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Bernhard Lauser, FRGS.
President



*China in Manuscript and
Photography
Hong Kong Maritime Museum*

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Voyager Press Rare Books & Manuscripts was established in 2001 by Bernie Lauser, and is based in Vancouver, BC – Canada

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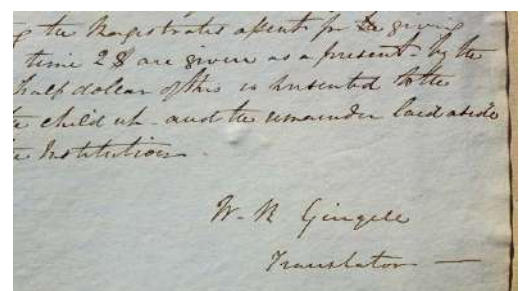
(MANUSCRIPT ARCHIVE - CHINA- AMOY)
GINGELL, William Raymond

Unpublished Translations of Chinese Texts
Early History of Amoy
Imperial Ceremonies - Trade - Military

US\$25,000 ~ HK\$196,000

[Amoy (Xiamen), Foochow (Fuzhou), 1849-1854] - Archive of mostly unpublished manuscript documents being Chinese works translated into English by William Raymond Gingell, Sinologist, interpreter and Consul in China, comprising what appears to be the only translation of the "History of Amoy" which contains texts dated as early as 1788 and which predates the work for which Gingell is best known [an abridged translation of the Chow Le classic, completed in 1852]; also presenting a wide array of subjects surrounding customs, ancient inscriptions, government, riots and civil wars, by his translations of several short accounts and decrees by difference Chinese writers or offices; as well as a traditional Chinese calendar. Together with a manuscript letter to Gingell from the Consul at Foochow containing praises from British diplomats for Gingell's work on the History of Amoy, double folio leaf, 2 pages. Together with some original Chinese texts in manuscript and in print, 17 pages combined. History of Amoy manuscript translation: 4to. approximately 300 pages, string-tied in five parts (one part in duplicate), penned to rectos only on blue leafs watermarked J. Whatman and J. Gater 1845 and measuring approximately 24,5 x 20,5 cm. Other manuscript translations: Varied sized leafs, approximately 485 pages combined, each account titled and string-tied separately, also on blue watermarked leafs measuring approximately 24,5 x 20,5 cm. Some creasing, otherwise in very good condition, exceedingly early manuscript documents made in China.

Note: Only one of the shorter translations in the present archive are known to have been published (Forms of Ceremonial suitable to be adopted in the Fokien Province on the occasion of the Dowager Queen...). All others appear to be unpublished. An excellent linguist with a notable reputation for his superlative understanding of the Chinese language, as he was translating the "History of Amoy" from about 1847/48 to 1849, Gingell was Interpreter to the Amoy General-Consulate. The majority of the other translations were performed in 1853 while he was Vice-Consul of Foochow. **Please email for more detail**



(MANUSCRIPT – FIRST OPIUM WAR)

George Henry Seymour

Primary Source Manuscript Account Fortified Old City of Shanghai 1842 By a Leading Participant Commander Henry George Seymour

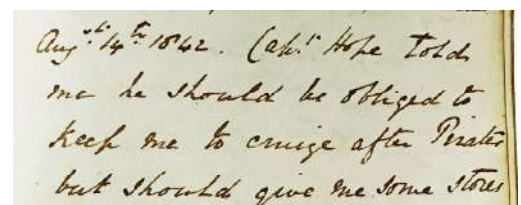
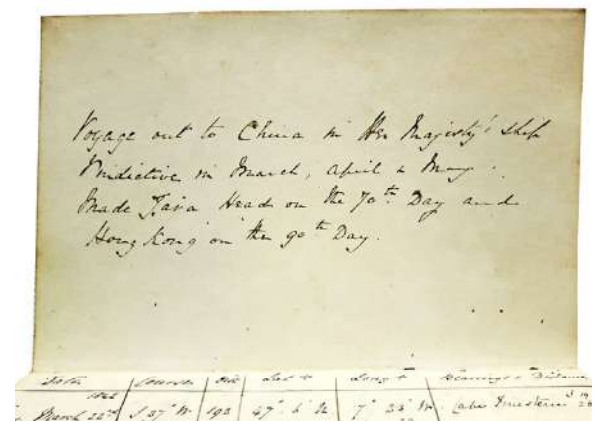
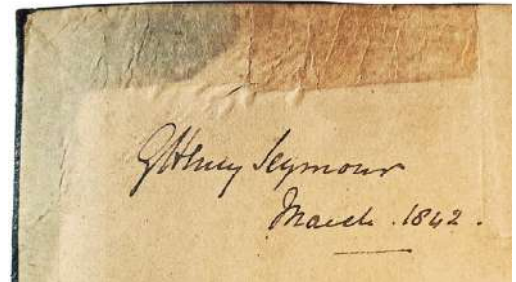
US\$8,800 ~ HK\$68,000

[Shanghai, Woosung [Wusong], Chusan [Zhoushan], Hangzhou, Hong Kong, 15 March - 20 November 1842] Manuscript journal of Vice-Admiral George Henry Seymour, then having the rank of Commander, containing an account of China and his participation in the blockading of rivers, suppression of piracy, and leading transport convoys during the decisive final ten weeks of the First Opium War, as important ports were being ceded to Britain. 8vo. 127 pages in manuscript, including a six page nautical distance chart detailing the voyage, from Cape Finisterre to the arrival at Hong Kong three months later. Black leather boards with gilt ruled perimeter, authorship inscription and date to front endpaper. Volume measures approximately 10,5 x 15,5 x 1 cm. Very slight wear to boards, otherwise in very good condition, internally bright, a detailed and engaging account in a neat hand.

Together with two manuscript drawings, painted in watercolour, made by George Henry Seymour, one being a nautical scene, the other depicting a Chinese woman captioned in his hand, "Miss Sepoorah. How-e-tow Bay," initialed G.H.S. and dated 1st March 1843, which was during his departure voyage from China to the East Indies. How-e-tow Bay was near Quemoy Island (also known as Kinmen Island), and north of Amoy (now Xiamen).

Together with three manuscript letters (1844-1850) addressed to George Henry Seymour, pertaining to Royal Navy service in China.

The journal provides primary source, unpublished contemporary documentation of the First Anglo-Chinese War, written by a notable commander of two different vessels of the Royal Navy, who spent a lot of time around Wusong. The text features vivid descriptions of a Chinese chief and his entourage, the Old City of Shanghai just prior to mass colonial infiltration, Chinese customs, encounters with the locals, and strategic movements of the transport fleet.





This firsthand journal account records the Royal Navy's ongoing efforts at securing British presence and safeguarding transport vessels around Woosung [Wusong], Hangzhou, and the Chusan [Zhoushan] Islands during the First Opium War, and features an excellent description of Shanghai when it was merely a small fishing village surrounded by ancient walls of fortification, known today as the Old City.

A substantial account unfolds, of a visit to Shanghai immediately after the pivotal agreement was made with the Emperor of China, that which would cede five ports to foreign trade under British control. Seymour describes the traditional urban core of Shanghai, its boundary then still defined by a defensive wall erected around the 11th century, the area being known today as The Old City of Shanghai. Landing at a quay, he finds temporary respite in an abandoned home, which had been looted by the British earlier in the war. It is here, in Shanghai, where he is greeted by a chief, his retinue of attendants and enforcers of justice with their implements of torture. Seymour calls the chief a "Blue Button Mandarin," the blue buttons of his dress denoting him as having the civil service rank of the third or fourth class. He also describes Yuyuan Garden, located beside the City God Temple in the northeast of the Old City of Shanghai, which was built in 1559, and suffered damage numerous times during the 19th century. During the First Opium War, the British army used the Huxinting Teahouse as a base of operations for several days in 1842.

| Date | Latitude | Long | Wind | Baromet | Remarks |
|-----------------------|----------|------|------|---------|--|
| Jan. 23 rd | 32° 10' | 122 | 47 | 30.16 | John Frederick 185 |
| Feb. 23 rd | 33° 30' | 126 | 55 | 30.32 | |
| Mar. 23 rd | 35° 40' | 130 | 50 | 30.30 | |
| Apr. 23 rd | 37° 40' | 135 | 35 | 30.30 | Parishall died on the 20 th inst. |
| May 23 rd | 39° 40' | 140 | 32 | 30.30 | Robert Palmer |
| Jun. 23 rd | 41° 40' | 145 | 25 | 30.30 | |
| Jul. 23 rd | 43° 40' | 150 | 20 | 30.30 | |
| Aug. 23 rd | 45° 40' | 155 | 15 | 30.30 | |
| Sep. 23 rd | 47° 40' | 160 | 10 | 30.30 | Arrived at the 23 rd inst. |
| Oct. 23 rd | 49° 40' | 165 | 5 | 30.30 | Relief in afternoon |
| Nov. 23 rd | 51° 40' | 170 | 0 | 30.30 | |
| Dec. 23 rd | 53° 40' | 175 | 0 | 30.30 | |

Sat. July 30th This Evening
 The Mandarin came round
 to visit and enquired
 how painted all black.
 Sunday July 31st Today being
 a day when I came on board
 and had a look out
 Sunday Aug 1st Read my
 Commission and took
 leaving Capt. Isaacantles
 things out and went in
 Shopped a new thousand
 Sun Aug 2nd Very slight
 on and getting into
 order. Signing papers
 recd. 5
 Wed 3 Aug 3rd got under
 weigh and went out 9

Excerpts from the Journal:

"September 1st. "We went onshore and found immensely large junks up there and a good sized village. People were exceptionally civil but not a fowl or drink to be seen, however, I explained to them that if they did not send us fresh provisions I should carry somebody onboard and not relieve him until he is ransomed by two large Bullocks..."

"Landed at another farm house... They ran away at first but afterwards shewed us their irrigating machines for the Paddy fields which are most ingenious being exactly our chain pumps with wooden buckets, links, etc instead of iron. Also their spinning wheels were very clever, they like everything else were only a few Bamboo twigs cut and laid up like a wheel. Everything in the houses were Bamboo there, we did see fowls & which they wished to give us but would not take... They were anxious everywhere for us to whylo which means go away...."

Primary Source accounts such as this from 1840's China are exceedingly rare !



(MAP – YANGTZE RIVER)

First Chart of the Upper Yangtze River and the Three Gorges Pre-dates Foreign River Trade Survey of Consecutive Drawings Large Panorama Map

US\$8,800 ~ HK\$68,000

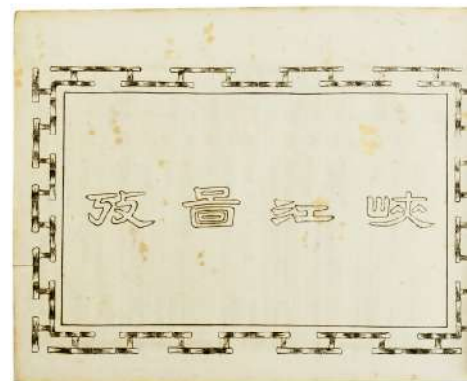
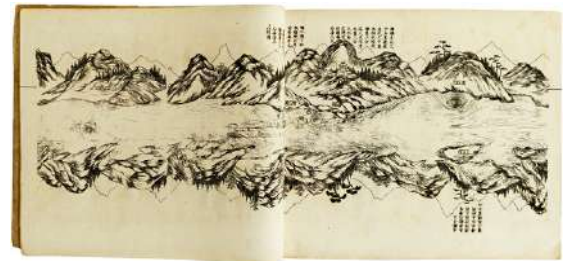
Title: 峽江圖考 Xiá jiāng tú kǎo
[Changjiang / Yangtze River Survey in Pictures]

Author/Artist: 江國璋輯 Jiāngguózhāng jí

[Shanghai: 岫海山房 Xiù haishan fāng shūjú (Beautiful Sea and Mountain Publishing House), 1889] - A superlative and unique pictorial chart of the Yangtze River, pre-dating Chinese consent and introduction of foreign traders to inland regions, comprising 97 printed drawings tracking and illustrating the river and its surrounding landscape, continuously, in such a way that each drawing leads to the next, replete with place names and fascinating detail to further show various types of vessels, trade hubs, and villages, made for the purpose of aiding Chinese navigators plying the most treacherous sections of the Upper Yangtze with the junks. All text is in Chinese. 2 vols. Oblong 8vo. 120 pages combined, each volume containing a title page and detailed text to outline upstream and downstream navigation itineraries. Delicate double leaf tissue paper measuring approximately 24 x 19,5 cm, string-tied with blue paper wrappers, manuscript labels to front. Contained in the original purpose-made folding portfolio, blue Chinese silk covered paper boards with remnants of silk ribbons. Wear to portfolio particularly a split at hinge, minor age-toning throughout, otherwise in very good condition, beautifully preserved documents, a fine work.

The labels to the front of each of the wrappers suggest that these were issued for and given to the primary Chinese commercial navigators who dared to travel to deadliest sections of the river in their large junks. They read as follows:

川行必讀峽江圖考 Chuan xíng bì dú xiá jiāng tú kǎo.
[Must Read for River Rowing - Yangtze River Survey in Pictures.]





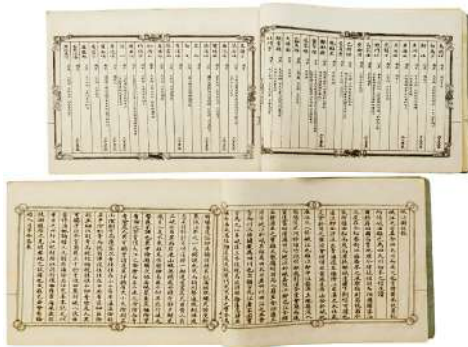
The early survey contained herein is most historic as it illustrates the true Upper River Yangtze - China's greatest commercial waterway - as it once surged ferociously from Yichang to Chongqing through the gorges of Qutang, Wuxia, and Xiling, before an immense dam was built to tame and alter her for commercial gain.

This document pre-dates the presence of foreign navigators on the Yangtze, non-locals being forbidden access, and thus also pre-dates steam transport on the river. It also marks the dawn of new era for interior trade, as restrictions would soon, though slowly, be lifted.



It would be one year after this chart was drawn, in 1890, with the Qifu Agreement, that the Chinese government agreed to open Chongqing to foreign trade - with the stipulation that it was restricted to native crafts. In 1891, Chongqing became the first inland commerce port open to foreigners, with limitations. In 1895, the Treaty of Shimonoseki finally provided an official provision, which opened Chongqing fully to foreign trade.

Some of the most famous boatmen of the world were the Szechuan trackers of the wild rapids and sublime gorges of the Yangtze. Chinese junks travelling upriver on the Yangtze did so by the fortitude of manual labour, the feat employed some 70 to 80 "trackers." These were men who fastened themselves to hawsers [mooring cables] in order physically pull the heavy wooden ships upriver against the current, through some of the most risky and deadly sections of the three gorges. The series of rapids between Yichang and Chongqing proved to be the greatest nemesis for navigation. The Three Gorges had 404 individual rapids, with a strong 15 knots current that greatly hindered navigation. [In 1917 the river rapids would be tamed by means of explosives specifically for improved accessibility to trade].



The author of this work indicates the date as Guangxu 15, referring to the 15th year of the reign of Guangxu Emperor. Guangxu was the ninth Qing emperor to rule over China, who held the title of Emperor from 1875 to 1908, although only a child when he gained the throne, therefore in practice he ruled under Empress Dowager Cixi's influence, and only from 1889 to 1898 when he was placed under house arrest.

RARE!



(PHOTOGRAPHY – XINHAI REVOLUTION)

Early Upper Yangtze Trade Extremely Rare Inland Photographs Yangtze River Gun Boat Patrol Six Albums - Over 400 Photos

US\$38,000 ~ HK\$298,000

[China, 1910-1911] - Six (6) photograph albums capturing Chinese customs, German Naval officers patrolling on the Yangtze River in Chongqing and Hubei province, and collaboration between the two groups for trade, the lot providing an exclusive primary source photographic record of early Yangtze River commerce contemporary to the Chinese Revolution, and being an exceptionally rare lot for its numerous snapshot views of the interior of China. Taken by an officer of the German Imperial Navy (Kaiserliche Marine) who participated in the Yangtze River Patrol onboard the purpose-built gunboat SMS Otter, and also in escorting Chinese refugees to safety during the Revolution. Contains 421 gelatin silver print photographs mounted onto cardstock leaves. Oblong 8vo. string-tied albums in identical bindings, each measuring approximately 36,5 x 29 cm, sage cardstock boards. Photographs vary in size, the smallest measuring approximately 8 x 8 cm, and the largest 20,5 x 15 cm. Wear to covers with leaves mostly loose from string-ties, occasional fading to photographs, otherwise in Very Good Condition, an extremely rare surviving visual chronicle of interior China at the turn of the century, with striking scenes of local life and labour.

Primary source records such as these of the Yangtze River Patrol era are difficult to find, especially of Germany's involvement in this short period of China's history, which lasted circa 1904-1917. The present album stands almost alone in the annals of the Yangtze gunboat patrol era, and chronicles the early years of successful river-based trade, though it was interrupted for a time by civil unrest and the Xinhai Chinese Revolution.

It was a highly tumultuous time in Central China. Foreign nations were vying for claims and rights to trade, with access to the interior by rail or by steam, and anti-foreign sentiment was on the rise. Since the turn of the century, four major Western powers actively sought to control or at least to gain largely from commerce in the interior. The wealth of the four provinces of the Yangtze and southern regions would certainly be immeasurable.





It was in 1890, under the Qifu Agreement, that the Chinese government agreed to open Chongqing to foreign trade - with the stipulation that it was restricted to native crafts. In 1891 the city became the first inland commerce port open to foreigners. In 1895, the Treaty of Shimonoseki finally provided an official provision, which opened Chongqing fully to foreign trade. Subsequently, from 1896 to 1904, French, German, US and Japanese consulates were established there.

Through the unequal treaties, the first being with the British Empire following China's defeat during the first Opium War, various foreign powers had gained concessions from China, including extraterritoriality for their citizens residing there, tariff exemptions and unique trading privileges.

The Upper Yangtze river trade, though coveted by western nations, was difficult to achieve and maintain on a regular basis, in part due to the extreme navigability concerns in the far interior reaches of the river, and in part due to anti-foreign sentiment and continued civil unrest.

There were floods and famines in the Yangtze basin in 1910-1911, which the civilians felt the government did nothing in the way of aid. Civil unrest would culminate into a revolution, which was set in motion with an armed revolt in Wuchang, Hubei Province, inland China.

It only stands to reason, with that in mind, that there would be little opportunity for journaling or photographing, and therefore few historical accounts were made, and fewer would have survived.

Some of the most famous boatmen of the world were the Szechuan trackers of the wild rapids and sublime gorges of the Yangtze. These men are seen in action here in exceedingly scarce snapshot photographs!

Chongqing had always been an important port, bustling with junks from Sichuan's hinterlands and neighbouring provinces, and acting as the collection point for the abundant produce of the region, including hides and furs from Tibet, hemp, salt, silk, rhubarb, copper and iron. By the turn of the century, the massive trade in opium grown in southwest China had sprung up, abetted by warlord factionalism and greed, changing both trade and society in a most regrettable way.

This album is a superlative and tangible vestige of the short-lived gunboat trade era centered on the notorious Upper Yangtze River connecting Yichang to Chongqing - China's greatest commercial waterway. Extremely Rare!



(PHOTOGRAPHY)

FLOYD, William Pryor & BEATO, Felice

18 Large Format Photos & Panorama Very Early and Rare Views Hong Kong - Canton - Amoy - Pekin Extra Large Photograph Album

US\$38,000 ~ HK\$298,000

[Hong Kong, Canton (Guangzhou), Pekin (Beijing), Amoy (Xiamen) circa 1868-1869] - Photograph album containing 18 large format albumen photographs of China, being superb early views captured by renowned professional photographers, largely the works of William Pryor Floyd, two of which feature his embedded signature and one being a panoramic vista of Hong Kong, also including at least one image taken by Felice Beato. Royal Folio album, Chinese lacquered wood boards illustrated with an intricate motif of traditional scenes in gilt and colour to front and gilt border to front and rear, "Album Cecilia" in gilt to front, quality red satin pastedowns, an immense volume measuring approximately 52 x 46 x 4,5 cm. Photographs vary in size, the smallest measuring approximately 22 x 13,5 cm, and the largest 20 x 27 cm, the panorama measuring 56 x 22,5 cm, most with manuscript captions. Some chips and wear to boards with a fissure across front, otherwise in Very Good Condition, a beautiful and solid binding which houses vivid and rare, pleasing historic photographs.

The lacquer album suggests that these photographs may have been compiled by an affluent early traveller who made a voyage onboard the *Cecilia*, most likely purchasing most or all of the images at Floyd's studio, 62 Queen's Road, in Hong Kong. The gilt title "Album Cecilia" to the album's front board quite likely refers to the ship *Cecilia* which sailed from London to China in 1869, and made visits at Hong Kong, Canton, Callao, and Macao, as reported in the contemporary London and China Telegraph newspaper.

With the caption "A Joss-House" an arresting image shows the **Lin Fa Kung Temple in its original form** before its unique architectural elements were lost during modern restorations, this being one of Hong Kong's prized temples and situated on Black Rock, East Point, Causeway Bay.

Two superlative early photographs illustrate the colonial period of **Tai-Ping-Shan**, a neighbourhood in the hills of Hong Kong. One of the views illustrates the "poor district known in Hong Kong's Tai-Ping-Shan district".





Floyd's surviving work provides an especially insightful and invaluable visual history of Hong Kong's colonial topography, Chinese architecture, and Western integration.

A stellar nostalgic photograph of Hong Kong's Praya [promenade] shows its waterfront row of colonial traders' buildings, looking west from Government Pier towards Central and The Peak, which was taken by him circa 1867. Queen's Road, to the south, was the first road opened, and the street upon which Floyd would establish his studio.

Canton [Guangzhou] is also featured in the album with at least three views. An extremely rare and early photograph the **Hoi Tong Monastery**, on Henan Island in the Haizhu district, showing it with a wide veranda, Chinese text painted on some of its columns, a natural unmanicured courtyard and a low walled perimeter. The caption reads, "The Temple of Honan (Canton) where sacred pigs were kept." Photographs of this structure are particularly scarce as photography had arrived in China only in the early 1840s, the temple having limited access to foreigners. Within a few short years, it would be repurposed and ultimately demolished.



By 1870, the Hong Kong photographic market had become highly competitive. Several studios had failed or simply ceased to operate. Apart from the studios of John Thomson and William Floyd, a growing number of Chinese photographic establishments were opening, notably those of Pun Lun, Hing Qua John & Co. Ye Chung, Afong, and Lai Fong. In 1872, Thomson returned to Britain, selling his China negatives to Floyd. In 1874, Floyd too sold his portrait and topographical photography business and premises, the buyer being Emil Rusfeldt, and by 1875, Floyd had relocated to the Philippines.



William Pryor Floyd (1834 - circa 1900) was a British photographer of high regard and superior skill active in China between 1865 and 1874, whose "Hong Kong studio was, for a time, one of the most successful commercial operations of its kind in the Far East." [Described, as such by Terry Bennett, History of Photography in China, Western Photographers 1861-1879]. Trading as Floyd & Co., as well as Victoria Photographic Gallery, his studio was at 62 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong. In his own time, he was respected and accomplished in his trade. The China Mail issue of 8 August 1868, praised his "desire to obtain memorials of a locality in which some of the best years of our life have been passed." His work is highly sought after today, not only for the historic aspect, but also for the skill and beauty, which he so elegantly captured.



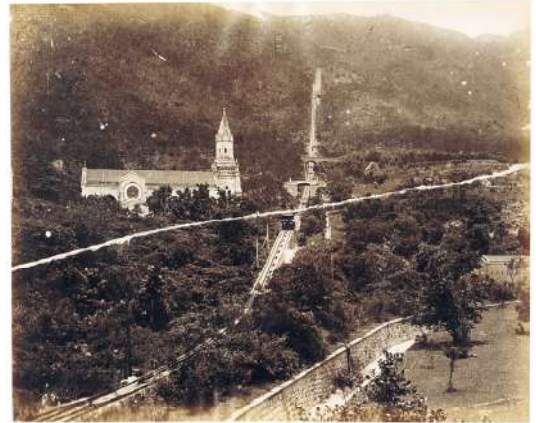
Floyd's surviving work provides an especially insightful and invaluable visual history of Hong Kong's colonial topography and Chinese architecture.

(PHOTOGRAPHY)
FLOYD, William Pryor

**Eight Large Format Photographs
Early and Rare Views Hong Kong
Very good Contrasts & Crisp Detail**

US\$4,850 ~ HK\$38,000

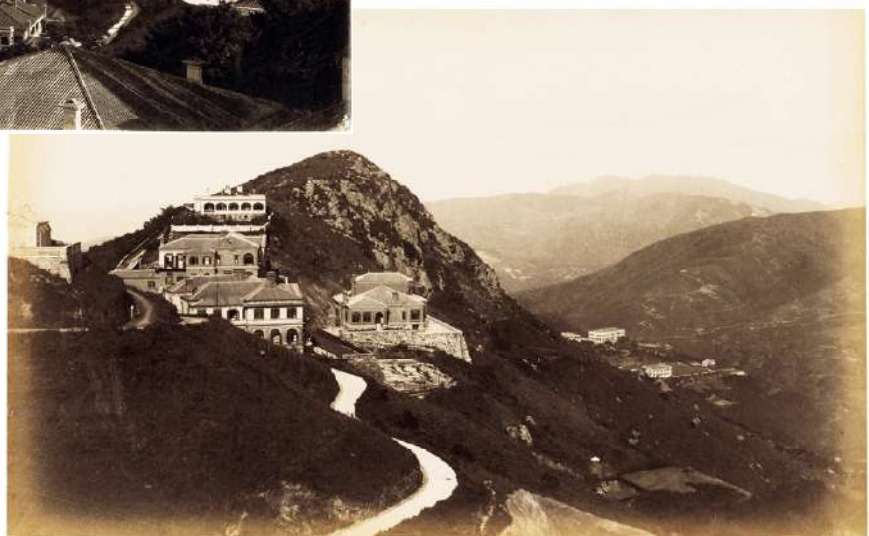
[Hong Kong, circa 1865-1890] - Eight (8) large format albumen photographs of Hong Kong by renowned photographer William Pryor Floyd and others from the period. Photographs vary in size slightly, measuring from approximately 24 x 19 cm, to approximately 26,5 x 20,5 cm. Ever so slight fading to edges of some views, otherwise in Very Good Condition, an unusually pristine lot of superb early views retaining crisp detail.



Especially rare is the striking photograph of a vibrant Hong Kong street busy with Chinese civilians of the working class. The complete lack of foreigners in this scene suggests that this was a Chinese quarter, possibly old Wan Chai, then known as Ha Wan, as it was emerging from a fishing community to a Chinese residential and a commercial district. Merchant shops' signage are still only in the local language at this time, although we notice in this image two gas street lanterns, the successor to the simple Duddell gas lamps that were manually lit every day.



**RARE AND EXCEEDING
SCARCE PHOTOGRAPHS!**



(PHOTOGRAPHY)

Two Large Panorama Views ** Almost 4 feet Long ** Each Historic West Lake Hangzhou - Zhejiang Early Development on East Shore After the Fall of the Qing Dynasty

US\$12,500 ~ HK\$98,000

[West Lake, Hangzhou, circa 1914-1921] - Two very large panoramic photographs of West Lake [Xi hu] at Hangzhou [Hangchow], taken by a professional Chinese photographer, shortly after the fall of the Qing Dynasty, when the lands surrounding the lake became publicly accessible and developed for business and residential use. Photographs measure approximately 113 x 25 cm, each rolled into a scroll with modern plastic ends loosely slipped on for protection of the edges. One bears the photographer's Chinese text caption stamped in ink to verso. Occasional marks and creasing, otherwise in Very Good Condition, exceedingly scarce historic photographs of West Lake.

Dating the Photographs: The presence of then modern buildings, in particular the first building of the "New Hotel" established in 1913 not far from the Bai Causeway on the eastern shore, reveals that these views date after 1913. The hotel complex would erect a second building in 1922, which is not seen here, revealing that the photographs were taken in 1921 or earlier. The Leifeng Pagoda on Sunset Hill, captured still standing in a state of disrepair, confirms that the photographs were taken sometime before 1924 when it collapsed.

Close-up cropped views from
"Eastern" panoramic photograph



Leaning Baochu Pagoda



Bai Causeway and early
post-revolution development



The first building of "New Hotel"
founded in 1913



These panoramic photographs are very large measuring 113 x 25 cm



Close-up cropped views from "Western" panoramic photograph



Longjing Tea Fields

The photographer is not identified, however in 1914, the cultural activist and educator Huang Yanpei (1878-1965) visited and photographed the lake extensively, publishing an album titled "West Lake, Hangchow" the following year, which was part of a series titled "Scenic China." He was also a politician and a founding pioneer of the China Democratic League. After the 1911, Xinhai Revolution, Huang served as the Head of Civilian Affairs and Head of Education in the Office of the Governor of Jiangsu. From 1914 to 1917, he was a reporter for Shen Bao. Further research may find Huang Yanpei to have photographed these panoramic views at the same time.



Original Ancient Leifeing Pagoda



South Lake and the Reflecting Ripples Bridge connecting to Su Causeway



Jingci Temple

(PHOTOGRAPHY)

Rare Glass Lantern Slide Photographs During the May Thirtieth Movement Chinese Army and Shanghai Police Medical Missionary Works Chinese Locals - Walled Cities

US\$2,800 ~ HK\$22,000

[Mission Photo Bureau: Shanghai, 1922-1927] - Scarce and complete series, 100 glass lantern slide photographs taken in China, featuring rare snapshot scenes of the May Thirtieth Movement which began in 1925 and numerous images of the local inhabitants. Each glass slide measures approximately 8 x 8 cm. Most are numbered, a few are labelled in bright red having been selected for use in lectures made by American Protestant missionaries in China. The lot in very good and condition, neatly contained in a contemporary wooden box with two working clasps for secure closure. A scant few slides with chips or cracks, otherwise the series is in Very Good Condition, well preserved. Seldom of these have survived, and even few sets remain complete.

These glass slides were produced in the city of Shanghai by an American firm called, Mission Photo Bureau. The 1925 Comacrib Directory of China lists R.M. Vanderburgh, Miss N. Brockett and E. Ossen in connection with the Mission Photo Bureau at Shanghai. Some of these people may have taken the photographs and/or be seen in a few select views.

These images mark a pivotal and seditious period, a time of national anti-Imperial and anti-British rioting for the May Thirtieth Movement, which was precipitated by the Shanghai Massacre of 1925, also known as the Nanjing Road Incident, when the British Shanghai Municipal Police opened fire on Chinese protesters in the International Settlement.

The series features several photographs of the locals. A group of males includes several youth, all with their heads shaved, presumably engaged in Buddhist schooling. A rudimentary hospital is shown, with a row of cots and a sheet hung as a partition. Ox-driven carts and men work at a rural town. A mix of cultures appears to be taking place, Chinese dress showing some Western influence, particularly in the hats.

RARE and Scarce Complete Set of Slides!



(PHOTOGRAPHY)

Gustav Riemer

Early China Photographs from 1876

Extremely Rare

Tissue Albumen Stereoviews

Hong Kong and Canton

US\$6,000 ~ HK\$47,000

[Hong Kong, Canton, 1876] - A very pleasing and exceedingly scarce lot of 9 original tissue albumen stereoview photographs taken and produced in China by Gustav Adolf Riemer, paymaster on a German navy vessel making a voyage around the world, who became renowned for his pioneering ethnographic photography. Dark brown paper mounts with tooled borders and rounded corners, measuring approximately 17,5 x 8,5 cm. Contained in a quality purpose-made box for protection, box measuring 20 x 10,5 x 3,5 cm. Occasional and ever-so-slight creasing, otherwise the lot has been painstakingly preserved, and thus has survived the ages in very good condition, all images retaining a crisp and strong impression.

These stereoview photographs were produced by Gustav Adolf Riemer himself, one at a time by hand, and pre-date the series published by Johann Friedrich Stiehm in 1883. The present lot are tissue albumen photographs, made on a slightly thinner and transparent albumen paper, so that backlighting may be used to enhance depth into the image. These feature a thin card paper mount with metallic properties, especially rare.

Retaining vivid clarity, showing nineteenth century civilian life in China, and featuring clever angles employed by the photographer to engage the viewer, these are exceptionally scarce and early photographs of this genre.

In **Hong Kong**, he illustrates the contrast between wealth and poverty with views of two unique city streets. He visits a German orphanage and a missionary station which had begun its work in China not long before in 1847

In **Canton**, he photographs numerous sampans on the river, his caption suggesting that some of the Chinese used the modest vessels as their homes. Here also is a rare photograph of the Old Fort of Canton, and its five-storey pagoda-emulating edifice, with Chinese text mounted above a doorway, its charming pathways, and very little decay for its age.

The State Library of New South Wales and the National Library of Australia each holds Riemer's album of half stereoviews privately published in 1878, containing important photographs taken and produced by him on this voyage, else very few of Riemer's albums or stereoviews survive. **Extremely Rare!**



(PHOTOGRAPHY)

Set of 35 Views of Peking Forbidden City and Environs

US\$1,800 ~ HK\$14,000

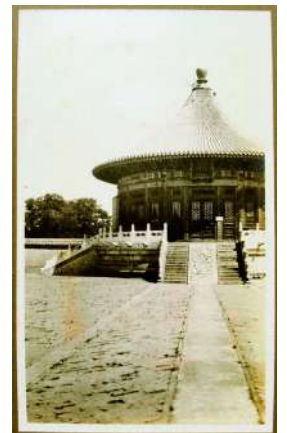
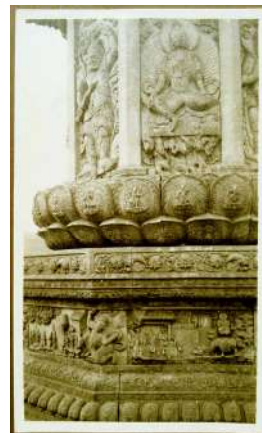
[Beijing, circa 1929] - Set of 35 original photographs of China, taken privately by a German traveller, mounted recto and verso to 5 large brown cardstock leaves, with some manuscript captions. Photographs vary in size, the majority measuring 14,5 x 8,75 cm, with a few variations, the smallest measuring approximately 4,5 x 6,75 cm. Very Good Condition.

Peking is the focal point of this collection of photographs, centering in and near the Forbidden City, and featuring exquisite reliefs, sky reaching pagodas, and some of the city's iconic ancient structures. The photographer was especially impressed the refined art of Chinese sculpture and carving.

Three views of Winter Palace feature a lovely snapshot of the Dragon Wall, the most famously known of only nine dragon walls in all of China. [Winter Palace is situated west of the northern gate of Beijing's Forbidden City.] Coal Hill (Jingshan Park), formerly a private imperial garden attached to the grounds of the Forbidden City and situated immediately north of it. [The grounds were opened to the public in 1928.] The traveller entered Verboden Stad (The Forbidden City), and includes a view of the elaborate entrance to the Hall of Supreme Harmony. Three photographs show the Temple of Heaven, which was constructed from 1406 to 1420 at the behest of the Yongle Emperor of the Ming Dynasty, who was also responsible for the construction of the Forbidden City. A tour of Jade Spring Hill and the Summer Palace yields a splendid close-up snapshot of reliefs carved into the base of Huazanghai Stone Pagoda. A bridge, the Jade Peak Pagoda, and the famous Marble Boat also appear.

In addition, 4 photographs are taken on approaching Hong Kong show Chinese junks and commercial vessels in Victoria Harbour, as well as a secluded white sand beach possibly on the beautiful Sai Kung Peninsula. And, in Canton, the traveller includes 3 photographs of a temple and its Buddhist statues.

A nice set of nearly 100 year old vintage photographs!



(PHOTOGRAPHY – YANGTZE RIVER)

Life and Trade on the Yangtze River Rare Snapshots by an Imperial Maritime Customs Agent Wuhu - Anhui and Jiangxi Province

US\$6,000 ~ HK\$47,000

[Wuhu, Kiu Kiang (Jiujiang), circa 1903-1905] - Two (2) albums of snapshot photographs capturing remarkable scenes of Chinese civilians and tradesmen in their daily life, taken by Émile Victor Bono, who was born in Chefoo [Yantai], and at the time was an agent of the Imperial Maritime Customs service, stationed at Wuhu on the Yangtze River. Accompanied by twelve (12) manuscript letters written by Bono and his fiancé from 1896 to 1906 as he prepared to bring her from Paris to get married in Kiu Kiang, and subsequently settle with him in Wuhu. All letters are in French. Together the albums contain 146 gelatin silver print photographs, some of which are initialled E.V.B. by the agent, neatly ensconced behind window mounts of various shapes, recto and verso onto thick cardstock leaves. Photographs vary in size, the smallest measuring approximately 4 x 6 cm, and the largest measuring approximately 10 x 7 cm. Oblong 8vo. cloth boards, inscribed in manuscript to front "Wuhu" with the years and initials E.V.B. Volumes measure approximately 23 x 30 x 3 cm, Wear to album boards, slight fading to some photographs, otherwise in Very Good Condition.

Striking scenes from the turn of the century show men and women performing all types of labourious work, in agriculture, farming, working the fields, manually collecting water from deep wells, transporting water in large wooden buckets over long distances, fishing in the Yangtze. Makers of silk, cotton weavers, street merchants, a hair braider, a rickshaw driver, and a simple outdoor covered eatery, all serve to further illustrate that society still functioned by means of small business and privately operated traditional services.

Quite scarce and completely extempore, the album's photographs capture Chinese civilians in their daily routine and work, providing a most honest and engaging visual chronicle of Wuhu and village life along the Yangtze to the interior regions.

RARE!



(ART – ORIGINAL PITH PAINTINGS)

Original Chinese Art Rare Album of Artisan Pith Paintings Uncommon Textile Portrait Art Collected by Rudolf Lechler 1858 Pioneer Missionary and Linguist

US\$4,850~ HK\$38,000

[China, circa 1847-1858] - Album of original Chinese art, containing 64 vibrantly coloured Chinese paintings on pith paper, and 10 dual-medium textured portrait illustrations constructed of textile pieces and hand drawings, made by various skilled Chinese artists and collected by German missionary Rudolf C. F. Lechler (1824-1908) who was sent to China to establish the first Basel Mission there. Four additional large watercolour drawings are placed within the volume, likely made by a Western hand, possibly Mr. Lechler or his wife. Pith paintings vary in size; the smallest measuring approximately 7 x 9 cm, and the largest measuring approximately 12 x 21 cm, mounted into an album. Cloth and drawing portraits measure roughly 20 x 15 cm; these being captioned in manuscript in Chinese by the artists, and in German by a second hand. Watercolour drawings are made on two creased paper leaves, each of the four images measuring roughly 10 x 20 cm. Royal Quarto album, brown and yellow continental boards, black leather spine, measuring approximately 27 x 33 cm, some wear to spine and extremities, otherwise very good condition. Some age-toning and splitting to the delicate pith paper, loss to one image, otherwise in very good condition, paintings retain a vivid lustrous glow, seldom found in an original period album which is most suitable for colour preservation.

Together with Lechler's book, being an early and noteworthy firsthand account of China, published in 1861 during a sojourn in Germany. Title: Acht Vorträge über China, gehalten an verschiedenen Orten Deutschlands und der Schweiz. [Eight Lectures on China, held in different places in Germany and Switzerland.] Published in Basel by the mission's publishing house: Verlag des Missionshauses, In Commission von Bahnmaier's Buchhandlung (C. Detloff), 1861. 8vo. 210 pages, plus 4 steel engraved plates including a frontis, featuring in-text illustrations and music notes to a Chinese song. Text is in German. Late nineteenth century brown cloth binding with manuscript inscription to spine.



(PHOTOGRAPHY)

Rare Panoramic Vistas of Hankow Historic Wuhan - Hubei Province Foreign Concession Era

US\$6,000 ~ HK\$47,000

[Hankow (Wuhan), circa 1903-1910] - Album of photographs showing Hankou at the turn of the century during the period of foreign concessions, featuring spectacular panoramic views of the city and the Bund which highlight German architecture, as well as Chinese civilians employed in tea harvesting and processing in the outlying regions. Contains 7 gelatine panoramic views and 12 large format gelatin-chloride P.O.P. photographs and mounted with corners onto beige cardstock leaves. Quarto. Album measuring approximately 30 x 36 x 3,5 cm, Dark blue morocco boards with gilt tooled border, washed marble endpapers. Photographs vary in size, the smallest measuring approximately 18 x 12,5 cm, the largest 27 x 21,5 cm, and the panoramas approximately 31 x 9 cm. Slightly faded imagery to some of the tea related views, otherwise in Very Good Condition, most retaining a crisp and vibrant impression, overall a most pleasing lot of exceedingly scarce views.

Photographs of Hankou from the foreign concession period are exceedingly scarce. This album contains all large sized and panoramic views, being an excellent and most uncommon vestige of semi-colonial trade relations in pre-Republican era of China.

The panoramas provide views of German architecture on the Bund, some of which no longer stand today. A focal point of interest is the German Imperial Customs building with its beautiful domes topping its peaked roof and four corner turrets. Behind the Bund, in the German concession, a photograph of Wilhelmstrasse is also taken.



(PHOTOGRAPHY)

GODWIN-AUSTEN, Colonel H.H.

**Ladakh in the Himalayas in 1865
Earliest Photographs in the Region
Exceedingly Scarce Primary Source**

US\$2,800 ~ HK\$22,000

Title: Description of a Mystic Play as Performed in Ladak, Zaskar, etc. Ten Original Early Photographs.

[Calcutta: C.B. Lewis at Baptist Mission Press, 1865] - An exceptionally early primary source photographic record of a remarkable culture, being a firsthand account of a theatrical play which was traditionally performed at festivals twice annually in the principal Buddhist monasteries. Exceedingly scarce, this work by leading Karakoram surveyor Godwin-Austen contains original photographs mounted within the text - very early, and possibly the first photographs ever taken in the region. The photographs, taken by Captain Melville, illustrate monks in elaborate costumes, and others playing the dungchen (a long Tibetan horn). The men had the distinct privilege of attending the performance at the Hemis Buddhist monastery near Leh and witnessing an ancient custom that is virtually obsolete today. 8vo. 10 pages, illustrated with 10 very early original albumen print photographs mounted on blank leaves within the text. Photographs measure approximately 70 x 63 mm. Contained in an issue of the "Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal," Vol. XXXIV, Part 1, No.2. This is a complete issue, in the original pink titled wrappers. Some chips and creases to wrappers, one photograph quite faded, otherwise in very good condition overall. Seldom found in such good and original condition, as issued!



(MANUSCRIPT MILITARY JOURNAL)

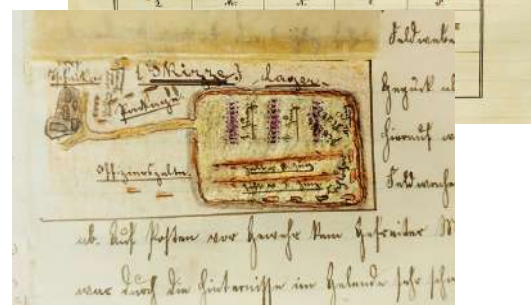
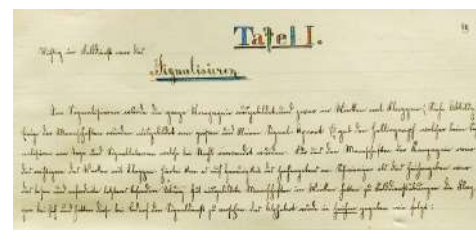
Arno Bernhardi

German Military Soldier in Qingdao During Russo-Japanese War At Kiautschou Bay in China Text in German

US\$2,800 ~ HK\$22,000

[Kiautschou Bay, Syfang (former district in Qingdao), 5 September 1904 - 19 March 1906] - Manuscript diary written by German soldier Arno Bernhardi whilst serving in China with the 1st East Asia Infantry Regiment of the German Imperial Army, featuring 2 in-text hand coloured manuscript drawings protected with tipped-in tissue guards, 1 original albumen photograph of a funeral, 1 printed map of Port Arthur, 1 large map printed showing the Russo-Japanese War theatre, 2 ephemeral documents (menus) placed in purpose-made tipped-in envelopes, and clippings from German newspapers printed in China. All text is in German. 8vo. 81 pages in a meticulous hand, including a Table of Contents. Paginated by the author, this volume begins part-way into the diary at page numbers 19. Lacking the first 18 pages, nonetheless providing much detail. Black cloth over blue continental boards. Some leaves separating at hinge, wear to boards, otherwise in very good condition, an uncommon primary source account of early German presence in China.

In addition to war news and observations, German military camp life in China at the turn of the century is well described with daily entries. Included is a schedule of watch and patrol duties performed at various posts, an illustrated chart of flag signals with hand drawings, a list of important notices, and a detailed record of mail received and the steamer mail routes by which they were delivered. With two in-text sketch maps he outlines the German barracks and layout of the camp. **Rare Primary Source!**



Syfang, den 16 März 1906.
Vom Arno Bernhardi,
1. Kompanie, 1. Ost-Asien-Regiment, Syfang.



(MANUSCRIPT – Xi'an Incident)
GRIGNON, Jacques – Catholic Priest

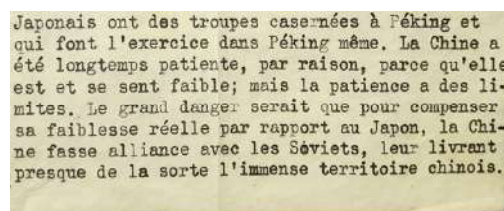
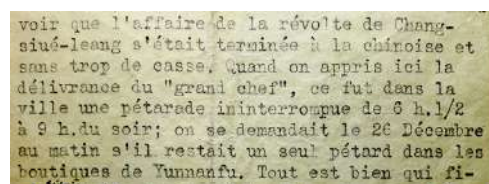
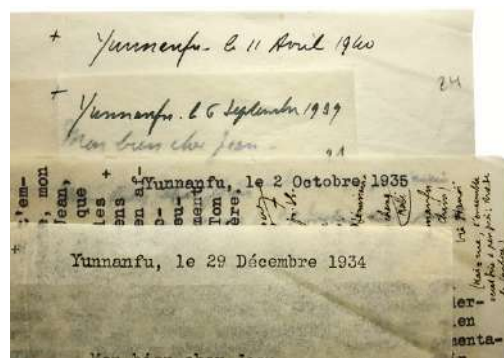
Letters in French from Kunming in China
Pre-World War II Communist Attacks
Xi'an Incident
Release of Chiang Kai-shek
Onset of the Battle of Beiping-Tianjin

US\$1,800 ~ HK\$14,000

[Yunnan Fu [Kunming], 29 December 1934 - 11 April 1940] - Twenty-four (24) letters written by French priest Jacques Grignon while in South China working to establish a seminary for the Catholic Church, feature firsthand accounts of Communist movements and attacks, of the Japanese threat, and the general state of affairs during the first part of the Chinese Civil War. All text is in French. Twenty letters are typescript, signed "Jacques" in manuscript and feature occasional manuscript annotations by the author; four letters are in manuscript and signed in the same manner as the latter. Together with one envelope addressed in typescript to the writer's brother Jean Grignon in Paris, to whom all of the letters are addressed. 8vo. 23 pages altogether, on single leaf delicate tissue writing paper, ranging in size slightly, the smallest leafs measuring approximately 13,5 x 21 cm, the largest measuring approximately 19 x 25 cm. Envelope measures approximately 13 x 8 cm. Tear to upper margin of one letter, unobtrusive to text, otherwise the lot in very good condition, excellent primary source content.

Letters written by a Parisian civilian sent to China in a time of global economic turmoil contemplates Communism, economy, and morality, showing notable concern towards the plight of France during the ongoing Great Depression, while describing the equally unsettling state of affairs in China during the Chinese Civil War.

Specific events discussed while in China include the movements of Communist insurgents, the revolt of Zhang Xueliang [The Xi'an Incident of 1936] and the subsequent release of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek who had been captured, and Japanese troops positioned in Peking for what would become the Battle of Beiping-Tianjin [25-31 July 1937]. Interesting anecdotes describe the manner of progress made by the Chinese in construction, the beginnings of official systemization for street names and house numbering in Yunnan [Kunming,] as well as general challenges with amenities and travel in China.



(AUTOGRAPH JOURNAL – UNITED NATIONS)

Album of Signatures League of Nations - Precursor of U.N. First Geneva Meeting Attendees First World Peace Conference Including China's Wellington Koo President of the Republic of China

US\$4,850 ~ HK\$38,000

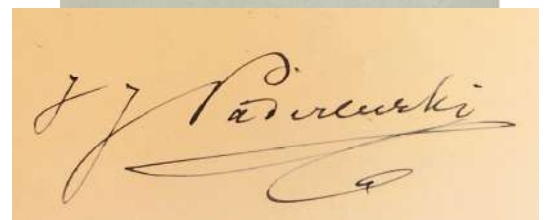
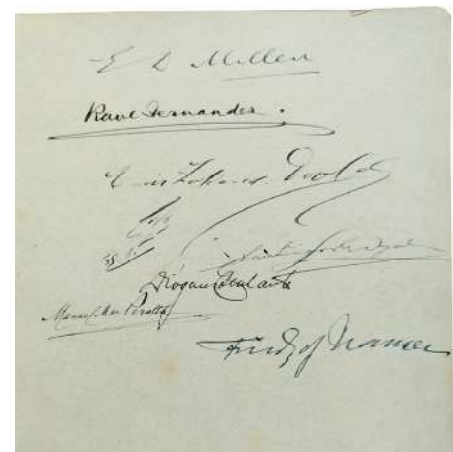
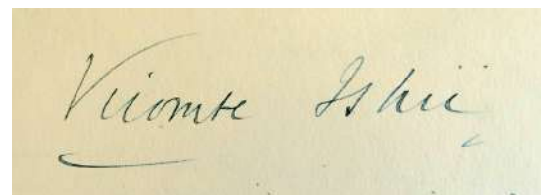
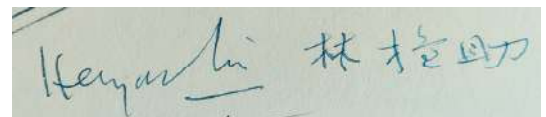
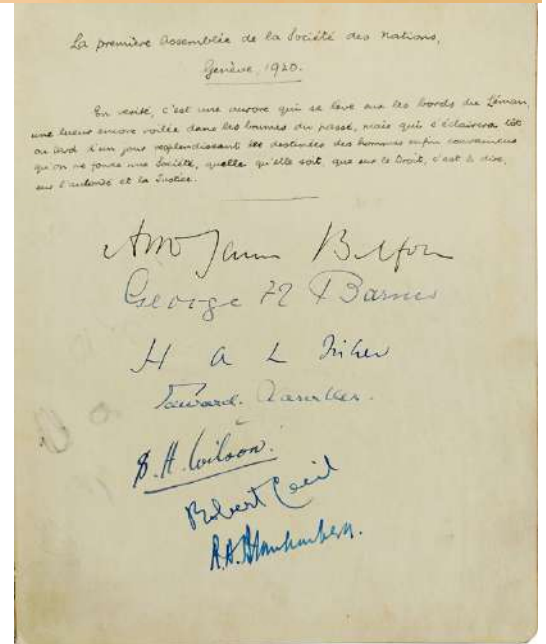
[Geneva, 15 November 1920] - Album containing 34 original signatures of the founding League of Nations members, each being an attendee of the very first assembly held by this organization which was the forerunner of the U.N. 8vo. album, red calf boards, gilt-edged leaves, original blue marbled endpapers. Autographs are penned onto 5 pages, recto and verso of 3 leaves. Wear to boards, otherwise in very good condition, an impressive collection of notable signatures memorializing a significant historical world peace event.

A superb and singular commemoration of the first meeting held by the first global organization intent on maintaining world peace - Several notable signatures are found together here - including China's Wellington Koo!

Vi Kyuin Wellington Koo (1888-1985) was a Chinese statesman of the Republic of China. He served twice as Acting Premier. During his second term he also held the position of Interim President, performing both roles at the same time. He became Premier in 1926 and **President of the Republic of China in 1927**. Koo was the first and only Chinese head of state known to use a Western name publicly. In this volume, he signs his name both in Chinese and in English. He represented China at the League of Nations, where he protested the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. His extraordinary lifespan of 97 years makes him the **longest-living leader of China**.

The album contains signatures of then British Prime Minister Balfour and many other notable statesmen. China was one of the founding member nations of this globally significant peace-keeping organization. Notably absent from the list of participants, however, is the United States of America!

The League of Nations was the precursor to the United Nations (UN), which was established on 24 October 1945 to promote international cooperation with respect global issues. The UN was founded to replace the League of Nations following World War II, and to prevent another conflict. When it was founded, the UN had 51 Member States. There are currently 193 members. In 1946, the League of Nations formally ended.



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