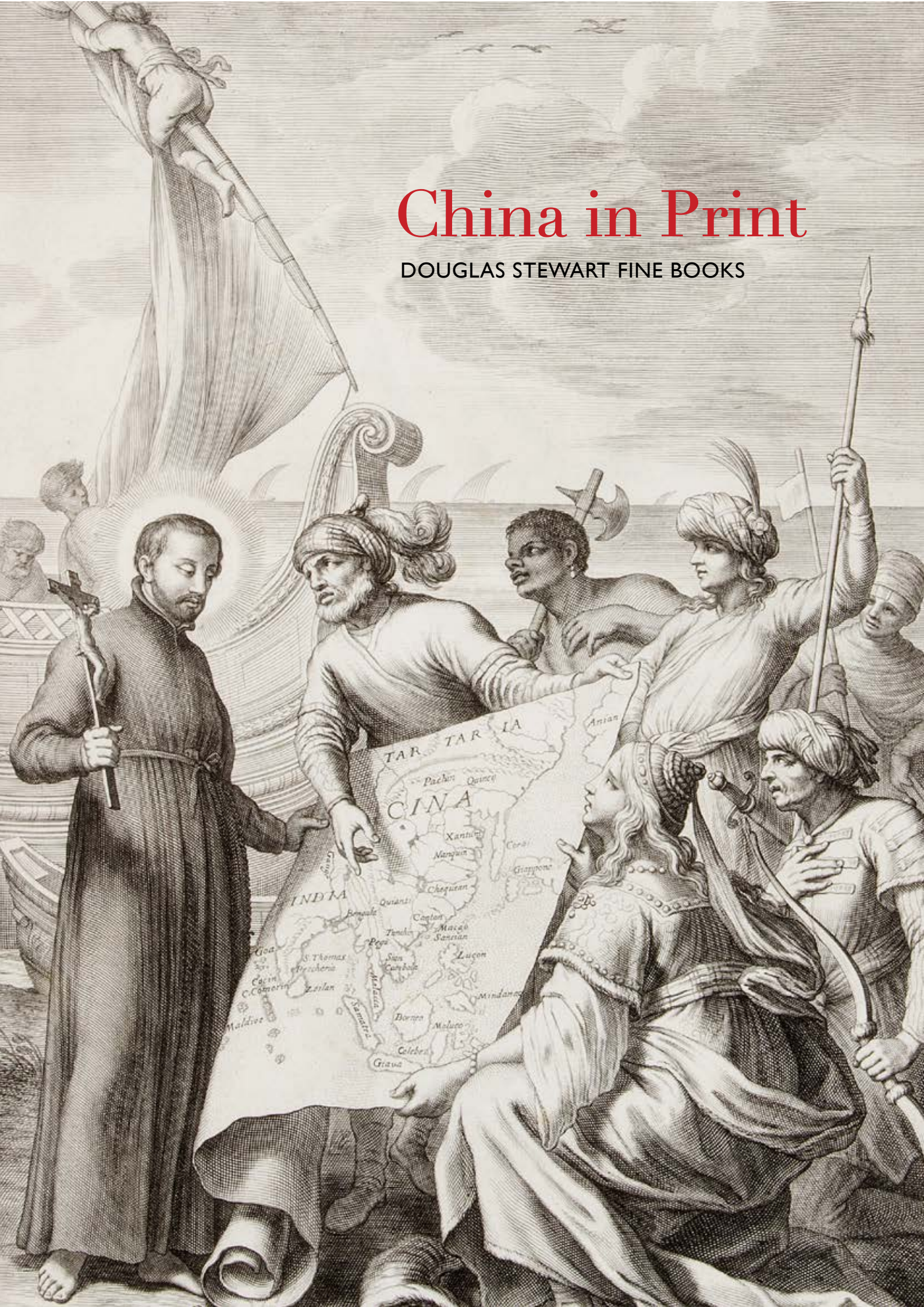


China in Print

DOUGLAS STEWART FINE BOOKS



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China in Print



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[Khubilai Khan, Emperor Chih-yüan]

I. [CHINESE PRINTING]

Printing block for paper money with an original value of 100 wen

China, Yüan dynasty, reign of Khubilai Khan, circa 1287 C.E.. Stone, 210 × 135 × 22 mm, top edges bevelled (three sections skilfully rejoined); housed in a custom made cloth box lined with lambswool.

An extraordinary item of early printing history that pre-dates by a century the earliest known instance of printing in the West, and one of only a handful of examples known from the Mongol period. From the collection of French sinologist Paul Pelliot (1878-1945).

This stone printing block relates to an issue made in 1287 which comprised six denominations, from 5 wen to 2 kuan. This is most probably the same issue described in Marco Polo's account of his journey to China. These were among the first Yüan notes, printed in the twenty-fourth year of the Chih-yüan era. Known as *Chih-yüan t'ung-hsing pao-ch'ao*, or Great Yuan General Circulation Treasure Notes, they were printed on mulberry paper and eventually became the universal currency for the entire empire, circulating not only throughout China but also in Burma, Siam and Annam. Although paper currency is known to have been issued in China at various times from the ninth century onwards, this was the first time that it had been issued and circulated on such a large scale.

Marco Polo, whose long stay in China lasted from 1275 to 1292, described paper currency issued during the very dynasty in which the present printing block was made. In fact, European travellers to the Orient were fascinated with Chinese paper money and descriptions of it appear in no fewer than eight contemporary accounts of travellers to Imperial China during the Mongol period. The use of paper money in China is thought to have had an influence on the development of the practice in European banking circles.

The text on this block (see image of the pencil rubbing taken from the upper surface) includes a warning that counterfeiters will be punished by decapitation. The first denouncer will be recompensed by five ingots of silver in addition to the property of the criminal. This printing block is one of only very few paper currency printing blocks from the Yüan dynasty extant. The majority of the perhaps 10 known examples are held in public collections. Uncharacteristically, the material of the present example is stone, not bronze. This opens the possibility that it was an artisan's trial piece; perhaps we should not preclude the possibility, either, that it was created by a forger to produce counterfeit notes.

In 1906-08 the eminent French Sinologist Paul Pelliot led an expedition to the Dunhuang Oasis, for centuries a strategically important centre on the Silk Road in northwest China. The thousands of manuscripts he uncovered in one of the Dunhuang caves was a find of immense archaeological and linguistic importance and now forms part of the collection of the *Bibliothèque nationale de France*. Working in Dunhuang around the same time, British archaeologist Sir Aurel Stein uncovered a fragment of what was then the world's oldest known bank note. The note was an example of paper money from the early Yüan dynasty, printed during the reign period of Zhongtong (1260-1264); it is now part of the Stein Collection held in the British Library (Kharakhoto K.K.VIII.01.a). The printing plate we offer here - also from the early Yüan dynasty - was collected by Paul Pelliot, and was very possibly excavated by him during his expedition to Central Asia during 1906-08. This hypothesis is strengthened by the existence of Stein's fragmentary bank note discovered at Dunhuang. 'The note itself is a 500 cash denomination and is a wispy greenish blue paper, and is part of a rectangular blockprinted whole measuring 24.4 × 16.9 cm. Other notes from the period have been excavated recently in China, in Xianyang, Shaanxi province and in Inner Mogolia, giving an idea of the wide circulation across vast areas of China and Central Asia of this, China's first country-wide paper currency.' (International Dunhuang Project).

Provenance: From the collection of French sinologist Paul Pelliot (1878-1945); acquired from H.P. Kraus, New York, circa 1970.

References: Carter-Goodrich: *The invention of printing in China* (1955), chapter 11; International Dunhuang Project: The Silk Road Online.

14211



[Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang (Ming Taizu), 1328-1398]

2. A 14th century Ming Dynasty 1 kuan note : an example of the oldest extant paper currency

[China : c.1375]. Printed during the reign (1368-1398) of the first Ming emperor, Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang (Ming Taizu), a paper note with the original cash value of a string of 1,000 copper coins, or 1 kuan.

Woodblock printed in black ink on a sheet of grey mulberry paper; 340 x 220 mm; recto with the Chinese characters *Da Ming tong xing bao chao* ("Great Ming Circulating Treasure Certificate") at head; beneath this is a wide decorative border with dragon motif; at the centre, the denomination is written in two characters, *yi guan* ("one string"), with pictorial representations of ten piles of 100 copper coins and further registers of text including instructions for use and the phrase "To circulate forever", along with warnings of the severe punishments for counterfeiters and an offer of reward for those who inform against them; two authorising seals in vermilion ink, the first of which reads "Seal of the Treasure Note of the Great Ming Dynasty", and the second "Seal of the Office of the Superintendent of the Treasury"; verso with repeated pictorial woodblock print and one of the vermilion seals; original horizontal fold; some insignificant loss at left margin and a tiny perforation in the lower section, else a fine, strongly printed example; protected in an archival portfolio and housed in a custom clamshell box with calf title label lettered in gilt.

The Chinese invention of paper money was revolutionary, and may be considered as the origin of our modern paper- and credit-based financial system. Although paper money is known to have been printed in China at various intervals from the ninth century onwards, it was not until the first reign of the Ming Dynasty - the last quarter of the fourteenth century - that an attempt was made to institute an entirely paper-based currency system. The symbolic significance of the first 1 kuan banknote that was issued around 1375 is emphasised by the fact that it featured as one of the world-changing inventions in the recent British Museum project, *A History of the World in 100 objects*, selected by the Museum's Director, Neil MacGregor (the series was broadcast by BBC 4, London, 2010). Following the disintegration of the Mongol Empire around 1350, one of the first aims of the newly established Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), under its first Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang (Ming Taizu), was to re-introduce a stable currency. The unavailability of copper to cast coinage was one of the factors that led to the decision to introduce paper currency. Furthermore, metal coinage was impractical for large transactions - a "1000 cash" strand of circular coins with square holes for suspension was 1.5 metres in length. The first notes, printed around 1375, were for the denomination of 1 kuan ("1000 cash"); later, in 1389, notes with smaller values were printed (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 cash). All notes were printed on mulberry paper, and the paper currency became known as *fei qian* - "flying money". With their abundance of textual information and instruction, the notes also reflected the Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang's ideal of a society based on the Confucian principles of education and literacy.

From around 1425, due to the high rate of inflation that had been caused by the over-printing of notes, the use and importance of paper banknotes gradually diminished, and although notes remained in circulation until the mid sixteenth century the printing of paper currency ceased. Silver bullion (much of it from the Spanish mines in South and Central America, obtained through Chinese trade with the Spanish in Manila) became the main currency for the remainder of the Ming and most of the Qing periods.

It is possible that virtually no examples of the first 1 kuan note would be extant, were it not for two serendipitous finds. The first, made during the Boxer Rebellion, was the discovery of a cache of notes in the base of an overthrown statue of Buddha; the second, and much more substantial find, was made in Peking in 1936, when a "bale" of the notes was uncovered during the demolition of one of the city walls; all of these notes were sold to curious passers-by.

13442

大明通行寶鈔

壹貫



大開寶鈔與銅錢通行
使用偽造者斬
者賞銀貳佰伍拾兩
仍給犯人財症

洪武 年 月 日



Polo, Marco (1254-1324); Santaella, Rodrigo Fernández de (1444-1509)

3. **Libro del famoso Marco Polo Veneciano de las cosas maravillosas que vido en las partes orientales: conviene saber en las Indias, Armenia, Arabia, Persia, y Tartaria. E del poderio del gran Can y otros reyes. Con otro tratado de micer Poggio Florentino y trata delas mesmas tierras y islas.**

Logroño, Miguel de Eguia, 3rd June 1529. Folio, ff. [4]; 32, woodcut initials, the title leaf expertly remargined along the lower and fore-edges, with a very small area of penwork to the edge of the decoration, brown staining to about half the folios, a couple of other very small marginal repairs, contemporary marginalia, contemporary paneled calf over wooden boards, blind tooled with heraldic emblems, bookplate from the famed library of Juan M. Sanchez to front pastedown.

The third Spanish edition of Marco Polo's *Travels*, translated from the Italian by Rodrigo Fernández de Santaella and first published in Seville in 1503. This edition, like the first and second, includes Santaella's *Cosmographia*, which serves as an explanatory introduction. It is a survey of the known parts of the world that contains many early references to the Americas. Crucially, Santaella was confident in positing the distinction between the West and East Indies by enumerating differences in the natural resources and environments of both regions. He concludes that 'Asia and Tarshish and Ophir and Cethim are in the East, and Antilla and Hispaniola are in the West, in very different localities and conditions', and also suggests that the name 'Antilla' is a popular corruption of 'Antindia', having the meaning of 'opposite to India' on the terrestrial globe. Santaella's hypothesis was at the very least contemporary with, and possibly even anticipated, that propounded by Vespucci.

The account of Marco Polo is followed by that of Nicolo Conti, who traveled to the East from 1419-1444. Conti's route took him through Damascus, Persia, and India to his final destination, the East Indies. On his return to Europe, Conti dictated his narrative to Giovanni Poggio Bracciolini, then a papal secretary. It is Poggio's redaction that has been translated for this work by Santaella.

Rodrigo Fernández de Santaella was one of the most renowned Spanish ecclesiastical scholars of his day. He founded a college at the University of Seville after his return from Rome, where he served at the papal court for much of his life. At the time of his death he was bishop-elect of Saragossa.

Santaella's translation is the first into Spanish of Marco Polo's account of his famous voyage. It was published first in 1503 and again in 1518, but these editions are virtually unprocurable today.

Alden-Landis 529/14; HARRISSE, Additions, 89; Medina, BHA, 79; Palau 151208; Cordier 1976; Vindel 1608

Provenance: Juan Manuel Sanchez, important 19th century Spanish bibliographer and bibliophile; H.P. Kraus (New York), *Americana Vetustissima*, Catalogue 185, 1990, number 34; private collection

14347



✠
Libro del famoso Marco
Polo veneciano de las cosas marauí
llosas q̄ vido en las partes orien-
tales: conuiene saber en las
Indias / Armenia / Ara-
bia / Persia / ⁊ Tartar-
ria. E del poderio
del gran Can y
otros reyes.
Con otro
tratado
de mi
cer-
uogio florentino ⁊ trata
de las mesmas tie-
rras ⁊ islas.





Osorio da Fonseca, Hieronymo (Jerónimo Osório, Bishop of Silves), 1506-1580

4. **De rebus Emmanuelis Regis Lusitaniae invictissimi virtute et auspicio gestis libri duodecim.**

Olyssipone. Apud Antonium Gondisaluu[m] typographum. MDLXXI. [Lisbon : Antonius Gondisalvus, 1571]. First edition.

Folio, later speckled calf (scuffed), spine with contrasting morocco title label and gilt ornament (small split at head); book label to front pastedown; pp 480, [2]; title page with woodcut cardinal arms, early ownership inscriptions; woodcut initials; a few stains (mainly to the margins) and early manuscript annotations.

A detailed chronicle of the reign of Manuel I of Portugal (1495-1521). During this critical 25 year period the Portuguese discovered the sea route to India and established the foundations of their empire in Africa, Asia and the New World. The work contains accounts of the achievements of Afonso de Albuquerque, Vasco da Gama, Magellan, Pedro Álvares Cabral, Francisco Almeida and Gaspar de Lemos.

The pioneering initiatives taken by Afonso de Albuquerque, who served as the second Governor of Goa and was known as the "Caesar of the East", were of crucial importance to the creation of the first diplomatic and commercial ties between the Portuguese and China. Albuquerque authorised the missions of Jorge Álvares and Rafael Perestrelo to southern China, which were the earliest European expeditions to reach China by sea. Although relations between the Chinese and Portuguese soured after 1521, leading to a period of hostilities and mistrust, the knowledge and experience gleaned by Portuguese visitors to China in this early phase was invaluable to those who followed in their footsteps from the 1540s on, including the first Jesuit missionaries.

Osorio was a historian revered by his contemporaries. He was known as "the Portuguese Cicero" because of his elegant Latin style (Penrose, Boies, *Travel and Discovery in the Renaissance*, 349), and was later described by Montaigne as the best Latin historian of his century.

Sabin, 57804; Borba de Moraes, II, 120; Brunet 4, 249; Samodães, 2292: "First edition, beautifully printed. Copies are very rare."

13309

DE REBUS,
EMMANVELIS REGIS LV-
SITANIE INVICTISSIMI VIRTUTE
ET AVSPICIO GESTIS LIBRI
DVODECIM.

Auctore Hieronymo Oforio
EPISCOPO SYLVENSI.



OLYSIPPONE.

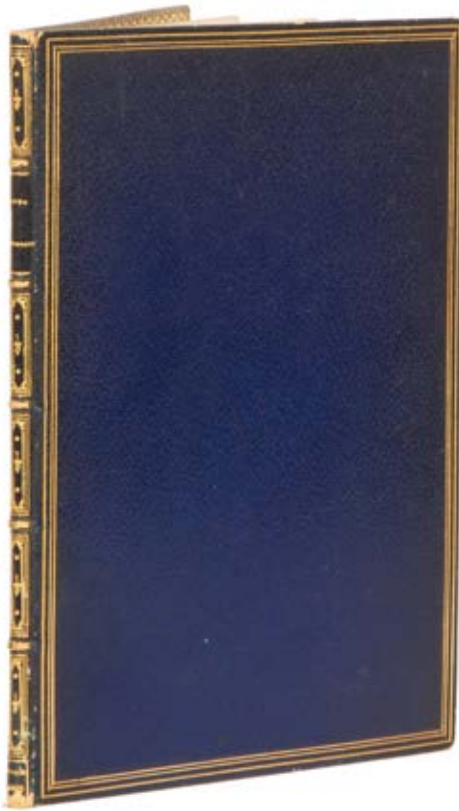
Apud Antonium Gondifaluū Typographum.

Anno Domini. M. D. Lxxj.

CVM PRIVILEGIO REGIO.

Handwritten signature or note in cursive script.

Handwritten signature or note in cursive script.



Gonsalves, Gaspar, 1540-1590; Boccapaduli, Antonio, 1530-1593

5. **Acta consistorii publice exhibiti a S.D.N. Gregorio Papa XIII. regum Iaponiorum legatis Romae, die XXIII. Martii, M.D. LXXXV.**

Romæ : Apud Franciscum Zanettum, 1585. [Rome : Francesco Zanetti, 1585]. First edition.

Quarto, nineteenth century blue goatskin binding ruled in triple gilt and signed by Emile Rouselle of Paris (corners rubbed), spine in compartments with gilt tooling, gilt dentelles; all edges gilt; marbled endpapers; pp 15; early manuscript foliation; title with woodcut papal arms; woodcut initials and head- and tail-pieces.

The first edition of the official account of Pope Gregory XIII's reception of the first Japanese embassy to Europe, the so-called Tenshō Embassy. It includes copies of three letters, dated January 1582, addressed to the Pope from the converted rulers of Bungo, Arima and Omura, which were presented by the Japanese envoys at the public audience; the text of the "Oratio" delivered on their behalf by Gaspar Gonsalves; and Antonio Boccapaduli's response in the name of the Pope.

The embassy was an initiative of Alessandro Valignano, *Visitador* of Japan, and according to Boxer "fulfilled his double intention of attracting the attention of Christendom to the splendid progress the Jesuits were making in Japan, and of impressing the Japanese with the power and civilization of Catholic Europe."

The Tenshō Embassy departed from Nagasaki in February 1582 and arrived in Lisbon in August 1584. It comprised four young envoys: Mansho Ito (c.1569-1612) and Miguel Chijiwa (1569-1632) were the ambassadors representing three warlords, or daimyō (Ōtomo Sōrin, Omura Sumitada, and Arima Harunobu); these young men were accompanied by Julian Nakaura (ca. 1568-1633) and Martino Hara (ca. 1569--1629), nobles from the cities of Nakaura and Hizen. The legation also included two Japanese Jesuit brothers, Costantino Dourado (1567?-1620) and Jorge de Loyola (1562-1589), who had studied printing in Goa and who were to acquire further proficiency in printing techniques during their European sojourn, enabling them to print books in the Japanese language, in *kana* scripts, after their return to Japan.

In Madrid the embassy was received by Philip II. It also travelled throughout Italy for almost a year, receiving an audience in Florence with Grand Duke Francis I de' Medici and in Rome with Pope Gregory XIII. A short time after the reception in Rome the pope died, and the envoys were fortunate enough to be able to attend the coronation of the new pope, Sixtus V. The return trip to Japan, by way of Barcelona and Lisbon, took four years, the embassy arriving back in Nagasaki in July 1590.

Cordier, *Japonica*, 94; de Backer-Sommervogel, III, 1603; Streit, IV, p. 1619; Laures 156 and plate 21; Boscaro, 2a; Boxer, *Christian Century in Japan*, 73 and passim.

13328

ACTA CONSISTORII
PVBLCIE EXHIBITI

A S. D. N. GREGORIO PAPA XIII.

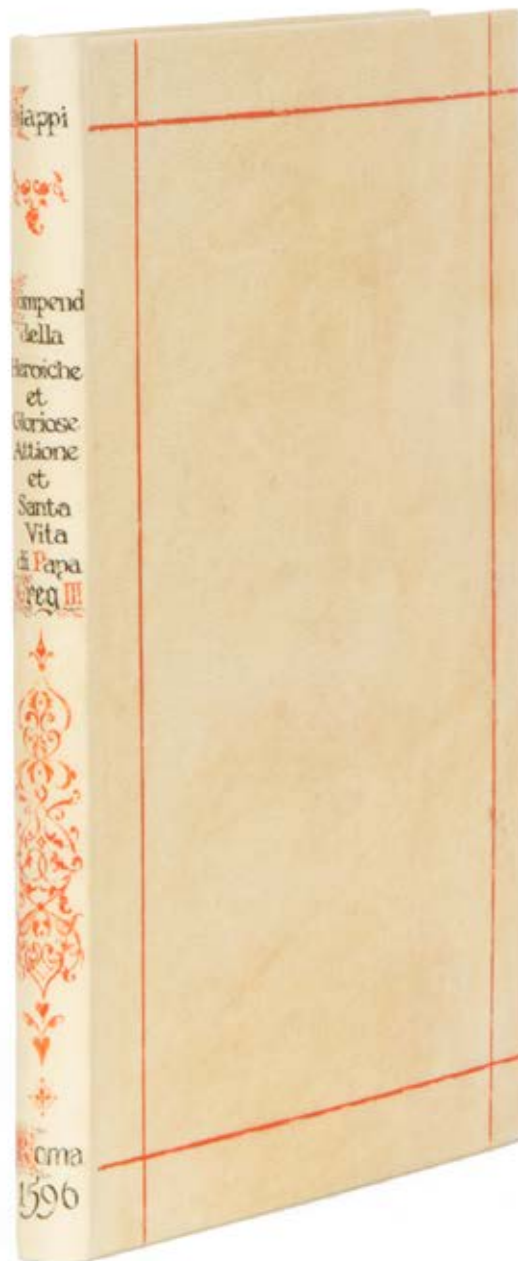
REGVM IAPONIORVM LEGATIS

Romæ, Dic xxiii. Martij.

M. D. LXXXV.



ROMAE, Apud Franciscum Zannettum,
Et Bononiæ, Apud Alexandrum Benatium. M D LXXXV.
EX AVCTORITATE SVPERIORVM.



Ciappi, Marc Antonio, active 1577-1601

6. **Compendio delle heroiche, et gloriose attioni, et santa vita di papa Greg. XIII**

In Roma : nelle stamperia degli Accolti, MDXCVI. [Rome : Accolti, 1596]. Second edition.

Quarto, later vellum ruled in red; calligraphic lettering to spine; marbled endpapers; pp [viii], 120, [8]; light foxing; title with woodcut printer's device, portrait on verso; title with early inscriptions; numerous woodcut illustrations in the text, including the Jesuit seminaries in Japan, and the welcome of the 1585 Japanese embassy to Rome.

The second edition, greatly expanded, of a biography of Pope Gregory XIII (1502-1585), under whose papacy important ecclesiastical ties with Asia were strengthened, notably in Japan and the Philippines. The first edition was also printed in Rome, in 1591. Just prior to his death in 1585 the Pope received in audience the young Japanese ambassadors sent to Rome by the Daimyos of Arima, Omura and Otomo. These ambassadors also attended Pope Gregory's funeral a short time later. One of the woodcuts in the present volume depicts the scene of the ambassadors' audience with the pope, while others show the Jesuit novitiate at Usuki, the college at Funai and the seminaries at Arima and Azuchi.

A single example is recorded in auction records for the past century.

13327

5

hain pag 142 4. B. - : catalogo di Roma p. 133 # 166.

COMPENDIO
DELLE HEROICHE,
ET GLORIOSE
ATTIONI,
ET SANTA VITA
DI PAPA GREG. XIII.

Distinto in Tredici Capi,

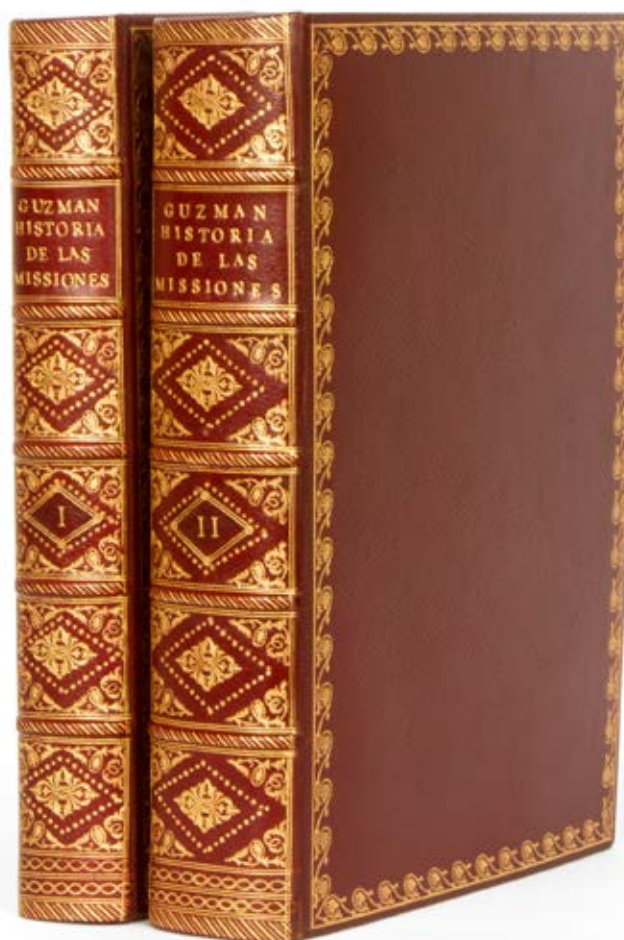
*in memoria delli XIII. anni, ch' egli visse nel suo Felice Pontificato:
Raccolto*

Da Marc' Antonio Ciappi, Senese:
& dal medesimo nuouamête corretto, & i molte parti accresciuto.
Con le Figure tratte dal naturale
delli Collegij, Seminarij, & altre Fabriche fatte da lui.



IN ROMA, MDLXCVI.
Nella Stamperia de gli Accolti. Con licen^{za} de' Superiori.

Di Gio^{ve} Pietro Maffei altra vita.



Guzmán, Luis de, c.1544-1605

7. **Historia de las Misiones que han Hecho los Religiosos de la Compañía de Iesus, para predicar el Sancto Euangelio en la India Oriental, y en los reynos de la China y Iapon.**

En Alcalá : por la biuda de Iuan Gracian, 1601.

Two volumes, quarto; modern crushed burgundy morocco, gilt; spines in compartments with gilt ornament; gilt dentelles; silk endpapers; all edges stained red; vol. 1 pp [xi], 573, [1]; vol. 2 pp [xii], 729, [1]; with two full page woodcuts of the Annunciation and the two Apostles; woodcut device on both titles; expert paper repairs to title page of first volume; part 1. *En la qual se contiene seys libros, tres de la India oriental, uno de la China, y dos de Iapon*; part 2. *En la qual se contiene siete libros, con los quales se remata la historia de los reynos de Iapon hasta el año de mil y seyscientos*; the first volume with two old collection labels from the Bibliotheca Societatis Iesu, Rome, preserved loose at the front; the second volume with the blue ink stamp of the Bibliotheca Viennensi to title page; both volumes with occasional foxing; bound in at the rear of the second volume is a single leaf manuscript commentary in Spanish, probably written in the seventeenth century, citing sections in the work relating to Jesuit activities in Goa.

Commencing with a life of St. Francis Xavier; this is one of the earliest vernacular mission histories, providing an account of the Jesuit Missions to Asia (India, China, Japan, the Philippines and elsewhere). It also contains a 40-page account of the Society's missions in Brazil.

Cordier, *Sinica*, 784-785; Palau, I | 1814; Sabin, 3338; Alden, 601.39; Medina, BHA, 31

Rare, with no set appearing at auction since 1988.

13342

HISTORIA
DE LAS MISIONES
QUE HAN HECHO LOS
RELIGIOSOS DE LA COMPAÑIA
DE IESVS, PARA PREDICAR EL SANCTO
Evanglio en la India Oriental, y en los Reynos
de la China y Japon.
ESCRITA POR EL PADRE LVIS
de Guzman, Religioso de la misma Compañia.
PRIMERA PARTE
EN LA QV AL SE CONTIENEN SEYS LIBROS
tres de la India Oriental, y uno de la China, y dos de Japon.
DIRIGIDA A DOÑA ANA FELIX DE GVZMAN,
Marquesa de Camarasa, Condesa de Ricca, Señora del
Adelantamiento de Caçoria.

Año 1601

CON PRIVILEGIO.
EN ALCALA, por la Buendade Juan Gracian.

192 Libro II. Del Reyno de los Selebes.

...que le encastraron algunos ve-
zes, tiempo de su conuersion lo figu-
ra y rostro, porció doles que era un
animal feroz, y no hombre, y al
fide de xaco, y para los algunos dur
quando ya los Moros se auian ydo,
hallaron y conuocaron los Chris-
tianos, pero en flaco y desmayado,
que apenas se podia sustentar en los
pies, lleuaronle desde alli a su pobla-
cion donde le curaron y regalaron.

Holano este mismo Padre el año
de mil y quinientos y ochenta y dos,
avisar los Christianos de los Rey-
nos, y desde alli pasó a los de Mana-
de y Camputa, y como le uia a las
Montes y Guayta sin sobre ojo, al
fin numerando para matalle co-
ponçion, como lo el criuio su mis-
mo companero.

Para acudir a la christianidad de
estas islas, uenela Compañia quatro

casas de residencia. Dos en esta
no de Maluco, y otras dos en la
boyno, y de esta casa salieron
dres a visitar las islas del Monte
de los Selebes, y a los Christianos
del mismo Maluco, y Ambono,
muchos peligros de la vida, como
esta christianidad en la isla de
clada con Moros y Gentiles, que
recen tanto a los que predicaron
serian la ley de Dios, que muchas
ocasion hallan en que pueden
falso maltratarlos, y quitarles la
da que no lo hagan: como si en
el año de mil y quinientos y ochenta
taque los Tais gente cruel, mu-
ra en la isla de Ambono, y otros
dres George Fernandez, y otros
Damaraino, estando exercitan-
do sus ministerios con los
Christianos de aque-
lla tierra.

FIN DEL LIBRO SEGUNDO.

LIBRO

193

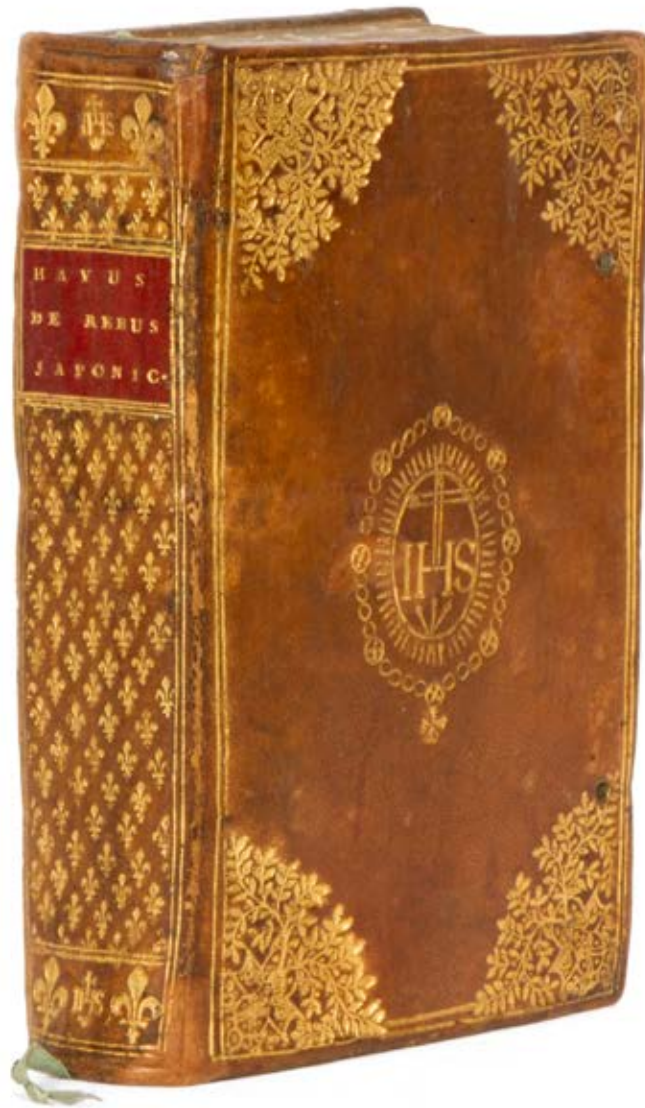
LIBRO TERCERO
DE LAS MISIONES QUE
HAN HECHO LOS RELIGIOSOS DE LA
Compañia de IESVS, para predicar el Sancto Evangelio en
otros muchos Reynos e islas de la
India Oriental.

CAPITVLO PRIMERO DE LAS
qualidades de la Isla y ciudad de Ormuz.

EN EL SE-
gundo libro
de esta histo-
ria hemos di-
cho algo del
truchon de
nuestro Señor,
ha obedido,
por medio
de la casa, que el Padre Francisco
Xavier deca conuenia en la In-
dia Oriental, y de los Padres que
embio a ellas antes de su muerte.
Resta que en este tercer libro di-
gamos lo que el mismo Señor se ha
dignado obrar por medio de algu-
nos Padres de la Compañia, que por
orden de la obediencia han sido en-
biados a dichos Reynos, e islas de
la India Oriental.

Para dar principio a estas Misio-
nes me pareció comenzar por la que
hizo el Padre Maestro Gaspar Bar-
reno al Reyno de Ormuz: donde le
embio el Padre Francisco Xavier
el año de mil y quinientos y quare-
ta y ocho, quando quiso partirse pa-
ra Japon. Y no sera fuera de propo-
sito antes de comenzarla, dar pri-
mero alguna noticia de esta tierra, y
de sus qualidades, y de la disposicio-
n que en ella ay, quando luego el
Padre Maestro Gaspar.

Ormuz es una isla de un dize de este-
N cho



Hay, John, 1546-1607

8. **De rebus Iaponicis, Indicis et Peruanis epistolae recentiores. A Joanne Hayo Dalgattiensi Scoto Societatis Jesu in librum unum coacervatae.**

Antuerpiæ : Ex officina Martini Nutij, ad insigne duarum Ciconiarum, Anno M. DC. V. [Antwerp : Martin Nutius, 1605].

Octavo, fine Jesuit binding of full calf ruled in gilt with ornamental cornerpieces; upper board with central Jesuit device, lower board with heraldic crest; flat-panel spine tooled in gilt, contrasting red morocco title label; all edges gilt; pp 968, [46]; printer's device on title page of two storks fighting over a snake with the motto 'Pietas homini tvtissima virtus'; woodcut initials and tail-pieces; a few leaves browned; pale stain across upper section.

First edition of this compilation by Scottish Jesuit John Hay of fifty-five letters from missions in Japan, India, Peru, the East Indies and the Philippines, dated between 1577 and 1604. The section on Japan is the most substantial (the first 636 pages), and contains letters by notable Japanese Christians and by Frois, Cabral, Organtino and Valignano, including one of the earliest reports of the persecution of Christians in Japan. Approximately 200 pages are devoted to letters from missions in India ("Mogor"), the majority sent from Goa. There are also shorter sections containing letters from Peru and the Philippines.

It has been suggested that this volume was conceived as a companion to Nutius' 1605 edition of Maffei's *Historiarum Indicarum*: often bound in is Maffei's *Ignatii Loiolae vita* (also published in 1605). Its compiler, John Hay, was expelled from Scotland in 1579 and fled to France, where he became rector of the Jesuit college at Pont-à-Mousson in Lorraine.

Cordier, *Japonica*, 246; de Backer-Sommervogel, IV, 165, 12; Palau, I 12581; Alden, 605.57; Streit, V, p. 58 (with a detailed list of contents)

13336

DE REBVS
IAPONICIS,
INDICIS, ET
PERVANIS EPISTOLÆ
RECENTIORES.

*A Ioanne Hayo Dalgattiensi Scoto Societatis IESV
in librum vnum coaceruatae.*



ANTVERPIÆ,

Ex Officina Martini Nutij, ad insigne dua-
rum Ciconiarum, Anno M. DC. V.





Coccini, Giovanni Battista, 1570-1641; Pamphilij (Pamphili), Giovanni Battista, 1574-1655; Sacrati, Francesco (Cardinal), 1567-1623

9. [MANUSCRIPT] **Relatio Francisci Sacrati Archiepiscopi Damasceni, Ioannis Baptistae Coccini Decani, Ioannis Baptistae Pamphilij Rotae Auditorum. Facta Smo. D. N. Paulo Papae Quinto super Sanctitate, et Miraculis P. Francisci Xaverii Societatis Iesv ex processibus super illius canonizatione formatis extracta.**

[Rome : probably 1620 or 1621]. Quarto, contemporary limp vellum (stained); manuscript in ink on laid paper; ff [87], written recto and verso of the leaves in a neat secretarial hand; ex libris of H.P. Kraus to the front pastedown, along with the mid nineteenth century armorial bookplate of the library of the Dukes of Arenberg at Nordkirchen, with the Plettenberg and Esterhazy-Galantha coats of arms, inscribed with collection number; title page with early collection inscription to lower margin; pale water staining to fore-edge, not affecting the legibility of any part of the manuscript, which is complete.

An important codex compiled as part of the informative process for the canonisation of Saint Francis Xavier (b. Navarre, 1506; d. Sancian, China, 1552), written by Giovanni Battista Coccini, Dean of the Tribunal Apostolicum Rotae Romanae (the Roman Rota), and two other auditors of the Rota: Giovanni Battista Pamphilij (or Pamphili), the future Pope Innocent X, and Francesco Sacrati, Archbishop of Damascus from 1612 to 1621 (later Cardinal of San Matteo). It is addressed to Pope Paul V (pope between 1605 and his death in 1621), and contains an account of Xavier's life of sanctity and the miracles performed by him, with a preamble on the validity and legality of this particular informative process. Francis Xavier, the illustrious Jesuit missionary known as the Apostle of the East, was beatified by Paul V on 25 October 1619; along with Ignatius of Loyola, he was canonised by Pope Gregory XV on 12 March 1622.

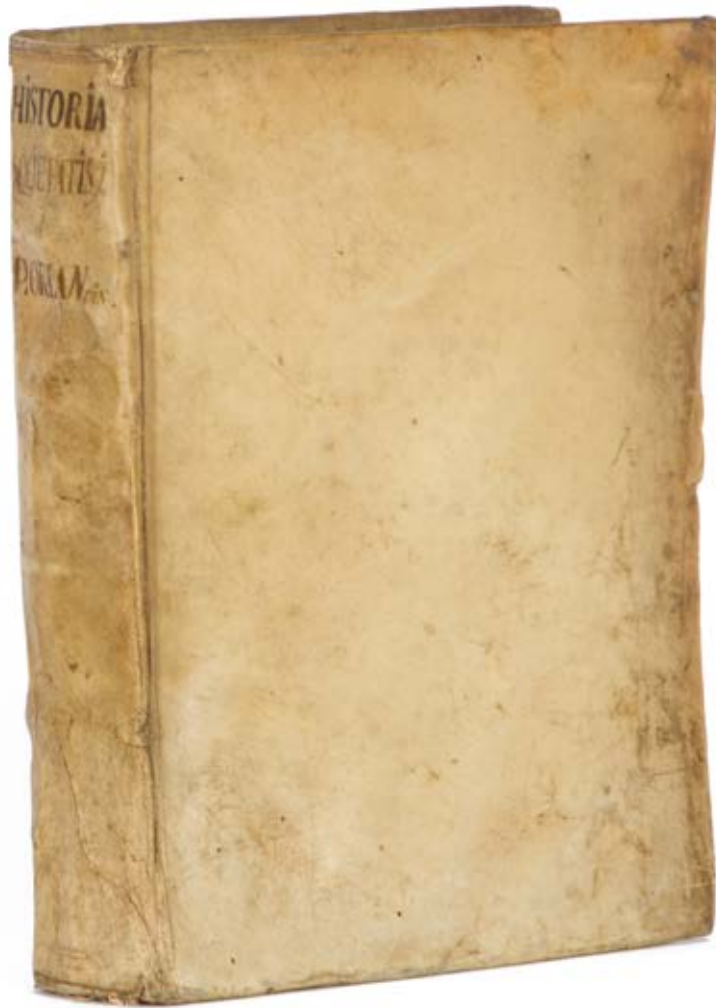
At least three other copies of this manuscript are extant. One is held in the Biblioteca nazionale Vittorio Emanuele III, Naples (ms.S.Mart.agg.57.8); another is located in the Tenri University Library, Japan (Yorozuyo Collection no. 198.2-310; see *Catalogue of special books on Christian missions*, volume II. Tenri Central Library Series no. 20. Tenri University, 1955); a third is in the collection of the Biblioteca Universitaria di Bologna.

According to von Pastor, "The Relatio Bapt. Coccini, S. Rotae decani, to Paul V. is printed in F. Contelorius, *Tract de Canonizat. Sanctorum*, Lugduni [Lyon], 1634, in the Appendix." (Pastor, Ludwig, Freiherr von. *The history of the popes from the close of the Middle Ages : drawn from the secret archives of the Vatican and other original sources. Vol. XXV, Leo XI and Paul V, 1605-1621*, 261). This appears to be a reference to the present codex; if this is indeed the case, the fact that it is part of the Appendix to Contelorius' work suggests that the manuscript is reproduced only in part.

The main author; Giovanni Battista Coccini, wrote several works on canon law. He was also one of the compilers of *De sanctitate, vitae, et miraculis Serui Dei F. Petri Regalati* (Rome, 1630), on the life and miracles of Pietro Regalati, and of *Beati Gregorii papae decimi placentini vitae, virtutum, ac miraculorum relatio*, published posthumously in Rome in 1711 and used in the informative process for the beatification of Pope Gregory X, which was granted in 1713. The Beinecke Library (Yale University) holds in its collection a manuscript written in 1625 titled *De martyrio serui dei Iosaphat Cunceuitii archiepiscopi polocensis*, compiled - like the present codex - by Coccini and two other auditors of the Roman Rota, which was used in the informative process for the canonisation of Jan Kuncewicz.

Saint Francis Xavier, the first and arguably the most influential of all Jesuit missionaries, was responsible for introducing the Christian faith to India, the East Indies, the Philippines and Japan. The present manuscript, in illuminating the informative process for his canonisation, is therefore a primary source of major significance and a document which merits an important place in the hagiographical canon.

13448



Orlandini, Nicolo, 1553-1606; Sacchini, Francesco, 1570-1625

10. **Historia Societatis Iesv, authore Nicolao Orlandino, Societatis eiusdem sacerdote. Nunc primum in Germania in lucem edita. Accessit index rerum memorabilium locupletissimus.**

Coloniae Agrippinae : Sumptibus Antonij Hierat, Anno M. DC. XV. [Cologne : Antonius Hierat, 1615]

Quarto, contemporary vellum over boards with manuscript title in ink to spine; pp [viii], 578, [42 index]; pages 89, 268, 365, 488, 496 misnumbered 98, 262, 356, 438, 469 respectively; title page with vignette woodcut of the Jesuit device; woodcut historiated initials and tail-pieces; side notes; includes a prefatory letter written by Francesco Sacchini, dated November 1, 1614; browned throughout, but a sound copy in contemporary binding.

The second edition of Orlandini's monumental history of the Society of Jesus, first published in Rome earlier in the same year, 1615. According to Streit, this work has remained, even into the modern era, the most important record of the early history of the Jesuits. Arranged in sixteen books, it includes biographies of the early Jesuits and detailed accounts of their missions in India, Japan, the East Indies and the Americas, up to the death of Ignatius. The *Historia* was augmented in further editions after 1620, Sacchini extending the chronology up to 1590 and later writers to 1632.

Nicolo Orlandini (1553-1606) taught rhetoric and composition in Jesuit colleges in both Naples and Rome, and was one of a group of academics responsible for ensuring that the teaching of the humanities became integral to the Jesuit pedagogical vision.

Streit, I, p. 355; Alden, 615.69; Borba de Moraes, 634; de Backer-Sommervogel, 1935

13318

1618

HISTORIA
SOCIETATIS
IESV,
AVTHORE
NICOLAO ORLAN-
DINO, SOCIETATIS EIVS-
DEM SACERDOTE.

Nunc primum in Germania in lucem edita.
Accessit Index Rerum memorabilium locupletissimus.



COLONIE AGRIPPINE,
Sumptibus Antonij Hierat,
Anno M. DC. XV.
Permissa Superior. & cum grat. & privileg. S. Cesar. Masef.



Ricci, Matteo, 1552-1610; Trigault, Nicolas (translator), 1577-1628

- ii. **De Christiana expeditione apud Sinas suscepta ab Societate Jesu. Ex P. Matthaei Ricii eiusdem societatis comentariis, libri V ... in quibus Sinensis regni mores leges atque instituta et novæ illius Ecclesiæ difficillima primordia accurate & summa fide describuntur. Auctore P. Nicolao Trigautio Belga ex eadem societate.**

Augustae Vind. [Augsburg] : Apud Christoph. Mangium, 1615. First edition.

Small quarto, contemporary limp vellum; manuscript title along lower edge; engraved title page by Jacques de Fornazeris, incorporating a map of China flanked by the figures of St Francis Xavier and Matteo Ricci; folding plan of the villa in Peking, converted into a chapel, showing Ricci's tomb: "Palatii Suburbani ichnographia a rege Sinarum Soc:lesu attributi Pequini anno 1610"; pp [xii], 646, [8 index], [2 errata and colophon]; head- and tailpieces, ornamental and historiated initials; side notes; front free-endpaper torn, with loss; worm tracks to upper outer corner of last 100 or so pages (mainly confined to the margins; some tracks restored, with occasional small loss of text); some early marginalia; else a good, clean copy.

Missionary and scholar Matteo Ricci (b. Macerata, Italy, 1552; d. Peking, 1610) was one of the key figures in the early phase of the Jesuit missions in China. The present work comprises Trigault's translation from the Italian manuscript original of Ricci's diary, to which Trigault added other Ricci materials and a description of Ricci's death and burial. "The work is divided into five books and comprises a compendium of general information on China, followed by a detailed history of the beginnings of the Jesuit mission there since the year 1582 ... Tea is presented in chapter three as a novelty unknown to Europe; and in chapter four printing with woodblocks is described with admiration." (Löwendahl). This work arguably provided the most influential description of China since that of Marco Polo three centuries before. For further description of the contents, see the introduction to the English edition translated by L.J. Gallagher.

The missionary Nicolas Trigault arrived in China around 1610 and remained there for four years, becoming fluent in Mandarin. He was designated by the Jesuits to edit Ricci's diaries and to return to Europe in order to publicly promote the Jesuits' achievements and activities in China. Soon after his arrival back in Europe, he had the present work printed in Latin in Augsburg. There quickly followed two further Latin editions (1616 and 1617), and translations were also published in French (1616), German (1617), Spanish (1621) and Italian (1622).

Cordier, *Sinica*, 809; de Backer-Sommervogel, VIII, 239/6; Streit, V, p. 2094; cf. Lust, 836; Löwendahl, I, 54

13351



VT POR

ACT. IX

TENT. NOMEN. MEVM. CORAM GENTIBVS & REGIBVS

DE
CHRISTIANA EXPEDITIO

NE APVD. SINAS. SVSCEPTA. AB
SOCIETATE IESV.

EX P. MATTHÆI RICÛ eiusdem
Societatis Cōmentarijs.

LIBRI. V

AD. S. D. N. PAVLVM. V.

In quibus Sinenſis Regni
mores. leges atq. instituta
& nouæ illius Ecclēiæ difficilli-
ma primordia accurate & sum-
ma fide describuntur.

AUCTORE
P. NICOLAO TRIGAVTIO BELGA
ex eadem Societate.



B. P. F. R. A.
C. I. S. C. V. S.
X. A. V. E. R. I.
V. S.

R. P. M. A. T. H. A. E. V. S.
R. I. C. I. V. S.

ANNO CHRISTI

Augusta Vind. apud Christophi Mangium

MDCXXV

W. J. R. K. G. R.



Piñeyro, Luis, 1560-1620

12. **Relacion del sucesso que tuuo Nuestra Santa Fe en los reynos del Iapon desde el año de seyscientos y doze hasta el de seyscientos y quinze, imperando Cubosama ... compuesta por el padre Luys Piñeyro, de la Compañia de Iesus.**

En Madrid por la viuda de Alonso Martin de Balboa, 1617.

Folio, contemporary limp vellum; manuscript title in ink to spine; bookplate to front pastedown; title page with woodcut royal coat of arms (faint contemporary inscription, old collection stamp erased at lower right); pp [xvi], 516, [8]; woodcut initials; text in double columns with double ruled border; separate titles for each of the five parts; a very good copy.

The first edition of Piñeyro's history of the Jesuit mission in Japan in the turbulent years from 1612 to 1615. The work is divided into five parts, four of which are devoted to a lengthy account of the persecution of the Christians in Japan and the consequences of Shogun Ieyasu's Expulsion Edict of 1614. Piñeyro provides descriptions of the martyrdoms that took place and details of Jesuit property that was either seized or abandoned. Ieyasu, the first Tokugawa shogun, issued his edict in January, 1614. It not only enforced the expulsion of Christians and foreigners; it also proscribed the practice of the Christian religion by the Japanese converts, known as Kirishitans. Portuguese Macau and Spanish Manila became the safe havens sought by both Europeans and Kirishitans alike. The situation of the Jesuit missionaries in Japan had been tenuous throughout the last phase of the Warring States period, particularly from the second half of the 1580s, but the Jesuits - largely through the foresight and guidance of Alessandro Valignano - had managed not only to remain in Japan and practise their religion, but also to convert significant numbers of Japanese to Christianity through the establishment of schools and the dissemination of scriptural material and other proselytizing works printed by their mission press in Nagasaki.

Cordier, *Japonica*, 290; Palau, 226932: "Very rare."

13449



LIBRO

PRIMERO,

EN QUE SE TRATA DEL

ESTADO DEL IAPON, DE LAS CAVSAS

de la perfecucion, y principios della en
Surunga, y Arima,

CAPITVLO I.

DEL ESTADO SEGLAR, DEL IAPON,

quando empeçò esta perfecucion.



Atorze años a-
uia, q̄ este Xon-
gun, o Cobusa-
ma era Empera-
dor, y señor abso-
luto de la Tenca, apoderandose

della, por muerte de Taicosama; y como es hombre prudente, naturalmente pacifico, y poco amigo de armas, conseruaua fe en paz; solo agora auie dolas de mouer, fue contra Dios, y su fanta ley. Los años atras asentò su Corte en la ciudad de

A Fuchu, metropoli del Reyno de Surunga, y assi se llama Corte de Surunga: dista del Miaco a la parte del Oriente, como feys jornadas.

B En esta ciudad edificò de nueuo vna hermosa fortaleza, en la qual mora con toda su casa, y en ella guarda la mayor parte de sus tesoros, que son grandes, y seran cada dia mayores; assi por gozar de mucha paz, y no hazer gastos con guerras, como por la mucha canti-

A dad



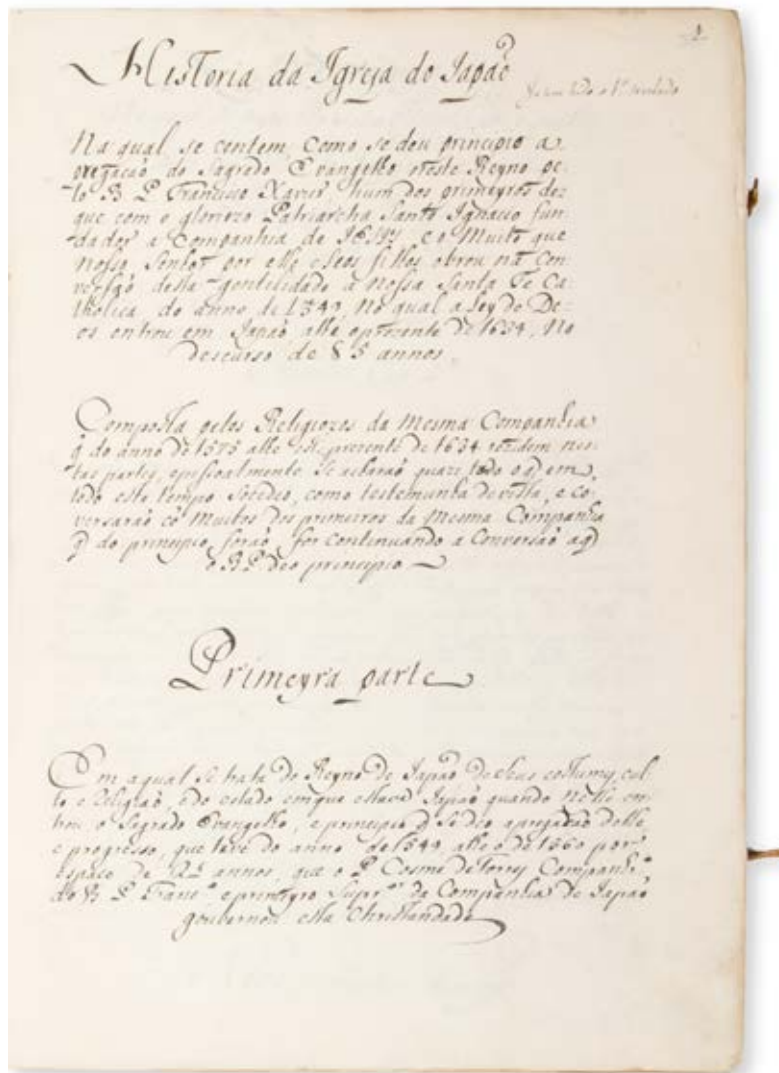
Rodrigues, João, 1558-1633

13. [MANUSCRIPT] **Historia da Igreja do Japão**

[Macau, c. 1747]. Folio, contemporary limp calf with leather ties; front with manuscript in ink "T.5 D" and "Copiado"; spine with contemporary manuscript title in black ink "Noticias do Japão" and "T.5 Lit. D." and nineteenth century printed rectangular label with the Sir Thomas Phillipps collection number 3064; edges speckled red; manuscript in ink on Chinese wove paper, made by a Jesuit copyist of the Álvares scriptorium at Macau, c. 1747; ff [2 blank], 233, [2 blank]; written recto and verso of the leaves in the neat hand of a single copyist; at head of text: "Historia da Igreja do Japão"; the Chinese paper is well preserved; the preliminaries are a slightly later European laid paper (foxed); first blank with Phillipps Collection stencilled crest of lion rampant and "Sir T.P. / Middle Hill", with Phillipps collection number 3064 beneath in manuscript; above it a later pencilled annotation: "Cochran"; housed in a custom clamshell box, quarter leather, gilt.

Only the second known extant manuscript copy of the first part of João Rodrigues' monumental *Historia da Igreja do Japão*, originally composed by him at Macau between 1620 and 1633. The other known copy (in the hand of a different copyist) is held in the collection of the Biblioteca do Palácio da Ajuda, Lisbon. The greater portion of Rodrigues' work has been lost for centuries.

The codex is accompanied by two typescript letters from eminent historian and leading expert on the work of João Rodrigues, Michael Cooper of Sophia University, addressed to Ukichi Sakai of Isseido Booksellers. Cooper is the author of *João Rodrigues' account of sixteenth-century Japan* (a translation of *Historia da Igreja do Japão*, part 1, books 1-2. London: Hakluyt Society, 2001), and was for 26 years the editor of the journal *Monumenta Nipponica*. The letters are typed on the journal's letterhead and signed by Cooper; both are [1] quarto page, and are dated 3 June 1991 and 1 July 1991, respectively. In his correspondence with Isseido, Cooper identifies the manuscript as the *Historia da Igreja do Japão* of João Rodrigues and elucidates its historical context and genesis; he also provides some illuminating insights into the dating of the codex and the process of its transmission, and includes xerox copies of several pages of the Ajuda Library codex for palaeographical and textual comparison.



Transcript of letter [1], Michael Cooper to Isseido:

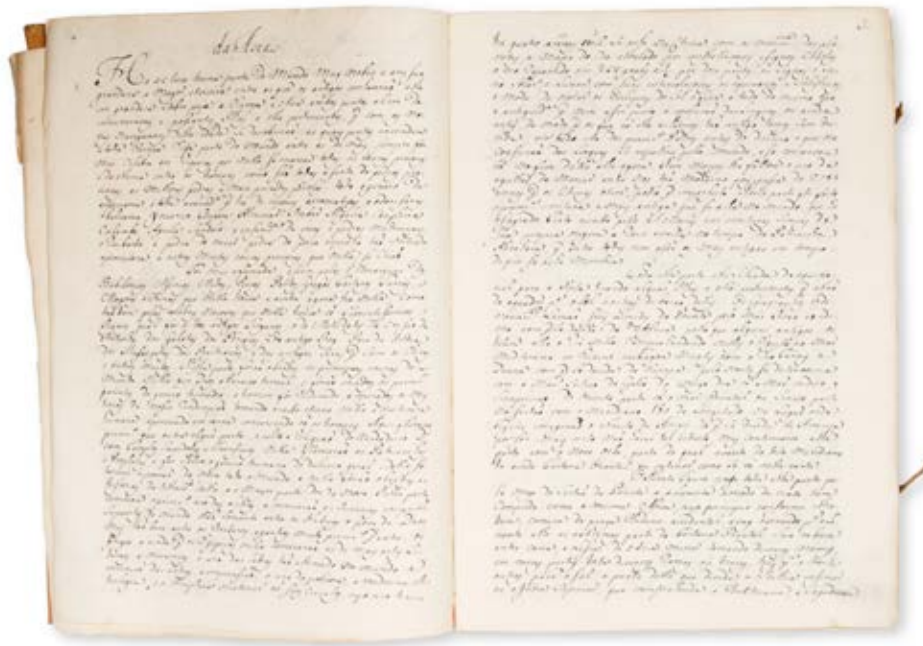
"Dear Mr. Sakai,

Thank you for showing me the Portuguese manuscript on Saturday. The contents are certainly *Historia da Igreja do Japão*, composed by João Rodrigues. Rodrigues was born in Portugal about 1561, reached Japan in 1577, and became a missionary in 1580. He composed the great Japanese-Portuguese grammar, *Arte da Lingoa de Japam*, Nagasaki, 1604. He often met Hideyoshi, Ieyasu, and other daimyo. He was expelled from Japan in 1610, and lived in Macao and China until his death in 1633. While in Macao, Rodrigues was asked to write a history of the Christian church in Japan. As a form of introduction, he first wrote two books on the culture of Japan - tea ceremony, swords, printing, calligraphy, architecture, clothing, astronomy, etc. After that he wrote the history of the first forty years of the Christian church in Japan, but only the history of the first three years is extant today. Your manuscript covers the first two introductory books, plus at least part of the history of the first three years. In the 1740s the Portuguese Jesuits in Macao began copying the old manuscripts stored in their College of St. Paul there, using as many as ten copyists. They sent the copies to Lisbon, and they are now in the Ajuda Library. I obtained my xerox from the copy of Rodrigues' work preserved there. But quite often two or three copies would be made. There is evidence that some documents were copied and sent to Manila in 1761. Perhaps your copy was sent to Manila? Yours sincerely, Michael Cooper [full signature]"

Transcript of letter [2], Michael Cooper to Isseido:

"Dear Mr. Sakai,

Greetings from Monumenta Nipponica. It was a pleasure to meet you recently when Professor Charles Boxer visited you. The Portuguese manuscript you showed him is, I believe, João Rodrigues' *Historia da Igreja do Japão*, which he composed in Macao between 1620 and his death in 1633. The first two parts (the portion you possess) relate the culture of Japan. This has been published as *Historia da Igreja do Japão*, *Noticias de Macau*, 2 volumes, 1954-1955; in Japanese translation, as Doi Tadao, ed., *Nihon Kyokai-shi*, Iwanami, 2 volumes, 1967-1970; and in partial English translation as my *This Island of Japan*, Kodansha International, 1973. I have a xerox copy of the manuscript in the Ajuda Palace, Lisbon (49-IV-55), and I enclose three xeroxed pages to enable you to make a comparison with your copy. Rodrigues' handwritten



manuscript is no longer extant, but a copy of it was made in Macao in the 1740s and sent to Lisbon. I presume that a second copy was made either in Macao or in Lisbon, and this perhaps is the copy you possess. Sincerely, Michael Cooper [full signature]"

The content of the present manuscript and the Ajuda Library codex appears to be identical, although the question of when and where each was copied is a complex one. The fact that they are the work of different copyists is not problematic, as Cooper alludes to multiple copies being made of a single text by different scribes. In a palaeographical analysis that corroborates Cooper's remarks regarding codex transmission conducted by the Jesuits at Macau from the 1740s on, the Jesuit scholar Üçerler has demonstrated that the present manuscript and the following item in this catalogue (no. 24, the manuscript *Principio y Progreso* of Valignano, Phillipps 3065, which is in the same hand and has an eighteenth century binding matching the present manuscript) were both made by a copyist of the Álvares scriptorium, Macau, around 1747 (M. Antoni J. Üçerler. *Sacred historiography and its rhetoric in sixteenth-century Japan: an intertextual study and partial critical edition of Principio y progreso de la religion christiana en Jappon ... (1601-1603) by Alessandro Valignano*. Thesis (PhD), University of Oxford, 1998, lxxvi-lxxvii). The fact that both the present manuscript and the *Principio y Progreso* are written on Chinese paper is also substantial evidence to support their having been copied in Macau, and not in Lisbon.

After his arrival in Japan in 1577, João Rodrigues entered the Jesuit novitiate and was ordained priest. A gifted linguist, he quickly became fluent in Japanese and acted as intermediary in the Jesuits' dealings with Japanese authorities. Between 1604 and 1608 his Portuguese grammar *Arte da Lingoa de Iapam* - the earliest complete grammar of the Japanese language - was printed by the Jesuit Mission Press in Nagasaki. A revised edition was printed in Macau in 1620. Rodrigues' involvement in commercial enterprise - namely the importing of Chinese silk into Japan - eventually led to his being expelled from Japan in 1610. Although his magnum opus on the history of Christianity in Japan has been almost completely lost, the two surviving manuscripts of its first two "introductory" books contain one of the most important contemporary European accounts of Japanese culture in the seventeenth century.

The present manuscript was once in the renowned collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps (1792-1872) - probably the greatest private collection of manuscripts ever assembled. (For a full account of the history of the collection and its dispersal, see the five-volume *Phillipps Studies*, by A.N.L. Munby, 1951-1960). Phillipps MSS 3013-3072 were chiefly from the collections of Iriarte and the Marquis of Astorga, and were purchased by Phillipps from the London bookseller John Cochran (Munby, III, 149-50). Üçerler favours the collection of Astorga as the most likely provenance of both Phillipps MS 3064 and MS 3065 (the latter being the following item in this catalogue, no. 24). However, he does not preclude the possibility that both manuscripts might have come from a third source, and here we should note that Phillipps also acquired manuscripts from the famous collection of the Dutch bibliophile Gerard Meerman (1722-1771). Meerman's collection, dispersed in 1824, contained a great deal of important Sino-Jesuitica: in 1764 he had purchased the entire manuscript library of the Collège de Clermont (the Jesuit College of Paris). More than a century later, in 1946, the London booksellers Lionel and Philip Robinson purchased most of the vast residue of the Phillipps collection for £100,000; and in 1988 Philip Robinson's East Asian collection was sold by Sotheby's, London.

Provenance: from the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps (1792-1872), English antiquary and book collector; Sotheby's, London, *The Library of Philip Robinson Part II. The Chinese Collection*, 22 November 1988 (assigned to the "seventeenth century"); Isseido Booksellers, Tokyo, 1991.

13338



Valignano, Alessandro
(b. Chieti, Italy 1539 - d. Macau, 1606)

14. [MANUSCRIPT] **Libro Primero Del Principio Y Progreso De La Relegion (sic) Christiana En Japon, y de la especial providencia de que Nuestro Señor usa con aquella nueva Iglesia. Compuesto por el Pe. Alexandro Valignano de la Compañia de Jesus. En el ano 1601.**

[Macau : c. 1747]. Folio, contemporary limp calf with leather ties; front with manuscript in ink "D"; spine with contemporary manuscript in ink "Jas. D. Lit. A." and nineteenth century printed rectangular label with the Sir Thomas Phillipps collection number 3065; edges speckled red; manuscript in ink on Chinese wove paper, made by a Jesuit copyist of the Álvares scriptorium at Macau, c. 1747; ff [2 blank], 158, [2 blank]; written recto and verso of the leaves in the neat hand of a single copyist; at head of text: "Libro Primero Principio Y Progreso De La Relegion (sic) Christiana En Japon y de la especial providencia deque N.ro. S.or usa con aquella nueva Iglesia"; the Chinese paper is well preserved; the preliminaries are a slightly later European laid paper (foxed); first blank with Phillipps Collection stencilled crest of lion rampant and "Sir T.P./ Middle Hill", with Phillipps collection number 3065 beneath in manuscript; above it a later pencilled annotation: "Cochran 14"; verso of last blank with early twentieth century English bookseller's pencilled price and numbers; housed in a custom clamshell box, quarter leather; gilt.

One of only three extant manuscript copies of this work, originally composed by Valignano between 1601 and 1603. The original recension is lost. In his palaeographical analysis of the three known copies, Üçerler notes the close similarities between the handwriting in the present manuscript copy and that in the Lisbon manuscript, enabling him to attribute the present manuscript (along with the previous item in this catalogue, no. 23, the manuscript *Igreja* of Rodrigues, Phillipps 3064) to one of the eight or so copyists of the Álvares scriptorium, Macau, around 1747 (Üçerler, *op. cit.*, lxxvi-lxxvii).

"[Alessandro Valignano's] last major work ... whose purpose was to vindicate the Jesuit enterprise by offering an authoritative interpretation of the mission's history. This came in response to the criticisms of the Spanish Franciscan Friars, who challenged the Jesuit and Portuguese monopoly over the mission. In his *Principio*, Valignano set out to *persuade* his European audience as to the 'right' interpretation of the present turmoil in the East by calling the *past* to the witness-stand. This strategy, taken from forensic rhetoric, is the most original feature of this work." (Üçerler, *op. cit.*, iii). The first and only surviving part of the *Principio y Progreso* chronicles the history of the Jesuit missions in Japan from 1542 until 1570.

The Italian missionary Alessandro Valignano (1539–1606) was appointed to the office of *Visitador* of the Jesuit missions of the Indias Orientales (India, Japan and China) in 1573. He was responsible for all Jesuit missions in the region from this date until 1606.

Provenance: from the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps (1792-1872); Sotheby's, London, *The Library of Philip Robinson Part II. The Chinese Collection*, 22 November 1988; Maggs Bros., London, 1990.

13337

[Faint handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side]

Arrendose mucha tierra amuestrada
de Mexico natural al Cubo y solemn
Arrendose de starada de yegalla
Ciudad y serrec pora para la
Ciudad de Sacae y Tuamada
de grande pedo en la nave de
los Deotique sez. Cap. 21.

[Small handwritten text below the main block]

[Faint handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side]

[Faint handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side]



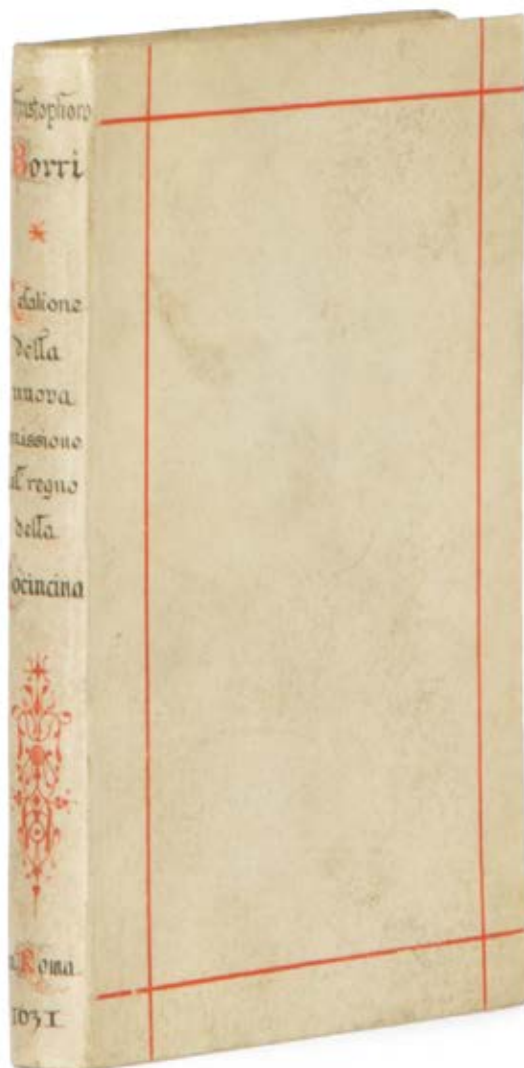
LIBRO PRIMERO

Del Principio, y progreso
de la Religion Christiana
en Japon, y de la especial
Providencia de que nro S^o
usa con aquella nueva Igle-
sia.

Compuesto Por El P.^e Alexan-
dro Valig.^{no} de la Comp.^a de JESVS
En el año. 1609.

Epistola dedicatoria p.^a N.^o P.^e General.

Descarreo yo pensando muchas vezes de escribir del principio
y progreso de la Religion Christiana Iglesia de Japon (muy R.^o e-
x.^o y felicissimo Padre) con mucha meditación hasta agora
diversas cosas. Ligu.^o me detenia la grandeza y dificul-
tad deste negocio. Porque ser me offerecia para tratar y escri-
vir muchas y graves cosas que por ser tan diferentes y estar tan
encontradas con las nuestras de Europa con muchas dificultades
seguian escribir, y declarar de manera que sean bien entendidas
que no tiene ninguna Experiencia, ni conocimiento de stac-
na. Cuyas propiedades y qualidades son tan extraño y el modo de gover-
nar su Republica tan diferente y las costumbres, y modo de vivir tan pere-
grinas, y agenas de las nras, que aun a los que estamos entre ellos, y los
convertidos ya muchos años ha, se hazen dificultades de entender, y
de explicarlas de manera que los de Europa las entiendan. Demas



Borri, Cristoforo, 1583-1632

15. **Relatione della Nuova Missione PP. della Comp. di Giesu, al Regno della Cocincina.**

In Roma : per Francesco Corbelletti, 1631.

Octavo, later vellum over boards ruled in red, with ornate calligraphic title to spine; pp 231; title with vignette woodcut of the Jesuit device; dedication with woodcut papal coat of arms of Urban VIII; woodcut historiated initials; side notes.

"In 1616 Borri was sent to Indochina from Macau, accompanied by another Jesuit, Father Marquez. There he stayed until 1621... Borri's important account of the Cochin China missions, published in 1631, is considered one of the best sources of information for the region, describing the physical, political, and ecclesiastical conditions of the country. However, it is the observations that Borri made on the magnetic variation of the compass which many regard as more important. According to Kircher he drew the first isogonal chart for the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, showing the locations where the magnetic needle makes the same angles with the meridian. In this he is sometimes regarded as the forerunner of Halley." (Howgego, *Encyclopedia of Exploration*, B136)

A variant edition of 218 pages was published in the same year by Francesco Catanio (Rome and Bologna). Cordier; Streit, de Backer-Sommervogel and Matsuda list only the Corbeletti edition; they do not mention the Catanio edition. It is likely that the Corbelletti printing is the primary one.

13315

RELATIONE

DELLA NVOVA MISSIONE
DELLI PP. DELLA COMPAGNIA
DI GIESV,

AL REGNO DELLA COCINCINA,

Scritta dal Padre Christoforo Borri Milanese
della medesima Compagnia,

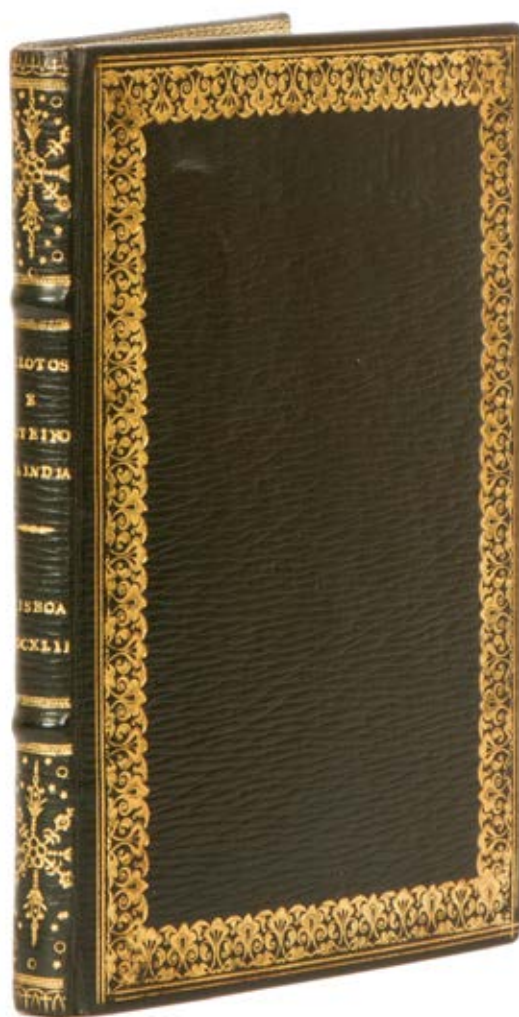
*Che fu vno de primi ch'entrarono
in detto Regno.*

ALLA SANTITA DI N. SIG.
VRBANO PP. OTTAVO



IN ROMA, Per Francesco Corbelletti.
MDCXXXI.

CON LICENZA DE' SUPERIORI.



Mariz Carneiro, António de, d. 1642

16. **Regimento de pilotos, e roteiro da navegação, e conquistas do Brazil, Angola, S. Thome, Cabo Verde, Maranhão, Ilhas, et Indias Occidentaes.**

Em Lisboa : Na officina de Lourenço de Anueres, 1642.

Small quarto, full straight-grained morocco, gilt; spine with gilt lettering and ornament; pp [viii], 108; page 31 misnumbered 13; pp 81-108 misnumbered 51-78; decorative woodcut initials; trimmed by the binder along the top margin, shaving the top from a few letters; bound in at the rear; as in other copies, are 8 (of 11) folding woodcut maps or plans with explanatory letterpress on verso of each, being Carneiro's *Estampas, e demarcaçoens da costa de Espanha, do Cabo de Finis Terra, tẽ o Estreito de Gibraltar, com a Arrumação dos rumos baixos, sondas, & alturas, compostas pello Doutor Antonio de Mariz Carneiro, cosmographomor dos Reynos de Portugal*; the plates are generally very good, some awkwardly folded and a couple strengthened with paper.

António de Mariz Carneiro, the compiler of these works, was the official cosmographer to the Portuguese crown. The *Regimento de pilotos* is a navigational guide with sailing directions and plans of landfall from Gibraltar to Mozambique, Goa, Malacca and Ternate. This is complemented by the small group of plans of various ports at the rear; the *Estampas*, usually found bound in with the *Regimento de pilotos*.

Sabin, 44607

We can trace no copy offered for sale at auction in the last 100 years; there are only two sale records for a later edition of 1655 (Sotheby's, London, 1952; Maggs Bros, 1928)

13313

REGIMENTO
DE
PILOTOS,
E ROTEIRO DA
NAVEGACAM, E
CONQUISTAS DO
Brazil, Angola, S. Thome, Ca-
bo Verde, Maranhão,
Ilhas, & Indias.

*AGORA NOVAMENTE
emendado & acrescentado o Roteiro do Ma-
ranhão, & com os Portos, & Barras do
Cabo de Finis terra ate o estreito de
Gibraltar, com suas derrotas, son-
das, & demonstraçoens.*

PELLO DEZEMBARGADOR
Antonio de Maris Carneiro Fidalguo da
Caza de Sua Magestade, & seu Cos-
mographo mor destes Reynos
de Portugal.

EM LISBOA.

Na Officina de Lourenço de Anueres. 1642.



Cardim, António Francisco, 1596-1659

17. **Fasciculus e Iapponicis floribus, suo adhuc madentibus sanguine, compositus a P. Antonio Francisco Cardim è Societate Iesv, prouinciæ Iapponiæ ad Urbem procuratore. / Catalogus regularium, et secularium, qui in Iapponiæ regnis ... ab ethnicis in odium Christianæ Fidei ... violenta morte sublati sunt. / Mors felicissima quatuor legatorum Lusitanorum et sociorum quos Japponiæ imperator occidit in odium Christianæ religionis.**

Romæ : typis heredum Corbelletti, 1646.

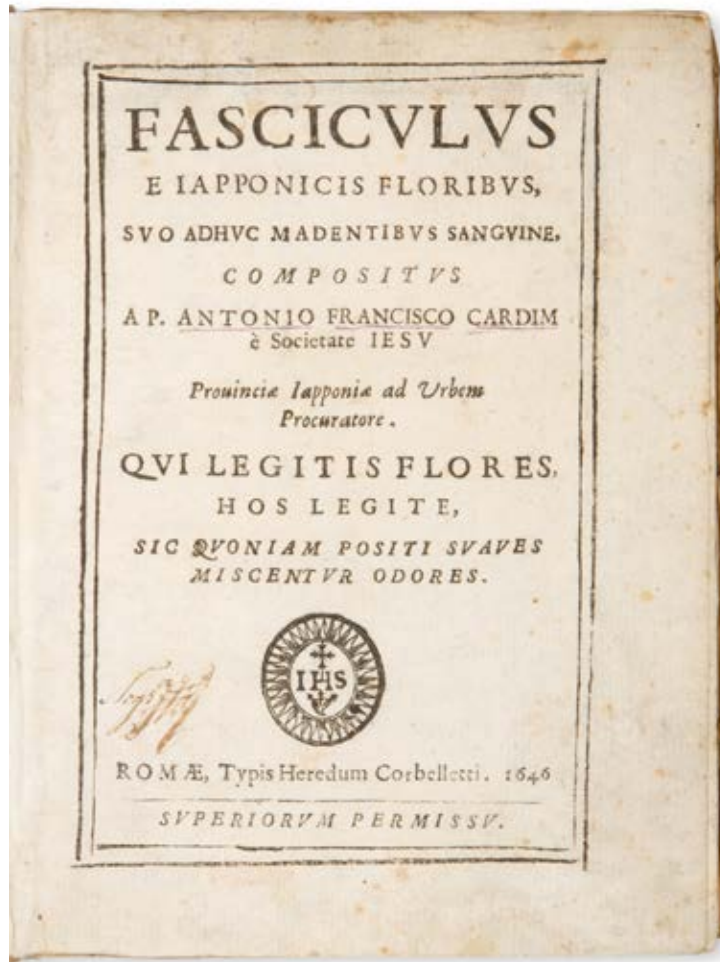
Three parts in one volume, quarto; contemporary vellum; pp [viii], 252; 79; 40; some misnumbering; the first work with 89 copperplate engravings (2 folding, including the detailed map of Japan, 280 × 400 mm, bound in after the title, and one bound in at the rear of the volume); title with Jesuit device; engraved head- and tail-pieces; dedicated to Pope Innocent X; plate 65 with a small hole; leaf Ff with a natural paper flaw; a little worming in the gutter; first editions of the first two works, and the first Latin edition of the third; the three works were usually bound together.

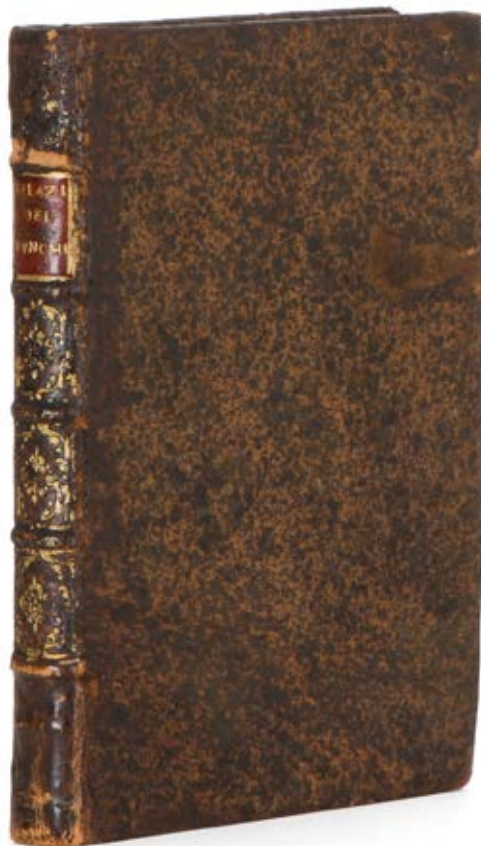
António Francisco Cardim (b.Viana do Alentejo, 1596 - d. Macau, 1659) was a Portuguese Jesuit priest, missionary and historian who wrote several important texts on the history and activities of the Society of Jesus in China, Japan and other places in the Far East. The most significant of Cardim's works is the *Fasciculus e Iapponicis floribus*. It includes accounts of more than fifty of the Christians martyred in Japan between 1597 and 1640. Not only is it well illustrated - there are eighty-eight engravings of martyrdoms - but it also contains a detailed folding map of Japan adapted from that of Bernardino Ginnaro published in 1641. The map is the first European map to indicate Japan's 66 provinces, and it also shows all of the locations relevant to Jesuit activities. The second work, the *Catalogus*, is a chronological register of Christian martyrs in Japan between 1557 and 1640; and the third work, *Mors felicissima*, is Cardim's account, originally published in Lisbon in 1643, of the execution of the four Portuguese emissaries at Nagasaki in 1640.

Cordier, *Japonica*, 361; de Backer-Sommervogel, II, 740; Streit, V, pp. 560-61; Azevedo, 590: "Muito rara."

An important, extensively illustrated work that is rarely offered for sale.

13347





Rhodes, Alexandre de, S.J. (1593-1660)

18. **Relazione de' felici successi della Santa Fede predicata da padri della Compagnia di Giesu nel regno di Tvnchino, all' santita di N.S. PP. Innocenzio Decimo. Di Alessandro de Rhodes Avignonese della medesima Compagnia, e Missionario Apostolico della Sacra Congregatione de Propaganda Fide.**

In Roma : Per Giuseppe Luna. L'anno del Giubileo, 1650. Small quarto, contemporary full calf, spine with raised bands, gilt tooling and contrasting red leather label lettered in gilt, edges speckled red, pp [16], folding engraved map, 326, [2 errata]; woodcut device on title page, woodcut head-piece and initial letter at start of first and second parts; a very good, fully contemporary copy on wide-margined paper.

The first edition of the first Western description of Vietnam. It contains the earliest independent detailed map of the northern part of Vietnam, which includes the southern coast of China as far east as Macao.

The French Jesuit Alexandre de Rhodes served as a missionary in Tonking, Cochinchina and Annam from 1624 to 1630. The Jesuit mission was highly successful and thousands converted to Christianity, but because the missionaries preached against polygamy Rhodes was expelled by the eunuch officials in 1630. He stayed for 10 years in Macao teaching and subsequently returned to Vietnam before his ultimate banishment in 1645. Rhodes travelled back to Europe via India, Persia and Turkey. He later obtained permission to establish a new mission in Persia, and died at Isfahan in 1660.

Divided into two parts, Rhodes' work presents a first-hand account of missionary activity in Tonking, and of the work of the missions in the greater region up until 1646. It also provides detailed notes on the manners and customs of the native inhabitants, politics and government, natural resources and commerce.

14449

RELAZIONE

De' felici successi della Santa Fede

PREDICATA DA' PADRI DELLA
Compagnia di GIESU'

NEL REGNO

DI TVNCHINO.

ALLA SANTITA' DI N. S. PP.

INNOCENZIO

DECIMO.

DI ALESSANDRO

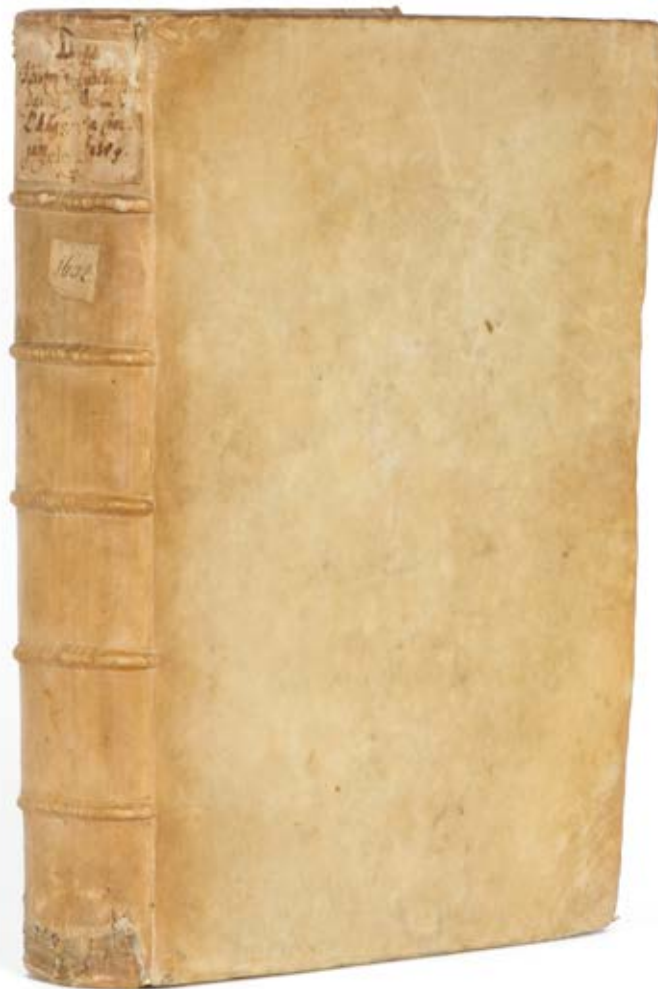
DE RHODES AVIGNONESE

Della medesima Compagnia, e Missionario
Apostolico della Sacra Congregazione
de Propaganda Fide.



In ROMA, Per Giuseppe Luna. L'anno del Giubileo 1650.

Con licenza de' Superiori.



Bartoli, Daniello, 1608-1685

19. Dell' Historia della Compagnia di Giesv : l'Asia

In Roma, M.DC.LIII. Nella Stamperia d'Ignazio de' Lazzeri. [Rome : Ignazio de' Lazzeri, 1653]

Folio, contemporary vellum over boards, spine with raised bands, manuscript title in ink and manuscript label with collection number "1692"; front pastedown with nineteenth century label of the Fürstlich Auerspergische Fideikommissbibliothek, Laibach; pp [iv], 904, [8]; engraved frontispiece by Bloemaert after a drawing by Miele, depicting figures representing the nations of Asia showing a map of China to Francis Xavier (front cover illustration to this catalogue), early ownership inscriptions at upper and lower margins dated 1655; title page with engraved printer's device incorporating the Jesuit trigram; head-pieces; side notes; small amount of worming to margins, touching on a few letters; a good copy with wide margins in a contemporary binding.

The first edition of the first part of this three-part work on Jesuit missionary activities in Asia by the Ferrarese Daniello Bartoli, printed by the Jesuit press of Ignazio de' Lazzeri. The work is regarded as the most comprehensive seventeenth century survey of its kind and was printed in three parts by Lazzeri and Varese in Rome between 1653 and 1663 (the third part has the imprint of Varese, 1663). This first part of Bartoli's magnum opus deals with Asia in general, and is divided into eight books; the subsequent volumes covered Japan and China, respectively, in greater detail.

Cordier, *Japonica*, 373-374, *Sinica*, 785-786; de Backer-Sommervogel, I, 970

13447

DELL' HISTORIA
DELLA COMPAGNIA
DI GIESV
L'ASIA

Descritta

DAL P. DANIELLO BARTOLI
Della medesima Compagnia.

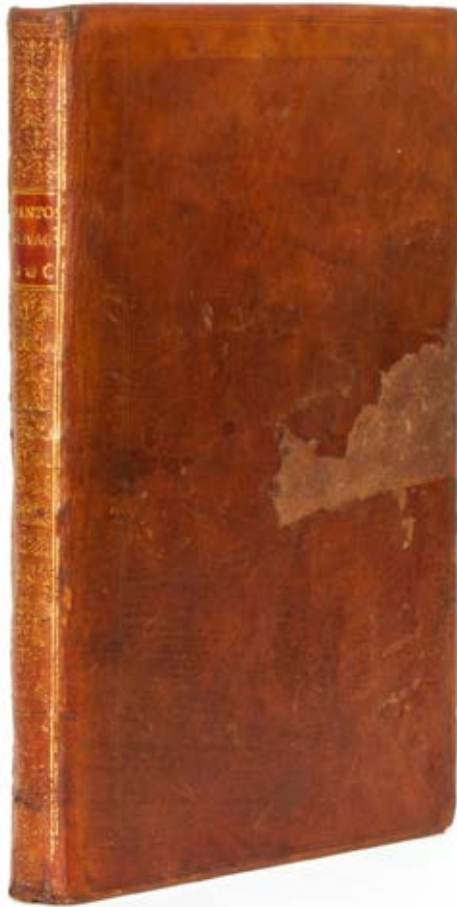
PARTE PRIMA.



IN ROMA, M. DC. LIII.

Nella Stamperia d' Ignatio de' Lazzeri.

CON LICENZA DE' SUPERIORI.



Mendes Pinto, Fernão, d. 1583; Cogan, Henry (translator)

20. The voyages and adventures of Fernand Mendez Pinto, a Portugal, during his travels for the space of one and twenty years in the Kingdoms of Ethiopia, China, Tartaria, Cauchinchina, Calaminham, Siam, Pegu, Japan, and a great part of the East-Indiaes : with a relation and description of most of the places thereof, their religion, laws, riches, customs, and government in time of peace and war : where he five times suffered shipwrack, was sixteen times sold, and thirteen times made a slave : written originally by himself in the Portugal tongue and dedicated to the Majesty of Philip King of Spain ; done into English by H.C. [i.e. Henry Cogan] gent.

London : Printed by J. Macock, for Henry Cripps and Lodowick Lloyd, 1653. First English edition.

Folio, full contemporary sheep (some wear), spine ornately gilt; front pastedown with armorial bookplate of Bolton House; pp [xiv], 326; M2 and M3 transposed; title page printed in red and black; a couple of ink stains; contemporary manuscript notes on rear endpapers.

A translation of the *Peregrinação*, originally published in Lisbon in 1614. Pinto's work - a narrative of his two-decade voyage which commenced in Portugal in 1537 in a fleet under the command of the son of Vasco da Gama, and ended with his return in 1558 - contains some of the earliest eyewitness accounts by a Westerner of the Malay Peninsula, Siam, Cochin-China, China and Japan. Pinto was admitted to the Society of Jesus in 1554. A close acquaintance of Francis Xavier, he contributed to various missions in Japan, a country which he visited four times during his travels. The *Peregrinação* was enormously successful, and by 1700 had been published in nineteen editions in six languages. According to Catz, it rivalled Cervantes' *Don Quixote* in popularity: "It is, in fact, an exotic and imaginative composite of fact and fiction, at once a picaresque prose epic and an authentic picture of sixteenth-century Asia." (Rebecca D. Catz, *The Travels of Mendes Pinto*, 15).

Hill, 1146; Cordier, *Japonica*, 40, *Sinica*, 2068; Lust, 346

13314

THE
VOYAGES
AND
ADVENTURES,
OF

Fernand Mendez Pinto,

A Portugal: During his

TRAVELS

for the space of one and twenty years in

The Kingdoms of Ethiopia, China, Tartaria, Cauchina, Calaminham, Siam, Pegu, Japan, and a great part of the East-Indiaes.

With a *Relation* and *Description* of most of the Places thereof; their Religion, Laws, Riches, Customs, and Government in time of Peace and War.

Where he five times suffered *Shipwrack*, was sixteen times sold, and thirteen times made a *Slave*.

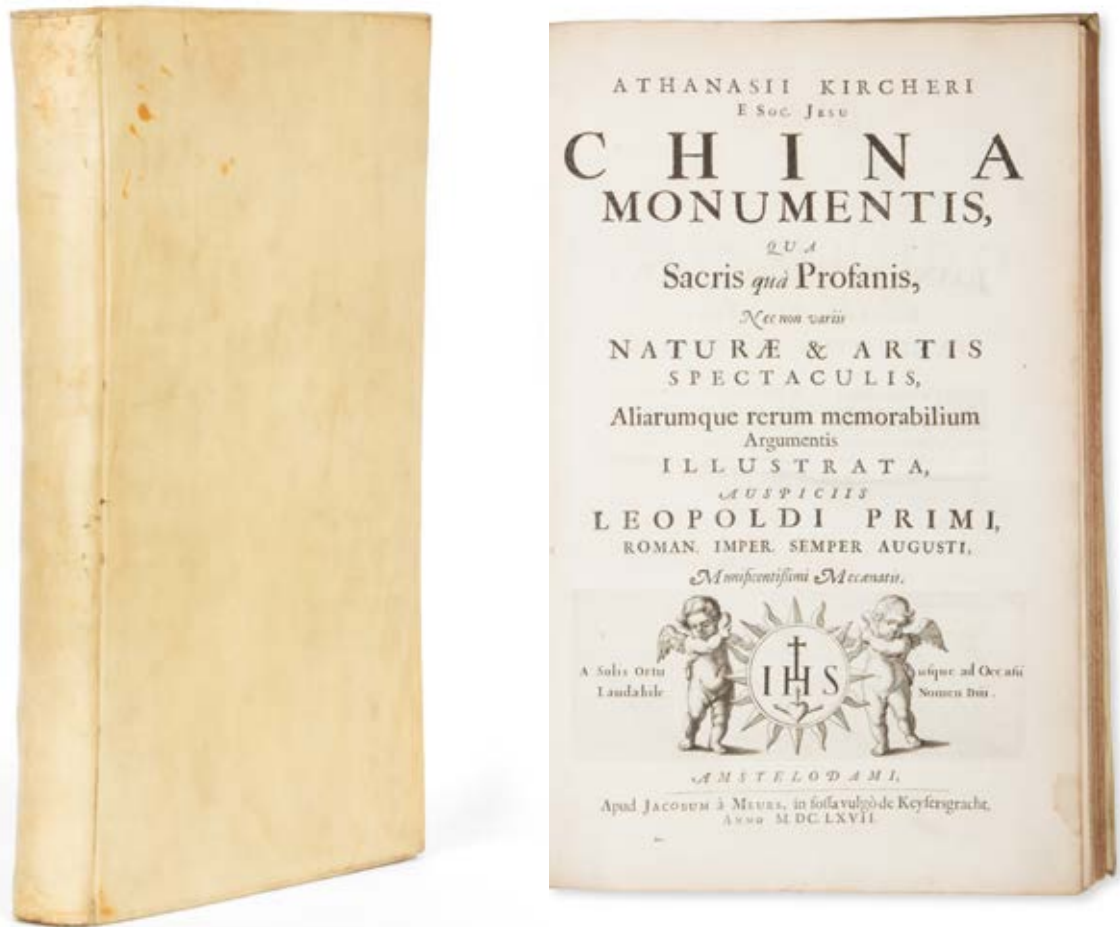
Written Originally by himself in the Portugal Tongue, and Dedicated to the

Majesty of Philip King of Spain.

Done into English by H. C. Gent.

LONDON,

Printed by F. Macock, for Henry Cripps, and Lodowick Lloyd, and are to be sold at their shop in Popes head Alley neer Lumbar-Street. 1653.



Kircher, Athanasius, 1602-1680

21. **China monumentis, quæ sacris quæ profanis : nec non variis nature & artis spectaculis, aliarumque rerum memorabilium argumentis illustrata, auspiciis Leopoldi Primi roman. imper ...**

Amsterdam : Jacob van Meurs, 1667. Second edition.

Folio, contemporary vellum over boards; front pastedown with leather ownership label bearing the memento mori "Hodie mihi, cras tibi" and initials *R. P.*; engraved title page *China Illustrata*; printed title page; pp [xiv], 237, [11]; 81 copperplate engravings (of which 24 are full page or folding); two engraved maps; ornamental initials and tail-pieces.

The German Jesuit and polymath Athanasius Kircher's *China monumentis*, sometimes also referred to as *China Illustrata*, is noted for the diverse subject matter of its plates. Kircher's interests were as much secular as religious, and the illustrations include traditional costumes, natural history, monuments and Chinese writing. Although he had never travelled to China, one of Kircher's aims was to prove the authenticity of a Nestorian monument which had been discovered in Sian, and the Chinese and Syriac inscriptions on the monument are therefore reproduced. The first edition was published in Amsterdam by Jansson earlier in the same year. In van Meurs' pirated edition, the illustrations are reverse copies of those in Jansson's edition.

Cordier, *Sinica*, I, 27; de Backer-Sommervogel, IV, 1064; Löwendahl, 133: "One of the most influential books in shaping the European conception of China in its day."

13333



IHS

TARTARIA PARVA

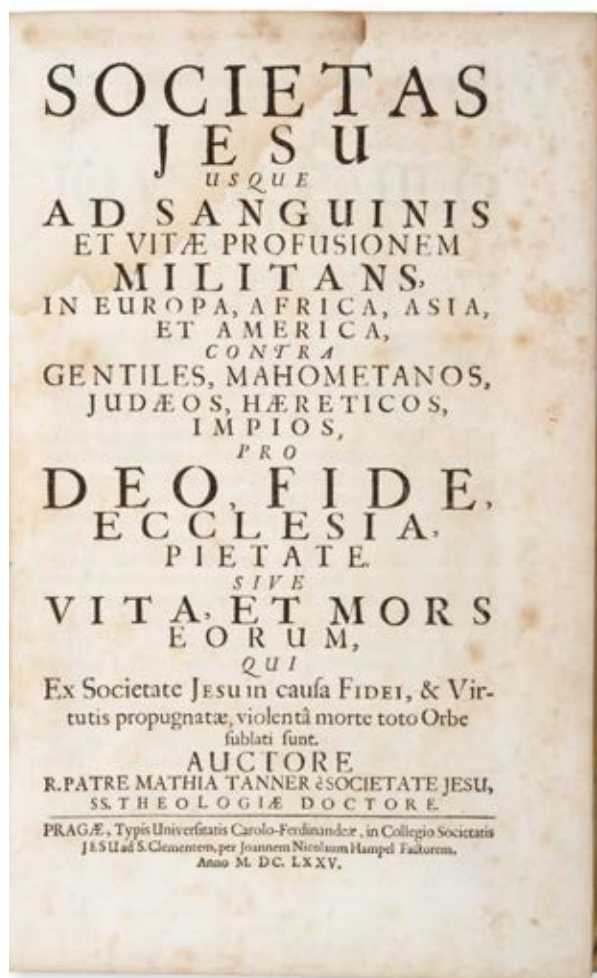
CHI

N.A.

INDIA

OCEANUS CHINENSIS

ATHANASII KIRCHERI VOL. II. PL. VI.



Tanner, Matthias, 1630-1692

22. *Societas Jesu usque ad sanguinis et vitæ profusionem militans in Europa, Africa, Asia et America contra gentiles, Mahometanos, Judaeos, Haereticos, impios, pro deo, fide, Ecclesia, pietate, sive, Vita et mors eorum qui ex Societate Jesu in causa fidei & virtutis propugnatae, violenta morte toto orbe sublati sunt.*

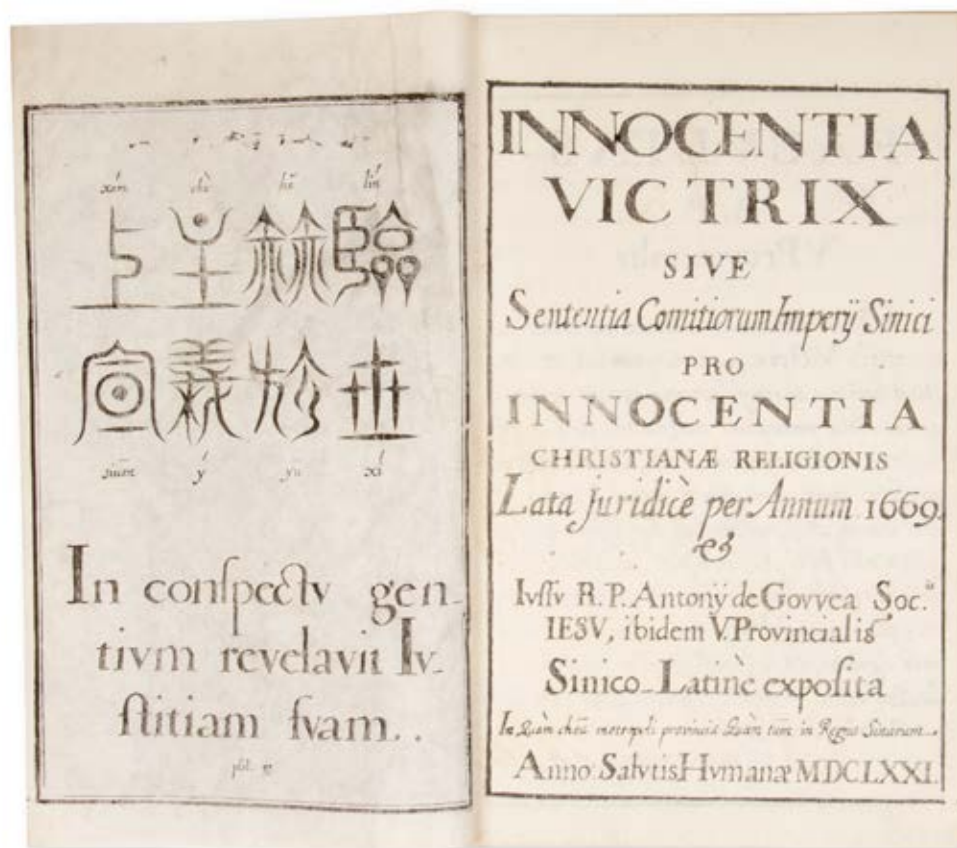
Pragae, typis Universitatis Carolo-Ferdinandæ in collegio Societatis Jesu ad S. Clementem : per Nicolaum Hempel factorem, MDCLXXV. [Prague : Charles-Ferdinand University, 1675].

Folio, contemporary vellum over boards, manuscript title to spine; pastedown with early bookplate of Johannes Filser of the Universa Schola Nassovica Sigenensis (Nassau-Siegen); engraved title page; printed title page; pp [xiv], 548, [4]; a full page engraved allegorical illustration preceding each of the four chapters, and 169 smaller engravings depicting martyrdoms of Jesuits in Europe, Africa, Asia and the Americas, by Melchior Küsel after Karel Skreta; some browning and water staining; a little worming to endpapers.

First edition of a collection of accounts of Jesuit martyrdoms, including many that occurred in China and Japan, by the Jesuit theologian Matthias Tanner: A native of Pilsen in Bohemia, Tanner entered the Society of Jesus in 1646. He spent most of his life in Prague, where he taught both theology and philosophy, among other subjects in the humanities. He was ultimately appointed rector of the Charles University.

Palau, 327222; Sabin, 94332; Borba de Moraes, II, 845; Streit, I, p. 652; de Backer-Sommervogel, VII, 1860

13308



Gouvea, Antonio de (attributed), 1592-1677

23. *Innocentia Victrix sive Sententia Comitiorum Imperij Sinici pro innocentia Christianæ religionis lata juridicè per annum 1669. & Ivssv R.P. Antonij de Gouvea Soc. Iesu, ibidem V. Provincialis Sinico-Latinè exposita in Quam Cheu metropoli provinciæ Quam tum in Regno Sinarum. Anno Salvts Hvmanae MDCLXXI.*

Quam tum [Canton] : Jesuit Press, 1671. First Edition.

Small folio, contemporary Chinese wrappers (detached); woodblock title page featuring the Holy Initials and the instruments of the Passion within a sunburst; ff [ii], 43; printed xylographically on one side of the sheet only, on double rice paper folded at the fore-edge in the Chinese style; text in Latin and Chinese; a fine copy housed in a custom-made clamshell box of full crushed morocco lettered in gilt.

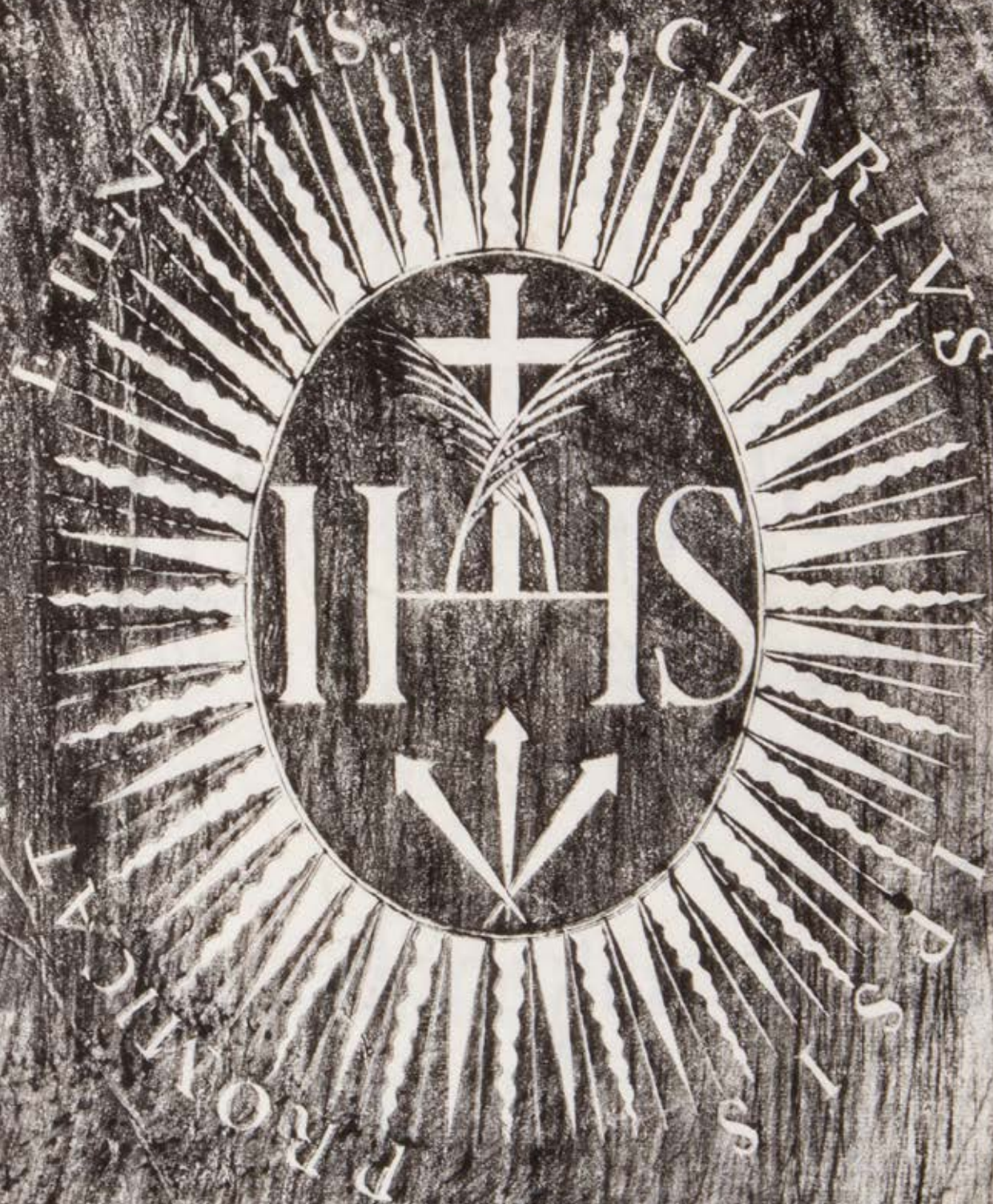
Although the Jesuits had brought a printing press with movable types to Macau as early as 1588, only a few works were printed on it prior to the press being transferred to Nagasaki in 1590. From this date the Jesuit missionaries in China reverted to the use of xylographic (woodblock) printing. Between 1662 and 1718 a total of eleven books were printed using xylographic blocks in various locations in China under the auspices of the Jesuit missionaries. *Innocentia Victrix* was the third such book to be printed in this period. It contains, in three Chinese scripts (old, modern and cursive) with phonetic transcription and Latin translation, the copy of the imperial edict of the young Emperor Kangxi recording official tolerance of the Christian religion, as well as astronomical observations and calculations made by the Jesuit fathers at their observatory in Peking. During this period there was much opposition to the presence of the Jesuits in China, as it was commonly feared that the missionaries would create a foothold for an attempted takeover by the Portuguese. It was not only their religion that was treated with suspicion, but also their scientific knowledge (in particular, of astronomy), which frequently challenged calculations made by court scholars. In a very real sense, possession of a copy of *Innocentia Victrix* would have provided a missionary with the hope of diplomatic immunity, as well as impressing upon prospective converts the idea that imperial protection might be extended to those deciding to adopt the Christian religion.

Although the compilation of *Innocentia Victrix* is generally attributed to Antonio de Gouvea, the Portuguese vice-provincial, it is also possible that either a Flemish missionary, de Rougement, or an Italian, Lubelli, was responsible. Only a handful of extant examples are known.

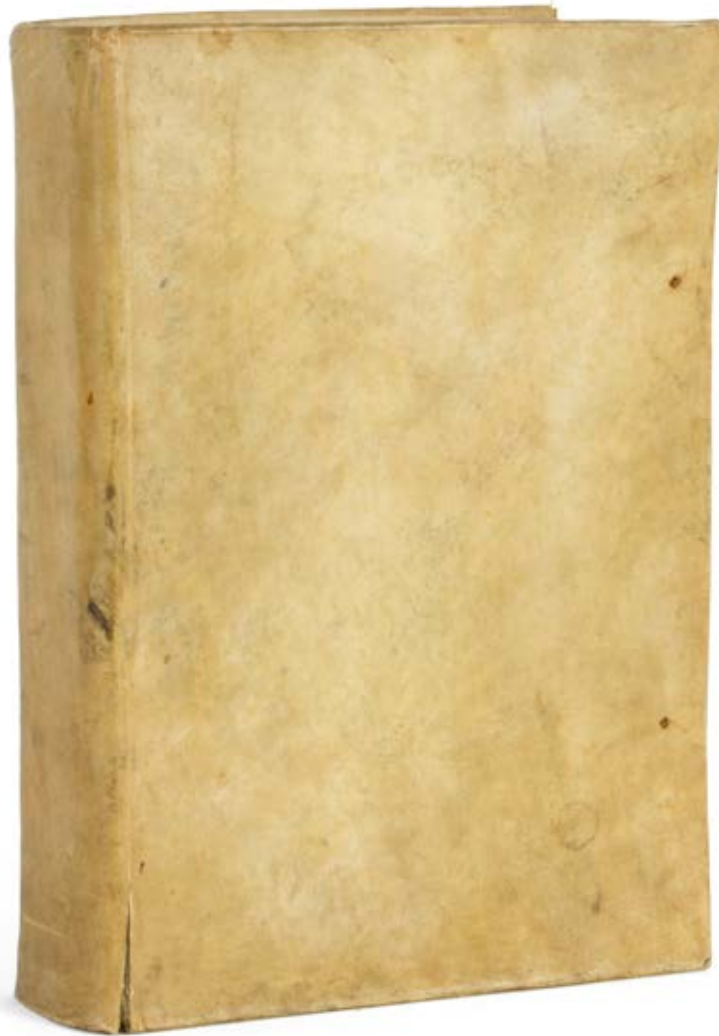
Cordier, *Sinica*, 822-5; Boxer, *Some Sino-European xylographic works*, 3; de Backer-Sommervogel, III, 1637: "Ouvrage excessivement rare."

13416

INNOCENTIA



VICTRIX



Ribadeneira, Pedro de, 1527-1611; Alegambe, Philippus, 1592-1652; Southwell, Nathaniel, 1598-1676

24. **Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu, opus inchoatum a R.P. Pedro Ribadeneira Eiusdem Societatis Theologo, anno salutis 1602. Continuatum a R.P. Philippo Alegambe Ex eadem Societate, usque ad annum 1642. Recognitum, et productum ad annum Iubilæi M.DC.LXXV. [1675]. A Nathanaele Sotuello Eiusdem Societatis Presbytero.**

Romæ : Ex typographia Iacobi Antonij de Lazzaris Varesij, MDCLXXVI [1676].

Folio, contemporary vellum over boards; front pastedown with the ex libris of H.P.Kraus; pp xxxvi, 974 [of 982, lacking the last 4 leaves of the index]; title page with engraved printer's device incorporating Jesuit trigram; decorative initials; text in double columns; title page relaid, with loss at upper outer corner and early ownership inscription scratched out; marginal repairs to last few leaves.

Pedro Ribadeneira (b. Toledo, 1527; d. Madrid, 1611) may be regarded as one of the fathers of modern bibliography. His *Illustrium Scriptorum Religionis Societatis Iesu Catalogus* was first published in Antwerp in 1602. The work records Jesuit figures alphabetically, each entry including a brief biography followed by a list of writings in chronological order. The bibliography went through numerous augmented editions during the seventeenth century. The 1676 Rome edition incorporated the revisions and additions of Philippus Alegambe and Nathaniel Southwell. These editors accorded Ribadeneira himself a prominent entry, the first page of which is printed in large, bold capitals.

Sabin, 70777, citing Leclerc: "Ouvrage infiniment précieux pour la bibliographie et l'histoire des écrivains de la Cie. de Jésus."

13324

BIBLIOTHECA
SCRIPTORVM
SOCIETATIS IESV.

OPVS INCHOATVM

A R. P. PETRO RIBADENEIRA
Eiusdem Societatis Theologo, anno salutis 1602.

CONTINVATVM

A R. P. PHILIPPO ALEGAMBE
Ex eadem Societate, vsque ad annum 1642.

Recognitum, & productum ad annum Iubilæi
M. DC. LXXV.

A NATHANAELE SOTVELLO
Eiusdem Societatis Presbytero.

*Qui autem docti fuerint, fulgebunt quasi splendor firmamenti, & qui ad iustitiam
erudunt multos, quasi Stella in perpetuas aeternitates.*

Dan. 12. ver. 3.



ROMÆ, Ex Typographia Iacobi Antonij de Lazzaris Vareseij.
M. DC. LXXVI.

SVPERIORVM PERMISSV.



[Thomas, Antoine, 1644-1709]

25. **Brevis relatio eorū, quae spectant ad declarationem Sinarū Imperatoris Kam Hi circa coeli, Cumfucij et aiorū cultū, datam anno 1700 : accedunt primatū, doctissimorūque virorū, et antiquissimae traditionis testimonia. Opera PP. Societ. Jesu Pekini pro Evangelii propagatione laborantium.**

Pekini : [Society of Jesus], 29 Juij ano ni 1701.

Small quarto, contemporary vellum over boards, spine with manuscript title in black ink; part of original wrappers bound in; ff [61], printed xylographically on one side of the sheet only, on double rice paper folded at the fore-edge in the Chinese style; includes passages in Chinese and Manchu; the personal copy of C.R. Boxer; with his Chinese seal in red ink to the title and a pencilled note in his hand (dated 1946) explaining why this particular copy is definitely one of the first edition printed at Peking (not the later, more common Canton variant which was printed in the following year), and that it is a presentation copy from the Jesuit missionaries in Peking for Father Sarmento, Procurator of the Jesuit Missions at Lisbon; signed in the block by the missionaries "Anthonius Thomas, Phillippe Grimaldi, Thomas Pereyra, John Francis Gerbillon, Joseph Suares, Joachim Bouvet, Kilianus Stumpf, Baptista Regy, Lewis Perneti, Dominick Paremn"; housed in a custom clamshell box, calf lettered in gilt.

An account of the response of the Emperor Kangxi (1654-1722) to the letter signed by the Jesuits Thomas, Pereira, Gerbillon and others, which had expounded the Jesuits' liberal interpretation of the Chinese Rites. In his declaration, Kangxi approved of the Jesuits' tolerant position on Confucian worship of the heavens and ancestors, stating that these were true and unalterable principles.

Antoine Thomas, a Belgian Jesuit, was an outstanding scholar in the fields of mathematics and astronomy. He acted as an advisor at the royal court, being both highly regarded and trusted by the Emperor Kangxi.

"First edition of the most famous production of the Jesuits' Sino-European xylographic press. It contains the text (in Chinese, Manchu and Latin) of a declaration by the Emperor K'ang-hsi that the Confucian rites were not incompatible with those of Christianity - a viewpoint only adopted by the Vatican in 1939. The second edition was printed (in all probability) at Canton in 1702. According to Prof. C. R. Boxer, "Some Sino-European Xylographic Works, 1662-1718", published in the "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society" for December, 1947, at least 18 or 19 copies of this work are recorded, thus making it the least rare, though not the least interesting or the least important, of these Sino-European xylographic productions: Presentation copy from the Jesuits of Peking to Padre Francisco Sarmento, Procurator of the Jesuit Missions at Lisbon and later at Rome." (Sotheby's, London, 1955)

Cordier, *Sinica*, 892-893; Boxer, *Some Sino-European xylographic works*, 6; Streit, VII, p. 2204

Provenance: Sotheby's, London, 1955; C.R. Boxer; Maggs Bros., London

The present copy of the 1701 *Brevis relatio* is the only copy traced at auction in the last 100 years.

13348

Breuis Relatio eorū,
quæ spectant ad Declaratio-
nem Sinarū Imperatoris

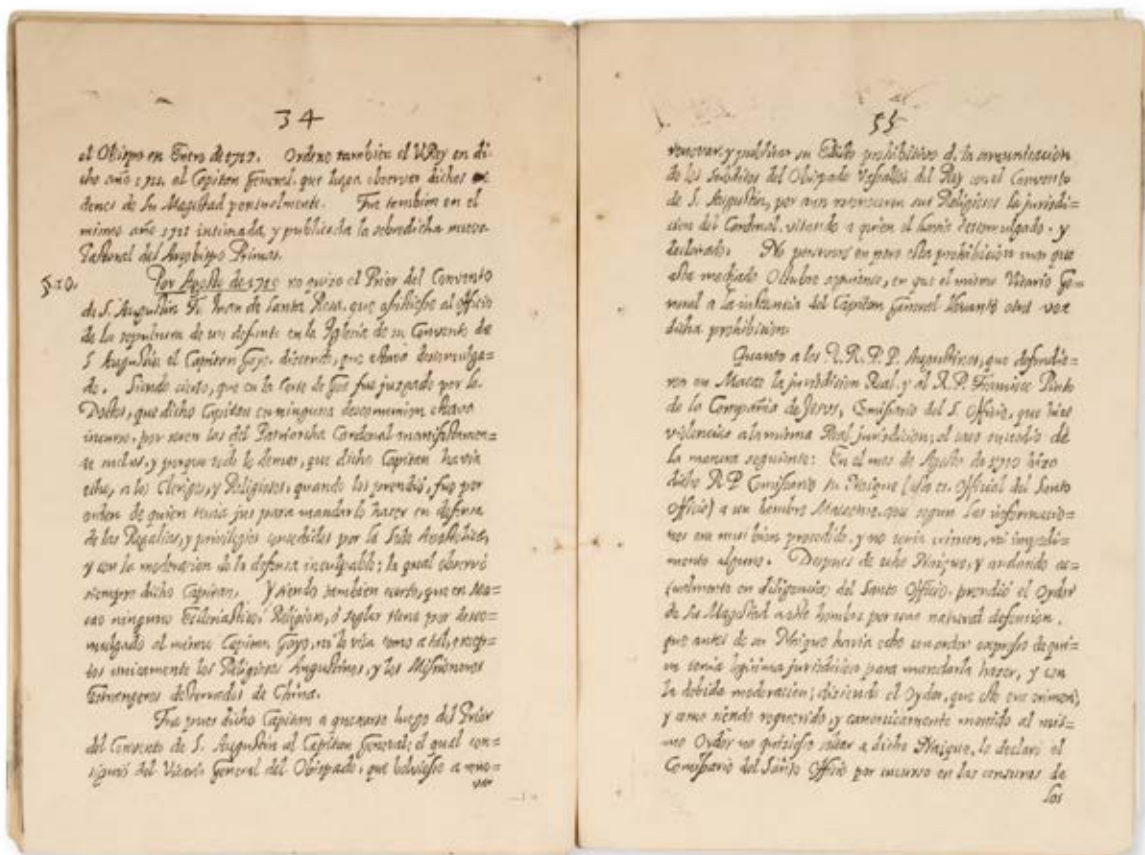


Kam Hi

circa Celi, Confucij, et Auorū
cultū, datam anno 1700.

Accedunt Primatū, Doctissimo-
rūq; virorū, et antiquissimæ Tra-
ditionis testimonia.

Opera PP. Societ. Jesu Pekini pro
Euangelij propagatione laborantium.



Castro, Felix Leal de (pseud.?)

26. *Relacion sincera, y verdadera de la justa defension de las regalias, y privilegios de la Corona de Portugal en la Ciudad de Macao.*

Hiang Xan [Heungshan] : [s.n.], [1712?].

Small quarto, plain wrappers with manuscript title (detached and with early repair); title page; pp 49; printed xylographically on one side of the sheet only, on double rice paper folded at the fore-edge in the Chinese style; housed in a folding clamshell box with the ex libris of H.P. Kraus.

This publication, a refutation of the *Breve relacion de las violencias* of the same year, constitutes an assertion of the right of the Portuguese crown to overrule Papal authority in Macau. C.R. Boxer (*Some Sino-European Xylographic Works*) opines: "The great rarity of this pamphlet is probably due to the fact that ... it dealt with the thorny topics of the Padroado and the Chinese Rites and maintained a viewpoint which was subsequently repudiated by the Vatican."

For a lengthy discussion, see: Chan, Albert. *Chinese Materials in the Jesuit Archives in Rome, 14th-20th Centuries: A descriptive catalogue*. New York : Sharpe, 2002, 465-68.

Boxer, *Some Sino-European xylographic works*, 9; Streit, VII, p. 184.

The only copy traced at auction in the last 100 years is the Harmsworth copy (Sotheby's, London, 1949, and again in 1988: "One of only four copies recorded.")

13343

RELACION

sincera, y verdadera
De la justa defension
De las
Regalias, y privilegios de la Corona
de Portugal
En la Ciudad de Macao.

Escrita
Por el Doctor D. Felix Seal de Castro
En la misma Ciudad
A 4 de Febrero de 1712.

Impresa en Hiang Xan,
con las licencias necesarias.



Kangxi, Emperor of China, 1654-1722

27. “The Red Manifesto” (Hongpiao)

[Peking : October 31, 1716]

Broadside printed in Chinese, Manchu and Latin. Single sheet, paper size 475 × 997 mm; xylographically printed on mulberry paper from three woodblocks, one for each language, total printed area approximately 370 × 950 mm; printed in vermilion ink; decorative border of imperial dragons chasing the elusive pearl; old folds, with very minor loss; a very good example, housed rolled in a custom box covered in patterned Chinese silk with gilt lettered leather title label.

A rare original example of this important edict, printed on the orders of the Kangxi Emperor; who had composed the text in Manchu himself. The proclamation was a response by the Emperor to the so-called Chinese Rites Controversy - the ongoing debate, which had persisted throughout most of the Emperor's reign, between missionaries and the Chinese authorities concerning the observance of traditional rituals and customs by Chinese converts to Christianity.

“In 1706, at the height of the Chinese Rites Controversy, the Kangxi Emperor appointed two Jesuit missionaries, Fathers Antonio de Barros and Antoine de Beauvillier, as his special envoys to Rome. Their mission ended tragically when their ship capsized within sight of the Portuguese coast. Not having any news from them, the Emperor appointed Fathers José Ramón Arxo and Giuseppe Provana, also Jesuit missionaries, as his representatives in Rome. Arxo and Provana left Macau in 1708. Arxo died in Spain in 1711 and Provana died in 1720 on the return voyage to China. Since no word of their deliberations came to the Emperor; he had this document, the Red Manifesto, or Hongpiao (紅票), written and all missionaries resident in Beijing sign it, and ordered it given to any Europeans who came to the capital. He states that he will not give credence to any documents regarding the Rites Controversy until his envoys return.” (Website of the Ricci Institute, University of San Francisco)

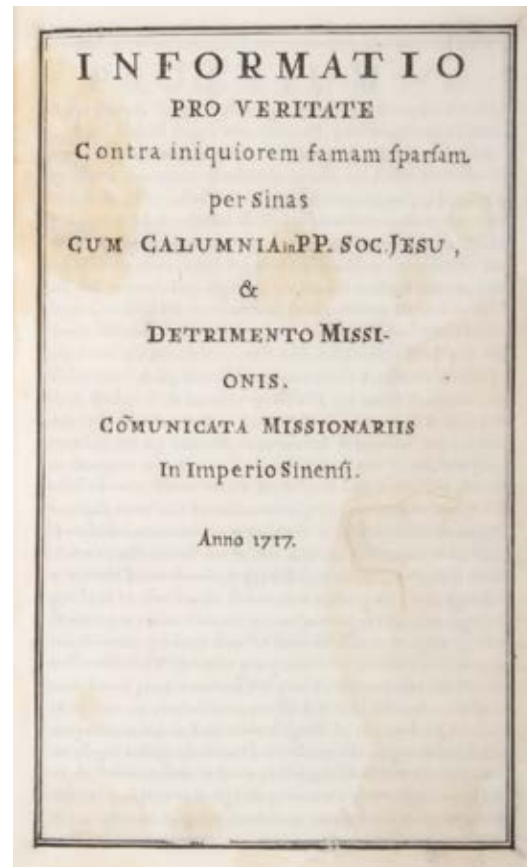
The term *piao* (票) refers to the permit that missionaries visiting China were required to sign, avowing their adherence to the principles of conduct and religious practice established by Matteo Ricci and other Jesuit missionaries in the early seventeenth century. These rather liberal principles had been characterised by a tolerance toward the continuing practice of Confucian worship by Christian converts. However, a decree issued by Pope Clement XI in 1715 - the existence of which was obviously not known to either the Jesuit missionaries in China or the Kangxi Emperor until much later - had already declared these principles heretical, prior to the issuance of the Red Manifesto.

The Manifesto bears the reproduced signatures of the following Jesuit missionaries: “Kilianus Stumpf, Soc Jesu; Dominicus Parrenin Soc; Joseph Baudinus [i.e. Baudino] S.J.; Petr.Vinc. De Tartre S.J.; Frantz Stadlin S.J.; Mathaus Ripa Mys Aptious, Sac.Cong.Prop.Fide; Josephus Suares S.J.; Petrus Jartoux Soc.; Jacobus Brocard S.J.; Joachimus Bouvet Soc.; Tranc. Cardoso Soc.; Joseph da Costa S.J.; Theodor s Pedrini M.A.; Joan. Franc. Foucquet, S.J.; Johannes J Mourao S.J.; Joseph Castiglione S.J.”.

In 1802 a bilingual edition of the Manifesto in Chinese and Latin, with an important commentary by Ignaz Kogler, was published in Nuremberg (no. 48 in this catalogue). The 1802 edition is scarce in itself; by comparison, the original 1716 broadside is an exceptional rarity, with only a handful of surviving copies known.

Cordier, *Sino-Européene*, 66

13306



Stumpf, Kilian, 1655-1720

28. **Informatio Pro Veritate Contra iniquiorem famam sparsam per Sinas cum Calumnia in PP. Soc. Jesu, & Detrimento Missionis. Communicata Missionariis In Imperio Sinensi. Anno 1717.**

[Peking] : [Society of Jesus], 1717 [i.e. 1718].

Small folio, early plain wrappers (stained and detached); title leaf, ff 94; printed xylographically on one side of the sheet only, on double rice paper folded at the fore-edge in the Chinese style; f. 39 folded inside-out, presenting the text in reverse; pale staining to first and last few leaves; the first few leaves with expert repairs to worm tracks; housed in a gilt decorated morocco clamshell box with fitted casing.

One of the last printings in the Sino-European series, this is a collection of documents relating to the Chinese Rites Controversy. The documents, translated into Latin from Chinese and various European vernacular languages, were published as part of the Jesuits' defence following the arrival in China of Pope Clement XI's "Ex illa die" letter of reprimand. The work was suppressed by the Inquisition in January 1720. According to C.R. Boxer, who could locate only 10 copies, the *Informatio Pro Veritate* was edited by Father Kilian Stumpf.

Cordier, *Sino-Européene*, 393; Boxer, *Some Sino-European xylographic works*, 10; Streit, VII, p. 2866

Only two copies have been offered for sale at auction in the last 100 years (none since 1988).

13349

Relatio

eorum, quæ Pexini contigerunt in Publicatione Constitutionis SS^{mi} Dni. P. Clementis Papæ XI. die 19. Martij 1715. super Ritus Sinicos edita, et die 3^a Nov. 1716 Pexini publicata; Item eorum, quæ occurrerunt in mea carceratione, et examinib^{us} de mandato Imperatoris Sinensis factis; de mea dimissione, et ad Cantonem missione.

1. An: Dni 1716 mense Augusto per naues mercatorij Europæj allata fuerunt plurima exemplaria Constit. Apostolicæ super reb^{us} Rituum Sinensium die 19. Martij 1715. à S. D. N. Clem. Papa XI edita, quæ incipit: Ex illa die &c. Et multa exemplaria Cantone recepit A. P. P. Josephi Ceru Missionis S. Congr. de Propag. Fide Procurator; inter quæ et fasciculus serm^{is} inclusus pro J^{mo} et R^{mo} D^{no} Fr. Bernardino ab Eccl^{ia} Ep^o Pexinensi, quem P. Ceru per hominem expressum, Joannem vocatum, usq^{ue} ad propriam Ecclesiam Civitatis Lin cim cheu misit, qui cum omnib^{us} ep^{is} integris die 20. Octob. 1716. J^{mo} Nam^{is} 53^o anno, lune 9^o die 6^o Lin cim peruenit, quem et nos cum responsorijs ep^{is} ad dictum P. Ceru uersus Cantonem dimissimus.
2. Pro publicatione uero dictæ Constitutionis, cum dictus J^{mo} Ep^{us} sit senex annos natus 73. et imparem se sentiat ad itinerum labores; missionarios Bouincia xan tum per Ep^{is} mouit, ut omnes accederent ad ipsum Ep^{um}, utpote non procul existentes; me autem Fr. Antonium Moratij a Pastorans eius in spiritualib^{us} Vicariu^m J^{mo}, etiam tanquam specialiter delegatum, præsertim propter absolutionem Censurarum canonicarum P. Missionarij, juxta facultatem à S. D^{no} illi datam, imperitiam Pexinum misit; unde ex Lin cim Pexinum uersus discessi die 29^o Octob. Lune 9^o die 13^o: si autem octo diebus itinerij diuisi, ut Pexinum peruenirem die 3^o mensis Nouemb^{ris}, eiusdem lune die 22^o ante meridiem; recto uero fui ad Collum R. P. P. Fusitanorum S. J. intra portam, xun Ching muen uo
- 3.



Tavares de Velles Guerreiro, João, active 1718

29. **Jornada que o senhor Antonio de Albuquerque Coelho governador, e capitam geral da ciudad do Nome de Deos de Macao na China, fes de Goa athe chegar a ditta cide. : divida em duas partes.**

[Macao] : [s.n.], [1718].

Folio, near contemporary calf, rebacked; Chinese patterned paper wrappers; title page with contemporary inscription to bottom margin, a name roughly erased and paper restored; pp 185, [blank]; printed xylographically on one side of the sheet only, on double rice paper folded at the fore-edge in the Chinese style; ex libris of H.P. Kraus; housed in a custom clamshell box of quarter red calf over cloth, morocco title label lettered in gilt.

One of the last xylographic printings made by the Jesuits. The only secular work printed by the Jesuits in China, it is the first-hand account by Tavares de Velles Guerreiro of the gruelling year-long voyage of António de Albuquerque Coelho (1682-1745) from Goa to the "City of the Name of God", Macau, after he had been deliberately stranded in Goa. Albuquerque Coelho served as Governor of Macau from 1718-1719 and later as Governor of Timor. Tavares was Albuquerque's aide-de-campe and made the voyage with his superior from Goa that commenced in May 1717 and included an eventful six month sojourn at Johore, during which Albuquerque became a participant in a coup-d'etat by the Sumatran Raja Kecil. Further editions of this account were published in Lisbon in 1721 and 1732.

Cordier; *Sinica*, 2319; Boxer; *Some Sino-European xylographic works*, 11

There are only five auction records for this, the first edition, in the last 100 years, the most recent being Sotheby's, London, 1986, and Sotheby's, London, 1977 (Boxer's copy; "Four other copies known").

13350



Du Halde, Jean Baptiste, 1674-1743

30. **A description of the empire of China and Chinese-Tartary, together with the kingdoms of Korea and Tibet: containing the geography and history (natural as well as civil) of those countries ...**

London :T. Gardner for Edward Cave, 1738-41. First complete English edition.

Two volumes, folio; contemporary full calf ruled in gilt, expertly rebacked preserving the original labels; spines with raised bands and gilt rule; vol. 1 frontispiece portrait of Confucius, pp [4], xii, [1], xii, 678; vol. 2 pp [4], 388, [8]; with 51 engraved maps and plans (42 folding; map of China miscreased) and 13 plates; originally the personal copy of Thomas Percy (1729-1811), clergyman at Easton Maudit, Northamptonshire, later Bishop of Dromore, presented to him by the bookseller and writer Robert Dodsley (1704-1764), and inscribed on the front free-endpaper of the first volume "The Gift of Mr. Dodsley to Th. Percy"; bound in at the rear of the second volume is Percy's own 8-page manuscript index, with a note at the foot, dated at Easton Maudit, 1762, expressing his frustration at the inadequacy of the error-riddled printed index; both pastedowns with the engraved armorial bookplate of Du Pre Alexander, second Earl of Caledon (1777-1839), politician and colonial administrator, and his blind library stamps on the title pages; [accompanied by] a signed autograph letter by Jean Baptiste Du Halde, dated 11 October 1729; [1] page, small quarto, with attached blank leaf; addressed to an unnamed correspondent; in the note, Du Halde mentions a gift and apologises for not being able to present it in person.

The French Jesuit geographer and historian Du Halde's encyclopaedic work on China is considered the most comprehensive of any printed in Europe in the eighteenth century. Its scope covers Chinese religion and customs, language, science and medicine, political institutions and antiquities. In the opinion of Tooley, the maps which appeared for the first time in this English edition - drawn by d'Anville from recent surveys by Jesuit missionaries in China and engraved by Emanuel Bowen - constitute "the principal cartographic authority on China during the 18th century." The work also contains the first published separate map of Korea, accompanied by an account of Korea by Jean-Baptiste Régis. The translation (possibly by William Guthrie, according to Löwendahl) contributed significantly to the standardisation of Chinese orthography in English.

A much shorter earlier English edition, with only 15 plates and 4 maps, was published in 1736.

Cordier, *Sinica*, 50; Lust, 15; Löwendahl, 409

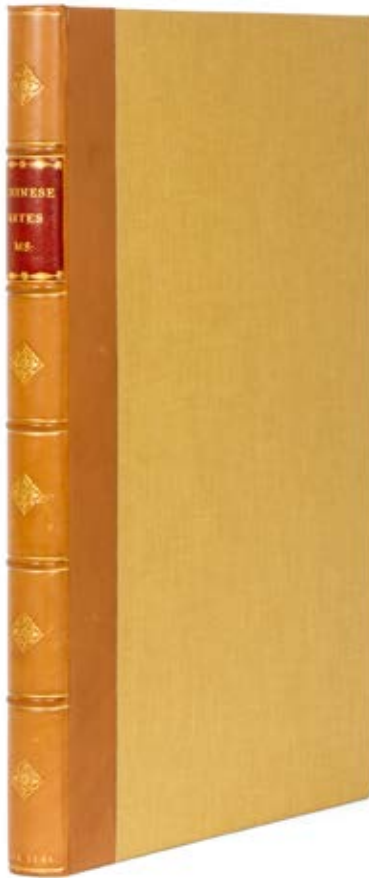
13352



H. Kuhn, sculp.

W. Kuhn, sculp.

KONG-FU-TSË or CONFUCIUS



Santa Maria e Melo, Lourenço de, 1704-1783 (Archbishop of Goa, 1741-1750), et al.

31. Sammelband of manuscript anti-Rites oaths, from the years 1746-1767

Folio, papered boards (hinges split), spine lettered in black ink, containing 19 manuscript ecclesiastical documents sewn in, a late eighteenth or early nineteenth century manuscript in Italian bound in at the front, describing the contents as being letters from the Archbishop of Goa (Laurentius Archiepiscopus Goanus Indiani Orientalia Primas) with the signatures of the Jesuit missionaries in his diocese. In fact, this description only applies to the first 9 documents, which are mostly 4 or 5 pages in length and bear the seal of Lourenço de Santa Maria e Melo (1704-1783), Archbishop of Goa from 1741 to 1750; these are all dated 1746 and are formulaic oaths of adherence to the ban on Chinese Rites prescribed by Benedict XIV in 1742. The remaining 10 documents, each between 1 and 4 pages in length, are the original anti-Rites oaths and, in several cases, statements of Roman Catholic belief, made between 1760 and 1767 by various Chinese Jesuits and Jesuit missionaries in Asia, each written in their own hand and with the full signatures of the individuals concerned; with the exception of one, which is in Italian, the documents are in Latin, and total approximately 70 pages; the manuscripts are all legible; the group was probably bound in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century in Rome, where these documents would have originally been sent, and is housed in a hinged archival box, quarter calf gilt.

Despite the Jesuits' tolerance of the practice of Confucian rituals and worship by Christian converts, which had been accommodated early on by Matteo Ricci in the late sixteenth century, the antipathy in Rome and elsewhere in Europe towards the so-called Chinese Rites - amongst whose most vociferous opponents were the Franciscans - had led eventually to Clement XI's ban on such practices in 1704. In 1742, two decades after the Kangxi Emperor's decree of 1721 proscribing the preaching of the Christian religion in his domains, Benedict XIV reaffirmed Clement XI's ban. It was not until 1939, with the decree of Pope Pius XII, that Chinese Christians were once again authorised to observe traditional ancestral rites and participate in Confucian ceremonies.

An important manuscript archive relating to the Chinese Rites Controversy, which includes the anti-Rites oaths of several Chinese converts, among them Franciscus Maria Zen of Siganfu, Xensi (1767), Petrus Maria Zai (1767), and Barnabas Xang (1767). Other individual oaths are written by Marianus de Norma and Cherubim de Sullica (1760), Eusebius a Cittadella Patavii (n.d.), and Aemilianus Palladini (1760).

13339

Ego Josephus de la Cerda manu propria
 Ego Augustinus de Vera manu propria
 Ego Hieronymus de Vera manu propria
 Ego Petrus Xaverius manu propria
 Ego Petrus Sulus manu propria
 Ego Andreas Gomez manu propria
 Ego Franciscus Caceres manu propria
 Ego Sebastianus de Nereha manu propria
 Ego Ignatius de Nova manu propria
 Ego Hieronymus de Albuquerque manu propria
 Ego Joannes a Borocho manu propria
 Ego Hieronymus de Vera manu propria
 Ego Paulus de Vera manu propria
 Ego Xaverius P. A. manu propria
 Ego Ignatius de Vera manu propria
 Ego Joannes Baptista manu propria
 Ego Bernardinus de Vera manu propria
 Ego Martinus de Vera manu propria
 Ego Hieronymus de Vera manu propria
 Ego Gabriel Gomez manu propria
 Ego Josephus de Vera Maria manu propria

Nomina autem supraposita talia esse, prout sciunt, quippe que
 coram Nobis ab unoquoque eorum, qui in dictis signis n. murantur, manu
 propria scripta fuerunt, pariter attestamus; in quorum fidem has testimoniales
 Literas manu nostra signatas, sigillisque nostro munus fieri iussimus. Dat.
 Goe die IX. Novembris anno Dni Millesexcentis, septingentesimo, quater-
 gesimo sexto.

Laurentius Andegavicus Comes Indiarum Orientalium Prores.



Joannes Baptista de Vera
 Praesidiale Ecclesiae
 Canonicus et Comes
 Notarius
 interius his libris fieri et scriptis
 Joannes Baptista de Vera



Gobien, Charles le (compiler), 1653-1708; Querbeuf, Y.M.M.T. de (editor)

32. Lettres édifiantes et curieuses, écrites des missions étrangères par quelques missionnaires de la Compagnie de Jésus.

Paris, Chez J.G. Merigot, 1780-1783.

Twenty-six volumes, small octavo; full contemporary speckled calf, spines in compartments with gilt tooling and contrasting morocco labels; edges stained red; marbled endpapers; armorial bookplates to pastedowns; 56 plates including maps, *hors texte*, many folding; a fine set in period binding.

Volumes 1-5 : Mémoires du Levant; 6-9 : Mémoires d'Amérique; 10-15 : Mémoires des Indes; 16-24 : Mémoires de la Chine, &c.; 25-26 : Mémoires des Indes et de la Chine.

A collection of letters written by Jesuit missionaries from missions around the globe. Second French edition, originally published in Paris in 34 volumes between 1702 and 1776. This new edition of the rearrangement was edited by Y.M.M. Querbeuf. "This set is the most important French edition of the Jesuit letters. It was reprinted in French as well as in various other languages. The *Lettres* are the most valuable 18th century source on Jesuit activities in frontier regions throughout the world. The second edition is generally preferred to the original, because it has the advantage of being systematically arranged. The last two volumes, forming a supplement, appear here for the first time." (Hill)

Cordier, *Sinica*, 930; Sabin, 40698; Hill, 460; de Backer-Sommervogel, VI, 1335

13310

LETTRES

ÉDIFIANTES
ET CURIEUSES,

ÉCRITES

DES MISSIONS ÉTRANGERES.

NOUVELLE ÉDITION.

MÉMOIRES DU LEVANT.

TOME PREMIER.

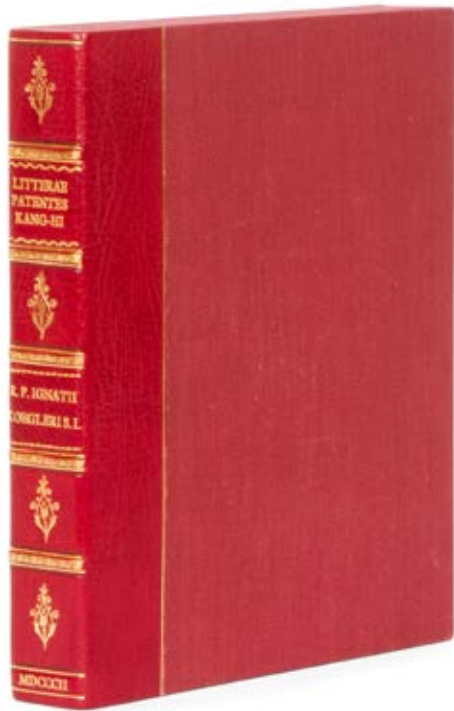


A PARIS,

Chez J. G. MERIGOT le jeune, Libraire, Quai des
Augustins, au coin de la rue Pavée.

M. DCC. LXX.

AVEC APPROBATION ET PRIVILEGE DU ROI.



Murr, Christoph Gottlieb von, 1733-1811; Koegler, Ignaz, 1680-1746

33. *Litterae patentes Imperatoris Sinarum Kang-Hi, sinice et latine ; cum interpretatione R.P. Ignatii Koegleri ... Ex archetypo sinensi edidit additis notitiis sinicis Christophorus Theophilus de Murr. Cum tabula aenea.*

Norimbergae [Nürnberg] ; Altdorfii : Monath et Kussler, 1802.

Quarto, contemporary vellum; title page inscribed "au Citoyen de Sacy" (the renowned Orientalist, Silvestre de Sacy, 1758-1838); verso of title page inscribed "acq. chez J. Schlesinger"; at the head of the text the later ownership inscription of "Delombardy", dated 1848; pp 58, two copperplate engravings, one a folding plate reproducing the Red Manifesto of October 1716 in Chinese characters, the other a Linnaean classification of Chinese quadrupeds in Chinese characters; housed in a custom cloth clamshell box in slipcase with morocco spine lettered in gilt.

This is the first appearance in book format of the text of The Red Manifesto (no. 42), a critically important Imperial edict issued in printed broadside format in Peking in 1716. The edition was compiled and partly written by the Nürnberg scholar Christoph Gottlieb von Murr; who had discovered the important commentary on the Manifesto by Ignaz Koegler. Von Murr includes Koegler's account of the activities of the Jesuits in China as well as general notes on the subject and a bibliography of Jesuit works published in China.

Cordier, *Sinica*, 638; Löwendahl, 718

13341

LITTERAE PATENTES
IMPERATORIS SINARVM
KANG-HI.
SINICE ET LATINE.

CVM INTERPRETATIONE

R. P. IGNATII KOEGLERI, S. I.

PEKINI MATHEMATVM TRIBVNALIS PRAESIDIS, MANDARINI SECYNDI ORDINIS,
ADDESSORIS SVPREMI TRIBVNALIS RITVVM, ET ANTISTITIS MISSIONVM
SINENSIVM ET IAPONICARVM.

EX ARCHETYP0 SINENSI EDIDIT

ADDITIS NOTITIIS SINICIS

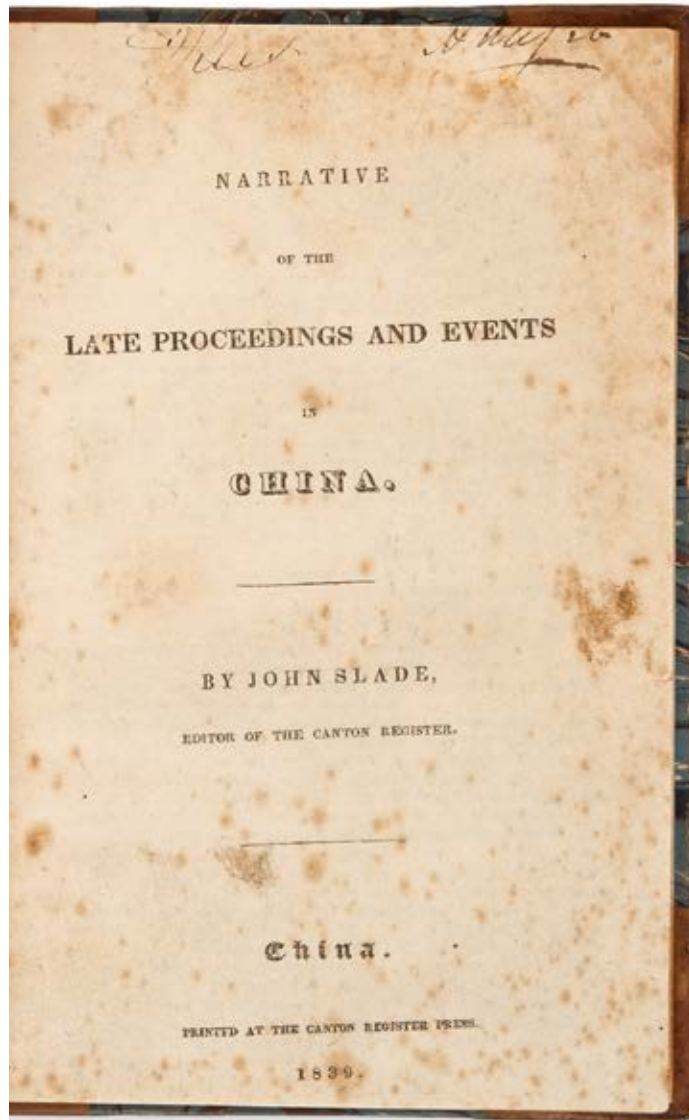
CHRISTOPHORVS THEOPHILVS
DE MVR.

CVM TABVLA AENEA.

NORIMBERGAE ET ALTDORFII,
IN BIBLIOPOLIO MONATHI ET KYSSLERL.
MDCCCII.

1802

au Citoyen de Sacy.



Slade, John

35. Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China / by John Slade, editor of the Canton Register.

China : printed at the Canton Register Press, 1839. Octavo, half morocco over marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt, pp vi, 2, 3a - 3f, 3 - 183, [3], 75 (appendix); the book was printed over a period of one year, the preface being dated Macao, April 23, 1840, the three leaves after page 3 added before binding; title page foxed and with contemporary ownership inscription; a good copy.

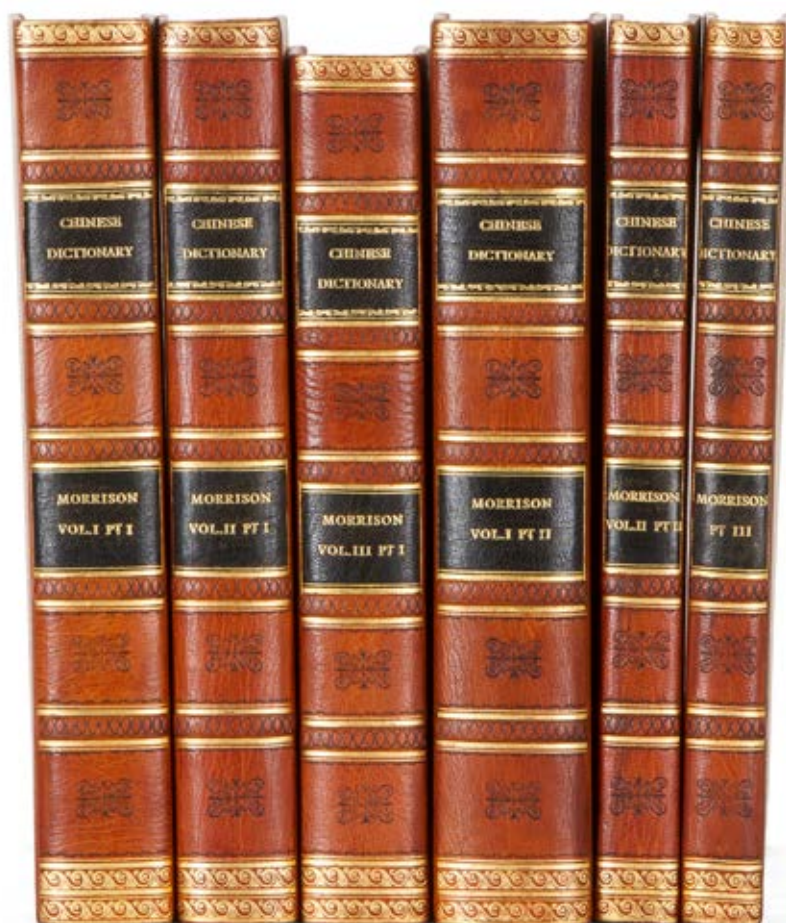
Possibly the best account of events leading up to the First Opium War; from a first hand witness to the machinations on all sides who had access to all of the relevant documents and the skills to report on the complex series of events.

John Slade took over as publisher of the Canton Register on the departure of W.W. Wood and ran it until 1843, when he moved together with his newspaper to Hong Kong. In the previous year, Slade, who was a good Chinese scholar, was one of the first land buyers in Hong Kong.

Very scarce.

Cordier, *Sinica*, 2360; Lust, 577

14219



Morrison, Robert (1782-1834)

34. A dictionary of the Chinese language, in three parts.

Macao : Printed at the Honourable East India Company's Press, by P.P.Thoms ; London: Published and sold by Kingsbury, Parbury & Allen, 1815-23. Three parts in six volumes, quarto, uniform modern half morocco over marbled papered boards, spines with raised bands, gilt ornament and contrasting leather labels lettered in gilt; Part 1. *Chinese and English arranged according to the radicals* (3 volumes): pp [vi], xviii, 1-930; [ii], 884; [ii], 1-908, 2 (Part 1, volume 3 with a few repairs to edges of first 2 leaves, pale waterstain to bottom margin of last half of volume and occasional mild foxing); Part 2. *Chinese and English arranged alphabetically* (2 volumes): pp xx, 1-1090; vi, 1-178, 1-305 (Part II, volume 1 with owner's Chinese seal in red ink to title page and extensive early scholarly annotations in brown ink); Part 3. *English and Chinese* (1 volume): pp [iv], 1-480 (Part 3 with repairs to first 2 leaves and early ownership inscription of J. Laureiro); a complete set of this landmark work, the condition of which, aside from minor faults in two of the six volumes, is very good throughout.

The Anglo-Scottish Protestant missionary and East India Company translator Robert Morrison lived and worked in Macau and Canton between 1807 and his death in 1834. In 1815 his *Grammar of the Chinese language* was published in Serampore, India, but the *Dictionary of the Chinese language* - printed at Macao between 1815 and 1823 - was Morrison's most important and lasting contribution to Western understanding of the Chinese language. The first major Chinese-English, English-Chinese dictionary, its transcriptions are based on the Nanjing dialect of Mandarin. The work is slightly anachronistic in that it was modeled on the Kangxi Dictionary of 1716, meaning that the tonal markings used are those of Middle Chinese.

Complete sets of Morrison's *Dictionary* seldom appear on the market, and only rarely in such fine condition.

Cordier, *Bibliotheca Sinica*, 1592-93

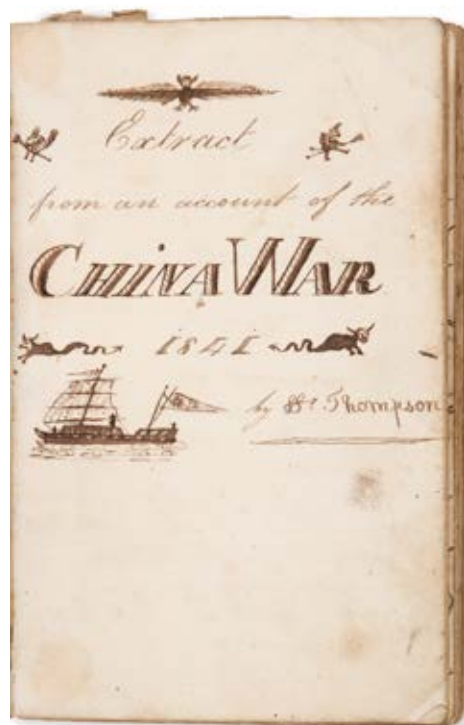
14511

THOMPSON, Henry (Harry)

36. Eyewitness manuscript accounts of the First Opium War, a shipwreck in the South China Sea, Sydney, Port Phillip, India and West Africa. 1841-44.

A pair of highly important illustrated manuscript journals kept by an English merchant seaman, Henry Thompson, on various voyages during the years 1841-1844. Thompson's journals include eyewitness accounts of the Battle of the Bogue (First Opium War; February 1841); his survival of the wreck of the *Viscount Melbourne* on the Luconia Shoals in the South China Sea (1842); Sydney and Port Phillip in New South Wales (1843-44), including an important description and illustration of Aborigines at Williamstown; Calcutta; and Sierra Leone.

1. Small octavo (158 × 100 mm), original papered boards (rubbed); pastedown with stationer's label of G. Mickelburgh, Stationer & Bookseller, 3 Pitt's Place, Old Kent Road; ownership inscription of Henry Thompson, White Cottage, Sussex Place, Old Kent Road, London; manuscript in ink on faint-ruled paper; pp 170 (hand-numbered), [3]; containing *Journal of a voyage from London to Sierra Leone in the Barque Ceres, T.M. Tilby, Com., commencing Dec. 31st 1842, Ending March 6th 1843, by H. Thompson* (pp 1-84); [and] *A Journal of a voyage from London to Sidney in the Barque Aden, 422 tons register, A.S. Wadell, Commandr., Commenced. Sept. 1st 1843, Ending Jany. 3rd 1844, by H. Thompson* (pp 86-149), including sections titled *In Sydney* (pp 123-132) and *In Port Phillip* (pp 133-149); [and] *From Port Phillip Towds. London Commenced. Th. March 28th / 44, Ending Th. Aug. 29th / 44* (pp 150-170); good condition, clean and legible.



2. Octavo (180 × 100 mm), original limp roan (scuffed); manuscript in ink on unruled paper; decorative title to first page *Journals of Voyages to Different Parts of the World by H. Thompson*; written from the front of the journal pp [6], 1-112 (hand-numbered), and from the rear of the journal pp [2], 1-12, [2], 1-33, [2], 12 (hand-numbered); containing *Journal of a voyage from Port Phillip towds. London in the Barque Aden (continued), Commencing Sat. March 30th 1844, Ending Thurs. Aug. 29th 1844, by H. Thompson* (front, pp 1-51), with a vignette pencil sketch of the Barque Aden and a dramatic full page ink and wash drawing titled *Natives of New South Wales* (drawn from life at Williamstown, Port Phillip, at the time still part the Colony of New South Wales), rendered in silhouette and depicting Aborigines performing everyday activities such as hunting and boomerang throwing, family groups moving across the landscape or seated around campfires, and numerous gunyahs (traditional living shelters); [and] *Journal of a voyage from London to Sierra Leone in the Barque Ceres, Thomas Martin Tilby, Commandr., Commencing Oct. 28th / 44, Ending Dec. 3rd / 44, by H. Thompson* (front, pp 52-112), including sections titled *In Sierra Leone* (pp 70-77) and *In Yoorie Bay* (pp 78-98), with a full page pencil sketch of the Barque Ceres; [and] *Extract from an account of the China War 1841, by H. Thompson* (rear, pp [2], 1-12), title page illustrated with vignette ink drawing of a gunboat; [and] *The loss of the ship Viscount Melbourne, by H. Thompson* (rear, pp [2], 1-32), title page with vignette illustrations and last page with full page pencil drawing of the *Viscount Melbourne*; [and] *A Day in Calcutta* (rear, pp 2-12), title page with vignette illustrations, vignette ink sketch of Islamic and Christian flags at foot of last page; some staining to the edges of the first few leaves at the front of the journal (not affecting legibility of any of the manuscript), else good condition.

Thompson states that the eyewitness account of a naval action during the First Opium War was 'copied from the journal of Samuel Locke, steward of HMS *Herald*'. It describes in great detail the Battle of the Bogue, which took place in the Pearl River Delta near Canton on February 26 1841, and involved a successful bombardment of and amphibious assault against the Chinese forts by the British. It appears that Samuel Locke's journal was never published, and we can find no record of it having survived. Presumably Thompson met Locke at some point in 1841 or 1842; this extract copied from Locke's journal is quite possibly a unique account of the Battle of the Bogue.

Thompson was an apprentice navigator on the *Viscount Melbourne*, a cargo ship that was lost on a voyage from Singapore to Macau in 1842, when she was blown off course by a heavy storm and struck a reef in the Luconia Shoals in the South China Sea. He records in his journal the harrowing ordeal of the passengers and crew before their ultimate rescue. The wreck of the *Viscount Melbourne* was not discovered until 2011. The National Library of Singapore holds another manuscript version of Thompson's first-hand account of this maritime disaster.

In 1843-44 Thompson voyaged to Australia in the cargo ship *Aden*. His journal contains lucid descriptions of Sydney and the newly established settlement at Port Phillip, and includes an important drawing of Aborigines at Williamstown drawn from life on the afternoon of Sunday 24 February 1844..

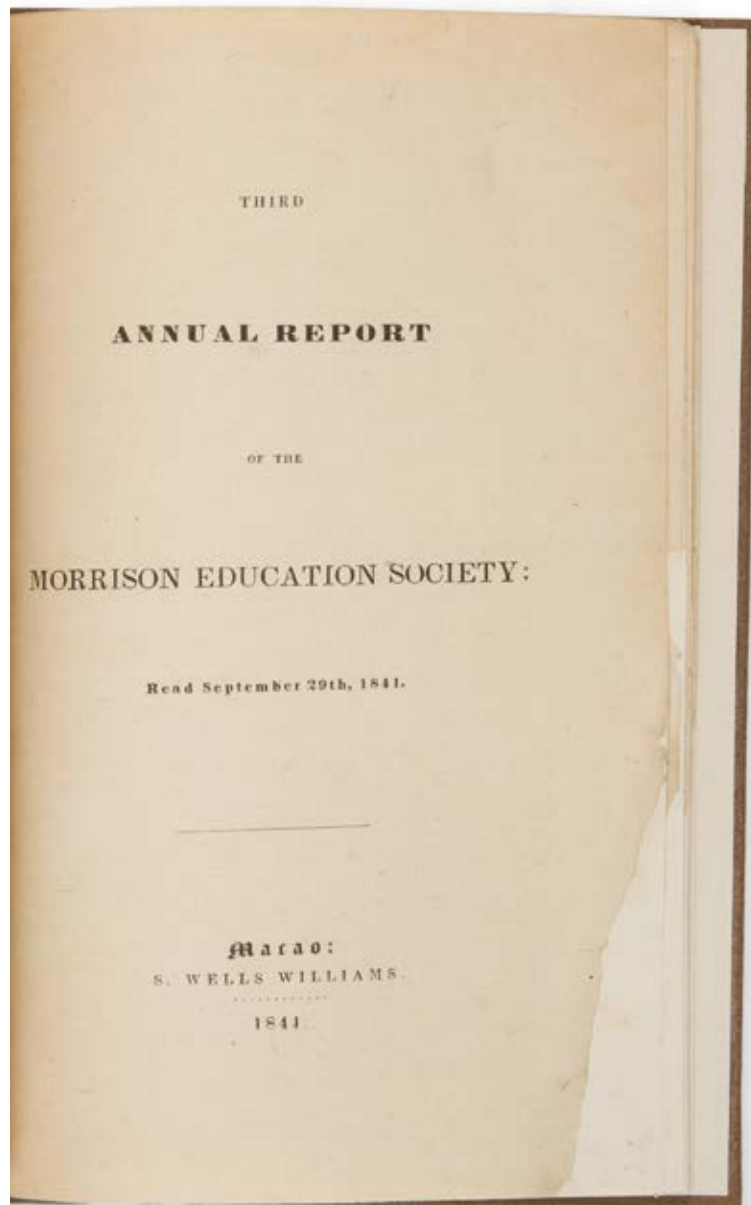
14570



The
Loss of the Ship
Viscount Melbourne



By H. Thompson



[Williams, Samuel Wells]

37. Third annual report of the Morrison Education Society : read September 29th, 1841

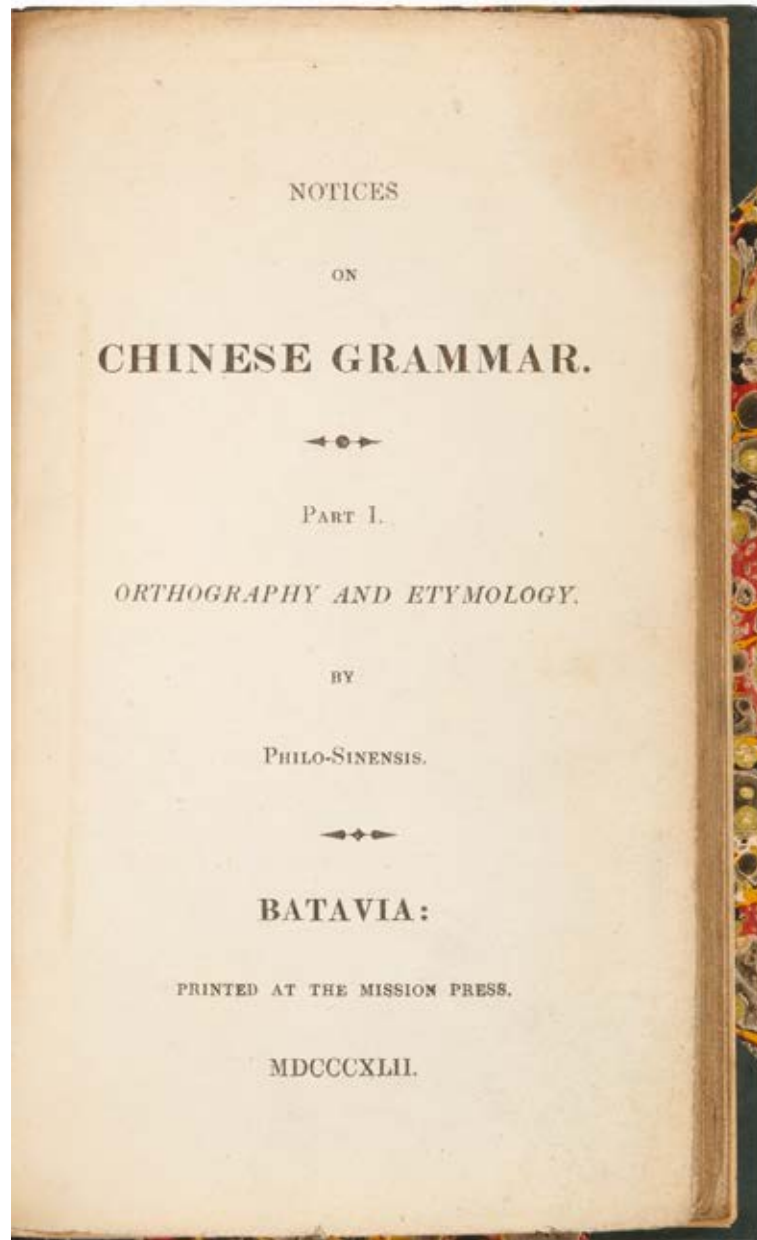
Macao : S. Wells Williams, 1841. Octavo, modern papered boards with gilt-lettered title label, pp. 31, some expert paper repairs to the margins.

The Morrison Education Society was founded in Canton in 1835 to commemorate the life of Robert Morrison, the first Protestant missionary in China, who had died the previous year. A school was established in Macao in 1839 with the objective of educating Chinese boys in English, under the auspices of the Protestant Church. The School would move to Hong Kong in 1842, and closed in 1849, as many of the boys had used their English language skills to run drugs and opium to foreign traders rather than adopt a Christian life as was intended.

Samuel Wells Williams, son of a publisher in upstate New York, was one of the only missionaries working in China at this period. He would later become editor of the *Chinese Repository*, which also printed the annual reports of the Society in its journal.

Rare.

14350



"Philo-Sinensis" [Gützlaff, Karl Friedrich, 1803-1851]

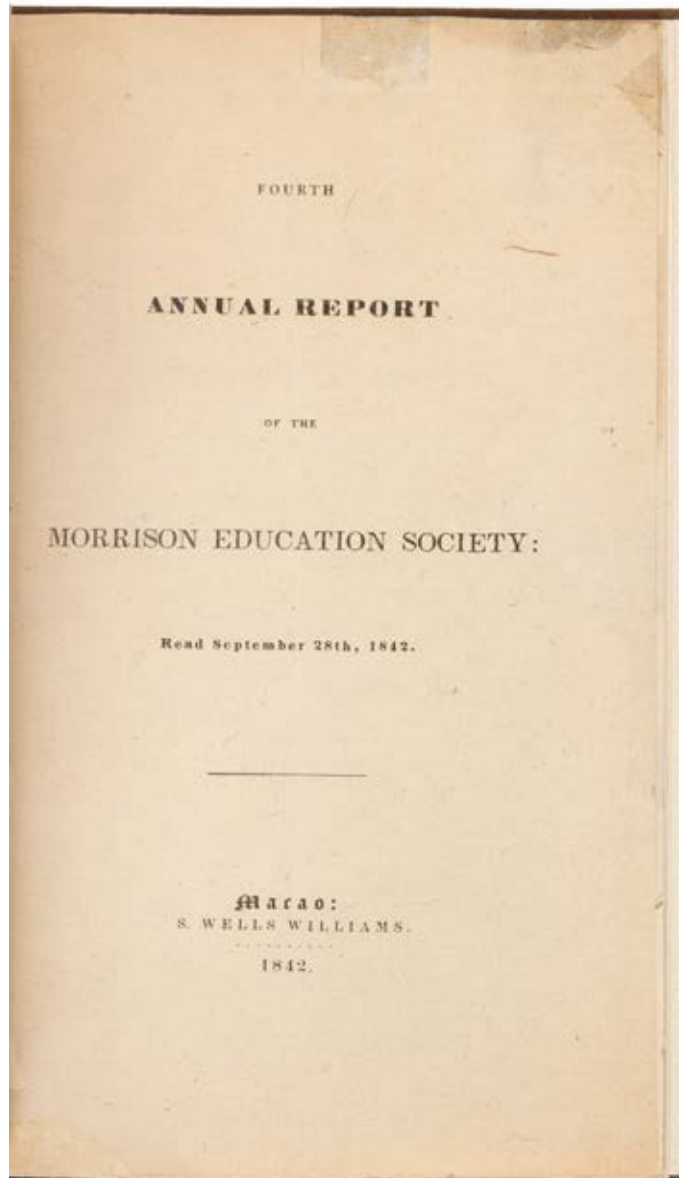
38. Notices on Chinese Grammar. Part 1. Orthography and etymology (presentation copy)

Batavia : printed at the Mission Press, 1842. Octavo, half-crushed morocco over marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt, preliminary blank inscribed 'G. G. Alexander R. M. Artillery, Chusan Feby. 1843 from the Rev. Chas. Gützlaff', verso with linguistic notes in English and Chinese, title page, pp 148, final blank with further manuscript notes, fore-edge water stained, some toning and a few marginal annotations.

Karl (Charles) Gützlaff was a German Protestant missionary active in various parts of the Far East between 1826 and 1851. He published a number of works in Chinese, including this linguistic guide under a pseudonym (in some bibliographies it has been erroneously attributed to Walter Henry Medhurst). The dedicatee of the present copy, Captain Alexander of the Royal Marines, would later see service in Crimea where he was present at the Siege of Sebastapol.

Rare.

14359



[Williams, Samuel Wells]

39. Fourth annual report of the Morrison Education Society : read September 28th, 1842

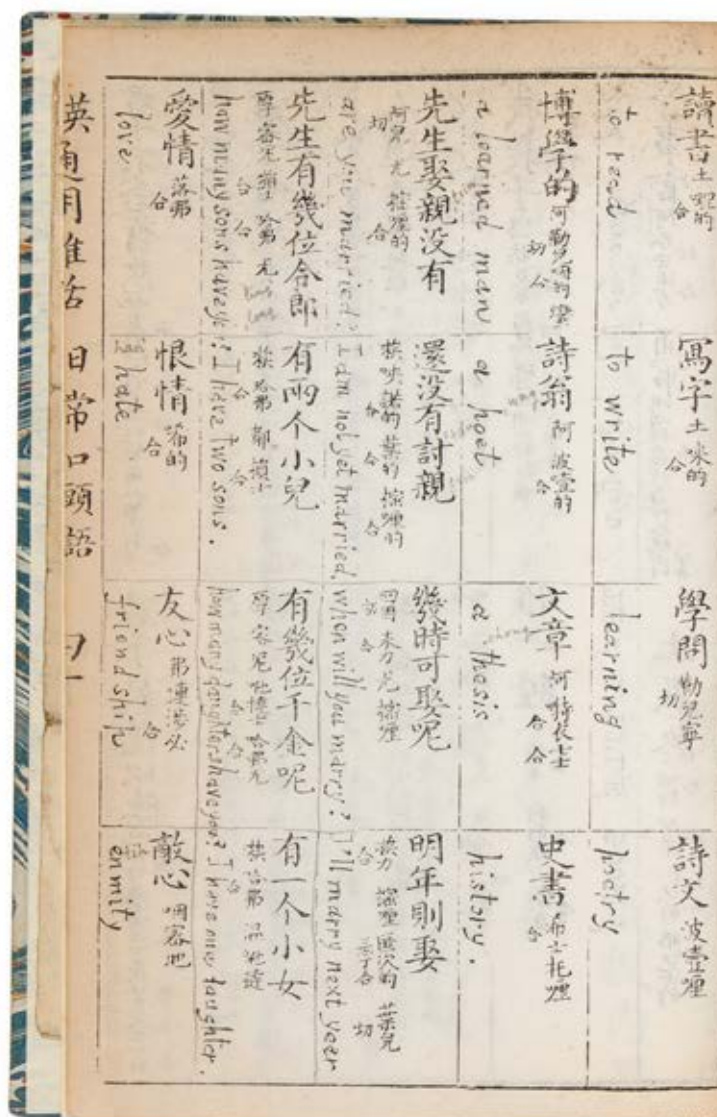
Macao : S. Wells Williams, 1842. Octavo, modern papered boards with gilt-lettered title label, pp. 31, some expert paper repairs to the margins.

The Morrison Education Society was founded in Canton in 1835 to commemorate the life of Robert Morrison, the first Protestant missionary in China, who had died the previous year. A school was established in Macao in 1839 with the objective of educating Chinese boys in English, under the auspices of the Protestant Church. The School would move to Hong Kong in 1842, and closed in 1849, as many of the boys had used their English language skills to run drugs and opium to foreign traders rather than adopt a Christian life as was intended.

Samuel Wells Williams, son of a publisher in upstate New York, was one of the only missionaries working in China at this period. He would later become editor of the *Chinese Repository*, which also printed the annual reports of the Society in its journal.

Rare.

14351



Thom, Robert (1807-1846)

40. Hua Ying tong yong za hua. Shang juan / Chinese and English vocabulary. Part first.

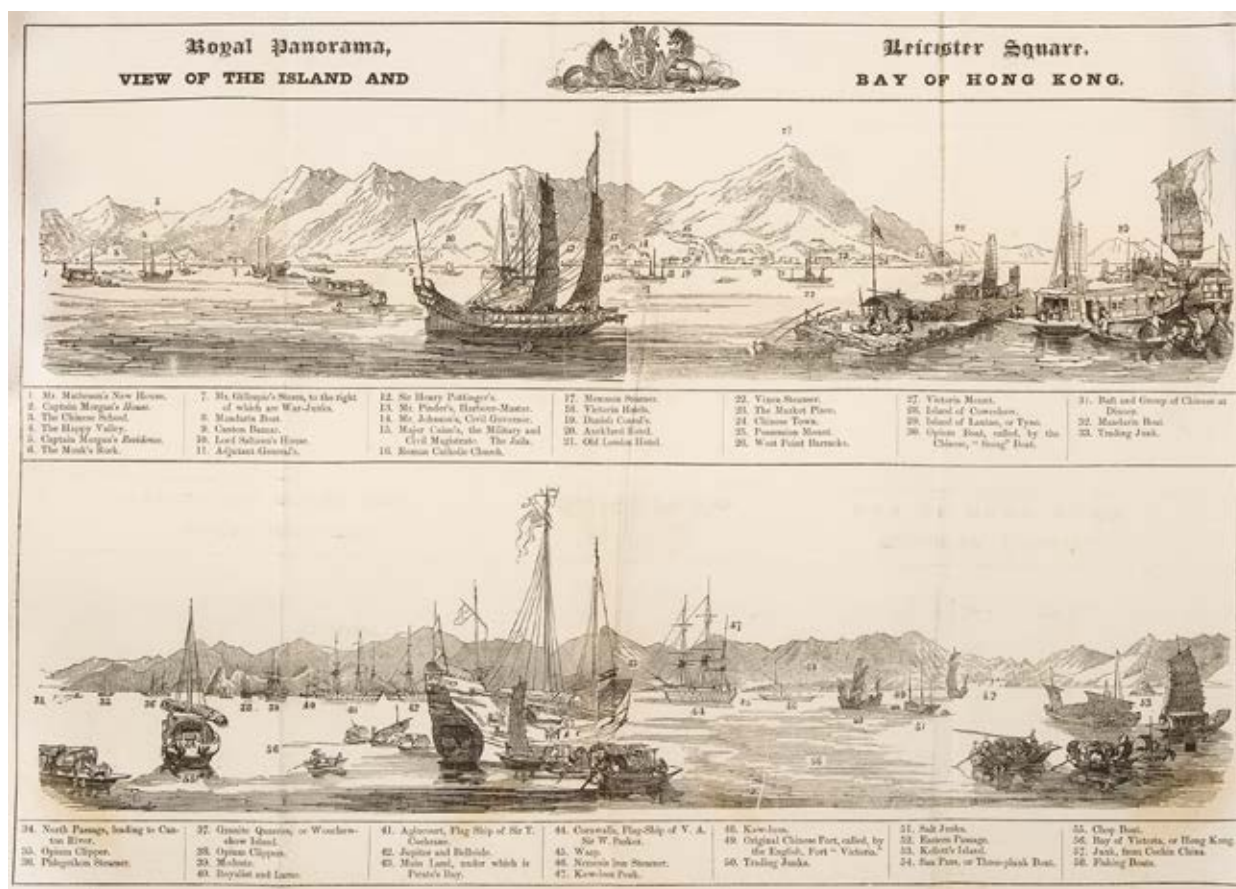
[Canton : s.n., 1843]. Octavo, modern marbled boards, ff [58], printed from woodblocks on rice paper on double leaves, oriental style, the English text being a facsimile of the author's hand; a fine copy of a very scarce work; loosely inserted is a separately issued extract from the Glasgow Chronicle of December 9 1846, an obituary of Thom entitled *The Late Robert Thom, Esq., British Consul at Ningpo* (280 x 190 mm, old fold lines with a few short edge tears).

Robert Thom became fluent in Mandarin while working for the English trading house Jardine, Matheson & Co. in Canton in the 1830s. Due to his translation skills he was seconded to the British armed forces during the First Opium War of 1839-42. He was later appointed British consul in Ningpo, where he died in 1846. Apart from his Chinese and English vocabulary, Thom published an English translation of a Ming dynasty tale, *The Lasting resentment of Miss Keaou Lwan Wang* (Canton Press Office, 1839), a Mandarin translation of Aesop's *Fables* (Canton Press Office, 1840) and an anthology of his own translations, *The Chinese Speaker or Extracts from Works Written in the Mandarin Language, as Spoken at Peking* (Ningpo, Presbyterian Mission Press, 1846).

Although his Chinese and English vocabulary has no stated publisher, it is evident that Thom was closely involved with the production process. On the penultimate leaf he offers the following apology to readers:

'The Chinese Block cutters having never before been employed to cut English letters, we are sorry to observe on getting to the close of our labours that many of the blocks are so badly cut as to be absolutely illegible. For this we crave pardon of the Gentle Reader : the want of having better means at command has compelled us once more to fall back upon the same materials first made use of in the rudest state of the Art of Printing. Canton, 10th August 1843. R.Thom'.

14358



Burford, Robert (1791-1861)

41. Description of a view of the island and bay of Hong Kong; now exhibiting at the Panorama, Leicester Square. Painted by the proprietor, Robert Burford; the figures by H.C. Selous; from drawings, taken by Lieut. F.J. White, Royal Marines, in 1843.

London: printed by Alfred Dod (late Mitchell & Co.), Rupert Street, Haymarket, 1844. Octavo, sewn in original plain wrappers (stained, foxed and chipped), pp 12, folding lithographed plate of Burford's panorama presented in two registers with key beneath each (sheet 290 x 400 mm); top corners chipped, bottom corners with pale stain (not affecting text); a fragile but complete example of this rare ephemeral publication.

Robert Burford (1791-1861) was a professional panorama painter and Royal Academician. His Panorama, which occupied premises first in the Strand and later in Leicester Square, was one of London's best known attractions of the late Georgian and early Victorian eras. He is known to have produced at least thirty-one panoramic views, for each one of which a handbook of similar format was printed. The subjects of Burford's other panoramas included Nanking, Macao, Cabul, Constantinople, Benares, New York, the Coliseum and the Battle of Waterloo.

14361

DESCRIPTION
OF
A VIEW
OF
THE ISLAND AND BAY
OF
HONG KONG;
NOW EXHIBITING
AT
THE PANORAMA, LEICESTER SQUARE.

PAINTED BY THE PROPRIETOR,

ROBERT BURFORD;

THE FIGURES BY H. C. SELOUS;

From Drawings, taken by Lieut. F. J. WHITE, Royal Marines,

IN 1843.

London:

PRINTED BY ALFRED DOD (LATE MITCHELL AND CO.),
RUPERT STREET, HAYMARKET.

1844.



Anon.

42. Manuscript map of Hong Kong

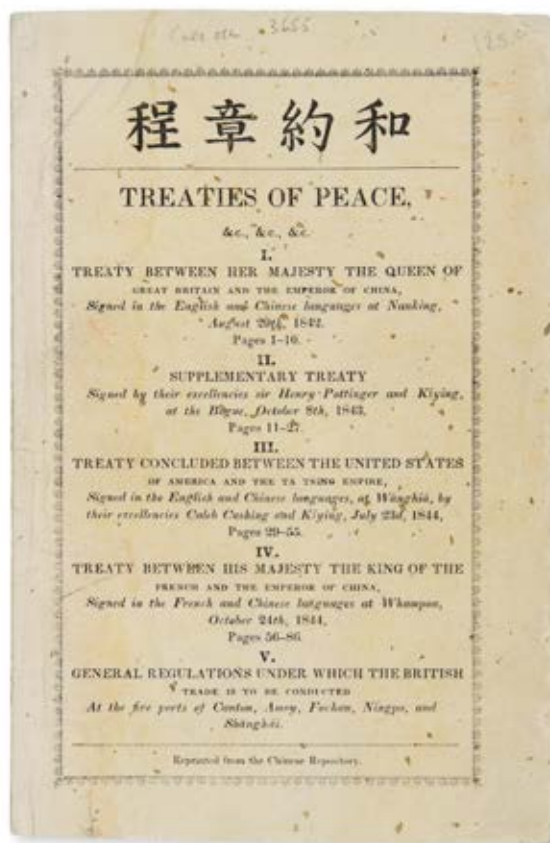
[Hong Kong : s.n., circa 1845]. Manuscript map in black ink with blue wash, 920 × 1200 mm, dissected and laid on linen, showing Hong Kong and the surrounding region from Starling Inlet and The Haven in the north to Lam-taong Island in the south, and from Stonecutters Island in the west to the far coastline of Mirs Bay in the east; place names and features are marked in black ink in Chinese characters, romanized transliteration, and English; some coastal outlines, place names and other details added by the cartographer in pencil; folding to 250 × 160 mm, in original blue cloth boards (rubbed), spine with early manuscript label 'Cow Loon - Mirs Bay' (cloth splitting along seams of spine, lifting at tail); inside front board with early paper label pasted down, being a manuscript key in brown ink (apparently made by the cartographer as it is written in the same hand as the pencilled annotations on the map), a list of references to personal visits made to various locations on the map, e.g. 'Gong paoong - slept here', 'Taoo Chong Guam - breakfasted', 'Chong She Wan - boat to Victoria'; linen backing verso with wet stamp of 'Gibson, Ord & Co., Manchester'; the map is in fine condition.

The cession of Hong Kong Island and its harbour to the British Crown took place on 26 January 1841, towards the end of the First Opium War. British possession of Hong Kong was formally ratified in the Treaty of Nanking on 29 August 1842. The extremely rare large scale manuscript map of Hong Kong we offer here dates to the earliest phase of British colonial rule. It is far greater in extent than Belcher's map, made for the Admiralty in 1841 and first published in 1843, which is regarded as the first large format map or sea chart of Hong Kong. While the identity of the cartographer is not known, it seems reasonable to assume that he was a British subject. The map is accurately drawn, and it is evident that its maker was a highly competent draftsman, quite possibly a military surveyor or naval hydrographer. However, the nature of the notes in the cartographer's 'key' suggest that the map was made for personal use rather than for any official purpose.

The orthography of the English place names on the map reveals a fascinating fact: while the minuscule Chinese characters are written by brush in a confident, fluent hand, the English place names feature a number of tell-tale errors which demonstrate conclusively that the person who labelled the map was not a native English speaker, and was therefore not the cartographer himself. The forms of the roman letters are occasionally incorrectly interpreted, most notably in the following examples: Mount Coehrane; Craham Cover; Young Hebes Hauen; Dinsion Point; Cambbell Haven. This remarkable map, it would seem, was a collaboration between the cartographer and a local Chinese speaker.

The wet stamp verso most likely belongs to the suppliers of the map's linen backing, the textile merchants Gibson, Ord & Co., who were an American company with offices in Manchester. The only year for which we can find references to the Manchester branch of Gibson, Ord & Co. is 1844, allowing a tentative date for the map of around 1845.

14362



43. Treaties of peace, &c., &c., &c.

I. *Treaty between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and the Emperor of China, signed in the English and Chinese languages at Nanking, August 29th, 1842, pages 1 - 10*

II. *Supplementary treaty signed by their excellencies Sir Henry Pottinger and Kiyong at the Bogue, October 8th, 1843, pages 11 - 27*

III. *Treaty concluded between the United States of America and the Ta Tsing Empire, signed in the English and Chinese languages, at Wanghia, by their excellencies Caleb Cushing and Kiyong, July 23rd, 1844, pages 29 - 55*

IV. *Treaty between His Majesty the King of the French and the Emperor of China, signed in the French and Chinese languages at Whampoa, October 24th, 1844, pages 56 - 86*

V. *General Regulations under which the British trade is to be conducted at the five ports of Canton, Amoy, Fuchau, Ningpo and Shanghai, pages 87-101*

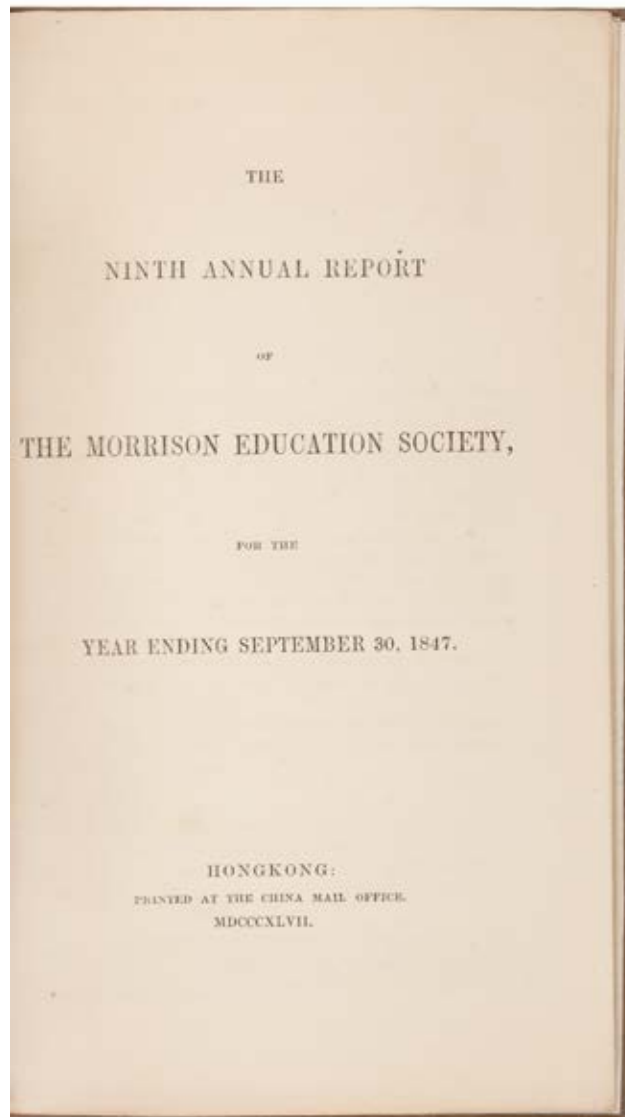
[Canton] : reprinted from the Chinese Repository, c. 1845. Octavo, original printed pale yellow wrappers with gilt flecking, pp 101, presentation inscription on the first title page 'Edward Carrington, Providence R.I. from Isaac M Bull, Canton China Augt. 22 1846'; a very fine copy, virtually untouched; housed in a custom folding clamshell box, quarter calf over cloth, contrasting morocco title labels, tooled and lettered in gilt.

Rare separately issued offprint containing five important peace treaties recently signed between China and Western nations. In print between 1832 and 1851, the *Chinese Repository* was an important early periodical designed to educate Protestant missionaries working in China about Asian history and customs.

Edward Carrington was a shipowner in Rhode Island who had spent nine years in China at the turn of the nineteenth century. His nephew Isaac M. Bull continued the family's interests in Canton.

This rare pamphlet has a contemporary inscription from an important family of American traders in Canton and is in immaculate condition.

14349



[Williams, Samuel Wells]

44. **Ninth annual report of the Morrison Education Society : for the year ending September 30 1847**

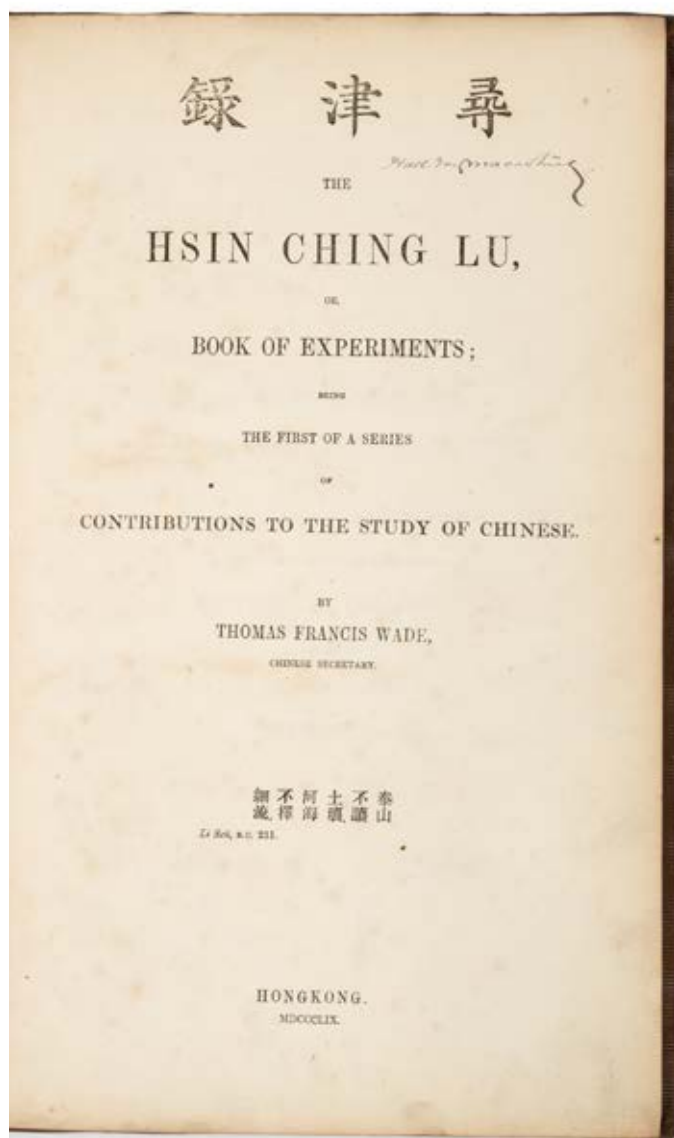
Hong Kong : printed at the China Mail Office, 1847. Octavo, modern papered boards with gilt-lettered title label, pp. 19, a fine copy.

The Morrison Education Society was founded in Canton in 1835 to commemorate the life of Robert Morrison, the first Protestant missionary in China, who had died the previous year. A school was established in Macao in 1839 with the objective of educating Chinese boys in English, under the auspices of the Protestant Church. The School would move to Hong Kong in 1842, and closed in 1849, as many of the boys had used their English language skills to run drugs and opium to foreign traders rather than adopt a Christian life as was intended.

Samuel Wells Williams, son of a publisher in upstate New York, was one of the only missionaries working in China at this period. He would later become editor of the Chinese Repository, which also printed the annual reports of the Society in its journal.

Rare.

14352



Wade, Thomas Francis

45. The Hsin ching lu ; or, Book of experiments ; being the first of a series of contributions to the study of Chinese.

Hongkong : Printed at the Office of the "China Mail", 1859. Folio, contemporary full calf ruled in gilt (a little scuffed), spine with raised bands and contrasting black leather label lettered in gilt; front pastedown with episcopal bookplate of the Archbishop of Canterbury (C.T. Cantuar), marbled endpapers, first blank inscribed by Thomas Wade 'With the author's kind regards' and with two ownership inscriptions dated Ningpo 1869 and Chinkiang 1872, title page with a further early ownership inscription, pp [viii], [iv], 44 (pt. 1 : *T'ien lei*; or, *The category of T'ien, heaven, the heavens, &c.*), 45-60 (pt. 2 : *First chapter of the Shêng yü kuang hsün*; or, *Amplification of the Sacred edict of K'ang Hsi*), 61-86 (pt. 3 : *Exercises in the tones and pronunciation of the Peking dialect. In English and Chinese*), [54] (*Chinese text of The category of T'ien, heaven, the heavens, &c.*), [14] (*Chinese text of the Shêng yü kuang hsün*; or, *Amplification of the Sacred edict*), [18] (*Chinese text of Exercises in the tones and pronunciation of the Peking dialect*); [bound with] Wade, Thomas Francis, *The Peking syllabary, being a collection of the characters representing the dialect of Peking; arranged after a new orthography in syllabic classes, according to the four tones; designed to accompany the Hsin ching lu, or Book of experiments*. Hongkong : [s.n.], 1859; pp [iv], 84; a small amount of mild foxing to the first and last few leaves, otherwise very good throughout.

Rare. Only 250 copies of Wade's *Hsin ching lu* were printed (Cordier, *Bibliotheca Sinica*). As is often the case, this work - essentially a manual of the Peking dialect - is bound with his *Peking syllabary* of the same year.

14360



Pereira Crespo, Lúcio Albino

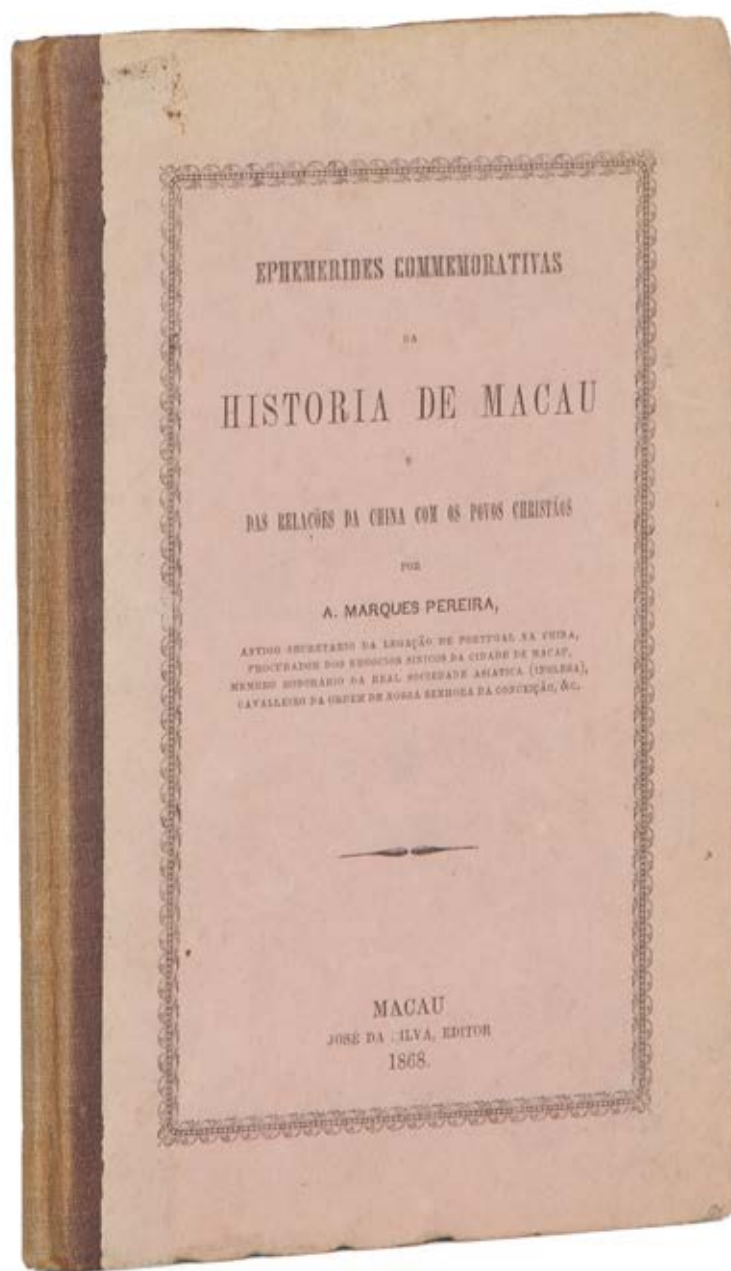
46. Abstract of the log of the “Mondego”, kept on the voyage of the Portuguese ambassador to Siam, 1859

Manuscript journal. Octavo (195 x 120 mm), original marbled papered card covers, first page with calligraphic title: *Brigue “Mondego” de S. M. F. – Viagens: de Macáo a Siam.– de Siao a Singapore e de Singapore a Macáo. – De Janeiro a Maio – 1859. Lúcio Albino P[ereira] Crespo 2º Tenente da Armada*; ff [37]; the last page is a colophon dated June 1859, with the full name and rank of the author Pereira Crespo, and an accompanying paragraph stating that the purpose of the Mondego's voyage was to deliver the Portuguese ambassador to his post in Siam; the manuscript is written in a small, neat cursive hand, and includes tables and diagrams; small water stain to bottom edge of last few leaves, not affecting legibility; else in fine condition.

This manuscript, written by the Portuguese naval second lieutenant Pereira Crespo of the war ship *Mondego*, appears to be an abstract of the logbook of the *Mondego*'s round voyage from Macau to Siam, made between January and May 1859. The paper size, layout and impeccable presentation point to it having been compiled from the original ship's log shortly after the voyage's completion, a fact that is confirmed by the date on the colophon. It was on this voyage that the *Mondego* carried the special embassy sent by King Pedro V to the King of Siam, Rama IV, better known as Mongkut (1804-1868). The manuscript chiefly records meteorological and nautical observations, but also contains some commentary on noteworthy events during the voyage.

During his reign (1851-1868), King Mongkut embraced Western ideas and technology. Keen to 'modernize' Siam, he sought to open relations with the European powers. Following the signing of the so-called Bowring Treaty with Britain - a trade agreement which had begun to prove one-sided in favour of the British - Mongkut was eager to sign a treaty with Portugal in order to re-establish lost diplomatic and commercial relations between the two kingdoms. Pedro V appointed Isidoro Francisco Guimarães, the Governor of Macau, as ambassador to Siam, and his embassy was welcomed in Ayutthaya in a ceremony held on January 27 1859, at which Mongkut spoke of the history of the long relationship between Siam and Portugal. A treaty was duly signed which outlined the mutual commercial and military responsibilities of both parties.

14448



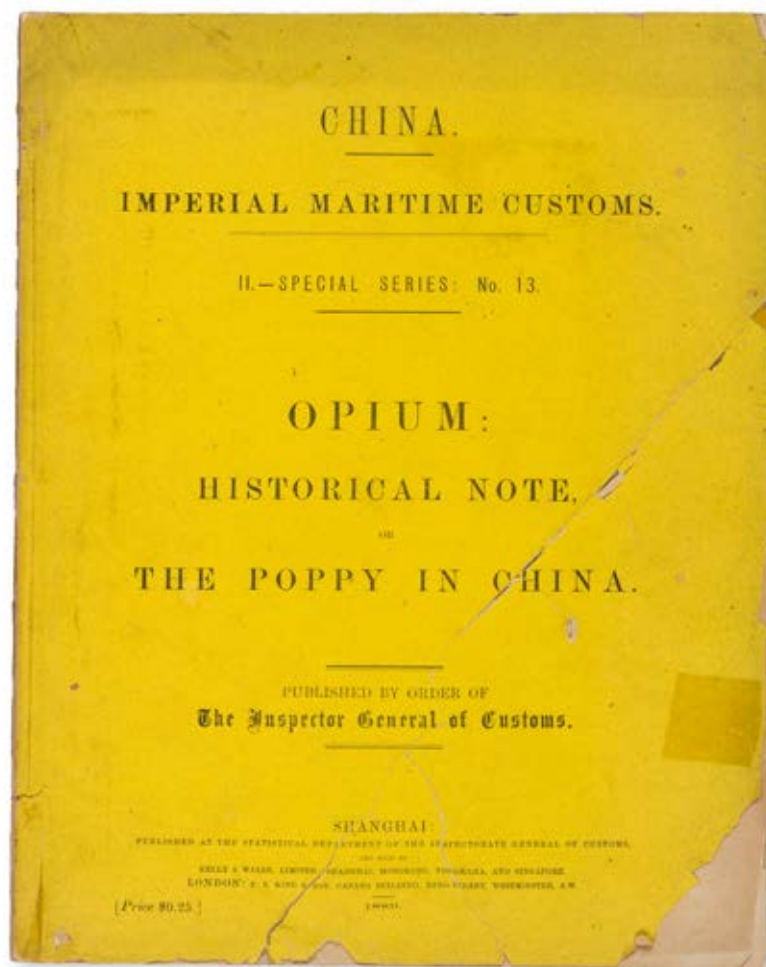
Perreira, A. Marques

47. Ephemerides commemorativas da historia de Macau e das relacoes da China com os povos Christaos

Macau : Jose da Silva, 1868. Octavo, quarter cloth over printed papered boards, speckled pink endpapers, pp viii, [4], 140; a fine example.

A rare Macao imprint documenting the history of the city.

14353



Edkins, Joseph (1823-1905)

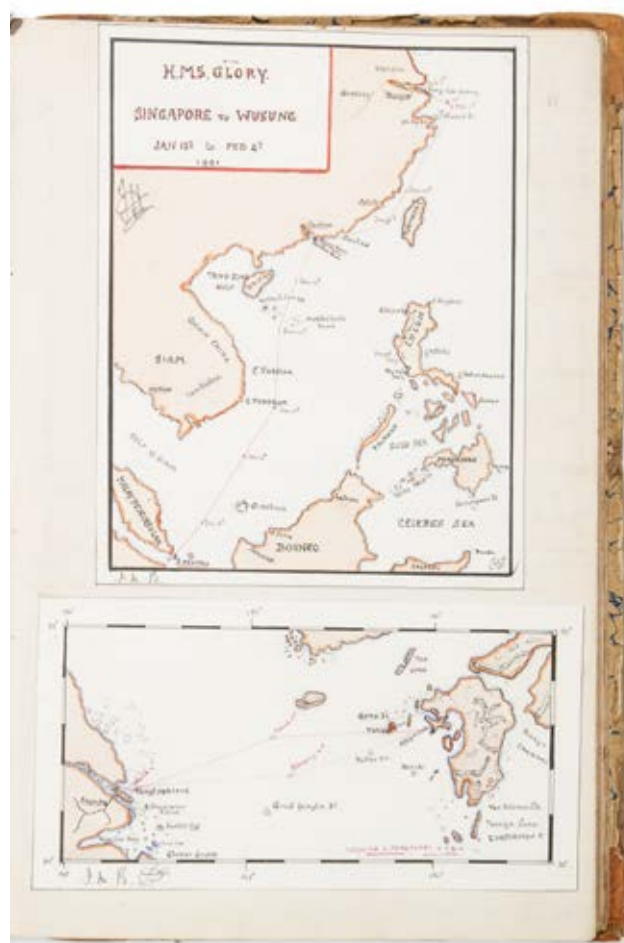
48. Opium : Historical note, or the poppy in China

China. Imperial Maritime Customs. II. - Special Series : No. 13. Published by order of the Inspector General of Customs. Shanghai : Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs, 1889. Quarto, original printed yellow wrappers (chipped and torn with tape repair), pp. iv; 50; blank; xxvii [Chinese text, numbered in reverse order]. Housed in a finely crafted custom box, quarter-calf over cloth, with contrasting title labels tooled in gilt.

Rare first printing of Edkins' study of the use of opium in China, beginning with a historical overview, including an introduction to China by Arab travellers, the use of opium in ancient and modern times, its prohibition, tariffs, smuggling and smoking. Bilingual text, in English and Chinese. The text was reissued in book form by the American Presbyterian Mission Society in Shanghai in 1898.

Not in Cordier:

14348



Norcock, Charles Vernon Lowcay, Commander, R.N.

49. Log book of HMS Glory, flagship of the China Station, November 1900 - January 1902

Naval log book. London : printed by Waterlow & Sons Limited for H.M. Stationery Office, 1899. Folio, half calf over marbled boards (rubbed), spine with contrasting red morocco title label lettered in gilt and manuscript initials of the owner; C.V.L.N.; marbled endpapers; manuscript in ink on feint-ruled paper; pp [1-59] (log of HMS Hannibal, British Isles, May to November 1900); [60-61] (blank); [62-211] (log of HMS Glory, flagship of the China Station, November 1900 to January 1902, and HMS Aurora, return passage to England, January-February 1902); the left hand pages with daily entries giving latitude and longitude bearings and locations in tabular form, the facing pages with more detailed entries recording all daily routines and significant events, such as Vice Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge coming on board at Yokohama on 10 June 1901; throughout the journal there are many finely executed pen and ink and watercolour maps, charts and sketches by Charles Norcock, including maps of Wusung Harbour, Weihaiwei harbour, Hong Kong harbour, Mirs Bay, Kobe harbour, Yokohama Bay, Nagasaki harbour and Singapore; track charts of Glory and Aurora; and a sketch of the hole in the side of HMS Centurion, caused in the famous collision with Glory off Wusung on April 17 1901, which is accompanied by a minute by minute account of the incident; the journal is in very good condition, clean and legible throughout.

HMS Glory was a Canopus class battleship commissioned in 1900 as the new flagship of the China Station. She arrived at Hong Kong in mid January 1901, and was to remain in the China fleet until 1905. Although stationed chiefly at Hong Kong, Glory frequently called at Japanese ports (Nagasaki, Yokohama and Kobe). She also visited Korea (Chemulpho). Her main task during 1901, however, was to provide a strong British naval presence for extended periods off Wusung at the mouth of the Yangtze River. The Boxer Rebellion had only recently been suppressed (in September of 1900), and Norcock's log records much international naval activity in the area, with numerous American, German, Austrian, Italian and Russian battleships mentioned. Weihaiwei, a treaty port in northeast China which at the time was leased by the British from the Chinese, was used by the battleships of the China Station as a summer anchorage. Glory spent several weeks there during 1901. Early in 1902 Charles Norcock returned to England in the Aurora; the last section of the journal is a log of the return passage as far as Aden.

13849



Boxer, C.R. (Charles Ralph), 1904-2000

50. **Macau na época da restauração (Macau three hundred years ago)**

Macau : Imprensa Nacional, 1942. First edition, limited to 500 copies; this is one of 25 numbered copies on Dutch Cream Woven paper (copy no. 1). Folio, original embossed cloth lettered in gilt, with coat of arms of Macau to upper board; pp 231; illustrated with 29 full page plates, some folding; a fine copy. Text in Portuguese and English.

An important gathering of primary source material relating to Macau in the period of the Restoration of the Portuguese monarchy under King John IV, which ended the Iberian Union (1580-1640) and the domination of Portugal and its dominions by the Spanish Habsburgs.

"The accounts which follow comprise all the material of importance, whether in manuscript or in print, which is available for a study of the circumstances under which the Restoration was carried out in Macau. The majority have been printed before, but only in Portuguese works of limited circulation, and more often than not without any notes or critical apparatus." (Introduction)

Included are several key documents written by the Jesuit missionary and historian Father António Francisco Cardim, author of *Fasciculus e Japponicis floribus* (no. 28).

Number 1 of the deluxe edition, in all likelihood the author's own copy.

13305

利馬竇



徐光啓



耶穌



China in Print

Price List (USD)

1.	1287	Printing block	#14211	P.O.A.
2.	1375	Paper currency	#13442	\$15,000
3.	1529	Marco Polo	#14347	\$165,000
4.	1571	De rebus Emmanuelis	#13309	\$18,000
5.	1585	Acta consistorii	#13328	\$22,000
6.	1596	Ciappi	#13327	\$18,000
7.	1601	Guzmán	#13342	\$60,000
8.	1605	Hay	#13336	\$10,000
9.	1620	Coccini	#13448	\$125,000
10.	1615	Orlandini	#13318	\$4,500
11.	1615	Ricci	#13351	\$15,000
12.	1617	Piñeyro	#13449	\$32,000
13.	1747	Rodrigues	#13338	\$225,000
14.	1747	Valignano	#13337	\$225,000
15.	1631	Borri	#13315	\$5,000
16.	1642	Carneiro	#13313	\$15,000
17.	1646	Cardim	#13347	\$45,000
18.	1650	Rhodes	#14449	\$12,500
19.	1653	Bartoli	#13447	\$15,000
20.	1653	Pinto	#13314	\$9,000
21.	1667	Kircher	#13333	\$9,000
22.	1675	Tanner	#13308	\$5,500
23.	1671	Innocentia Victrix	#13416	\$45,000
24.	1676	Ribadaneira	#13324	\$4,000
25.	1701	Brevis Relatio	#13348	\$115,000

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26.	1712	Relacion sincera	#13343	\$135,000
27.	1716	Red Manifesto	#13306	\$100,000
28.	1717	Informatio	#13349	\$125,000
29.	1718	Jornada	#13350	\$150,000
30.	1738	Du Halde	#13352	\$30,000
31.	1746	Anti-Rites oaths	#13339	\$75,000
32.	1780	Gobien / Querbeuf	#13310	\$12,000
33.	1802	Koegler / von Murr	#13341	\$6,000
34.	1815	Morrison Dictionary	#14511	\$25,000
35.	1839	Slade	#14219	\$5,000
36.	1841	Opium War	#14570	\$18,000
37.	1841	Third Report	#14350	\$1,750
38.	1842	Gutzlaff	#14359	\$7,500
39.	1842	Fourth report	#14351	\$1,750
40.	1843	Thom	#14358	\$10,000
41.	1844	Burford	#14361	\$4,500
42.	1845	Hong Kong map	#14362	P.O.A.
43.	1845	Treaties of peace	#14349	\$3,500
44.	1847	Ninth report	#14352	\$1,750
45.	1859	Wade	#14360	\$10,000
46.	1859	Pereira Crespo	#14448	\$12,500
47.	1868	Perreira	#14353	\$3,250
48.	1889	Edkins. Opium	#14348	\$2,500
49.	1900	HMS Glory	#13849	\$4,250
50.	1942	Boxer	#13305	\$3,500

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