



Far East Recent Acquisitions Spring 2024

Dr. Titus Boeder
titus@maggs.com

Euphemia Franklin
euphemia@maggs.com



BY APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
PURVEYORS OF RARE BOOKS
& MANUSCRIPTS
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Total items: 23
Pictured: item 12

China



Pictured: item 4

Morrison's interesting and wide-ranging overview of China

1. MORRISON (Rev. Robert).

A View of China, for Philological Purposes; Containing a Sketch of Chinese Chronology, Geography, Government, Religion and Customs. Designed for the use of persons who study the Chinese language.

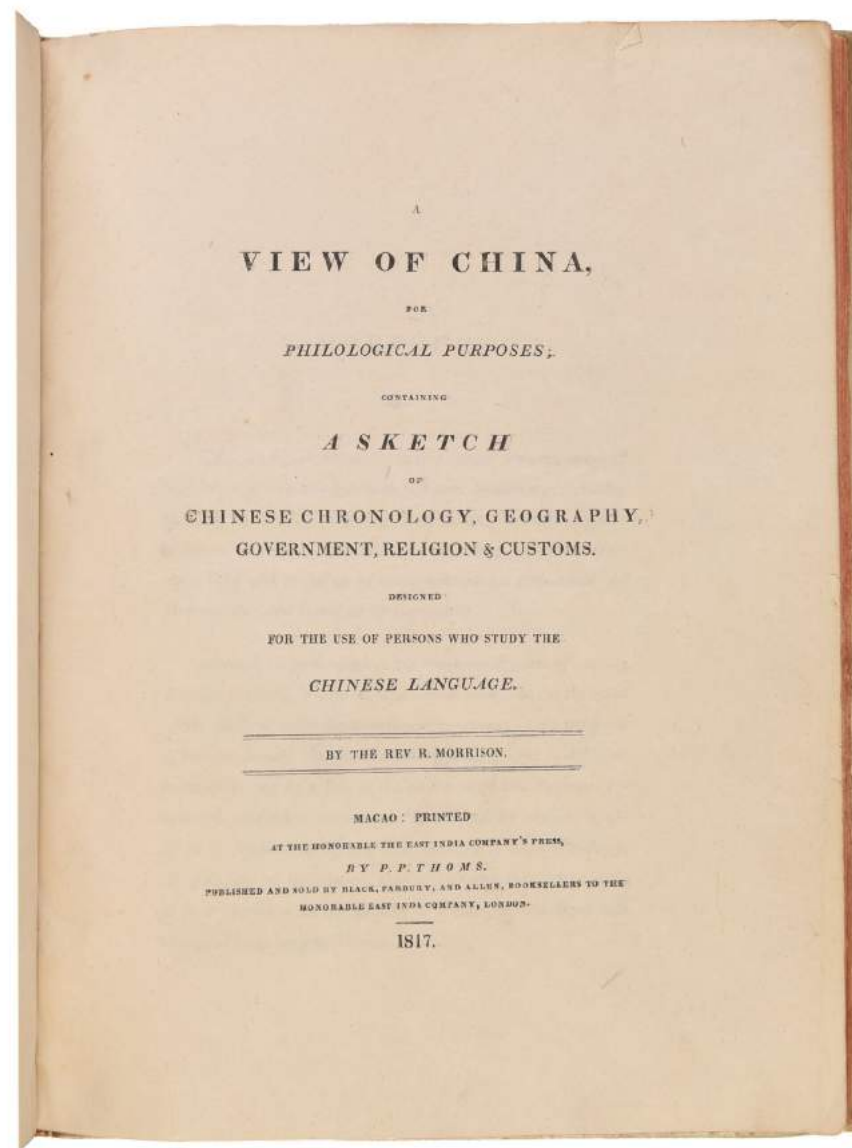
First edition. 4to. Bound in late 19th century vellum (warped), damaged end-papers, a few very minor marginal tears, but overall very good inside. [vi], 141pp. Macao, P. P. Thoms, 1817.

£3,700

“The materials contained in this small volume, were at first intended to be attached to the Chinese Dictionary, printing by order of the Honorable the East India Company, and to be bound up with it. However, as subjects of frequent reference, they will probably be more convenient, printed in the present form, and bound up by themselves.” (Preface).

This is an interesting and wide-ranging overview of China, that often says as much about the author as it does about the country. The section on geography gives an “outline of the Empire of the Man-chow family”, new dependant nations, and tribute-states; the chapter on the government states the names of institutions, officers, and ranks; and in the final chapter headed ‘Conclusion’ he ends with the following question: “Love to one’s own country is perfectly compatible with benevolent feelings to all mankind; and the prosperity of this nation, with the prosperity of that. It seems quite a mistake to think that attachment to one’s own People is manifested by a violent dislike of others. - Will the day ever come when the various Tribes of men shall live together like Brothers?” (p. 125).

Morrison joined the London Missionary Society in 1804 eventually arriving in Canton (Guangzhou) in 1807 where he was appointed translator to the East India Company. His efforts in bringing a genuinely new perspective on China, and one that was not driven by commercial instincts, cannot be overstated. The work was printed by Peter P. Thoms (1791-1855) at the East India Company Press in Macao, at a time when a Portuguese ban on printing



in their eastern territories was still in force. In Macao it was only lifted in 1820 (possibly due to the fact that the British had ignored the ban??). Cordier, *Sinica* 65; Löwendahl, *China illustrata nova* 793; Lust 126. Lust 126; Löwendahl 793.

Rare early issue of this newspaper, sponsored by opium traders

2. CANTON NEWSPAPER. DENT & CO. The Canton Press.

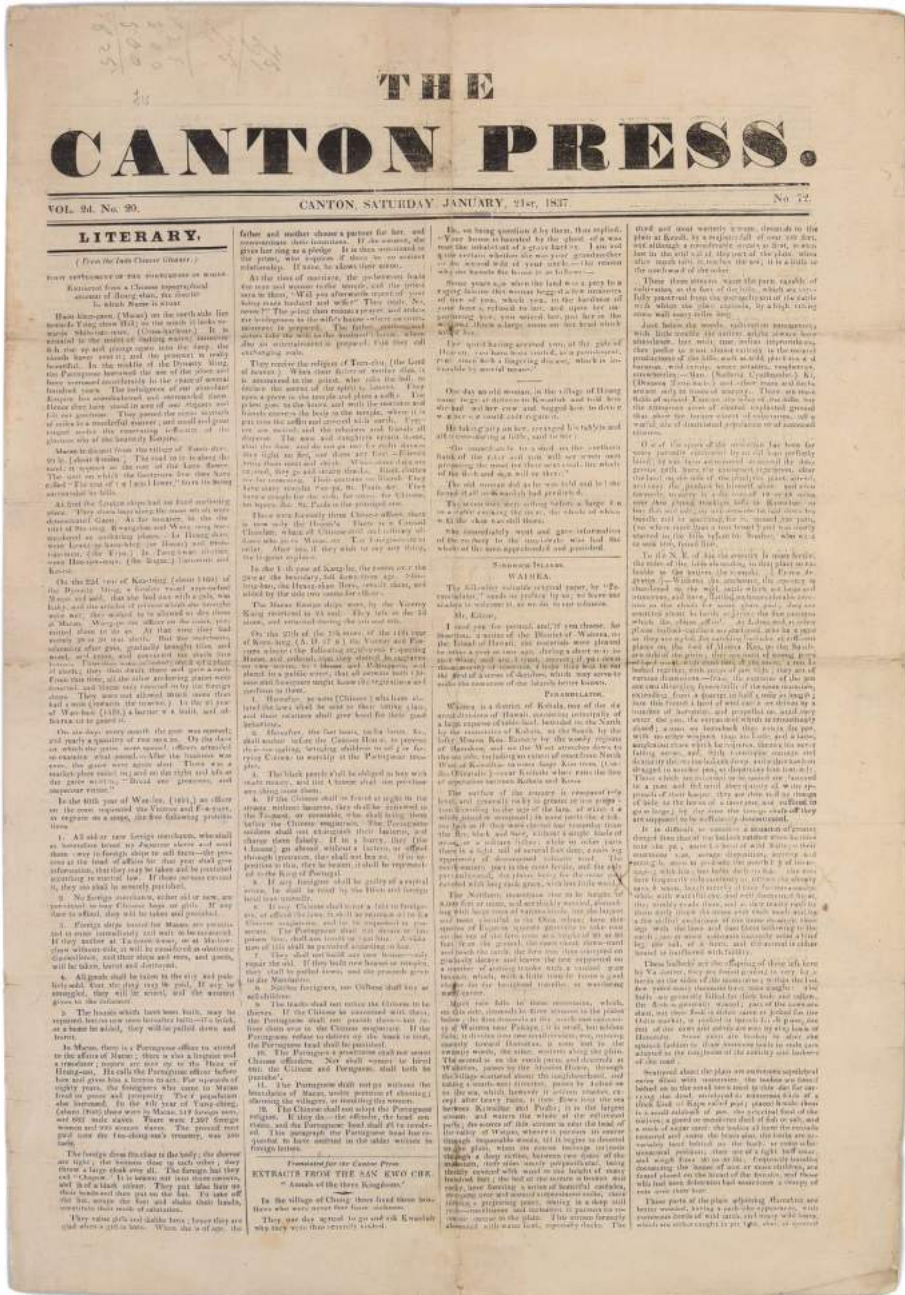
Vol. 2d, no. 20. 1 single folded broadsheet. Large folio (460 x 320 mm), lithographically printed, text in four columns; several repaired tears at edges and along folds (minor text loss), first page with pencilled arithmetical calculations in top margin, second page with a couple of annotations on ink, else very good; housed in a custom cloth portfolio with gilt-lettered leather title piece to front. [4]pp. Canton, January 21st, 1837.

£1,500

Rare early issue of the third English-language newspaper published in China. Sponsored by opium traders Dent & Co., the Canton Press had a mercantile focus. Issued weekly, it was in circulation between 1835 and 1844.

The present issue opens with a lengthy article on the 'First Settlement of the Portuguese at Macao'. The content was translated from a Chinese Gazetteer, giving fascinating details of the rules and regulations governing Macao from a Chinese perspective. It also describes the marriage customs of the Portuguese stating that "They value girls and dislike boys, hence they are glad when a girl is born. When she is of age, the father and mother choose a partner for her, and communicate their intentions. If she consent, she gives her ring as a pledge." The paper goes on to provide details on local shipping, official notices, classified advertisements, import and export prices, currency exchange rates, etc.

The first English-language newspaper published in China was William W. Wood and Alexander Matheson's Canton Register, which was founded in 1827 and remained in circulation until 1843. This was to be followed by Wood's Canton Courier and Canton Gazette (1831). These were not, however, the first Western newspapers printed in China, having been preceded by two short-lived Portuguese-language newspapers, both published in Macao, the A Abelha da China (1822-24), and the Gazeta de Macau (1824-26).



LITERARY.

(From the Canton Register.)

From a review in the Canton Register.

Translated from a Chinese gazetteer.

On the subject of the first settlement of the Portuguese at Macao.

It is well known that the first settlement of the Portuguese at Macao was in the year 1555.

The Portuguese first came to Macao in the year 1555.

At that time the Portuguese were in the habit of trading with the Chinese.

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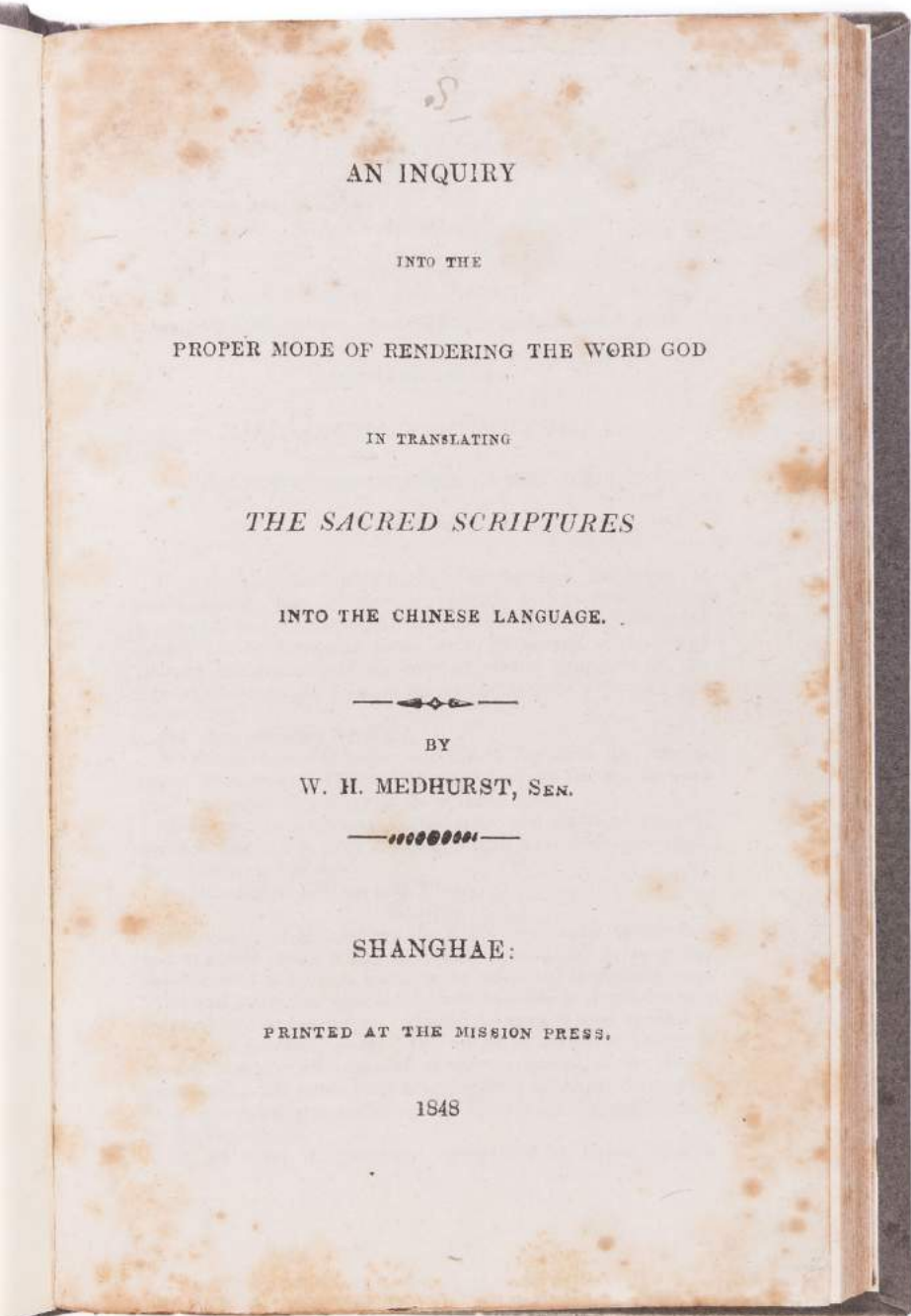
The Portuguese first came to Macao in the year 1555.

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At that time the Portuguese were in the habit of trading with the Chinese.

The Portuguese first came to Macao in the year 1555.



Extremely rare Mission Press book exploring linguistic conundrums

3. MEDHURST (Walter Henry).

An Inquiry into the proper mode of rendering the word God in translating the Sacred Scriptures into the Chinese Language.

First edition. Chinese characters interspersed throughout the text. 8vo. New paper boards, printed paper label on spine. Partly foxed and browned, overall still a good copy. Ex-libris of John Lawson on front free pastedown. [ii], 170pp. Shanghai, Printed at the Mission Press, 1848.

£3,500

Medhurst (1796-1857) continued the theological/linguistic dispute where the Jesuits had left off: in the 1840s a controversy erupted amongst the Protestant missionaries as to the proper way to translate the term 'God' 'Theos' or 'Elohim' into Chinese. Was it going to be *tian* (Heaven), *shen* (Ghost or Spirit) or *shangdi* (Supreme Deity) or *tiandi* (Heavenly Deity)? Should the character for *di* (Deity) - which can be singular or plural and includes higher and lesser gods - be used at all? Furthermore *tian* (heaven) was often used synonymously with *shangdi* (Supreme Deity).

Medhurst traces the development of the terms in Classical Chinese literature (from the Book of Odes to Confucianism and Daoism, as well as definitions in Chinese dictionaries) to the present day (when Morrison and Milne used *shen* or combinations with *shen*) to analyse the linguistic and cultural conundrums and finally comes down in favour of *tiandi* (Heavenly Deity). "Had the Chinese not been in the habit of exalting their departed progenitors and ancient sages to the ranks of gods, the word *Te* (*di*) alone, (as defined in the Imperial dictionary to be one of the names of Heaven or the Divinity, and the names of various spiritual beings the object of spiritual worship) would have been sufficiently distinct; but seeing that they have adopted this practice, and some might be led to confound these latter with the deified emperors and sages, the use of the compound phrase *T'hëen te* (*tiandi*)... will remove every obscurity and make the term definite and unmistakeable." (p.167). Lust 956.

Extremely rare.

MEMORIA
SOBRE
O ESTABELECIMENTO DE MACAU

ESCRITA PELO
VISCONDE DE SANTAREM

ABREVIADA RELAÇÃO

DA
EMBAIXADA QUE EL-REI D. JOÃO V MANDOU AO IMPERADOR DA CHINA E TARTARIA

RELATORIO

DE
FRANCISCO DE ASSIS PACHECO DE SAMPAIO A EL-REI D. JOSÉ I
DANDO CONTA DOS SUCESSOS DA EMBAIXADA A QUE FÔRA MANDADO
À CÔRTE DE PEKIM NO ANNO DE 1752

PUBLICAÇÃO FEITA POR
JULIO FIRMINO JUDICE BIKER

Socio correspondente do Instituto de Coimbra

LISBOA
IMPRESA NACIONAL
1879

A Portuguese account of the foundation and development of Macau

4. **JUDICE BIKER** (Julio Firmino).
Memoria sobre o estabelecimento de Macau, escripta pelo Visconde de Santarem. Abreviada relação da embaixada que el-rei D. João V mandou ao imperador da China e Tartaria. Relatorio de Francisco de Assis Pacheco de Sampaio a el-rei D. José I dando conta dos sucessos da embaixada a que fora mandado à orte de Pekim no anno de 1752.

First edition. Frontispiece with tipped-in colour plate of the coat-of-arms of Macau. 8vo. Rebound in blue cloth. A very good copy. 108pp. Lisboa, Imprensa Nacional, 1879.

£550

This book has two parts: The first chapter (30pp.) deals with the foundation and development of Macau, written for the Viscount of Santarem. This is followed by an abbreviated account of the embassy that King D. João V sent to the Chinese Emperor in 1726. The third chapter is a report by Francisco de Assis Pacheco de Sampaio to King D. José I on the successes of the embassy to the Peking Court in 1752.



19th century Chinkiang through the lens of a Western shipping merchant

5. SAUNDERS (William). GRIFFITH (David Knox), and other photographers.

Album and scrapbook relating to Chinkiang (Zhenjiang).

Album containing 95 albumen prints (incl. 2 panoramas) of China as well as 55 of Aden, Egypt, Somalia, Japan and Channel Islands. Oblong folio, measuring 38x29cm. Red half-calf binding, re-backed, some wear to boards. Occasional foxing and light staining, a few small tears and surface damage to prints, light creasing, a few prints faded, but mostly good, dark-toned images. Label on front endpaper "Tien Shing, book binder, stationer and printer. Honan Road No. 277, Shanghai". Together with a folio scrapbook in half-calf over boards, measuring 31x37cm. Label on back endpaper: "Sing Kwa, photographer and portrait painter, paintings on ivory. Shanghai". Slightly warped with edge-wear, overall still a good copy. Chinkiang and other places, 1880s.

£28,000

This album was compiled by John George Whitford Gearing (dates unknown), who was operating as a shipping agent in Chinkiang (Zhenjiang) and was the owner of the merchant firm Gearing & Co. Chinkiang is located on the south bank of the Yangtze River, next to 'Golden Island' (Jinshan), a famous Buddhist monastery. During the Qing dynasty, it had strategic importance as the crossing point of the Grand Canal and the Yangtze. In 1853, it was sacked by Taiping rebels, but recaptured five years later and became a British treaty port in 1861. The concession consisted of a relatively small strip of land (named the Bund) that was divided into 19 lots. In the 1870s and 80s Chinkiang was also an important regional distribution centre for Opium. During a riot in February 1889, the British Consulate was burned and looted, but rebuilt in the following year.

The album contains a number of important images of the Chinkiang area, showing the consulate, Customs House with employees, as well as large office buildings with residents and staff, including Gearing himself. Of particular interest are the images of the ruins of the British Consulate after the riot of 1889, including a two piece panorama with local residents looking on. Gearing & Co. were chiefly operating as agents for a number of insurance





companies incl. Imperial Fire Office, the Yangtze Insurance Association, and the Imperial Marine Insurance Company. E. Starkey, who is listed as a merchant, was the chief assistant and permanent representative for the company. He died in Chinkiang in 1916. Gearing himself was appointed vice-consul for the Netherlands in 1882.

It includes views of Silver Island, Golden Island, Soochow, Nanking and Peking, including two important plates showing the interior of the Nanking Arsenal Workshop, an ammunitions and weapons factory built in Nanking under the auspices of Li Hungchang. One photograph is signed "Griffith" in the negative. David Knox Griffith (dates unknown) was a British commercial photographer, who is listed as working with William Saunders (1832-1892) in Shanghai from 1871. A further image is labelled "H. C. Cammidge" (1839-1874), another photographer working in Shanghai from 1866-1874.

It is the scrapbook that brings the album to life: It opens with an original drawing and plans of Gearing's Hill House c.1883 followed by numerous newspaper cuttings with correspondence between Gearing & Co. and commissioners relating to shipping and customs matters. The port was administered by the Municipal Council and the highlight of the year appears to have been the Land Renters Meeting, where important decisions were taken concerning the use of funds for the maintenance and improvement of the concession. Includes printed as well as ms minutes of the meetings between 1873 and 1889. Other cuttings discuss the treaty rights of British subjects, local opposition to those rights, especially the ownership of land. It also includes an extensive report of the riots at Chinkiang as reported in the North China Herald on 8th February, 1889.



Naval Arsenal Work shops



Customs Staff. Chinkiang



Some of the citizens of Chumkang



Chukwang Cricket Club



CHINA:
IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

I.—STATISTICAL SERIES: No. 6.

DECENNIAL REPORTS

ON THE

TRADE, NAVIGATION, INDUSTRIES, ETC., OF THE PORTS OPEN
TO FOREIGN COMMERCE IN CHINA,

AND ON THE

CONDITION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE TREATY PORT PROVINCES,
1892-1901,

WITH MAPS, DIAGRAMS, AND PLANS.

SECOND ISSUE.

Vol. I.—NORTHERN AND YANGTZE PORTS.

Published by Order of the Inspector General of Customs.

SHANGHAI:

PUBLISHED AT THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS;

AND SOLD BY

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED: SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND SINGAPORE;
MAX NOESLBE: BREMEN, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON: F. S. KING & SOX, 2 AND 4, GREAT SMITH STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

1904.

Price \$12.]

A rare, highly detailed survey

6. CHINA MARITIME CUSTOMS.

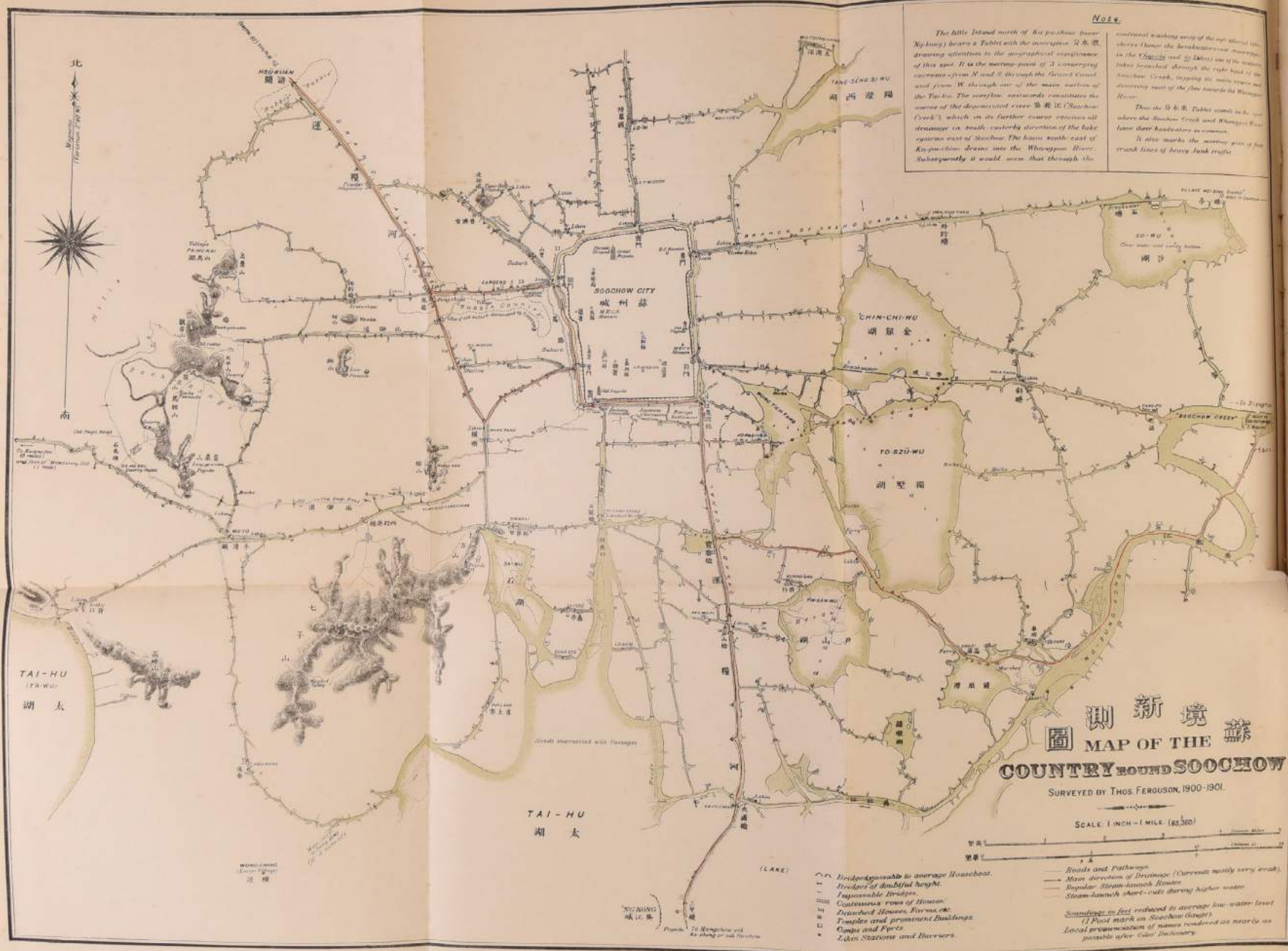
Decennial Reports on the Trade, Navigation, Industries, etc., of the Ports Open to Foreign Commerce in China, and on the Condition and Development of the Treaty Port Provinces, 1892-01 (Second issue).

2 vols. Large 4to. 34; 53 lithographed plates, tables, and maps (many large folding), complete. Original printed wrappers (worn edges and brittle, damage to spine). Occasional minor wear and tear, light browning, edges uncut, but overall still a very good set. xi, 568; xiii, 601, lxxiv pp. Shanghai, Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs, 1904-1906.

£4,500

The China Maritime Customs Service (aka. Imperial Maritime Customs Service) was founded in 1854 in order to administer the collection of taxes after this became impossible during the Taiping rebellion. It was notionally controlled by the Imperial Qing government, but was in fact largely staffed by foreigners (in the higher ranks) who reported to an Inspector General (Nelson Lay & Sir Robert Hart). All foreigners had to be fluent in Chinese, and the Service prided itself on its efficiency, and the unbiased enforcement of the tax collecting regime on foreigners and Chinese alike. By 1900 they were collecting about a third of the total tax revenue available to the Qing government. They were also involved in the postal administration, harbour and waterway management, lighthouse construction, weather reporting, and the policing of coastal areas and the Yangtze.

The Decennial Report provides a highly detailed survey of ten years of commercial developments and statistical analysis of the Treaty Ports in China. The first issue was published in 1893. The present second issue is the most comprehensive in two large 4to volumes. Vol. 1 deals with the Northern and Yangtze Ports (incl. Nanjing, Suzhou & Shanghai), while vol. 2 describes the Southern Ports (incl. Fuzhou, Xiamen, Canton, Hong Kong, and (strangely) Tianjin) together with two appendices on trade statistics, and a postal report. All of the *Decennial Reports* are rare.



NOTE.

The little island north of Kas-pachow (near Whang) bears a Tablet with the inscription 吳水東流... It is the narrow part of a connecting passage from N and S through the Grand Canal and from W through one of the main canals of the Tai-hu. The overflow eastwards constitutes the source of the dependent river 蘇州江 (Soochow Creek), which in its further descent receives all drainage in south-westerly direction of the lake system east of Soochow. The basin south-east of Kas-pachow drains into the Whangpoo River. Subsequently it would seem that through the

continued washing away of the soft alluvial beds above them the floodwaters of the Whangpoo... This is the 蘇州江, Tablet stands on the spot where the Soochow Creek and Whangpoo River have their confluence as common. It also marks the meeting point of the trunk lines of heavy tank traffic.

蘇州新境圖
MAP OF THE COUNTRY ROUND SOOCHOW
 SURVEYED BY THOS. FERGUSON, 1900-1901.

SCALE: 1 INCH = 1 MILE (63,360)

- Roads and Pathways
- Main direction of Drainage (Currents mostly very weak)
- Regular Steam-launch Routes
- Steam-launch short-cuts during higher water
- Soundings in feet reduced to average low-water level
- 1 Foot mark on Soochow Group
- Local pronunciation of names rendered as nearly as possible after Sino Dictionary

TAI-HU
 湖大

TAI-HU
 湖大

- Dredge-passable to average high-water
- Bridges of doubtful height
- Impossible Bridges
- Continuous rows of Houses
- Detached Houses, Pavilions, etc.
- Temples and prominent Buildings
- Camps and Forts
- Likin Stations and Barriers

“Replete with events of historical interest”

7. CHINA MARITIME CUSTOMS.

Decennial Reports on the Trade, Navigation, Industries, etc., of the Ports Open to Foreign Commerce in China, and on the Condition and Development of the Treaty Port Provinces, 1812-21 (fourth issue).

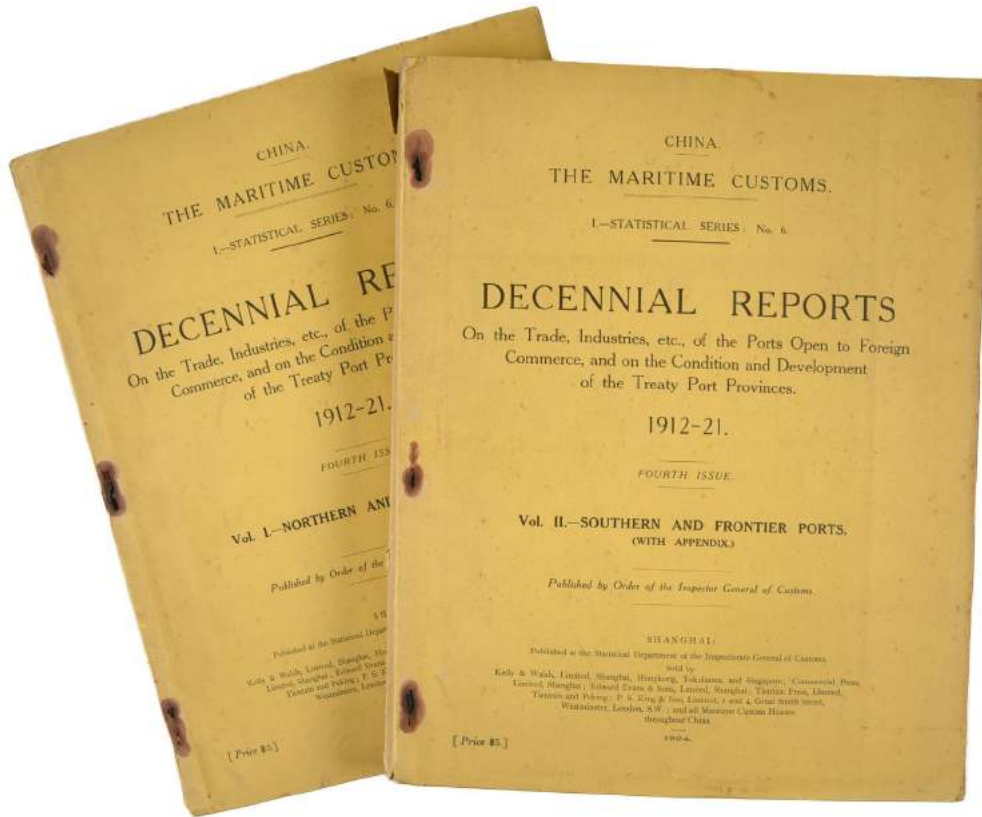
2 vols. Large 4to. 13, 8 lithographed plates, tables, and maps (many large folding), complete. Original printed wrappers (minor damage to spine). Occasional minor wear, staples rusty, top corner of the last aff. in vol. 2 torn without loss, but overall still a very good set. vi, 398; vi, 460 pp. Shanghai, Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs, 1924.

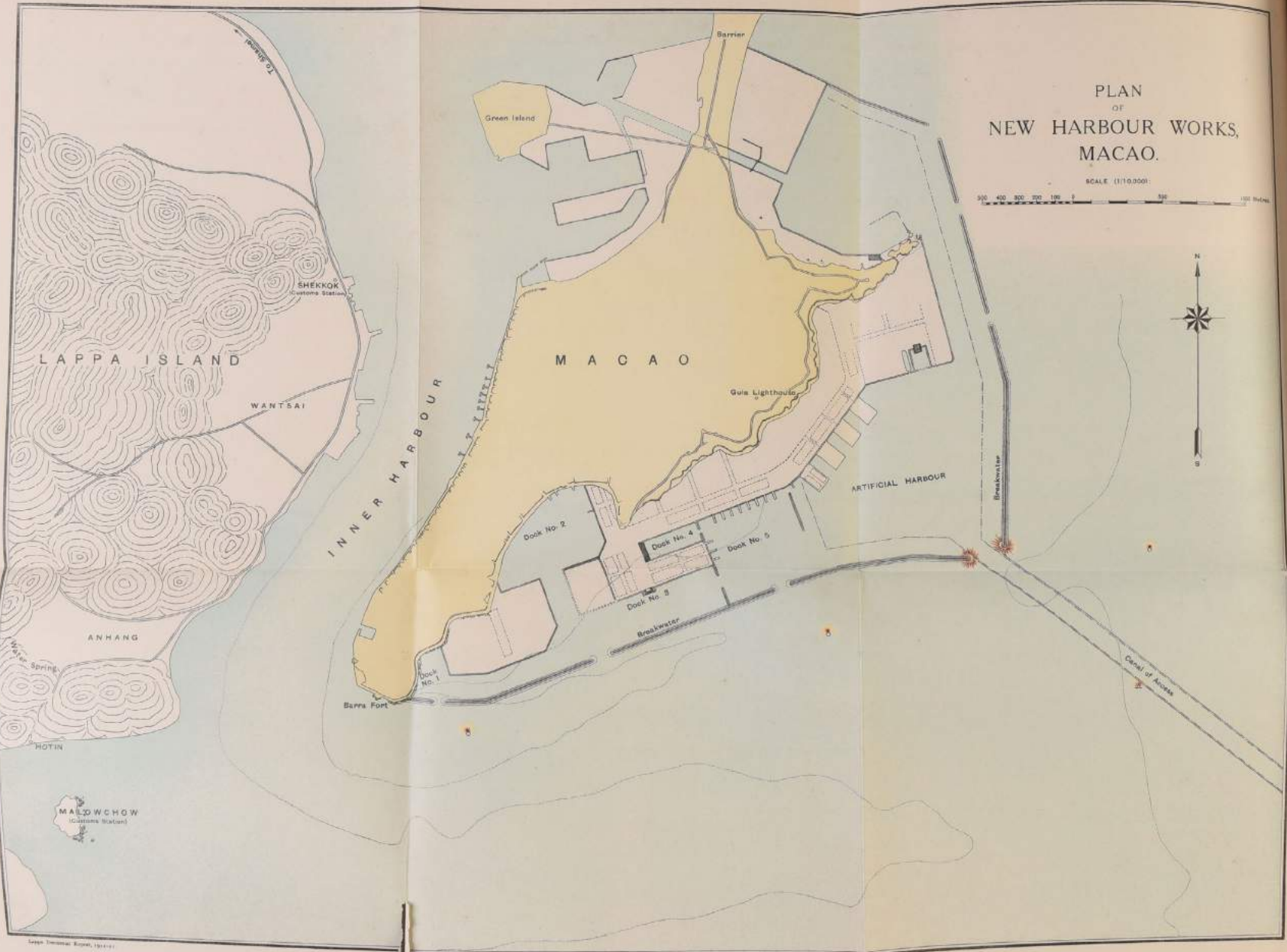
£2,500

The present fourth issue covers the years from 1912 to 1921. Vol. 1 deals with the Northern and Yangtze Ports (incl. Harbin, Mukden, Tianjin, Hankou, Wuhu and Nanjing), while vol. 2 describes the Southern and Frontier Ports (incl. Shanghai, Fuzhou, Canton, Kowloon, and Lappa) together with an appendix of trade statistics.

“In compiling the fourth issue of our Decennial Reports... the format of the last issue should be again adhered to. While recognising that much has been written in previous reports and that repetition is to be avoided as far as possible, the coming volumes should be replete with events of historical interest: revolution and fall of the Manchus, European War and its effects on local conditions, unprecedented rise (and fall) in the price of silver, trade depressions and trade booms, the Japanese boycott, civil strife, extraterritoriality withdrawn from some and refused to others, are a few of the items which have been suggested by the Statistical Secretary as providing useful material. Furthermore, the growth of native industries and China’s evolution, during the decade, on the road to industrial independence will also make interesting reading.” (Circular no. 3082, p. viii).

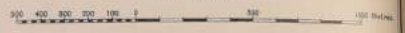
The appendix provides detailed trade statistics incl. imports and exports of various goods (cotton, tea, opium etc.) as well as on the population (both foreign and Chinese).





PLAN
OF
NEW HARBOUR WORKS,
MACAO.

SCALE (1:110,000)



Large Harbour Report, 1911-12

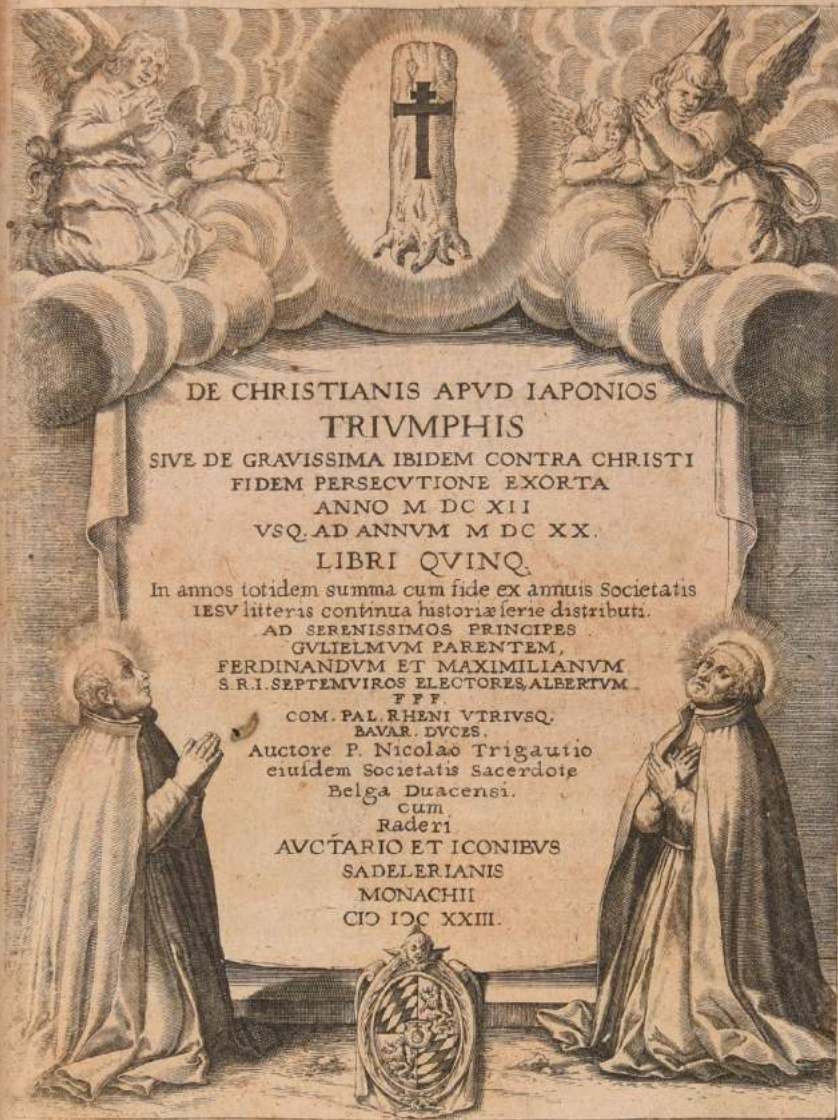
not
designed
in
case
of
Tide
break
As
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har
bour
is
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a
natural
harbour
it
is
not
safe
for
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navigation
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harbour
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land
area
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to
be
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the
harbour
will
not
be
the
harbour
at
low
tide

Japan



Assistentia Germaniae Societatis Iesu.



Privilegio Summi Pontificis et Sac. Cæsareæ Maiest. ad decennium

The first illustrated account of Jesuit martyrdom in Japan

**8. TRIGAULT (Nicolas).
De Christianis apud Iaponios triumphis sive de gravissima
ibidem contra Christi fidem persecvzione exorta anno
MDCXII vsq. ad annum MDCXX.**

First edition. Engraved title depicting St. Francis Xavier and St. Ignatius Loyola with angels above. inscribed in top margin: "Assistentia Germania Societ. Jess. [German help for the Jesuits]", 17 full-page engravings (one with revised engraving mounted over the original, as usual). Small 4to. Contemporary limp vellum. one leaf with lower blank corner torn away (not affecting the text), occasional light foxing and browning, but overall still a close to very good copy. [16], 518pp. Munich, Rader & Raphael Sadeler, 1623.

£16,000

Rare first edition of this famous illustrated account of the martyrdom of Christians in Japan from 1612 to 1620.

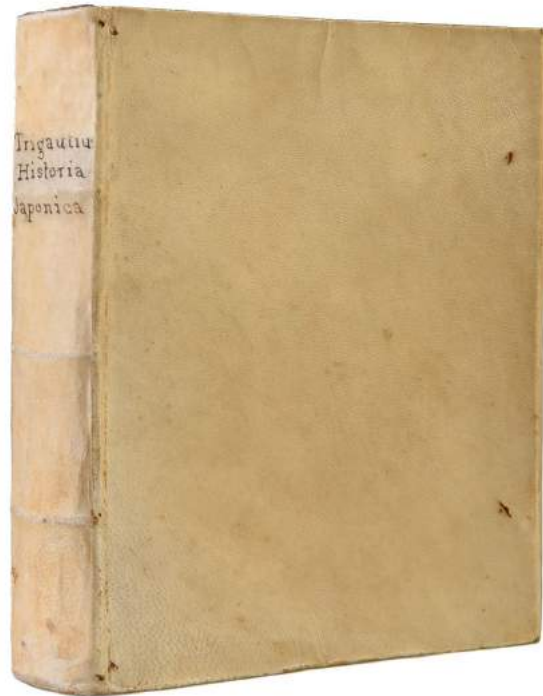
Nicolas Trigault (1577-1628) who was born in Douai in the Spanish Netherlands, joined the Jesuit order in 1594. He left for China in 1610 and reached Nanjing in the following year. He was appointed the China Mission's procurator and returned to Rome in 1614 in order to raise money and publicise the mission effort. Having just published his upbeat 'De Christiana Expeditione apud Sinas' in Augsburg (1615) he set upon the next work relating the terrible events in Japan. He wrote the first four parts of this book while touring Europe to raise money. They were largely based on reports and letters from Japan and material collected by the Portuguese Jesuit Louis Pineiro (?-1620) who was himself lobbying King Philip III on behalf of the Jesuits in Japan. The book was dedicated to the Emperor Ferdinand II and Maximilian I (1573-1651), Duke of Bavaria and Palatinate. But Trigault added material even after his return to Asia in 1618 describing the events from 1617 to 1620. T

he detailed illustrations by the printer Raphael Sadeler portray the sufferings with a certain amount of authenticity. These renditions were meant to encourage the readers to either join the mission or at least make a donation.

The engraved title shows St. Francis Xavier and St. Ignatius Loyola with angels flanking a central image of a radiant tree superimposed with the Calvary Cross. Miraculous visions of firewood with a cross had been reported in Nagasaki in 1598 and 1611 and they were later interpreted as an omen of how the Christians would die in Japan. At the end of the book all martyrs are listed by name. It includes a number of Portuguese missionaries.

This book dramatically changed attitudes in Europe towards Japan. While Francis Xavier had praised the Japanese as “the best people we have discovered”, the present book has a rather pessimistic outlook for a successful mission in Japan. It explains that all of the Jesuit residences had been forced to close and that any missionary entering Japan had to be prepared to die.

Cordier BJ 295; Streit V, 1305; De Backer & Sommervogel, VIII, 242.8.





Illustrated guide for aspiring female attendants, with multiple layers of use

9. UNKNOWN AUTHOR

Jochu michi shirube [Guide to becoming a female attendant]

First edition. 5 vols. 24 woodblock printed plates. Yokohon, 188 x 128 mm.

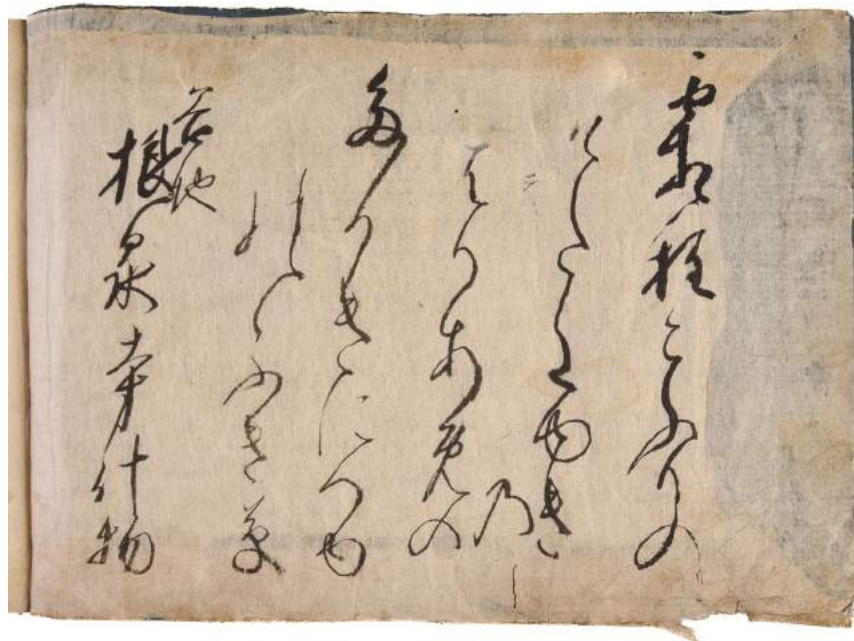
Fukurotoji binding, original blue paper wrappers, restitched and title slips partly missing, some supplied in manuscript, chipping and wear to wrappers, minor staining and wear internally, generally a good set preserved in a chitsu folding case. Complete as issued. Kyoto, Ogawa Tazaemon, Shotoku 2 [i.e. 1712].

£2,500

The first edition of this illustrated guide to becoming a female attendant (*jochu*) to a high-ranking household, with multi-layered signs of use.

Though the term *jochu* has derogatory connotations in Japan today, in the Edo period it was a respectable title for female attendants who served in the most prestigious households. With this came a variety of formalities, which are outlined in the present set. The **first volume** explores conventions, household titles and marriage customs that ladies-in-waiting would be expected to know. Illustrations in this volume include a marriage procession as well as a newlywed couple sailing into the distance. The **second volume** shifts focus towards the appearances of a *jochu*; how to apply makeup, which type of *nioibukuro* perfume pouch to use and hair styling tips, including the cosmetic uses of whale blubber. A rather touching illustration in this volume shows women getting ready together (*pictured left*). The **third volume** delves into childbirth, such as what to do if the lady of the house gives birth to twins, while the **fourth** lists conversational points and intellectual matters of study and reading that would be expected from a *jochu*. The **fifth volume** provides culinary advice, including recipes for making vinegar and *hishiho*, a type of miso made from a mix of soy beans and barley. The illustration in this volume shows a group of *jochu* working hard in the kitchen. Specific terminology is also a recurring theme throughout, for example the reader is informed that instead of the word *fufu* for a married couple, one must use the word *imose*.

The publisher Ogawa Tazaemon was founded in the early Edo period, around 1644, first publishing books on the themes of Buddhist theology. From 1712,



when the present set was published, Ogawa expanded into didactic books on specific societal roles, as well as illustrated practical guides, both of which were immensely popular. As such, this is one of the first Ogawa books of this genre. A similar book was published in 1796 under the title *Onnichi yo taizen* [On women's daily necessities], with extracts from vols. 2, 3 and 5 of the present set.

One point of intrigue is the multiple layers of use. A previous (most likely female) owner has written manuscript poetry on both endpapers of the first volume (themes of rain and *fukikusa*). Additionally, manuscript notations on the rear endpaper of the fifth volume indicate that the books have passed through several generations of ownership – one note is dated Ansei 6 [1859], while another is dated Tenpo 12 [1841], with different names attached.

Rare. Held institutionally in Japan, but no copies recorded in OCLC.





Wildlife from Classical Chinese poetry – meticulously indexed and illustrated

**10. OKA (Genpo) editor. TACHIBANA (Kunio) illustrator.
Moshi hinbutsu zuko [Diagrams of Things from the Classic
of Poetry].**

First edition. 3 vols. Numerous woodblock printed illustrations throughout each volume. 180 x 270mm. Fukurotoji binding, original blue paper wrappers and printed title slips, wear to wrappers and title slips, internally near fine. Complete. Osaka, Kitamura Shirobe et al., Tenmei 5 [i.e. 1785].

£950

A crisp copy of this famous work. It comprises of an illustrated selection of natural things that appear in the Shi-jing (The Classic of Poetry) – the oldest known collection of poetry from China, c.11th–7th BC.

The present work was edited by Oka Genpo (1737-1787), a Confucian scholar and *kanshi* (Classical Chinese) poet and practicing doctor. Born in Osaka, he was hailed as a child prodigy of Classical Chinese studies and later became a member of the Kontonsha poetry society. As a doctor, he was also interested in herbalism and grew medicinal plants in his garden. This interest is reflected in the first volume of the present title, which includes several varieties of medicinal plants.

Nature is a recurring theme and motif in the Shi-jing, and Oka has meticulously itemised the wildlife that appear across the 305 poems. He has then identified the Japanese names and written a short description for each. As such, it is a remarkable feat of scholarly research. Across the three volumes, there are seven chapters; the first two chapters covers types of grass, followed by chapters on trees, fish, mammals, insects and fish. Each item is accompanied by a woodblock illustration by Tachibana Kunio (dates unknown), with a total of 224 illustrations throughout the books. Tachibana was based in Osaka and studied under Tachibana Morikuni (1679-1748), a celebrated painter of the Kano School. The combination of Oka's meticulous research and Tachibana's pictorial interpretations form a beautiful collaboration.



This research was highly regarded in China, with reprints issued in the late Qing dynasty. Additionally, it attracted the attention of the German botanist, Philipp Franz von Siebold, and can be found listed in the bibliography of his Japanese book collection.

執之荏菹

エドウ

傳荏菹戎菹也箋大豆也○管子山戎出荏菹布之天下註即胡豆也胡豆一名戎菹

維拒維杯

クロキビ

黍見前

傳拒黑黍也杯一稔二米也○孔疏拒是黑黍之大名一稔二米是其嘉異者別名爲杯稔音字穀皮也

維糜維芭

梁見前

傳糜赤苗也芭白苗也集傳糜赤梁粟也芭白梁粟也



維筍及蒲

タケノコ

傳筍竹也箋竹萌也



Very rare first edition of Ueda's most famous book on sencha tea

**11. UEDA (Akinari). MURASE (Kotei), preface.
Seifu Sagen [Miscellaneous Comments on Pure Elegance].**

First edition. 2 vols. 7 full-page woodblock illustrations. 8vo. Japanese style binding, fukurotoji. Original boards, minor damage to title-slips, overall a very good copy. Naniwa [Osaka], Shibukawa Seiemon, dated: Kansei 6 [i.e. 1794], but a Meiji reprint.

£750

Ueda Akinari's (1734-1809) most famous and popular book on Sencha.

Akinari was a great expert and aficionado of the Chinese style tea ceremony and the present text goes into some detail on how to select the right tea and the best water. It also includes some woodcuts of teapots, cups, and braziers. Ueda initially trained to become a physician but his interests were wide-ranging: He was a kokugaku scholar, practised haikai, was interested in herbal remedies and later became a close friend of the scholar and artist Kimura Kenkado (1736-1802) who had himself studied sencha under Baisao. Very rare. Not in OCLC.



茶壺圖 見真音彙韻

真音彙韻火劫圖



賣茶翁所藏唐製

茶瓶圖

今藏在燕菴堂



12. FUJII (Toru). TANAKA (Yoshio). KATO (Chikusai), illustrator.
Kaboku saibaihou [Fruit Cultivation]

First edition. 8 vols. 84 colour woodblock plates in vol. 8, colour woodblock printed title pages to vols. 1 and 5. Fukurotoji binding, original boards with printed title-slips, measuring 115 x 225 mm, small stains to last 4ff. of vol. 7, minor worming and bumping to corners of vol. 8, but overall a very good set. Tokyo, Seirien, Meiji 9 [i.e. 1876].

£1,800

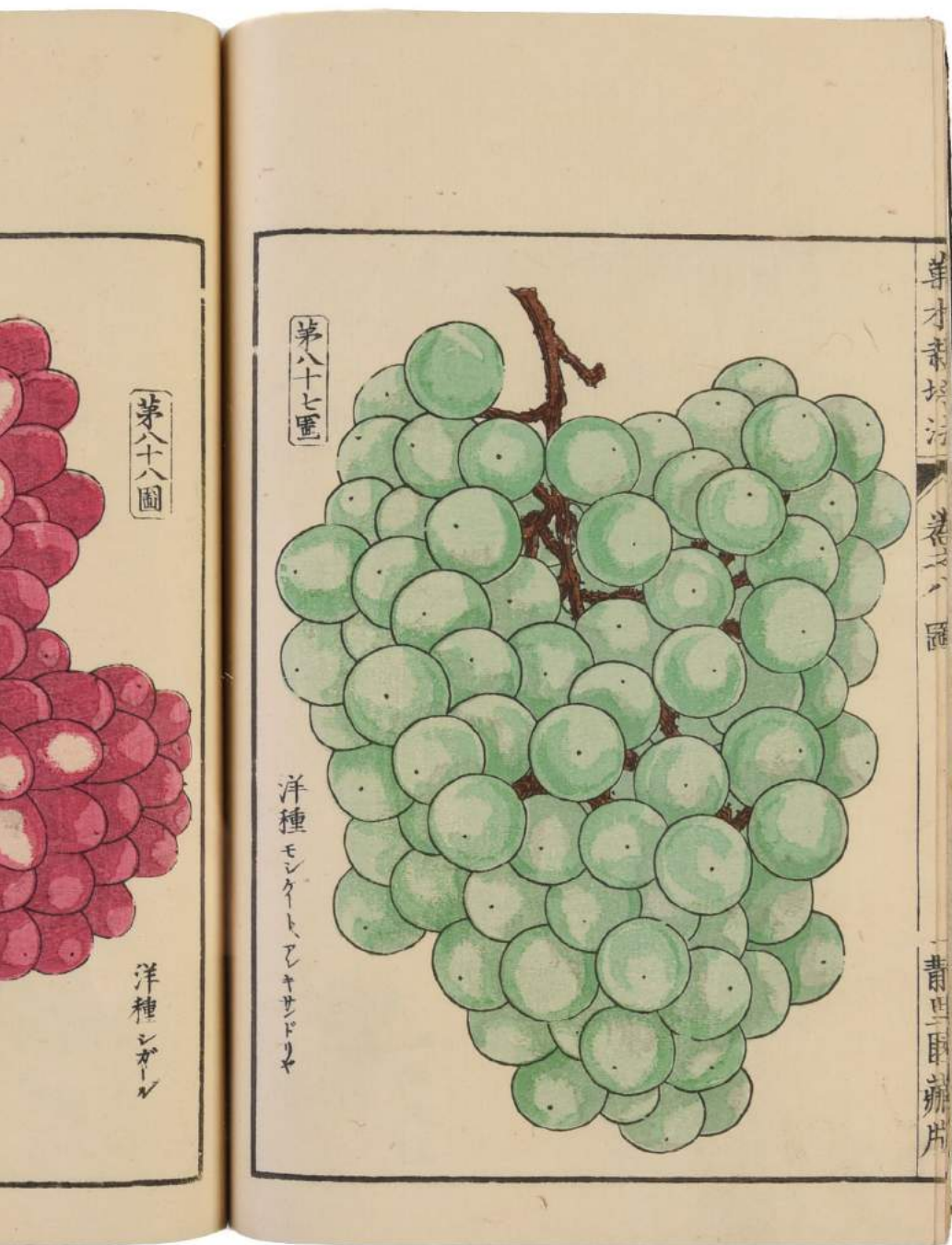
One of the first books on the cultivation of Western fruits in Japan.

The present books were written by naturalists Yoshio Tanaka (1838-1916) and Toru Fujii (dates unknown), who are credited with introducing Western pomology to Japan (see Ichiro Kajirua, *Nihon kudamono shinenpyo*, 2008). Together they developed a categorisation system which consisted of four groups: jinkarui pome fruits, kakukarui stone fruits, karahaterui shell fruits (i.e. nuts) and shokarui berries. Alongside these categories, the book details theories and methods of propagation, grafting, transplanting, as well as tree cultivation and the use of manure. Examples of fruits and the technical aspects of the book are beautifully illustrated in the eighth volume by Chikusai Kato (1818-?), who was known for his studies of nature.

The publication of this title coincides with the growth of pomology and agricultural studies in Japan. In the following year (1877), the Koishikawa Botanical Garden became part of Tokyo Imperial University, allowing for increased botanical research. Tanaka, one of the authors, was the founder of the Komaba School of Agriculture, which later became Tokyo University's Faculty of Agriculture. He was a key driving force in the agricultural industry, having served as the director general of the Agricultural Affairs Bureau in the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

It is particularly interesting to consider the present books in the context of Japan's luxury fruit market. At the very high end, fruits are treated in the same vein as craft objects, with factors such as colour, flavour and shape





affecting their price. Perfectly grown square watermelons can reach tens of thousands of dollars, while a box of six strawberries can retail for over \$150 during their peak season. Such decadent fruits continue to form an important part of Japanese gift-giving culture.

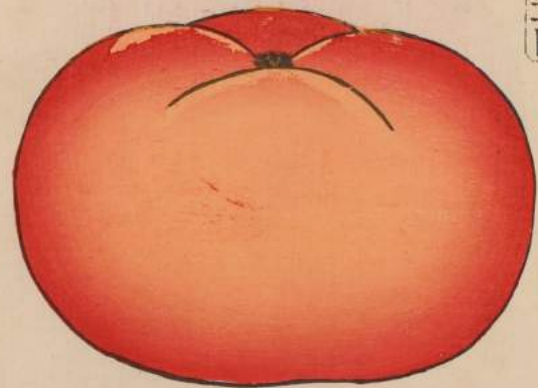




第百二十圖

蜂谷柑

第百二十圖



衣紋柑



石榴の花 并其縦截



第百二十圖

甘石榴



The rare complete set of Ogata Gekko's masterpiece



13. OGATA (Gekko).

Gekko Zuihitsu [Gekko's Miscellaneous Jottings].

Second edition. Woodblock title page, 48 colour woodblock prints, complete. Oban tate-e, 24x35cm. 24 double-page plates loose in brocade covered boards (worn edges), English pencil annotations in top margin not affecting plates, minor surface staining, some oxidisation of the red cartouches, occasional offsetting, but overall still a very good set. Unpaginated. Tokyo, Matsuki Heikichi, dated: Meiji 29 [i.e. 1896].

£8,500

A rare, complete album of Gekko's most celebrated series, featuring dramatic depictions of Japanese folkloric legends, beasts, as well as famous historical figures.

Ogata Gekko (1859-1920) was one of the foremost woodblock artists of the Meiji period. Essentially self-taught, he gained popularity as a newspaper illustrator and designer of Ukiyo-e prints during the 1890s. He was also a founding member of a number of important art institutions, including Nihon Bijutsu Kyokai (Academy of Japanese Art), and the Nihon Seinen Kaiga Kyôkai (Japan Youth Painting Association). He received a large number of awards and won international recognition at the World Columbia Exhibition in Chicago in 1893 and the Exposition Universelle in Paris in 1900.

The present publication features a series of portraits of fictional and historical characters who were held in high esteem during the Meiji period. Gods, warriors, scholars, courtesans, emperors, poets, actors, wrestlers, monks, and spirits are portrayed with equal intensity, referencing both their individuality and the historical context. It also includes a small number of scenic views. A previous owner identified all the characters and pencilled their names in the top margin.

The printer Matsuki Heikichi (1870-1931) won a bronze medal at the third National Industrial Exhibition for the quality of his woodcuts which is proudly reproduced on the last page.

Sparrows dancing



一
松



明治二十九年七月一日發行
松本平吉

Take-no-nohe-shōni, former minister of Bingso, Emperor of Japan, praying to defeat the Koreans and plunging his hair into boiling water as a test



明治二十九年七月一日發行
松本平吉

一
松



A lavish Meiji reproduction of Utamaro's most famous book

**14. [JIPPENSHA (Ikku), author.] [UTAMARO, illustrator.]
Seiro ehon nenju gyoji [A Picture Book of Annual Events in
Yoshiwara].**

Later issue. 2 vols. Ten full-colour woodblock printed plates in the first volume, nine in the second. 154 x 230 mm. Fukurotoji binding, original embossed blue paper wrappers and printed title slip, inscriptions to front paste-down and bookseller's stamp to first page of each volume, binding worn but internally near fine. [27]; [22] ff. Tokyo, Ookawa Jokichi, n.d. [but likely late Meiji].

£750

Originally published in 1804 by Kazusawa Chusuke, *Seiro ehon nenju gyoji* chronicles the main annual events in the city of Edo's Yoshiwara entertainment district. The vivid woodblock illustrations by Kitagawa Utamaro (1753–1806) bring Yoshiwara to life, showing scenes of mochi-making and local festivals, as well as events inside the brothels. The text was written by Jippensha Ikku (1765–1831), a popular and prolific writer known for his comical style and often daring storytelling.

Utamaro is considered one of Japan's greatest ukiyo-e woodblock artists, and was particularly known for *bijin-ga* (pictures of beautiful women). The present work is no exception and it is, according to Hillier and Smith, "the most widely known of Utamaro's books".

Such is the significance of this work, that it was reprinted and reproduced in several editions. The present set was published by Ookawa Jokichi (1845–1926), a bookseller and publisher active in the Meiji and early Taisho periods. Initially Ookawa was a clerk in a bookshop, moving into the book rental business, before setting up independently as a publisher-bookseller at the age of 23. He was well respected in the trade, serving as the president of the Tokyo Jimoto Hokaku Eigyo Kumiai (The Tokyo Woodblock Print Association) between 1905 and 1910. Care and attention has clearly been paid in the creation of the present books, with wrappers that imitate the original edition, which were embossed with the crests of famous courtesans. The vibrant colours of Ookawa's edition are elevated by the subtle, silver-speckled paper.





Developments in chemical pigments and imported dyestuffs in the Meiji period allowed for a wider range in colours for print. This is visible in this edition, which is distinctly brighter than the original edition.

The pen inscriptions on the front paste-down of each volume indicate that the book once belonged to a day care worker named Shizue Tsurura, who donated this set in December 1933, though it is not clear where.

Hillier and Smith, *Japanese Prints: 300 Years of Albums and Books*, 1980.



Cinematic panoramas of Japan

15. TAMAMURA (Kozaburo)].
Artistic Japan - Choicest Collection of Lovely and
Characteristic Views of Japan.

Oblong Folio. 24 hand-coloured collotype plates (measuring 14.1x39cm) with with printed English captions and facing tissue guards. Original brocade covers, slightly worn edges. Unpaginated. [Kobe], [Tamamura Kozaburo], n.d. [but ca. 1910].

£550

Tamamura Kosaburo (1856-1923?) was a noted Japanese photographer who first opened a portrait studio in Asakusa, Tokyo in 1874. Nine years later he moved to Yokohama where he sold souvenir collotype photo albums to tourists. In around 1903 he also opened a branch in Kobe where a range of panoramic albums were published. The present album does not have a colophon page, but there is no evidence of one being removed. It features an attractive selection of classic tourist scenes of Japan, which stand out for their panoramic format.



IN THE SHIMOGAMO PARK AT KIOTO.





SNOWING.

16. KOGETSU (Roo).

Chake sui koshu [Illustrated book of the Tea House].

Third Kosando edition. 5 vols. Numerous woodblock printed illustrations throughout. Yokohon, 179 x 81 mm. Fukurotoji binding, some light wear to paper wrappers, internally fine. 50; 50, 12; 52, 12; 67; 62 ff. Tokyo, Kosando Shoten, Taisho 2 [i.e. 1913].

£150



The present set wonderfully encapsulates Japan's highly aesthetic culture of tea. Throughout the five volumes are numerous illustrations which guide readers through the tea ceremony and its associated design objects. Sections include tea bowls, utensils and ceramic designs, as well as an index of kao stylised signatures of famous feudal lords, monks, artists and wealthy merchants.

The *Chake sui koshu* was first printed in 1841 by Matsumura Zensuke. An edition with the same title and author was then published in 1852 by Kosando Shoten. The present set is the third edition of the latter publisher's, with the Kosando imprint. The same, Taisho period edition can be found in the Library of Congress collections.



**17. IWAI (Taketoshi). KATO (Minoo). KAWAI (Kanjiro), design.
Kyoto minka fu [Record of Kyoto's Minka Houses].**

First edition. 2 volumes. 55; 100 collotype plates, each with two images. Oblong folio. 2 original decorated folding cloth cases (slightly stained) together with two volumes of text in original washi covers (folio). Very light wear, but overall still a very good set. [iii], 26; 3; 56pp.(text). Kyoto, Benrido, dated: Showa 6-9 [i.e. 1931- 1934].

£2,200

This is an extraordinary survey of minka-style architecture in Kyoto.

The term minka refers to a style of vernacular architecture that was used by farmers, artisans, and merchants, i.e. people who did not belong to the samurai class. In the wake of rapid modernisation during the Meiji and Taisho period people became aware of the disappearance of Minka housing stock. This awareness, together with an emerging interest in traditional arts and crafts led to the publication of this richly illustrated book. Over 300 images record the inside and outside of some of Kyoto's oldest houses.

Benrido specialised in high quality collotype reproductions and was the preferred printer for photographers with artistic ambitions. This book must have cost a small fortune to produce and it was financed by the Kyoto Branch of the Osaka Mainichi newspaper.

Only 3 copies in OCLC.



六八



六七

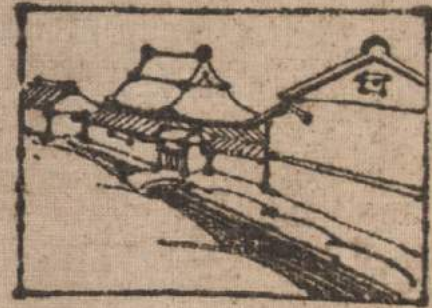


續京郊民家譜



大坂毎日新聞社
東京支局編

京郊民家譜



大坂毎日新聞社
東京支局編

Cutting-edge photography published in Wartime Japan

- 18. DOMON** (Ken) photographer. **KAMEKURA** (Yusaku), designer.
NATORI (Yonosuke) editor.
Nippon 28.

First edition. Numerous photographic illustrations. Text in English. Together with the supplement of translations into German, French, and Spanish. Folio, measuring 365x260cm. Original colour lithograph wrappers, staple-bound, staples broken and some pages loosened, overall still a very good copy. 78pp. 8(supplement)pp. Tokyo, Kokusai Hodo Kogei, 1941.

£550

Nippon was a quarterly magazine which was launched in October 1934 and ran to 41 issues until September 1944. The editor in chief was Natori Yonosuke (1910-1962), who had just returned from Germany where he had studied and worked for a number of years and been deeply impressed by German aspects of modernity, be it the arts and crafts movement of design, Bauhaus in architecture, or the trend of 'Neue Sachlichkeit' in photography. He was employed by the Berliner Illustrierte Zeitung (owned by Ullstein) who sent him back to Japan to supply a photographic archive on life in Japan. Once there he was informed that they could not employ non-Aryan staff, but being wealthy himself he decided to found his own publishing house Nihon Kobo.

Nippon was published in English, German, French and Spanish and thus aimed at a foreign readership. Initially it was financed by advertisers but soon Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai, who were affiliated to the Foreign ministry (*gaimu-sho*), provided financial backing. The aim was to improve Japan's standing internationally, following its withdrawal from the League of Nations in 1933. It was a tour-de-force in terms of style, format and layout, focussing on modern lifestyle, architecture, and design, portraying Japan as technically advanced country that was both attractive, modern and prosperous. Issues of the magazine are hard to find in good condition. Includes essays on Japanese classical dance, Relations between Japan and Indo-China, a photo-essay on 'Doctresses in Embryo', and an essay in memory of Rabindranath Tagore.





These girls who are first year students of the regular course have had comparatively little opportunity for practical training, most of their time having been so far spent in acquiring languages and the fundamental principles of medicine.

Doctresses IN Embryo

There are today, 1,000 doctresses in Tokyo City alone, and 4,000 more scattered all over the country. The Tokyo Women's Medical College, one of the three medical colleges for women in Tokyo City, sends out each year 200 young doctresses, some of whom are shown in these pages. What do these girls do after they leave school? Besides working independently, they served in sanitation houses and children's hospitals, etc., etc.; but since the outbreak of war between Japan and the anti-Axis Powers, their position has become inestimably more important. With the War now going on, the demand for trained medical men has become suddenly large. In response, the Japan Association of Doctresses has commenced special training for these girls in the treatment of bomb and shrapnel wounds. Thus they now not only have fully taken over the work of men at home but are being prepared to answer any call from the front.

Right: Experimenting with serums on a rabbit.
Below: Fish is still adhered to these bones but the spirit so "Do Science" has made these girls indifferent to such unpleasantry.

A Pediatrician examines a patient.



19. SONOYAMA (Shunji).

Kokkyo no futari - Two Guys on the Border.

First edition. 4to. Original flexible boards, top right corner sunned, but overall still a very good copy. Together with a typed and signed letter by the author. Unpaginated. Tokyo, Privately Printed, dated Showa 37 [i.e. 1962].

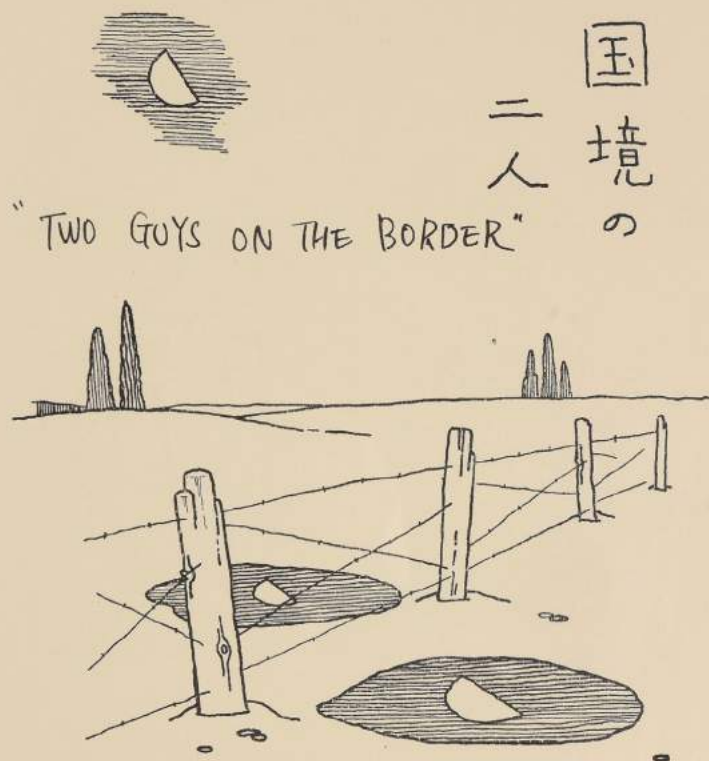
£550

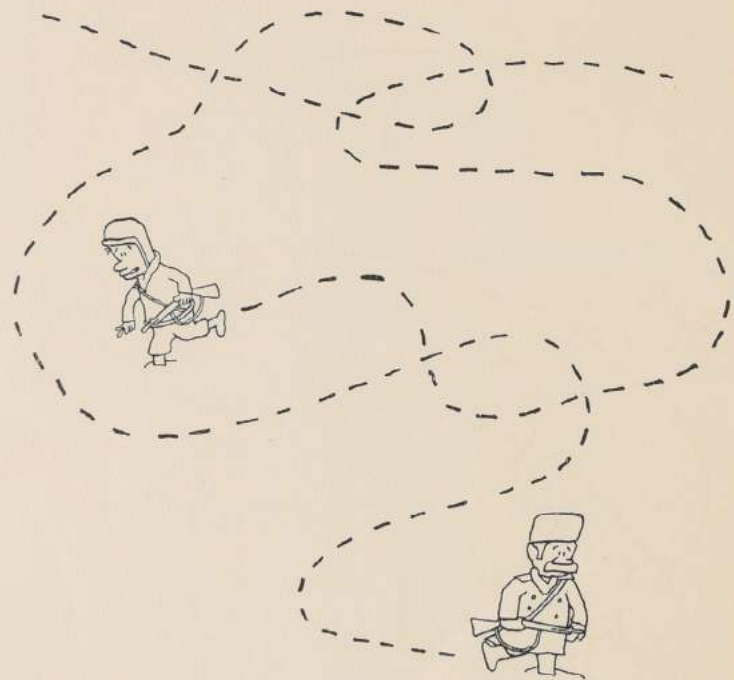
Japanese cartoonist Shunji Sonoyama (1935-1993), began his professional career after graduating from Waseda University with the publication of 'Ganbare Gombe', a humour strip which gained immediate widespread popularity.

The present work, which focuses on the humorous activities of two border guards, was published at his own expense. Through his art Shunji attempted to rediscover the human elements lost in a mechanized society, asserting that primitive men were more human than modern people. Included is a letter dated 1963 signed by Sonoyama himself.

At a time when Japan was leading the international antinuclear movement, and the population were questioning the nation's role in Vietnam, Shunji writes of the need for national unity in opposition to war and in particular nuclear arms - "Together with all the bretheren in Japan and the world, we must make an effort to obtain a better world and a better life... As individuals of the world, which is now full of conflicts, let us observe the present situation coolly and continue our effort to heighten it to a better level. It is we and not anybody else who can decide the future."

Rare. Only one copy in OCLC.





大雪の朝

鉄条網はどこだ

Heavy snowfall

"Where's the barbed wire?"





A rare photographic protest book

**20. KANSEI GAKUIN DAIGAKU ZENGAKU KYOTO-KAIGI SHUPPANKYOKU.
NON - Kangaku toso no kiroku [A record of the Struggle at Kangaku].**

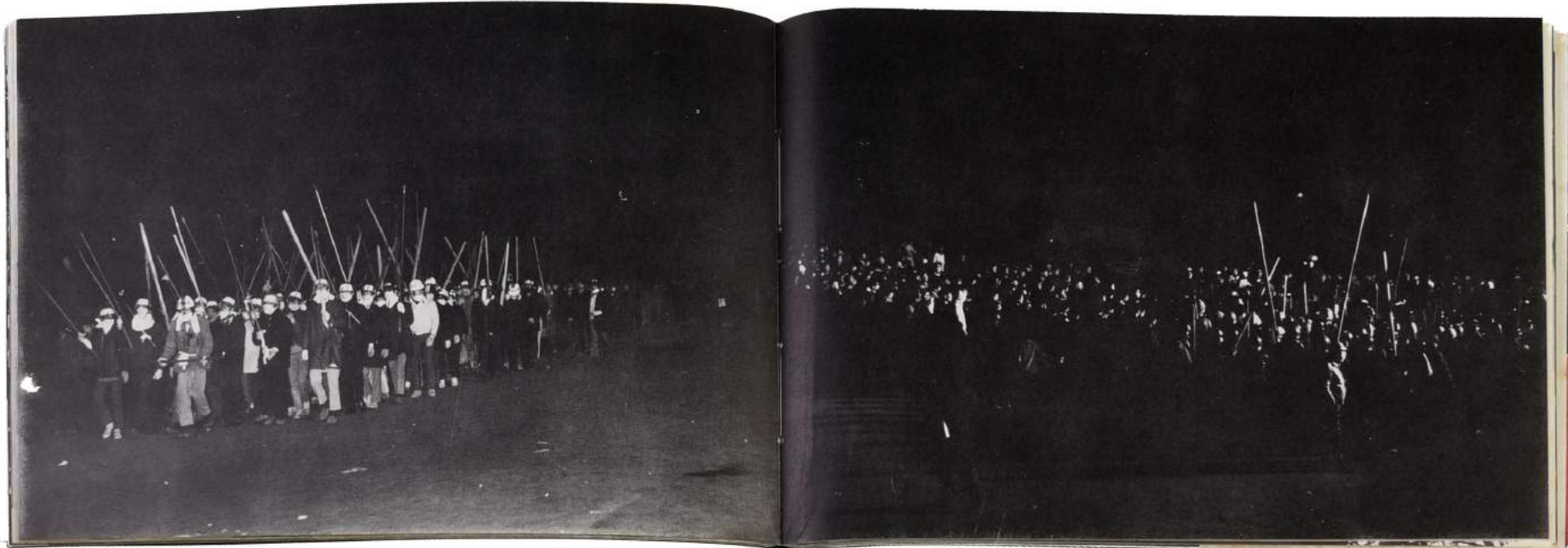
First and only edition. Numerous photographic plates. Oblong 8vo, measuring 19x13cm. Original flexible boards in strong dust-jacket, a very good copy. Unpaginated [96]pp. [Nishimiya], Kansei Gakuin Daigaku Zengaku Kyōto Kaigi Shuppankyoku, n.d. [but 1969].

£750

A fascinating photographic protest-book of the student revolt that shook Kansei Gakuin Daikagu from 1967 to 1969. The University which is better known as Kangaku, is a non-denominational Christian University in Nishiyama (Hyogo Prefecture). It includes numerous images of student rallies, confrontations with teaching staff and the police, as well as graffiti, posters and protest notices put up by students. "NON will continue to live into the future, and it must be the struggle for 'rejection' that it continues to create." (Appeal).

This book was published by the Publishing Division of the All-Students Joint Struggle Association. Rare. Only one copy in OCLC.





Pleasure in paper – ft. 208 original paper samples



21. SEKI (Yoshikuni), author. **BUNSHO** (Jugaku), author, and others. **HARA** (Hiromu), designer.

Tesuki Washi [Handmade Japanese Paper].

First edition. One of a limited edition of 1000 copies. 208 full-page paper-samples (each measuring 39,5x28cm). Large oblong folio. Japanese and English text. Original Japanese-style binding in original cloth chitsu and outer cardboard box, occasional light foxing, but overall still a very good copy. 69(Japanese text); 14(English text)pp. Tokyo, Takeo Yoshiten, dated: Showa 44 [i.e. 1969].

£650

A beautifully designed book and a superb monograph.

Together with an essay in English by Bunsho Jugaku entitled: 'Japanese Way to Make Paper by Hand': "In the autumn of 1937 I made my first visit to Shikiya-mura... One of the villagers said proudly to me, pointing at a tororo-aoi plant just in bloom by the roadside: 'Professor, you say you've visited a lot of paper-making villages, but you have never seen this plant anywhere else in Japan, have you? We believe it is a special product indigenous to our village only...' I would have liked very much to agree with him: but on this occasion the rationalist had the upper hand of the humanist in me. My assertion that I had in fact seen it elsewhere in Japan seemed to raise suspicions in the innocent mind of the unsophisticated villager; he shook his head as if he found me a quack instead of a university teacher, and shuffled away towards his cottage. He too, without doubt, was suffering from rheumatism, just as I am now." (Epilogue).

Printed title-page illustration by Munakata Shiko. Essays include a short 'History of Handmade Paper', 'How to make Handmade Paper', and 'How does Japanese Paper live: Kurotani'. The production of this book was financed by the paper-merchant Takeo Yoshiten to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the company. Uncommon.



100



手漉和紙



Turmoil ahead of the construction of Narita Airport

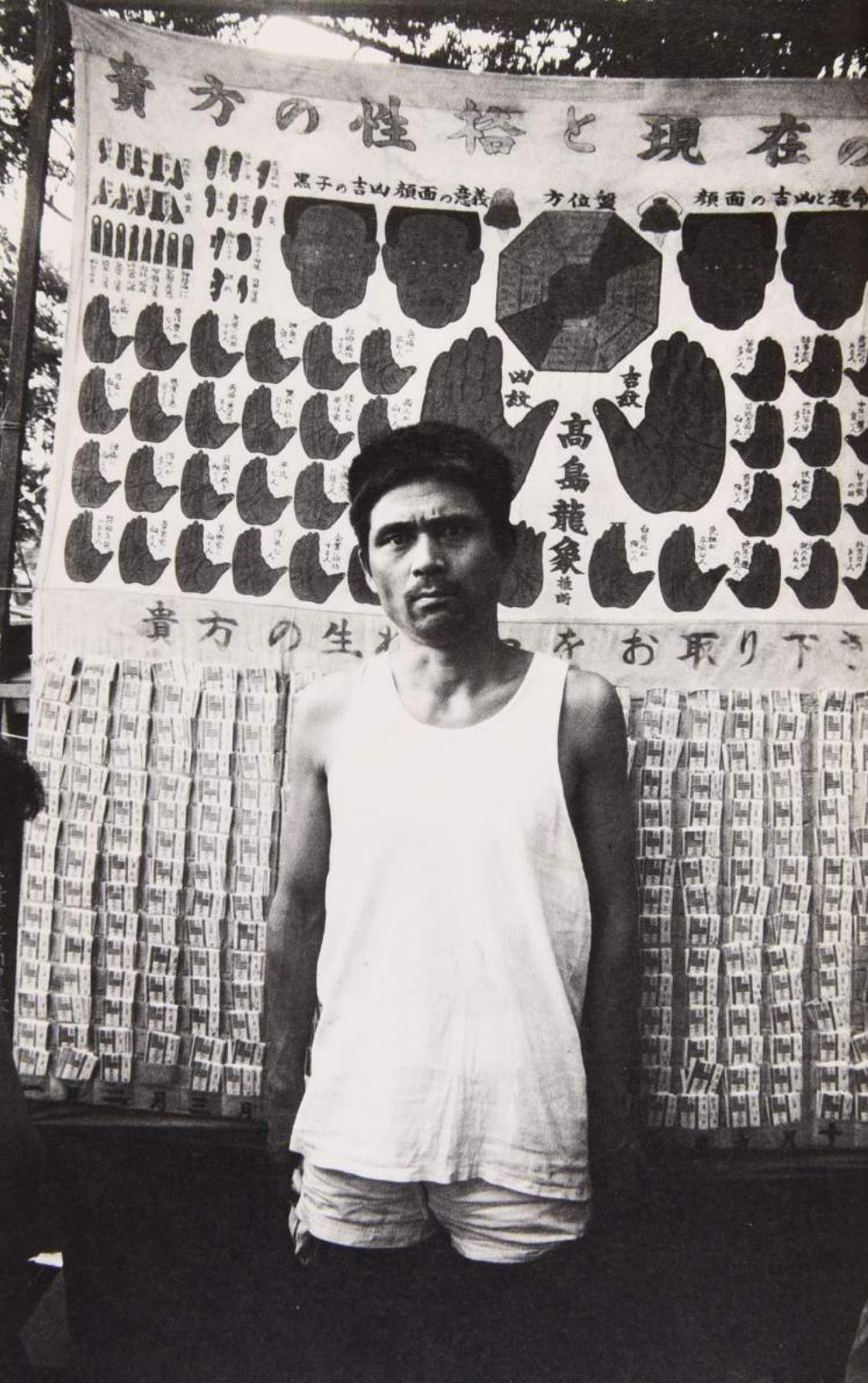
22. KASE (Tsutomu) editor.
Sanrizuka toride no kodomotachi [The children of Fortress Sanrizuka].

First edition. 3vols., complete. Several photographic illustrations and 4 photographic plates in vol. 3. Japanese text. 8vo. Original flexible decorated covers, overall a very good set. 28; 46; 48pp. Tokyo, Rengo Hodo-sha, 1970-1971.

£450

A fascinating series of booklets that describes the lives of children during the fighting against the construction against Narita Airport which lasted from 1966 to 1971. Most of the text is a compilation of the opinions and feelings of the farmer's children themselves. Every child is named and their age ranges from 5 to 15. They were organised as the Sanrizuka and Shibayama Youth Action Group. Includes photographs by Kitai Kazuo, Fukushima Kikujiro, and the 491 Group.





An homage to legendary Butoh dancer Tatsumi Hijikata

23. HOSOE (Eikoh) and others. [HIJIKATA (Tatsumi)]. MOTOFUJI (Akiko), editor.

Asubesutokan Tsushin [Message from the Asbestos Hall].

First edition. 10 vols. (complete). Each issue with a photographic frontispiece. Japanese text. 8vo. Original printed flexible boards (slightly sunned). Occasional light fingerstaining, but overall a very good set. Tokyo, Privately Printed, October 1986-July 1989

£450

A rare magazine published in memory of the famous avant-garde dancer Hijikata Tatsumi (1928-1986), founder of the Asbestos Hall, a Butoh dance company. Hijikata was a master dancer who used his body to construct expressive movements. His movements often appeared like an impulse to show a wide range of qualities that could be demonic, dark, grotesque, and extreme.

The magazine includes a wide range of contributions from the world of acting, art, poetry, and history, (incl. Shiraishi Kazuko, Haniya Yutaka, Nagata Koi, Tanemura Sunehiro, Donald Ritchie, Takahashi Mutsuo, Mori Mari and others). Includes frontispiece portraits of Hijikata taken by Hosoe Eikoh. Rare.

Only 3 copies in OCLC (Chicago, National Diet, Waseda).

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