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(MANUSCRIPT - OPIUM TRADE - INDIA)
GRAHAM, James M. Major-General

**Bhutan Boundaries - Opium - Indian Mutiny
Military Campaigns of the British Raj
Defeating the Rebels at Palamau
Confidential Political Discussions
Manuscript Map**

US\$4,800

[India, Bhutan, 1857-1874] - Mini archive of Major-General James M. Graham's papers concerning his direct involvement in the Indian Mutiny including his own manuscript transcript of an intelligence report being an account of he and his troops defeating the rebels at Palamau in January 1858, to which he adds an annotation that the rebels issued a ransom for his death; and also including a Political Keep-withs document being a series of correspondence in 1872 concerning a commission to demarcate the Indo-Bhutanese border and the opium trade, to which is affixed a manuscript hand coloured map to propose the boundary; and also including Graham's copy of a numbered Memorandum (No. 269P) dated 1874 at Fort William in Hastings, Calcutta (Kolkata), which serves to recognize and praise Graham and others for the results of an expedition into Looshai country in the winter of 1871-72. Together with a manuscript statement of Graham's entire military service in India written in a secretarial hand. Folio. 9 pages combined. Double-leafs and single-leafs, measuring approximately 33 x 20 cm. Two manuscripts - one of which is in Graham's hand, and two typescript documents - one of which is marked 'Confidential'. Minor age-toning, the manuscript being delicate at folds, otherwise the lot in very good condition, with fascinating content.

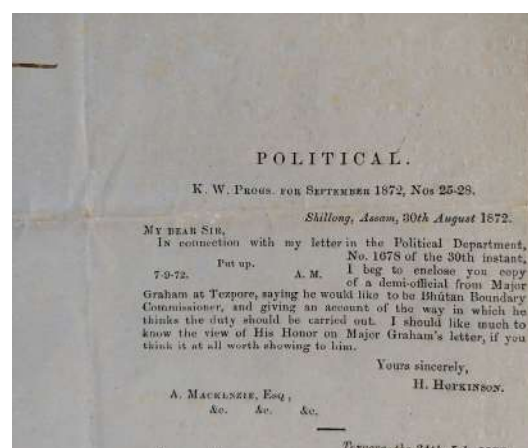
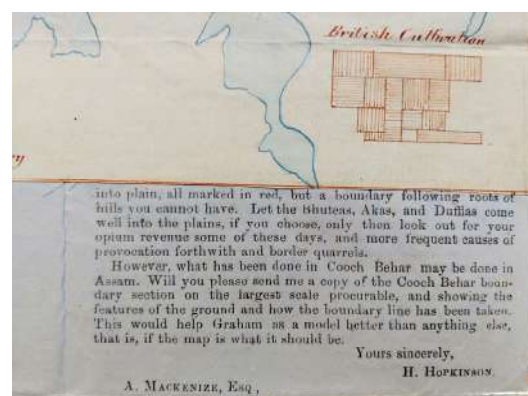
Graham's manuscript describes the heroic Relief of Palamau, a dramatic event during the great Indian rebellion, from 31 July 1857 to 31 January 1858, in which he was a leading participant, with commentary on a mutinous infantry, a small but mighty battalion, occupation of an Indian Feudal Lord's home occupied by a harem, a short appearance of aid, and a ransom for his life.



Anglo-British Letter to Malabar, Hastings
the Indian Mutiny -
"Graham's Letter" his party hunting on the road to
Graham's (July 61) On the 13th his reconnaissance on Western
Bihar. No. 246 - Blockaded in Palamau II 437.
Oct 8) Kargis Datta Bakkar Rai and the rebellion
at Palamau collapsed 1132. He was Capt. Datta
completely defeated the rebels at Palamau Jan 25
58/ He is now in

It may offend Rs 10,000 for my head! don't think myself
ind of that novel
Note by J. M. Graham

be made to dip in. I have not the least apprehension regarding
opium culture. I believe the soil and situation of the border to
be alike unsuited to it; but were it as well suited as Patna or
Maddah, what is the greatest possible amount that could be
produced, or, if produced, smuggled? I do not believe that the
whole frontier with the greatest skill would produce five maunds
of inferior opium. The Government opium has always commanded
a higher price than the native commodity.



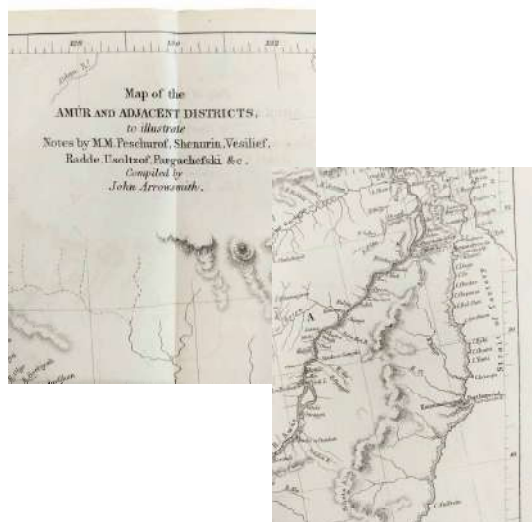
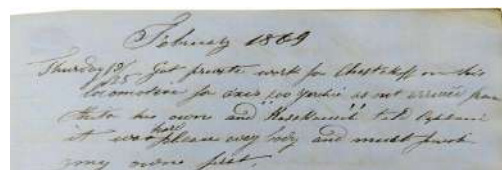
(MANUSCRIPT - RUSSIA - ARCTIC)

**Early River Steam Ship Navigation
Two Primary Source Manuscript Diaries of
English Engineer Contracted by Amoor
Shipping Company
Includes a Rare 1858 Map of the Amur River
US\$4,800**

[Nikolayevsk-on-Amur, Chita, Sretensk, Blagoveshchensk, TransBaikal villages, 17 May 1861 - 23 September 1880] -Two manuscript journals of an English Engineer in Russian Far East, contracted to test and repair some of the pioneering steamships on the Rivers Amur and Shilka, and other important works in the Trans-Baikal region, beginning his work some 24 years before the founding of the Eastern Siberian Inland Navigation Company, and interacting several notables who were involved in the development projects. 8vo. The earliest volume comprises 113 pages of manuscript entries dating from 17 May 1861 to 22 July 1861 and then a few pages from and then from 1 January 1868 to 22 May 1870, with a tipped-in folding map of the Amur River. The subsequent volume contains 135 pages in manuscript and dates from 14 August 1876 to 23 September 1880. Cloth over marbled boards. Volumes measure approximately 19 x 24 cm and 17 x 20 cm, respectively. Map measures approximately 46 x 20 cm. Wear to boards, hinges loose, otherwise internally clean, an exceedingly scarce and early primary source account of early developments of steam navigation in the Far East of Russia.

This account is very early for the region, particularly the inner reaches of the Amur river and its tributaries, where there were scarce inhabitants or even visitors, and thus are even fewer surviving manuscript accounts. It pre-dates the founding of the important "Eastern Siberian Inland Navigation Company" which would be founded in 1885, twenty-four years after the writer began his pioneering work. It also pre-dates the Trans-Siberian Railway which would be built between 1891 and 1916 under the supervision of Russian government ministers personally appointed by Tsar Alexander III.

The writer holds a supervisory role with others reporting to him. He is given charge of one of the earliest steamers on the Amur River. He pays out wages, makes necessary purchases. Those under his direction number in the hundreds. On 3 May 1879 he writes, "[steamships] Emma & Zea left early in morning, sent all things on board Andre and left with 300 workmen at 5,20 PM with strong winds .



(MANUSCRIPT - SAMURAI - JAPAN)

Migration to Hokkaido Resettlement of Samurai in 1880 Manuscript Documents with Map

US\$4,950

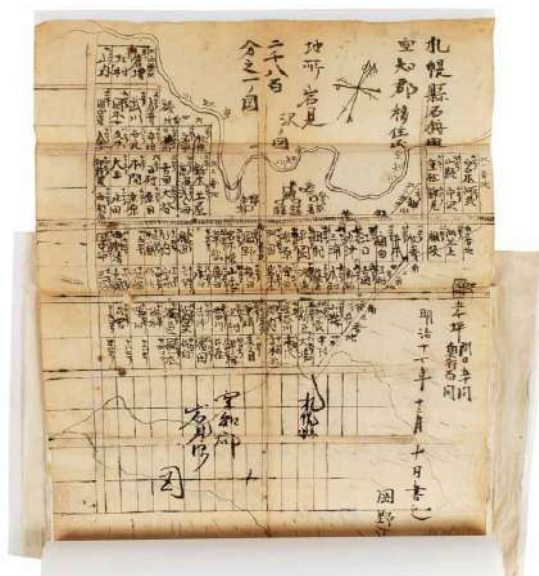
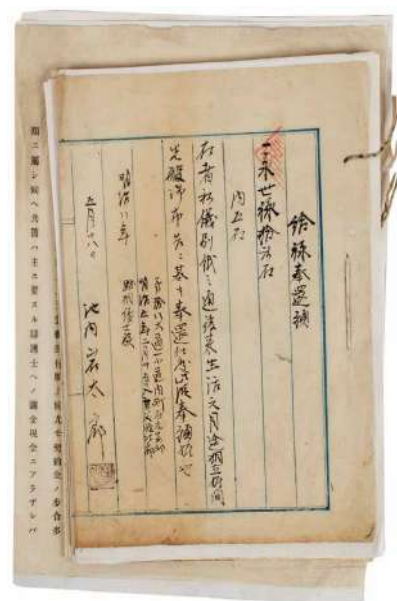
[Hokkaido Iju Bunsho - Kyuroku hokan negai
北海道移住文書給禄 奉還願
[Documents on Migration to Hokkaido]

[Hokkaido, circa 1870-1880] - A collection comprising a black and white folding manuscript map 24 x 31cm, twelve manuscripts and one printed document grouped together with thick paper backing and bound with string ties. Sizes vary from approximately 23.5 x 16cm to the printed leaf 28 x 19.5cm Three leaves stained, some light occasional spotting, soiling and browning other sheets. Overall very good.

A fascinating collection of Japanese historical documents (mostly handwritten) dating from the mid-1870s to mid-1880s, and relating to the settlement of former samurai in Hokkaido. After the fall of the Tokugawa Shogunate, former samurai lost their status and stipends, and many fell on hard times. One of the responses from the new Meiji government was to encourage them to move to Hokkaido, which was then being colonized by Japanese settlers.

These documents relate to assistance provided to former samurai and to provision of land for settlement in Hokkaido. They include a map dated 1886, showing the plots of land (all rectangular and identical in size) allocated to migrants to part of the Sorachi County area, northeast of Sapporo, as well as documents relating to the land and financial issues of the settlers.

A valuable primary resource for research on the creation of modern Hokkaido!



(MANUSCRIPT - MONASTIC VOW - SPAIN)
Diocese of Burgos

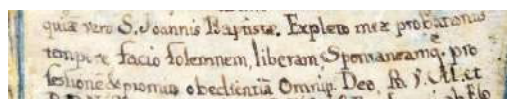
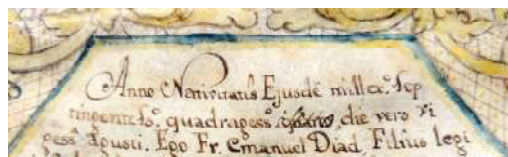
**Official Declaration of a Monastic Vow
By an Hieronymite Monk Emanuel Diaz
Hand-Coloured on Vellum
With Three Original Signatures**

US\$975

[Diocese of Burgos [Spain], 20 August 1744] - Illustrated manuscript vow of monastic service to the Order of Hieronymites, made on vellum, by Emanuel Diaz after his one-year probation, this document officially making him a monk of the Diocese of Burgensis [Burgos], hand coloured, signed in the original by the new monk and also by two of his superiors who are named in the vow. With a second declaration to verso, uncoloured, made two years later by another member of the Order, Josephus à Zavalla, dated 15 October 1746 and also featuring Romanesque embellishments. All text is in Latin. Item measures approximately 24,5 x 34 cm. Slightly age-toned, otherwise in very good condition, a beautifully preserved document, of which seldom survive.

This document is fully and beautifully adorned with a detailed and fluid Romanesque design which elegantly frames the manuscript vow. A jeweled crown with gilt centerpiece, and cross topper supports the flowing banner heading. Three original signatures are clearly defined at the lowest extremity of the document.

Monastic life was a respected career choice, attracting among them, the second or third sons of the aristocracy, who were not likely to inherit their father's lands. They were often encouraged to join the church and one of the paths to a successful career was to join a monastery and receive an education there. The attraction to it varied, and was sometimes more than piety. The fact was, that there was the chance of real power if one rose to the top; and one was guaranteed decent accommodation and above average meals for life. As most monks came from a well-off background; indeed, bringing a substantial donation on entry was expected. Recruits tended to be local, as seen in the present document, but larger monasteries were able to attract people even from abroad.



(MANUSCRIPT - MONASTIC VOW - SPAIN) Diocese of Burgos

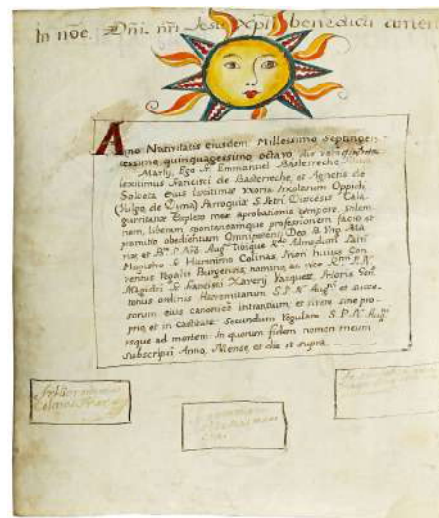
Official Declaration of a Monastic Vow By an Hieronymite Monk Josephus Elexade Hand-Coloured on Vellum With Three Original Signatures

US\$750

[Diocese of Burgos [Spain], 8 October 1757] - Illustrated manuscript of monastic service to the Order of Hieronymites, made on vellum, by Josephus Elexade after his one-year probation, this document officially making him a monk of the Diocese of Burgensis [Burgos], hand coloured, signed in the original by the new monk and also by two of his superiors who are named in the vow. With a second declaration to verso, with coloured sun in upper margin, made the following year by another member of the Order, Emmanuel Basterreche, and dated 5 March 1758. All text is in Latin. Item measures approximately 24,5 x 34 cm. Slightly age-toned, otherwise in very good condition, a beautifully preserved document, of which seldom survive.

The declaration is bordered by a multi-pointed star motif with circular frame. A small sun overlooks it and floral drawings highlight each of the three signatures, including a red tulip above his own signature to symbolize the acceptance of God's perfect love.

Monastic life was a respected career choice, attracting among them, the second or third sons of the aristocracy, who were not likely to inherit their father's lands. They were often encouraged to join the church and one of the paths to a successful career was to join a monastery and receive an education there. The attraction to it varied, and was sometimes more than piety. The fact was, that there was the chance of real power if one rose to the top; and one was guaranteed decent accommodation and above average meals for life. As most monks came from a well-off background; indeed, bringing a substantial donation on entry was expected. Recruits tended to be local, as seen in the present document, but larger monasteries were able to attract people even from abroad.



(MANUSCRIPT MAP - JAPAN)
TOJO, Kindai

MANUSCRIPT Watercolour Map
Banned by Shogunate during Tempo Reform
Nanpo Islands - Ogasawara
Anijima, Chichijima, and Hahajima
Proposed Map for Agrarian Settlement
Text in Japanese

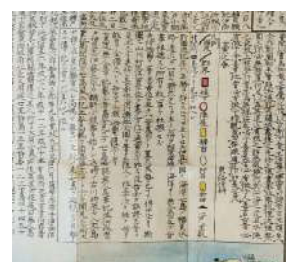
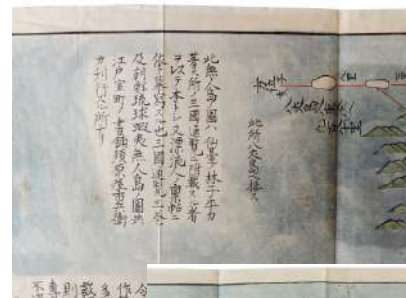
US\$2,750

Map Title: 伊豆七島全圖 附無人島八十嶼 圖相武房總海岸圖
[The Complete Map of the Seven Islands of Izu with a
Map of the Eighty Uninhabited Islands.]

Tojo Kindai, Abe Rekisai, et al.

[Japan, 1843] - Large **manuscript** watercoloured map to illustrate the remote and mostly uninhabited Nanpo and Ogasawara archipelagos, lying some 1000 kilometers south of Tokyo, being a manuscript copy of the first edition of the important and twice banned map produce jointly by scholar and official Tojo Kindai and Abe Rekisai, the former being exiled from Edo for the publication of the map, the latter being a promoter of Japanese settlement of the Bonin islands. Neatly folded and housed in the transcriber's purpose-made paper sleeve titled in manuscript to one side, the map mounted to two cardstocks at the end for additional storage protection. Title, legend, place names, and detailed descriptions, are all in Japanese. Map measures approximately 107 x 76 cm, folding into sleeve for safe storage at approximately 19 x 9 x 1 cm. Mild age-toning, primarily to sleeve, otherwise in very good condition, beautifully preserved, with vivid colour and extensive manuscript detail in a fine hand. A rare surviving manuscript copy secretly transcribed from the original during the Tempo reform.

The map extends in the north from the heavily forested Izu Peninsula, along Sagami Bay and Tokyo Bay and including the Boso Peninsula, showing access and close proximity to Izu Oshia, Toshima, Niijima, Shikine-jima, Miyake, Kozu-shima, Mikarujima, and the smaller islands in the vicinity. Five sea connections to Shimoda, and some between the islands themselves are drawn. It continues southward to show the volcanic islands of Hachijo-jima and Aogashimas, highlighting in an inset the desirable southern Pacific Ogasawara chain, including Ototojima, Anijima, Chichi, Minamijima, Hahajima, Anejima, Meijima and Imotojima.



(WOODCUT PRINT MAP - JAPAN)
TOJO, Kindai

**Revised WOODCUT Watercolour Map
Banned by Shogunate during Tempo Reform
Nanpo Islands - Ogasawara
Anijima, Chichijima, and Hahajima
Text in Japanese**

US\$2,750

Map Title: 伊豆七島全圖 附無人島八十嶼圖相武房總海岸圖
[The Complete Map of the Seven Islands of Izu with a
Map of the Eighty Uninhabited Islands.]

Tojo Kindai, Abe Rekisai, et al.

[Japan, 1848]. Large **woodcut** watercoloured map to illustrate the remote and mostly uninhabited Nanpo and Ogasawara archipelagos, lying some 1000 kilometers south of Tokyo, of the important and banned map produce jointly by scholar and official Tojo Kindai and Abe Rekisai, from a limited run of 500 maps printed in 1848, for private distribution, not for sale to the public owing to the Tempo reform which oppressed any interest in subject matters concerning Western interests (Hawaiians and westerners were inhabiting the island). Kindai was imprisoned and subsequently exiled from Edo for the publication of the map; Rekisai was a promoter of Japanese settlement of the Bonin islands and it appears that he may have been spared from persecution. Folded and mounted to two striped cardstock boards at two ends for neat storage, also giving it the appearance of a typical Japanese book for concealing the content. Title, legend, place names, and detailed descriptions, are all in Japanese. Map measures approximately 105 x 76 cm. Some age-toning, title label to boards worn, reinforced to one fold, otherwise in very good condition, beautifully preserved, with lovely colour accents, extensive detail, and retaining a strong impression. A rare surviving woodcut map that was banned by the shogunate.

This slightly revised version printed in 1848, again for private distribution, Tojo was discovered, tried in court, sent to a gaol for seven months, and began a criminal sentence that banished him from Edo for eighteen years. (Kokushi daijiten.)



(WOODCUT PRINT - HORSES - JAPAN)
RYUZANDO, Shujin

New Methods of Raising Horses Breeding - Feeding - Training and Constructing Stables

US\$975

Author: Ryuzando Shujin

Artist: Fujiwara no Harutsugu
(not to be confused with the 8th century rebellion-leading aristocrat)

Title: Kyuba Shinron. [A New Theory on Raising Horses]

[Japan: Suharaya, and others, Kaei 7 (1854)] - Fascinating and scarce account of a samurai's son whose personal determination led him to rise above the family's financial poverty, to properly care for his horse, build his own stables, and breed additional horses, all by learning the ancient long-forgotten ways of the ancient samurai. 8vo. 1 volume, 78 pages, including 9 full-page illustrations, two of which are hand coloured. Woodblock print. All text is in Japanese. Postscript records the first edition being published in 1806. Traditional karitoji binding string-stitched at spine, fukurotoji style ("bound-pocket" with folded leaves bound into spine), and opening from left to right. Natural paper covers, with manuscript title label to front. Together the volumes measure approximately 18 x 25,5 x 1 cm. Negligible creasing to boards and age-toning to upper margins, otherwise in very good and original condition, a pleasing and uncommon work.

Based primarily on contemporary descriptions of the financial distress felt by the long-standing prestigious samurai class, such as the present account, it is accepted, without dissent that the ruling samurai class suffered increasing poverty during the Tokugawa (Edo) period.

This is the hero's journey, imparted firsthand, of a brilliant young samurai born into poverty but wide-eyed and unrelentingly in pursuit of mastering the skills of a samurai and honouring his destined status in this class of nobility.

Clearly a man with a charitable and honest heart, he concludes by stating that all of this aside, the single most important thing for a healthy and happy horse is "aishin" (affection).



(MANUSCRIPT MAP - HORSES - JAPAN)
ASHINAZAWA/MORIOKA

Manuscript Watercolour Map
Japanese Samurai Horse Breeding Grounds
Ou Mountain Range in Relief
Signed by a Samurai and Three Officials

US\$2,750

[Japan, Kaei 7 (1854)] - Large manuscript water coloured map to illustrate the village of Ashinazawa Tamayamababa and its environs (in present-day Morioka, Iwate Prefecture), showing lands used by samurai of the ruling Nanbu Clan for raising and breeding horses, also highlighting three mountains in relief by way of tipped-in folding cut outs. Place names and text is in Japanese. Signed in manuscript by a Samurai named Sakura Baba, as well as three other notable officials. Map measures approximately 135 x 82 cm. Some creasing, otherwise in very good condition, a very unique manuscript painted map from the feudal Morioka Domain.

The village shown is Ashinazawa Tamayamababa, situated within 30 km from Morioka, which was then the Morioka Domain (Morioka-han), a tozama feudal domain of Edo period, under the rule of the Nanbu Clan (Nanbu-shi) of samurai whose territory spanned most of northeastern Honshu in the Tohoku region. [Today, Morioka (Morioka-shi) is the capital city of Iwate Prefecture located in the Tohoku region of northern Japan. Ashinazawa is considered part of the Morioka district.]



This is a large map measuring approximately 135 x 82 cm



(MANUSCRIPT - CHINA)

**Yangtze River Gunboat Incident
Defeating Chinese Pirates
Enormous Cargo of Silver
Primary Source Account
Manuscript Letter with Photograph**

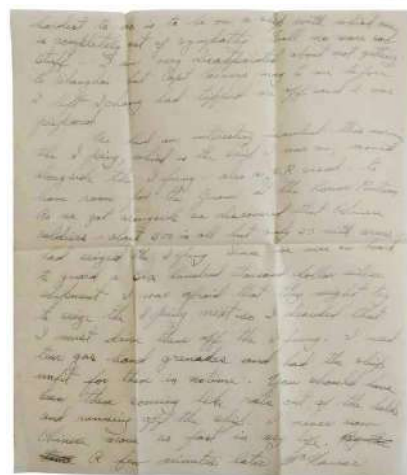
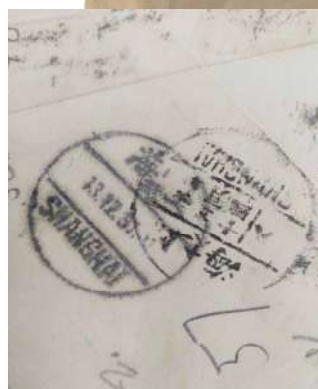
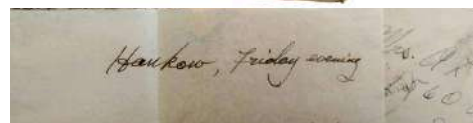
US\$575

[Hankow, December 1931] - Manuscript letter written by a naval officer whilst serving the United States Asiatic Fleet on the Yangtze River, describing a gunboat incident of Chinese pirates being thwarted in their commandeering efforts, and also revealing a large cargo of silver under the protection of the U.S. Yangtze Patrol, together with an original photograph of an armed naval vessel. 8vo. 4 pages on 4 single-leaves measuring approximately 28 x 21 cm, together with the original covers post-marked 13 December 1931 at Shanghai, and with an enclosed black and white photograph measuring approximately 11,5 x 8,5 cm. Age-toning and creasing to envelope, minor markings to photograph though unobtrusive to the image, otherwise in very good condition, a most fascinating communication with revealing content.

A most engaging primary source account, this letter describes piracy, the transiting of precious metal cargo, and the riotous circumstances along the Yangtze River and its trade centers, in the words of a U.S. navy officer who is in position to quell a pirate attack. The vessels named in the letter and involved in the skirmish confirm the collaboration between the U.S. Navy and the Yangtze Rapid Steamship Company. The writer was part of the navy's Yangtze Patrol fleet, established to protect the American people and Sino-U.S. trade.

During an era of perpetual banditry, piracy, and revolutionary political conditions in China, the writer is serving in the US Asiatic Fleet Yangtze River Patrol and imparts his firsthand account of offensive action taken to remove a group of Chinese pirates from a sister vessel, himself being the one who gave the orders to attack and disband the thieves.

Primary Source account of an Americam engagement with Chinese Pirates on the Yangtze River!



(ADVERTISING - CHINA)
Qidong Tobacco Company

Advertising Calender
"Girl at Airfield"
Promoting Happiness

US\$375

[Washington, D.C., 1938] - Poster calendar titled "Girl at Airfield" and designed by artist Ni Gengye, for the Qidong Tobacco Company, to promote happiness in connection with their smoking products. From the collection of Agnes Tabah. Calendar measures approximately 103 x 38 cm.

Ni Gengye (倪耕野) is a Chinese artist whose work is highly sought after, and which fetches a premium when available on any market. He produced a notable number of works, many of them being calendar posters. He created advertisements for other tobacco companies including Hatamen Tobacco and the British American Tobacco (BAT). His date and place of birth are unknown, though some estimate his life span to be from approximately 1900-1965.

Calendar posters were a particular genre of commercial imagery of the period. Typically, they were produced by tobacco, textile, soap, or perfume companies and were distributed across a wide geographical range. Almost invariably, they depict female figures in various guises, which were a key part of their appeal.



(WOODBLOCK PRINTS - SILK - JAPAN)

SAKAI, Yoshitane

“Yosan Jijitsu”

The Stages of Silk Production

Japanese Colour Woodblock Prints

Sericulture Tutorial

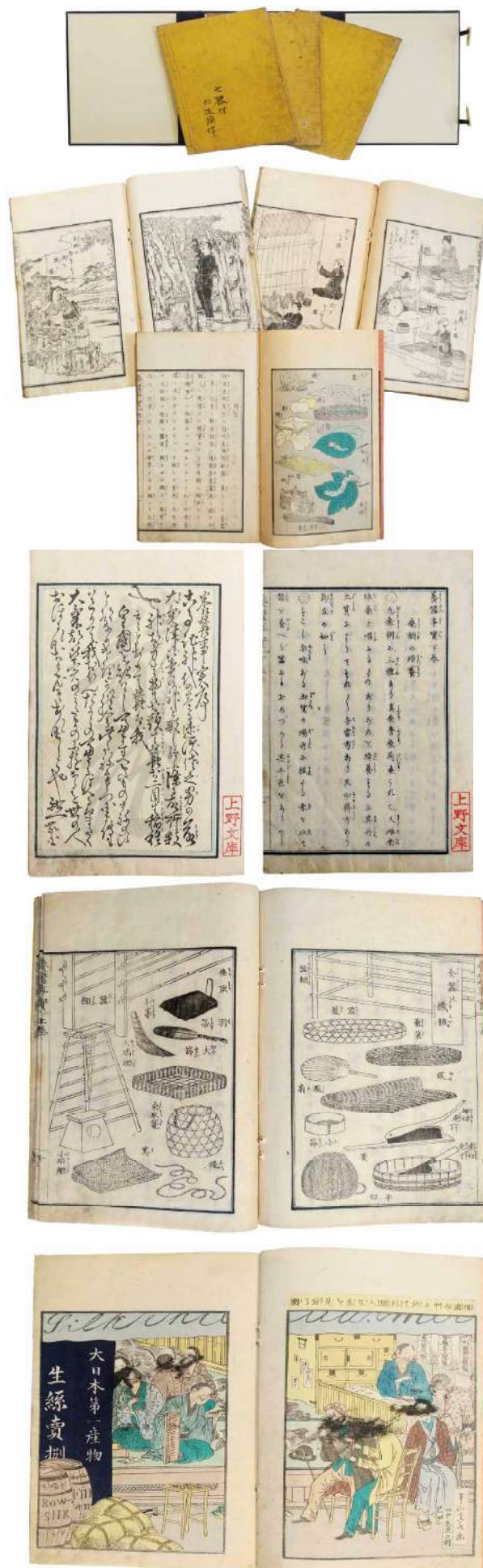
US\$1,250

Author: Sakai Yoshitane 佐貝義胤

Title: Yosan Jijitsu

[Osaka: Toshundo, Meiji 6 (1873)] - A rare nineteenth century Japanese tutorial on sericulture (the making of silk), including details on the silk worms from which the fine thread is harvested, produced in woodblock print. 8vo. 3 volumes, 209 pages combined, with publisher's details to red frontis leaf. The complete text, including 31 full page wood printed illustrations - the first three being beautifully hand coloured. Traditional karitoji binding string-stitched at spine, fukurotoji style ("bound-pocket" with folded leaves bound into spine), and opening from left to right. Yellow paper covers, titled in manuscript ink to verso. Each volume with a red ink stamp to the first text leaf. All text is in Japanese. Each volume measures approximately 15 x 22 cm. Housed together in purpose-made three-panel folding portfolio, blue cloth boards with working bone clasps, measuring approximately 16,5 x 23 x 3,5 cm. Ink blemishes to two of the illustrations, quite likely a printing mishap, minor age-toning primarily to boards, otherwise very good and original condition, a pleasing historic work dealing with silk production in Japan.

Beginning with three lovely hand-coloured woodcut illustrations, the first volume describes the coveted miniscule Bombyx mori that creates the delicate strands that are used to produce the world's finest fabric. It goes on to explain the process, how to lay the eggs on a sheet of paper, the importance of harvesting mulberry leaves to feed the larvae, transferring grown silkworms to other bamboo mats to feed them, and the multiple tools needed for the job at hand.



(WOODBLOCK PRINTS - SILK- JAPAN)

TAJIMA, Yahei

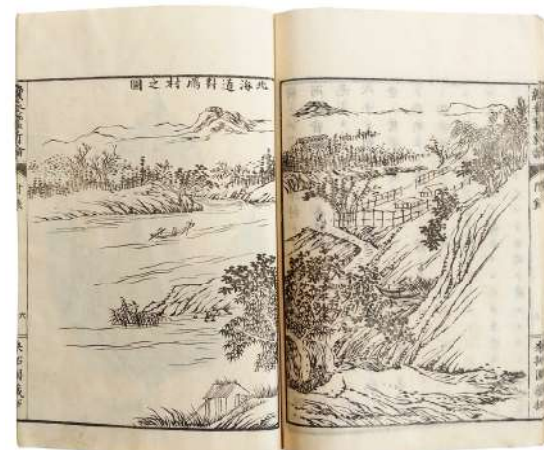
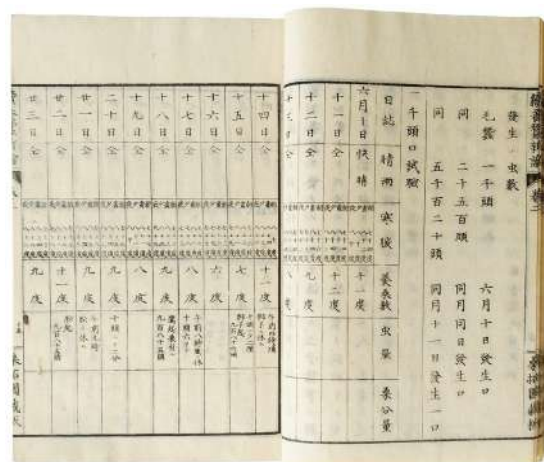
Inventor and Pioneer of Modern Sericulture and Silkworm Care 3-Vol Treatise In Woodblock Print Text in Japanese

US\$1,750

Author and Artist: 田島弥平Tajima Yahei

Title: 続養蚕新論 Zokui Yosan Shinron.
[Additional New Theories on Sericulture]

[Tokyo: laumodera Manjiro, Meiji 12 (1879)] - Historically significant and exceedingly scarce nineteenth century Japanese treatise on sericulture (the making of silk), by the man who remembered as "the father of modern sericulture and silkworm rearing methods", describing and illustrating his then revolutionary methods for better nurturing of the silk worms from which the fine thread is harvested, and ultimately producing higher quality silk, the inventions having become the standard for the industry and still employed today, produced in woodblock print. 8vo. 3 volumes, 278 pages combined, plus publisher's details to yellow frontis leaf in first volume. The complete text, illustrated with 10 pages of wood printed illustrations, two of which are fully hand coloured, and two being partially hand coloured. Traditional karitoji binding string-stitched at spine, fukurotoji style ("bound-pocket" with folded leaves bound into spine), and opening from left to right. Black paper covers, with title label to front, the first volume with a red ink stamp to publisher's detail leaf. All text is in Japanese. Together the volumes measure approximately 14,5 x 22 x 3 cm. Minor wear to boards, otherwise very good and original condition, internally bright, a pleasing historic work dealing with silk production in Japan.



(WOODBLOCK PRINT - TEA - JAPAN)
TOMINAGA, Nangai

Meibutsu - Raku Tea Cups
Teawares Collection of Ancient Tea Master
"Sen no Rikyu"
Two Volumes Replete with Illustrations
Text in Japanese

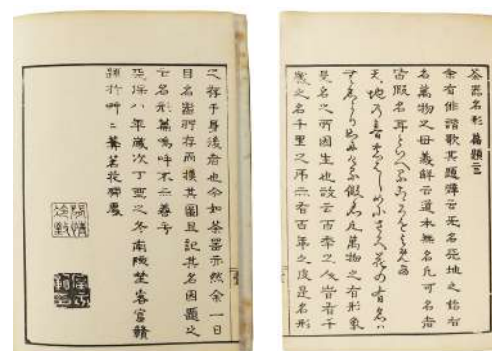
US\$750

Author and Artist: Tominaga Nangai
[Author was later Ordered to Perform Seppuku - a
Ritual Suicide]

Chaki Meiki Hen. [Famous Teaware Collection]

[Kyoto: Unsodo, circa 1890s] - Profusely illustrated and distinctive presentation of famous Raku tea cups and other vessels used in the traditional Japanese tea ceremony, largely examples from the collection of Sen no Rikyu, the sixteenth century tea master who is considered as most the profound influencer on chanoyu, the Japanese "Way of Tea", particularly the tradition of wabi-cha which is a special ceremony in pursuit of deep spirituality. The complete work. 8vo. 2 volumes, 126 pages combined; numerous illustrations are hand coloured. Woodblock print. All text is in Japanese. Preface records the first edition as Tempō 8 [1837] in the Edo period. Traditional karitoji binding string-stitched at spine, fukurotoji style ("bound-pocket" with folded leaves bound into spine), and opening from left to right. Green paper covers, with red title label to front. Together the volumes measure approximately 16,5 x 24 x 2 cm. Wear and creasing to boards, negligible age-toning, otherwise in very good and original condition, a pleasing and complete work preserving the legacy of the "father of wabi-cha".

Tominaga Nangai (1774-1854), native to Owari, was a national scholar in the late Edo period, a vassal and retainer of the Nagoya domain. He was well versed in tea ceremony, waka poetry, and painting.



(BIBLIOPHILIA)

ADAMS, John Thomas, Esq.

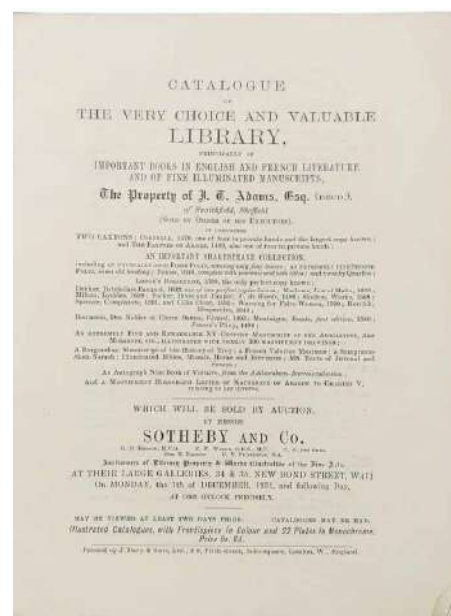
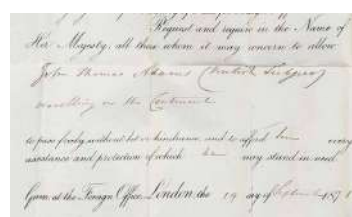
Bibliophile Lot with Personalia Well-known Collector from Sheffield Passport with Original Signature

US\$975

[Smithfield, Sheffield, Ecclesall, 1871-1931] - Lot of documents belonging to, and relating to, bibliophile John Thomas Adams, Esq. of Smithfield, Sheffield, Ecclesall, including his personal passport issued in 1871 signed by him, a presentation copy of Bernard Quaritch's *Palaeography* works signed and dedicated to Adams by Quaritch, as well as two unique copies of the 1931 Sotheby's catalogue for the auction of his library - the complete illustrated version and the text only version annotated with bidding values, accompanied by a newspaper clipping announcing the auction. Inserted in one of the catalogues is a 1968 typescript letter from a notable Sheffield resident, to Sotheby's auction house. Minor wear to volumes at spines and extremities, otherwise items are in very good condition. Unique with a personal connection.

According to the list of obituaries in the Sheffield Libraries Archives, John Thomas Adams, Esq. [1849-1931] was head of Messrs. Adams's Polish, Ltd. He died on 11 July 1931. The newspaper clipping in the present archive tells us that he was 82 years old at the time of his death. In the 1890s, he was a member of the Library Association (UK).

While information about his Polish firm is scarce, it is likely that the Polish produced was for silverware. [In the 16th century, Sheffield became famous for its cutlery. Even before 1500, watermills were adapted to grinding tools and the cutlery trade boomed. By 1600 Sheffield was the main town in England, apart from London, producing cutlery. In 1624, the Company of Cutlers was formed, and granted the power to mark artefacts if they reached a certain quality. In 1638, the first Cutlers House was built. By the late 17th century, the population of Sheffield had probably risen to about 5,000. There was an increasing specialization of trade. As well as cutlers there were file smiths, scythe smiths, sickle smiths, wool shears smiths, and awl-blade smiths. In 18th century, Sheffield industry boomed.



(CATALOG - RUBBER INDUSTRY)
WICKHAM, Sir Henry Alexander

"Plantation Rubber"
Rare Catalog with Wickham's Annotations
and Signature

US\$375

Title: Plantation Rubber

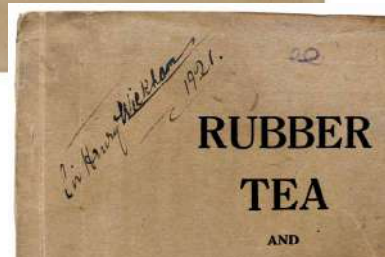
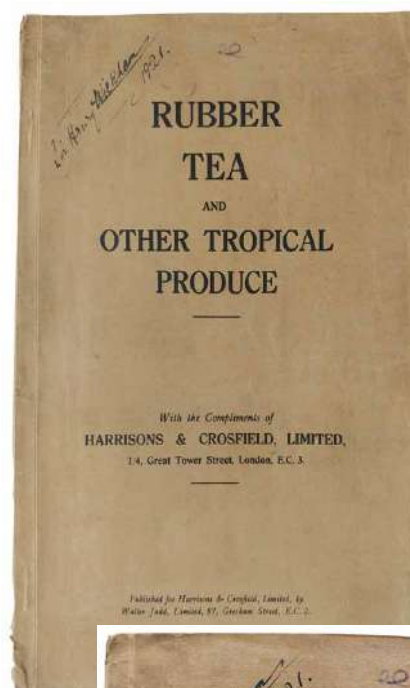
[London: Published for Harrisons & Crosfield, Limited, by Walter Judd, Limited, (1921)] - Item is in Original Condition, with Brown Wrappers - As Issued, Complete with All the Ads!

Notes & Condition:

Fascinating account of the development of the rubber industry with early statistics from the burgeoning Asian plantations, contained in an ephemeral product catalogue of Harrisons & Crosfield, signed in the original to front wrapper by Sir Henry Alexander Wickham, who is mentioned within, and who had brought the Amazonian rubber seeds to Asia in 1875 which catapulted production and trade of rubber to new heights of global demand.

8vo. 13 pages including two full-page photographic plates for illustration, one of which is a photograph of Sir Wickham standing beside a rubber tree, annotated by him in manuscript. Original condition with brown wrappers, titled "Rubber Tea and Other Tropical Produce" to front, and containing all the ads. This is a complete issue, containing other accounts as well. Minor age-toning, slight loss to wrapper at spine, otherwise in very good and original condition, and featuring the exceedingly scarce signature of Sir Wickham himself.

The publisher's address printed on the front, serves to date the catalogue. They were located at 97 Gresham-street, London EC2. In 1922, they relocated their offices upon the termination of its lease, to Gresham-street 81-87. As such, this catalogue was produced in 1921 or earlier. Sir Wickham has also dated his signature "1921".



	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES
(Quantities in 1000 kg - unless otherwise stated)

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TOTAL NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Notes: Figures for 1922 are the net exports and do not include the quantities sent to Java, which are included in the Java exports. Figures are not yet available.

(MANUSCRIPT - FOREIGN TRADE - JAPAN)

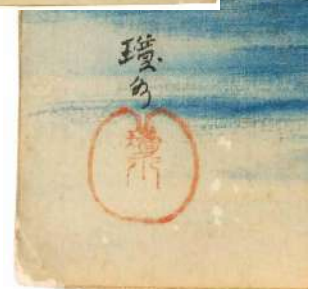
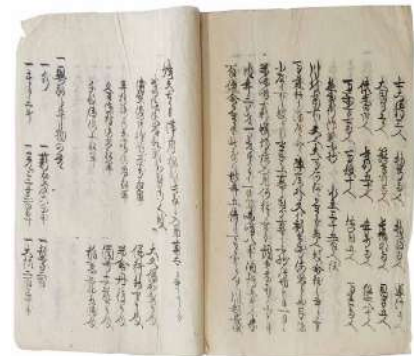
Manuscript with Watercolour Painting Foreign Ships in Japan Seeking Trade US Captain Biddle in Uruga Channel Danish Vice Admiral Bille at Sagami Gulf

US\$2,950

[Japan, circa 1846] - A notable manuscript copy of a letter, pre-dating Commodore Perry's arrival by seven years, being a discussion on the opening of foreign trade in isolationist Japan, specifically commenting on the thwarted attempts by Captain James Biddle of America and Vice Admiral Steen Bille of Denmark in 1846. Together with a watercolour painting made and signed by a Japanese artist, illustrating a Dutch East India trading ship in Japanese waters, the Dutch being the only outsiders having trade privileges with Japan at the time. 8vo. 24-page manuscript, string-stitched at spine, opening from left to right, measuring approximately 17 x 24 cm. Text is in Japanese. Watercolour painting on silk, gilt-edged, mounted to cardstock, measuring approximately 27 x 24 cm, signed by artist, and bearing a red Japanese ink stamp. Some creasing and indication of burrowing to manuscript, age-toning and lightly bumped corners to painting, otherwise both in very good and original condition, a fascinating and charming addition to any library.

A matter of utmost concern and controversy, discussions of opening trade with Western nations in this era were fuelling heightened political disputes and social discontentment between those who were desperately holding on to tradition and those who sought to embrace and thrive from new economic possibilities. The letter was written immediately subsequent to the unsuccessful attempts of two separate nations to enter into negotiations - America and Denmark - making this letter a most uncommon document with primary source information and sentiment.

The painting may be a representation of The Landskroon, a ship of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) which traded with Japan in the mid-18th century. With the exception of one small Dutch trading station on the Japanese island of Dejima in the port of Nagasaki, operating from 1641 to 1843, Japan remained "protected from foreigners" (closed off), and would continue this stronghold until 1854 when the shogunate signed a treaty allowing the "barbarians" access to the country of Japan for the purpose of trade.



(MANUSCRIPT - FOREIGN TRADE - JAPAN)

Chronological Primary Source Record Manuscript of Opening of Ports Convention of Kanagawa Foreign Ships at Shimoda Port Text in Japanese

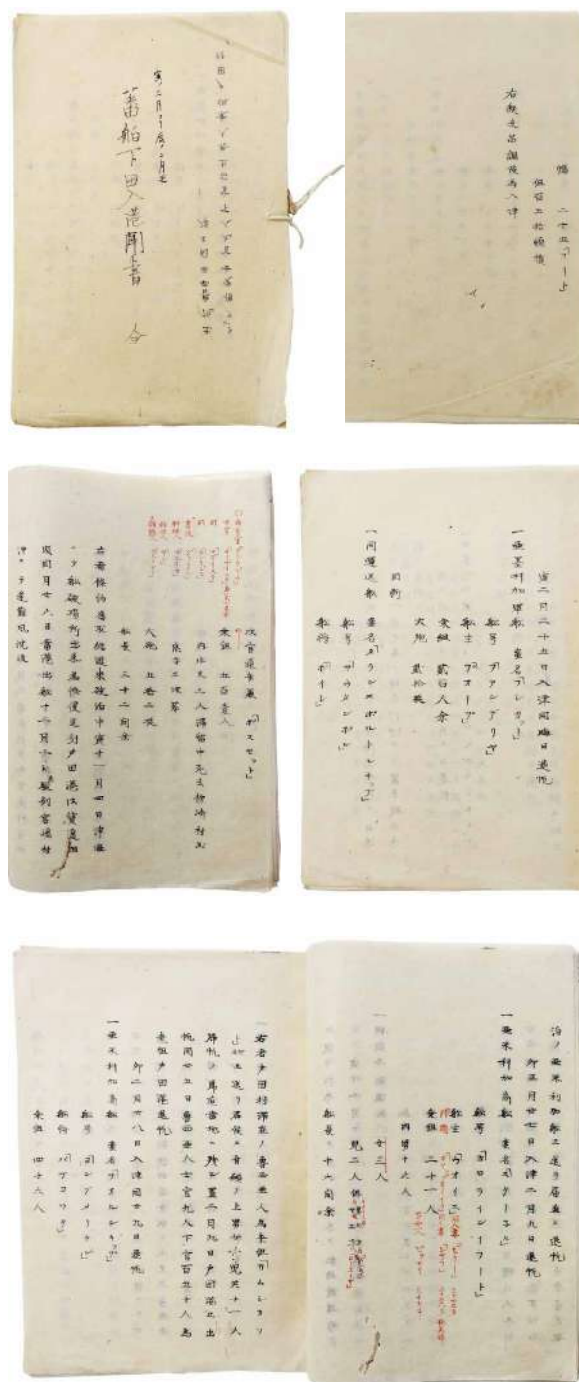
US\$1,750

[Banpaku Shimoda nyuko kikigaki.
[Oral Accounts on Foreign Ships which Entered
Shimoda Port.]

[Japan, circa 1856] - Invaluable manuscript chronology of the earliest ships entering the port of Shimoda after the implementation of the Japanese-American treaty which opened up foreign trade with the previously isolationist nation, covering two years from February 1854 to February 1856, presented in the meticulous hand of a contemporary observer who compiled firsthand information as well as his own, together with a manuscript drawing of a Dutch sea captain in naval attire, made by Kitajima Toen. Manuscript: 8vo. 30 pages plus titled cover, string-tied at center of spine with rolled up paper, opening from left to right, measuring approximately 17 x 24 cm. Text is in Japanese, with occasional annotations in red ink. Drawing: Single leaf measuring approximately 24 x 33 cm, titled and signed in manuscript, with red ink stamp. Some creasing and indication of burrowing, otherwise in very good and original condition, clean and bright internally, an invaluable log of the earliest trade activity from the onset of the Convention of Kanagawa.

With precise details, the writer keeps a record of vessels from America, Russia and France, arriving at Edo Bay, beginning with the return of Commodore Perry in February 1854 for the signing of what would be the Kanagawa Treaty, and continuing for two full years, featuring descriptions of the ships including dimensions and armament, repairs and supplies procured, captains' names and crew sizes, and their activities in Shimoda.

A fantastic Primary Source Document!



(MANUSCRIPT - OPIUM WAR - JAPAN)
MINETA, Fuko

"Kaigai Shinwa"

**Rare Japanese Account of First Opium War
Four Years Prior to Commodore Perry's
Arrival - a manuscript copy**

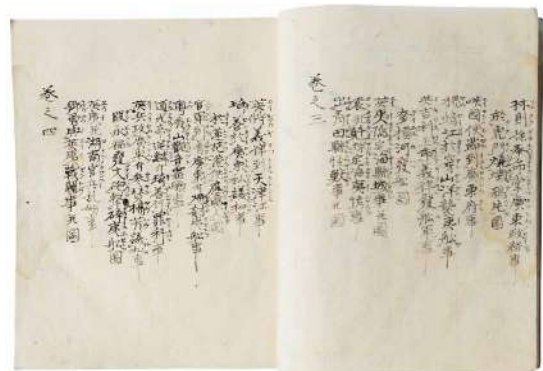
US\$1,800

Title: Kaigai Shinwa. [New Stories from Overseas]

CREATOR: Mineta Fuko

ARTISTS: Mineta Fuko, Gyokuransai Sadahide

[Edo: Kaei era, circa 1850] - A rare manuscript transcription of the 1st edition, produced shortly after the banning and destruction of the printed work by Japanese publisher and samurai scholar Mineta Fuko, concerning the First Opium War between China and Great Britain, reporting on events occurring in China and how a foreign power was taking control of a neighbouring Asian country, to ultimately raise awareness of how the same could imminently take control of Japan. In 5 volumes, as the original, with captivating manuscript illustration, with some water coloured detail to two maps. All text is in Japanese. 8vo. 183 pages combined. The complete text, 13 illustrations (the original print would have had 18). Traditional karitoji string-stitched at spine, fukurotoji style ("bound-pocket" with folded leafs bound into spine), and opening from left to right. Gold silk covered paper, titled in manuscript ink to front including volume numbers. Each volume measures approximately 16,25 x 23,75 x 0,5 cm. Housed together in a recent purpose-made clamshell box for protection, measuring approximately 16,5 x 24 x 3,5 cm. Indication of burrowing, minor age-toning to left margins, loss to silk covers, otherwise very good and original condition, a pleasing and complete manuscript made to preserve an important work of great interest both then and now.



(MANUSCRIPT - FOREIGN TRADE - JAPAN)

"Secret Letter from Tsukuba" To Chief Minister of Edo Government To Discuss Opening Ports for Foreign Trade Text in Japanese

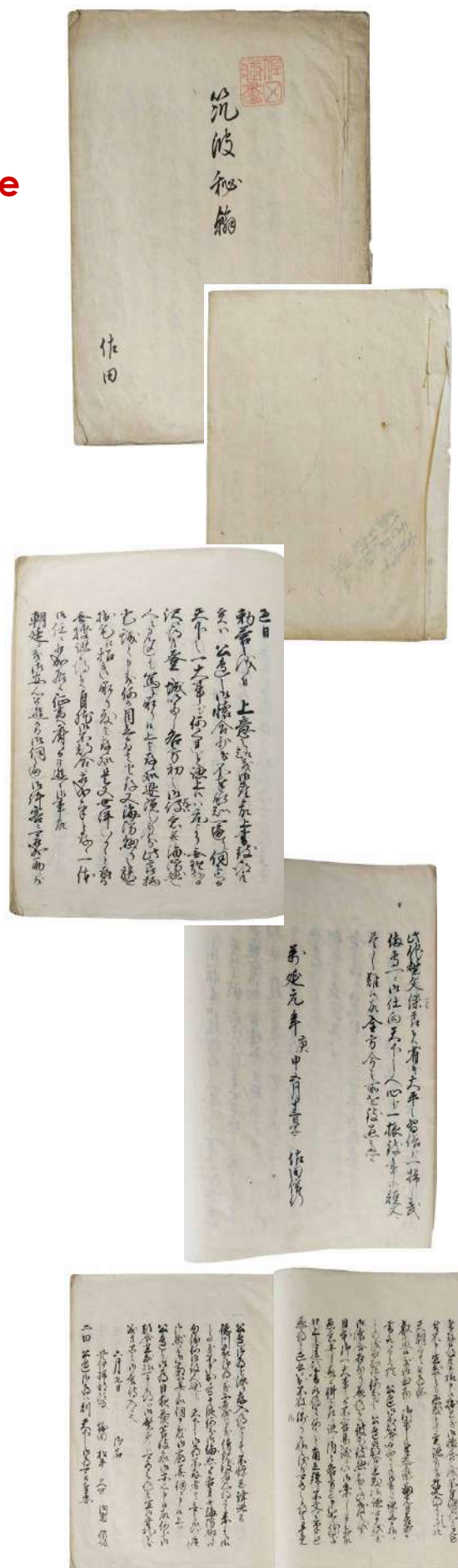
US\$1,250

[Japan, Man'en 1 (1860)] - Substantial and fascinating manuscript copy of a letter written only seven years after Commodore Perry's arrival in Japan, discussing then controversial topics concerning the opening of foreign trade, addressed to the Chief Minister of the Edo Government Ii Naosuke, transcribed by Sado Nobuyuki, the actual sender identifying himself only as 'Sender' along with the statement "Secret Letter From Tsukuba" which the recipient would surely understand. 8vo. 12 pages plus titled cover, red ink stamp to front, string-stitched at spine, opening from left to right, measuring approximately 27 x 20 cm. Two important annotations, to front and final leaf, are protected with a tipped-in paper segment. Text is in Japanese. Some creasing and age-toning to exterior leaves, otherwise in very good and original condition, clean and bright internally.

The letter is addressed to Ii Naosuke who at the time was Chief Minister of the Edo Government, and who was assassinated on 24 March 1860, which also tells us that the letter was written between 1 January and 24 March 1860.

The writer's statement "... from Tsukuba" suggests that he is representing the entire domain, not just writing humbly as a singular person, but rather from a position of power and authority. After all, what respectful and obedient Japanese civilian would so brazenly dare to address a high-ranking government official in such a manner, possibly risking their life in doing so? Only a powerful and out-spoken opponent, believing himself to be invincible and principled, it is easy to assume. As such, it is quite conceivable that the author is the dominant and compelling former daimyo of Mito, Tokugawa Nariaki himself.

Chief Minister of the Tokugawa shogunate Ii Naosuke, and former Daimyo of the Mito domain Tokugawa Nariaki, were vehement opponents on the political and socio-economic questions of the period, both powerful leaders, both unwavering in their missions. One advocated change, to bring Japan into a new era of connection and prosperity; the other held steadfast to traditions of isolation and nationalism. **The present letter is a rare surviving example of the direct and private correspondence on matters that would affect the nation forever thereafter.**



(WOODCLOCK PRINTS - JAPAN)

IMAIZUMI, Sadasuke

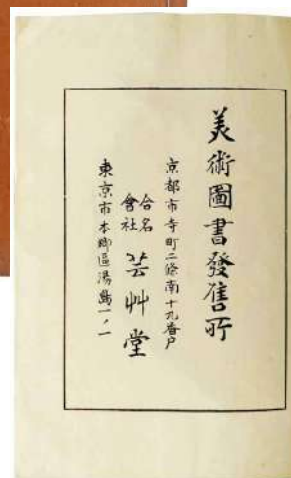
**Meiji Era Dress of Japanese Noble Women
"Nyokan Syozoku Cyakuyo Sidai"
With Superb Colour Illustrations
Text in Japanese**

US\$975

**Title: Nyokan Syozoku Cyakuyo Sidai
[Attire for the Lady of the Court]**

[Kyoto: Unso-do, circa Meiji 33 (1900)] - An outstanding work to illustrate the correct way for Japanese noblewomen to wear formal attire in the Japanese Court - the Nyokan's jyunihitoe, written by Imaizumi Sadasuke, a scholar of the Kokugaku movement which emphasized Japanese classical studies who evidently researched the works of the eighteenth century noble Heizo Sadatake Ise. Woodblock print. The complete work. 8vo. 1 volume, opening from left to right, 15 pages, with 14 woodcut images, all of which are beautifully hand-painted in full colour and captioned in margins. Text is in Japanese. In publisher's original brown paper boards, with title slip to front. Traditional karitoji string-stitched at spine, fukurotoji style ("bound-pocket" with folded leaves bound into spine), and opening from left to right. Volume measures approximately 18 x 25 x 0,5 cm. Chips and indication of burrowing to covers, otherwise in very good and original condition, a stellar work with vivid, meticulously coloured, woodcut illustration, internally crisp and clean.

Striking woodcut illustrations of "jyunihitoe" - the official dress worn by female court officials and ladies-in-waiting of Imperial Japan, for approximately 1000 years from the Heian period to the Edo period, painted with meticulous detail to bring depth and vibrant colour.



(WOODBLOCK PRINTS - JAPAN)
IMAIZUMI, Sadasuke

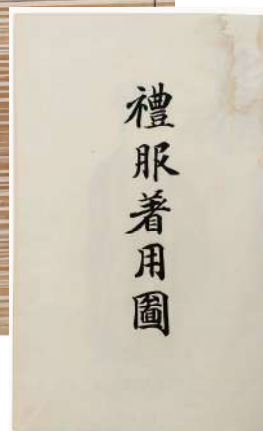
Ceremonial Dress of the Japanese Court
"Reifuku Chakuyo Zu"
With Superb Colour Illustrations
Text in Japanese

US\$975

Title: Reifuku Chakuyo Zu
[Wearing Ceremonial Attire]

[Japan: Yoshikawa Hansichi, Meiji 36 (1903)] - An outstanding illustrative work to record the details of the ceremonial dress worn in the Japanese Court, produced by Imaizumi Sadasuke, a scholar of the Kokugaku movement which emphasized Japanese classical studies who evidently researched the works of the eighteenth century noble Heizo Sadatake Ise. Woodblock print. The complete work. 8vo. 1 volume, opening from left to right, 16 pages, with 14 woodcut images, all of which are beautifully hand-painted in full colour and captioned in margins. Text is in Japanese. Title noted in manuscript to bottom fore-edge. In publisher's original yellow striped paper boards, with title slip to front. Traditional karitoji binding string-stitched at spine, fukurotoji style ("bound-pocket" with folded leaves bound into spine), and opening from left to right. Volume measures approximately 18 x 26 x 0,5 cm. Indication of additional small label removed from covers, otherwise in very good and original condition, a stellar work with vivid, meticulously coloured, woodcut illustration, internally crisp and clean.

Striking woodcut illustrations of 大礼服 - the official dress worn by court officials of early Imperial Japan, painted with meticulous detail to bring depth and vibrant colour. Court dress was unique to those possessing court ranks and those holding official positions. Fascinating accoutrements shown in the present volume include straw boots (waragutsu), ogi (folding fan), the kanmuri (tall black-lacquered silk gauze hat) worn by Shinto clergy, aristocrats and courtiers, remarkable gilded headdresses, high officers' kimonos made of the highest quality, exquisitely decorated fabric and military arms including the katana (curved sword), the tachi (traditional sword).



(WOODCUT PRINTS - SAMURAI - JAPAN)
ISE, Heizo Sadatake

"Gunyoki" - Samurai Customs
Books with Woodcut Prints with Superb
Colour Illustrations - Text in Japanese

US\$1,250

ISE, Heizo Sadatake

Title: Gunyoki
[Samurai Customs]

[Japan: Kinkado, Tenpo 14 (1843)] - The complete work of Japanese noble and scholar Heizo Sadatake Ise on samurai customs, reprinted during the peaceful Edo era when samurai became the stewards and chamberlains of the daimyo estates. Woodblock print. 8vo. 7 volumes, opening from left to right, 366 pages combined, with 87 woodcut images, some of which are hand-painted in full colour. Text is in Japanese. In publisher's original yellow diagonal-striped paper boards, each volume with title slip. Traditional karitoji binding string-stitched at spine, fukurotoji style ("bound-pocket" with folded leafs bound into spine), and opening from left to right. Each volume measures approximately 18,5 x 26 x 0,75 cm. With some manuscript annotations in black ink, and a scant few line corrections in white. Indication of burrowing to a scant few leaves, mild age-toning to covers, otherwise in very good original condition, a pleasing, significant, and scarce work with stellar woodcut illustration.

Heizo Sadatake Ise (1717/18 - 1784), was a well-respected authority on military practices. The son of Sadamori Taira, he belonged to the ancient family of Sadatsugu who were for generations masters of ceremonies to the Ashikaga shogunate, also known as the Muromachi Shogunate, which was the feudal military government of Japan from 1336 to 1573. Ise was known for his sharp memory and being well-informed. He undertook extensive research into ancient records, statutes, codes and costumes. He wrote numerous manuscripts, many being so invaluable and reproduced for well over a century after his passing.



(WOODBLOCK PRINTS - SAMURAI - JAPAN)
IMAIZUMI, Sadasuke

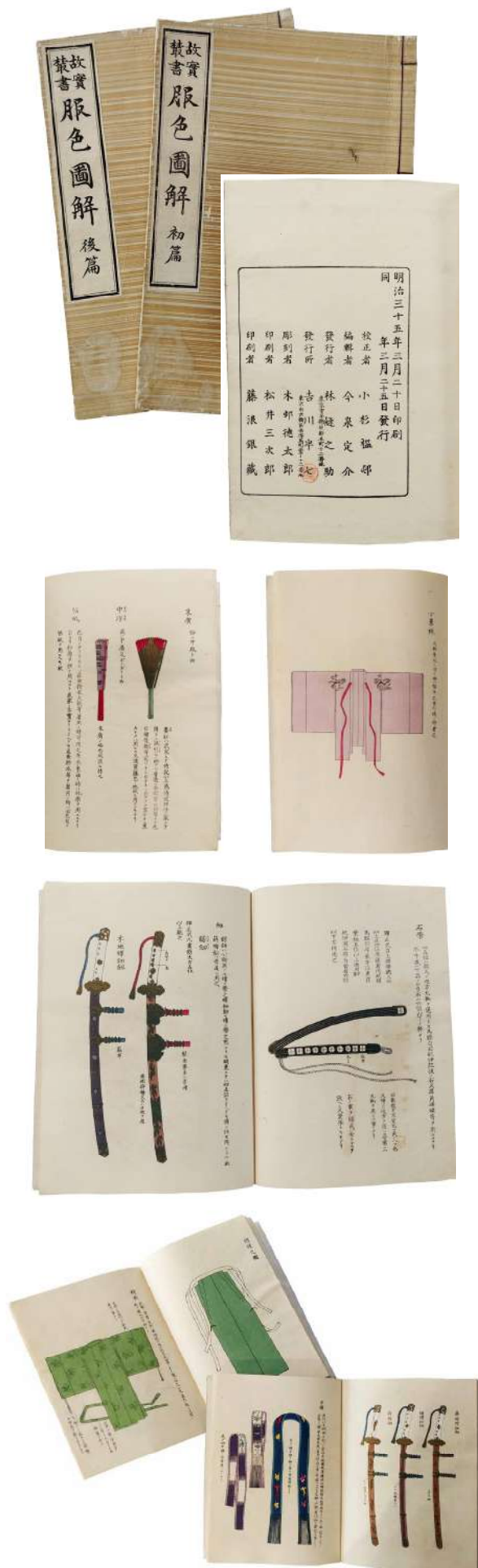
Elite Japanese Samurai "Bukekani"
Notable Garment Colour and Design
Art by Honma Hyakuri
With Superb Colour Illustrations
Text in Japanese

US\$975

Title: Fukushoku Zukai
[Colours of Garments]

[Japan: Yoshikawa Hansichi, Meji 35 (1902)] - Fascinating illustrative work which explains the significance of the colour details for the attire of the especially notable Japanese samurai who gained an official title in government - the Bukekani, written by Imaizumi Sadasuke, a scholar of the Kokugaku movement which emphasized Japanese classical studies, drawing information and art from a manuscript written in Bunka 13 (1816) by Honma Hyakuri who wrote several works on Japanese textiles for court attire. Woodblock print. The complete work. 8vo. 2 volumes, opening from left to right, 54 pages combined, replete with hand-painted full colour woodcut images. Text is in Japanese. Each volume with red ink stamp to margin of last leaf, and title noted in manuscript to bottom fore-edge. In publisher's original yellow striped paper boards, each volume with title slip to front. Traditional karitoji binding string-stitched at spine, fukurotoji style ("bound-pocket" with folded leaves bound into spine), and opening from left to right. Each volume measures approximately 18 x 25 x 0,5 cm. Indication of additional small label removed from covers, otherwise in very good and original condition, a stellar work with vivid, meticulously coloured, woodcut illustration, internal crisp and clean.

The various components and the significance of specific colours for the garments of a bukekani, the latter being an elite class of samurai who had been chosen for an official role in the Japanese Imperial Court. Among these samurai, there were also classes, denoted by colour and ornamentation of their costume.



(WOODBLOCK PRINTS - SAMURAI - JAPAN)
IMAIZUMI, Sadasuke

"Shozoku Chakuyo Zu"

Art by Ise Sadatake

Woodcut Print

Superb Colour Illustrations

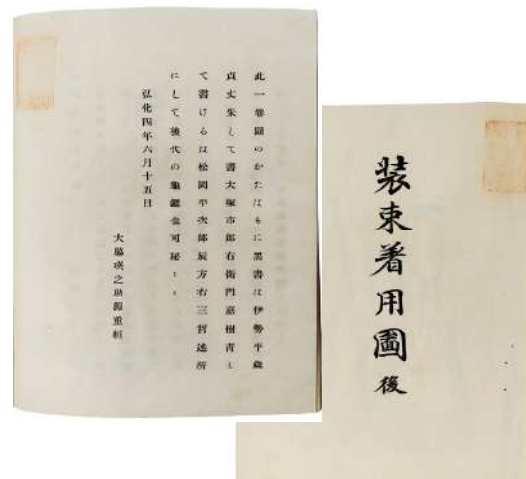
Text in Japanese

US\$975

Title: Shozoku Chakuyo Zu
[Illustration of Garments]

[Japan: Yoshikawa Hansichi, Meji 37 (1904)] - An outstanding illustrative work to record the details of traditional Japanese samurai attire, produced by Imaizumi Sadasuke, a scholar of the Kokugaku movement which emphasized Japanese classical studies who evidently researched the works of the eighteenth century noble Heizo Sadatake Ise. Woodblock print. The complete work. 8vo. 2 volumes, opening from left to right, 40 pages combined, with 35 woodcut images, all of which are beautifully hand-painted in full colour. Text is in Japanese. Each volume with red ink stamp to margin of first leaf, and title noted in manuscript to bottom fore-edge. In publisher's original yellow striped paper boards, each volume with title slip to front. Traditional karitoji string-stitched at spine, fukurotoji style ("bound-pocket" with folded leafs bound into spine), and opening from left to right. Each volume measures approximately 18 x 25 x 1 cm. Indication of additional small label removed from covers, otherwise in very good and original condition, a stellar work with vivid, meticulously coloured, woodcut illustration, internal crisp and clean.

Striking woodcut illustrations of samurai clothing, painted with such meticulous detail to bring depth and vibrant colour, each featuring explanatory text, numerous styles are shown. Variants between the social classes are explained, ranging from lower samurai with simple garments and accoutrements such as banners and ogi (folding fan), to upper officers whose kimono was made of the highest quality decorative fabric and who carried various military arms including the katana (curved sword), the tachi (traditional sword). We also see the shaku - a narrow board held in the right hand when one wears sokutai - traditional ceremonial court dress.



(PROPAGANDA - WWII - JAPAN)

HIRABAYASHI, Hiroshi

Kamishibai Propaganda Play Japanese WWII Nationalist Education "Uesugi Yozaan" Story Illustration Cards in Original Portfolio

US\$1,750

"Uesugi Yozaan"

[Japan, Showa 17 (1942)] - Kamishibai propaganda play / Japanese picture show illustrating Samurai warriors plying away in the fields aid in food production for the nation at war. Folio. The complete work, comprising 20 offset full-colour printed illustrative cards which together form a story to educate or indoctrinate the viewer with nationalist concepts during the Second World War, each with printed story text to verso, one of the cards being the title and publishing information. Text is in Japanese. Contained in publisher's original paper portfolio covers, with title label to front. Story cards measure approximately 38 x 26 cm. Portfolio covers measure approximately 39 x 27 x 1 cm. Some age-toning and wear to portfolio, otherwise in very good and original condition, cards retaining vivid impression, a fascinating and scarce Second World War propaganda presentation.

Japanese wartime propaganda was distributed through films, magazines and newspapers, radio, books, cartoons and the education system. Publications such as the present illustrative stories, promoted the ideal citizen's nationalistic point of view, indoctrinating civilians to work collectively and in support of their government's actions, even when creating some form of imposition on the citizen himself.

Kamishibai are Japanese paper plays that gained popularity among children in the 1930s and were subsequently used as a medium for propaganda during World War II. Also referred to as a "Picture Card Show," they were made for influencing youth with their engaging storylines and vivid imagery. During the course of World War II, the Japanese government attempted to indoctrinate Japanese children through education and propaganda. Both methods nationalized youth and encouraged them to support the war effort.



(PROPAGANDA - WWII - JAPAN)

HIRABAYASHI, Hiroshi

Kamishibai Propaganda Play Japanese WWII Nationalist Education "Gonin No Shoya" Story Illustration Cards in Original Portfolio

US\$1,750

"Gonin no shoya" [Five Estate Owners in the Village]

[Japan: Nihon Kyoiku Kamishibai Kyokai, Showa 16 (1941)] – A Kamishibai propaganda play / Japanese picture show illustrating the benefits and immense moral obligation of collaborating with one other for survival. Folio. The complete work, comprising 20 offset full-colour printed illustrative cards which together form a story to educate or indoctrinate the viewer with nationalist concepts during the Second World War, each with printed story text to verso, one of the cards being the title and publishing information. Text is in Japanese. Contained in publisher's original paper portfolio covers, with title label to front. Story cards measure approximately 38 x 26 cm. Portfolio covers measure approximately 39 x 27 x 1 cm. Some age-toning and wear to portfolio, otherwise in very good and original condition, cards retaining vivid impression, a fascinating and scarce Second World War propaganda presentation.

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Kamishibai are Japanese paper plays that gained popularity among children in the 1930s and were subsequently used as a medium for propaganda during World War II. Also referred to as a "Picture Card Show," they were made for influencing youth with their engaging storylines and vivid imagery. During the course of World War II, the Japanese government attempted to indoctrinate Japanese children through education and propaganda. Both methods nationalized youth and encouraged them to support the war effort.



(PROPAGANDA - WWII - JAPAN)

HIRABAYASHI, Hiroshi

Kamishibai Propaganda Play Japanese WWII Nationalist Education "Ninomiya Kinjiro" Story Illustration Cards in Original Portfolio

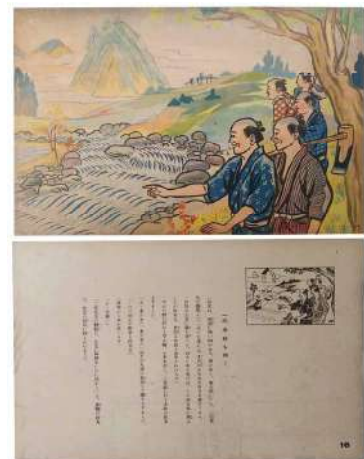
US\$1,750

"Ninomiya Kinjiro"

[Japan, Showa 17 (1942)] - Kamishibai propaganda plays / Japanese picture show illustrating the importance of taxation, specifically relating to the all-important commodity: rice. Folio. The complete work, comprising 20 offset full-colour printed illustrative cards which together form a story to educate or indoctrinate the viewer with nationalist concepts during the Second World War, each with printed story text to verso, one of the cards being the title and publishing information. Text is in Japanese. Contained in publisher's original paper portfolio covers, with title label to front. Story cards measure approximately 38 x 26 cm. Portfolio covers measure approximately 39 x 27 x 1 cm. Some age-toning and wear to portfolio, otherwise in very good and original condition, cards retaining vivid impression, a fascinating Second World War propaganda presentation.

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Kamishibai are Japanese paper plays that gained popularity among children in the 1930s and were subsequently used as a medium for propaganda during World War II. Also referred to as a "Picture Card Show," they were made for influencing youth with their engaging storylines and vivid imagery. During the course of World War II, the Japanese government attempted to indoctrinate Japanese children through education and propaganda. Both methods nationalized youth and encouraged them to support the war effort.



(ARMY CANTEEN - FRANCE)

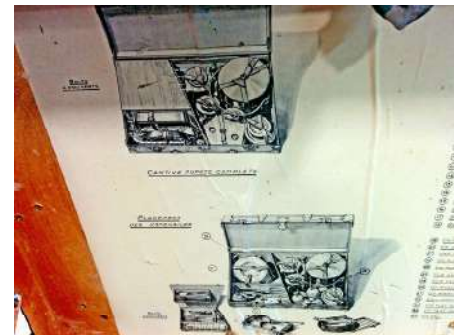
French Army Expedition Canteen Kitchen Service for 6 Soldiers In Rare Complete and Not Used Condition Including Peugeot Coffee Grinder Original Wooden Trunk

US\$3,750

[France, 1952] - Complete kitchen trunk issued by the French Army for expedition use, comprising place settings and cutlery for six soldiers, cooking pots, roasting pan, a grill, cooking utensils, decanters, a Peugeot coffee grinder and drip filter, drinking cups, and more. Items still in the original brown paper wrapping, many bundled secure with the original straps. Contained in the original trunk made of wood and painted in military green, with metal corner braces and frame, working metal clasps, army inventory number stamped to front, itemized list of contents (in French) mounted to inside of lid including illustration for efficient packing. Trunk measures 75 x 45 x 31 cm (38 x 18 x 12 inches). Some storage wear to trunk, otherwise this set in Very Good condition, a scarce find as this one has been never used.

These were used in the First Indochina War, as described in a book titled, "Battalion Bigeard" by Erwan Bergot, a French Army officer who served in the war.

Seldom are these kits found complete, and in new unused condition, as it is here. The Peugeot coffee grinder, for instance, is most often missing, but is present here. French army officers found the kits to be a puzzle to fit back into the trunk after use, and especially if hurried, it only stands to reason that items would be left behind, and bumped while trying to close up. It has also been said that officers were strictly judged at the time of review, if a kit was not complete. Ultimately not ideal for the needs of the basic units in maneuvers, they fell into disuse, and a revamped kit was finally created.



(ART PORTFOLIO - KOREA)

Yijo Hoehwa - Yi Dynasty Paintings
4 Large Rare Art Portfolios with
149 Masterpiece Paintings
Only 1 Other Copy in Institutional Holdings

US\$1,750

[Seoul, 1980-81] - Masterpieces of Korean Yi Dynasty Painting (Yijo Hoehwa). These are colour reproductions of the paintings from the Yi Dynasty, the latter of which are located in Museums in Korea today. The paintings are tipped to their respective printed carrier folders and loose as issued, contained in 4 original portfolios, each numbered and accompanied by a descriptive caption in English, Korean and Japanese. Large Folios, as issued in 4 volumes, complete, original purpose-made folding portfolios, blue cloth, bone clasps for closure, titled with paper labels affixed to spine, index labels printed and mounted to left panel, publishing details printed and mounted to right panel of portfolios. Containing 34, 40, 38 & 37 plates, respectively. Each volume measures approximately 15 x 21 x 2.5 inches. Minor wear to titles, occasional fading to boards, 1 bone clasp missing, otherwise in very good condition, internally clean and bright with the images retaining their vivid colour. Rare.

The famous original paintings are held in private and museum collections throughout Korea. Each painting here is illustrated in colour, most also being the same size as the original artworks. Some of the larger ones are foldout plates. Each is tipped to its own printed carrier folder with a descriptive text printed adjacent on the same large leaf.

Art in the Joseon Dynasty Period (1392-1910)

The unique character of Korean art, differentiating it from Chinese and Japanese art, lies in its understated simplicity and spontaneity, together with a feeling of harmony with nature. One of the main characteristics of Korean art is its close association with naturalism.

Please email for further images.



"To a man who deals with history, letters contemporary with the events he is studying are frequently valuable material. Accounts written later are usually coloured by the knowledge of what actually happened and are distorted by later prejudices and legends. Wartime letters may be distorted too, admittedly, through the necessity of obeying wartime censorship regulations, and also because husbands and wives often wished to appear more cheerful than they actually were. But even the letters that are distorted badly convey an atmosphere, a mood, that is hard to recapture otherwise, and which is important when reconstructing a period; and sometimes they at least give clues that lead to the unearthing of forgotten facts."

C.S. Forester - The Man in the Yellow Raft



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