

THE FAR EAST

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花
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Arenj.

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*Alcea, radice viscosa flore
ephemero magno puniceo.*

Amoen. Exot. p. 474.

ATTRACTIVE PLATES, FORTHRIGHT VIEWS

1. CHAPPE D'AUTEROCHE, Abbé; Stepan Petrovich KRASHENINNIKOV. Voyage en Sibérie, fait par ordre du roi en 1761; contenant les moeurs, les usages des Russes, et leur état actuel; la description géographique et le nivellement de la route de Paris à Tobolsk; l'histoire naturelle de la même route; des observations astronomiques, et des expériences sur l'électricité naturelle; enrichi des cartes géographiques, de plans, de profils du terrain, de gravures ... Paris, chez Debure, 1768.

2 text vols in 3 + atlas vol., folio; *Text*: pp. [4], xxx, [2], 347, [1 (blank)], with 30 engraved plates (4 folding); [5], 348-767, [1 (blank)], with 8 plates; xvi, 627, [5], with 17 plates and 3 maps; *Atlas*: 1 engraved plate, 30 folding maps and plans; wormtrack to lower blank margins of first few leaves of vol. 1, browning to a few quires, a little spotting and toning, a few closed marginal tears (without loss) to maps, fore-edge of map XVI projecting and dusty; a very good copy; *Text*: bound in contemporary light brown calf, triple gilt fillet border to covers, spines richly gilt in compartments with red morocco lettering- and numbering-pieces, gilt turn-ins and edges, marbled endpapers; a little splitting to joints, some wear to extremities, light marks to covers; *Atlas*: modern quarter calf, paper sides, spine decorated and lettered in gilt to style, marbled endpapers; boards bowed; old bookseller's description to front pastedown of vol. I. **£6500**

First edition of this beautifully illustrated description of Siberia and Kamchatka, a handsome copy complete with 56 engraved plates and 33 maps and plans. The first two volumes are the work of the French astronomer Jean Chappe d'Aueroche (1722–69). In 1761 Chappe was ordered by Louis XV, with approval from Catherine II, to undertake an expedition to Siberia to observe the transit of Venus. 'From Paris he reached St Petersburg, then sledged to Tobolsk, where in June 1761 the transit was duly observed. The expedition carried out a large number of scientific measurements en route, and reported on the geography of the region and the customs of its inhabitants' (Howgego C101). His work 'deserves attention for its attractive and accurate engravings, and for its forthright and sometimes provocative descriptions of Russian manners and character' (Hill), which inspired an indignant rebuttal sometimes attributed to Catherine the Great. The third volume contains Chappe's translation of the important description of Kamchatka by the Russian explorer Stepan Krasheninnikov (1713–55), taken from his Russian original of 1755, which contains much material on Alaska and the northwest coast of America. The delightful plates cover customs (e.g. public baths and marriage ceremonies), costumes, local bird life, punishments, religious idols, geology, and experiments with electricity, as well as depicting views of the landscape.

Brunet I, col. 1798; Hill 277.



Le Roy au milieu d'une guerre dispendieuse daigna s'occuper de l'avancement des Sciences. L'Académie sous la figure d'Oranie lui rend compte du passage de Vénus sur le Soleil, et des autres observations morales et physiques faites à cette occasion.



J.B. le Prince del.

J. Ph. le Bas Sculp.

TRAINEAUX DE RUSSIE POUR VOIAGER PENDANT L'HIVER ET TRANSPORTER LES DENRÉES.

JOURNAL
ou SUITE du
VOYAGE
DE
SIAM.

EN FORME DES
LETTRES FAMILIÈRES
FAIT
EN M. DC. LXXXV. ET M. DC. LXXXVI.
PAR M^r. L. D. C.



Suivant la Copie de Paris imprimée.

A AMSTERDAM,

Chez PIERRE MORTIER, Libraire
sur le Vygen-dam, a l'enseigne de
la Ville de Paris.

M. DC. LXXXVII.

A JESUIT IN THAILAND

2. [CHOISY, François Timoléon, *Abbé de.*] Journal ou suite du voyage de Siam. En forme des lettres familières fait en M.DC.LXXXV et M.DC.LXXXVI par Mr L. D. C. Amsterdam, Pierre Mortier, 1687.

12mo, pp. [4], 377, [3]; woodcut vignette to title, initial, tailpieces; small chip to fore-edge of A4, small wormholes to inner margins, occasional light marks; overall very good in contemporary stiff vellum with title in ink to spine; some loss at head of spine, a few light marks; some near contemporary underlining and marginal marks. £300

Amsterdam edition, issued the same year as the first Paris edition, recounting a voyage to Siam by the prolific French writer, former cross-dresser, and Jesuit priest, the Abbé de Choisy.

The French mission to Buddhist Siam, modern-day Thailand, was organised in response to a request by the Greek adventurer turned Siamese prime minister, Constantine Phaulkon, who suggested that Siam and its king were 'ripe for conversion' (Howgego). Choisy, who was appointed escort and interpreter for the Siamese emissaries, left Brest in March 1685, arriving in September, and returned home in June 1686. His account of the journey, written in the form of a diary, 'an intimate, facile, and lively book' (Lach), was published the following year.

Like many of Choisy's works it proved popular: Hume was known to have a copy in his library (along with Choisy's best-selling memoir of his time cross-dressing), and John Locke, who frequently cited travel accounts when arguing for the existence of atheism and consequently the nonexistence of innate ideas, cited it approvingly in his *An Essay concerning Human Understanding*. A second French embassy under Simon La Loubère reached Siam in 1687, although La Loubère was similarly unsuccessful in converting the Siamese to Christianity. The work was reissued the following year. It is often compared, and occasionally printed with the published narratives of two other Jesuits on the voyage, the *Relation* of Chevalier Alexandre de Chaumont and the *Voyage* of Guy Tachard.

Cordier, *Indosinica* 947; Cordier, *Sinica* 941, 953; Howgego C121; Lach and Van Kley III, pp. 1190–1194.

26. Janvier.

Nous avons fait quarante-trois lieues en vingt-quatre heures. Le vent commence avec la lune: il n'y a plus de brouillars; & c'est un vent fait.

27. Janvier.

CE vent fait s'est bien-tôt défait. Nous allons toujours à la route, mais foiblement; & j'ai la mine de donner un beuf à l'équipage.

28. Janvier.

Nous recommençons à rouler. Le vent est arrière & foible; & une grosse mer nous prend par le travers.

29. Janvier.

LA nuit on va bien, le jour tres-doucement. Nos pilotes assurent que nous n'irons pas autrement jusqu'à ce que nous ayons dépassé le soleil. Ce sera, s'il plaît à Dieu, dans trois ou quatre jours: alors nous trouverons les vents plus frais.

30. Janvier.

IL s'éleva hier au soir un vent admirable, & nous faisons deux lieues par heure. Cela me met en bonne humeur, & je vais vous débrouiller le royaume de Tonquin.

Le royaume de Tonquin a au septentrion Jusinan & Cantom provinces de la Chine; au midi la Cochinchine; à l'orient l'Isle & le golfe d'Haynam; & à l'occident les Laos, & les barbares Kemoi. Il a environ six-vingts lieues du

sep-

septentrion au midi. Sa largeur est inégale: il a plus de cent trente lieues du côté de la Chine, & au plus cinquante vers le midi.

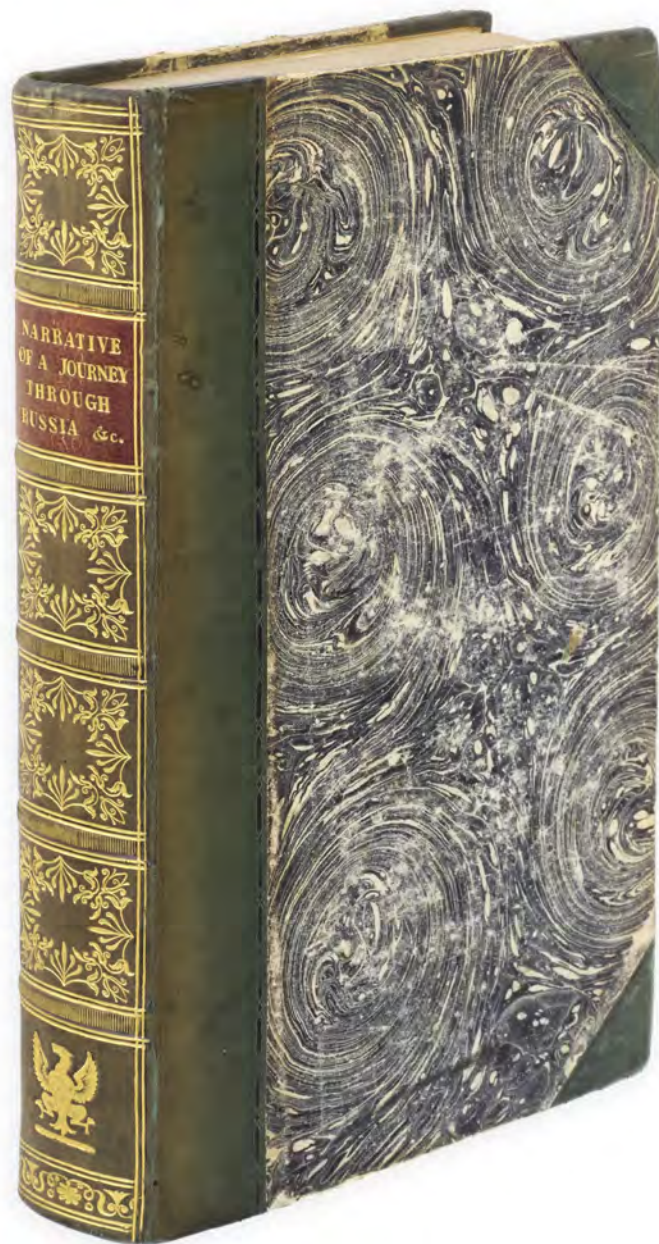
Il y a huit grandes provinces, toutes coupées de rivières & de canaux. Les gouvernemens sont entre les mains d'Eunuques; au lieu qu'en Cochinchine les Eunuques sont fort méprisés.

La ville de Checo est la capitale du royaume: ainsi s'appellent toutes les villes où le Roi fait sa résidence.

Voici le lieu de vous expliquer bien nettement ce que c'est que le Bua, & le Chua de Tonquin: je vous dirai en même temps l'origine du royaume de Cochinchine. J'ai consulté là-dessus M. Vachet, & M. de Courtaulin Missionnaires, qui ont demeuré douze ou quinze ans à la Cochinchine; & le Pere Fuciti Jésuite, qui a été vingt-huit ans ou au Tonquin, ou à la Cochinchine: & je ne mettrai ici que les choses dont ils conviennent tous trois.

Les royaumes de Tonquin & de Cochinchine estoient autrefois une province de la Chine. Il y a à peu près six vings ans que les Chinois voulurent les remettre sous le joug, & entrerent dans le païs avec une grande armée. Le Roi de Tonquin fut batu dans les premières rencontres, & estoit prest à tout abandonner, & à s'étrangler avec un cordon de soie, à la manière des Rois orientaux: quand un de ses capitaines lui promit de remettre ses affaires en bon état, s'il lui vouloit donner le commandement absolu sur toutes ses troupes. Il le fit; & ce nouveau Général se gouverna avec

tant



ACROSS RUSSIA ON FOOT

3. COCHRANE, John Dundas. Narrative of a pedestrian journey through Russia and Siberian Tartary, from the frontiers of China to the frozen sea and Kamtchatka; performed during the years 1820, 1821, 1822, and 1823 ... *London, John Murray, 1824.*

8vo, pp. xvi, 564 (half-title bound after p. xvi); with 2 large folding engraved maps, a few illustrations in the text; occasional light foxing, a few marks, short marginal tear to first map (repaired to verso), second map a little creased; overall very good in somewhat later half green calf and marbled boards, spine richly gilt in compartments with gilt eagle at foot, red morocco lettering-piece; a little rubbing to extremities and covers; 1916 bookplate of 'Ulick 6th Marquess of Sligo and Agatha his wife' to front pastedown. **£350**

First edition of this account by the Scottish naval officer Cochrane (1793–1825).

Having unsuccessfully offered his services for the exploration of the Niger, Cochrane 'left England with the intention of making a tour of the world by way of Russia, Siberia, and North America. He travelled by Dieppe, Paris, and Berlin to St Petersburg, most of the way on foot for the sake of economy. His subsequent progress was facilitated by the Russian government, who supplied him with the means to hire horses, sledges, and canoes. He reached Okhotsk in June 1821, having left England in February 1820. While in Kamchatka he married a lady of the country and abandoned the idea of prosecuting his journey any further. He returned to Europe by way of St Petersburg, which he reached in June 1823' (*DNB*). His *Narrative* 'passed through several editions. It is written in a lively style and contains much interesting incident' (*ibid.*).

The two maps illustrating Cochrane's journey show 'the eastern part of Siberia and the peninsula of Kamtchatka' and 'the country between St Petersburg and Behring's Strait'.

Cordier, *Sinica* 2780; Lust 367.

天○德○傷○食○玉○堂○財○進○神○
 壬○申○傷○割○印○
 癸○卯○才○才○印○
 辛○未○才○才○印○
 甲○午○殺○貴○人○
 進○神○
 剝○頭○宜○三○月○十○六○日○時○
 週○歲○方○可○種○聖○痘○
 小○限○同○垣○
 立○命○在○申○
 花○城○隍○取○各○字○
 宜○土○边○乃○大○吉○
 此○八○法○秀○妙○得○
 午○時○出○世○皆○貴○
 進○神○玉○堂○眾○吉○
 神○他○日○定○然○福○
 厚○惟○宜○契○金○
 花○城○隍○取○各○字○
 宜○土○边○乃○大○吉○
 式○月○十○七○日○午○時○左○
 初○三○
 乙○巳○
 丙○午○
 丁○未○
 戊○申○
 己○酉○
 庚○戌○
 辛○亥○
 壬○子○
 癸○丑○
 甲○寅○
 乙○卯○
 丙○辰○
 丁○巳○
 戊○午○
 己○未○
 庚○申○
 辛○酉○
 壬○戌○
 癸○亥○

A FORTUNE-TELLER'S CHARM.

CHINESE FOLKLORE

4. DENNYS, Nicholas Belfield. The folk-lore of China, and its affinities with that of the Aryan and Semitic races ... London, Trübner and Co.; Hong Kong, "China Mail" Office, 1876.

8vo, pp. [8], iv, 156, vii, [1 (blank)]; with 2 full-page woodcut illustrations (pp. 9 and 53), Chinese characters in text; a little toned, light creases to a few corners, final blank page slightly soiled; very good in early twentieth-century half brown cloth, marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt; some wear to extremities, endpapers somewhat browned; bookplate to front pastedown 'Ex libris Dr. O. Fischer', with modern collector's signature at head, pencil note at head of title. £550

First edition of a pioneering work on Chinese folklore by the British sinologist Nicholas Dennys (1839–1900), based on a series of articles he contributed to the *China Review*.

The various chapters cover birth, marriage, and death; days and seasons; portents or omens, auguries, lucky numbers, and dreams; charms, spells, amulets, and divinations; superstitions as to various subjects; ghosts, apparitions, and supernatural beings; witchcraft and demonology; elves, fairies, and brownies; serpents, dragons, fabulous animals, and monsters; superstitions regarding the powers of nature; legends of locality and household tales; and fables and proverbial lore. The woodcuts depict birth diagrams and a fortune-teller's charm.

Provenance: with the bookplate of Dr Oscar Fischer (b. 1885), a lawyer who worked in China, designed by Friedrich Schiff (1908–1968), one of the great cartoonists of Shanghai in the 1930s and 40s.

Cordier, *Sinica* 1872.

II.—BIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DEATH.

In China, as throughout the western world, curious superstitions attach to human life in all its various stages. The hour and day of an infant's birth are as much a matter of solicitude to the Chinese female as to the "wise woman" of our own North-country hamlets.* The queer-looking almanacks to be found amongst the stock of every native bookshop or stall, invariably contain a series of figures representing a fanciful deity, whose title may be rendered as that of the Emperor "Four Quarters" or "All the Year Round," each figure having one of the horary characters placed on some portion of its person. Thus, during the spring quarter the sign for from 11 to 1 o'clock a.m. appears on the forehead; that for from 9 to 11 o'clock on the shoulder; that for from 1 to 3 o'clock upon the stomach; etc. (See illustration). When a child is born these diagrams are consulted, and according as the hour mark occurs upon the forehead, shoulders, hands, legs or other portion of the body, so they augur the future destiny of the child. Thus title and degree will be the lot of him who is born at noon. The child who makes his appearance between 9 and 11 o'clock will have, in the familiar words of the gypsy, "a hard lot at first, but finally great riches." Toil and sorrow, however, will be the portion of the unlucky baby who first sees the light between 3 and 5 a.m., or p.m., and so on.†

The following verses have been kindly placed at my disposal by a friend, who has taken the trouble to put into rhyme some of the doggrel that accompanies the diagrams above referred to:—

THE RHYME OF THE EMPEROR "ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND."

In birth, the Emperor's forehead shows
A fate that never sorrow knows,
Plebeians that rich and honoured be
And rise to title and degree,
The rank they seek is still bestowed;
Nobles that follow a worthy lord
And women, chaste and well-beloved,
Wed and breed scholars true and proved.

* Children born between midnight and dawn are thought by the North country folk to be endowed with a sort of second sight, "so that they see spirits," or, as a nurse puts it, "are bairns that see more than other folk."—See Henderson's *Notes on Folk-lore*, p. 3.

† If the Chinese lay great stress on the hour of birth, we no less attribute to the day a talismanic influence over the future of the newborn child; as witness the good-wives' rhyme:—

Monday's child is fair of face,
Tuesday's child is full of grace,
Wednesday's child is full of woe,
Thursday's child has far to go,

Friday's child is loving and giving,
Saturday's child works hard for its living,
But the child that is born on the Sabbath day
Is blythe and bonnie, and good and gay.

Or, as another version has it:—

Born on a Sunday a gentleman,
Born on a Monday fair of face,
Born on a Tuesday full of grace,
Born on a Wednesday sour and glum,
Born on a Thursday welcome home,
Born on a Friday free in giving,
Born on a Saturday work hard for your living.

The Emperor's hands in birth portend
The gains that handicraft attend



Abroad, a welcome rich and free,
As home, a well-found family;

THE TREATY PORTS OF
CHINA AND JAPAN.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE
COUNTRIES. TOGETHER WITH PEKING, YEDO,
HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A

GUIDE BOOK & VADE MECUM

FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

WITH 29 MAPS AND PLANS.

BY

WM. FRED. MAYERS, F.R.G.S., H.M.'s CONSULAR SERVICE.

N. B. DENNYS, LATE H.M.'s CONSULAR SERVICE.

AND

CHAS. KING, LIEUT. R.M.A.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNYS.

LONDON:

TRÜBNER AND Co., PATERNOSTER ROW.

HONGKONG:

A. SHORTREDE AND Co.

1867.

SCARCE GUIDE TO CHINA AND JAPAN

5. DENNYS, Nicholas Belfield, editor. The Treaty Ports of China and Japan. A complete guide to the open ports of those countries, together with Peking, Yedo, Hongkong and Macao. Forming a guide book & vade mecum for travellers, merchants, and residents in general. With 29 maps and plans. By Wm Fred. Mayers ... N.B. Dennys ... and Chas King ... Compiled and edited by N.B. Dennys. London, Trübner and Co.; Hong Kong, A. Shortrede and Co., 1867.

8vo, pp. viii, [2], 498, [2], 499–668, [2], xlviii, [2], 26, [2]; with 29 partly coloured maps and plans (mostly folding); Chinese characters in text; vertical tear (without loss) to pp. xi–xii, a little toning; very good in recent green cloth, original spine lettered and decorated in gilt laid down, marbled wrappers bound in; a little wear to extremities. **£4750**

First edition, complete with all twenty-nine maps and plans, of this remarkable guide to the open ports of China and Japan in the late 1860s, aimed at 'travellers, merchants, and residents', compiled by Nicholas Dennys (1839–1900), a noted scholar of Chinese folklore, with the sinologist William Frederick Mayers (1838–1878).

Opening with a 'sketch of China proper shewing the places open to foreign intercourse 1866', the volume includes maps and plans of Hong Kong, Guangzhou, Macao, Shantou, Xiamen, Fuzhou, Taiwan, Ningbo, Shanghai, the Yangtze River ports, Tianjin, and Beijing, as well as of Nagasaki, Yokohama, Edo, and Hakodate. The text is extremely thorough, the section on Hong Kong, for example, describing, *inter alia*, its geography, history (in particular from 1839), public buildings, roads, 'amusements', newspapers, population, hotels, market prices, sanitary conditions, botany and geology, police force, and missions. A plate showing 'Japanese coinage' appears within the section on Nagasaki. The volume ends with an appendix detailing 'means of transport between England, France, and America, and China and Japan', illustrated with a map showing 'the ocean steam routes of the world', and with a 'catalogue of books, &c., on China and Japan'.

Cordier, *Japonica* 588.

building well adapted to the purposes for which it was designed. It possesses unusual importance from being the head office for China and Japan. Next to this comes the Supreme Court house where the judges of that and the Summary Jurisdiction Court hold their sittings, various Government offices occupying the ground above. Facing this, on the other side of the road, is the English Club a well built office and affording good accommodation. For other buildings we must refer our readers to the accompanying map, for, as they possess no special features of interest, their locality being alone important, it is useless to give descriptive particulars. We may however mention that in addition to the churches above specified a handsome place of worship has been erected under the superintendence of the Rev. James Legge, D.D., for worshippers of the Presbyterian denomination. It is known as the Union Chapel and is situated a little below the level of Cable Road as a line shown at right angles from the above commanding view shows Messrs Bland & Co's wharf. A small mosque also exists in the same direction, but at a higher level, on Malabar mountain. We submit herewith a list in English and Chinese of the Chief Government offices, public establishments, and Banks.

大兵頭官樓
 令衙官
 衙信館
 書大
 法西江亞
 呂宋江亞
 花旗江亞
 本銀行
 申打銀行
 渣打銀行
 華行
 令德銀行
 化德銀行
 香港上海銀行

Government Offices
 Consular
 Harbour Master's Office,
 Post Office,
 Supreme Court,
 French Consulate,
 Spanish Consulate,
 United States Consulate,
 Bank of Hindostan, China, &c.,
 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, &c.,
 Chartered Mercantile Bank of India,
 Commercial Bank of India,
 Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,
 Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Co.



PLAN OF VICTORIA
 HONG-KONG.

1866

A R B O

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'THE BIBLE OF EUROPEAN SINOPHILIA'

6. DU HALDE, 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].

2 vols, folio, I: pp. [4], viii, xii, [2], 678, ix-xi, [1], with 36 engraved maps, plans, and plates (several folding, first map coloured in outline); II: pp. [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 rebound with original lettering-pieces relaid (chipped), new numbering-pieces; some wear to corners and edges, and abrasions to covers; modern ownership signature to front pastedowns, modern marginal ink notes to vol. II pp. 1-4 and p. 87.

£15,000

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

brittle. What happens to Glass, when just made, happens also to Porcelain; and nothing better flows the Conformity of their Nature: Good Porcelain hath a clear Sound, as well as Glass. A Diamond cuts Glass; so also they use a Diamond in ransacking broken Porcelain. They make therewith, as with a Needle, little Holes in the Substance of the Ware, in which they twist a very fine Brass Wire, and so render it fit for Service again, the Place where it was broken being scarce perceptible. This Business is a Trade in China.

I have said that there continually arrive at King-te-ching Barks laden with the *Pe-tun-sti* and *Kau-lin*, and that after these have been cleaned, they lay the Droß that remains along in great Heaps; that there were three thousand Kilns and Ovens in King-te-ching, and all full of Cafes and Ware; that the Cafes could leve no more than three or four Batches, and that a whole Batch is often spoild. It is natural, after this, to ask, into what Abyss do they cast all that 1300 Years Rubbish of Ware and Kilns?

The very Situation of King-te-ching, and the Manner in which it is built, will answer this Difficulty. This City was at first no large Place, but is now prodigiously increas'd; they build every Day, and there is not an Houic but is surrounded with Walls. The Bricks in these Walls are not laid flatways, nor are they cemented like Works of Masonry in Europe: The Walls in China are more beautiful, but not so solid. Long and wide Bricks incrustate, as I may say, the Wall: Every one of these has another on each Side, of which you only see the End even with the Middle one, to which they are the two Spurs. A slight Lay of Mortar round the middle one, binds all these Bricks together; and the Back of the Wall is laid in the same manner. These Walls grow narrower as they rise, till at Top they are no more than a Brick's Length or Breadth. The Spurs, or cross Bricks, no where answer those on the opposite Side, so that the Bulk of the Wall is like a fort of empty Coffin. When they have laid two or three Rows of Bricks on a shallow Foundation, they fill up the middle of the Work with Pustheards, over which they throw Earth temper'd like thinnish Mortar; this binds the whole, and makes of it one Mass, which includes the crossway Bricks on all Sides, and these lock up the middle ones, which only bear upon the Thickness of the Bricks that are under them. At a distance these Walls appear'd to me, at first, as tho' they were made of fine grey Stone, squar'd, and polish'd with the Chief; and what is surprizing, if they take care to cover them at top with good Tiles, they will stand 100 Years. But in truth they don't bear any Timber-work, which is always sustained by maily wooden Pillars; they only serve for Enclosures to Edifices and Gardens.

We see already in part what becomes of the Rubbish of the Porcelain and the Kilns. The rest they commonly throw on the Banks of the River, below King-te-ching. Hence in time they grow upon the River; and the Rubbish being soak'd with the Rain, and trodden by the Passengers, the Ground soon becomes fit to hold a Market, or to build Streets on. Moreover in great Floods the River drags along with it large Quantities of those broken Pieces; so that its Bed is as it were pav'd with them, and affords a very agreeable Sight.

Of the Silk Manufacture.

GREECE made Italy the rich Present of Silk, which in the Time of the Roman Emperors was valu'd at its Weight in Gold. The Grecians were beholden for it to the *Per-fians*; and these, according to Authors of most Credit, as M. de Herbelot observes, confess that they had the Knowledge of Silk-worms, and the Art of breeding them, originally from China. The most Ancient Chinese Writers ascribe their Discovery to one of the Wives of the Emperor *Wang-ti*, her Name *Siu-ling*, and furnished, for Honour's Sake, *Pearls*; But it is difficult to meet with any Memoirs of an early Date that mention the Silk-worm. Before the Time of this Queen, when the Country was but newly cleared, the People were cloth'd in Skins of Animals; which being insufficient for so multiplying a People, Necessity render'd them industrious, and they bent their Wits to make Cloth to cover themselves; but they were oblig'd to this Princess for the useful Invention of Silk.

Since her Time, several Empreses, recorded in Chinese Authors, have been agreeably employ'd in hatching and breeding of Silk-worms; in feeding them, taking the Silk, and manufacturing it; and an Orchard of the Palace was allotted for a Plantation of Mulberry-Trees. The Empreses, attended by the Queens and the Prime Ladies of the Court, went in Ceremony to this Orchard, and gather'd with her own Hands the Leaves of three Branches, which her Handmaids bended down within her Reach. The finest Pieces of Silk, made by her self, or by her Order, and under her Eye, were devoted to the Ceremony of the grand Sacrifice offer'd to *Shang-ti*.

There is reason to believe that the Trouble the Empreses gave themselves, was chiefly with a politic View to engage, by such great Examples, the Princesses, the Ladies of Quality, and all the People in general, to breed Silks-worms; on the same Account, the Emperors, to enoble, in some sort, Agriculture, and to excite the People to go painful a Labour, never omit, at the beginning of the Spring, the Ceremony of holding the Plow in Person; opening with it some Ridges, and sowing Grain therein. The present Emperor still observes this Custom.

This Plate representing the SILK MANUFACTURE is gratefully inscribed to S^r Nathaniel Curzon Bar. LC. of the Shire for the County of Dorset, and his Lady; both subscribers to this work, by their Humble Servant Edw. Cave

THE BOOK THAT INSPIRED THE WHITE RAJAH OF SARAWAK

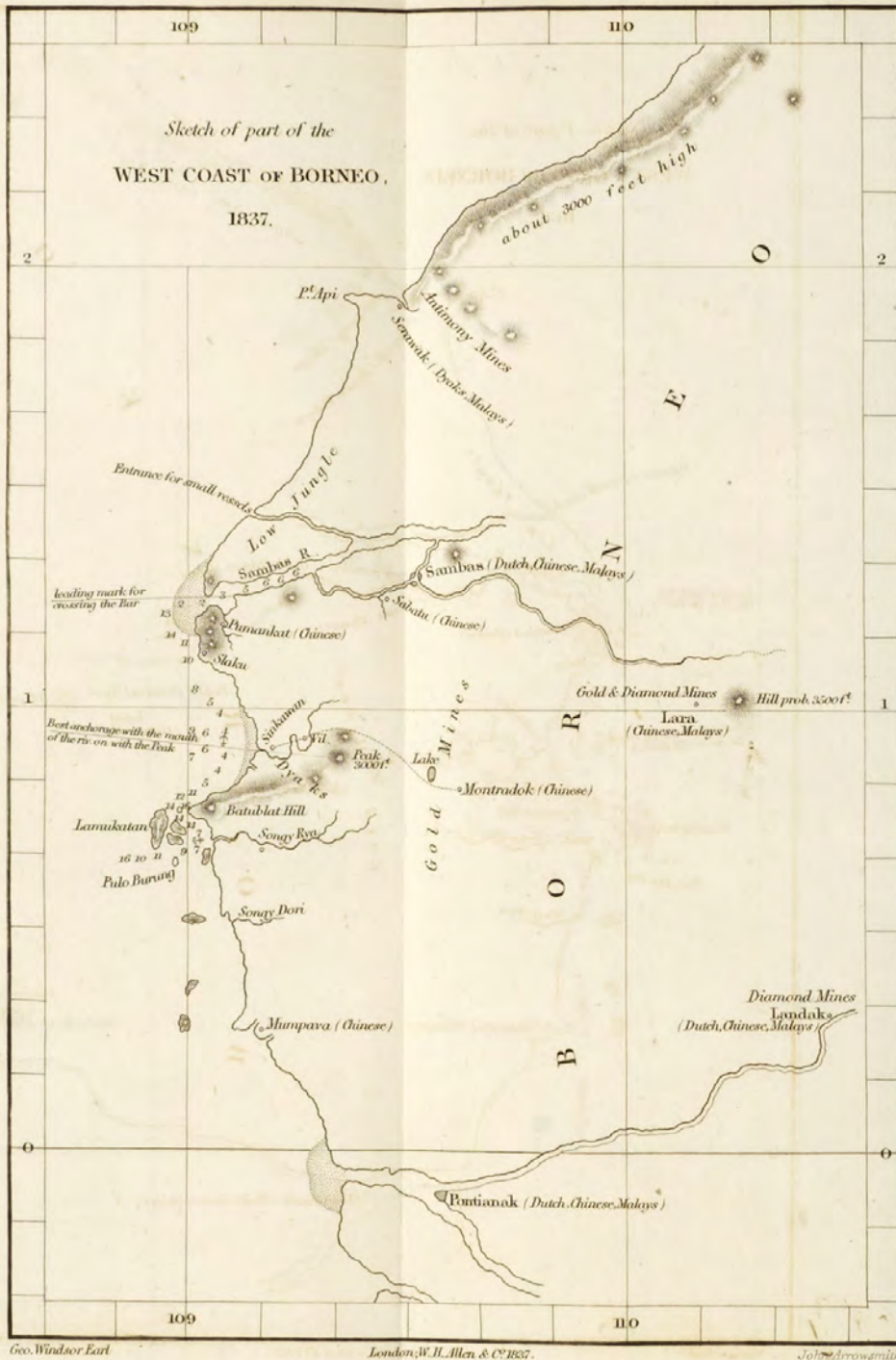
7. EARL, George Samuel Windsor. The eastern seas, or voyages and adventures in the Indian archipelago, in 1832-33-34, comprising a tour of the island of Java, visits to Borneo, the Malay Peninsula, Siam etc.; also an account of the present state of Singapore ... London, Wm H. Allen and Co., 1837.

8vo, pp. xii, 461, [1 (blank)]; with 4 engraved maps on 2 folding sheets; a few light marks, a little toned; very good in contemporary tree-patterned calf, gilt border to covers, spine gilt in compartments with lettering-pieces, marbled edges and endpapers; joints repaired but lower joint splitting, some wear to extremities.

£650

First edition. Earl (1813–1865) spent two years voyaging in the Indonesian archipelago before being given his own command of the small schooner *Stamford* on a trading voyage to Borneo. He was an intelligent observer, and his account contains much important information on Singapore, Java, Bangkok, and elsewhere in Southeast Asia. The section on Borneo, some 160 pages, provides detailed descriptions of Sambas (including Earl's meeting with the Sultan) and of Sarawak before the arrival of James Brooke – indeed this is the book that inspired Brooke to visit Sarawak. Earl includes an appendix of 'observations on the unexplored parts of North and North-western Australia'.

Cordier, *Indosinica* 1462; Hill 411.

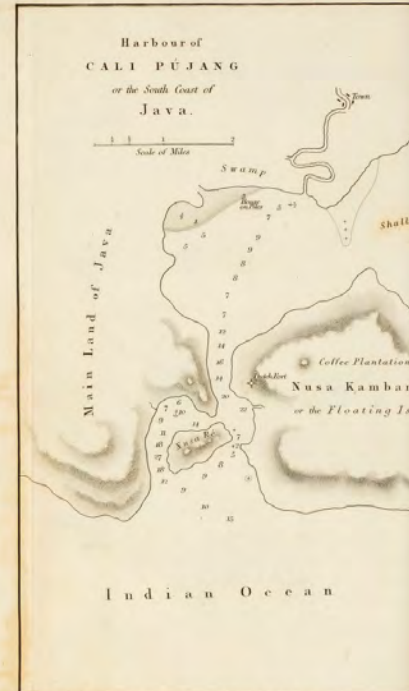




See Windsor East London, W. B. Allen & Co. 1837



See Windsor East London, W. B. Allen & Co. 1837



See Windsor East London, W. B. Allen & Co. 1837

VOYAGES AND ADVENTURES,

&c. &c.

CHAPTER I.

**VOYAGE FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA TO JAVA—
BATAVIA.**

Departure from Western Australia to Batavia.—Native Seamen.—Make the Island of Java.—Chinese Quarrel.—Arrival at Anjer.—Continue the Voyage.—The Thousand Islands.—Arrival at Batavia.—Transactions there.—European Mode of Life.—Horses.—Schuterij.—Climate of Batavia.—Commerce.—Native Inhabitants.—A rich Landed Proprietor.—Chinese Campong.—Capitan China.—Relative position of the Chinese and the Natives.—Dutch Merchants.—Nederlandsch Handel Mantschappij.—British and Chinese Sugar Planters.—British Landed Proprietors.

On the 5th August 1832, after a stay of several months at Fremantle, Western Australia, I embarked for Java, on board the Dutch schooner *Monkey*, and sailed in the evening. On the fol-

TRAVELS IN TEA COUNTRY

8. FORTUNE, Robert. A journey to the tea countries of China; including Sung-lo and the Bohea hills; with a short notice of the East India Company's tea plantations in the Himalaya mountains ... With map and illustrations. *London, John Murray, 1852.*

8vo, pp. xv, [1], 398, 32 ('Mr Murray's general list of works' dated April 1852); with additional engraved title in red and black ('Visit to the tea-districts of China and India'), 1 map, 3 plates, and 12 illustrations within the text; occasional light foxing, a few marks; good in original green cloth, gilt vignette to upper cover, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, yellow endpapers; rebacked with spine laid down, some wear to corners and edges and marks to covers; book label of 'E.T. Sheppard's library Tokio, Japan, 1878' to front pastedown, small Japanese stamp at foot of additional title, ink inscription at head of title 'John Hanna with R Deroms best wishes 1858'. **£850**

First edition, by the Scottish traveller and botanist Robert Fortune (1812–1880). Fortune left England in 1848 on this, his second visit to China, to obtain for the East India Company the finest varieties of tea-plant for the government plantations in the Himalayas, a task which he accomplished successfully. 'Fortune is sometimes dismissed as a collector who procured nearly all his plants from nurseries, and who introduced novelties only because the places he worked in were new. It is apt to be forgotten that he made these two dangerous journeys of several hundred miles into the interior, in regions never before visited by a European, during which he collected in the wild. Although his main object was tea, he missed no opportunity of collecting ornamental plants also' (Coats, *The quest for plants*, pp. 108–9). **Fortune's 'books are full of lively incident and perceptive accounts of inland China, then little known to Europeans. His introduction of tea plants to British India was of long-term commercial importance'** (ODNB).

The accompanying map has an area marked in pink labelled 'best tea'. The two handsome tinted lithograph plates show a mountainous 'view in the green tea district', and the 'curious mode of gathering the Ling (Trapa Bicornis)', with the harvesters floating precariously in barrels.

Provenance: Eli Taylor Sheppard (1842–1927) was an American diplomat and lawyer who served as U.S. consul to China and as an adviser in international law to the Japanese foreign office.

Abbey, *Travel* 529; Cordier, *Sinica* 2116.





W. L. Walton, del.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton

CURIOUS MODE OF GATHERING THE LING (TRAPA BICORNIS)

CHAP. II.

no barren wa
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and pleasing

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esteemed in
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swimming
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canal, and

A RUSSIAN IN JAPAN

9. **GOLOVNIN, Vasilii Mikhailovich.** Recollections of Japan, comprising a particular account of the religion, language, government, laws and manners of the people, with observations on the geography, climate, population & productions of the country ... To which are prefixed chronological details of the rise, decline, and renewal of British commercial intercourse with that country. *London, Henry Colburn, 1819.*

8vo, pp. viii, lxxxix, [1 (blank)], 302, [2 (advertisements)]; occasional slight foxing and spotting; good in contemporary half brown cloth, marbled sides, spine lettered in gilt; rebacked with spine laid down, some wear to corners and edges, covers rubbed, endpapers renewed; pencil inscription dated 1868 to front flyleaf. **£1000**

First edition in English of Golovnin's account of Japan and the Japanese, derived from his Russian original of 1816, with a preface on British relations with Japan and an appendix detailing Khvostov and Davydov's fur-trading voyages to the northwest coast of America. *Recollections* followed Colburn's 1818 publication of Golovnin's two-volume *Narrative of my captivity in Japan*; all three volumes were subsequently collected together under the title *Memoirs of a captivity in Japan* in 1824.

Golovnin (1776–1831) was commander of a Russian naval surveying expedition of the Kuril Islands and surrounding waters. Upon landing he was arrested by the Japanese who, after Davydov and Khvostov's raids in 1806–7 on Japanese settlements in the Kurils, feared a Russian attempt to invade Japan. Although Golovnin's ship, the *Diana*, was allowed to return to Kamchatka, he remained a prisoner in Japan for two years while negotiations for his release were conducted. He was, however, generally treated well and was able to obtain much information about the country, its people, culture and language, as described here.

'The captivity of Golovnin was a milestone in Russo-Japanese relations ... and, unimportant as the events surrounding it might appear, they were really filled with significance. Had Golovnin died in Japanese hands, whatever the cause, Russo-Japanese relations would have taken a turn for the worse, and an aggressive Russia would have been provided with an excuse, indeed an invitation, for hostile measures. His amicable release, on the other hand, improved relations between the two nations ... Golovnin's own observations were profound [and his] writings were the most significant Russian firsthand portrayal of the Japanese available until the opening of Japan, if not indeed, until the beginning of the twentieth century. In later years, they were crowded aside by misleading accounts, which doted on the quaintness of the Japanese, but, with the onslaught of the Russo-Japanese War, authors were to remember Golovnin's penetrating observations and to regret that his remarks had not been taken more seriously' (Lensen, *The Russian push toward Japan: Russo-Japanese relations 1697–1875* (1959), pp. 246–8).

Cordier, *Japonica* 465.

RECOLLECTIONS
OF
JAPAN,
COMPRISING
A PARTICULAR ACCOUNT
OF THE
RELIGION, LANGUAGE, GOVERNMENT, LAWS
AND MANNERS OF THE PEOPLE,
WITH
OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
Geography, Climate, Population & Productions
OF THE COUNTRY.
BY
CAPTAIN GOLOVNIN, R. N.
AUTHOR OF
"NARRATIVE OF A THREE-YEARS' CAPTIVITY IN JAPAN."
TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED
Chronological Details
OF THE
RISE, DECLINE, AND RENEWAL
OF
BRITISH COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH THAT COUNTRY.
LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HENRY COLBURN,
PUBLIC LIBRARY, CONDUIT STREET, HANOVER SQUARE.
1819.

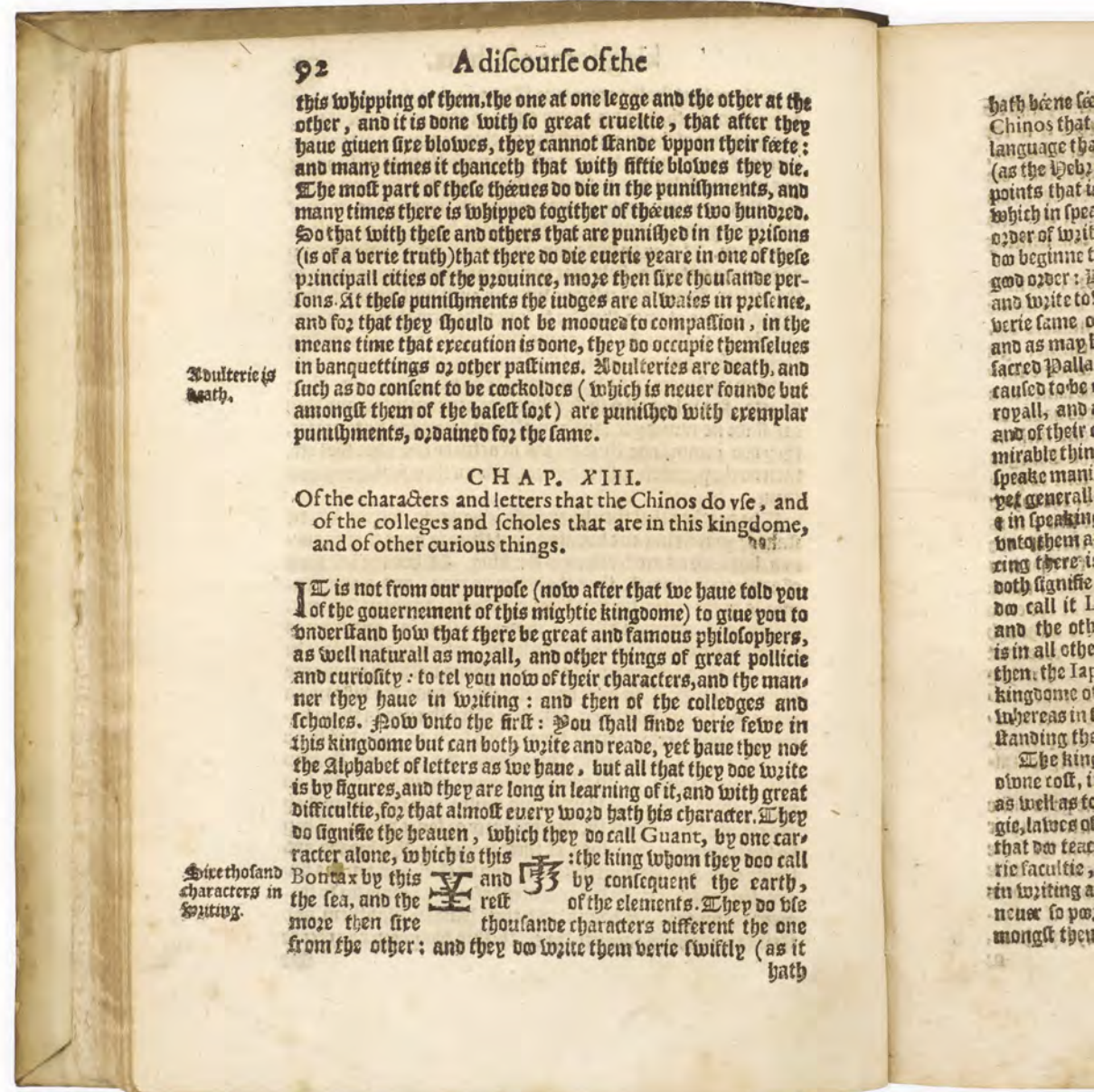
THE FIRST SIGNIFICANT EUROPEAN STUDY OF CHINA

10. GONZALES DE MENDOZA, Juan. The historie of the great and mightie kingdome of China, and the situation thereof: together with the great riches, huge citties, politike government, and rare inventions in the same. Translated out of Spanish by R. Parke. London, printed by J. Wolfe for Edward White, 1588[/9].

4to, pp. [8], 410, wanting the terminal blank; **with three woodcuts of Chinese characters** on pp. 92–3; three small wax stains (and one small hole) to title-page, small puncture to inner margin of first few gatherings, a little spotting and toning, withal an excellent copy in early limp vellum, yapp edges, morocco spine label (chipped); some losses to spine, dusty; early purchase inscription to head of title (cropped), armorial bookplate of William Charles De Meuron Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, seventh Earl Fitzwilliam, numerous earlier shelfmarks. **£50,000**

First edition in English, rare, of the first significant European study of China, 'one of the outstanding "best-sellers" of the sixteenth century' (Boxer). A publication of enormous influence on Elizabethan conceptions of China, it also contained much information on the Spanish Americas. The translation, by Robert Parke, was undertaken at the request and encouragement of Richard Hakluyt, appearing before the latter's *Principal Navigations* and was dedicated to the explorer Thomas Cavendish. The publisher John Wolfe had issued an edition in Italian under a false 'Venice' imprint in 1587, but this was the first time the work was accessible to a wider English audience.

Mendoza had departed on a mission to China in 1580, but because of political instability in the Philippines he made it no further than Mexico, returning to Spain and then Rome in 1583, where he was commissioned to write this history, drawing upon information provided by missionaries in Mexico. *La Historia de las Cosas más Notables, Ritos y Costumbres del Gran Reyno de China* was first published in Rome in 1585 and then in an expanded edition in Madrid in 1586, which added the report by Antonio de Espejo of his 1583 expedition to New Mexico (pp. 323–40 here). When the latter was translated here, it was among the earliest accounts of Mexico and New Mexico to appear in English.



The second booke of the second part of the historie of the mightie kingdome of *China*, In the which is contayned the voyage that was into that kingdome in the yeare 1576. by the fathers Fryer Peter de *Alfaro Costodio* in the *Ilandes Philippinas* of the order of *Saint Francis* of the prouince of *S. Ioseph*, and other three religious men of the same order, and their miraculous entring into that kingdome, and what happened vnto them for the space of seuen monthes that they there remained, and what they did see and vnderstand of: all the which are notable and verie rare.

C H A P. I.

The Fryers of *Saint Francis* came vnto the *Ilandes Philippinas*, and procured to passe vnto the firme lande of the kingdome of *China*, with zeale to preach the holy gospell.



The day of the visitation of our Ladie in the yeare 1578. there came out of Spaine to the Citie of *Manilla* in the *Ilandes Philippinas*, the father Fryer Peter de *Alfaro*, who went for *Costodio* of that prouince and fourteene more other religious persons of the same order in his companie, and were sent by the king of Spaine and his royall Counsel of the *Indias*, for to be ayders and helpers of the *Austen Fryers*, who vntill that time had bene there alone in those *Ilandes*, occupied in the conuerting of the people in that countrie, and were the first ministers of the gospell, preaching the same with great zeale, vnto the profite of their soules: of the which people, those Fryers had baptised (when the others arrived) more then one hundred thousande, and the rest prepared and cathechised to receiue the like. Because that at the first occasion that might be giuen, they might enter into the kingdome of *China* to preach the holy gospell. The which Fryers when that

The first part contains an account of the fifteen provinces of China and includes descriptions of printing, fishing, artillery, marriage customs and criminals. The second part is devoted to three expeditions: that of Martin de Rada, or de Harrada, to the Philippines in 1575, Pedro de Alfaro's journey in 1578, and that of Martin Ignacio de Loyola in 1581. The latter, which includes also the section derived from Espejo, describes Mexico, Cuba, Puerto Rica, Jamaica, Santo Domingo and the Canaries, and was a major source for Ortelius in compiling his atlas.

The publication of the *Historia* 'may be taken to mark the date from which an adequate knowledge of China and its institutions was available for the learned world of Europe' (Hudson, p. 242). 'Mendoza's clarity, his penetrating insights, and his lively style must also have contributed to its popularity. In fact, the authority of Mendoza's book was so great that it became the point of departure and the basis of comparison for all subsequent European works on China written before the eighteenth century' (Lach I.ii, p. 744). 'It is probably no exaggeration to say that Mendoza's book had been read by the majority of well-educated Europeans at the beginning of the seventeenth century. **Its influence was naturally enormous, and it is not surprising to find that men like Francis Bacon and Sir Walter Raleigh derived their notions of China and the Chinese primarily, if not exclusively, from this work.** Even travellers who, like Jan Huighen van Linschoten, had themselves been in Asia, relied mainly on Mendoza's *Historia* for their accounts of China ...' (Boxer).

Alden 588/39; Church 134; Cordier, *Sinica* 13; Sabin 27783 ('It is so rare that we have never seen it'); STC 12003.

PUTTING CHINA ON THE MAP

11. GROSIER, Jean-Baptiste and Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'ANVILLE. Atlas général de la Chine; pour servir à la description générale de cet empire, treize vol. in-4o, rédigée par M. l'Abbé Grosier ... Paris, Moutard, 1785.

Large folio (450 x 290 mm), pp. [4], and 54 engraved maps and plans (mostly double-page or folding) (wanting 11 plates *i.e.* nos 51, 53, 56–64); a little dampstaining to fore-edge of plate 2, small closed tear to plate 16 (repaired to verso), occasional light marks; overall very good in nineteenth-century green roan-backed marbled boards, spine filleted and lettered in gilt, marbled endpapers; wear to spine, edges and corners, small loss to one corner, covers rubbed. **£4500**

A handsome atlas with a full set of fifty-four maps and plans of China by the celebrated French geographer Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville, **the basis 'for all maps of China, both in China and abroad, down to the early twentieth century'** (Wilkinson).

The European mapping of China reached a new level of sophistication in the early eighteenth century after the establishment of an imperially sanctioned Jesuit cartographic project to map the entirety of China. Between 1708 and 1718 a team of missionaries – including Pierre Jartoux, Xavier Ehrenbert Fridelli, Jean-Baptiste Regis, Francisco Cardoso, and only one non-Jesuit, the Augustinian scholar Guillaume Bonjour – travelled across China, measuring the exact distances between locations to determine longitude and latitude, and then cross-checking these with observations of the solar meridian and the polar stars. Although Jartoux completed a general map as early as 1717 and Jesuit maps were published in three Chinese editions between 1717 and 1721, the data was eventually sent back to Europe where it was arranged by Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville, perhaps the greatest French cartographer of the eighteenth century.

The maps included in this volume were first published in 1735 as part of Jean-Baptiste Du Halde's epochal *Description géographique ... de la Chine* and then printed separately in d'Anville's 1737 *Nouvel atlas de la Chine*. The present edition – featuring the entire set of maps printed from the original plates – was first published as an accompaniment to Jean-Baptiste Grosier's *Description générale de la Chine* (1785), the thirteenth volume of the (originally twelve-volume) *Histoire générale de la Chine* (1777–1783) by Grosier, Joseph-Anne-Marie de Moyriac de Mailla, and Michel-Ange-André Deshautesrayes. The maps encompass numerous Chinese provinces, Chinese Tartary, Tibet, Korea, and Vitus Bering's Siberian expedition.

Cordier, *Sinica* 61; Löwendahl 394 (Du Halde), 646 (Grosier).

ATLAS GÉNÉRAL DE LA CHINE;

POUR SERVIR

A LA DESCRIPTION GÉNÉRALE

DE CET EMPIRE,

Treize Vol. in-4°.

Rédigée par M. l'Abbé GROSIER, Chanoine de Saint Louis du Louvré.



A PARIS,

Chez MOUTARD, Imprimeur-Libraire de la REINE, de MADAME,
& de Madame Comtesse d'ARTOIS, rue des Mathurins, Hôtel de Cluni.

M. DCC. LXXXV.

Avec Approbation, & Privilège du Roi.

Avertissement
sur l'Étendue de cette Carte
 la Chine divisée en 15 Provinces
 a été coloriée de carmin ou de rouge
 la Tartarie Chinoise divisée en 6 portions
 de bleu ou couleur d'eau
 Le Royaume de Corée de safran ou jaune
 le Tibet qui confine à la Chine du côté du couchant
 et la partie occidentale de la Tartarie
 n'ont point de couleur de couleurs
 par ce qu'il est difficile d'établir
 des limites bien précises dans ces contrées

On est averti
 que dans l'ancien de la Chine
 les Villes qualifiées du titre de Fou
 ont été mises en lettres Romaines
 celles de Tchou ou Tchou
 en caractères de l'écriture de 3^e ordre
 et ceux d'un nouveau nom à propos
 d'autres certains lieux de remarque
 qui ne sont point Tchou
 en les a distingués par une position
 particulière de caractères



**CARTE LA PLUS GÉNÉRALE
 ET QUI COMPREND
 LA CHINE,
 LA TARTARIE CHINOISE
 ET LE TIBET**
 DRESSÉE SUR LES CARTES PARTICULIÈRES
 DES RR PP JÉSUITES
 PAR LE S^r D'ANVILLE GÉOGRAPHE ORD^e DE ROI.
 QUI A JOINT LE PAYS COMPRIS ENTRE KASHGAR
 ET LA MER CASPIENNE
 tiré des Géographes et des Historiens Orientaux
 M DCC XXXIV

ECHELLE
 Lys ou Stades Chinois de 200 au Degré
 Lys de 200 au Degré
 Lignes Françaises de 25 au Degré
 Lignes de 20 au Degré

WITH ALMOST ONE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS

12. GUIGNES, Chrétien-Louis-Joseph de. *Voyages à Peking, Manille et l'Île de France, faits dans l'intervalle des années 1784 à 1801 ... Paris, l'Imprimerie Impériale, 1808.*

3 vols of text, 8vo, and 1 atlas vol., folio, pp. [4], lxiii, [1], 439, [1]; [4], 476; [4], 488; [4], with 28 full-page engraved illustrations, 64 half-page illustrations on 32 leaves, and 6 maps and plans (4 folding); some foxing throughout, small loss to blank fore-edge margin vol. I p. 383, a few pages unopened, vol. III quire X misbound, small closed tears to folding maps; a good copy, with illustrations in excellent condition and mostly retaining tissue guards; 8vo vols in later black boards, gilt-lettered red morocco lettering-pieces, folio vol. in recent black cloth; some wear to spine ends, corners, and edges of 8vo vols. **£6500**

First edition, the complete four-volume set, containing a survey of Chinese history and customs, a narrative of the author's journey to Beijing as part of the Dutch East India embassy in 1794–5, and a magnificent folio atlas featuring almost a hundred beautiful illustrations and intricate maps.

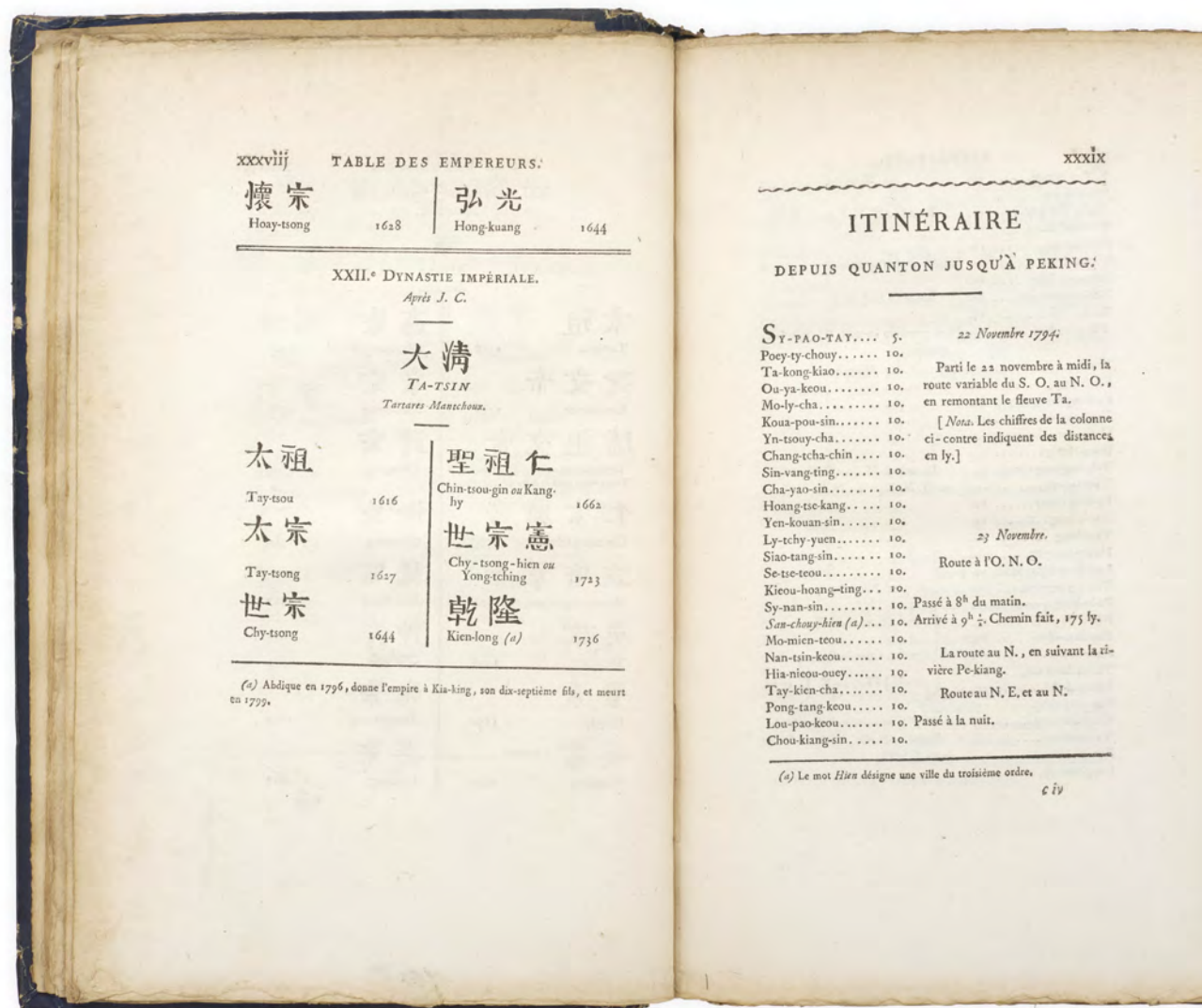
Son of the famous orientalist and sinologist Joseph de Guignes, Chrétien learnt Chinese from his father and first visited China as Resident of France and consul at Canton in 1784; he would go on to stay in China until 1801. This work predominantly deals with his role as interpreter to Isaac Titsingh, a senior official in the VOC who was appointed Dutch ambassador to the court of the Emperor of China for the celebrations of the Qianlong Emperor's sixtieth jubilee in 1794. Travelling in a party of twenty-seven persons accompanied by more than three hundred porters (Titsingh himself rode not on a horse but in a sedan chair) the party braved cold and hunger to belatedly reach Beijing in January 1795. Although the party was not successful, their willingness to perform the traditional *koutou* earned them the favour of the Chinese hosts, unlike the unwilling British under George Macartney a few years previously.



De Guignes' narrative is one of three major accounts of the expedition, alongside the diaries of Titsingh and of the VOC chief at Canton Andreas Everadus van Braam Houckgeest. In the first volume, de Guignes relates his journey to Beijing in 1794; in the second, he describes his return journey, commencing in February 1795; and in the third, he narrates his journey to the Philippines and his return to Europe. A learned scholar who was a correspondent for both the Académie des Sciences and the Académie des Inscriptions et des Belles-Lettres while in China and who was later commissioned to write a Chinese-Latin-French dictionary by Napoleon himself, de Guignes not only includes in his account useful information on Chinese politics and western diplomacy but also adds detailed notes on Chinese history and customs: the first volume contains a chronological table of Chinese kings beginning with the mythical Fohi (2953 BC) as well as a history of ancient China, while de Guignes' 'Observations' on China and the Philippines span both the second and third volumes.

Of particular interest and value is the fourth volume, in folio, which contains almost one hundred copper engravings, including three folding maps depicting eastern China and Macao, a number of smaller maps and plans, and detailed illustrations depicting landscapes, architecture, and daily Chinese life. Although designed by de Guignes himself, the etchings are the work of the illustrator Jacques Eustache de Sève. According to the description of plate I, the atlas was printed by the Paris-based firm of Villain.

Brunet II, col. 568; Cordier, *Sinica* 2351-2; Hill 733; Löwendahl 738; Lust 336.



xxxviiij	TABLE DES EMPEREURS.		xxxix
懷宗	弘光		
Hoay-tsong	Hong-kuang		
1628	1644		

XXII. DYNASTIE IMPÉRIALE.
Après J. C.

大清
TA-TSIN
Tartares Manchoux.

太祖	聖祖仁		
Tay-tsou	Chin-tsou-gin ou Kang-hy		
1616	1662		
太宗	世宗憲		
Tay-tsong	Chy-tsong-hien ou Yong-tching		
1627	1723		
世宗	乾隆		
Chy-tsong	Kien-long (a)		
1644	1736		

(a) Abdiqué en 1796, donne l'empire à Kia-king, son dix-septième fils, et meurt en 1799.

ITINÉRAIRE
DEPUIS QUANTON JUSQU'À PEKING:

SY-PAO-TAY...	5.	22 Novembre 1794:
Poey-ty-chouy...	10.	
Ta-kong-kiao...	10.	Parti le 22 novembre à midi, la
Ou-ya-keou...	10.	route variable du S. O. au N. O.,
Mo-ly-cha...	10.	en remontant le fleuve Ta.
Kou-pou-sin...	10.	[Nota. Les chiffres de la colonne
Yn-tsouy-cha...	10.	ci-contre indiquent des distances
Chang-tcha-chin...	10.	en ly.]
Sin-vang-ting...	10.	
Cha-yao-sin...	10.	
Hoang-tse-kang...	10.	
Yen-kouan-sin...	10.	
Ly-tchy-yuen...	10.	23 Novembre.
Siao-tang-sin...	10.	Route à l'O. N. O.
Se-tse-teou...	10.	
Kieou-hoang-ting...	10.	
Sy-nan-sin...	10.	Passé à 8 ^h du matin.
San-chouy-hien (a)...	10.	Arrivé à 9 ^h $\frac{1}{2}$. Chemin fait, 175 ly.
Mo-mien-teou...	10.	
Nan-tsin-keou...	10.	La route au N., en suivant la ri-
Hia-nieou-ouey...	10.	vière Pe-kiang.
Tay-kien-cha...	10.	Route au N. E. et au N.
Pong-tang-keou...	10.	
Lou-pao-keou...	10.	Passé à la nuit.
Chou-kiang-sin...	10.	

(a) Le mot Hien désigne une ville du troisième ordre.



Deignior, fecit.

Dessée delin.

Comédie Chinoise.

TO KOREA AND THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

13. HALL, Basil. Account of a voyage of discovery to the west coast of Corea, and the great Loo-Choo Island; with an appendix, containing charts, and various hydrographical and scientific notices ... And a vocabulary of the Loo-Choo language, by H.J. Clifford ... *London, John Murray, 1818.*

4to, pp. xv, [1], 222, cxxx, [72]; without half-title; with 10 plates (8 coloured) and 5 maps (2 folding); small adhesion to inner margins of title and frontispiece, 2 marginal tears and some creasing to last leaf, some toning to plates, occasional light spotting, a few marks; overall very good in contemporary calf, spine in compartments gilt lettered 'Voyages & travels vol. 98 Hall', marbled endpapers; small loss at head of spine, some wear to corners and light marks to covers; armorial bookplate of Thomas Munro (*see below*). **£1250**

First edition of this important work on Korea and the Ryukyu Islands by Basil Hall (1788–1844), narrating his 1816–17 voyage aboard the *Lyra* in the company of Murray Maxwell in the *Alceste*. The first chapter is devoted to the west coast of Korea – ‘until then unknown except by hearsay, and drawn on the chart by imagination’ (*ODNB*) – and includes discussion of the character and language of the indigenous people Hall encountered. Chapters 2 and 3 then detail Hall’s experiences in the Ryukyu Kingdom, including nearly being shipwrecked, numerous feasts with the local chiefs, and notes on ‘the religion, manners, and customs of Loo-choo’. The handsome accompanying aquatint plates are based on drawings by the artist William Havell (1782–1857). The volume ends with a most interesting appendix on Ryukyuan languages by Herbert John Clifford, including sample sentences ‘English and Loo-Choo’ such as ‘When all are drunk we shall be permitted to go on shore’, and reproducing local tattoo marks.

Provenance: from the library of the Scottish soldier and administrator Sir Thomas Munro (1761–1827), who served as Governor of Madras from 1820 until his death. He was ‘the chief architect of the ryotwari land tenure, revenue, and judicial system, later known as “the Munro system”, which provided the administrative framework for much of southern and western India throughout the period of British rule’ (*ODNB*). His library included a Shakespeare First Folio.

Abbey, *Travel* 558; Hill 749.



SULPHUR ISLAND.

Engraved by J. Havell from a drawing by Wm. Havell. London, 1818.

ACCOUNT
OF
A VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY
TO THE
WEST COAST OF COREA,
AND
THE GREAT LOO-CHOO ISLAND:
WITH
AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING
CHARTS, AND VARIOUS HYDROGRAPHICAL AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES.
BY CAPTAIN BASIL HALL,
MEMBER OF THE ASTOR, LENOX, TILDEN, AND TILDEN SOCIETY OF BOSTON,
AND OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES AT BATAVIA.
AND
A VOCABULARY OF THE LOO-CHOO LANGUAGE,
BY H. J. CLIFFORD, ESQ.
LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE-STREET.
1818.



*Drawn by W^m Havell, Calcutta.
From a Sketch by M^r C. W. Brown, R.N.*

Engraved by Rob^t Havell & Son.

SCENE after the PRINCE of LOO CHOO'S FEAST.

Published Jan^y 1, 1816, by John Murray, Albemarle Street, London.

MACAO MANUAL

14. JESUS, Carlos Augusto Montalto de. *Historic Macao ... Hong Kong, Kelly & Walsh, 1902.*

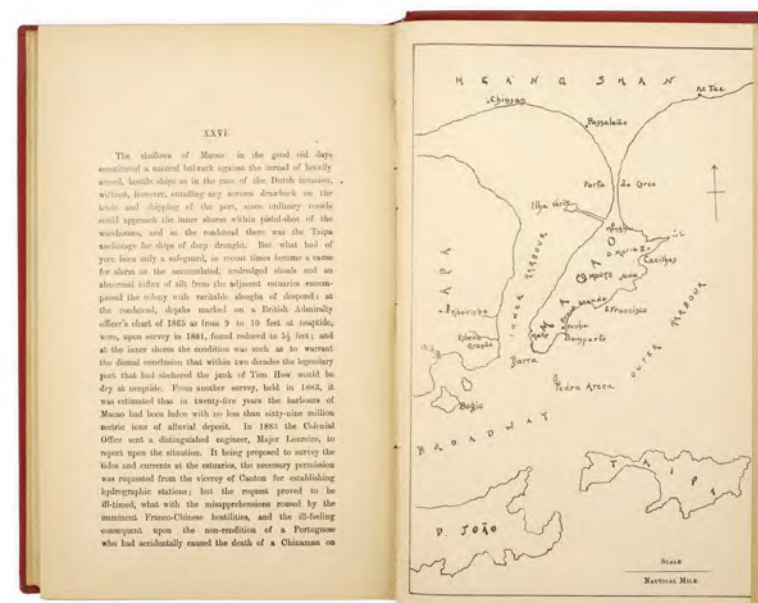
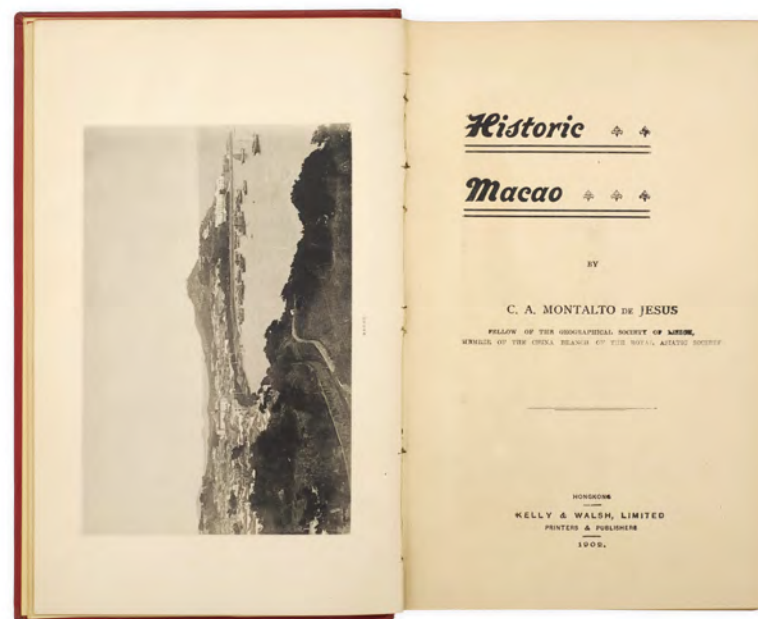
8vo, pp. [4], ii, vi, 358; with 12 photographic plates and 1 map; occasional light foxing and toning; very good in later red cloth, spine lettered in gilt, top edge red; some marks at foot of spine, light wear to extremities; ink note to front free endpaper. **£950**

First edition of an important history of Macao by the Macanese scholar Montalto de Jesus (1863–1927), a fellow of the Geographical Society of Lisbon and a member of the China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Tracing the history of Macao from the early sixteenth century to the close of the nineteenth, Montalto de Jesus' work was greeted with acclaim, not least by the Portuguese colonial government, whose rights to Macao he supported in his book. His concluding remarks make for interesting reading: 'It is sad to realise the actual situation of the colony which should be the proudest European establishment in the Far East. Its silting, neglected harbours threaten to render it soon inaccessible save to junks and launches ... As a modernised municipality thoroughly adapted to the requirements of the times, Macao may yet rise to be the Shanghai of South China. Founded and ever maintained without any state support, Macao has, more than any other colony, a right to self-government, specially in view of the present regime being unable to make of the place anything better than the Monte Carlo of China. The excellent geographical position and well-known salubrity of Macao are advantages which grow the more appreciable as Hongkong becomes the more notoriously unhealthy' (pp. 356–7).

Over time Montalto de Jesus became increasingly disillusioned with the relationship between Macao and Portugal, openly criticising the latter in his second edition of *Historic Macao* in 1926, leading to the edition being seized and publicly burned. 'Despite the fact that he was once condemned as a hero-turned-traitor due to the furor provoked by the second edition, his work is indispensable for the study of Portuguese settlement' (Cheng, *Macau: a cultural Janus* (1999), p. 25).

Cordier, *Sinica* 2326.



'THE CHIEF SOURCE OF WESTERN KNOWLEDGE'

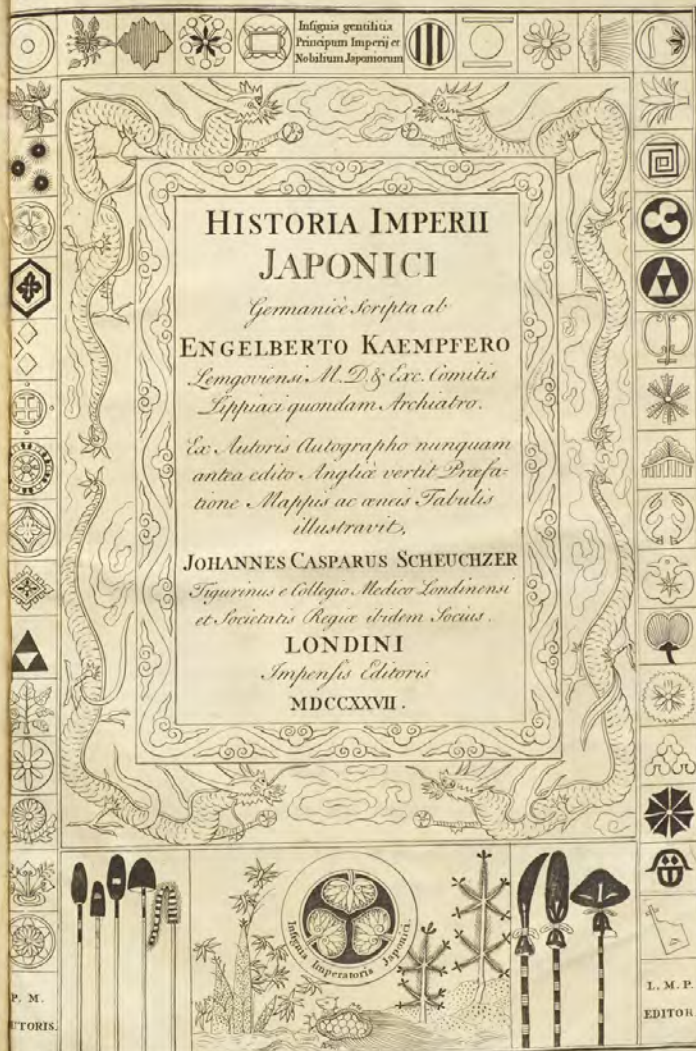
15. KAEMPFER, Engelbert, and Johann Caspar SCHEUCHZER, translator. The history of Japan, giving an account of the ancient and present state and government of that empire; of its temples, palaces, castles and other buildings; of its metals, minerals, trees, plants, animals, birds and fishes; of the chronology and succession of the emperors, ecclesiastical and secular; of the original descent, religions, customs, and manufactures of the natives, and of their trade and commerce with the Dutch and Chinese, together with a description of the kingdom of Siam ... *London, for the translator, 1727.*

2 vols, folio, I: pp. [12], lii, 391, [5], with additional engraved title-page in Latin, and 20 copper-engraved plates (numbered I–XX, bound at end, of which 15 double-page or folding, including several maps), II: pp. [4], 393–612, 75, [5], [6 (index)], with 25 plates (numbered XXI–XLV, bound at end, of which 23 double-page or folding, including maps); titles printed in red and black; some creasing and browning to pl. VIII, occasional light marks; a very good, clean, uncut set in contemporary marbled half calf, marbled sides, spines gilt in compartments with red and black morocco lettering-pieces; some splitting to joints and wear to edges; a few contemporary manuscript additions in English to the index. **£6500**

First edition, first issue, of the German naturalist Engelbert Kaempfer's monumental *History of Japan*, translated by the Swiss naturalist Johann Caspar Scheuchzer and illustrated with splendid plates.

Engelbert Kaempfer (1651–1716), a trained physician from Lippe with an incorrigible *Wanderlust*, sailed from Batavia (Jakarta) via Siam (Thailand) as a physician with the Dutch East India Company and reached Japan in late 1690. Although much of his two-year sojourn was spent on the island of Deshima, to which the Dutch merchants were confined by the strict orders of the Tokugawa regime, he was twice able to accompany the annual Dutch embassy from Nagasaki to the Shogun's court at Edo (Tokyo).

After Kaempfer's death in 1716 Sir Hans Sloane purchased his botanical collections and library, including the unpublished manuscript of the *History of Japan*, which was translated into English by Johann Caspar Scheuchzer (1684–1738), then Sloane's librarian, and published under the aegis of the Royal Society with Sloane's imprimatur (27 April 1727) as President (see Henry II, pp. 180–1). The English edition of Kaempfer's *History* is therefore its first appearance in print in any language. This is the original issue, the book being re-issued the following year with a new title-page dated 1728 and a Second Appendix concerning the unsuccessful attempt of the English to re-open direct trade with Japan in 1673. Unsurprisingly, Sloane is named as one of the book's subscribers, alongside a range of notable naturalists and physicians, such as Richard Hale and John Woodward, and the radical deist philosopher (and committed book collector) Anthony Collins.

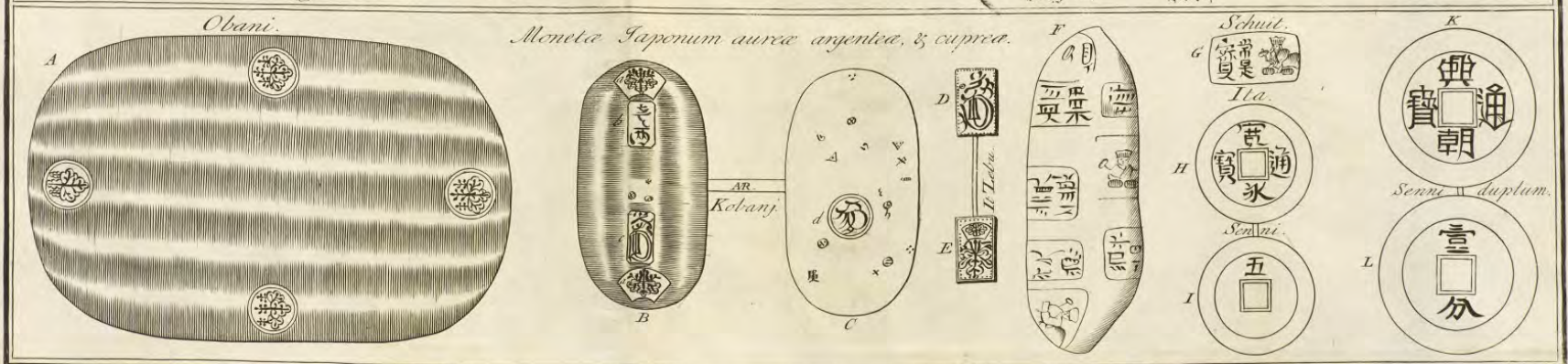
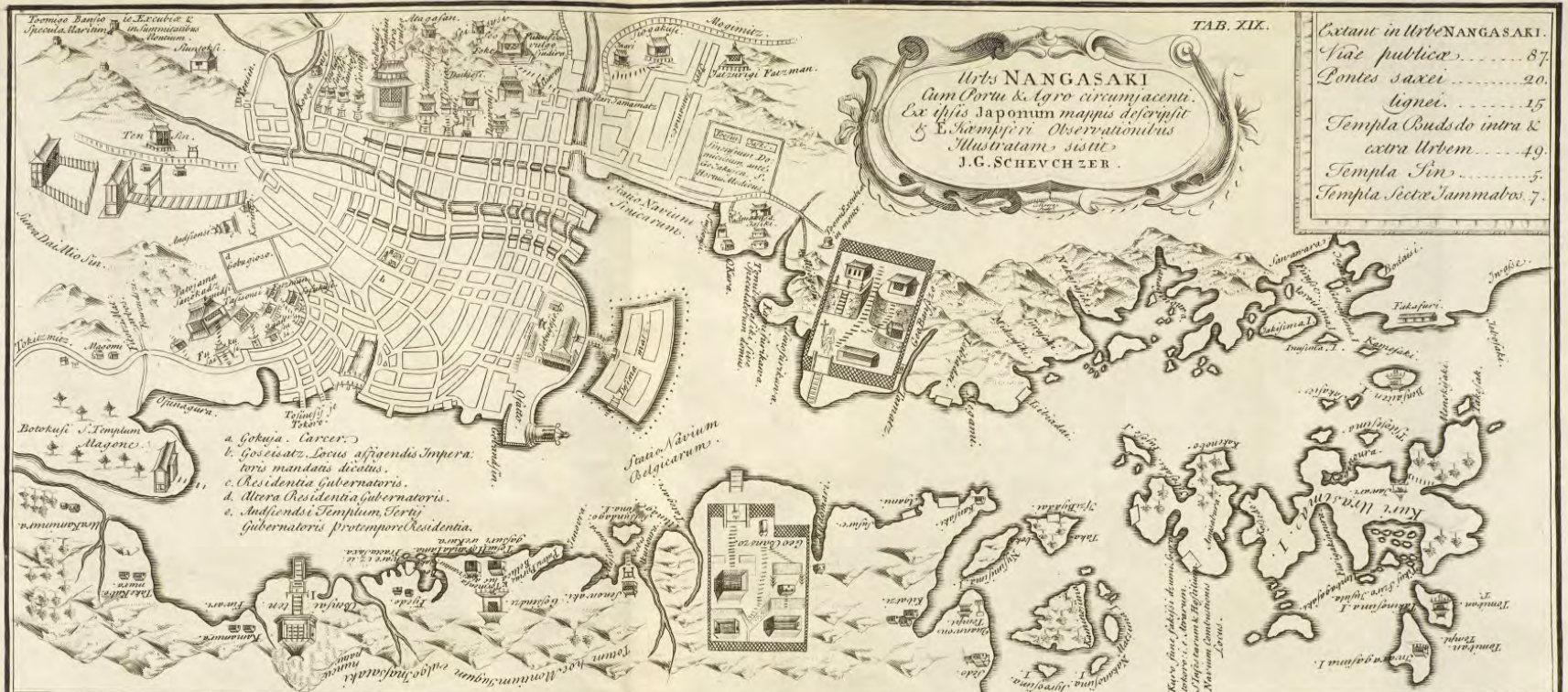


The *History of Japan* was 'for more than a century the chief source of Western knowledge of the country. It contains the first biography of Kaempfer, an account of his journey, a history and description of Japan and its fauna, a description of Nagasaki and Deshima; a report on two embassies to Edo with a description of the cities which were visited on the way; and six appendixes, on tea, Japanese paper, acupuncture, moxa, ambergris, and Japan's seclusion policy' (DSB).

The majority of the forty-five plates – which offer a rich array of maps and plans, flora and fauna, views of settlements and structures, images of boats, instruments, and processions, reproductions of Japanese script, and an anatomical diagram for acupuncture – were designed by Scheuchzer from Kaempfer's unfinished originals or from prints in Sloane's collection.

Cordier, *Japonica* 413–4; Landwehr, *VOC* 530.





KIRCHER'S CHINA

16. KIRCHER, Athanasius. *China monumentis, qua sacris qua profanis, nec non variis naturae et artis spectaculis, aliarumque rerum memorabilium argumentis illustrata, auspiciis Leopoldi primi, Roman. Imper. semper augusti, munificentissimi Mecaenatis. Amsterdam, Jacob van Meurs, 1667.*

Folio (325 x 210 mm), pp. [14], 237, [11]; with additional engraved title with imprint of Van Waesberge and Weyerstraet, engraved portrait of the author, 2 folding maps, large folding plate of the Xi'an Stele, 22 other engraved plates, and over 50 illustrations within the text, engraved Jesuit device to title, initials, tail-pieces; small hole at foot of engraved title, both maps with closed tears at foot repaired to verso and with small central hole, Xi'an Stele plate with closed marginal tear repaired to verso, old marginal repairs to occasional leaves and plates, old horizontal repair across pp. 159–160, some browning; otherwise good in contemporary stiff vellum, title in gilt to spine within gilt frame; corners somewhat bumped, light marks and abrasions; eighteenth-century engraved bookplate of 'Domenico Terres negoziante di libri Napoli' to front pastedown.

£3750

The Amsterdam reprint by Jacob van Meurs of this **landmark work on China by the German Jesuit polymath Kircher** (1602–1680), first published by Van Waesberge and Weyerstraet earlier in 1667. Van Meurs's edition is in a smaller format and some of the illustrations are engraved in reverse, but comparison of the two indicates no obvious differences in their respective contents. Kircher's text is divided into six parts, comprising a study of the Nestorian inscription (the Xi'an Stele) found in China in 1625; travels to China, including Marco Polo; the arrival of idolatry from the West; the natural and artificial curiosities of China; the architectural and mechanical arts of the Chinese; and Chinese writing, including a comparison of the alphabet with the Egyptian.

'Having begun in the late sixteenth century, the Jesuit missions [to China] were well established by Kircher's time, and he himself was a rejected volunteer for service there. Nothing, therefore, was more natural than he should compile a book of their findings, combined with his own perennial researches in religion and linguistics, and issue it in a splendidly illustrated folio. *China monumentis*, while one of his least original works, was in many ways his most significant historically, being the first publication of important documents on oriental geography, geology, botany, zoology, religion and language. Kircher admits in the preface that his main concern was to preserve the fruits of his colleagues' efforts ... Foremost among his sources were Johann Adam Schall; Bento de Goes, who in 1602 had left from the Jesuit station in Agra, north India, to find a land-route to China and seek the fabled land of Cathay; Kircher's former pupil



AMSTELODAMI.
Apud IOHANNEM IANSONIUM à WAESBERGE et Viduam ELIZEI WEYERSTRAET
ANNO MD. C. LXVII.

Martin Martini, appointed mathematician to the Chinese Imperial Court and author of *Novus atlas Sinensis* (1655); and the trio of intrepid explorers Johann Grueber, Michael de Boym, and Heinrich Roth, who all returned to Rome in 1664. Grueber ... was an accomplished draughtsman and supplied the originals for many of *China's* topographical engravings. Boym provided those of Chinese flora, and transcriptions of Chinese characters that enabled Kircher to publish the first vocabulary of the language. Roth, who travelled with Grueber, had already become adept in Sanskrit, of which he compiled a dictionary. Here again, Kircher's *China* included the first reproduction in the West of the Sanskrit alphabet and grammar ... In order to fit the civilizations of the East into his picture of mankind's history, Kircher had to assume that they had derived, since the Flood, from the West ... As a confirmed Egyptophile, he naturally found most of the evidence pointing in that direction. Chinese script, he decided, was originally designed on pictorial principles, hence must be a descendant of Egyptian hieroglyphs. The impressions of Indian and Chinese religion which the missionaries brought back suggested that idolatry and polytheism were well-nigh universal in the East. This again suggested the practices of Egypt and the countries whose religions had derived from Egypt. In his two favourite fields, then, comparative religion and language, Kircher saw every evidence of an Egyptian origin; and so Noah's recalcitrant son Ham was again invoked as the founder of Chinese civilization.' (Godwin, pp. 56-7).

Provenance: with the bookplate of the Neapolitan printer and bookseller Domenico Terres (1700-1782).

Cordier, *Sinica* 26; Löwendahl 133.



CLASSIC STUDY OF KAMCHATKA

17. KRASHENINNIKOV, Stepan Petrovich; James GRIEVE, translator. The history of Kamtschatka, and the Kurilski Islands, with the countries adjacent; illustrated with maps and cuts. Published at Petersbourg in the Russian language, by order of her Imperial Majesty and translated into English by James Grieve, M.D. *Gloucester, R. Raikes for T. Jefferys, 1764.*

4to, pp. [8], vii, [1 (blank)], [9]–280, [8 (index)]; with 2 folding maps and 5 engraved plates (2 folding); maps creased with some tears and small areas of loss (repaired), closed tear to pp. 183–184 (with repair slightly obscuring text to p. 183), occasional light stains; in twentieth-century half calf, marbled boards, gilt fillets to spine, two gilt-lettered red morocco labels; upper joint split but firm, small tear to upper cover; twentieth-century ownership inscription to front free endpaper. **£1850**

First edition of this English abridgement of Stepan Krasheninnikov's account of the Kamchatka Peninsula and Kuril Islands, 'the first scientific account of those regions' (Hill), illustrated with two maps by Thomas Jefferys and five engraved plates.

Having studied medicine at Edinburgh, James Grieve (1703–1763) practiced as a physician in St Petersburg and then Moscow. He 'is best remembered for translating *The History of Kamtschatka, and the Kurilski Islands*, published posthumously in 1764 by Thomas Jefferys, the royal geographer, from the 1755 work by Sergey Krasheninnikov. The latter participated in the Russian Academy of Sciences' second Kamchatka expedition (1733–43), under Bering, which attempted to prove the feasibility of a north-east passage between Asia and America. Krasheninnikov's book is a classic scientific study of all aspects of Kamchatka's vulcanology, geography, natural history, and ethnography' (*ODNB*). The inclusion of Georg Wilhelm Steller's 'observations on America, made during his travels with Bering's second voyage, are an important part of this work, and constitute one of the earliest accounts of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands' (Hill).

The plates illustrate the harbours of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky and Okhotsk, Kizimen volcano, indigenous winter and summer huts, and a local 'method of producing fire'.

ESTC T93828; Hill 948; Sabin 38301.



The Burning Mountain named Kamtschatka.

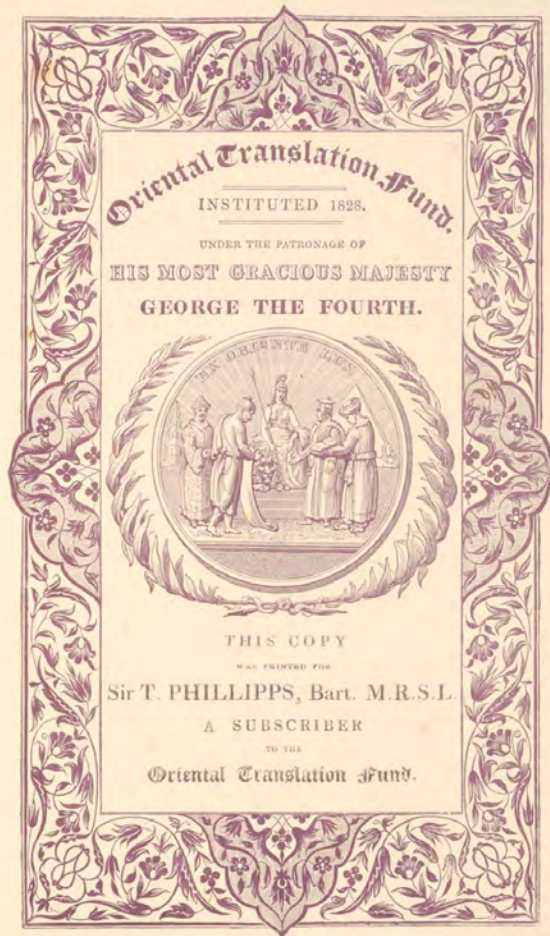


The Lower Kamtschatka Fort.

to suffocate any one who is not inured to bear it: but the natives find no difficulty in going out or in; and though they can only fix their toes on the steps of the ladder, they mount like squirrels; nor do the women hesitate to go through this smoke with their children upon their shoulders; though there is another opening through which the women are allowed to pass; but if any man should pretend to do the same he would be laughed at. The *Kamschadales* live in these huts all the winter, after which they go out into others which they call *balagans*: these serve them not only to live in during the summer, but also for magazines. They are made in the following manner: Nine pillars, about two fathom long or more, are fixed in the ground, and bound together with barks laid over them, which they cover with rods, and over all lay grass, fastening spars and a round sharp roof at top, which they cover with bramble, and thatch with grass. They fasten the lower ends of the spars to the barks with ropes and thongs, and have a door on each side one directly opposite to the other.

They have such *balagans*, not only round their winter habitations, but also in those places where they lay up their food in summer; and they are certainly very convenient in this country on account of the frequent rains, which would surely spoil all their fish if it was not preserved in such places; besides, when they return from fishing and hunting in the harvest, they leave their dry fish here, till they can fetch it in the winter; and this without any guard only taking away the ladders. If these buildings were not so high the wild beasts would undoubtedly plunder them; for notwithstanding all their precaution, the bears sometimes climb up and force their way into their magazines, especially in the harvest when the fish and berries begin to grow scarce. In the summer, when they go a hunting, they have, besides their *balagans*, huts made of grass, in which they dress their

*Summer Huts.*



SIR THOMAS PHILLIPPS'S COPY

18. 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**

First edition, Sir Thomas Phillipps'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 60s, 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).

Sir Thomas Phillipps (1792–1872), collector of books and manuscripts *par excellence*, joked in 1869 that he wished to own 'one copy of every book in the world'.

'AN EXOTIC AND IMAGINATIVE COMPOSITE OF FACT AND FICTION'

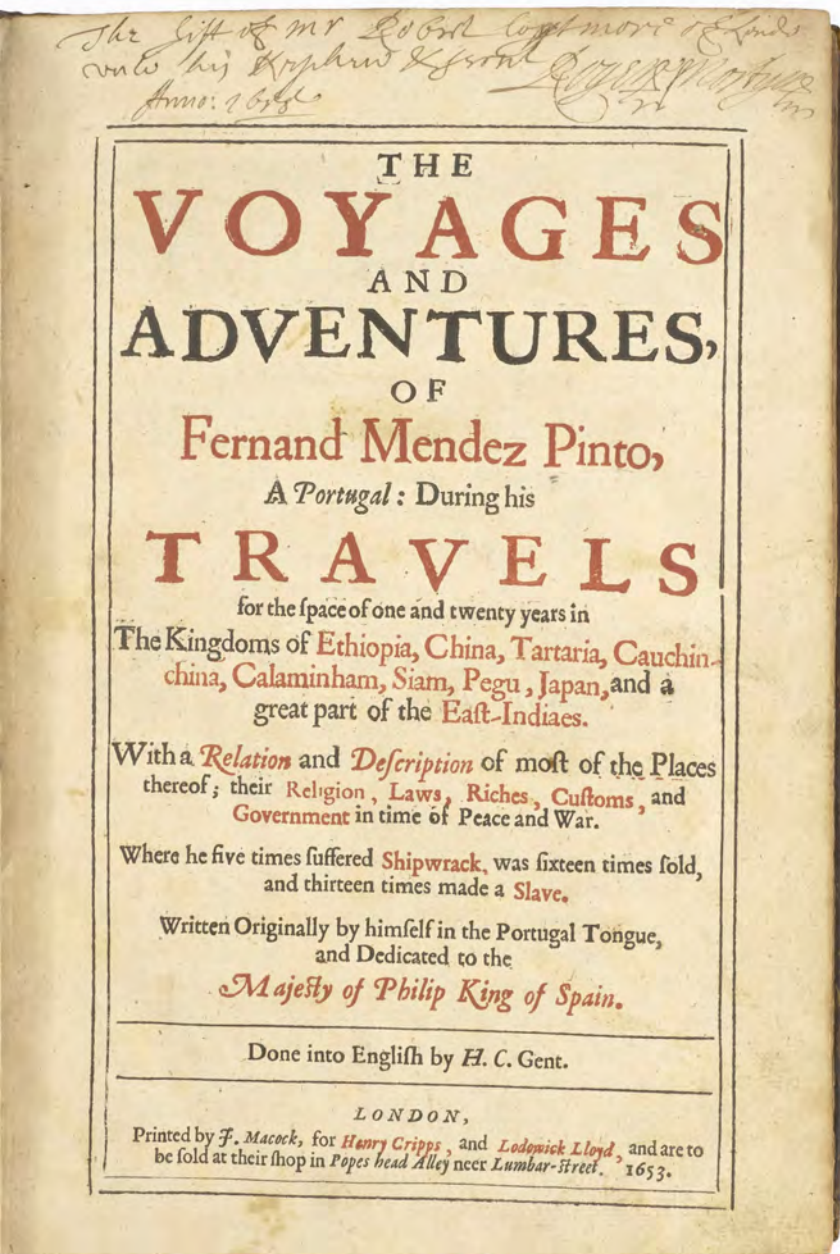
19. MENDES PINTO, Fernão. The voyages and adventures of Fernand Mendez Pinto, a portugal: during his travels for the space of one and twenty years in the kingdoms of Ethiopia, China, Tartaria, Cauchin-china, Calaminham, Siam, Pegu, Japan, and a great part of the East-Indiaes. With a relation and description of most of the places thereof; their religion, laws, riches, customs, and government in time of peace and war ... London, printed by J. Macock for Henry Cripps and Lodowick Lloyd, 1653.

Folio, pp. [14], 326; title-page printed in red and black, woodcut headpieces and initials; a very good copy in contemporary calf, later morocco spine label, fore-edge lettered 'Pinto', traces of a clasp (for a chain?) to upper front board only. **£6500**

First edition in English, translated by Henry Cogan, of a travel best-seller, first published posthumously in 1614; there were nineteen editions in six languages by the end of the century, 'rivalling the popularity of Cervantes' *Don Quixote*. It is, in fact, an exotic and imaginative composite of fact and fiction, at once a picaresque prose epic and an authentic picture of sixteenth-century Asia' (Rebecca D. Catz, *The Travels of Mendes Pinto*). Mendes Pinto sailed from Portugal in a fleet commanded by Vasco de Gama in 1537 and did not return for twenty-one years, during which time he had made four visits to Japan (he even falsely claimed to be the first European to do so), as well as India, Myanmar (Burma), Vietnam, and China.

Ever since the posthumous publication of his book, Pinto has lacked 'neither detractors nor defenders, and the controversy still rages unabated in the learned world. Even in seventeenth-century England people took sides, for the taunt of Congreve's clownish Foresight in *Love for Love*, "Ferdinand Mendes Pinto was but a type of thee, thou liar of the first magnitude", is balanced by Dorothy Osborne's charming commendation of his *Peregrinaçam* as "englished" by Henry Cogan Gent, in 1653, "'Tis as diverting a book of the kind as ever I read and is as handsomely written. You must allow him the privilege of a traveller, and he does not abuse it. His lies are as pleasant harmless ones, as lies can be, and in no great number considering the scope he has for them" ... But if Pinto was not one of the actual European discoverers of Japan, it is equally certain that he was one of the earliest Portuguese travellers to that country, which he visited three or four times between 1544 and 1556. He had plenty of opportunity to know the real discoverers, and pass off their adventures (with suitable additions) as his own" (C.R. Boxer, *The Christian Century in Japan* (1951), pp. 18–24).

'A hundred pictures refuse to fade from the memory, whether they are of silk-laden Chinese junks or jars of gold dust, vivid descriptions of shipwreck ... or the awful pathos of the Queen of Martavão's death, the sketch of a supercilious Chinese mandarin or of St Francis Xavier tramping through Japan' (A.F.G. Bell, *Portuguese Literature* (1922), pp. 224–5).



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CHAP. LIX. *An ample Relation of the Empire of Calaminham, and of the Kingdoms of Pegu, and Bramaa; With the continuance of our Voyage, and what We saw during the same.* 241

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THE
Travels, Voyages & Adventures
OF
Ferdinand Mendez Pinto.

CHAP. I.

After what manner I pass my Youth in the Kingdom of Portugal, until my going to the Indiaes.



Often as I represent unto my self the great and continual Travels that I have accompanied me from my birth, and amidst the which I have spent my first years, I find that I have a great deal of reason to complain of Fortune, for that she seemeth to have taken a particular care to persecute me, and to make me feel that which is most insupportable in her, as if her glory had no other foundation then her cruelty. For not content to have made me be born, and to live miserably in my Country during my youth, she conducted me, notwithstanding the fear I had of the dangers that menaced me, to the East Indiaes, where in stead of the relief which I went thither to seek, she made me find an increase of my pains, according to the increase of my age. Since then it hath pleased God to deliver me from so many dangers, and to protect me from the fury of that adverse Fortune, for to bring me into a Port of safety and assurance, I see that I have not so much cause to complain of my Travels past, as I have to render him thanks for the benefits which until now I have received of him, seeing that by his divine bounty he hath preserved my life, to the end I might have means to leave this rude and unpolished Discourse unto my children for a memorial and an inheritance. For my intention is no other but to write it for them, that they may behold what strange fortunes I have run for the space of one and twenty years, during the which I was thirteen times a captive, and seventeen times sold in the Indiaes, in Ethiopia, in Arabia, in China, in Tartaria, in Madagascar, in Sumatra, and in divers other Kingdoms and Provinces of that Oriental Archipelago upon the Confines of Asia, which the Chinese, Siames, Gueros, and Lecquios name, and that with reason in their Geography, the eye-lids of the World, whereof I hope to entreat more particularly and largely hereafter. Whereby men, for the time to come, may take example, and a resolution not to be discouraged for any crosses that may arrive unto them in the course of their lives. For no disgrace of Fortune ought to esloign us never so little from the duty which we are bound to render unto God, because there is no adversity, how great soever, but the nature of man may well undergo it, being favored with

Mesny's Chinese Miscellany.

A TEXT BOOK OF NOTES

ON

CHINA AND THE CHINESE,

IN TWO VOLUMES.



BY

WILLIAM MESNY, F.R.G.S., F.R. HIST. S.,

Brevet Lieutenant-General Chinese Army.

VOL. I.

SHANGHAI.

PRINTED AT THE "CHINA GAZETTE OFFICE," NO. 2, THE BUND.

1896.

'THE MOST USEFUL WORK EVER PUBLISHED'

20. MESNY, William. Mesny's Chinese miscellany. A text book of notes on China and the Chinese, in two volumes ... Vol. I. *Shanghai, printed at the "China Gazette Office", 1896.*

4to, pp. [2], 524, xvi (index); vignette to title, Chinese characters in the text; pp. 19–20 bound out of sequence, a few leaves browned, upper corners of index creased; overall very good in twentieth-century red cloth with remains of original covers laid down, spine lettered in gilt; small marks to covers; modern collector's signature to front free endpaper. **£1500**

The first of an eventual four volumes of a remarkable miscellany of all things Chinese compiled by the Jersey born adventurer William Mesny (1842–1919). This volume collects twenty-six weekly parts issued between 26 September 1895 and 19 March 1896; the series would eventually run until June 1905.

Mesny spent almost sixty years in China, attaining high rank in the imperial army. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Geographical and Royal Historical Societies. Not one to shy away from self-promotion, he ends his preface here in confident vein: 'I make bold to say that with all its faults, *Mesny's Chinese Miscellany* will be the most useful work ever published, in any language on the many subjects of which it treats.'

The contents are undeniably eclectic: in the first few issues alone Mesny discusses the Chinese language, medicine, flora, etiquette, food, railways, and military matters, throwing in memoirs of his own adventures along the way.

Cordier, *Sinica* 104. OCLC and Library Hub record 3 copies in the UK (BL, Cambridge, Durham) and 3 in the US (Catholic University of America, Harvard, Michigan).

No.	BRANCH. TW. <i>Chih</i> 地支.	Hour.	REPRESENTED BY THESE ANIMALS.	CORRESPONDS TO CONSTELLATION.	ANCIENT NAME.
1	<i>Tzū</i> 子	midnight	<i>Shu</i> 鼠 Rat	Aries	<i>Kun tun</i> 困敦
2	<i>Chou</i> 丑	2 a.m.	<i>Niu</i> 牛 Ox	Taurus	<i>Chih fen jo</i> 赤奮若
3	<i>Yin</i> 寅	4 "	<i>Hu</i> 虎 Tiger	Gemini	<i>Shè ti ko</i> 攝提格
4	<i>Mao</i> 卯	6 "	<i>T'u</i> 兔 Hare	Cancer	<i>Tan yèn</i> 單闕
5	<i>Chên</i> 辰	8 "	<i>Lung</i> 龍 Dragon	Leo	<i>Chih hsü</i> 執徐
6	<i>Ssü</i> 巳	10 "	<i>Shé</i> 蛇 Snake	Virgo	<i>Ta huang lo</i> 大荒落
7	<i>Wu</i> 午	noon	<i>Ma</i> 馬 Horse	Libra	<i>Tun tsang</i> 敦牂
8	<i>Wei</i> 未	2 p.m.	<i>Yang</i> 羊 Ram	Scorpio	<i>Hsieh hsia</i> 協洽
9	<i>Shên</i> 申	4 "	<i>Hou</i> 猴 Monkey	Sagittarius	<i>Chün tan</i> 涇僊
10	<i>Yu</i> 酉	6 "	<i>Chi</i> 鷄 Cock	Capricorn	<i>Tso o</i> 作噩
11	<i>Hsü</i> 戌	8 "	<i>Chüan</i> 犬 Dog	Aquarius	<i>Yen mou</i> 閼茂
12	<i>Hai</i> 亥	10 "	<i>Chu</i> 猪 Boar	Pisces	<i>Tu yüan hsien</i> 大淵獻

1026. SHIH ER SHIH CHÜN 十二時辰.—The twelve Horary Hours or Terms into which the Chinese divide one day and night, corresponding to twenty-four hours of our time. Thus:—

12	midnight	<i>Ching Tzū</i>	正 子
2	a.m.	" <i>Chou</i>	" 丑
4	"	" <i>Yin</i>	" 寅
6	"	" <i>Mao</i>	" 卯
8	"	" <i>Chên</i>	" 辰
10	"	" <i>Ssü</i>	" 巳
12	noon	" <i>Wu</i>	" 午
2	p.m.	" <i>Wei</i>	" 未
4	"	" <i>Shên</i>	" 申
6	"	" <i>Yu</i>	" 酉
8	"	" <i>Hsü</i>	" 戌
10	"	" <i>Hai</i>	" 亥

Each of these hours is divided into quarters called *Ko* 刻. The twelve hours are all symbolized each by a different animal. (See Cyclical Stems, Cycle, etc.)

1027. TABLETS AND MOTTOES for general use, from Doolittle's Hand-book.

A. *Chi-ching Yu-yü* 吉慶有餘. A surplus of good fortune.

B. *Tzū-ch'i Tung-lai* 紫氣東來. The purple light comes from the East.

C. *San-to Chiu-ju* 三多九如. The three blessings, i.e., much happiness, long life, many sons and other male descendants and the nine things you like best.

D. *Fu tsü T'ien-lai* 福自天來. Happiness comes of itself from Heaven.

E. *Szü-shih Ju-i* 四時如意. Your heart's desires, or best wishes, at all times. The four periods are as you would wish.

F. *Lu-hé Tung-clan* 六合同春. Everywhere spring is the same.

G. *T'ien-kuan Tzū-fu* 天官賜福. May the heavenly rulers bestow happiness.

There is also a picture printed in colours and mounted as a tablet, found in many households with the above inscription.

H. *Liu-kung Szü-luo* 榴紅似火. Pomegranates are red, resembling fire.

Li-pai Ju-shuang 梨白如霜. Pears are white, like frost.

I. *Ju-jih Chih-sheng* 如日之升. Like the sun's rising.

Ju-yueh Chih-heng 如月之恒. Like the moon's constancy.

J. *Chün-feng Szü-chien* 春風似箭. Spring breezes resemble arrows.

Hsin-yueh Ju-kou 新月如鉤. New moons are like hooks.

K. *San-yang Tsung-ti-chi* 三陽從地起. Three principals, Sun air food, arise from earth.

Wu-fu Tzä T'ien-lai 五福自天來. Five happinesses, q.v., come from heaven.

L. *Jên-hé Yüan-tan Chü* 人歌元旦酒. Man sings with New Year's wine.

Hua-wu Tai-ping Chun 花舞太平春. Flowers caper in peaceful spring.

M. *Chien-shé Ch'ing-yün-chi* 劍射青雲氣. A sword flash as the dark cloud's glare.

Kung-wan Ming-yueh Hui 弓彎明月輝. A bow bent as the bright moon's lustre.

N. *Wan-i Yin-wei Shou* 萬惡淫爲首. Of all wickedness adultery is the chief.

Pai-hsing Hsiao-chü Hsien 百行孝居先. Of all virtues filiality is pre-eminent.

O. *Tu-sheng Hsien-shu sheng Yao Shun shih* 讀聖賢書生堯舜世. The study of classical books, reviews the Yao Shun epoch.

Teng-jen-shou-yü Na-fu-lu-lin 登仁壽域納福羅林. The attainment of benevolent old age, borders on or equals happiness and prosperity's pinnacle.

The above *Tablets* and *Complets* are a fair sample of a few of the many used by Chinese in decorating their dwelling houses, and their public buildings.

1028. SZU CHI 四季.—The Four Seasons. The Chinese, like ourselves, divide the year into four seasons of three months each; every third year, however, an extra or intercalary month has to be sandwiched in between any two months of the year, thus making one of the seasons have four months; the name of the four seasons are: *Chun* 春, Spring; *Hsia* 夏, Summer; *Ch'iu* 秋, Autumn; *Tung* 冬, Winter.

Each of the three ordinary months in each season is furnished with a special designation, thus:—

1. *Meng ch'un* 孟春, first month in spring quarter.

2. *Chung ch'un* 仲春, second month in spring quarter.

3. *Chi ch'un* 季春, third or last month in spring quarter.

By this it will easily be seen that when either one of these three distinguishing characters is placed before either one of the characters presenting the four seasons or quarters of the year the first middle, or third month of each quarter, is thus distinguished, ergo *Chung hsia* 仲夏 means mid-summer or middle month in the summer quarter, etc.

1029. SEASONS:—*Chi* 季. The Chinese, like Western nations, as already stated, divide the year into four seasons, called *Ssu chi* 四季, q.v., the which are separately designated or named as follows:—

<i>Chun</i> 春 Spring,	commencing 6th February.
<i>Hsia</i> 夏 Summer,	" 5th May.
<i>Ch'iu</i> 秋 Autumn,	" 7th August.
<i>Tung</i> 冬 Winter,	" 7th November.

The inauguration of spring is always attended with considerable ceremony throughout China; every county and sub-county has a special procession on the day before, which is called *Ying-chün* 迎春. An ox is carried in procession with great pomp on such occasions. (See *Li-chün*.)

1030. PEACE AND WAR:—

Quarrel, *Shih h'uo* 失和.
Misunderstanding, disagreement, *Hsin tuan* 龔端; *Ch'i hsin* 起釁.

WITH LORD AMHERST'S EMBASSY

21. M'LEOD, John. Voyage of His Majesty's Ship *Alceste*, along the coast of Corea, to the Island of Lewchew; with an account of her subsequent shipwreck ... Second edition. *London, John Murray, 1818.*

8vo, pp. [8], 323, [1]; etched frontispiece portrait of Murray Maxwell and 5 coloured aquatints; some browning and foxing; overall good in contemporary half sheep over marbled boards, two gilt-lettered spine labels; some rubbing to spine and joints, and wear to corners and edges. **£275**

Second edition (first 1817), **with five handsome aquatints**, of this account of the voyage of the *Alceste* to China with Lord Amherst's embassy, by the ship's surgeon M'Leod. 'The *Alceste* reached Rio de Janeiro in 1816, and then proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope. After a short visit there, Batavia was touched ... after which the

Alceste continued on to China. While the matters of the embassy were proceeding, the ships sailed on an expedition for the survey and exploration of the west coast of Korea and the Ryukyu Islands ... On the return journey, after taking Lord Amherst on board at Macao, Manila was visited, and then, in Gaspar Strait off the coast of Sumatra, the *Alceste* struck a submerged reef and became a total loss. The crew and passengers reached the small adjacent island of Pulo Leat safely. Lord Amherst proceeded to Batavia to fetch help while the sailors fortified their island retreat, named Fort Maxwell after their captain. A long and vivid account is given of their experiences, of how they were attacked by Malay pirates, and of their final rescue. On the return voyage, St Helena was visited, and an interesting account is given of an interview with Napoleon' (Hill).

The final plate, vividly portraying Fort Maxwell, is not present in the first edition.

Abbey, *Travel* 559; Hill 1168.



MEMORABLE EMBASSIES TO JAPAN

22. [MONTANUS, Arnoldus.] *Ambassades mémorables de la Compagnie des Indes Orientales des Provinces Unies, vers les empereurs du Japon. Contenant plusieurs choses remarquables arrivées pendant le voyage des ambassadeurs ... Le tout enrichi de figures dessinées sur les lieux, et tiré des mémoires des ambassadeurs de la Compagnie. Amsterdam, Jacob van Meurs, 1680.*

2 parts in 1 vol., folio, pp. [6], 227, [9], 146, [6]; with additional engraved title, folding map, 25 double-page and folding plates, and numerous engravings within the text; title in red and black, engraved initials, head- and tailpieces; small worm track to inner margins pp. 59–82, closed marginal tears to pp. 207/8 and 219/20 (repaired), repairs to tears along folds of plate facing part II p. 130, some browning, a few light marks; a good copy in recent red morocco, spine and covers gilt to style, gilt turn-ins, marbled endpapers. **£3500**

First edition in French of an important and influential study of Japan by the Dutch theologian and historian Arnoldus Montanus, based on eyewitness accounts from two Dutch East India Company (VOC) missions to Japan in 1649 and 1661.

Although Montanus (c. 1625–1683) never left Europe, his publications contributed greatly to the growing European understanding of non-European cultures, then being advanced by the twin forces of trade and the missions. This, his major study of Japan, was first published as *Gedenkwaardige Gesantschappen der Oost-Indische Maetschappy in't Vereenigde Nederland, aen de Kaisaren van Japan* in 1669, and was based on journals, reports, and information which Montanus procured from employees of the VOC. The work was quickly translated into English (as *Atlas Japannensis*) and German (both 1670) and, as here, into French, and remained the standard reference work on Japan until the publication of Engelbert Kaempfer's posthumous *History of Japan* in 1727. Unsurprisingly Kaempfer himself, a German by birth who joined the embassies of the Dutch, had a copy of Montanus's important work in his library. Like the Dutch original, this French translation was published by Jacob van Meurs, a noted Dutch publisher and engraver who specialised in heavily illustrated large folio works, particularly within the fields of geography and travel. As a result, this edition retains the impressive plates and illustrations of the Dutch original.

Cordier, *Japonica* 385; Landwehr, *VOC* 525.



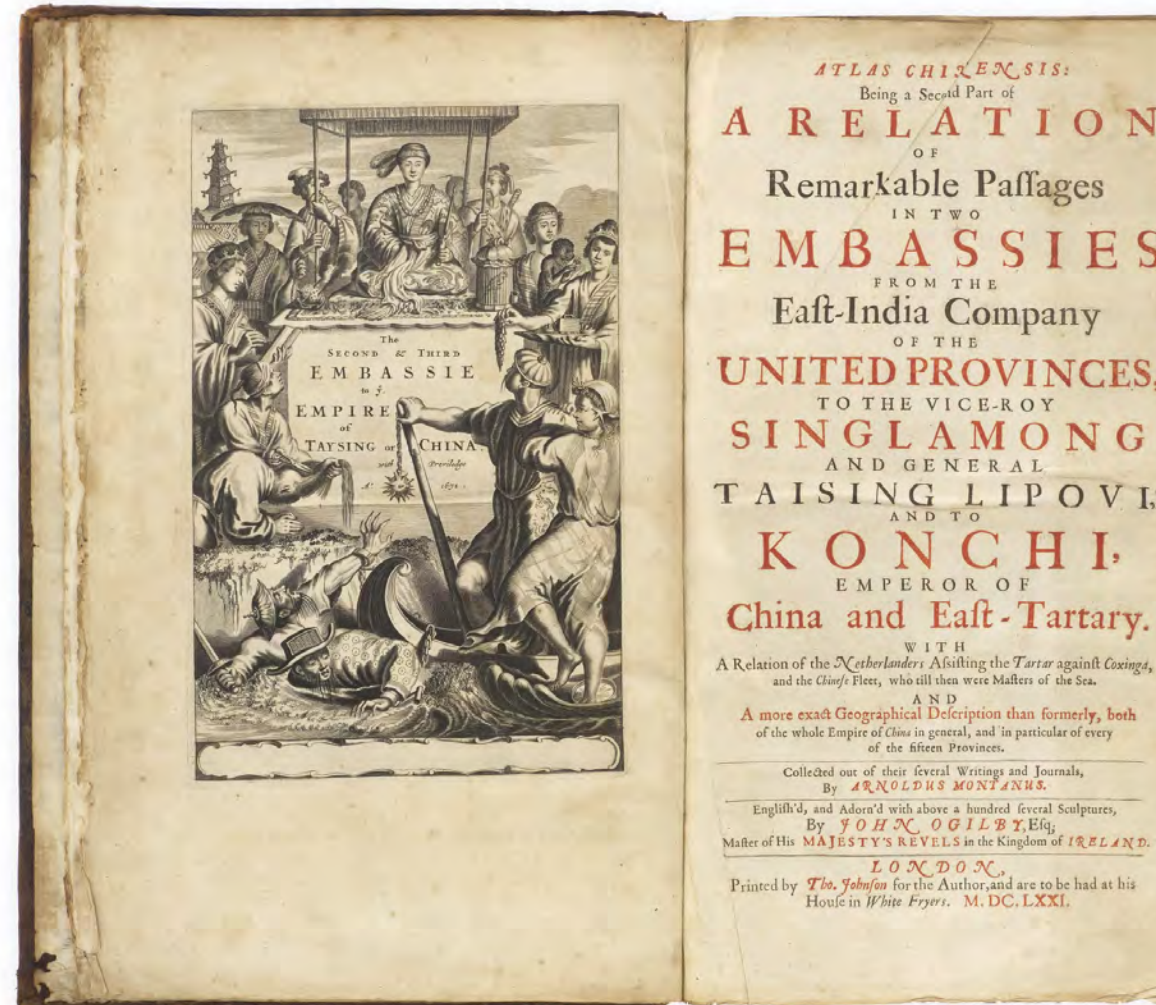
'UNSURPASSED IN DETAIL, ILLUSTRATION, INFLUENCE AND POPULARITY'

23. MONTANUS, Arnoldus, attributed; John OGILBY, translator. *Atlas Chinensis: being a second part of a relation of remarkable passages in two embassies from the East-India Company of the United Provinces, to the Vice-roy Singlamong and General Taising Lipovi, and to Konchi, Emperor of China and East-Tartary ... London, Thomas Johnson for the author, 1671.*

Folio, pp. [4], 723, [1 (blank)]; with copper-engraved frontispiece, one double-page map, 38 plates (mostly double-page); numerous copper-engraved illustrations in the text, title printed in red and black, woodcut initials and headpieces; some creasing and chipping to fore-edges of first few leaves, some browning and occasional short closed tears to plates, creasing to edges of plates facing pp. 192 and 568, occasional foxing and light marks; overall a very good copy in near-contemporary mottled calf, boards panelled in gilt, gilt red morocco lettering-piece to spine; sympathetically rebacked and recornered, some wear to extremities and abrasions to covers. **£9500**

First English edition, copiously and handsomely illustrated, recounting Balthasar Bort and Pieter van Hoorn's embassies to China on behalf of the Dutch East India Company and containing a full general description of China 'unsurpassed in detail, illustration, influence and popularity' (*Bibliotheca Wittcockiana*).

Erroneously attributed by the English publisher to the editor of the *Atlas Japannensis*, Arnoldus Montanus (or van den Berg), the work is in fact an abridged translation of Olfert Dapper's *Gedenkwaardig Bedryf der Nederlandsche Oost-Indische Maetschappye*, published the previous year. Although Dapper himself never left the Netherlands, he had access to manuscripts, reports, and Koloniaal Archief documents, some of which are reprinted and translated in the work itself: 'consequently his book is a conglomeration of reports from members of Bort's expeditions and Hoorn's embassy together with descriptions of China gleaned from other sources. Dapper expended little effort at integrating the material he had collected. Often he reproduced parallel passages from several writers on a single topic without any comment of his own.' Despite this, his work 'was virtually an encyclopaedia of things Chinese for the Dutch reader of the latter part of the century' (Lach & Van Kley).





The English translation, slightly abridged from the Dutch original and containing a dedication to Charles II, is the work of the Scottish former dancer John Ogilby (1600–1676) who, following an injury, turned his attention to dance teaching, directing, translating, and eventually to publishing and printing. The first part of the work is dedicated to Bort's expeditions along the Fukien coast between 1663 and 1664 and is followed by an account of Pieter van Hoorn's subsequent mission to Beijing (Peking, 1666–68), an embassy which not only failed to obtain trading concessions from the Kangxi Emperor but even led to the formal revocation of all special Dutch privileges (see Löwendahl). Although the narratives of both embassies are interspersed with information on Chinese geography, culture, and history, the work ends with the aforementioned 'Description of the Empire of China', which 'covers every imaginable aspect of China as far as it was then known' (*Bibliotheca Wittcockiana*).

Particularly notable in this edition are the full set of thirty-eight plates as well as over fifty intricate illustrations in the text, depicting all manner of objects of topographical, ethnological, religious, political, historical, cultural, linguistic, zoological, and botanical interest. These plates are copied from those first featured in the original Dutch edition, including the original Dutch frontispiece. Many of the plates feature both a Dutch and an English description.

Bibliotheca Wittcockiana MMIX, n. 21 (Dutch edition); Cordier, *Sinica* 2349; ESTC R5629; Lach & Van Kley IV, pp. 490–491; Löwendahl 145 (Dutch edition); Lust 525; Morrison I, 564–565.

HOC SIEU with its SUBURBS .

HOC SIEU

met

DE VOOR-STADT .

- A . De Voor stadt Lamchay .
- B . Brugg met 26 boogen .
- C . Versi Rivier .
- D . Water Poort .

- A . The Suburb Lamchay .
- B . The Bridge with 26 arches .
- C . The Fresh water River .
- D . The water gate .



MORRIS'S DIRECTORY
FOR
CHINA, JAPAN,
AND
THE PHILIPPINES.

1869.

JOHN B. MORRIS,
HONGKONG.

Printed by CHARLES A. SAINT, at the China Mail Office, Wyndham Street,
Hongkong.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

FAR EASTERN DIRECTORY

24. MORRIS, John B. Morris's directory for China, Japan, and the Philippines [*sic*]. 1869. *Hong Kong, Charles A. Saint, [1869]*.

8vo, pp. [18], vi, 73, [3], 39, [109 (various pagination sequences)], [46 (Appendix, variously paginated)], 34 (advertisements); Chinese characters in the text, one large folding table ('Table shewing the proposed movements of the mail steam packets of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company'); some foxing to title, occasional light marks; very good in modern black cloth over boards, date in gilt to spine, remains of original black cloth covers laid down, upper cover lettered in gilt. **£1750**

Very rare first edition of a remarkable snapshot of the Far East at the close of the 1860s. 'In placing before the public this, his first directory, the compiler considers himself justified in saying that with all its imperfections this work is the most correct of its kind ever published in China ... The Chinese names of the firms in the north and on the east coast have been translated by N.B. Dennys, Esq. ... In addition to the ports hitherto included in China directories, Saigon and the newly opened ports of Hiogo and Osaka have been added' (Preface).

Morris begins with a curious 'Anglo-Chinese calendar', a list of Hong Kong's streets, and a long list of foreign residents in the region, giving the occupations of each. The directory proper, arranged by place, begins with Hong Kong, detailing, *inter alia*, its government departments, police and military, consulates, schools, hospitals, clubs, churches, steam ships, insurance companies, and multiple merchants. Also included are, for example, Macao, Canton (Guangzhou), Formosa (Taiwan), Shanghai, Peking (Beijing), Yokohama, Osaka, the Philippines, Saigon (Ho Chi Minh City), and Bangkok. The appendix details postage rates, fares for chair-bearers, and customs tariffs for hundreds of products, and records 'opium sales at Calcutta'. The advertisements at the end encompass ammunition, billiard tables, hotels, and soap.

No copies traced in the US. OCLC and Library Hub record only 1 copy in the UK (Cambridge University Library).

Merchants.

名利 Ming-lee

Hallam & Co., merchants and commission agents
Hallam, J. B.

NEWCHWANG.

廣生 Kwang-shang

Aurbach & Co.
Aurbach, E.
Slooman, M. J. (absent)
Davies, T.
Schultze, F. A.

MORRIS'S DIRECTORY.
1869.

香 HONGKONG. 港

Colonial Government.

總憲署 Tsung-hin-shü

Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral—MACDONNELL, His Excellency
Sir RICHARD GRAVES, Knight, C.B.
Lieutenant Governor—BRUNNER, His Excellency Major General, J. R.
Private Secretary to the Governor—RUSSELL, James
Aide-de-Camp to the Governor—MAYNE, Capt. Bolton, 73rd Regt.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

議政總局 Ye-ching-tsung-kuk

President—His Excellency the Governor
Vice-President—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor
Members—The Senior Military Officer; The Hon. the Colonial Secretary; The Hon. the Attorney General; The Hon. the Auditor General

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

例定總局 Ting-lai-ts'ung-kuk

President—His Excellency the Governor
Members—The Hon. the Chief Justice; The Hon. the Colonial Secretary; The Hon. the Attorney General; The Hon. the Colonial Treasurer; The Hon. the Auditor General
Un-Official Members—Ball, The Hon. H. J.; Gibb, The Hon. H. B.; Ryrie, The Hon. Phineas, (absent); Kewick, The Hon. W.; Taylor, The Hon. J. B.
Clerk of Councils—D'Almada e Castro, L.

Government Departments.

(Alphabetically arranged.)

AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

蘭厘 Lan-li

Auditor General—Rennie, Hon. W. H.
Assistant Auditor—Pirkis, A. E. (Consular Service)
Colonial Clerk—Silva, J. M. A. da

CENTRAL SCHOOL

新英華書院 Sun-ying-wa-shü-shün

Head Master—Stewart, Frederick, M. A.
Second Master—Willcocks, E. J. R.
Assistants—Two Chinese
Chinese Masters—Three

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

總督衙門 Tsung-took-nga-mun

Colonial Secretary—Austin, Hon. J. Cardiner.
Chief Clerk—D'Almada e Castro, L.
1st do.—D'Almada e Castro, J. M.
2nd do.—Barnico, W.
3rd do.—Alves, J. M. S.
4th do.—Gutierrez, S. C.
5th do.—Bruga, V. E.
Temporary do.—Remedios, B. F.
Government Interpreters—Fonnochy, M. S.; Deane, W. M.; Lister, A.; Russell, James.
Civil Service Cadet—Wodehouse, H. E.



Signal

VICTORIA PEAK

The Union Jack will be hoisted at signal.

The Red Ensign at the mast-head. Rank is on board of a Vessel approaching.

The National or House Flag will be flying on board the vessel signalled.

The numbers or Signals of Vessels signalled to Men-of-War in the Harbour hoisted at the Flag Staff, and at the Mast-head.

The Commercial Code of Signals for will be used at the Staff. All distance signals on a Steamer, or the smoke of a Steamer, will be hoisted at the mast-head.

On a Steamer, or the smoke of a Steamer, will be hoisted at the mast-head. minutes and the Compass Signal until the Steamer is made out, if it is an English, will be fired and the distance off at the Mast-head. The Compass signal with National or House Flag will be substituted up ten minutes, and the yard-arm signal.

River Steamers will not be signalled. Canton will be made known by showing yard-arm only.

COMPASS

No.	BEARING.	No.	BEARING.
1	North	9	East
2	N. by E.	10	E. by S.
3	N. N. E.	12	E. S. E.
4	N. E. by N.	13	S. E. by E.
5	N. E.	14	S. E.
6	N. E. by E.	15	S. E. by S.
7	E. N. E.	16	S. S. E.
8	E. by N.	17	S. by E.

CHINESE CONFUCIANISM

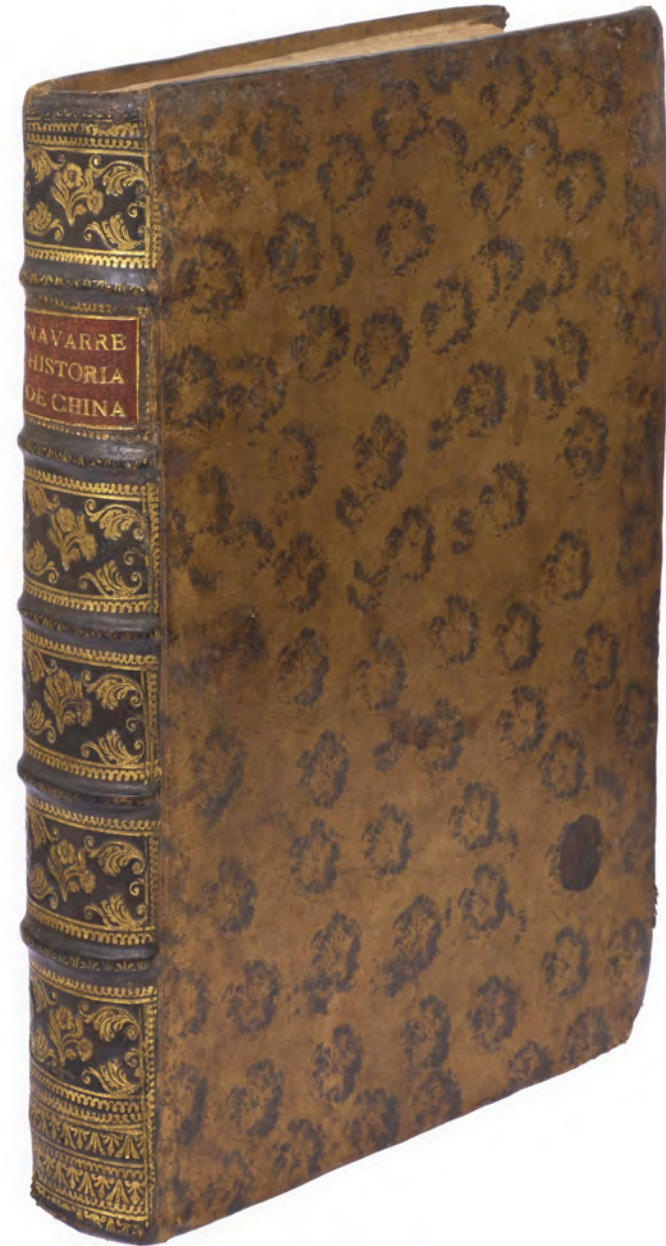
25. NAVARRETE, Domingo Fernández. *Tratados historicos, politicos, ethicos, y religiosos de la monarchia de China. Descripcion breve de aquel imperio, y exemplos raros de emperadores, y magistrados del. Con narracion difusa de varios sucessos, y cosas singulares de otros reynos, y diferentes navegaciones. 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, 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; a little dampstaining and toning, small paperflaw to top right corner of p. 357, very small amount of worming to top corners from p. 467; overall very good in contemporary mottled brown calf, spine gilt in compartments with red morocco lettering-piece, red edges; a few small wormholes at foot of spine, corners bumped, some small marks and abrasions to covers. **£3750**

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 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.



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 DIVSA DE VARIOS SVCESSOS,
Y COSAS SINGVLARES DE OTROS REYNOS,
Y DIFERENTES NAVEGACIONES.

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

POR EL P. MAESTRO FR. DOMINGO FERNANDEZ NAVARRETE,
Cathedratico de Prima del Colegio, y Vniuersidad de S. Thomas de Manila,
Misionario Apoltolico de la gran China, Prelado de los de Yu Mision,
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 Garcia Infançon.

A colta de **FLORIAN ANISSON,** Mercader de Libros.

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 missionizing 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 argue that the Chinese – and therefore mankind in general – had no innate idea of God.

Cordier, *Sinica* 31–32; Hill 582; Lust 21. See J.S. Cummins, *A Question of rites: Friar Domingo Navarrete and the Jesuits in China* (1993).

THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE MING DYNASTY

26. PALAFOX Y MENDOZA, Juan de. The history of the conquest of China by the Tartars. Together with an account of several remarkable things, concerning the religion, manners, and customes of both nations, but especially of the latter ... *London, W. Godbid for M. Pitt, 1671.*

8vo, pp. [24], 588, [4 (advertisements)]; title within ruled frame, woodcut initials; pages lightly cockled, a few light spots and marks; a very good, clean copy in contemporary sheep, rebacked, gilt-lettered spine label; some wear to extremities and front turn-ins and small abrasions to lower cover. **£1750**

First edition in English of Palafox's *Historia de la conquista de la China* (1670), an account of the Manchu conquest of Ming China based on reports sent to him from Macao and the Philippines.

The work deals also with Chinese customs, manners, religion and costumes, and one chapter discusses Japanese relations with China, remarking that though the Japanese are very powerful, they have reason to fear the Tartars. Palafox (1600–1659) was an influential Spanish priest, bishop of Puebla de los Angeles, historian, writer, and statesman, later nominated viceroy of new Spain. The manuscript of this work was found amongst Palafox's papers after his death and given by his kinsman Don Bernardo de Palafox to a French gentleman, M. Bertier, who then published it in Spanish and, in the same year, in French. 'His purpose in writing was avowedly "to take some measure of the present state of China under its new masters" and to point up a moral lesson to the princes of Europe about what happens to a state when internal decay and division are permitted to go unchecked. While he shows considerable skill in weaving together a coherent story from the tangled skeins of his sources, Palafox cannot always be relied upon for accuracy in dating or in depicting the roles of particular actors. The failure of the Ming dynasty he attributes unreservedly to its contempt for and neglect of the military' (Lach).

Cordier, *Sinica* 627; ESTC R33642; Howgego Pg; Lach and Van Kley III, pp. 356–7; Löwendhal I, 152; Lust 449; Palau 209795.

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
CONQUEST
OF
CHINA
BY THE
TARTARS.

Together with an Account of
Several remarkable things,
concerning the RELIGION,
Manners, and Customes of both
Nations, but especially of the latter.

First writ in *Spanish*, by *Señor Palafox*
Bishop of *Osma*, and Vice-Roy of
Mexico.

And now rendred *English*.

LONDON,
Printed by *W. Godbid*, and sold by *M. Pitt*,
at the *White Hart* in *Little Britain*. 1671.

'ONE OF THE CHIEF DIPLOMATIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY'

NARRATIVE

OF

THE EXPEDITION OF AN AMERICAN SQUADRON

TO

THE CHINA SEAS AND JAPAN,

PERFORMED IN THE YEARS 1852, 1853, AND 1854

UNDER THE COMMAND OF

COMMODORE M. C. PERRY, UNITED STATES NAVY,

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMPILED FROM THE ORIGINAL NOTES AND JOURNALS OF COMMODORE PERRY AND HIS OFFICERS, AT HIS REQUEST, AND UNDER HIS SUPERVISION,

By FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D. L. L. D.

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON:
A. O. P. NICHOLSON, PRINTER
1856.

27. PERRY, Matthew Calbraith. Narrative of the expedition of an American squadron to the China Seas and Japan, performed in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854, under the command of Commodore M.C. Perry, United States Navy, by order of the government of the United States. Compiled from the original notes and journals of Commodore Perry and his officers, at his request, and under his supervision, by Francis L. Hawks ... With numerous illustrations. Published by order of the Congress of the United States. *Washington, A.O.P. Nicholson, 1856.*

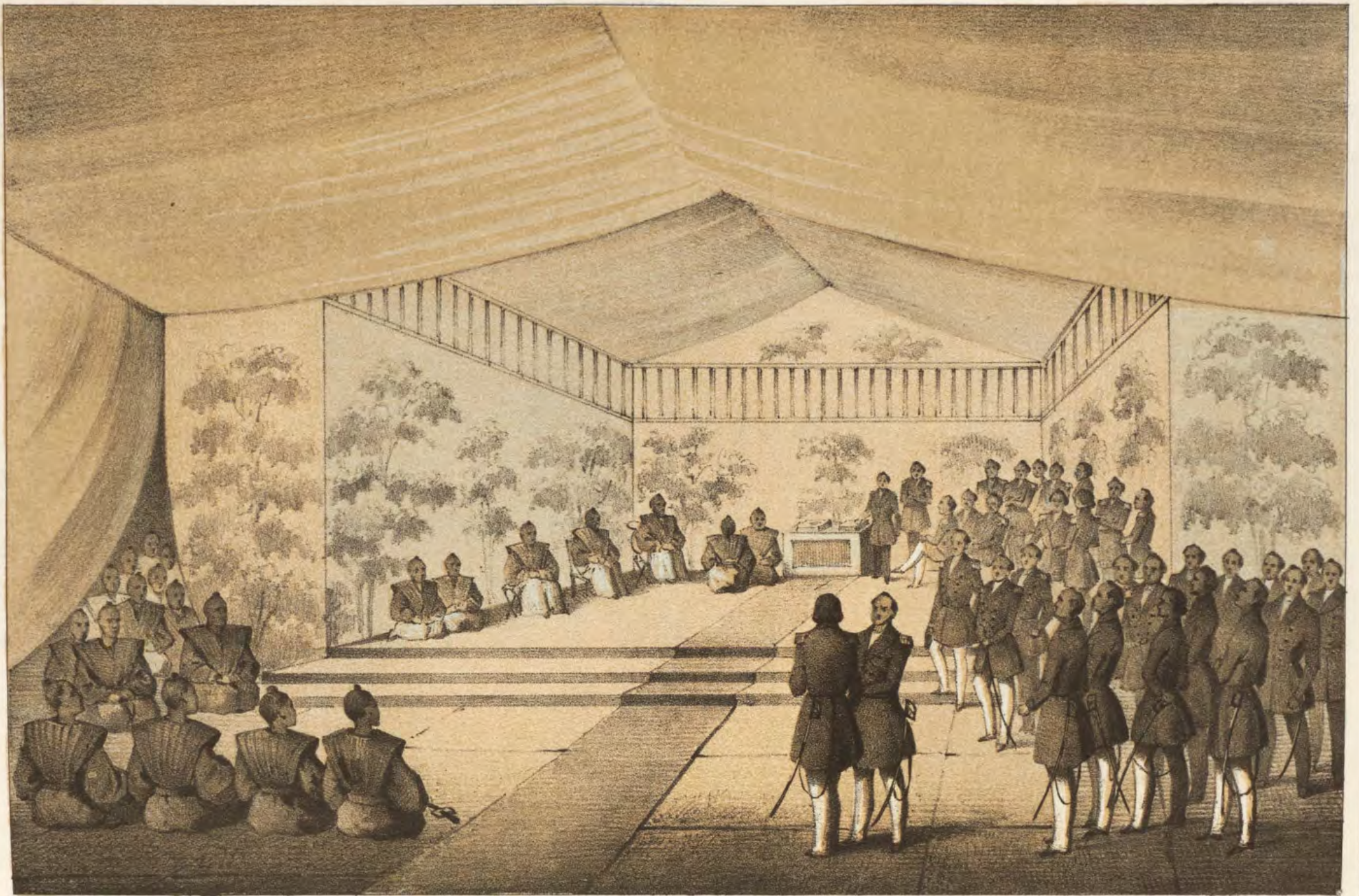
3 vols, 4to, pp. xvii, [1], 537, [1]; [8], 414, [32]; xliii, 705, with 133 lithographic plates (some folding, some hand-coloured, most tinted, some in colours), including the nude bathing plate, 'Public bath at Simoda', which is sometimes lacking; 22 maps (18 folding); and numerous illustrations; some spotting, but a good copy, recased in the original cloth; presentation inscription in each volume: 'Isaac S. Bingham / Rome, NY, April 1st 1857 / Comts of Hon. W.A. Gilbert'. **£3500**

First edition of the official account of the naval expedition that established diplomatic and commercial relations between the United States and Japan and forced the end of Japan's self-imposed policy of seclusion from the outside world. 'As one of the chief diplomatic achievements of the nineteenth century, the opening of Japan will long make the name of Perry memorable. His expedition marked a departure in Occidental policy respecting Japan, in American policy respecting the Orient, and in Japanese policy respecting the western world' (*DAB*).

The first volume is the narrative of the expedition; among the plates are lithographs after daguerreotypes by Eliphalet Brown, the photographer who accompanied the expedition on its return visit in 1854. The second volume consists primarily of reports on natural history and economic geography, and ends with a fourteen-page facsimile of the Japanese text of the treaty concluded with the United States; a prefatory note states: 'As the treaty of Kan-a-ga-wa was the first formal instrument of the kind ever negotiated by the empire of Japan, according to the usages of international law, with any Christian nation, it has been thought advisable to preserve a fac-simile in this report of the original document.' The third volume consists entirely of scientific 'observations on the zodiacal light' made during the voyage. This is the House of Representatives issue, with A.O.P. Nicholson in the imprint and 'House of Representatives' at the head of the title of volume II. The Senate issue gives Beverley Tucker as printer and has 'Senate' printed at the head of the title of the second volume.

Provenance: William A. Gilbert (1815–1875) was elected as an Opposition party candidate to the Thirty-Fourth Congress in 1855 but resigned in 1857 rather than face an expulsion vote over accusations of bribery in connection with a railroad contract.

Cordier, *Japonica* 513; Hill p. 231; Nissen, *ZBI* 3132; Sabin 30958.



T. Sinclair's lith. Phil^a

DELIVERY OF THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.



Def. by E. Brown. 7

T. Saylor's lith. Pl.

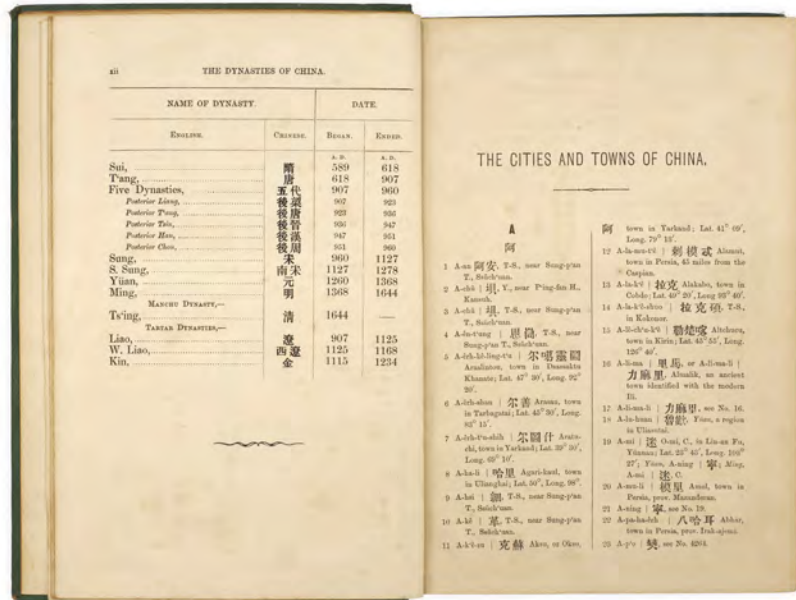
BUNGO OR PREFECT, HAHODADI.



1. SERRANUS URODELUS.

2. IULIS QUADRICOLOR.

3 & 4. IULIS LATERALIS.



A TO Z OF CHINA

28. PLAYFAIR, George Macdonald Home. The cities and towns of China. A geographical dictionary ... *Hong Kong, Noronha & Co., 1879.*

Large 8vo, pp. xii, 417, [1 (blank)], 31, [4], xvi–lviii; text in English and Chinese characters; a little toning and foxing, some light dampstaining to lower margins; good in contemporary green cloth, spine lettered in gilt; some splitting to upper joint, some wear to spine ends, corners, and edges, small marks to covers; ink inscription to title-page ‘RA de Villard’, twentieth-century owner’s inscription to front free endpaper, geographic coordinates added in pencil to pp. 27 and 30 of Appendix.

£600

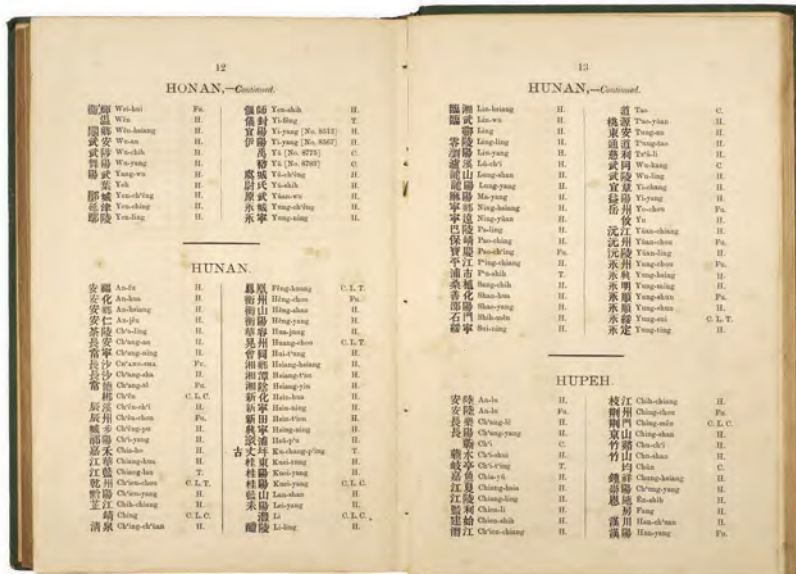
First edition of a dictionary of Chinese towns and cities by G.M.H. Playfair (1850–1917), based upon the French Sinologist Édouard Biot’s earlier *Dictionnaire* of 1842.

Comprising over nine thousand entries, running from Aan to Zimeriek, Playfair’s work was intended to reflect the many changes which had occurred, ‘even in conservative China’ (Preface), since Biot’s publication, and to update his system of orthography. The appendices comprise a ‘synoptical table of the administrative cities of China arranged alphabetically under their provinces’ (from Anhui to Yunnan), and a radical index.

Playfair joined the British consular service in China in 1872, subsequently serving as vice-consul at Shanghai, and as consul at Beihai, Ningbo, and Fuzhou.

Provenance: with the signature of Robert Alexis de Villard (1860–1904), artist and Shanghai-based customs official.

Cordier, *Sinica* 192.



A. Robinson
March 25th 1863

VENI VIDI

OR

NOTES OF A WANDERER.

BY

A. ROBINSON.

"I'll put him into breeches however," said my father, "let the world say what it will."

• TRISTRAM SHANDY

VALPARAISO:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY SANTOS TORNERO,
AT THE MERCURIO OFFICE.

1843.

I CAME, I SAW

29. ROBINSON, A. Veni vidi or notes of a wanderer ... *Valparaiso, Santos Tornero, 1843.*

8vo, pp. ix, [1 (blank)], 238, [2 (errata)]; with large folding 'Plan of Calcutta from the Bengal almanac' by A. Barrena of Valparaiso; closed marginal tear and some soiling to last leaf, occasional light foxing; overall very good in twentieth-century black cloth, upper cover lettered in gilt, original printed front wrapper bound in; wrapper stained and with closed marginal tear, some staining to endpapers; wrapper inscribed at head in ink 'Mrs J. Robinson from one absent', ink inscription at head of title 'A. Bowman March 25th 1863', modern note to front flyleaf. **£2500**

A very rare account of an Englishman's travels in Indonesia, China, the Philippines, India, and Bangladesh in the 1830s, printed, unusually, at Valparaiso on the coast of Chile. The inscription to the front wrapper suggests that this was a presentation copy from the author to his wife or a female relative.

Robinson set out from England in December 1834, and, after sailing around Africa, visited Java, Macao, Canton (Guangzhou), Manila, Singapore, Calcutta (Kolkata), and Dacca (Dhaka), stopping off at Saint Helena on the return journey. Although the preface modestly ends 'the writer will not longer detain his reader from the quiet nap which the sleep-inducing dulness pervading the following pages will most probably afford him', Robinson's account is extremely readable, describing the peoples, customs, landscapes, flora and fauna, and architecture he encountered, as well as discussing trade, governance, colonialism, and religion. The text is preceded by a three-page list of subscribers hailing from Valparaiso, Santiago, Concepcion, and Lima.

No copies traced in the UK, and only 1 recorded in the US (University of Minnesota).



CHAPTER I.

The shores of England receded from my view, at the close of a bleak day in the month of December 1834: a few days prior to which occurrence I had embarked in the "Bencoolen," en route to Batavia and China.

The first remark which I deem worthy of insertion as regards the voyage, is the following. On day the second of January 1835, our latitude at noon being 22° 56' N.; and our distance from the African coast, and from the Cape de Verd islands, being about three hundred miles in either case; a portion of the rigging was brought down from aloft covered with particles of sand of a reddish hue. This is an occurrence well known to those navigating to the East; but since our distance from the main-land, and from the islands in question, was so considerable at the time, I have thought the circumstance worthy of note; the conclu-

RELACAM

DO

ESTADO POLITICO

EESPIRITVAL DO IMPERIO DA
China, pellos annos de 1659. atè o de 1666.

ESCRITA EM LATIM

Pello P. FRANCISCO ROGEMONT da Còpanhia
de Iesus, Flamengo, Missionario no mesmo Imperio
da China.

TRADVZIDA

Por hum Religioso da mesma Companhia de Iesus.



LISBOA.

Na Officina de IOAM DA COSTA.

M.DC. LXXII.

Com todas as licenças necessarias.

BIG TROUBLE IN MANCHU CHINA

30. ROUGEMONT, François de. Relacam do estado politico e espirital do imperio da China, pellos annos de 1659 atè 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 calf 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 ink note facing title. **£2500**

Portuguese translation, the first appearance of the text, 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.

The years between 1659 and 1666, the period covered by Rougemont, were a period of great turmoil in China. 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. 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. His narrative ends with the ascension of the Kangxi emperor, who was to rule China for more than half a century. Like many contemporary works by Jesuit sinologists, Rougemont's manuscript was transported back to Europe before being published as *Historia Tartaro-Sinica Nova* in 1673. This Portuguese translation is the (anonymous) work of Sebastien de Magalhães.

Cordier, *Sinica* 628; Lach and Van Kley III, pp. 358, 1677; Lust 453. **No copies seem to have appeared at auction since 1975.**

FIGHTING CHINESE PIRACY

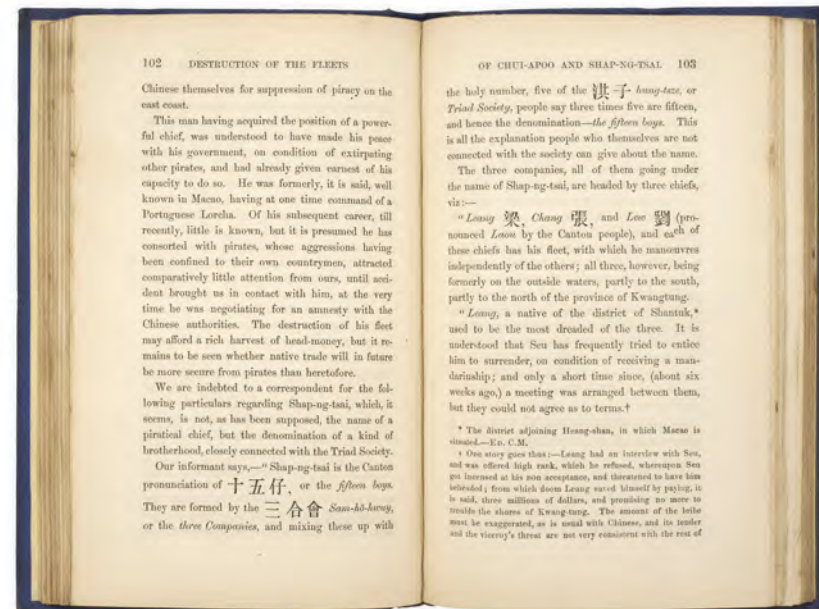
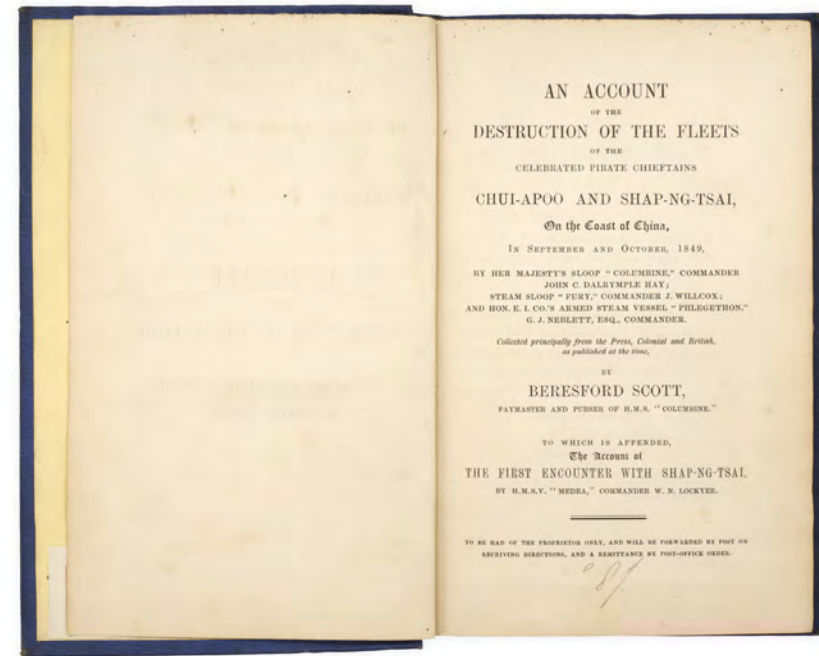
31. SCOTT, Beresford. An account of the destruction of the fleets of the celebrated pirate chieftains Chui-Apoo and Shap-ng-tsai, on the coast of China, in September and October, 1849, by Her Majesty's Sloop "Columbine," commander John C. Dalrymple Hay ... To which is appended, the account of the first encounter with Shap-ng-tsai, by ... commander W.N. Lockyer. London, printed by Savill and Edwards, [1851].

8vo, pp. [8], 255, [1]; occasional light marks; very good in contemporary blue cloth, blocked in blind, spine lettered in gilt, ticket to rear pastedown 'bound by Josiah Westley ... London'; some wear to extremities and marks to upper cover, wanting front free endpaper, wear to hinges; inscription to half title 'To Balser from T.J.F.D. Decr 6th 1861'. **£1250**

First edition, uncommon on the market, of an account of the defeat of the two notorious South China Sea pirates Chui A-poo and Shap-ng-tsai in 1849, compiled by the purser to Sir John Charles Dalrymple Hay.

In September 1849 the British and Chinese navies defeated Chui A-poo's fleet of 50 junks in Daya Bay to the east of Hong Kong. Over 400 pirates were killed and Chui himself wounded and captured; sentenced to exile in Tasmania, he would hang himself in his prison cell. In October, the three-day Battle of Tonkin River pitted Shap-ng-tsai against the British fleet, supported by the Chinese and Vietnamese. It proved a major victory in the battle against Chinese piracy: while the pirates lost 58 junks and suffered over 2000 casualties, not one man under Hay's command was killed or wounded. Shap-ng-tsai subsequently joined the Chinese navy; he and Hay would face each other again during the Second Opium War.

Cordier, *Sinica* 1901. While present in several US libraries, **this work is rare in the UK, Library Hub recording only 1 copy, at the National Maritime Museum.**



CHRISTIANDAD
DEL JAPON.

Y DILATADA PERSECUCION
QUE PADECIO.

MEMORIAS SACRAS.

DE

LOS MARTYRES DE LAS ILVSTRES
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.

SV AVTOR,

EL P.M.Fr. JOSEPH SICARDO, DE DICHA ORDEN,
Doctor en Theologia, por la Real Vniversidad de Mexico,
Examinador Synodal, y Visitador del Obispado de Mi-
choacan, Maestro de las Provincias de Castilla, y Mexico,
Theologo, y Examinador del Tribunal de la Nunciatura
de España, y Predicador de su Mag.

DEDICALAS

AL EXCMO SEÑOR D. RODRIGO MANVEL
Fernandez Manrique de Lara, Conde de Frigiliana, y de
Aguilar, del Consejo de Estado, y Governador del
Sacro Supremo, y Real de Aragon, &c.

Año (I) de 1698.

(S) CON PRIVILEGIO: (S)

En Madrid: Por Francisco Sanz, Impressor del Reyno, y Portero
de Camara de su Magestad.

MISSIONARY MARTYRS IN JAPAN

32. SICARDO, José. *Christiandad del Japon*, y dilatada persecucion que padecio. Memorias sacras, de los martyres de las ilustres 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

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.

Cordier, *Japonica* 407; Medina, *Biblioteca Hispano-Americana* 1991; Palau 312228; Sabin 80832; Streit-Dindinger V, 1616. OCLC records 3 copies in the US (Newberry Library, University of Texas, Yale) and Library Hub notes 3 in the UK (BL, Bodleian, Trinity College Dublin).

Estas Vidas, que se renovaron à la Eternidad en las Aras en que se sacrificaron, mas que osas podrán estar de mi, que del Tyrano; de las manos del sacaron prompta la Corona; de las mias, perozosa la alabanza; con la suspension de esta, ay martyrio despues de la muerte, que xase el honor de estar pendiente; mas si ellos padecieron à manos de los Tyranos, yo à las de mis deseos, que me han asfido, el tiempo que no les di cumplimiento con esta obra. Han sido tantos mis accidentes, que faltandome el ayre para respirar, no le tuve para profeguir, sufriendo la calma mucho tiempo; y antes me admiro, de q en las tormentas de mis ocupaciones, no padeciese naufragio el entendimiento, en vez de salvar de la porfiada calma estas vidas. Que lo mismo admira Ovidio de que convalciesen sus empezados escritos con tantas intercadencias, y no aver submergido la razon en tan borrafcosos cuidados.

Ovid. l. 1. trist. eleg. 10.

Ipsè etiam miror tantis animique, marisque fluctibus ingenium non cecidisse meum.

Ya gracias à Dios podrè acallar à la fama de los justos, que xosa de la suspension injusta. Ayudame, lector amigo, à celebrar su paciencia, yo la empezè con escribirla, profigue tu con leerla. No hallaràs peynado el estylo, porque la tragedia es hermosa sin peynarse, y no quiere deber à los afeytes lo bien vista, y es el asseo manto, que obscurece la belleza natural de la verdad, como enseñò Seneca. *Quæ veritati operam dat, oratio in composita debet esse, & simplex.*

Sen. lib. 1. epist. 49.

Los que leeras victoriosos con laureles, presto los veràs Santos con Diademas. A esta empresa diò feliz principio el Religiosissimo zelo del Exc. señor D. Fr. Juan Tomàs de Rocaberti, siendo General dignissimo de su Observante Religion: y aviendo su Exc. pasado dignissimamente al Sitial de Arzobispo de Valencia, y de Inquisidor General (que oy ocupa, y ocupe dilatados años) prosiguen el empeño de las Canonizaciones las quatro Religiones interesadas. A su Exc. se deve lo mas, por la regla del derecho. *Dimidium incepti, qui bene capit, habet.*

Axiom. iur.

Alentème à la profecucion de la obra, desde que mi hermana no el Rmo P. M. Fr. Juan Bautista Sicardo, Predicador de su Mag. Theol ogo, y Examinador de la Nunciatura de España, fue exaltado por elecció de su Santidad al puesto de Asistente General de España; en cuyo empleo podrà cumplir mejor sus deseos, y los mios, adelantando las diligencias de las Canonizaciones, y tener la gloria de Theodoro. Theladeo celebre estuario de la antiguedad diò principio à vna estatua de Apolo Pythio, solo el principio fue reto de todos los Artifices. Profiguòla Theodoro, y consumòla con cinceel tan primoroso, à pesar de las distancias que se interponian entre los dos Artifices, q mereció Theodoro estatua, por consumar, la que empezò Theladeo. Es causa de los que lo deseamos, de los mismos Santos, y sobre todas es causa de Dios, en quien esperamos esta ventura; el te guarde.

Conr. Eyc. l. 2. theatr.

LIBRO



LIBRO PRIMERO DE LA CHRISTIANDAD DEL JAPON, Y DILATADA PERSECUCION QUE PADECIO.

S Agrados, y profanos Historiadores para correr la pluma en los asumptos de su empeño, siempre procuran dar à conecer el País (aunque con breve descripción) para tirar las lineas à la relacion de su empeño, y à los retratos de los Varones Ilustres, que florecieron en los Angulos de los Reynos, que dibujan. Y aviendo florecido la Christiandad en el Japon, y padecido los fugeros que la professavan inponderables martyrios, antes de referirlos, y expresar las vidas de los Apostolicos Religiosos Augustinos, que sembraron el granò Evangelico en los coragones de aquellos habitadores, y que regaron su copiosa semilla, no solo con el sudor de sus zèlós fatigas, sino tambien con la sangre de sus venas; tratarè en este primer libro del estado que tuvo la Christiandad en aquel dilatado Imperio; y del exterminio que

padeciò à continuados esfuerzos de la cruel persecucion, que à sangre, y fuego acabò con todos los Christianos, y Ministros Evangelicos.

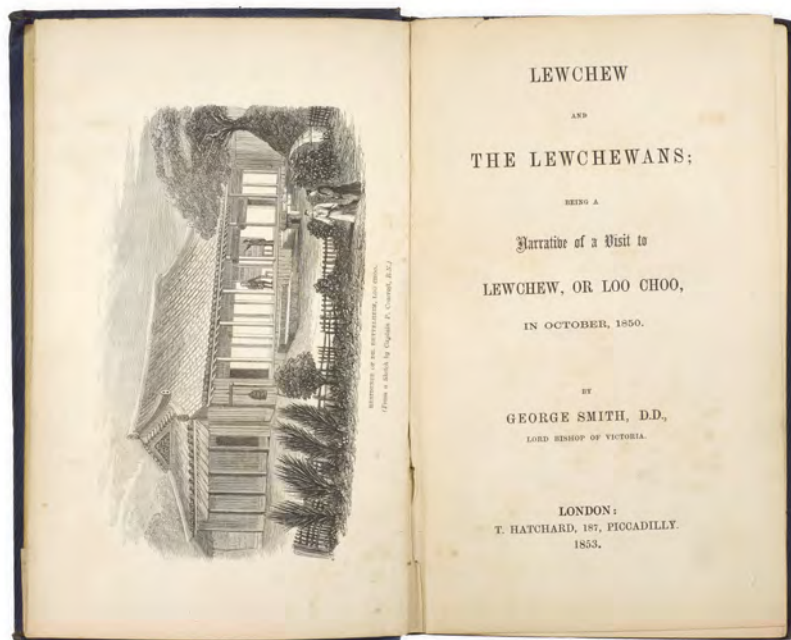
CAPITULO I. DESCRIPCION DEL REYNO del Japon.

Concuerdan generalmente los Historiadores, en que los Japones procedieron de los Sinas, que nosotros llamamos Chinos; aunque no falta quien los reputa por descendientes de los Tartaros; pareciendole que còservan el traje de estos los Japones: pero comunmente se dice, que siendo Xio Emperador de los Sinas, y pareciendole estrecho el vasto Imperio de la China, tratò de dilatarle, haziendo guerra à los Confinantes: y que con ocasion de aver llegado su Armada al Reyno del Japon, su Cau-

P. Luis de Guzman tom. 1. Mis. res. lib. 5. descrip. Jap. cap. 1. Bartholo Hist. Jap. lib. 1. Fray Antonio de San Roman Hist. de la India, lib. 4. cap. 73 fig. P. Pedro de Guzman vida de S. Francisco Xavier lib. 4. Padre Martin Martino de las.

A

RYUKYU SAMMELBAND



33. SMITH, George. Lewchew and the Lewchewans; being a narrative of a visit to Lewchew, or Loo Choo, in October, 1850 ... London, T. Hatchard, 1853.

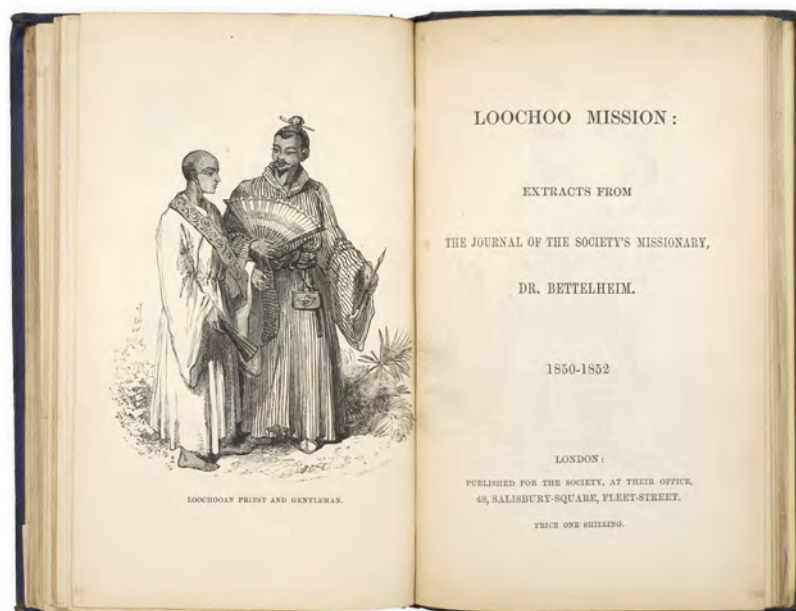
[bound with:]

LOOCHOO MISSION SOCIETY. The seventh report of the Loochoo Mission Society for 1851–1852. London, published by the Society, 1853.

[and:]

BETTELHEIM, Bernard Jean. Loochoo mission: extracts from the journal of the Society's missionary, Dr Bettelheim. 1850–1852. London, published for the Society, [1853?].

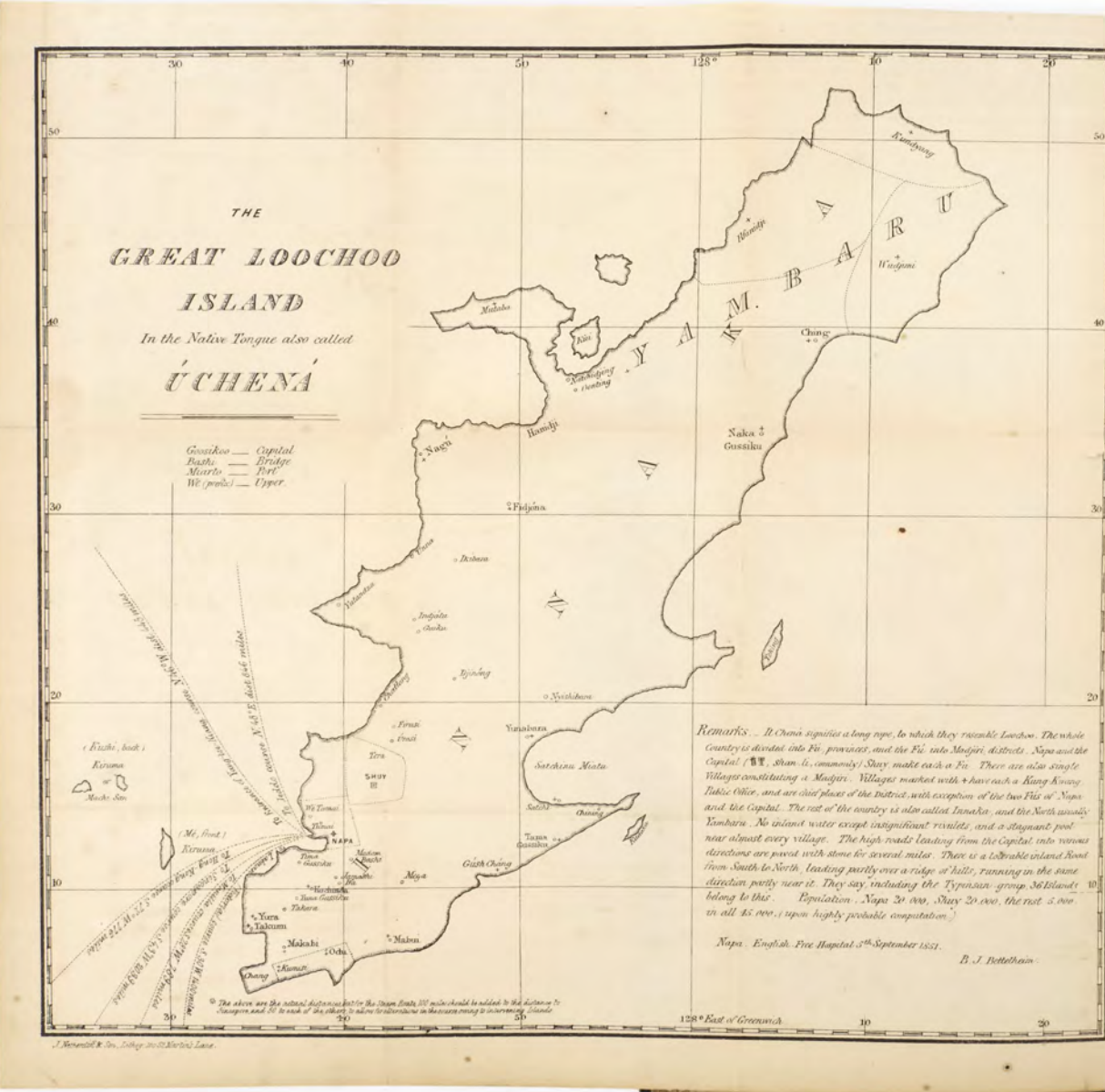
3 works in 1 vol., 8vo, pp. viii, 95, [1], with engraved frontispiece; 32, with engraved folding map facing title; [2], 61, [1 (blank)], with engraved frontispiece; first title-page detached at foot, small marginal tear to map, a little toning, occasional light marks; very good in contemporary blue cloth, covers blocked in blind, 'Loo Choo Mission' in gilt to upper cover, ticket to rear pastedown 'bound by Westleys & Co. ... London'; some wear to extremities, covers and spine rubbed. **£950**



Three scarce works on the Ryukyu Islands, a chain of Japanese islands between Kyushu and Taiwan. George Smith (1815–1871), Anglican bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, visited Okinawa to report on the condition of the missionary Bernard Jean Bettelheim (1811–1870), a converted Hungarian Jew and a naturalised British subject, who had experienced official hostility since arriving on the island in 1846. Smith explains that the obstructive policy of the authorities was due not to religious but to political concerns, for 'they dreaded the vengeance of their Japanese masters, who would view the residence of a European in Lewchew as the first step towards breaking down the exclusiveness of Japan itself' (pp. 6–7). The fears of the Lewchewans, who, while continuing to pay tribute to China, had acknowledged Japanese suzerainty since the seventeenth century, were not unfounded, for Smith himself remarks unabashedly: 'At the present time Lewchew is the only avenue to Japan, the nearest part of which is only three hundred miles to the north-east. A mission to the former is in effect a mission prospectively to the latter country also' (p. vi). The frontispiece depicts Dr Bettelheim's residence and is engraved after a sketch by Captain P. Cracroft, RN, of the British naval vessel *Reynard*, which took Smith to Lewchew.

The seventh report of the Loochoo Mission Society includes a folding map of Okinawa, details the Society's accounts, and lists subscriptions and donations. The frontispiece to *Loochoo Mission* depicts a 'Loochooan priest and gentleman', and the extracts from Bettelheim's journal cover Smith's visit, preaching the gospel, translation work, medical labours, and an assault on Bettelheim by Japanese soldiers.

Cordier, *Sinica* 3012 (all three items). **Of the second item, OCLC finds no copies in the UK and only 2 in the US (Cornell, Harvard). Of the third, OCLC records 1 copy in the UK (SOAS) and 2 in the US (Cornell, Harvard).**



THE SEVENTH REPORT
 OF THE
 LOOCHOO MISSION SOCIETY
 FOR 1851—1852.

LONDON:
 PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY, AT THEIR OFFICE,
 48, SALISBURY-SQUARE, FLEET-STREET.
 1853.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

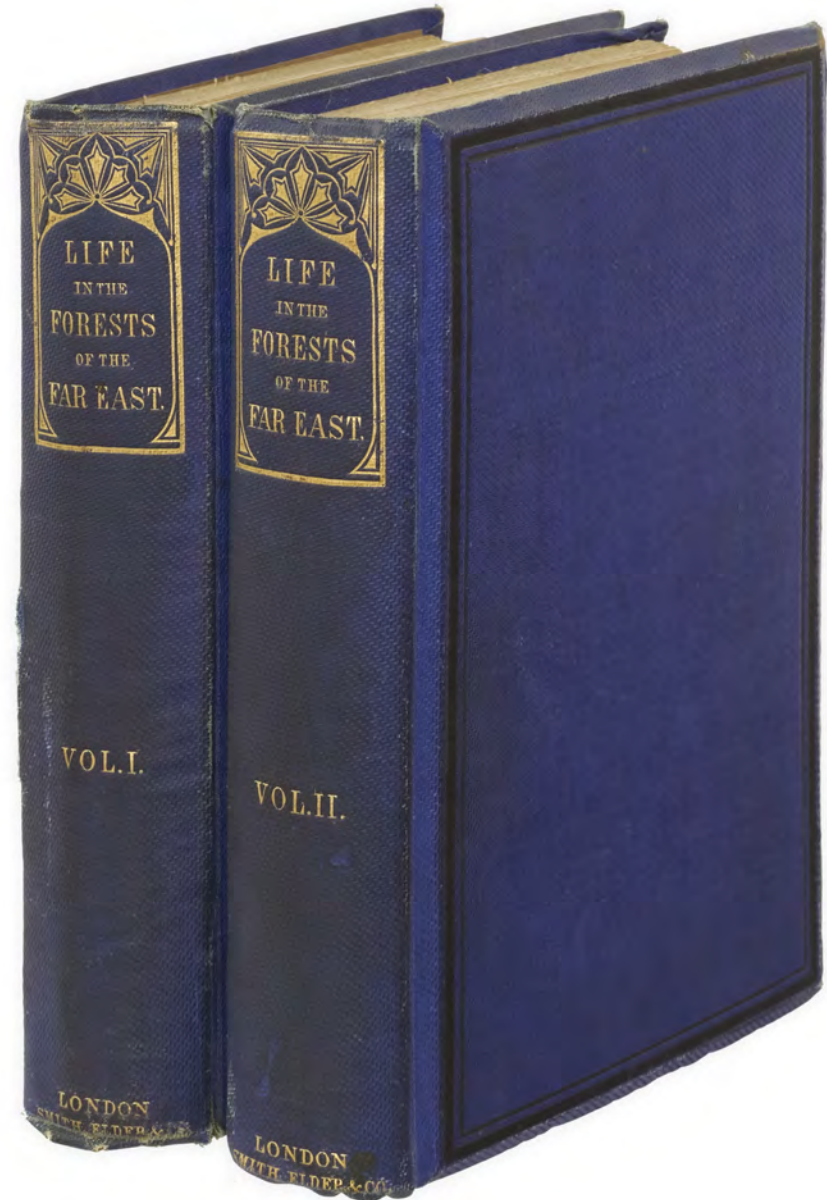
FAR EASTERN FORESTS

34. ST JOHN, Spenser Buckingham. Life in the forests of the far east ...
With numerous illustrations ... London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1862.

2 vols, 8vo, pp. xix, [3], 400, 3 ('Recently published'), 16 (publisher's ads dated May 1862), with 6 tinted lithographic plates, 4 hand-coloured plates of pitcher plants, and 2 folding maps; xviii, [2], 420, with 6 tinted lithographic plates and 1 folding map; all plates with tissue guards (browned); a couple of quires slightly loose, occasional light foxing, closed marginal tears to folding maps (without loss); very good in original publisher's blue cloth, spines lettered in gilt the title within gilt frame, light brown endpapers; lower joint of vol. 1 partially split, some wear to extremities, a few light marks to covers. **£1600**

First edition, a nice copy in the publisher's binding and with their advertisements, of this richly illustrated account of pioneering expeditions on the island of Borneo by St John (1825–1910), who had been introduced to Sir James Brooke (the 'White Raja') in 1847, when Brooke was visiting England.

St John 'was quickly caught by Brooke's charm and accompanied him as private secretary the next year, when Brooke became British commissioner and governor of Labuan ... Thenceforth St John and Brooke were closely associated, though St John's role was usually to tone down Brooke's extravagances. St John had a Malay mistress, Dayang Kamariah, and they had three children; the local Anglican bishop and others protested about his "immorality". St John was with Brooke during his final operations in 1849 against Malay pirates, and he accompanied Brooke to Brunei, the Sulu archipelago, and to Siam in 1850 ... St John acted temporarily as commissioner for Brooke (1851–5) and visited the north-western coast of Borneo and the north-eastern shore, ascending the principal rivers. Appointed in 1856 British consul-general at Brunei, he explored the country round the capital, and went further into the interior than any previous traveller. His habit of wearing native dress resulted in complaints to London ... He published his full and accurate journals, supplemented by other visitors' testimonies, in two well-written and beautifully illustrated volumes entitled *Life in the Forests of the Far East*' (ODNB).





F. Jones, lith.

Published by Smith, Elder & Co 65 Cornhill, London.

Day & Son, Lith^{rs} to the Queen.

SHOOTING THE CATARACT — LIMBANG RIVER.

JAPANESE VIEWS

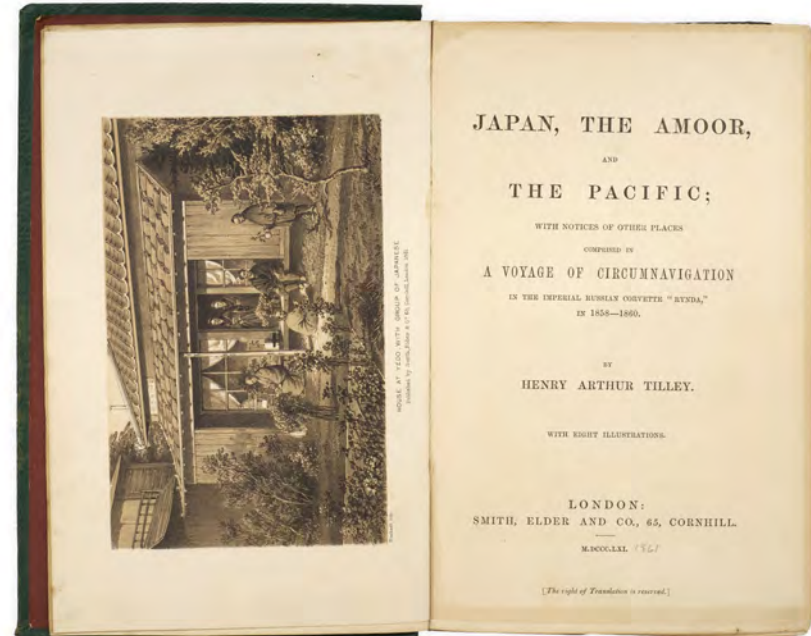
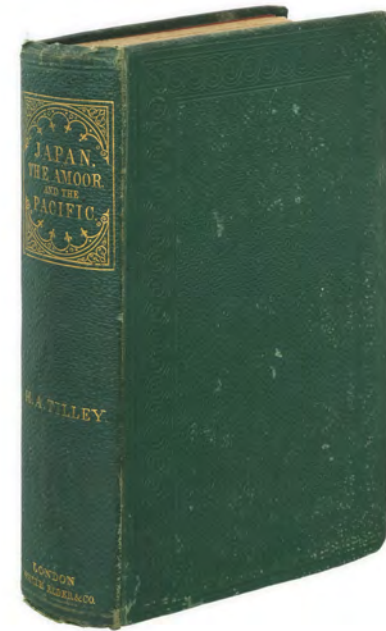
35. TILLEY, Henry Arthur. Japan, the Amoor, and the Pacific; with notices of other places comprised in a voyage of circumnavigation in the imperial Russian corvette "Rynda," in 1858–1860 ... With eight illustrations. London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1861.

8vo, pp. xii, 405, [1], 2 (ads), 16 (ads); with 8 tinted lithographic plates; pp. 131–142 almost loose, pp. 323–334 loose, occasional small marks, light browning to a few pages; overall good in contemporary pebbled green cloth, blind frame to covers, spine lettered in gilt; some wear to extremities and marks to covers; pencil inscription to half title 'William Millar Elsternwick', ink inscription 'John Galvin' to front flyleaf. £375

First edition, illustrated with eight handsome tinted lithographs of Japanese scenes.

'In the following pages the author has endeavoured to depict the scenes and incidents of an interesting voyage of circumnavigation, as well as the present state of all those countries he visited, among which two are but little known as yet; viz. Japan, and the territory lately ceded to Russia at the mouth of the Amoor' (Preface). After opening chapters describing his experiences in Jakarta, Singapore, Manila, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, Tilley turns to Japan and Japanese life, his narrative encompassing, *inter alia*, tea houses, trade and treaties, bonzes, spies, mines, murder, Americans, and missionaries. He then describes his visit to Russian settlements on the Amur River, including Nikolayevsk-on-Amur, with asides on bears and sledging. His return home takes him to California, Honolulu, Tahiti, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires. The attractive plates offer views of Tokyo, Kanazawa, Yokohama, and Oji.

Cordier, *Japonica* 553.





Hanhart, lith.

PUBLIC GARDENS AT ODJI.

Published by Smith, Elder & Co 65, Cornhill, London; 1861.

FROM RUSSIA TO MONGOLIA AND CHINA

36. TIMKOVSKII, Egor Fedorovich. Travels of the Russian mission through Mongolia to China, and residence in Peking, in the years 1820–1821 ... With corrections and notes by Julius von Klaproth ... London, Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, 1827.

2 vols, 8vo, pp. ix, [1 (blank)], 468, with engraved frontispiece and folding map at end; iv, 496, with folding frontispiece 'Plan of Peking'; some foxing, occasional marks, closed tear to folding map (without loss) neatly repaired; a good uncut copy in original boards, rebacked, new printed spine labels; some wear to corners and edges, and marks to covers, hinges repaired; bookplate in vol. 2 of Duncan Main. **£1100**

First edition in English (first Russian 1824) of this important description of Mongolia and China by the Russian traveller and diplomat Egor Timkovskii (1790–1875), translated by Hannibal Evans Lloyd (1771–1847).

Timkovskii accompanied a Russian Orthodox mission to Beijing and back in 1820 and 1821, writing here in conclusion that his journey was 'one of the most troublesome, fatiguing, and even dangerous to health, that it is possible to make by land'. Following an opening passage on the Russian mission in Beijing, Timkovskii relates his experiences of Ulaanbaatar (Ourga), the Gobi Desert, Zhangjiakou (Kalgan), the Chinese capital, Turkestan, and Tibet. There is much on Beijing *e.g.* customs and dress, laws, the state of Christianity, the army, the cold, and so on, and the second volume includes a lengthy 'Historical, geographical, and ethnographical essay on Mongolia'.

The frontispiece to volume 1 depicts a Mongolian nobleman smoking a pipe on the back of a camel. Timkovskii's work proved popular, being translated into German, Dutch, French, and Polish.

Cordier, *Sinica* 2474; Lust 550.



ARÁCHI TAÏDZI.

Published by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row.

TRAVELS
OF THE
RUSSIAN MISSION
THROUGH
MONGOLIA TO CHINA,

AND RESIDENCE IN PEKING,
IN THE YEARS 1820-1821.

BY GEORGE TIMKOWSKI.

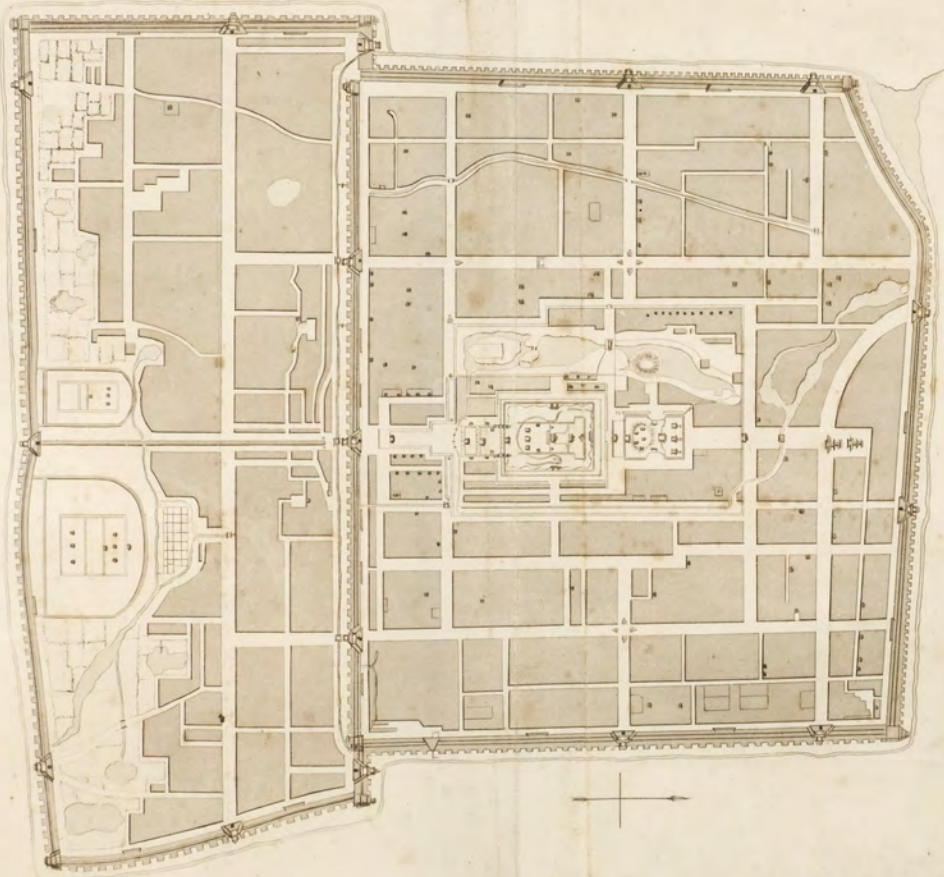
WITH CORRECTIONS AND NOTES BY
JULIUS VON KLAPROTH.

ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS, PLATES, &c. &c.

IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. II.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR
LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND GREEN,
PATERNOSTER-ROW.
1827.

PLAN OF PEKING.



As Meads (2675 English Miles) in circumference.

Published by Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green, London, 1827.

TALES OF PIRACY AND SHIPWRECK

37. [TURNER, John.] Sufferings of John Turner, chief mate of the country ship, *Tay*, bound for China, under the command of William Greig, including the seizure of him and six lascars in the cutter, and their captivity and danger amongst the *ladrones* ... Also a curious account of Peter Serrano, who having escaped from shipwreck, lived seven years on a sandy island, on the coast of Peru. London, Plummer for Thomas Tegg, [1809].

12mo, pp. [3], 8–28 (complete); with folding aquatint frontispiece ('Lieut. Turner & boats crew of the ship *Tea*, made prisoners, by the *ladrone* pirates. London, pub. by T. Tegg, Feby. 18 1809'); a little light foxing, caption and imprint cut from foot of frontispiece and pasted to blank verso; overall very good in marbled wrappers, housed in modern blue cloth folder and slipcase, gilt lettered spine label. **£975**

Scarce account of piracy and shipwreck, with a striking aquatint frontispiece portraying a pirate attack.

The greater part of the narrative is devoted to the unfortunate John Turner, who, having sailed from Bombay (Mumbai) to China aboard the *Tay* in the summer of 1806, was captured by pirates while sailing a cutter to Macao. The text describes his five-and-a-half-month captivity (before being ransomed), during which he was continually threatened with torture and execution and witnessed a fellow captive nailed to the deck of a junk, whipped, and then cut to pieces. It relates his meagre diet and notes that 'the space allowed him to sleep in at night was never more than about eighteen inches wide, and four feet long'. There is much of interest on Chinese piracy; the author estimates that 'between five and six hundred' vessels were engaged in piracy off the south coast of China, and discusses their typical armaments, crew, tactics, and treatment of captives. The dramatic frontispiece shows the moment of Turner's capture.

Library Hub records only 2 copies in the UK (British Library and Durham University).





SUFFERINGS
OF
JOHN TURNER,
CHIEF MATE OF THE COUNTRY SHIP,
TAY,
BOUND FOR CHINA,
UNDER THE COMMAND OF
WILLIAM GREIG,

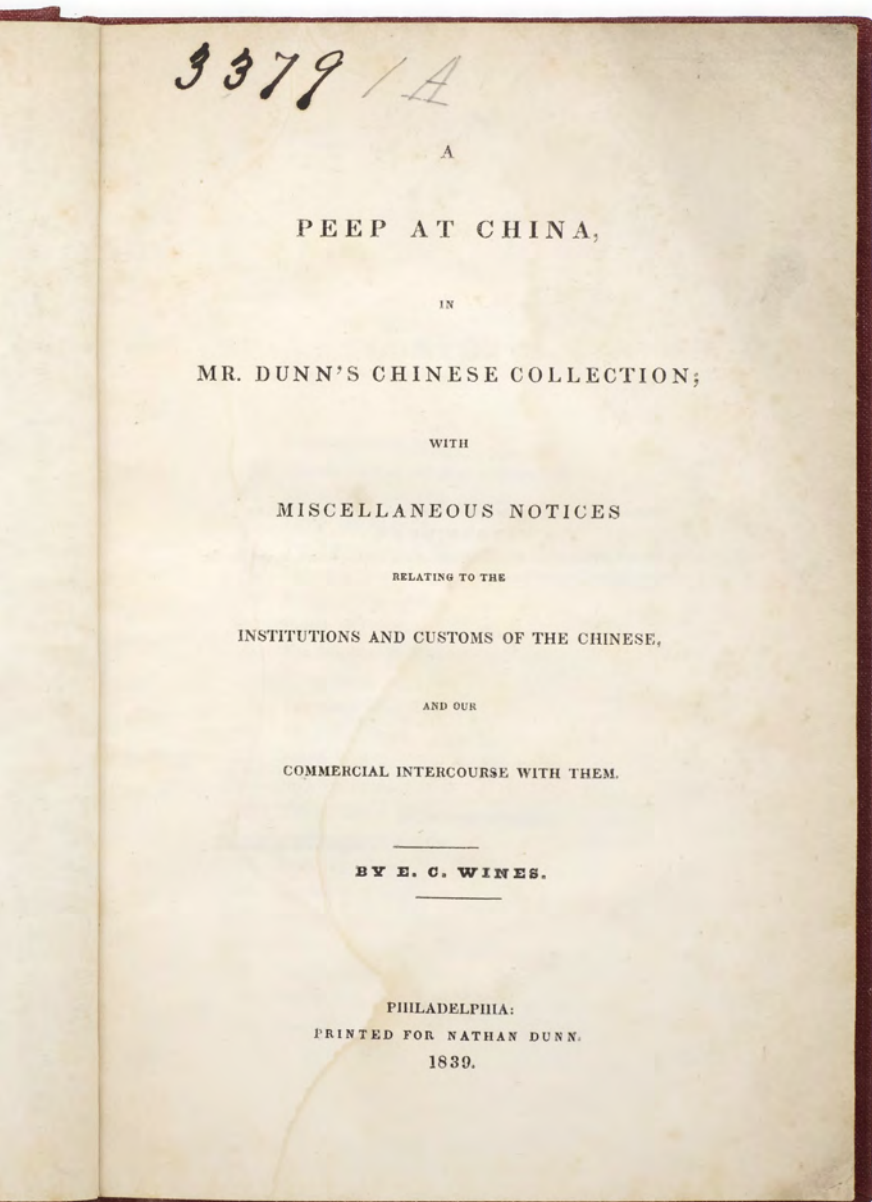
INCLUDING
The Seizure of him and Six Lascars in the Cutter, and their
Captivity and Danger amongst the
LADRONES;

WITH
A Description of the Strength, Discipline, Manners, &c. of these
PIRATES,
Their Depredations and Conduct towards their Prisoners.

ALSO
A CURIOUS ACCOUNT OF
PETER SERRANO,
Who having escaped from Shipwreck, lived Seven Years on a
Sandy Island, on the Coast of Peru.

LONDON:
Printed for THOMAS TEGG, 111, Cheapside.

PRICE ONLY SIXPENCE.



A PEEP AT THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE

38. 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 intercourse 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; very good in twentieth-century red cloth, spine lettered in gilt, original blue wrappers bound in; spine sunned; 'Wm Hamilton' in ink to front wrapper, armorial bookplate of Robert Marquis Strong Jr, ink stamp of 'The Franklin Institute' to contents page, '3379' in ink at head of front wrapper and title. **£1250**

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 (Guangzhou) 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 exhibit 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. He here 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).

Cordier, *Sinica* 75; Sabin 104773. **Library Hub records only 2 copies in the UK (British Library, Bodleian).**

MAPPING NEWLY OPENED JAPAN

39. WYLD, James. The islands of Japan by James Wyld, geographer to the Queen & H.R.H. the Prince Consort. London, James Wyld, 1 January 1859.

Folding map (870 x 690 mm) in 24 sections, hand coloured in outline, linen backed; slightly toned, overall very good; folding into original 8vo green cloth-covered boards with printed paper label to upper cover and paper label to spine; small ink stain to upper cover and a little wear to extremities. **£1500**

Rare folding map of Japan by James Wyld the younger (1812–1887) published just a few years after the end of its long isolationist era, showing treaty ports opening soon following the signing of the 1858 Treaty of Amity and Commerce between Japan and the United States.

The 1858 treaty opened several new ports to foreign trade, all indicated here by Wyld with evident excitement e.g. 'Nangasaki to be opened 1st July 1859 average summer heat 98o Fahr.', and 'Hakodadi to be opened 1st July 1859 temp. in May & June 51° to 66°'. Wyld's map also shows the tracks of various expeditions to the region (e.g. 'Capt. Broughton 1797', 'Track of the Russians in 1805'), uses arrows to identify currents, and indicates existing free ports in red. An unrolled scroll beside the title contains a 'list of recent publications' advertising various maps and charts all priced for 'sheet', 'case', and 'rollers'.

The timing of Wyld's map publications shows him to have been 'something of an opportunist' but 'his maps were always of high quality, a fact acknowledged when he was accorded the title of geographer to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert' (ODNB). He is perhaps best known for his extraordinary sixty-foot tall 'great globe', exhibited in Leicester Square during the Great Exhibition.

No copies traced in the UK or US. OCLC records only 2 copies (BNF and Leiden). No copies traced at auction.



JAPAN AND ITS NEIGHBOURS

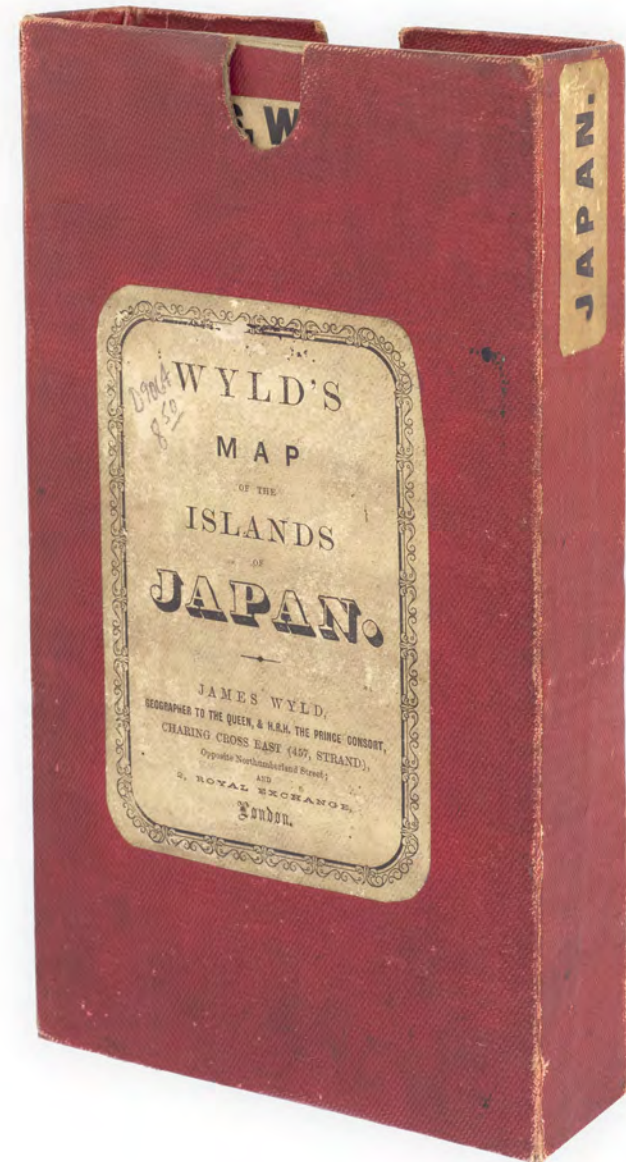
40. WYLD, James. Map of the islands of Japan, Kurile &c. and part of the Chinese dominions and a sketch of the river Amoor and the Baikal Lake including the trading posts of Russia and China and their relative situations with Peking. *London, James Wyld, 1859–1860.*

1 map on 4 folding sheets (2 sheets 670 x 1020 mm in 24 sections, 2 sheets 670 x 890 mm in 21 sections), hand-coloured in outline, linen backed, upper and lower covers of each sheet in red cloth with printed label ('N.W.', 'N.E.', 'S.W.', 'S.E.'). N.W. sheet dated 5 March 1859, N.E. and S.W. sheets dated 5 March 1860; some light browning, a few marks to covers; overall very good in original red cloth-covered slipcase, printed label to front cover ('Wyld's map of the islands of Japan') and side ('Japan'); some wear to extremities and marks. **£2750**

Rare four-sheet map of Japan, the Russian Far East, Mongolia and Southern Siberia, Korea, and China's central coast, by James Wyld the younger (1812–1887), published just a few years after the end of Japan's long isolationist period.

The four sheets variously show: to the northwest, part of Mongolia, the Gobi Desert, and Lake Baikal; to the southwest, the Yellow Sea, Shanghai, Korea etc.; to the northeast, part of the Russian coast including Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands, with insets of Cape Elizabeth and Hakodate; and to the southeast, Japan with an inset of Tokyo Bay. In addition to a wealth of geographical detail, Wyld shows the tracks of various sea voyages and ocean currents.

No copies traced in the US. Only 1 copy recorded in the UK (Cambridge University Library). No copies traced at auction.





MAP OF
THE ISLANDS OF
JAPAN, KURILE &c.
and part of the
CHINESE DOMINIONS
and a Sketch of the River Amoor and the
BAIKAL LAKE
Including the Trading Posts of
RUSSIA AND CHINA
AND THEIR RELATIVE SITUATIONS WITH PEKING
(London)

110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 1



A

Exam

B

Fam

Modus Scribendi

Q