, horse-hunter, horse-runner, horse-ambler, horse-farrier, horse-keeper, Coachman, Smith, or Sadler ... London, Edward Allde for Edward White, [1616 -] 1617.

Eight parts in one vol., 4to in 8s, pp. [16], 88; [4], 209, '230-231', 212-213, '234-264' [i.e. 244]; [4], 84; [4], 57, [1]; [4], 58; [4], 67, [1]; [4], 86; [4], 37, [1] (register continuous); title within an elaborate equestrian woodcut border to each part (the first as a general title, parts ii-iii dated 1616), woodcut initials, ornaments, and illustrations; bifolia 13.6 and 14.5 misbound, minimal paper flaws to C2 and 2A5 touching text but not affecting legibility; a beautiful copy, clean and crisp, in contemporary British calf, borders and spine roll-tooled in blind, board-edges roll-tooled in gilt, edges speckled red and with horizontal lines in ink to mark the 8 parts, a leaf of printer's waste (see below) at each end folded once to form 2 stubs (rubbed through by the sewing supports, otherwise well-preserved); a few light marks, small chip to first band, neat repair to headcap and subtle repair to corners; upper margin of title neatly inscribed 'John Marsham D.' in contemporary ink, large pencil shelfmark ('DD.4') to front endpaper.

£9750 / HK\$105,000

A beautiful copy of the second edition, 'corrected and augmented', of Markham's *Cavalatrice*, exceptionally well-preserved in a contemporary binding, from the library of the antiquary Sir John Marsham.

Among Markham's many published works on equestrian subjects, *Cavalatrice* is no doubt the most comprehensive and substantial. Likely written during his agricultural exile in the aftermath of Essex's execution in 1601 and first published in 1607, the work divides the knowledge of horses into eight books, among them breeding, training, stabling, and farriery, as well as books on hunting- and racing-horses. **Of these the first and second books, on breeding and training respectively, are most extensive, and proved particularly influential in dismissing superstitions of earlier authors and rejecting the crueller practices suggested by Italian writers on horsemanship.**

without any error but such as shall proceede from the fault of the Rider.

CHAP. 8.

of making Horses to amble by the helpe of shoes onely.

After these former waies of teaching horses to amble came to be put in practise by men of Arte and skill in horsemanship, and that they came to be the errors and inconveniences which doe necessarily belong to such insubstantiall instructions, presently they out of their better iudgements and inventions, began to finde out meanes to make horses amble without either marring their mouths, vntieing their heads, or hurting any other vncomey disorders, concerning that: that since the making of horses amble, was but onely to bring them to an alteration of the natural motions of their legges, why should not those motions bee as well taught without disorder to the head and reyes, as either the *Canter*, the *Carriage*, and other motions daily amongst horses of pleasure & seruice: and hence it came, that doublet some man, both of good skill and iudgement, found out this way, which I will here deliver vnto you, and which I haue lately, to good effect, practised.

shoes of an extraordinary thickness, the part of the shoe so beat out that it is half as thick as the shoe, and is thus, not above two inches, or a little the vntermitt end of the plate better this plate must from the very toe of a little floating from the ground, so full upon his feet, the outmost end of their ends turned vnto back againe hinder legges, so that as the horse paces, if he chance to hit vnto his fore leg, he turned forward, may have no hurt of the horse, but only to give him a staid fashion & proportion of the shoes figures.



18

The second Booke.

holdeth the Horse in paine then the hand did pull, but with every ease of the hand, recoyled and gaue ease and libertie to the horse to pained. The figure of which *Cauesan* is this.

The Wythes *Cauesan*.



This kinde of *Cauesan* put both the head-straine, and chaine out of all vfe, and as it is, and hath bene neuer seen that our English nation is ever most aduised to strangers and strange trickes: So now this and some other was reputed most perfect and most exquisite which when *Proffere* perceived, and sawe the addition of our natures, which esteemed that best for which we could giue the least reason of goodnesse: hee forthwith inuented another *Cauesan* made of two peeces of yron, hollowed and joynted in the midst, full of teeth, long and sharpe like a Horse-Combe, with raynes of rope like the former fashion, of which this is the *Cauesan* that followeth.

The second Booke.
The *Cauesan* of two peeces



But he was no sooner scene to vfe this almost every man that would seeme to gan forthwith to appeare his Horse in fashion: not arguing the vertues or

30

The second Booke.

him to feare and obey the man, make him tender to all other correctiōs, and affixes his keepers when he shall leade him in his hand, or bring him to his rider. But if he be so stubborn that he refuse to leade, and onely hangeth backe, then let some standers by vnto him forward, by threatening him with their voices, which if he please not, then let one with a rodde giue him a smale yerk or two, till he preece forward, and if he doe too hastily, or with too foudaine a furie, you shall twitch him backe with the chafe halter, and vnto every instant that he doth any thing orderly, or pleasing to your minde, you must not forget to chide him, both with sweete words, and by giuing him something to eate. After he will leade a turne or two gently, you may fet him vp in the stable, take off the chafe halter, and put on a smooth collar: let his keeper enter betwixt him and doing something about him, rubbing and handling him mild, where he is most coy to bee handled, mingling gentle wordes, and kinde speeches in all his doings, till with your modest curtesie, without any foudaine affright or rashnesse, you haue made him so tractable, that he will suffer the keeper to handle him in the most ticklish partes, to let his feete be taken vp and shod, and every convenient member to be vfed according as you shall thinke necessarie, which with labour, patience and gentlenesse, will soone bee brought to passe, where as furie, rashnesse, and foudaine approachings, are the first meanes which makes a horse leame to start, strike, bite, and take dislike euen in his keepers countenance. After your horse is thus manded, and made gentle to be dreft, shod

The second Booke.
opinion is it should only at first be without any tree, for feare of hurting ther to be disproportion in arte, n horse, if at first you let sufficient anle, made in proportion and fashion this figure.



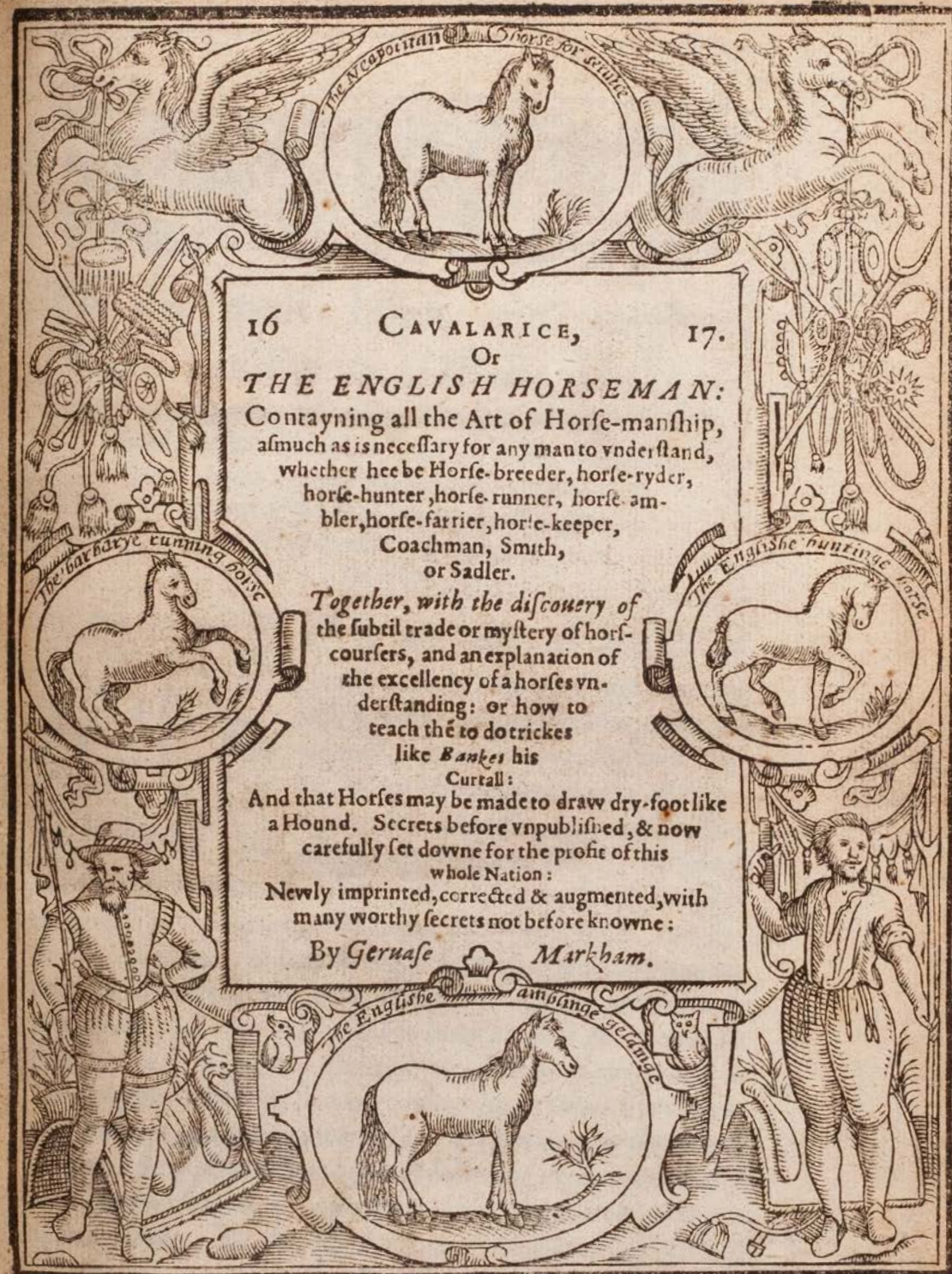
Markham's *Cavalarice* remained popular throughout the seventeenth century, and his work on farriery, *Markham's Maister-Peece* (1610), was revised and reprinted well into the nineteenth. These works undoubtedly owed much of their success to his clear style, extensive experience, and scholarship. Markham's career is far broader, however, than might be suggested by the numerous works on horsemanship. He is known to have lived as a farmer for several years after the fall of his patron the Earl of Essex, to have seen military service in the Netherlands, and to have published poetry, prose, and plays with some success. For his final venture, tried to raise funds by walking from London to Berwick without bridges, nor 'boats, Shippe, or other Ingin for water more than an ordinarye Leape staffe or staffe to leape with all neither shoulde swyme any water whatsoever' (ODNB).

Provenance:

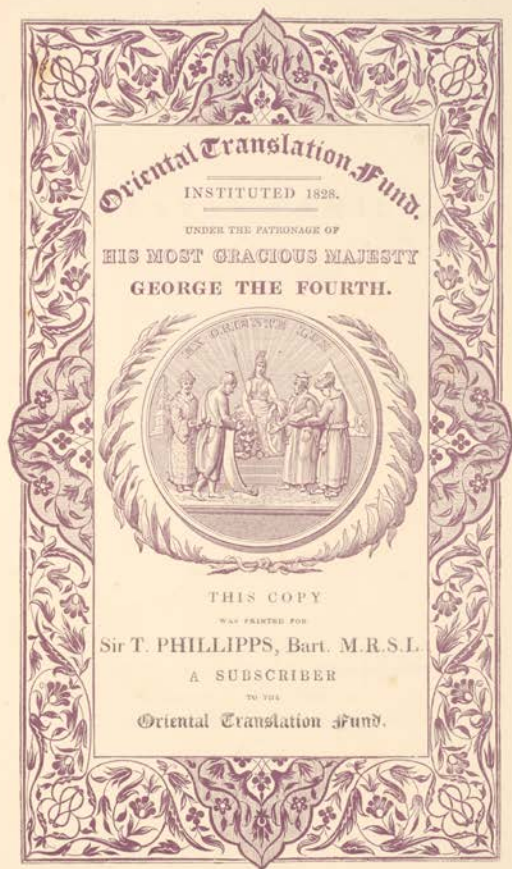
The present copy is **inscribed by the noted antiquary John Marsham** (1602–1685). BOO observes that, although Marsham's will does not mention any books, there are two early bookplates attributed to him (cf. Franks and Lee), 'one of which was also used as an engraving in a book of 1649'. We note one other book with his inscription, dated 1647, presented to him by John Donne Jr, which appeared at auction (Christies, 3 March 2004, lot 27).

The two leaves of printer's waste, used here as guards for the endpapers, are taken from an edition the King James Bible c. 1630.

ESTC S112112; Poynter 19.2; cf. Dejager 137.



John Marsham D.



Sir Thomas Phillipps's copy

49. MARSDEN, William, *translator*. *Memoirs of a Malayan Family*, written by themselves, and translated from the Original by W. Marsden, F.R.S. London, printed for the Oriental Translation Fund, sold by J. Murray and Parbury, Allen & Co., 1830.

Large 8vo, pp. [4], iv, 88, with subscriber's leaf before title; a little spotting (mostly to endpapers), slightly loose in binding; a very good, clean, partly unopened copy in original green cloth, printed spine label; spine sunned with slight wear to ends, a few marks to covers; ink stamp of New Delhi bookseller to blank verso of half-title and to rear free endpaper; 'this copy was printed for Sir T. Phillipps, Bart. M.R.S.L.' (subscriber's leaf). **£1250 / HK\$13,750**

First edition, Sir Thomas Phillipps's subscriber's copy, of Marsden's translation of an account of the travels and trials of a Malayan family trading pepper in Java and Sumatra in the 1750s and 1760s, including their encounters with the Dutch and British East India Companies.

Marsden (1754–1836) – who spent eight years in Sumatra with the East India Company, and whose other works include a *History of Sumatra* (1783) and a *Dictionary of the Malayan Language* (1812) – acquired the original manuscript of the *Memoirs* in 1791 but postponed publication while working on other projects, and for fear of offending either the British or Dutch East India Companies. As Marsden points out in his introduction, the *Memoirs* are valuable as 'a genuine picture, by a native hand, of Malayan manners and dispositions, more forcibly, and ... more dramatically represented, than they could be drawn by the pencil of any stranger' (p. ii).

Provenance: Sir Thomas Phillipps (1792–1872), collector of books and manuscripts *par excellence*, who wished to own 'one copy of every book in the world'.

MEMOIRS
OF A
MALAYAN FAMILY
WRITTEN BY THEMSELVES
AND
SLATED FROM THE O
BY
W. MARSDEN, F.R.
&c. &c.
LONDON:
OR THE ORIENTAL TRAN
SOLD BY
J. MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STR
AND
RY, ALLEN & CO., LEADENHA
1830.

By the Master of the Geneva Boccaccio

50. [MASTER OF THE GENEVA BOCCACCIO.] St Bartholomew in India, miniature cut from a copy of Vincent of Beauvais, *Speculum historiale*. [France (Loire Valley, Nantes or Angers), fifteenth century (c. 1460s).]

Miniature on vellum, c. 130 × 100 mm including the gently arched top, the back with part of Book VII in a good *bâtarde* script; minor surface abrasion and some pigment loss, trimmed to the edges of the gold frame, paper adhered to back where once pasted into an album; in a giltwood frame.

£12,500* / HK\$137,500

An iconographically intriguing miniature by one of the greatest painters in the circle of Jean Fouquet, from a deluxe copy of Vincent of Beauvais's *Speculum historiale* almost certainly commissioned by King René of Anjou.

In a room decorated with what appear to be exotic textile hangings, a king with two faces and holding a sceptre oversees a group of richly dressed high priests, one of whom points dramatically towards a golden column on top of which stands a statue of an armoured man biting a chain which is entwined around him.

This scene is almost certainly derived from a chapter towards the end of book X narrating the missionary activities of St Bartholomew in India. The text describes how Bartholomew entered a temple filled with worshippers of an idol possessed by the demon Astaroth; upon sight of the holy man, the demon was 'bound with fiery chains' and no longer dared to speak. Bartholomew appears to be the mitred figure standing beside the column here: he is described in the text as having curly hair and is often depicted with such; a chained demon is another of his attributes. What is intriguing is that the text to the verso of the image comes from book VII chapter 6: this must surely reflect an error on the part of the artist or stationer, a mistake which has previously caused confusion about the scene depicted here.





The parent manuscript, now in Lisbon (Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal MS. il. 126), lacks its first quire and nine other leaves, of which three are now kept separately with their miniatures excised. Only four miniatures survive in the volume, and at least a dozen more are missing from it, including the present one. The manuscript was studied by Claude Schaefer, who attributed the illumination to the Master of Jouvenel des Ursins, one of the painters of King René of Anjou, to whom more than ten works can be attributed, dating from c. 1460 to c. 1475, and suggested that he could be the artist Coppin Delf, who is documented working for King René.

One of the manuscripts attributed to this master by Schaefer is Geneva, Bibliothèque de Genève MS fr. 191. Eberhard König subsequently distinguished at least three artists among those grouped together by Schaefer, and gave the painter responsible for the Lisbon and Geneva manuscripts the name the Master of the Geneva Boccaccio.

Provenance:

1. ?King René of Anjou (1409–1480), Duke of Anjou, King of Naples, Jerusalem, etc. The artist worked mainly for René, and the king's inventory includes five copies of the text and a Repertorium, whose description in an inventory probably corresponds to the five volumes of the text, plus the Tabula of the text, all illuminated in France but now in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Lisbon (MSS il. 125–130), from one of which (MS. il. 126) the present miniature was excised.

2. Peter Birmann (1758–1844), landscape painter and art dealer; pasted to fol. 31 of the album of 475 cuttings and leaves.

3. Sold to Daniel Burckhardt-Wildt (1752–1819), connoisseur and painter, of Basel: sold by his heirs at Sotheby's, 25 April 1983, lot 129 (six miniatures, the subject of the present miniature described as 'Probably Cicero disputing over the definition of God', with a reference to Book VII, chapter 6).

4. Bought by Mark Lansburgh (1925–2013); placed on temporary deposit at the Cleveland Museum of Art in 1986 (CMA deposit label on back of frame); one of the six was acquired by the Museum in 1987 (Klein, 2007).

5. Sold, probably in October 1990, to the Boehlen Collection, Bern, MS 1409.

See Schaefer, 'Le Maître de Jouvenel des Ursins (Coppin Delf?), illustrateur du "Speculum historiae" de Vincent de Beauvais (Ms. 126 de la Biblioteca Nacional à Lisbonne)', in *Arquivos do Centro Cultural Português*, 8 (1974), pp. 81–114, colour plates I–IV, plates 1–41; *Bulletin de la Société française de la reproduction de manuscrits à peintures*, 14 (1932), plates XIIIb and XIV; König, *Französische Buchmalerei um 1450: der Jouvenel-Maler, der Maler des Genfer Boccaccio, und die Anfänge Jean Fouquets* (Berlin, 1982), pp. 15, 38, 116, 167, 169, 253; Avril and Reynaud, *Les manuscrits à peintures en France, 1440–1520*, 1993.

The Ancient Art of Wrestling

51. **MERCURIALE, Girolamo.** De arte gymnastica libri sex, in quibus exercitationum omnium vetustarum genera, loca, modi, facultates, & quidquid denique ad corporis humani exercitationes pertinet. Venice, [Lucantonio II] Giunta, 1587.

4to, pp. [12], '308' [recte 312], [26], [2, blank]; woodcut printer's device to title and colophon, woodcut initials throughout, numerous woodcut illustrations, of which many full-page; an excellent, bright copy in contemporary Dutch limp vellum, yapp edges, manuscript lettering in ink to spine; ownership inscription of Gerard Heersiens, dated 1748, to title, earlier ownership inscription very carefully erased from title.

£2750 / HK\$29,500

Third edition of **'the first illustrated book on gymnastics'** (Morton). A physician occupying senior posts in the medical faculties of Padua, Bologna, Rome, and Pisa, Girolamo Mercuriale (1530–1606) draws heavily on accounts of ancient exercise to argue for its medical benefits, being the first to study the effects of specific physical activities on different ailments, prescribing the correct methods, frequencies, and durations of exercises.

'The first book on exercise and health and an important source for the study of gymnastics among the ancients' (Norman), *De arte gymnastica* was first published in 1569, reappearing in 1573 with the woodcut illustrations by Cristoforo Coriolano used here and in subsequent editions until the late seventeenth century; it 'was the first complete text on gymnastics and stresses the importance that all forms of exercise have in maintaining good health. Relying heavily on ancient practices, this work is an excellent compendium of the physical therapy of earlier times. Mercuriale describes ancient gymnasia and baths and discusses mild exercises such as dancing as well as more strenuous pursuits such as wrestling and boxing. He also gives full consideration to the health benefits of proper exercise and concludes with a section of therapeutic exercises. The book contains many excellent woodblock illustrations of wrestling, boxing, and other sports' (*Heirs of Hippocrates*).

EDIT16 28045; USTC 842192; Wellcome 4226; cf. Mortimer 302; cf. Morton 1986.1; cf. Norman 1495; see Eimas, *Heirs of Hippocrates* (1990).



A De hac exercitatione verificum mihi fuit, An ubi nullum cretūm, & flantem continenter demonſtravit, quia perinde fe continet, ut palatrum in gubna ſubſidentis procurant, ut ſi ſe uideretur, locutum eſſe Mart al m, ubi dicitur

Non amo qui vincit, ſed qui ſuccumbit

Et dicitur tunc effluere animam

nifi potius exponam, unde animam effluere laeſticia reducto peſtore adorta inſe reſta uitaſcit, ut potius, ut erat Poeta ſemper obſeſti laeſti interpretetur quam laeſticiae, ut dicitur Suetonius. De eodem ſe loquebatur Aedum duplicem lucum effecit, alteram exercitum

B De potius pro laeſti fuerit paſſimento nil alius cratiū uolūtatoriū, quod tamen ualde uolūtatione, ab Hippocrate *αὐλὸν ῥίον* nomines in palaſtra huius proſtrati uol ſoli, uentabant, & de qua Coelius Aurelianus uenem in palaſtra pro diminuenda carne laeſticebatur, neque complicabantur, fuerit uimentum nitidum, ut puluere conſperſum Galenus am inter celeres motus non fine

De Pugilatu, & Pancratio, & Ceſtibus

PUGILATORIAM *συναγωγὴν* Troianorum tempora in uſu fuit, & ante Plinium Homerūs, quod 2. ſymp. obſeruaui, continuo fuiſſe circō praepone, quoniam hoc exercitium originem accepit, ſicut quoque Lucr. hoc

Arma antiqua manuū, quaeque, deus

Quid uero eſſet hac exercitatio, quomodo (quod ego ſciam) diligenter explicatur, intellexit illi, qui pugna cellū, & pugna teſtē uoluerunt, ex auctoritate tamen ſcriptis, miſi, in hac exercitatioe homines non circōſignis, ſtrictis uel nudis, uel aenea, uel lapideis *συναγωγῇ*, uel loris laminae circumſcripto caput, modo dorſum, modo brachia ſeſe mutuo complicantes: in qua iuuenta



S E C V N D V

A Tot: hæc facilius in gymnasij sine fines habet
 ni miri in modum eius peritia creuit, neque mu-
 li de at. xxiij. ludant magistros uisus, ac mu-
 rum disforiones, circumueniesq. inueni-
 tas in illis exercebant, quoniam in ludis sacrificia fa-
 tes, uictoria adipisci possent: atque huius ludis
 Anthèu & Cercio (icribit Plato: Secundum
 exercebant, quod exercitationis species, primi-
 u. Thetio Athenienfium principie; alij a Phorabæ
 referant. Tertio ut homines; & pueri ludantes
 bitu acquirere, scilicet, fanitatem curarent; in
 rabant, & totis uiribus contendebant, ut non
 offa illaque frangerentur, & lauerentur; quæ
 B dam pacto ab alijs diuerso fe remittere cõfue-
 rit. Hoc tamen animaduertendũ esse duco, Galerij
 athletæ cõ- quæ repub. bene institutus odiffe ferre
 bti & fanitati fludeti interdũ parce laudat, ut
 de augerit, at luxationi; ac, fractiõis olium, &
 periculum imminet. a. familer & Clemens Al-
 pore Galerij Nomae floruit; in j. Pedag. his
 tractationem habet, luctus omnes imitat, de
 rē, & magis uirũ digna facit, ut *de digni-
 ac utilis ualeudinis efficitur. Præterea, quoniam*
 modo luctum & pancration uolutorium in
 litum scribit, duo cõsideranda sunt. Alterũ,
 significat toti gymnasij, ut supra declarauimus
 C in gymnasio, ubi toti exercitationes & nobis ra-
 tate præparantur; aliquando locũ, quoniam in
 crastiane uolutorij exercebantur, quorũ ca-
 Galenũ lib. ij. de tuen. uale. cap. ij. appellat
 hic inuuit Plutarchũ, atque inuenerit uisus
 bri de loco prae pũe. Alterũ duplex erat, quod
 quogemus infus, ex luctu & pugilatu compo-
 lutorij nuncupabat, speciej, luctu æt
 sate deiecere studebant, rectũ manebant; in
 torfio huius prosternebant; atq. ibi inuicẽ
 conuolentes alterũ alteri sibi supponere nite-
 clarissime monstrant depictũ hic nũmi cune

Predicting the Weather – for Peasants

52. [METEOROLOGY.] ZHAO Jingdong 赵静东, *illustrator*.
气象知识挂图(供小型展览) [Qixiang zhishi guatu (gong xiaoxing zhanlan)]; 'Posters on meteorological knowledge (for use in small-scale exhibitions)'. Tianjin, Tianjin Municipal Press for the Popularisation of Science via Visual Materials, [1965].

Five posters (each c. 745 × 525 mm) in their original brown manila envelope (282 × 205 mm); each poster with 6–14 colour illustrations reproduced from paintings, text in a mix of simplified and traditional Chinese characters, envelope with title and publisher printed in red; folds to posters and a few other, minor creases, wear to edges of envelope, else in excellent condition.

£2000* / HK\$22,750

An apparently unrecorded set of posters from mid-1960s China instructing peasants in basic meteorology.

Illustrated by the well-known socialist realist artist Zhao Jingdong, the posters explain the basic concepts of the science and how to predict the weather, particularly rain. The five posters cover, in turn: how to forecast the weather by observing clouds; proverbs about the weather and their validity; visible phenomena, in particular the behaviour of animals and how it relates to the weather; how to measure rainfall and soil moisture; and wind direction and the Beaufort scale. The text is in layman's terms, making extensive use of mnemonics and rhymes, and was evidently written with a rural audience in mind.

Posters such as these were likely produced for travelling officials to put up in village meeting halls, perhaps to accompany a talk. Few have been preserved, particularly in such condition and with the envelope with which they were issued.

The imprint describes the present set as the 'second impression' but we have found no other copies, of any impression, elsewhere.





Japanese 'On Liberty'

53. MILL, John Stuart; 中村 敬太郎 NAKAMURA Keitarō [i.e. 中村 正直 NAKAMURA Masanao], translator. *On Liberty*. 自由之理 [Jiyū no kotowari]. Shizuoka, Ken'ichiro Kihira, Meiji Mizunoesaru/Jinshin [i.e. 1872].

Five parts in six vols, 8vo; printed in Japanese on double leaves, vol. I with half-title on pink paper and 3-page English preface; clean and fresh throughout, in the original yellow patterned wrappers, printed title-label to front cover of each volume, blue silk corners (*kadogire*); some light blemishes to covers, thread of vol. III split in parts, but withal a lovely set; red publisher's seal in English and Japanese to interior of vol. I.

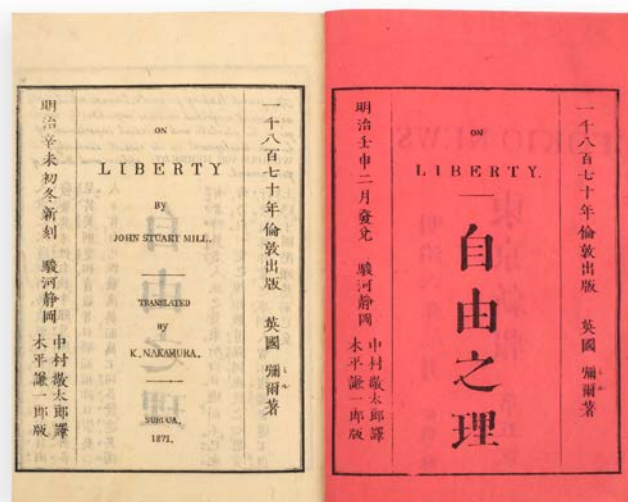
£2500 / HK\$27,500

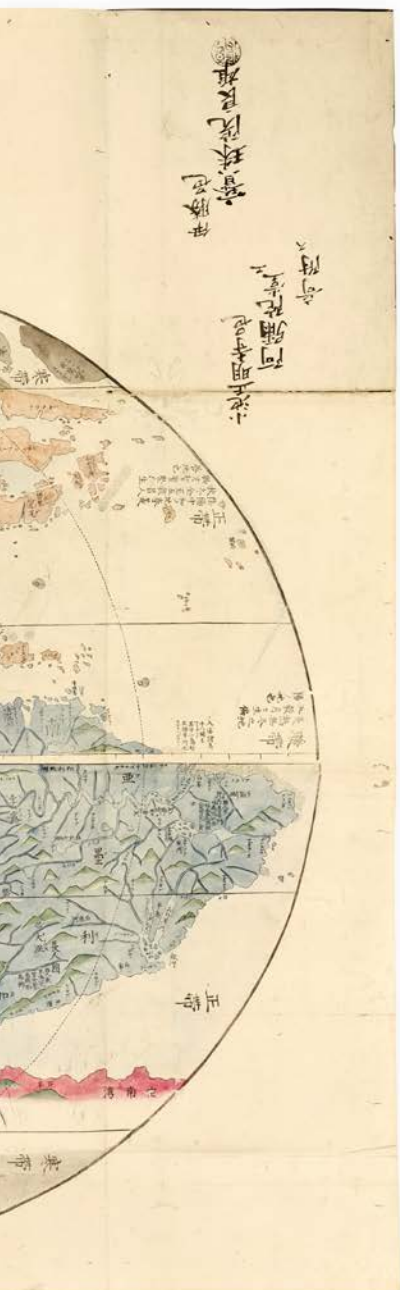
First edition, rare, of the first Japanese translation of Mill's *On Liberty*, published twelve years after the English original, and very popular in Japan as a result of this translation by the philosopher and educator Masanao Nakamura (1832–1891).

Nakamura had led a group of students to Britain to study in the 1860s, and it was only a change of government in Japan that led him to return with them in 1868. He returned also with an interest in British philosophy, and soon set to work translating both Samuel Smiles's *Self Help* and the present work into Japanese. The preface, in English, is by the American educator Edward Warren Clark (1849–1907), who had moved to Japan as part of a Japanese government scheme to encourage the country's students to have better knowledge of Western science; Clark was to go on to establish the chemistry department at the University of Tokyo.

Clark states that 'the progress and enlightenment of society at large, is but the sum of that of the individual; and so far as the single life fulfils the functions most plainly its own, just so far will the civil and collective life of the people be advanced. The time was when diversity of thought and belief was considered heresy; but the world has now reached a point in which it may discern, that those things which it once attempted to stifle and suppress, have eventually become the very main springs of its advance'. Chief among these, Clark argues, is Liberty, highly prized and often mistaken.

Outside Japan, OCLC records complete sets at UCLA, HRC, and SOAS only. Cornell and Emory hold two volumes each.





54. [NAGAKUBO] Sekisui [長久保] 赤水. 地球萬國山海輿地全圖說 [*Chikyū bankoku sankai yochi zenzusetsu*; 'Complete illustrated Description of the myriad Nations, Mountains, Seas, and Territories of the Earth']. Tōto [Tokyo] and Naniwa [Osaka], Yahei Asano, [late eighteenth–early nineteenth century].

Large folding map (1666 × 920 mm), woodcut on paper; text printed in Japanese, hand-coloured in yellow, orange, red, blue, and grey; some worming neatly repaired, a few short tears along folds; else a good copy in later dark blue paper wrappers, blank title label to front cover; early brush-and-ink inscription relating to a temple to upper right corner, twentieth-century bookseller's ticket of Motoyama Bunko to bottom left corner of map and front cover. **£5000* / HK\$55,000**

An early hand-coloured impression of this pioneering world map by the 'founder of Japanese geography'.

Sekisui Nagakubo (1717–1801) is credited with producing the first Japanese map employing lines of latitude and longitude. It is for the present work, the *Chikyū bankoku sankai yochi zenzusetsu*, that he is now best known, a woodcut world map produced in 1785 based upon Matteo Ricci's pioneering map of 1602 but with significant improvements in the representation of Japan and the Kuril Islands, for example. Later editions appeared well into the nineteenth century.

Our map follows the colouring recommended by Ricci for each continent: Africa in white, Europe in yellow, North America in orange, South America in blue, Asia in pink, and the edge of a vast Antarctica in red. The texts at the upper margin include a discussion of the contribution of the Dutch to world mapping. On the map itself we read of Brazil: 'The inhabitants of this country do not build houses. They dig the earth and live in caverns. They like to eat human flesh, however they only eat men and not women. Their clothes are made from birds' feathers'. A caption to Antarctica reads 'night country with no information on the inhabitants'.

Confucianism between Monotheism and Atheism

55. NAVARRETE, Domingo Fernández. *Tratados historicos, politicos, ethicos, y religiosos de la monarchia de China. Descripcion breve de aquel imperio, y exemplos raros de emperadores, y magistrados del. Con narracion difusa de varios sucessos, y cosas singulares de otros reynos, y diferentes navegaciones. Añadense los decretos Pontificios, y proposiciones calificadas en Roma para la mission Chinica; y una Bula de N.M.S.P. Clemente X en favor de los Missionarios ... Madrid, Juan Garcia Infançon for Florian Anisson, 1676.*

Folio in 6s, pp. [20], 518, [26, index]; title in red and black within border, woodcut arms to title, engraved arms at head of p. [3], woodcut initials and tailpieces, text in two columns; occasional marginal dampstaining and light foxing; overall a very good copy in contemporary Spanish limp vellum, sewn all-along on 3 alum-tawed thongs laced in, later title in manuscript to spine, *marca de fuego* 'C° D S°' (CCMF BFXC-16055, not identified but likely Mexican) to top-edge; spine and covers cockled, a few marks; modern notes in blue ink to front free endpaper. **£4750 / HK\$49,500**

Scarce first edition, one of the most important early studies of Chinese history, religion, philosophy, and culture, by the Spanish Dominican Domingo Navarrete (d. 1689).

Born in 1618, Navarrete entered the Dominican Order in 1635 and joined the missions, initially to the Philippines, in 1646. He first arrived in Macao, partly by accident, in 1658, and spent the next eleven years in mainland China before returning to Europe via India and the Cape in 1672. This, his major work on China, was published while Navarrete was residing at the Priory of Passion in

TRATADOS
HISTORICOS.
 POLITICOS, ETHICOS,
 Y RELIGIOSOS DE LA MONARCHIA
 DE CHINA.

DESCRIPCION BREVE
 DE AQVEL IMPERIO, Y EXEMPLOS RAROS
 DE EMPERADORES, Y MAGISTRADOS DEL.

CON NARRACION DIFUSA DE VARIOS SVCESSOS,
 Y COSAS SINGVLARES DE OTROS REYNOS,
 Y DIFERENTES NAVEGACIONES.

ANADENSE LOS DECRETOS PONTIFICIOS,
 Y PROPOSICIONES CALIFICADAS EN ROMA PARA LA MISSION
 Chínica y vna Bula de N. M. S. P. Clemente X. en fauor de los
 Misionarios.

POR EL P. MAESTRO FR. DOMINGO FERNANDEZ NAVARRETE,
 Cathedrático de Prima del Colegio, y Vniuersidad de S. Thomás de Manila,
 Misionario Apoltolico de la gran China, Prelado de los de su Misión,
 y Procurador General en la Corte de Madrid de la Prouincia del Santo
 Rosario de Filipinas, Orden de Predicadores.

DEDICA SV OBRA

AL SERENISSIMO SEÑOR DON IVAN DE AVSTRIA.



Año

1676.

CON PRIVILEGIO.

En Madrid: En la IMPRENTA REAL. Por Iuan García Infançon.

A costa de FLORIAN ANISSON, Mercader de Libros.

Madrid, shortly before his promotion to Archbishop of Santo Domingo in what is now the Dominican Republic. It consists of a history of China and a lengthy discussion of Chinese philosophy, in particular the Confucianism of the Chinese *literati*, as well as an account of Navarrete's travels, beginning with his journey to the Philippines via Mexico and ending with his return trip to Rome from China more than two decades later.

By all accounts, Navarrete fell in love with China and was a great admirer of Chinese history and culture. Nevertheless, he quickly became famous and even notorious for his denunciation of the evangelizing practices and interpretation of Chinese philosophy then being expounded by Jesuit missionaries. Since the time of Matteo Ricci (1552–1610), Jesuits in China had argued that Chinese Confucianism retained elements of primitive monotheism – and even Christianity – while supposing that the rites practiced by Chinese Confucians were not religious but merely civil and political, and therefore permissible. In opposition, Navarrete argued that the Chinese rites were religious and therefore idolatrous, and that Chinese Confucianism was materialist and atheist, and he openly condemned the Jesuits for allowing such practices to continue. In Europe, where a number of vested interests – including Blaise Pascal and the Jansenists – sought to strike at Jesuit casuistry and influence, his work, one of the few major non-Jesuit works of Sinology of the period, proved popular, and it remained an important source for the papal congregation which eventually banned the practicing of the Chinese rites outright in 1704, thereby bringing to an end almost a century of Jesuit missionising in China.

Alongside Navarrete's own text, the work also includes both the first publication of a treatise written against Matteo Ricci and his evangelizing practices by Ricci's Jesuit successor Niccolò Longobardo (1559–1654) – a document of great importance for later anti-Jesuit polemicists who appropriated Longobardo's criticisms for their cause – and a number of earlier judgements by the Holy Office against the Chinese Rites. An English translation of Navarrete first appeared in 1704: it was on the basis of this translation that John Locke came to cite Navarrete in the fifth edition of his *An Essay concerning Human Understanding* (1706) in order to prove that the Chinese – and therefore mankind in general – had no innate idea of God.

Cordier, *Sinica*, cols 31–2; Hill 592; Lust 21. See J. S. Cummins, *A Question of Rites: Friar Domingo Navarrete and the Jesuits in China* (1993).

'Every Victory in China is a Victory over Fascism in General'

56. NEW CHINA INFORMATION COMMITTEE. To all Friends of the Chinese People and to all who are interested in the Fight of the Chinese Masses against a fascist Aggressor. [*Hong Kong*], August 1938.

4to (275 × 210 mm), p. [1]; 'CLIVE BOND' watermark; tear to right margin with loss of paper but not touching text, a few closed tears to edges, minor creases; else in very good condition. **£350* / HK\$3750**

An apparently unrecorded circular from the height of the Second Sino-Japanese War, printed in Hong Kong and sent by the New China Information Committee of the Chinese Communist Party to 'our foreign friends'.

Addressed to 'all friends of the Chinese people', the letter begins by asserting that the conflict that had begun in July 1937 was 'not a war of the Chinese army against the Japanese army, and not a war of the Chinese people against the Japanese people, but a war of the Japanese army against the Chinese people'. This was not just a war but 'a social and political transformation', and China's masses – peasants, workers, and all – 'take an active part in the war of resistance'.

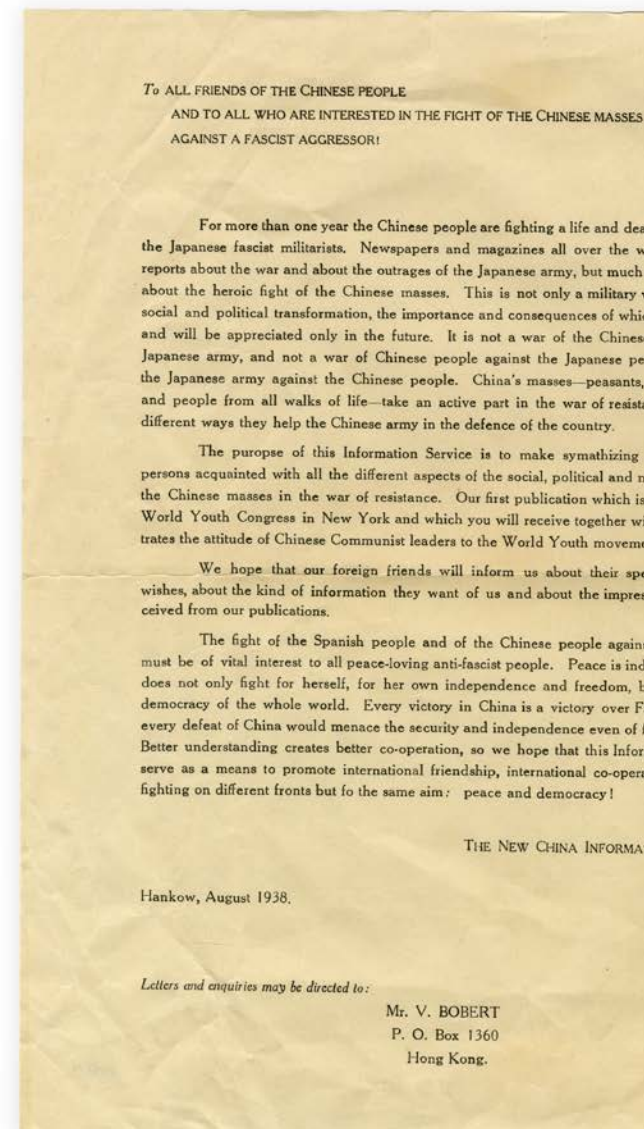
The committee then states its *raison d'être*: 'to make sympathizing [*sic*] organisations and persons acquainted with all the different aspects of the social, political and military activities of the Chinese masses in the war of resistance'. To this end the committee would begin distributing publications, beginning with the pamphlet 'which you will receive together

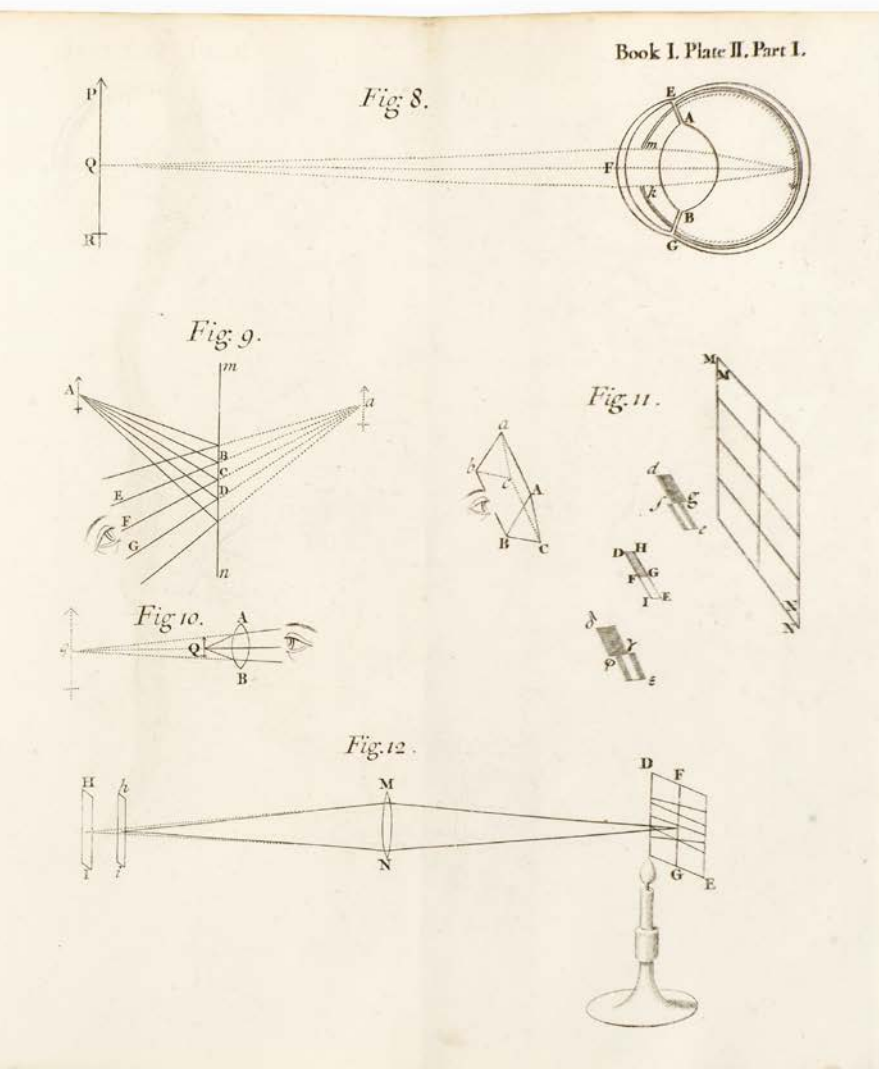
with this letter', seemingly a reference to *Chinese Communist Leaders speak to the World Student Delegation*, published to coincide with the World Youth Congress held at Vassar College in August 1938.

The letter ends by tying the fate of China to that of republican Spain and of 'all peace-loving anti-fascist people'. 'We are all fighting on different fronts but fo [*sic*] the same aim: peace and democracy!'

Not to be confused with the Kuomintang's China Information Committee, the New China Information Committee was an organ of the Chinese Communist Party founded to propagate its vision abroad. The committee was at this time headquartered in Hankow (now part of Wuhan), the *de facto* capital of China, from where the present letter is signed. The city had been under siege by the Japanese since June and was fated to fall only two months later, after which the committee moved along with the government to Chungking (Chongqing). However its publications were printed in and distributed from Hong Kong, which is the address given here for letters and enquiries ('Mr. V. BOBERT / P. O. Box 1360').

Though the pamphlet with which this circular was issued is held by five institutions worldwide (BnF, Cornell, Hoover, Leeds University, NCL Taiwan), we find no copy of the present letter in any of them or elsewhere.





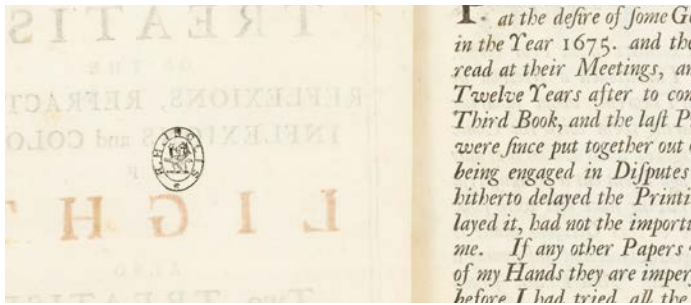
Newton on Colour

57. NEWTON, Isaac. *Opticks: or, a Treatise of the Reflexions, Refractions, Inflexions, and Colours of Light.* Also two treatises of the species and magnitude of curvilinear figures. London, for Samuel Smith and Benjamin Walford, printers to the Royal Society, 1704.

4to, pp. [iv], 144, '211' (*recte* 213), [1, errata], with 19 folding copper-engraved plates; title printed in red and black; occasional light foxing, last leaf with small marginal loss to lower outer corner, one plate stained at head, else a fine copy; bound in contemporary Cambridge-panelled calf, gilt green morocco lettering-piece to spine, edges speckled red; skilfully recorned and rebaced to style, extremities slightly rubbed; housed in a cloth box with gilt morocco lettering-piece to spine; small ink stamp 'R.H. Inglis' to title verso, modern bookplate of Jean Michel Cantacuzène to front pastedown. **£70,000 / HK\$725,000**

First edition of Newton's *Opticks*, 'which did for light what his *Principia* had done for gravitation, namely, placed it on a scientific basis', and 'expounds Newton's corpuscular or emission theory of light, and first contains his important optical discoveries in a collected form' (Babson), also discussing rainbows and Newton's Rings.

The work is unusual in being issued almost entirely in English rather than Latin, and in contrast with his *Principia mathematica* reads more as a record of experiments and the conclusions drawn from them. Newton specifies in his *Advertisement* that 'I have here Published what I think proper to come abroad, wishing that it may not be Translated into another Language without my Consent'; 'My design in this book is not to explain the Properties of Light by Hypotheses, but to propose and prove them by Reason and Experiments' (p. 1). Newton explains the composition of colours, using prismatic experiments; discusses rainbows and the effect of light upon colour; and also calculates the varying wavelengths of different colours. The work concludes with a set of 'Queries', startling speculations on the nature of matter which had a profound influence on eighteenth-century and later thought. The two final mathematical tracts on curvilinear figures in Latin, published here for the first time, expressly assert Newton's priority over Leibniz in his third major contribution to science, the invention of calculus.

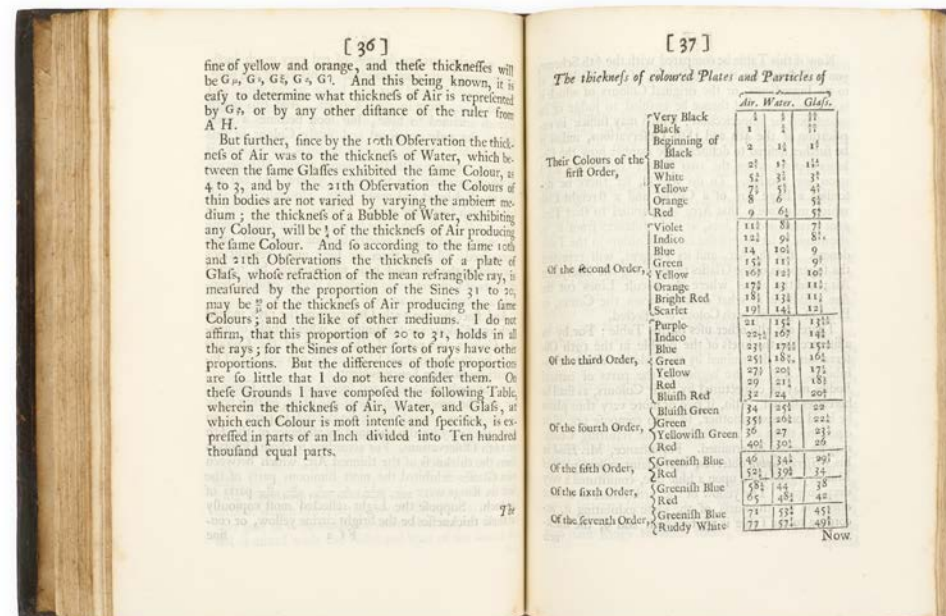
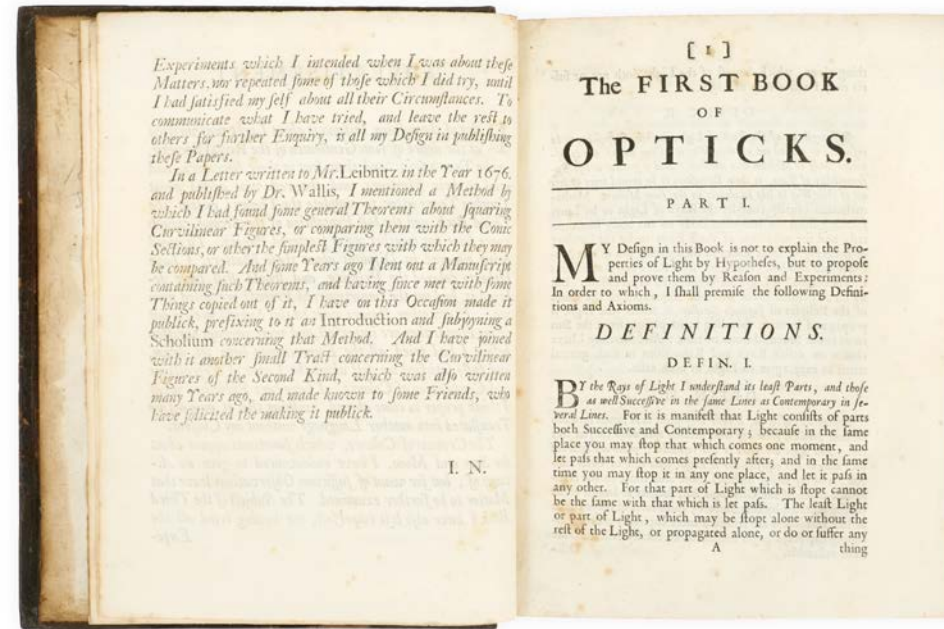
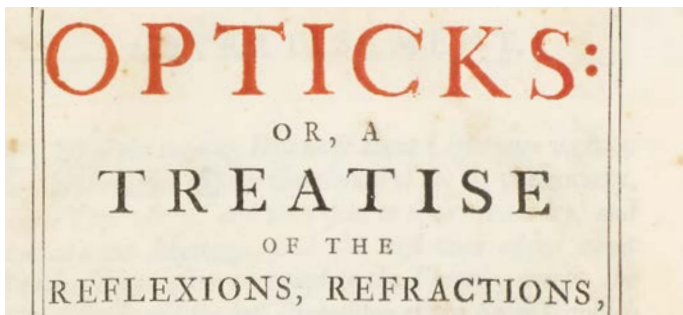


Provenance:

1. Ink stamp of 'R.H. Inglis', likely the Conservative politician Sir Robert Harry Inglis (1786–1855), MP for Dundalk, Ripon, and Oxford University.

2. Christie's, London, 20 November 1992, lot 198, to Jean Michel Cantacuzène.

Babson 132; PMM 172; Wallis 174. For a discussion of the development of Newton's optical work, see Shapiro, 'The evolving structure of Newton's theory of white light and color', in *Isis* 71 (1980), pp. 211–35.





Western Physics for Meiji Schools

58. [PARKER, Richard Green; Junkichi KATAYAMA 片山 淳吉, editor.] 物理階梯 [Butsuri kaitei; 'A Guide to Physics']. Gifu Prefecture, Ministry of Education, Mizunoesaru/Jinshin [i.e. 1872].

Three vols, 8vo; printed on double leaves, f. 60 of vol. III misbound after f. 64, c. 115 woodcut diagrams in-text; occasional minor stains, wormtrack to head of most of vol. III touching a handful of characters but sense intact, short marginal tear to title affecting one character; else a good set in original yellow paper wrappers, *yotsume-toji* stitching; covers somewhat creased and soiled, stitching loose or split in a few sections but holding firm, silk corners (*kadogire*) a little worn, perished for vol. I; manuscript character (元 or え) in red to each front cover, red ownership seals of the 林 (Hayashi/Rin/Lin) family and of a normal college to the first page of each volume. **£1750 / HK\$19,500**

First edition, very rare, of Japan's first elementary science textbook, a major catalyst for the introduction of Western physics after the Meiji Restoration.

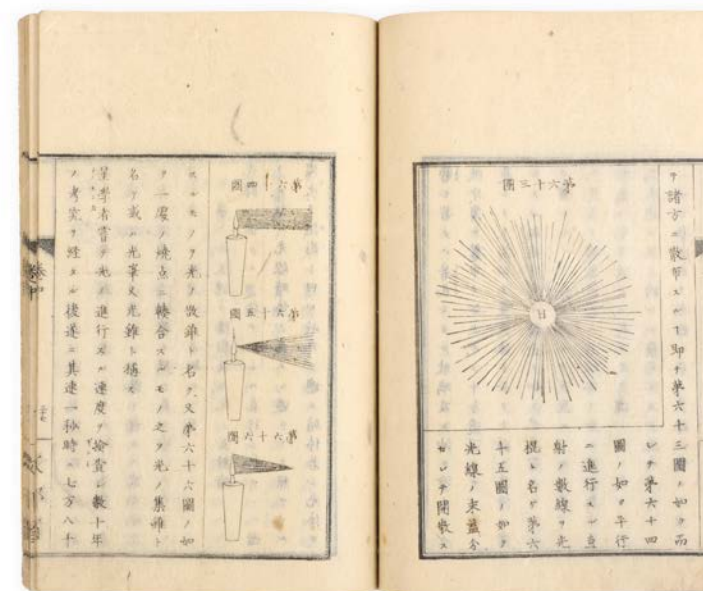
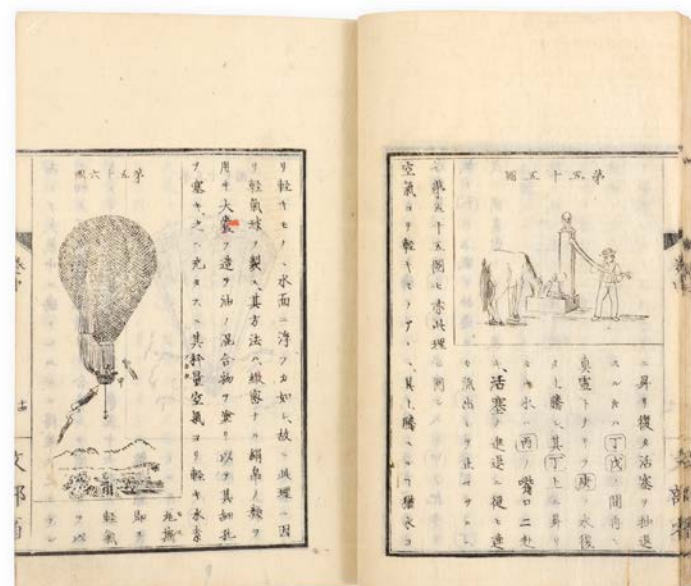
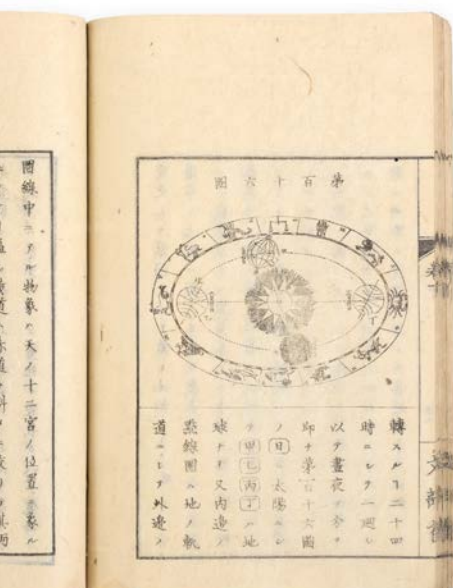
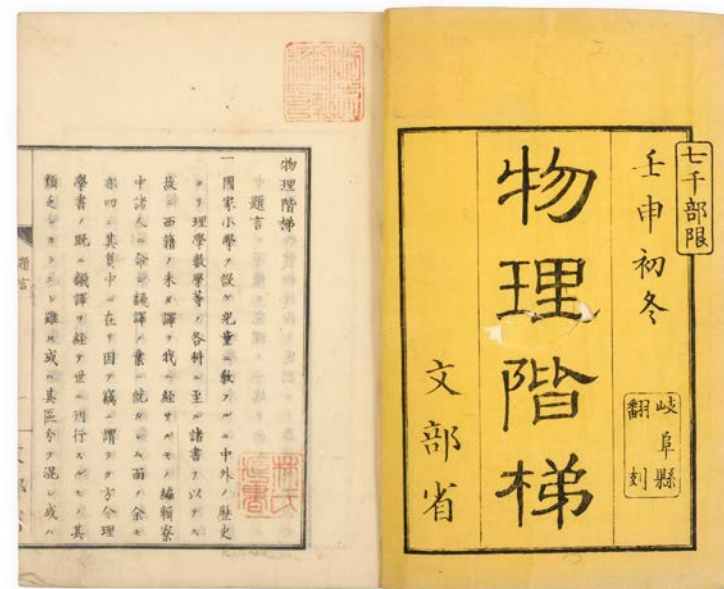
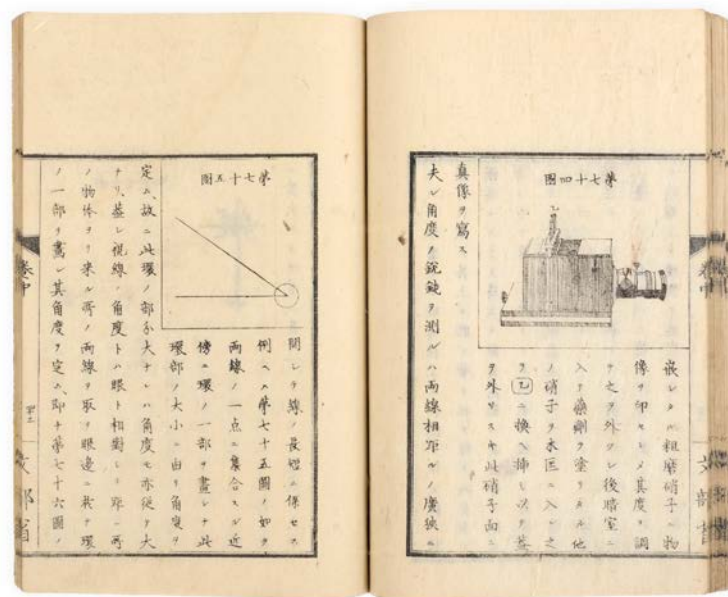
Titled *A Guide to Physics*, the work is chiefly a translation of the American pedagogue Richard Green Parker's *First Lessons in natural Philosophy* (first published in the 1840s), also making use of G.P. Quackenbos's *A Natural Philosophy* (1859). Published for use in schools by the Japanese Ministry of Education in an effort to introduce modern Western science to the newly open nation, the *Guide* covers subjects in physics, chemistry, and biology, including matter, mechanics, light and gas theory, acoustics,

electricity, magnetism, the structure of the eye, and astronomy.

Accompanying the text are more than a hundred woodcut diagrams showing graphs, anatomical parts, and all manner of devices and inventions, such as pulleys, thermometers, pumps, a hot air balloon, and a camera. The preface, by the editor Katayama, puts a distinctly Neo-Confucian spin on the new science, applying to it the concept of *qi* (or *ki* in Japanese). The work was revised and reprinted many times in the later nineteenth century – some versions excising the section on astronomy after curricular revisions – and it remained dominant in Japanese schools for several decades after. **Through its use in Japan and its promotion by the government, the *Guide* played an 'important role' in disseminating the eponymous term and concept of physics (物理) – *butsuri* in Japanese, *wuli* in Chinese, *mulli* in Korean, *vật lí* in Vietnamese – both in Japan and the broader Sinosphere (Yang, p. 57, *trans.*).**

Not in Library Hub. OCLC finds only one complete copy outside Japan, at UC San Francisco. Chicago and Cornell each holds an incomplete set (vols I–II and II respectively).

See Masahisa Makino 牧野 正久, 「科学史入門: 明治初期の小学教科書『物理階梯』」, 『科学史研究』 46 (2007); Keiko Shinohara 篠原 圭子 and Ken Kawasaki 川崎 謙, 「『物理階梯・總論』にみる日本人の自然科学理解」, 『日本理科教育学会研究紀要』 30/1 (1989); Yang Yu 楊玉, 〈關於中譯「物理學」名稱的由來〉, 《物理》 16/1 (1987).





Early Finance in the Philippines

59. [PHILIPPINES – HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.] Photographs of Manila and Iloilo City banks and staff. [*Baguio, Manila, Cebu, and elsewhere, 1911.*]

Oblong 8vo, 41 gelatin silver prints and other prints, each c. 980 x 730 mm, tipped in along upper edges only on 24 ff. of stiff card, with manuscript annotations (one dated) in pencil on versos; bound in half sheep with green pebbled cloth sides, stationers ink stamp 'DAL London' to rear pastedown; slight wear at extremities of spine and corners.

£450 / HK\$4950

An album documenting the first branches of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to open in the Philippines as well as HSBC employees and the building site for a new bank in Baguio – probably compiled by an HSBC staff member.

The HSBC building in Iloilo City and the Manila branch are depicted, as well as portraits of the manager in Manila, A. M. Reith, sometimes with a likely colleague, J. Kennedy Gibson. W. P. Craig is seen by the Iloilo branch, where according to records he was an employee. The compiler has carefully recorded information on the versos of the prints, for instance about the later extension of a street by the Iloilo branch.

HSBC opened its first branch in the Philippines on 90 Rosario Street in Binondo, Manila in 1875, as the first foreign bank in the country. This was followed by the opening of a second branch in 1883 in Iloilo in the Philippines' Western Visayas region. HSBC established itself in the country to support the Philippines' growing sugar industry and the early success of the corporation meant it could play an active role in supporting the country's economic infrastructure. Between 1899 and 1910, it took part in stabilising the country's monetary system, and in 1906 financed a 150-mile extension of the Manila–Dagupan railway.



Several prints show a site in Baguio which was earmarked for a new bank. We have not established whether this was an HSBC branch, or that of another banking institution. Baguio is a hill station on Luzon, established following the arrival of American colonial forces in 1900 and then underwent a period of growth and construction. The town became well known for its pine forest and cool climate, being billed as the 'Switzerland of the Orient' to Western visitors. The album contains two views of the historic Pines Hotel health resort and its staff.

The album also records many natural and architectural highlights that would have been of interest to the foreign traveller, including the Mount Mayon volcano, the Pasig River, architecture in Antipolo and Cebu, and Buddhist carvings and temples in Lopburi, Siam.





The Philippines through American Eyes

60. [PHILIPPINES and CHINA.] Album of one hundred gelatin silver prints of the Philippines and China. *The Philippines*, c. 1915.

Oblong 8vo, 100 gelatin silver prints (of which 88 real photo postcards, each c. 90 x 140 mm, 4 larger studio photographs, each c. 130 x 175 mm, and 8 small amateur photographs, each c. 65 x 45 mm) mounted on 24 ff. of stiff black card; the RPPCs all captioned and mostly numbered in negative, the studio prints captioned in negative; in very good condition, bound in contemporary blue velvet, 'ALBUM' stamped in silver to front board, fastened with purple cord; a few minor scuffs to covers.

£1500 / HK\$16,500

A fascinating album documenting the Philippines – its towns, street scenes, indigenous peoples, and landscapes – in the early days of American colonial rule, likely compiled by an American officer stationed in the islands.

The album opens with twenty-two photographs of China – showing the Great Wall, Tianjin, Shanghai, and many scenes from Peking – possibly collected on the outbound trip. The seventy-eight images that follow form a wide-ranging and valuable portrait of life in the early days of the American-ruled Philippines. Manila is seen in many guises: San Sebastian Church, canals, the old city wall, Plaza Goiti (now Plaza



Lacson) and Plaza Cervantes, the Army and Navy Club, markets, and a cockfight. Then twenty-two photographs of the Ifugao, Igorot, and Kalinga, indigenous peoples of the Cordillera region of northern Luzon, showing their houses, dress, dance, a 'dog feast', and the 'method of Igorrote execution'. Also documented are the new establishments erected by the Americans: Camp John Hay and the Mansion House in Baguio, Haight's Place near Atok, and Fort Mills in Manila Bay.

A Characterful Binding

61. POUND, Ezra. An Autobiographical Outline. [New York], Nadja, (colophon: March) 1980.

Squarish 8vo, ff. [1, blank], [9]; printed on Saunders paper, ff. [2]–[9] printed on rectos only, fly-title and f. [9] printed in lavender ink; an excellent copy in textured and moulded black morocco, three black morocco-lined vellum slips as closures to fore-edge, fitting recesses in the front board and held in place by fixings in the shape of the characters '囚 夫 囚' (*qiu fu qiu*), edges stained black, black endbands sewn on squared cores, doublures of pared black suede, black morocco joints, black paper endleaves; preserved in its black felt-lined cloth box. **£1200 / HK\$13,500**

First separate edition, numbered 114 of 226 copies, in an attractive binding by David Sellars.

Written as a letter to Louis Untermeyer in 1932 'in order to put the facts straight', Pound's *Outline* gives a somewhat telegraphic third-person summary of his life and works, ending with some remarks on how the latter ought to be judged. This very brief autobiography was first published in the *Paris Review* (Summer/Fall 1962) and appears here for the first time in book form.

The binding is an attractive example of the work of David Sellars, known for his experimental use of form and texture and for his sculptural leatherwork; his mature work, as here, uses muted colours to limit distractions from the form of the book. The three Chinese characters to the front board, acting as fixings for the vellum closures, likely have some connection to Pound's well-known fascination with China and its poetry, though together they do not form a meaningful phrase. Could the repeated character 囚 *qiu* – 'prisoner' or 'to imprison',

The album ends with eight small amateur photographs, likely taken by the compiler or an associate, showing Americans posing at two scenic spots, play-boxing, and diving off a cliff, as well as several landscapes and a townscape.



literally a man 人 in an enclosure – refer to Pound's madness-inducing confinement in a cage near Pisa in 1945 while charged with treason?

Gallup A103. For the binding, see 'David Sellars: an Interview' in *The New Bookbinder* 4 (1984), pp. 15–27.



Hunting Lions and Elephants

62. RAIMONDI, Eugenio. Delle caccie ... libri Quattro, aggiuntovi'n questa nuova 'mpressione il quinto libro della villa. [Naples, Lazzaro Scoriggio, 1626.]

4to, pp. [52], 635, [1, blank]; title copper-engraved and 21 full-page copper engravings printed in text (of which 8 duplicates); bound without bifolium a2.3 (dedication, *see below*); tear repaired to a4 (with no loss), very lightly washed, a good copy; bound in early twentieth-century limp vellum, manuscript lettering in red and black ink to spine.
£2500 / HK\$27,500

Second edition, expanded and extended, with a new series of striking hunting plates. The series of plates (attributable to Nicolas Perrey, who signs the title), showing composite scenes of hunters pursuing animals from birds and fish to lions and elephants, is wholly new, replacing the woodcut illustrations of the first edition of 1621. The engravings were reused in 1630, though the pruning and ploughing plate (p. 471) would be omitted from the later edition. In addition to the expansion of the first four books, the second edition includes a new fifth book, 'Della Villa', on the management of agricultural estates.

Copies seem to exist in three states: with a four-page dedication to Prince Maurizio of Savoy, dated 20 May; with a two-page dedication to Fabrizio Caraffa, Duke of Andria; and, as here, with neither. Westwood & Satchell note that 'in some copies ... the title-page is undated and the last page blank': this is most likely the case in all copies, the comment perhaps arising from difficulty finding the imprint (located beneath the imprimatur on the last preliminary leaf).

USTC 4007210; Cerasoli, pp. 441–2; Lipperheide Tf 9 (3022); Schwerdt II, p. 123; Wellcome I, 5317; Westwood & Satchell, p. 174.

DEL-



Il fine delle Caccie.



684

340

Comandante
to di Piragora.

[illegible]

Questa

Le Oche libera-
to il Capitolo
talla prefà de'
Galli, & furono
onorate appò
Romani.

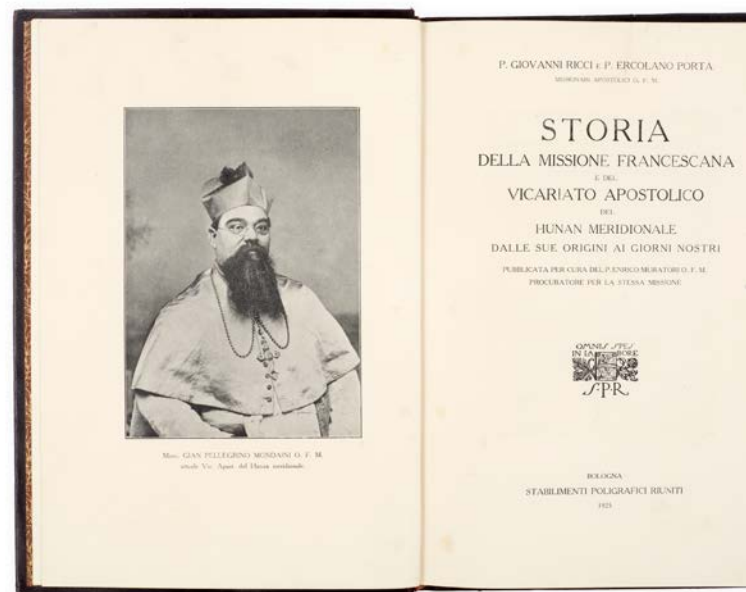
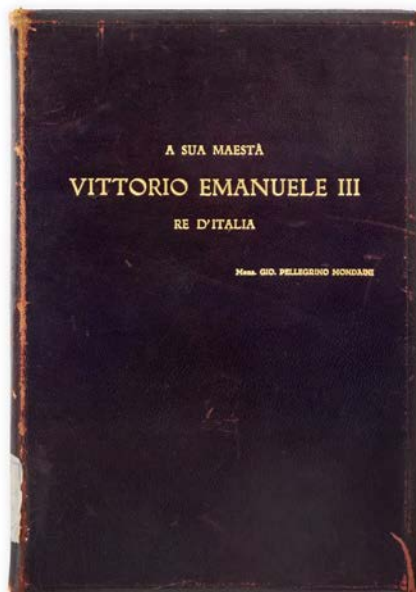
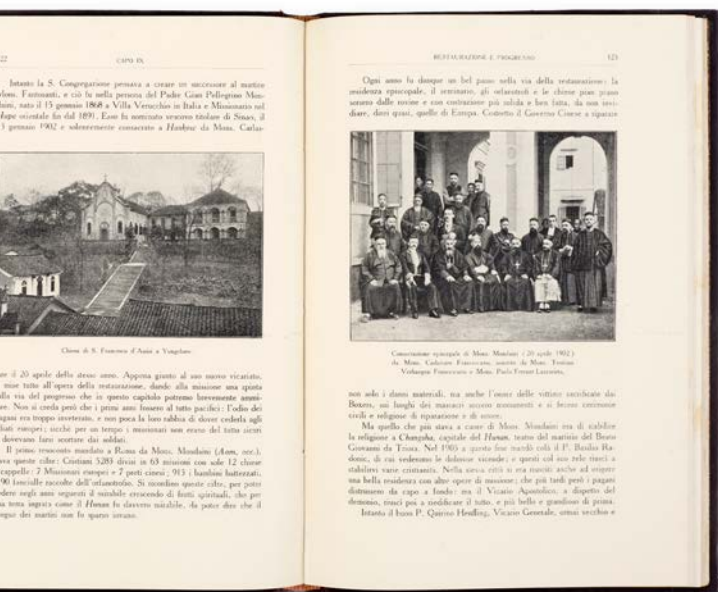
[illegible]

Oche per qual
ruffa volano di-

Oche sono pru-
denti nel volere.
Oche quasi no-
ni esse habbia,
& perche.
Oche oue dimo-
rano, & fanno i
oro nesti.

Oche quando fà
no ritorno nell'
Italia.

Diversi modi di
occludere le Oche.



Bound for the King of Italy

63. RICCI, Giovanni, and Ercolano PORTA. *Storia della missione francescana e del Vicariato Apostolico del Hunan meridionale dalle sue origini ai giorni nostri.* Bologna, Stabilimenti tipografici riuniti, 1925.

8vo, pp. 222; frontispiece portrait of Mons. Gian Pellegrino Mondaini, profusely illustrated with photographic reproductions; a few minor stains within; else a very good copy, **bound in dark purple roan for presentation to Victor Emmanuel III of Italy, presentation from Mondaini lettered in gilt to front board**; slightly worn at edges; shelfmark label of the Royal Library to spine. **£750 / HK\$7950**

First and only edition of this history of the Franciscan Mission in Southern Hunan, an important copy bound for presentation by the Vicar Apostolic of Southern Hunan to King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy.

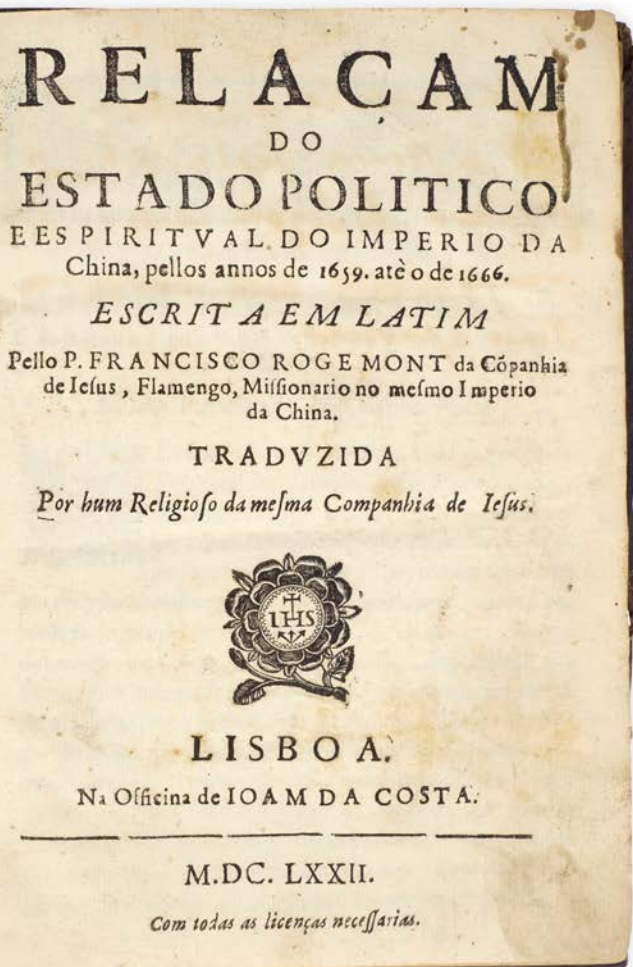
Tracing the mission's history from seventeenth-century origins through to 1924, the account pays particular attention to the persecution

of Christians during the Boxer Rebellion and the following years of restoration and progress for the mission. The appendix comprises letters, documents, and statistics on the state of the mission and the spread of Christianity in the region, as well as curious anecdotes such as the mysterious 'green fire' that the missionaries were accused of using against young children and pregnant women, and the clashes with the American Adventists. Some of the photographs, likely to have been taken by the missionaries themselves, show churches and religious buildings before and after the uprising.

Victor Emmanuel III had acceded to the throne in July 1900, only a month after the Eight-Nation Alliance had been raised in response to the Boxers. Some 2,500 Italian troops were among the alliance's forces. Victor Emmanuel would later establish the *Medaglia commemorativa della Campagna in Cina* for veterans of the campaign.

Not in Library Hub.

Big Trouble in Manchu China



64. ROUGEMONT, François de; [Sebastião de MAGALHÃES, translator]. Relacam do estado politico e espirital do imperio da China, pelloos annos de 1659 até o de 1666. Escrita em Latim pello P. Francisco Rogemont ... Traduzida por hum religioso da mesma Companhia de Iesus. Lisbon, Joao da Costa, 1672.

4to, pp. [8], 229, [1, blank]; woodcut Jesuit device to title, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces; some marginal worming and browning, a few marks, nevertheless good in contemporary dark brown sprinkled sheep with gilt decoration and lettering-piece to panelled spine; upper joint split at foot, a little worming to spine and boards, some creasing and marks to covers; early manuscript note facing title.

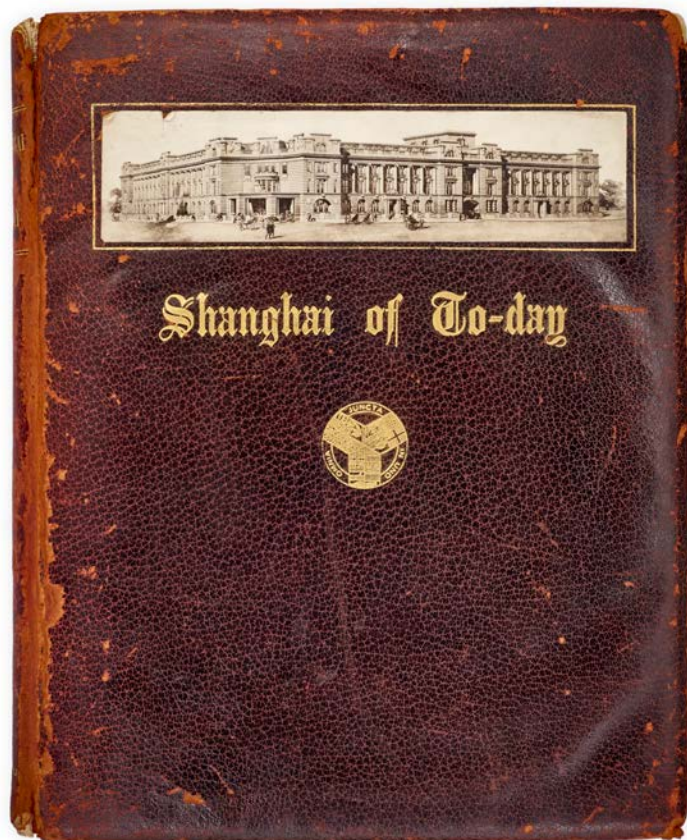
£2500 / HK\$27,500

First edition in any language of the Dutch Jesuit François de Rougemont's history of mid seventeenth-century China, published a year before the Latin original. Inspired to join the Chinese missions after meeting the famed Jesuit sinologist Martino Martini in Louvain, Rougemont arrived in Macao in 1658 and would remain in China until his death in 1676. An erudite scholar whose translations of Confucius would later appear in Philippe Couplet's seminal *Confucius Sinarum philosophus* of 1687, Rougemont also spent a significant period engaged in pastoral efforts, particularly among the Chinese Christian community in Jiangnan, as well as defending the Jesuit position on the Chinese Rites at the Canton Conference in 1668.

The years between 1659 and 1666, the period covered by Rougemont, were a period of great turmoil in China. On the one hand, the political

upheaval caused by the Manchu invasion and the fall of the Ming dynasty had led to an imperial succession crisis, a crisis which was not improved when in 1661 the compromise candidate, the Shunzhi emperor, died of smallpox at the age of just twenty-two. On the other hand, the Manchu conquest also led to a deterioration in the relationship between the imperial court and Jesuit missionaries, and the following years saw a significant rise in Christian persecutions culminating in Rougemont's imprisonment and his six-year exile to Canton (Guangzhou). Split into three parts, Rougemont's history chronicles the various afflictions of these tumultuous times: in part I, he offers a detailed description of the Manchu consolidation of power; in part II, he describes the reign of the Shunzhi emperor and the fates which befell the various Ming pretenders to the throne; and in part III, he covers the Oboi regency after 1661, with particular emphasis on the trials and persecutions of missionaries. Rougemont's narrative ends in 1666 with the ascension of the Kangxi emperor, who was to rule China for more than half a century – and who would, unbeknownst to Rougemont, preside over both the temporary recovery and eventual dissolution of the Jesuit missions in China. Like many contemporary works by Jesuit sinologists, Rougemont's manuscript was first transported back to Europe before it was subsequently published as *Historia Tartaro-Sinica nova* in 1673. This copy is a Portuguese translation, published – rather surprisingly – a year before the Latin version, and is the (anonymous) work of Sebastião de Magalhães.

Cordier, *Sinica*, cols 628–9; Lach and Van Kley III, pp. 358, 1677; Lust 453.



In a Presentation Binding

65. [SHANGHAI.] Shanghai of To-day. A Souvenir Album of fifty Vandyke Gravure Prints of "the Model Settlement". Introduction by F. L. Hawks Pott, D. D. *Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Singapore, Kelly and Walsh, 1930.*

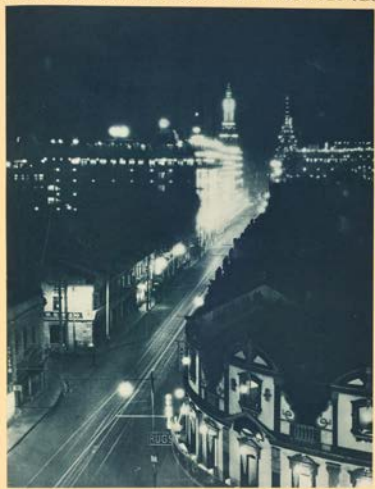
Large 4to, pp. [x], 12, [102], with 50 photogravures (largest 242 x 186 mm) in various hues, each tipped in within printed border on recto and captioned on verso of preceding leaf; a few minor smudges and closed tears within, none affecting the images; else a very good copy in contemporary burgundy sheep, panorama photograph laid on front cover, title and seal of the Shanghai International Settlement tooled in gilt to front cover; somewhat rubbed, spine worn with loss at head and tail; ownership inscriptions of A. H. Bain ('Shanghai 4th June 1932'), Charles McLeod Bain, and Daphne Hutchinson on front free endpaper (see below). **£1250 / HK\$13,750**

Third edition, revised and enlarged (first 1927 with only thirty-eight plates), of this photobook showing the landmarks of Shanghai, our copy in a deluxe binding (likely for presentation) and with contemporary Shanghai provenance.

Illustrated here are most of the city's well-known banks, clubs, hotels, trading houses, and other sights. The introduction, by the president of St John's College, Shanghai (now St John's University), gives a succinct local history and covers politics, industry, and land value.

Usually bound in publisher's cloth-backed drab boards, the book is here found in a deluxe purple binding with the seal of the Shanghai International Settlement, and was likely presented to or by a dignitary in the concession.

Provenance: Charles McLeod Bain, with his ownership inscription. Born in 1874 at Strathpeffer in the Scottish Highlands, Bain arrived in Shanghai at the turn of the century, pursuing a successful career in banking and property development. He was a prominent figure within the International Settlement, serving on the committees of the Lester Chinese (Renji) Hospital and of many other clubs and charities as well as on the Shanghai Municipal Council (the settlement's governing body).



Lost in Transcription

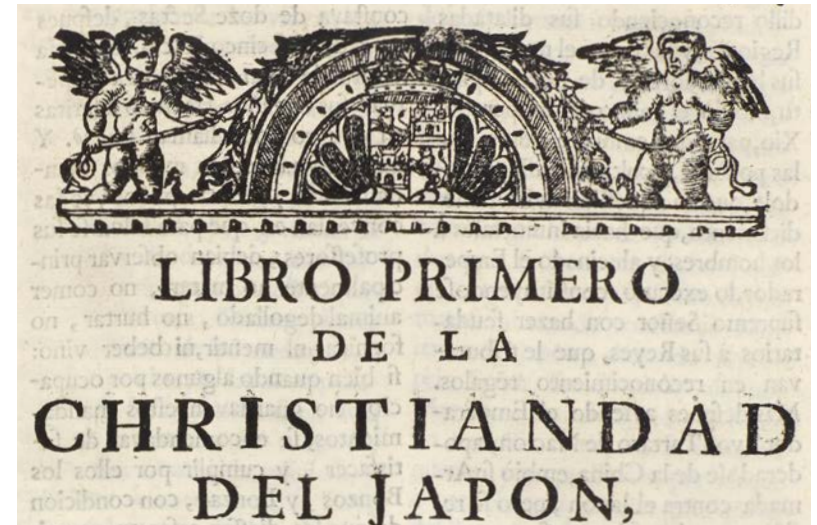
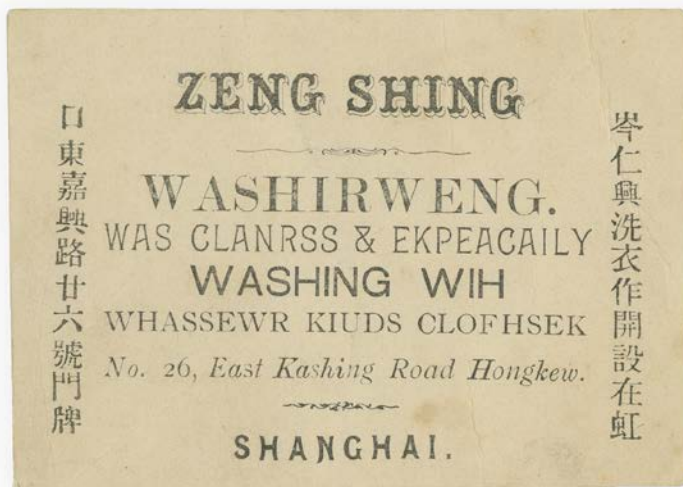
66. [SHANGHAI LAUNDRY.] Zeng Shing. Washirweng. Was Clanrss & ekpeacaily Washing wih whassewr Kiuds Clofhsek. No. 26, East Kashing Road Hongkew. Shanghai. 岑仁興洗衣作開設在虹口東嘉興路廿六號門牌. [Shanghai, c. 1880.]

32mo (70 × 980 mm); printed on card; crease to top right corner and very light signs of use, but overall in very good condition.

£120* / HK\$1295

An extremely rare example of a Shanghai laundry trade card, printed in both Chinese and (very inexpertly rendered) English.

The intended English text here seems to have been along the lines of 'Washing [or Washerman]. Wash Cleaners & especially Washing with whatsoever Kinds of Clothes'. But, curiously, whereas the preceding lines are mangled almost to incomprehensibility, the English address is transcribed perfectly. One possibility is that the compositor was working from a printed version of the address but a handwritten, cursive copy of the announcement, and, if untrained in reading English in the latter form, may have had difficulty distinguishing the letters. The launderer in question, one Cen Renxing (or Zenshin in Shanghainese), kept his shop at 26 Jiaying Road East (no longer extant) in present-day Hongkou. We have located no other examples of this card.



Missionary Martyrs in Japan

67. SICARDO, José. Christiandad del Japon, y dilatada persecucion que padecio. Memorias sacras, de los martyres de las illustres religiones de Santo Domingo, San Francisco, Compañia de Jesus, y crecido numero de seglares, y con especialidad, de los religiosos del orden de N.P.S. Augustin ... Madrid, Francisco Sanz, 1698.

Folio, pp. [16], 448, [14]; title within border of type ornaments, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, text in two columns; water staining to lower third of leaves throughout with resultant slight cockling, otherwise very good; in modern black morocco ('Brugalla 1948' to front turn-in), double gilt fillet border to covers, spine in compartments lettered and tooled in gilt, gilt turn-ins and edges, marbled endpapers; boards slightly bowed.

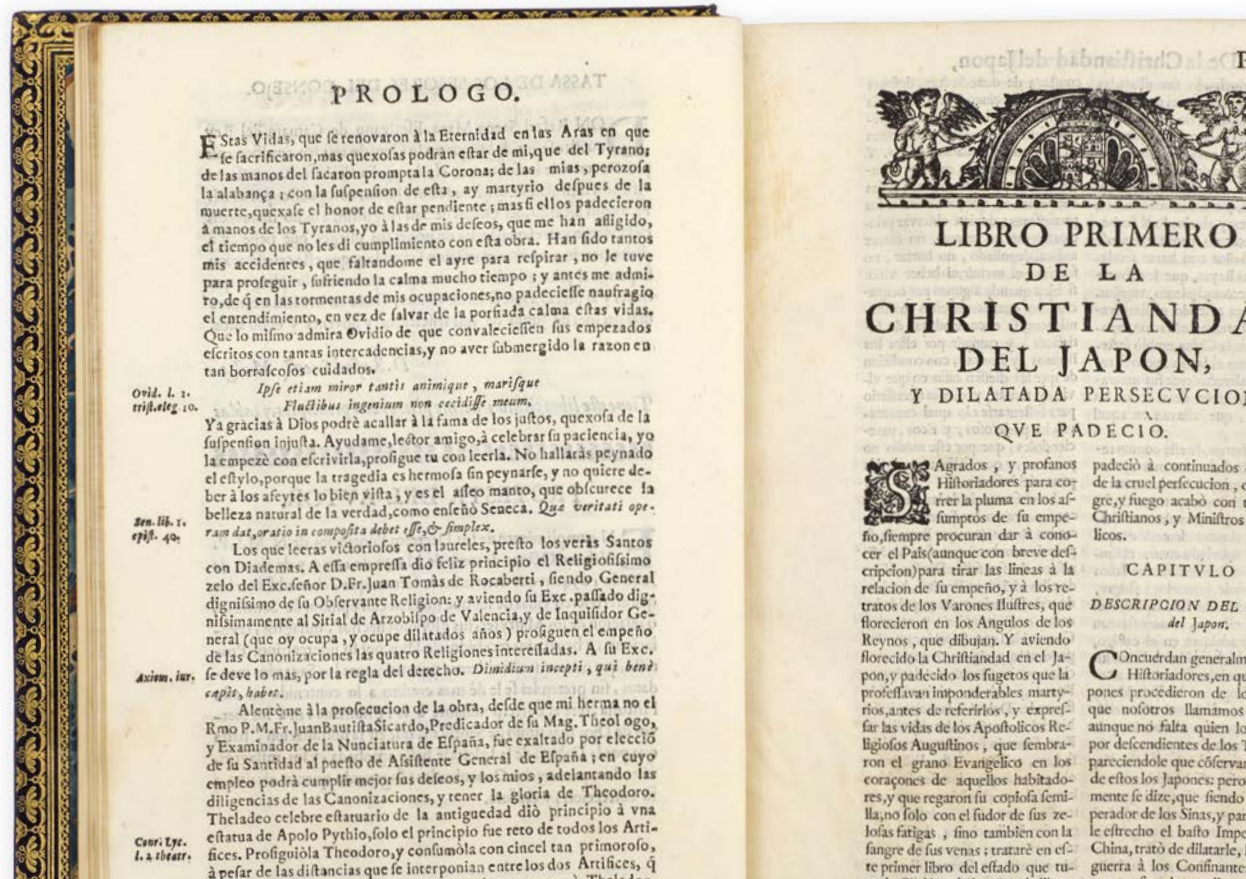
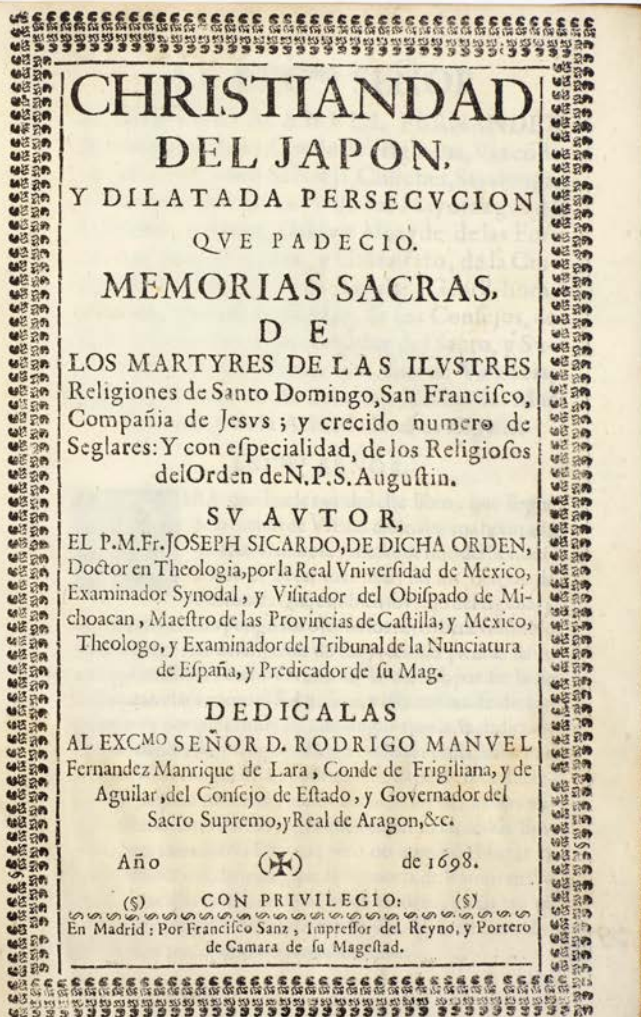
£12,000 / HK\$127,500

Rare first edition of this important and comprehensive account of Christian missions to Japan by the Spanish Augustinian José Sicardo (1643–1715).

Divided into three books, the *Christiandad del Japon* opens with a description of Japan before detailing various embassies exchanged between Japan and the Philippines, the arrival of Augustinian missionaries on Japanese soil, their activities, and the persecution they and other Christians faced. Books two and three provide chronological biographies and lists of the extraordinary number of Christian missionary martyrs who died in Japan between 1617 and the 1640s. Sicardo joined the Order of Saint Augustine at Salamanca in 1659, and in 1667 went to Mexico, where he gained a doctorate at the university and served as prior of the convent at Oaxaca and visitor to the bishopric of Michoacán. In 1702 he was appointed Archbishop of Sassari in Sardinia.

OCLC records three copies in the US (Newberry Library, University of Texas, Yale) **and Library Hub notes two in the UK** (BL, Bodley).

Cordier, *Japonica*, col. 407; Medina, *Biblioteca Hispano-Americana* 1991; Palau 312228; Sabin 80832; Streit-Dindinger V, 1616.



Frenchmen Learning Chinese in Vietnam?

68. [SINO-VIETNAMESE.] '朱柏廬家訓 Instructions familières du Dr Tchou-Pou-Lou'. [Vietnam?, late nineteenth century.]

[with:]

[—.] Manuscript lessons and exercises in classical Chinese, Vietnamese, and French. [Vietnam?, late nineteenth century–early twentieth century.]

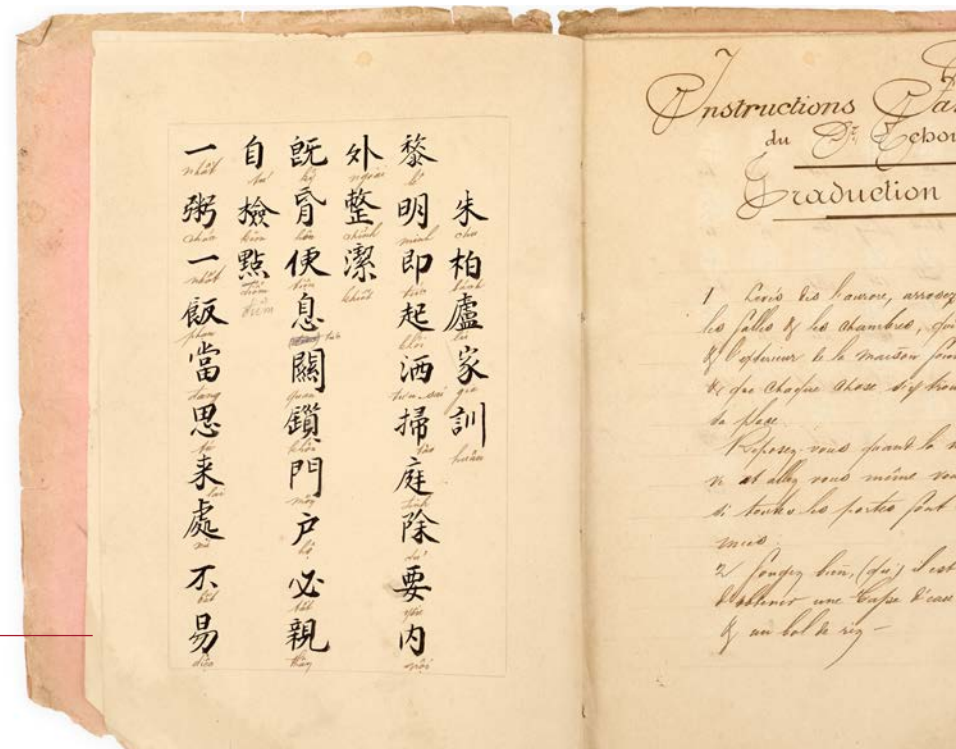
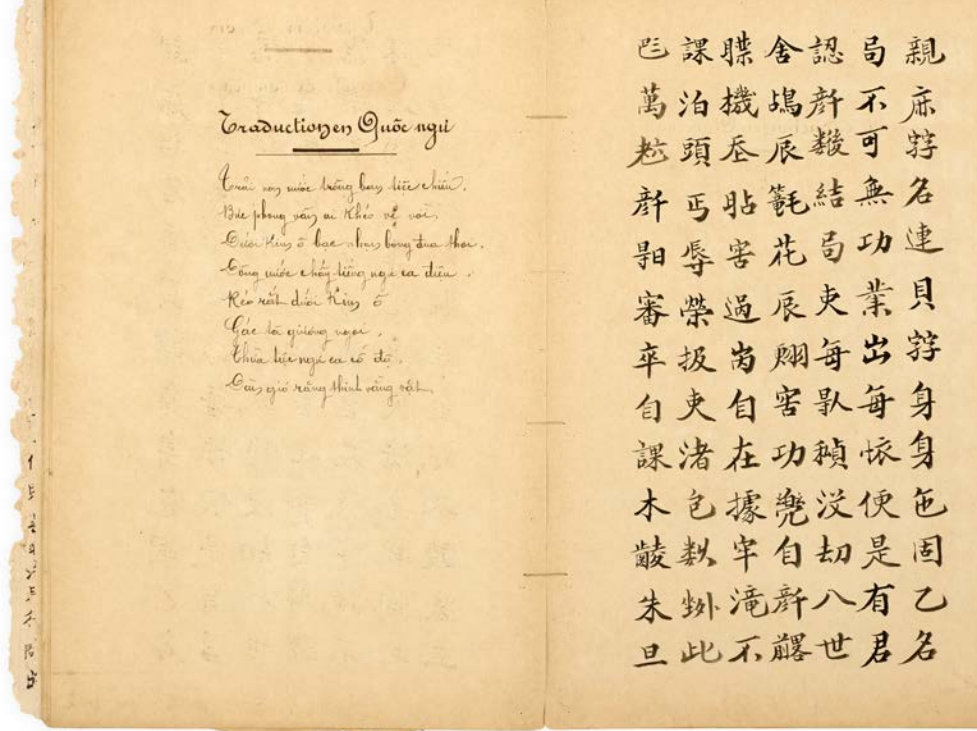
Manuscripts on paper in Chinese, Vietnamese, and French, two works in two vols, folio (c. 320 × 215), ff. I: [30], II: [43]; occasional stains, gnawing to edges of c. 15 ff. of second work with loss of handful of characters per page; the first work in contemporary pink paper wrappers, manuscript title to front cover, the second stitched but without wrappers; wrappers soiled and worn, a few leaves of second work loose; housed in a custom blue cloth folder.

£3500 / HK\$37,500

A set of manuscript lessons and exercises in classical Chinese, partly unique and likely compiled by Frenchmen in late nineteenth-century Vietnam.

The first volume is in part a paginary scribal copy of *Les instructions familières du Dr. Tchou Pô-Lou*, a bilingual primer by the French diplomat and orientalist Camille Imbault-Huart based on an early Qing pedagogical text. This text, the *Zhuzi jiaxun* 《朱子家訓》, supplied moral precepts on family life for young children in verse form and soon became an educational classic. Imbault-Huart's edition, published at Peking in 1881, adjoined a facing French translation together with a vocabulary, commentary, and notes. The present manuscript reproduces Imbault-Huart's main text and his *traduction juxtalinéaire* but, interestingly, gives Vietnamese rather than Mandarin readings of the characters. Within the same volume are two further Sino-French vocabularies, also with Vietnamese readings, and seemingly unrelated to the *Instructions familières*.

The second volume begins with a partial copy in a different hand of one of these unrelated vocabularies. Then, in this same second hand and a third, the manuscript continues with **a series of apparently unique and unpublished lessons and exercises in Sino-Vietnamese**,



Classical Chinese was the written language of Vietnam for most of the first two millennia CE, declining only in the twentieth century with the French administration's abolition of the Confucian examination system and enforcement of the alphabet. Our manuscripts seem to be the work of French officers or missionaries learning the local written language in the early days of French rule but at the very end of the millennia-long linguistic dominance of Chinese in Vietnam.

何地方 放出囚丁 七星在天上 寄問大人閣下安好 大臣得便宜行事 此事行之不便 閣下屬員 各事可得完好 吾性與吾弟不同 吾兄今日行之 苟不以事叫明則 苟兄不來則我不去 彼之言是違我意 事已違了 在河下火舟去與安做幾日 做至何日則他去 止一二日而已 精米二包 此人已不醒人事 今日水已漲五寸 這公事已停止了 車已停了 幾日來馬不停足 這事不可停攔 打馬鞭 所爲多有好事 欲此人已抱瓮而來 他父囑何事 心中已醒悟了 他去得一路安好 借水路以行舟 我與此人乃是同胞兄弟 以手抱頂而走 我食已飽了 歌女二人 這女歌聲正好 吾人多爲奇事 此家內有一奇物我未見何辰 吾兄寄來燕窩一籠 姦人已被死了 每行江中 水不揚波 水未波 手不停披 乃是好學之人 破家之子 此物已破不可用 彼有此言乃是無理之言

[illegible]

Guizhou Minorities through Missionary Eyes

69. SOCIÉTÉ DES MISSIONS ÉTRANGÈRES DE PARIS. Les races du Kouy-Tchéou. Chine. 25 vues. Collection N° 3. Paris, early twentieth century.

Oblong 12mo, f. 1, 25 collotype split-back postcards (of which 6 full page views, each 890 x 140 mm, and 19 with 2 images, each c. 890 x 610 mm); captioned in French and Chinese, with a perforated margin along the left edge; perforated margins browned (not affecting images) owing to previous staple, but in very good condition; now loose in the original printed orange wrappers. **£400 / HK\$4250**

Extremely rare complete postcard book, published by the Société des Missions Étrangères de Paris to promote their missionary activities in China.

The series comprises portraits of the people of Kouy-Tchéou (now Guizhou), a mountainous province in the south of China, primarily the Miao (or Hmong), an ethnic minority group with

a language unrelated to Chinese. Today the term is used less collectively with recognition of the different subgroups of Miao living across different provinces, such as the Black Miao (Mhub Miao), based in South East Guizhou, and the Red Miao (Qo Xiong Miao) living in West Hunan.

Postcards 1-16 depict Miao portraits including 'Barbares bleu foncé', 'Barbares à la corne de bœuf', and 'Barbares fleuris'. Postcards 17-25 are captioned 'indigènes' – including groups such as the Zhongjia, the Buyi, and the Shui. The introductory French text describes these groups in more detail. The variety of costumes and headdresses is noteworthy. The Miao placed special importance on traditional costume, which often had scenes from traditional stories and legends embroidered upon them and were decorated with silver, viewed as a symbol of light and capable of warding off evil spirits.

During this period Fr Aloys Schotter (1857-1924) was the head of the mission in Shingnyfou, in Guizhou Province. His knowledge of the region and of the Miao people would suggest a contributed here on his part. Schotter wrote an extensive article on his experience: 'Notes ethnographiques sur les tribus du Kouy-tcheou' (*Anthropo*, 1908).

Not in OCLC or Library Hub, though we find one copy (possibly incomplete) at the Musée de la civilisation, Quebec.



The Extinction of the Dodo – A Family Copy

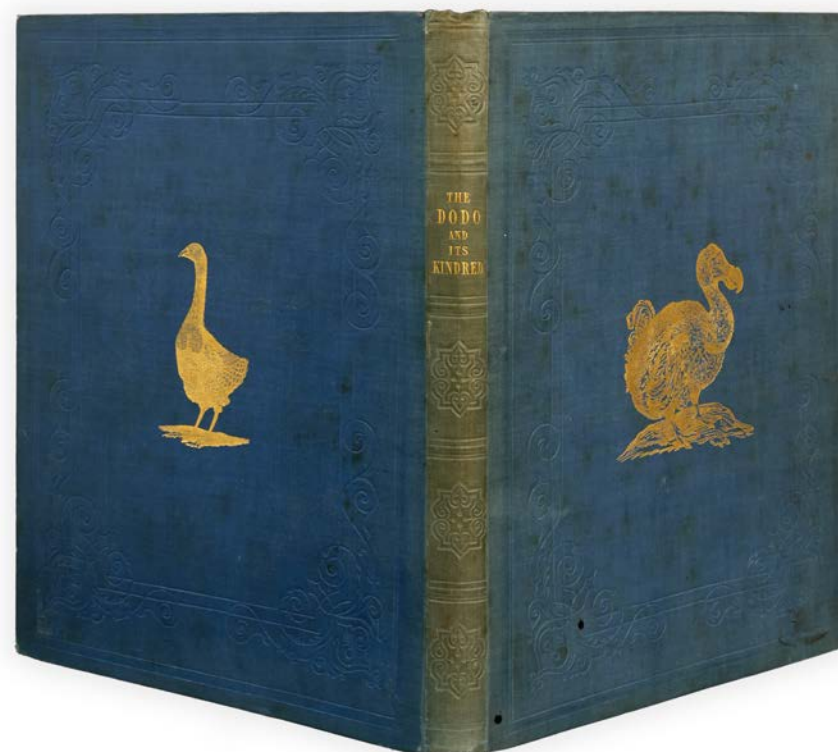
70. STRICKLAND, Hugh Edwin, and A. G. MELVILLE. *The Dodo and its Kindred; or, the History, Affinities and Osteology of the Dodo, Solitaire and other extinct Birds of the Islands Mauritius, Rodriguez, and Bourbon ...* London, Reeve, Benham, and Reeve, 1848.

Large 4to, pp. [10], 141, [1], [12, advertisements], with a half-title, a hand-coloured lithograph frontispiece by Catherine Strickland and Vincent Brooks after Roelant Savery, an engraved vignette on the title-page, 17 plates, including a further hand-coloured lithograph, 2 'papyrograph' views, and 11 lithographs of skeletons (on thick paper, somewhat foxed, as is plate II), and numerous illustrations within the text; errata slip tipped in at the end; extra-illustrated with different version of Plate II (signed 'CS 1852'), and a printed offprint: 'Notice of an Original Painting' of a Dodo, by W.G. Broderip, pp. [55]–56, dated in manuscript 13 April 1853; a very good copy in the original blue cloth, front cover blocked in gilt with a dodo, rear cover blocked in gilt with a solitaire; from the library of the Strickland family at Apperly Court, with the armorial bookplate of Henry Eustatius Strickland (1777–1865), and the red booklabel of Hugh Edwin Strickland dated 1853, with one marginal pencil note on p. 8.

£7500 / HK\$79,500

An extra-illustrated family copy of the first scientific monograph on the dodo, and a related flightless bird, the *Rodrigues solitaire*, with the bookplates of the author and his father and a frontispiece by the author's wife.

'These singular birds ... furnish the first clearly attested instances of extinction of organic species through human agency ... and many species of animals and of plants are now undergoing this inevitable process of destruction before the ever-advancing tide of human population' (p. 5). In Part I Strickland summarised the historical, pictorial, and scant material evidence of the dodo; for Part II he enlisted Arthur Gordon Melville to analyse the skeletons. Recognising that the success of the work would depend on the quality of the illustrations, he enlisted the help of his wife Catherine Dorcas Maule (*née* Jardine) (they had encountered Savery's pictures of the bird while on their honeymoon in 1845) and employed in several plates his own refinement of the anastatic printing process, which he called 'papyrography'. Plates II,





III, III* IV, and IV* were printed anastatically; Catherine Strickland drew the frontispiece and plate IV, and executed the lithography on plates III and III*. **In the present copy there is added a second, seemingly unrecorded, version of Plate II, signed 'CS' (presumably also her).**

After Oxford, Hugh Edwin Strickland (1811–1853) devoted his energies to natural history and geology, publishing a stream of scientific articles in the 1830s and 40s; this was his most substantial work. In 1853 he became 'a martyr both to science and to progress' (*ODNB*), when he was struck by a train while inspecting the strata in a railway cutting.

Fine Bird Books, p. 145; Nissen IVB 900.



First Western Plan of the Forbidden City – in Original Wrappers

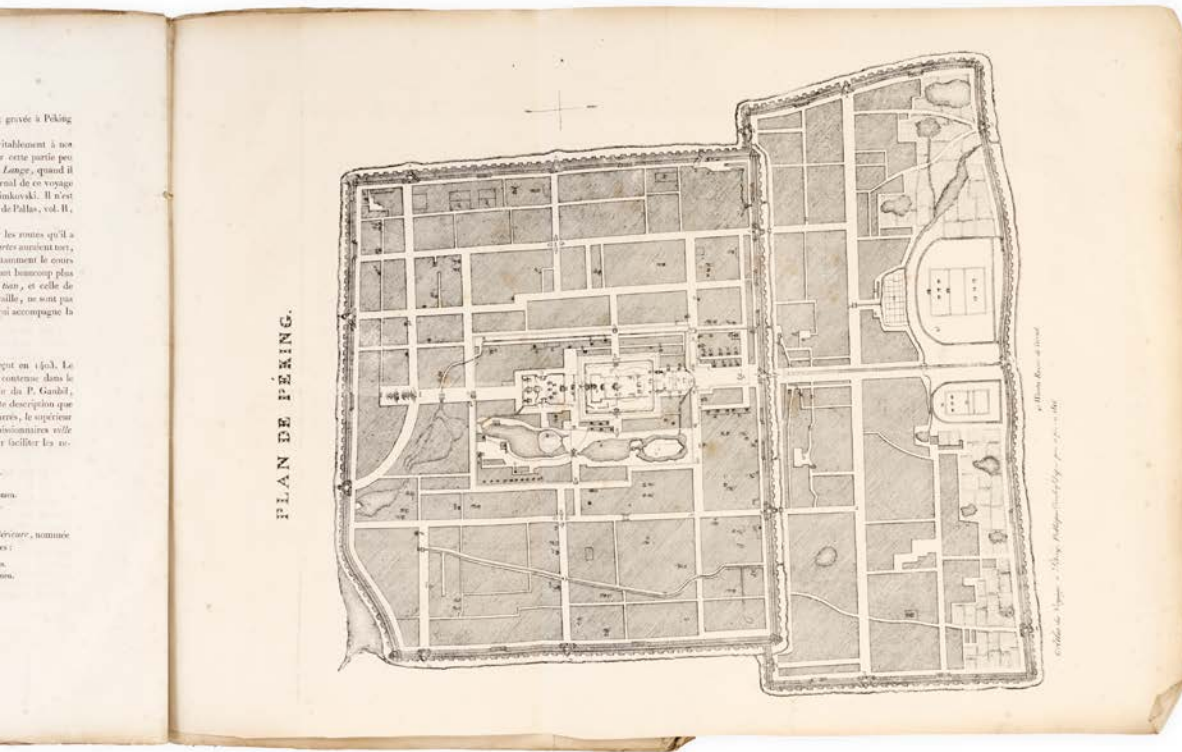
71. TIMKOVSKY, Egor Fedorovich; Jean-Baptiste EYRIÈS and Julius KLAPROTH, editors. *Voyage à Péking, à travers la Mongolie, en 1820 et 1821, ... traduit du russe par M. N***** ... ouvrage accompagné d'un atlas qui contient toutes les planches de l'original, et plusieurs autres inédites. Paris, Dondey-Dupré père et fils, 1827.*

Three vols, 8vo (I–II) and folio (III); with 11 lithographic plates (3 folding), a few leaves at end of vol. II unopened; lightly browned and a little foxed, occasional minor dampstains, closed marginal tears and a few pinholes to folding map; else a very good copy in publisher's brown printed wrappers; extremities a little worn, front cover of vol. II partly detached, vol. III backed with paper strip. **£1750 / HK\$18,500**

First edition in French of this important account of a Russian diplomat's journey to Peking via Mongolia, with plates including the first plan of the Forbidden City to be published in the West, this copy preserved in the original wrappers.

Timkovsky was sent to Peking in 1820 alongside Russia's decennial legation to the Chinese capital, where they enjoyed privileges unknown to Western diplomats: for a century the Russians had been allowed to maintain a church and language school there, with new students and monks sent once a decade (hence the delegation), and their envoys permitted to stay considerably longer, with much greater freedom, than their Western counterparts.

Starting at Kyakhta on the border with the Qing Empire, Timkovsky relates his experiences of Ulaanbaatar (Ourga), the Gobi Desert, Zhangjiakou (Kalgan), the Chinese capital, Turkestan (now Xinjiang), and Tibet. 'In particular his description and mapping of the dual route through the Gobi Desert ... added richly to the information gathered by his predecessors' (Henze, *trans.*). There is also much on Peking, e.g. customs and dress, laws, the state of Christianity, the army, and the cold, and the second volume includes a lengthy 'Essai historique, géographique et ethnographique sur la Mongolie'.



Accompanying the text are eleven lithographed plates, comprising eight leaves of Chinese, Manchu, Buddhist, and other scenes, chiefly after Chinese oil or gouache originals, a folding map of the Russian embassy at Peking, and, most notably, **a folding map of Peking containing the first Western plan of the Forbidden City to be published.**

Cordier, *Sinica*, cols 2473-4; Löwendahl 853; Lust 551; Morrison II, pp. 254-5.



On Taxing Tea – Presentation Copy to Staunton

72. TRAVERS, John. A Letter to the Editor of the Courier Newspaper, in Reply to an Article inserted in that Journal of the 22d August, with a Copy of the Article on Question, and some Notices of the Evidence taken before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, upon the Subject of the Tea Duties ... Together with a List of that Committee, and the Copy of a Letter from Sir Geo. T. Staunton, Bart. one of its Members, to Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. the Chairman ... Second Edition, with Additions. London, Effingham Wilson, 1834.

[bound with:]

[CHINA.] [Drop-head title:] China. Supposed Abstract of the Report of the General Missionary Society in 1870 ... The approaching Subjugation of China. [London], (colophon:) W. Tyler for Thomas Ward and Co., [1835].

8vo, pp. Travers: 59, China: 8; table to p. 13; title long at fore-edge, A7 long at tail, both folded in; slightly browned with light foxing; else very good copies in modern wrappers; presentation inscription 'Sir George T. Staunton Bart MP. With Mr Travers' respects' to title (slightly trimmed at head), pencil and ink annotations to a few pages. **£850 / HK\$8950**

Second, expanded edition of this tract on reforming the duties on tea imported from China to Britain, this copy presented to the Sinologist Sir George T. Staunton, member of the Select Committee on Tea Duties and author of the letter appended here, likely with his annotations and corrections; bound with a very rare pamphlet on the conversion of China.

12

1834.

J. T.

... which exist alike under all
... will furnish the same choice
... or those who prefer the cheap
... while to none do you render the
... I advocate the single and
... being preferable to every other;
... by the Government for its
... by the Trade for its protection
...—and by the Community for its
... affording, as it will do, now
... of our commerce is thrown open
... advantage, better encouragement
... of those qualities, which in
... tendencies are more beneficial,
... it less, the most agreeable.
... in this Edition, besides
... consist principally of some
... to the notes, in pages 14, 25, 27,
... 40, and 42; of a Letter in the Ap-
... 56, from Sir George T. Staunton,
... Matthew White Ridley, Bart. both
... of the Tea Duties Committee; and
... of that outline of Mr. Reeves's
... at page 20, which, in
... of the whole evidence, it has been
... may be considered by the public,
... interesting in itself, than con-
... and experience.

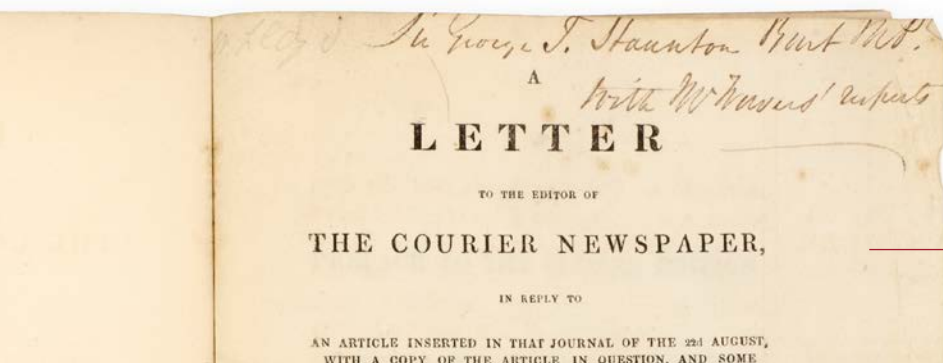
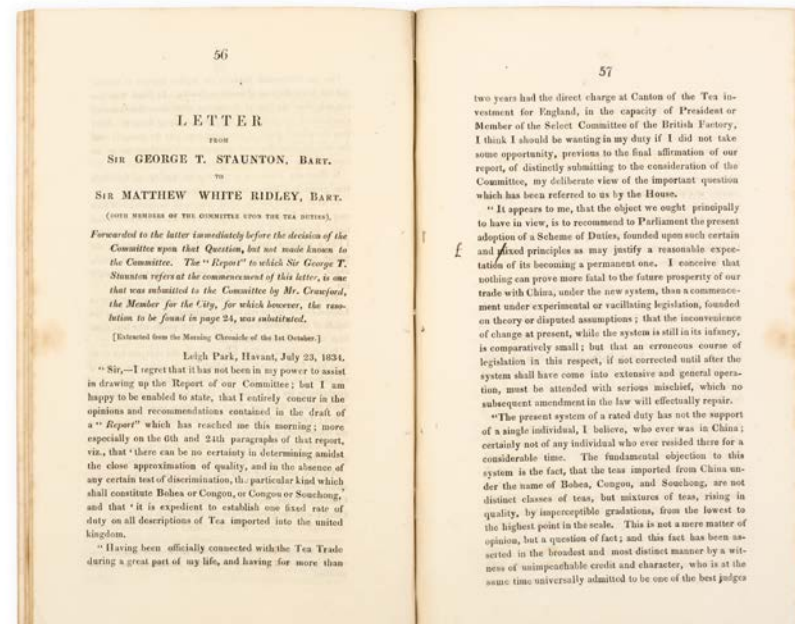
TABLE of Pounds Weight of TEAS put up for Sale by the East India Company for the last Seven Years.

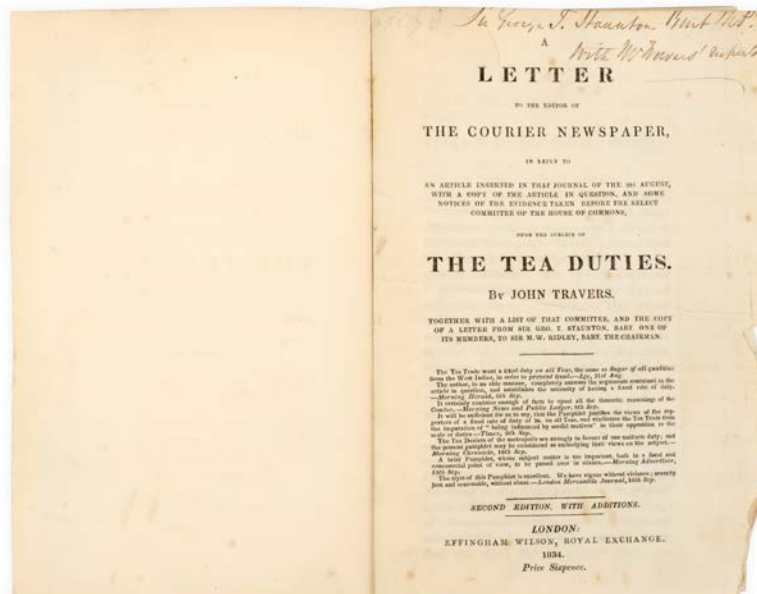
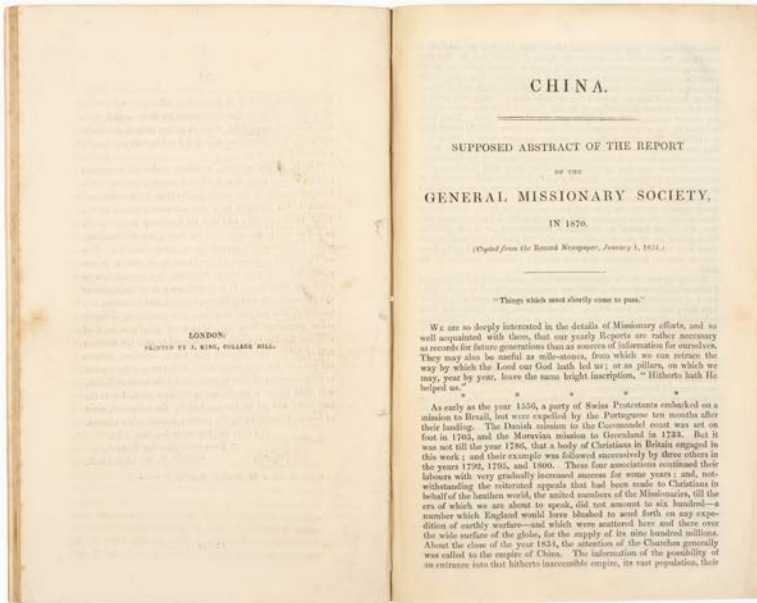
| Years. | Waping. | Canton Bales. | Fokien Bales. | Total Bales. | Congou, Congou,
Souchong & Pekoe. | Twankay, Single,
and Hyson Skin. | Hyson, Gunpowder,
and Young Hyson. | Total. |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1827.. | 2,371,000.. | 1,529,000.. | 3,900,000.. | 4,500,000.. | 1,050,000.. | 30,000,000.. | 30,000,000.. | |
| 1828.. | 2,705,000.. | 1,695,000.. | 4,400,000.. | 21,550,000.. | 4,300,000.. | 1,050,000.. | 31,300,000.. | |
| 1829.. | 77,000.. | 2,936,000.. | 1,737,000.. | 4,750,000.. | 21,000,000.. | 4,275,000.. | 31,400,000.. | |
| 1830.. | 254,000.. | 3,100,000.. | 2,246,000.. | 5,600,000.. | 20,100,000.. | 4,700,000.. | 31,400,000.. | |
| 1831.. | 236,000.. | 2,456,000.. | 3,704,000.. | 6,500,000.. | 19,900,000.. | 4,700,000.. | 31,400,000.. | |
| 1832.. | 3,206,000.. | 4,184,000.. | 7,400,000.. | 20,100,000.. | 4,700,000.. | 1,170,000.. | 32,350,000.. | |
| 1833.. | 8,000,000.. | 3,569,000.. | 8,500,000.. | 21,100,000.. | 4,000,000.. | 1,200,000.. | 33,700,000.. | |
| Total.. | 561,000 | 19,834,000 | 10,035,000 | 80,500,000 | 144,000,000 | 32,655,000 | 7,745,000 | 224,250,000 |
| Add the Waping .. | 5,681,000 | | | 19,635,000 | | | | |
| | 59,415,000 | | | 163,235,000 | | | | |

These are better classed as follows:—

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Waping and Canton Bales, which is a mixture shew to the extent of one-half of Congou (see Mr. Reeves's Evidence) .. | 20,415,000 |
| Congou imported under the name of Fokien Bales .. | 19,635,000 |
| Other Congou, Congou, Souchong and Pekoe .. | 144,000,000 |
| Twankay, Single, and Hyson Skin .. | 32,655,000 |
| Hyson, Gunpowder and Young Hyson .. | 7,745,000 |
| | 224,250,000 |

This is seven years the consumption of what only can be termed "Bales" (although this is half Congou) has been but twenty millions of lbs. against 163 millions lbs. of the superior Black Tea, or as against the whole consisting separately of 204 millions of lbs., and yet this small proportion is said to be the consumption of the "bulk of the Community," but at Mr. Peabody Thomson said in the House of Commons with reference to Bales, I say, as to the greater quantity, "Where do the Congou and other Teas go to?"





The controversy arose when the East India Company was stripped of its monopoly on tea in 1833. A new system of duties, under which the tariff was rated in accordance with the quality of the tea, was brought in. The system proved complex to administer and gave significant discretion to customs officials in the classification of teas (and therefore in choosing which duty to impose). The tea merchants protested, and a select committee was appointed. They concluded that a fixed rate would be preferable, a position vociferously supposed by Travers in his pamphlet, and the system was repealed.

Among the committee's members was Sir George T. Staunton, the recipient of our copy. Son of Sir George Leonard Staunton – diplomat and author of the *Authentic Account* of the Macartney Embassy – the younger Staunton had as a boy accompanied his father to China in 1792–4, learning Chinese on the way from two native missionaries and becoming, aged twelve, the only member of the embassy able to converse directly with the emperor. He returned to China in 1799 to work at the East India Company's factory at Canton – 'the first Englishman at the factory to have studied Chinese' (*ODNB*) – and rose to become its chief. 'He was disappointed when his proposed appointment as ambassador to Peking (Beijing) was abandoned in 1809' (*ibid.*), though he later served on Lord Amherst's embassy. While at Canton he translated George Pearson's treatise on vaccination into Chinese and published an English edition of the Chinese penal code.

As a leading Sinologist Staunton was appointed to the Tea Duties Committee in 1834, expressing his thoughts on the question in a letter to the committee's chairman appended to the present pamphlet: 'The present system of a rated duty has not the support of a single individual, I believe, who ever was in China ... the teas imported from China under the name of Bohea, Congou, and Souchong, are not distinct classes of teas, but mixtures of teas, rising in quality, by imperceptible gradations ... in point of fact, there is no distinction at all' (pp. 57-8). It was only natural, then, for Travers to inscribe the present copy to Staunton, who appears to have corrected by hand an erratum in his letter as printed here and made marginal notes on other passages.

Bound with Travers's tract is the sole edition, very rare, of a contemporary pamphlet reprinting two newspaper articles urging the missionary conversion of China. This would answer, it is argued, the Chinese population's 'sufferings from poverty and incessant labour, their hopeless and comfortless condition, their readiness to receive the Word of Truth'. **Of this pamphlet OCLC and Library Hub find copies at only two institutions worldwide** (SOAS, Yale).

Travers: Goldsmiths' 28520; Kress C.3882 (first edition).

Among the rocks—an empty hollow,
Secret, still, mysterious!
Uncarved and unhewn,
Screened by nature with a roof of clouds.
Times and Seasons, what things are you
Bringing to my life ceaseless change?
I will lodge for ever in this hollow
Where Springs and Autumns unheeded pass.

SAILING HOMEWARD

By Chan Fang-shing (fourth-century B.C.)

Cliffs that rise a thousand feet
Without a break,
Lake that stretches a hundred miles
Without a wave,
Sands that are white through all the year,
Without a stain,
Pine-tree woods, winter and summer
Ever-green,
Streams that for ever flow and flow
Without a pause,
Trees that for twenty thousand years
Your vows have kept,
You have suddenly healed the pain of a traveller's heart,
And moved his brush to write a new song.

還都帆
高唐十里清
長沙萬年流
林松竹夏青
水無暫停流
木杵千載貞
船言數新詩
勿忘志無家情

FIVE "TZU-YEH" SONGS

At the time when blossoms
Fall from the cherry-tree:
On a day when yellow birds
Hovered in the branches—
You said you must stop,
Because your horse was tired:
I said I must go,
Because my silkworms were hungry.

All night I could not sleep
Because of the moonlight on my bed.
I heard a voice calling:

Out of Nowhere, Nothing answered "yes."

I will carry my coat and not put on my belt;
With unpainted eyebrows I will stand at the front window.
My tiresome petticoat keeps on flapping about;
If it opens a little, I shall blame the spring wind.

I heard my love was going to Yang-chou
And went with him as far as Ch'u-shan Hill (Hsiang-shan)
For a moment when you held me fast in your outstretched arms

I thought the river stood still and did not flow.

I have brought my pillow and am lying at the northern window,

So come to me and play with me awhile.
With so much ~~quivering~~ and so few kisses
How long do you think our love can last?

Waley's Annotated Copy, with Unpublished Revisions

73. WALEY, Arthur, translator. A hundred and seventy Chinese Poems. London, Constable and Company, 1923.

8vo, pp. xii, 168; deckle edges; slight browning to edges of leaves, a few minor smudges; in the original black cloth, red lettering to front cover and spine, preserving the front panel of the original red dustjacket lettered in black; hinges cracked but sound, corners bumped; **annotated throughout by Waley in English and Chinese**, with a loose receipt dated 24 April 1923 made out to Waley by The Artists Illustrators Ltd of Fleet Street for the return of '9 Original photos of Sculptures (Mr. Raphaels)', pencil notes in Waley's hand to reverse. **£12,000 / HK\$127,500**

Second edition, third impression of Arthur Waley's collection, perhaps the most important anthology of Chinese poetry in English translation; a working copy heavily annotated by Waley with substantial and largely unpublished revisions.

Self-taught as an orientalist and translator, Waley (1889–1966) 'selected the jewels of Chinese and Japanese literature and pinned them quietly to his chest. No one ever did anything like it before, and no one will ever do

TAOIST SONG

By Chu K'ang (A.D. 223-262)

I will cast out Wisdom and reject Learning;
My thoughts shall wander in the Great Void (Wu-wei).
Always repenting of wrongs done
Will never bring my heart to rest.
I cast my hook in a single stream;
But my joy is as though I possessed a Kingdom.
I loose my hair and go singing;
To the four frontiers men join in my refrain.
This is the purport of my song:
"My thoughts shall wander in the Great Void."

A GENTLE WIND

By Fu Hsüan (died A.D. 278)

A gentle wind fans the calm night;
A bright moon shines on the high tower.
A voice whispers, but no one answers when I call;
A shadow stirs, but no one comes when I beckon;
The kitchen-man brings in a dish of lentils:
Wine is there, but I do not fill my cup.
Contentment with poverty is Fortune's best gift;
Riches and Honour are the handmaids of Disaster.
Though gold and gems by the world are sought and prized,
To me they seem no more than weeds or chaff.

WOMAN

By Fu Hsüan

How sad it is to be a woman!
Nothing on earth is held so cheap.
Boys stand leaning at the door
Like Gods fallen out of Heaven.
Their hearts brave the Four Oceans,
The wind and dust of a thousand miles.
No one is glad when a girl is born:
By her the family sets no store.
When she grows up, she hides in her room
Afraid to look a man in the face.
No one cries when she leaves her home—
Sudden as clouds when the rain stops.
She bows her head and composes her face,
Her teeth are pressed on her red lips:
She bows and kneels countless times.
She must humble herself even to the servants.
Her love is distant as the stars in Heaven;
Yet the sunflower bends toward the sun.
Their hearts more sundered than water and fire,
A hundred evils are heaped upon her.
Her face will follow the years' changes;
Her lord will find new pleasures.
They that were once like substance and shadow
Are now as far as Hu from Ch'in.
Yet Hu and Ch'in shall sooner meet
Than they whose parting is like Ts'an and Ch'en.¹

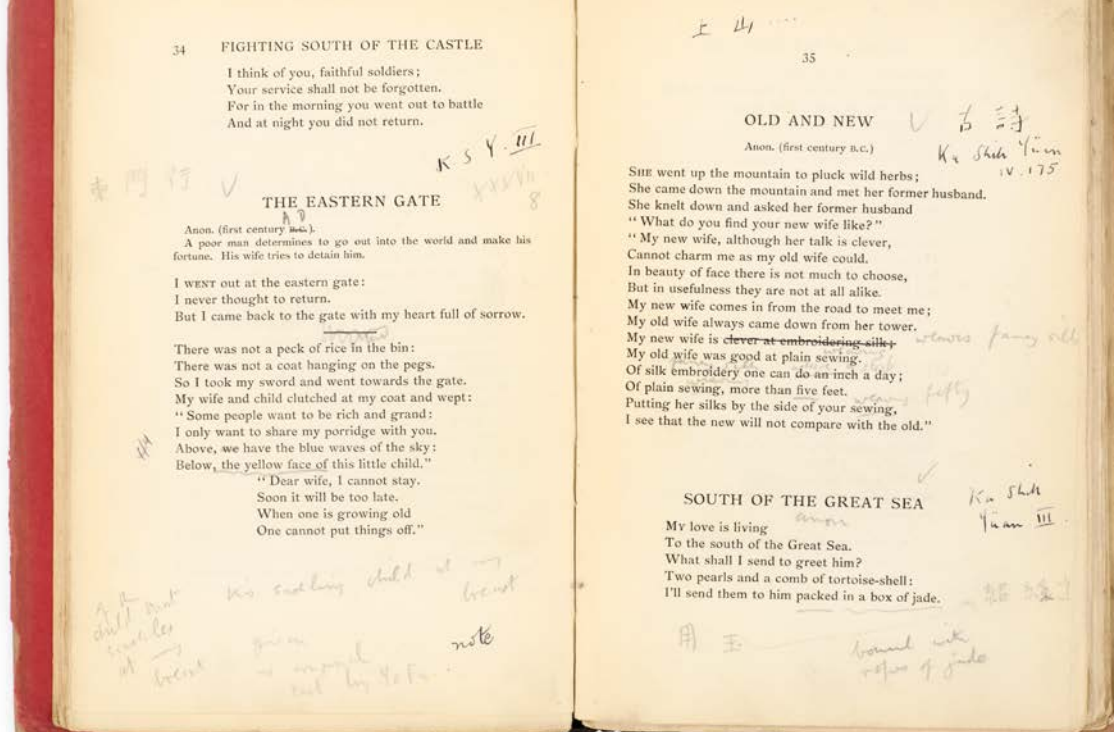
¹ Two lands.

² Two stars.

so again. There are now many Westerners whose knowledge of Chinese or Japanese is greater than his, and there are perhaps a few who can handle both languages as well. But they are not poets, and those who are better poets than Waley do not know Chinese or Japanese. Also the shock will never be repeated, for most of the works that Waley chose to translate were largely unknown in the West, and their impact was thus all the more extraordinary' (Spence, pp. 329-30).

The present collection, ranging from the ancient poets to Waley's favourite Po Chü-i (Bai Juyi), was first published in 1918. By the mid twentieth century it was recognised that 'it will not be long before [Waley's] *Chinese Poems* is ranked as one of the half-dozen outstanding books of poetry by authors now living' (Cohen, p. 36).

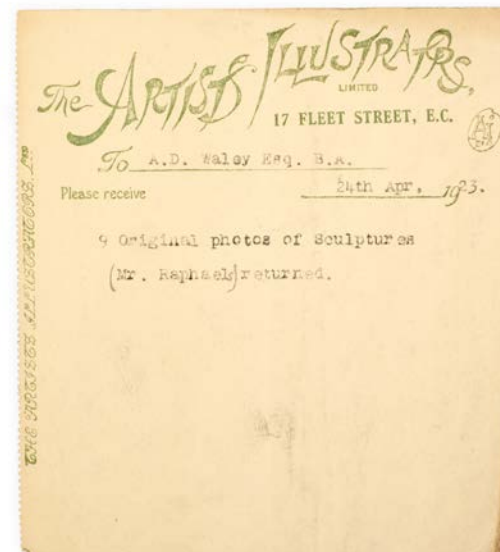
Nearly every page of our copy was annotated by Waley with revisions, additions, and notes totalling some 1200 words in English and 390 Chinese characters. A few of these were incorporated at the next impression (1928), but the great majority have remained unpublished. These annotations show the translator's meticulous care for both fact and style. The anthology's very first poem, Qu Yuan's 'Battle', is representative. Waley begins by changing, in pencil, the poet's vital dates from firm to approximate. Then a sequence of nuanced but, taken together, thoroughgoing changes to the translation: 'Standards obscure (hide) the sun: (;) ... the warriors press forward. They menace (overrun) our ranks: (;) they break (cross) our line. The left-hand trace-horse is dead: (;) the one on the

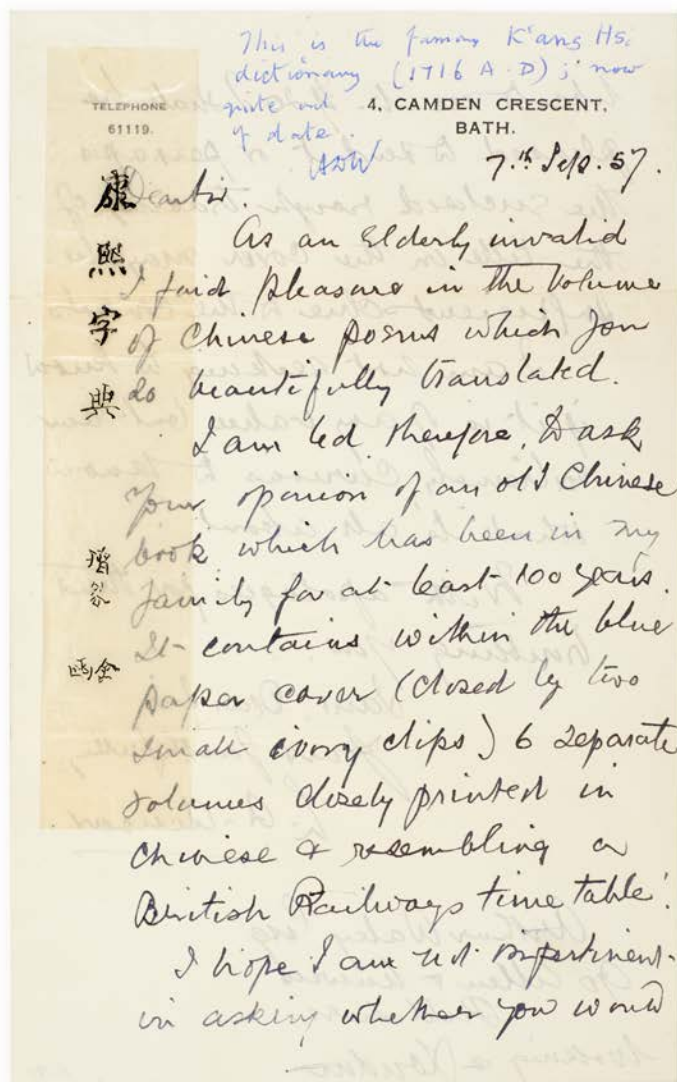


right is smitten (wounded). The fallen horses block our wheels: (;) they impede the yoke-horses! (our chariot is caught fast) ...'

The anthology saw at least eight further impressions as well as a third edition in 1962. Some of these contain minor revisions, but the overwhelming number of those made by hand in our copy seem not to have made it into print.

Johns A2. See J. M. Cohen, 'Dr Waley's translations', in Ivan Morris, ed., *Madly Singing in the Mountains* (1970); Jonathan Spence, *Chinese Roundabout* (1992).





With a Note from Arthur Waley

74. [WALEY, Arthur.] 康熙字典 [Kangxi zidian; 'The Kangxi Dictionary']. Shanghai, Dianshizhai for Jiu Jingzhai, Guangxu 22 [1894].

Six vols, 8vo; printed lithographically in Chinese on double leaves, title and imprint of vol. I printed in red; a few leaves printed askew, some foxing and other minor stains within; else a very good copy stitched as issued in the original beige paper wrappers, printed title label with decorative border to front covers, housed in a contemporary blue cloth folding case with bone clasps and a matching title label; wrappers a little worn, thread split in parts, hinges of case somewhat tender, its sides sunned; two letters enclosed, one an autograph letter (203 × 126 mm), signed, dated 7 September 1957 and addressed to Arthur Waley, with strip of tracing paper bearing title traced in manuscript pasted down, and with an autograph note, signed, in reply from Waley at head, the other a typewritten letter (209 × 150 mm), signed, from J. H. Eisenegger of the British Museum to G. F. Benson, dated 17 May 1966, concerning the work and edition.

£1250 / HK\$13,750

Nineteenth-century Shanghai edition of the *Kangxi Dictionary*, this set with an autograph note from the great Sinologist and translator Arthur Waley identifying the text for a previous owner.

Ordered by the Kangxi Emperor in 1710 and first published six years later, the dictionary was one of the literary triumphs of the Qing Dynasty and stands as the last in a long tradition of major lexicons commissioned by Chinese emperors. With entries for some 47,000 characters, it was the largest Chinese dictionary hitherto compiled. It remained the standard work into the twentieth century, and its influence continues in the use of its system for organising characters by radical.

The present copy preserves an autograph note on its contents by Arthur Waley, the pioneering translator of Chinese and Japanese literature (see previous item). The set made its way to Britain at some point in the earlier twentieth century – possibly via a family connection with the Shanghai International Settlement – and by 1957 had been inherited by a self-described 'elderly invalid' of Bath. Curious as to what it was, the owner wrote to Waley, then still the best-known translator of Chinese in the West, describing it as having been 'in my family for at least 100 years' (clearly erroneous, given the imprint) and tracing the title on transparent paper. **Waley's rather terse reply survives at the head of the same letter: 'This is the famous K'ang Hsi dictionary (1716 A.D.); now quite out of date. ADW'.**



馬蘭花為紫蘭花之異名
其葉三裂長而尖易於辨別
蘇武歸國時全玉謂此即

馬蘭

陽春無時無處
不有
入定時也



陽春無時無處
不有



上林苑黃鸝
董林香實淡紅



枝生云
眼月
香露自
來秋

月夜



東隱吳韻
自神小黃香

‘Enormously Influential’ in Chinese Painting

75. [WANG Gai 王概, WANG Shi 王蓀, and WANG Nie 王隴.] [芥子園畫譜 *Jieziyuan huapu*; ‘The Mustard Seed Garden Manual of Painting’.] [China], s.n., (prefaces:) Qianlong renyin [i.e. 1782] and Jiaqing 23 [i.e. 1818].

Six vols in 3 cases (*tao*), 8vo and square 4to; printed in Chinese on double-leaves, 40 monochrome and 80 polychrome double-leaf woodcuts in third series, more than 150 full-page and smaller monochrome woodcuts in fourth series, leaves of third series mounted as single-page spreads; lacking some title-leaves and prefatory matter, some leaves bound out of order, but the images seemingly complete (*see below*); occasional tears, marginal losses, and worming but with loss to only part of one image and a few characters of text and neatly repaired throughout, light pink staining to a couple of leaves, light foxing to parts; else a good set, the third series; in modern blue paper wrappers, the fourth in contemporary beige paper wrappers, housed in 3 modern folding *tao*; a few brush-and-ink pen trials in Chinese to fourth series. **£10,000 / HK\$110,000**

A handsome set comprising the third and fourth series of ‘without question the best-known opus of Chinese color woodblock printing’ (*Splashes of Color*, pp. [2]–[3]).

‘It is safe to say that for the last two centuries and a half no book on Chinese painting has enjoyed wider circulation in China and Japan’ (Ch’iu, p. 55). ‘The impetus for this publishing project is attributed to the dramatist Li Yu, whose estate in Nanjing was known as the *Jiezi yuan* (Mustard Seed Garden). Li persuaded his friend Wang Gai to compile and create designs that instructed the reader how to paint, beginning with simple motifs and components such as rocks, trees, and figures, and advancing to complex landscapes. Many of the images of completed landscapes were based on Li’s private collection, while others drew on prestigious private collections in southern China. Li’s son-in-law, Shen Xinyou, published the first set of books in 1679. Two decades later, in 1701, Wang Gai and his two brothers, Wang Nie and Wang Shi, collated Part II, with two volumes each on orchids, bamboo, plum blossoms, and chrysanthemums. Later the same year, they issued Part III, with designs of plants, insects, and birds’ (*Splashes of Color*, p. [3]). Shen had planned a fourth series on portraits but did not live to finish it; this was compiled after his death and published in 1818.



戰翼鷹峙
延頸鵠望
翳徐翹舉
芥高抗

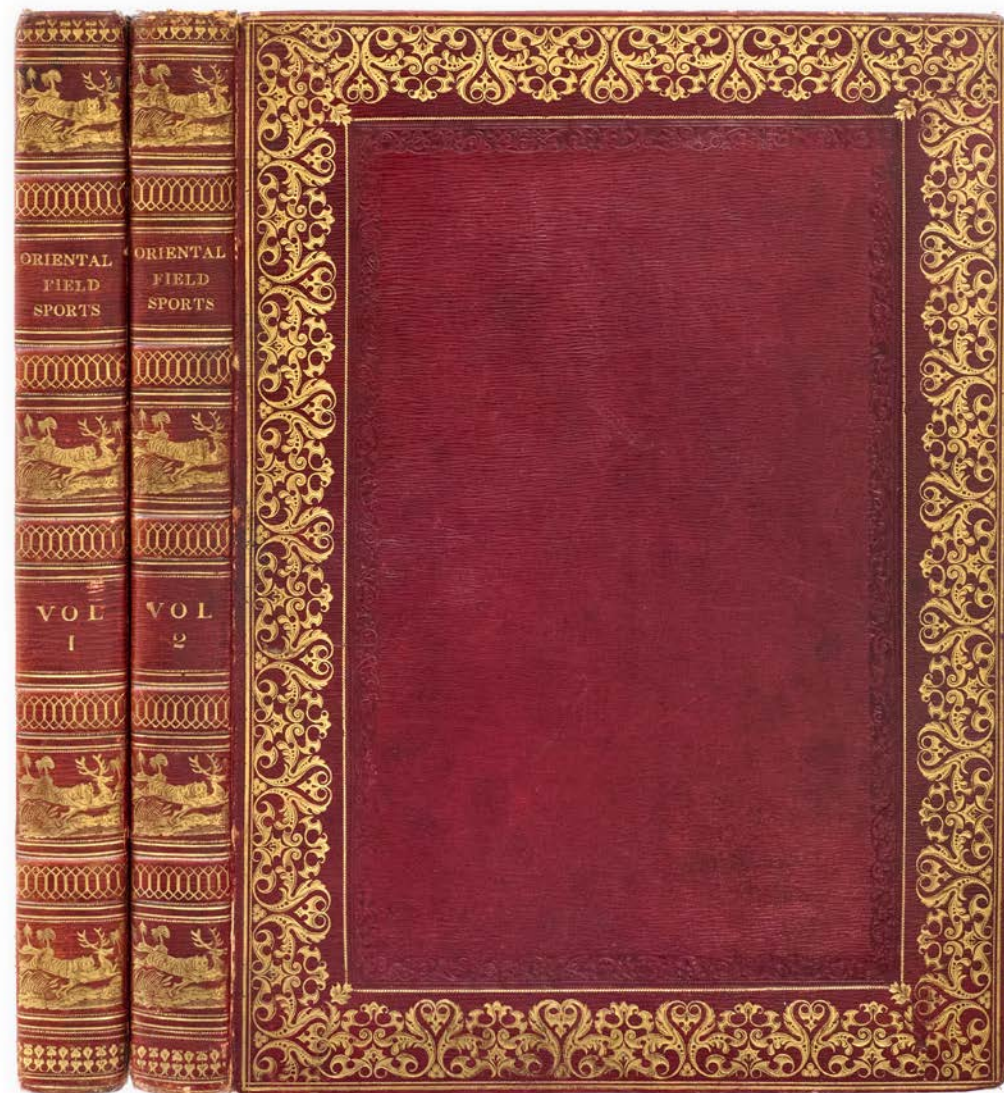




This attractive set consists of the third series in a Qianlong-era edition and the fourth possibly in its first edition, both with their woodblock images seemingly complete. The third series, as mentioned, covers plants, flowers, insects, and birds in forty monochrome and eighty polychrome full-leaf illustrations, the latter brilliantly coloured. The fourth series contains more than 150 woodblock illustrations, most of them full-page, depicting immortals, historical worthies, and famous beauties, together with prefaces and afterwords on the history and theory of portraiture.

We have collated the partly unfoliated third series against the Cambridge and Huntington copies, which contain 78 and 72 polychrome woodblocks respectively as against the 80 in ours. All the illustrations in those copies are present in ours, though as expected there are small differences in detail, colour, and wear.

See Chi'iu, 'The Chieh Tzu Yüan Hua Chuan (Mustard Seed Garden Painting Manual): early Editions in American Collections', *Archives of the Chinese Art Society of America* 5 (1951); *Splashes of Color: Chinese Woodblock Prints from the You Wei Du Zhai Collection* (2016).

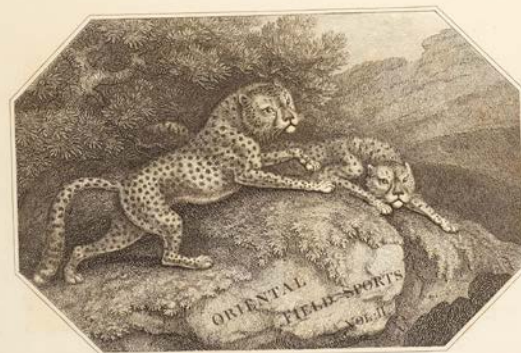


In a Hunting-Themed Binding

76. WILLIAMSON, Thomas; Samuel HOWITT, *illustrator*. *Oriental Field Sports*; being a complete, detailed and accurate Description of the wild Sports of the East; and exhibiting, in a novel and interesting Manner, the natural History of the Elephant, the Rhinoceros, the Tiger, the Leopard, the Bear, the Deer, the Buffalo, the Wolf, the wild Hog, the Jackall, the wild Dog, the Civet, and other undomesticated Animals ... Second Edition. London, J. McCreery for H. R. Young, 1819.

Two vols, large 4to, pp. I: xiv, [ii], 306; II: [iv], 239, [1, blank], [12, index], with an additional engraved title-page (oblong) and a total of forty hand-coloured etched plates of animals and hunting scenes (watermarked 1817); slightly toned, text leaves somewhat foxed throughout as always (the plates largely unaffected), dedication leaf in vol. I creased; a good copy in contemporary red straight-grained morocco, covers with a wide floriated border in gilt and blind, spine gilt in six compartments, lettered and numbered directly in two, **the others with a gilt block of a tiger hunting a deer**; edges a little rubbed, corners bumped. **£3250 / HK\$35,000**

Second quarto edition, one of the most beautiful of all hunting books, first published in 1805-7.

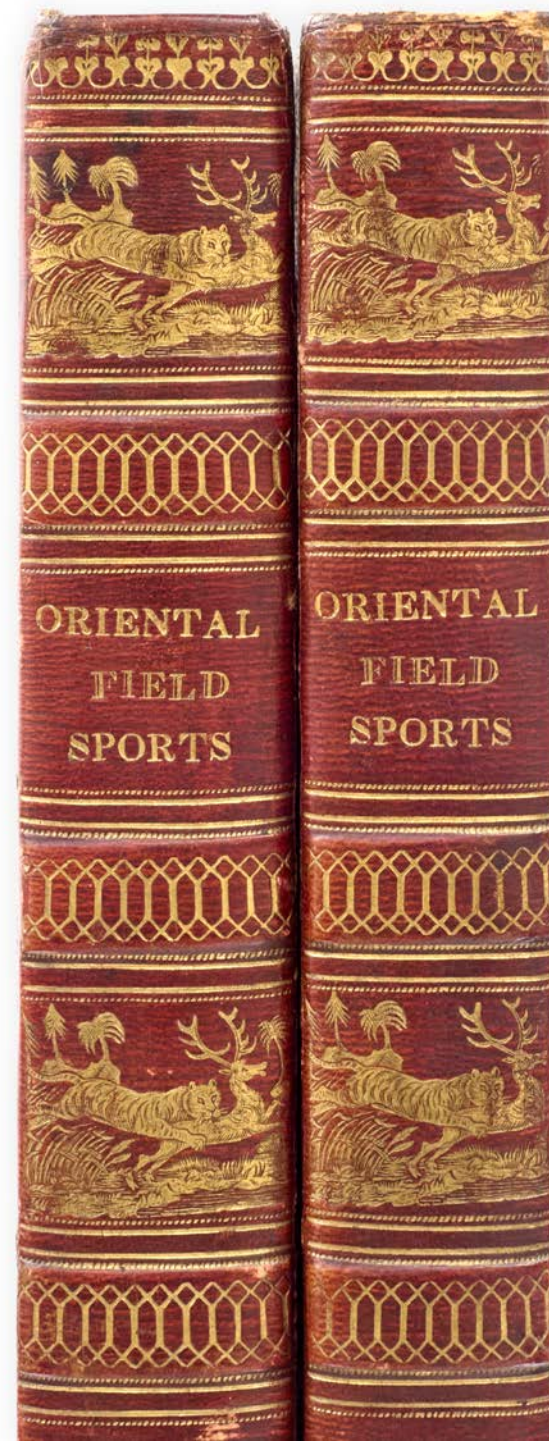




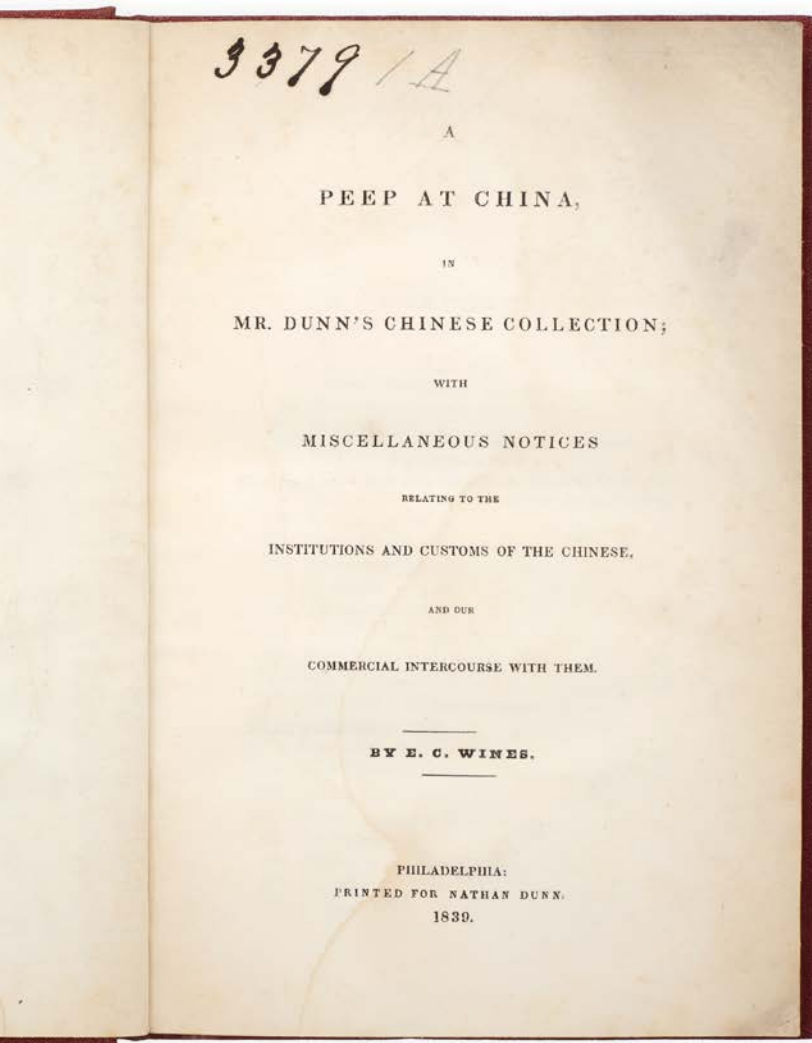
Williamson served over twenty years in Bengal, and his pig-sticking, tiger-shooting, and buffalo-hunting adventures are described here, with lively illustrations after his original sketches by the self-taught sporting artist Samuel Howitt (1756/7–1822). His early work showed a debt to Thomas Rowlandson, his brother-in-law, 'but Howitt developed a more individual style as his career as a sporting artist progressed. He seems to have had an innate capacity for drawing animals, from commonplace hare and deer to exotic species that he studied in menageries. He was an animated draughtsman, and his drawings of hunts and sporting events have a fluidity and excitement fitting to the subject' (ODNB).

The work was first published in twenty monthly folio parts for subscribers, with aquatint plates in 1805–7, and then in a reduced size edition of 1807–8, with the plates etched by Evans. Both the folio and the quarto editions were reprinted in 1819.

Abbey, *Travel* 427 (1807); Czech, p. 228; Schwerdt II, p. 298 (1807 & 1808); Tooley 510.



A Peep at the Celestial Empire



77. WINES, Enoch Cobb. *A Peep at China, in Mr. Dunn's Chinese Collection; with miscellaneous Notices relating to the Institutions and Customs of the Chinese, and our commercial Interchange with them ... Philadelphia, for Nathan Dunn, 1839.*

8vo, pp. viii, [9]–103, [1, blank]; some light dampstaining at beginning, a little spotting, some toning to margins; a very good copy in twentieth-century red cloth, spine lettered in gilt, original blue wrappers bound in; spine sunned; 'Wm Hamilton' in manuscript to front wrapper, armorial bookplate of Robert Marquis Strong Jr, ink stamp of 'The Franklin Institute' to contents page, '3379' in manuscript at head of front wrapper and title.

£1250 / HK\$13,750

Scarce first edition of a guide to the remarkable collection of Chinese artefacts accumulated by the American businessman Nathan Dunn (1782–1844).

Dunn went to Canton in 1818 and established a successful business trading goods between America, Britain, and China. He returned to Philadelphia in 1832, bringing with him a large collection of Chinese artistic and cultural objects. Six years later he opened the 'Chinese

Museum', the first systematic collection of Chinese material exhibited publicly in the United States. The exhibition twice toured London, in 1842 and again in 1851 (to coincide with the Great Exhibition), but was then sold off to various collectors, including P. T. Barnum.

This guide to Dunn's collection was compiled by Dr E. C. Wines (1806–1879), teacher, pastor, and prison reformer. Here he writes in his introduction: 'It is no longer necessary to measure half the circuit of the globe, and subject one's self to the hazards and privations of a six months' voyage on distant and dangerous seas, to enjoy a peep at the Celestial Empire. This is a gratification which may now be enjoyed by the citizens of Philadelphia, for the trouble of walking to the corner of Ninth and Sansom streets, and by the citizens of other parts of the United States, at no greater peril of life and limb than is connected with locomotion by means of our own steamboats and railroads' (p. 13).

Library Hub records only two copies in the UK (BL, Bodley).

Cordier, *Sinica*, col. 75; Sabin 104773.



Talismanic Photographs

78. [WOMEN.] Two framed albumen prints of Chinese women. [*Zhoucun?*], c. 1900?

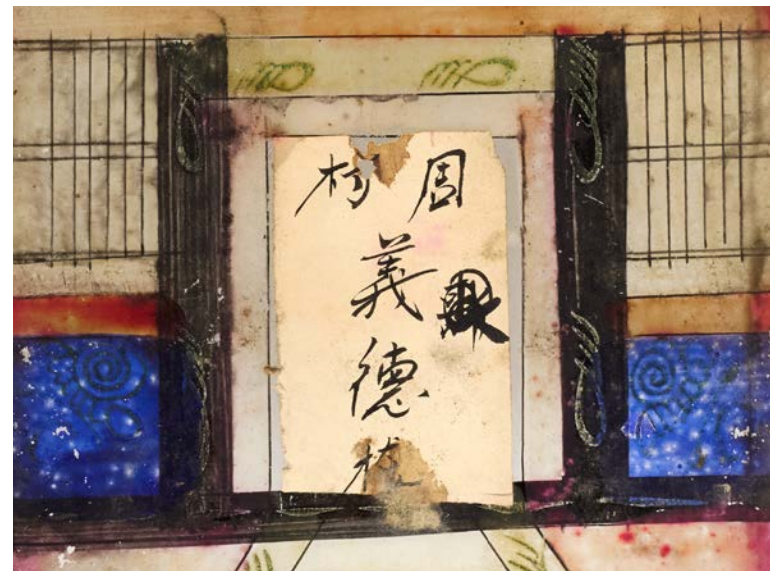
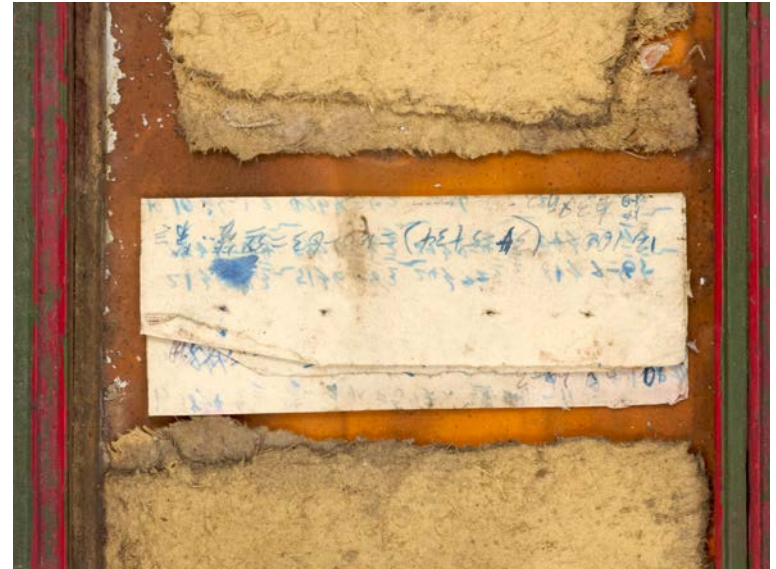
Two albumen prints (110 × 68 mm and 70 × 48 mm); one with the sitter's garment hand-tinted pink, the other with details hand-painted in white, silver, gold, yellow, and black, and mounted on brown paper; some oxidation and wear to prints; both within hand-painted reverse-glass architectural borders applied to inside of glazing depicting the entrance to a house in a variety of colours; housed in early wooden frames, one black and the other painted green and red, backed with mirrors; some soiling and scuffs to glazings and frames, one frame with wooden fixtures and glazing loose, revealing three strips of board used as filling, a single twentieth-century leaf (195 × 138 mm) of manuscript sums in traditional Chinese characters, and manuscript inscription '周村 | 義德棧' to verso of print. **£950* / HK\$10,250**

A highly unusual pair of photographs likely used as ancestor portraits, each of a Chinese woman in traditional dress, framed by charming vernacular hand-painted borders and backed with mirrors, and possibly employed for household protection.

The borders, applied in reverse to the inside of the glazings, each depict a house and its entrance, at the centre of which is the woman portrayed. Each photograph is also hand-painted with highlights. On the reverse of each frame is a mirror, its purpose unclear.

The loose fittings of one of these frames has allowed us to examine its interior. On the verso of the photograph is an early inscription suggesting that it may have been produced in Zhoucun in Shandong province. Also held between the glazing and the mirror, curiously, is a later manuscript leaf of arithmetic school exercises. Could the portrait have been kept by the woman's descendants and the leaf added later, for sentimental reasons or as padding?

Reverse-glass painting was introduced to China by the Jesuits and grew popular in the nineteenth-century export trade. Many paintings employing the method survive, of which a large number were commissioned by and portray foreigners in China. We have traced only a very few examples, however, fusing reverse-glass painting and photography like the present pair. Rather than for export, our photographs appear to have been produced for the sitters or their families; the latter possibly used them for ancestral veneration and household protection, which may explain the borders' domestic theme.





Scenes from Old Wuhan

79. [WUHAN.] 武汉影集 [Wuhan yingji; 'Wuhan Album']. Wuhan, 国营长虹摄影图片社 [State Changhong Photographic Agency], [1950s].

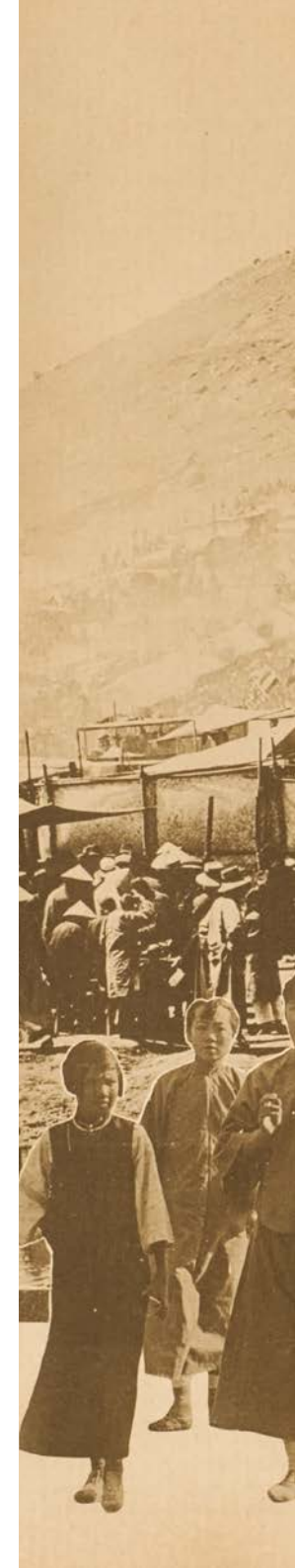
Oblong 12mo, ff. [13], with 12 gelatin silver prints (each c. 510 × 760 mm) tipped in within embossed frames on stiff card; titled and captioned in Chinese; a few minor stains and creases; else a very good copy in original cream card covers, red pictorial design to front cover, tied with pink ribbon. **£150 / HK\$1750**

Exceptionally rare promotional photobook depicting views of Wuhan with a striking cover and twelve gelatin silver prints tipped in.

The relatively deluxe format would suggest a limited print run intended for presentation to official visitors, or possibly even a maquette for a publication under discussion. The cover illustration incorporates the Hankou Customs House and Wuhan Yangtze River Bridge alongside three red flags. These buildings also appear in the prints, as does Wuhan University, the Xingyin Pagoda on East Lake, Baotong Temple, and Zhongshan Park.

The Changhong Photographic Agency were active in the 1950s.

We find no copies of this album in institutional holding.



80. YAMAZAKI Kane'ichirō 山崎 鑒一郎. 満洲の展望 [Manshū no tenbō; 'Views of Manchuria']. Dalian, Kane'ichirō Yamazaki for Kinjirō Hamai, 10 May Shōwa 7 [1932].

4to, ff. [5, title, watercolour reproduction on textured paper with tissue guard, preface, contents, chromolithograph with tissue guard], 58 (each with a facing collotype or gravure plate, up to 7 images per plate, each print captioned below), [1]; some light browning to leaves; else a good copy in original green velvet-covered boards with yapp edges, title and decorative design in gilt to front board and spine, decorative orange-bronze endpapers; velvet faded to beige in places, extremities a little worn.

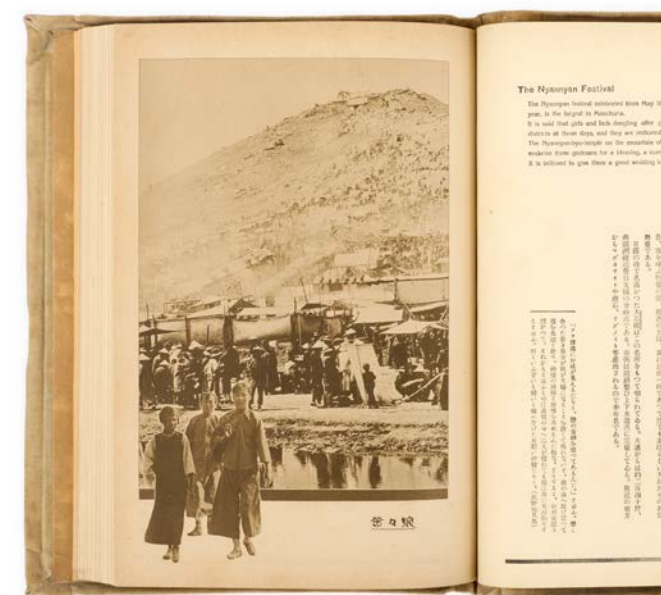
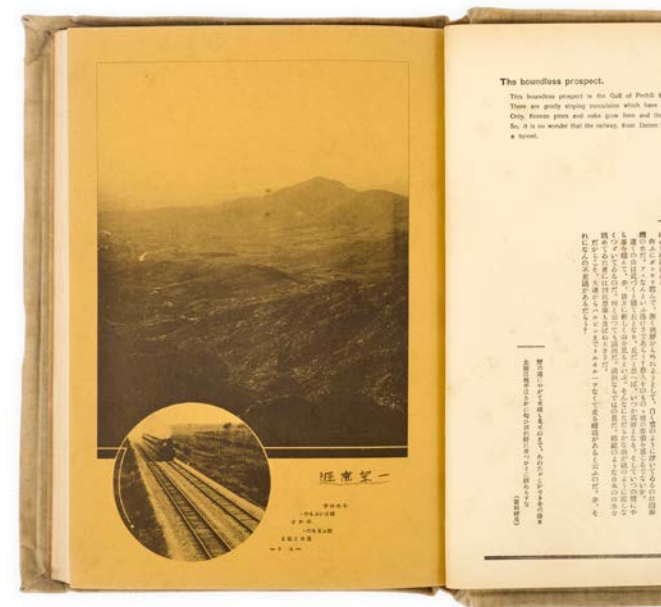
£650 / HK\$6950

A highly illustrated photobook on Manchuria published soon after the Japanese invasion.

The work extensively lists and illustrates the tourist, commercial, and industrial advantages of the region. The *précis* of towns and landmarks accompanying the images details a host of local facts. A few paragraphs also include a succinct political comment either regarding the Chinese system, or the future of the Japanese one. The White Tower in Liaoyang is noted as being 'left along to decay without repair' while observations in Mukden 'tell us that [sic] how grand and disorderly the city is as an old town of China'. Meanwhile, 'Changchun ... is the suitable intimate city for Japanese'. The city was later renamed Hsinking by the Japanese and became the capital of Manchukuo.

There are a number of typographic and syntactic errors in the English translation as well as certain eccentricities of style, e.g. 'Kharbin! Kharbin station! Oh! Great Ito. To recall the unfortunate affair in the sorrowful history, ... Prince Ito was [sic] shot himself to death at the third column to the left on the platform of the station on October 29th, 1909'.

OCLC finds three copies in North America (Bishop Museum, Harvard, Wolfsonian-FIU), two in the UK (BL, Tate), and one at CUHK.



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