The Middle Kingdom 中國

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The Middle Kingdom 中國

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Daniel Crouch Rare Books LLP
4 Bury Street, St James's
London SW1Y 6AB

+44 (0)20 7042 0240
info@crouchrarebooks.com
crouchrarebooks.com

Daniel Crouch Rare Books New York LLC
24 East 64th Street,
New York NY 10065

+1 (212) 602 1779
info@crouchrarebooks.com
crouchrarebooks.com

Daniel Crouch Rare Books LLP
4 Bury Street, St James's
London
SW1Y 6AB

+44 (0)20 7042 0240
info@crouchrarebooks.com
crouchrarebooks.com

Daniel Crouch Rare Books New York LLC
24 East 64th Street
New York
NY 10065

+1 (212) 602 1779
info@crouchrarebooks.com
crouchrarebooks.com

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DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

Introduction

"I did not tell half of what I saw, for I knew I would not be believed".

The words of Marco Polo resonate profoundly in his description of his travels to the Far East. The enormity and wealth of the Chinese Empire was at the core of what Marco Polo described in the account of his travels. An obsession ensued and engulfed the west, one that can be seen even to this day. With the opening of trade and commerce with the east came new lands and new opportunities, each lending themselves to an overwhelming access to information. Information that, to be understood, needed to be structured, processed efficiently and accurately, and given a sense of scale. Within these pages, the first catalogue dedicated to China, and, indeed, the first bilingual, catalogue from Daniel Crouch Rare Books, you will find cartographic expressions of the enormity of the Chinese empire from the thirteenth to the twentieth centuries, seen through the eyes of the Chinese people, Jesuit missionaries and representatives of the British Empire.

Although the Age of Discovery resulted in the explosion of mapping in early sixteenth century Euorpe, it would not be until 1584, that the first map devoted to China was published by Abraham Ortelius (item 3). This was quickly superseded by de Jode's 'China Regnum' (item 4). In the mid-seventeenth century, the Dutch cartographer Joan Blaeu published the first atlas devoted to China (item 7), based on the travels of "the father of geographical learning of China" – Martino Martini, an Italian Jesuit missionary, cartographer and sinologist. With more Jesuits disseminating accurate information about China in Europe in the following century, the French cartographer Jean Baptiste d'Anville produced his seminal atlas (item 14), containing what was purported to be the first survey of China's provinces.

Almost all the information for Europe's knowledge of China was gained through the works of the Jesuit missionaries, many of whom had found great favour, and much envy, in the Ming and Qing courts. Ferdinand Verbiest, or Nan Huairen as he was known in Chinese, was one of the most prominent Jesuit missionaries in the late seventeenth century. He arrived in China just after the fall of the Ming Dynasty, to a Manchu-ruled country were Jesuits were merely tolerated. He was an excellent astronomer and mathematician, and managed to befriend the Kangxi emperor, who was hungry for knowledge and was fascinated by European science and technology. Verbiest proved that European astronomy was more advanced than the local Chinese practices, and subsequently corrected the Chinese calendar (item 9). The assiduous Jesuit was also trusted with the enormous task of rebuilding and equipping Beijing's Ancient Observatory (item 10). While he was in Beijing, Verbiest adapted his knowledge of geography and cartography into 'A Complete Map of the World'– Kunyu quantu 坤輿全圖 (item 24), a monumental work that embodies both Chinese philosophy and European science. The two hemispheres are drawn in equatorial stereographic projection, but in an order that reversed European practice, and places China at the centre of the map.

Sinocentricism – the ideology that China is the cultural, political and economic centre of the world, is literally reflected by the name of the country – Zhongguo 中國 (China, lit. "Middle-Kingdom"), and ambitiously represented in the map – Daqing wannian yitong dili quantu 大清萬年一統地理全圖 (Complete Geographical Map of the Everlasting Unified Qing Empire). This map is dominated by the depiction of the Qing Empire with all other countries relegated to the fringes. In this catalogue, we are proud to present three different versions of this map in blue, black, and green and sandstone red (15, 16, 17). Other maps that were indigenously made depict the cities Beijing (items 23 and 28), Guangzhou (item 18), Hangzhou (item 30), and Shanxi province (item 25). The maps of Beijing and Guangzhou present one of the conventional ways of map-making in China, with an overhead view as the basis, enhanced with front elevations of details such as houses, pagodas and boats. The maps of Hangzhou and counties of Shanxi province, in contrast, seem to have been made with more aesthetic intentions, and are reminiscent of Chinese paintings.

The Sino-centric model was not seriously challenged until contact with the European powers in the nineteenth century. During this time the Qing government and British merchants had continuous skirmishes, which ultimately escalated into the infamous Opium Wars in 1839-1842 and 1860-1862. As a result, the British were given the island of Hong Kong and trading rights in the ports of Canton and Shanghai. Shortly after the First Opium War the first British survey of Hong Kong harbour was carried out by Sir Edward Belcher, a surveyor for the Hydrographic Office who was heavily involved in the capture of Hong Kong in 1841 (item 21). Another war in this period was the Taiping Rebellion (1862-1865), which is said to be one of the bloodiest in modern history, with a death toll likely as high as 100 million. During this civil war, the earliest serious British attempt to map the area around Shanghai was made. The map was surveyed by the military officer Charles George 'Chinese Gordon', and produced whilst he was leading the Qing 'Ever Victorious Army' against the Taiping rebels (item 27). As the British settled in and around the treaty ports, they made themselves comfortable with familiar activities and produced maps to aid the gentleman in finding suitable areas around Shanghai to shoot game (items 32, 35, 39, and 40).

The works within these pages speak not only of the fascination and fear that has shaped Chinese and Western relations throughout the modern period, but also illustrates the rich interplay of these two great civilisations, that continues to the present day.

Qi Sun
Specialist – Chinese Art

簡介

"我只透露了一部分我所目睹的事情，其餘的說出來没人会相信。"—馬可·孛羅

馬可波羅此句反映了他在遠東旅行中的所見所聞的不可思議，其因即中國領土之富饒及歷史文化之浩瀚，隨之點燃了歐洲對"遠東"的渴望和幻想。遠東貿易和商業開拓給歐洲帶來了新的機會，從而能夠進一步探索這片深不可測的領域。而大量的新知識需要構建既效率又合理的方式來理解，對於歐洲人來說，繪製地圖即是第一步。古歷圖首次呈獻繪有中國的地圖，海圖和書籍的中英文對照專題目錄，從不同視角展現了中國從十三世紀到二十世紀的轉變。這些作品來源於中國和歐洲，採用了不同的技術製作而成，包括中國傳統拓印（目錄號 1）、木版印刷、歐洲雕版印刷，以及平版印刷。以時間為序，此專題大致分四個部分進行展示：歐洲著名製圖師的繪製；意大利耶穌會士與中國文化和知識的融合；清朝壯觀輿圖和重要城市的描繪；以及二十世紀英國軍事用通商口岸地圖。

歐洲早期製作的中國地圖

此系列中最早繪有中國的地圖是由義大利製圖師蓋斯托迪（Gastaldi）於16世紀晚期繪製的東南亞地圖（目錄號 2）。十多年後在安特衛普，奧特柳斯（Ortelius）製作了歐洲第一張著重描繪中國，並繪有萬里長城的地圖（目錄號 3），德約德（de Jode）緊隨其後出版的著名地圖集 'Speculum'（'鏡'）裡也包含繪有中國的雙頁雕刻地圖（目錄號 4）。這兩張地圖參考了同一名葡萄牙耶穌會士的中國手稿地圖製作而成，但後者對中國版圖的繪製更加完善。在十七世紀中期，荷蘭製圖師布勞（Blaeu）根據"中國地理學習之父"—意大利耶穌會傳教士，製圖師和漢學家衛匡國的繪製，出版了第一本中國地圖集（目錄號 7）。衛匡國在中國各省約十年，收集和研究了大量中國地理製圖學家的資料，因此，布勞的地圖集可以被稱為是第一本融入中國地理學的地圖集。隨著前往中國傳教的耶穌會士向歐洲傳播更多關於中國的準確信息，法國製圖學家德維爾（D'Anville）利用了康熙年間測繪的地圖，製作了自上個世紀的布勞出版的地圖集以來最精準的中國地圖集（目錄號 14），繪有中國各省以及蒙古和西藏。

耶穌會傳教士的重大貢獻

南懷仁是清朝十七世紀末最傑出的耶穌會傳教士之一，他精通天文學、數學、曆法計算、地理等多方面的知識。康熙八年，南懷仁被授以欽天監監副，奉旨記錄和預測了月食（目錄號 9），並設計改造了天文觀象台（目錄號 10）。康熙甲寅年，南懷仁將他的地理和製圖知識應用到了《坤輿全圖》的製作中（目錄號 24），此圖代表十七世紀歐洲半球投影製圖學和地

球天體學說對中國的影響，也是一部同時體現中國哲學和歐洲科學的偉大作品。圖中兩個半球顛倒了歐洲傳統繪圖的方法，將中國置於正幅地圖的中心，體現了對中國傳統地理概念，即以中國為世界文化中心的尊重。

中國人繪製的的大清王朝

中國中心主義—視中國為世界文化、政治和經濟中心的意識形態，不僅直接體現在“中國”的字面含義上，乾隆三十二年製作的《大清萬年一統地理全圖》也完美詮釋了這一概念。這幅地圖把中國領土放大在正中間，而“所有外國都只是標示在帝國的邊緣”（Pegg）。古歷圖十分榮幸此次同時呈現這幅宏偉地圖的三個不同的版本，印刷上色分別為藍、黑、以及綠色和砂岩紅（目錄號 15，16，17）。在此展區中，其他在中國繪製的地圖繪有北京（目錄號 23，28），廣州（目錄號 18），杭州（目錄號 30）和山西省縣城（目錄號 25）。北京和廣州的地圖繪製展現了中國傳統的地圖製作方式之一，即平、立面相結合，以土地的地理佈局為基礎平面，修飾以房屋，寶塔和船隻等細節立面。相比之下，杭州和山西省縣城的地圖更貼近中國運用了高遠、平遠視角的古代傳統畫。

根據條約開放的商埠地圖

十九世紀與歐洲列強大規模接觸之前，中國中心主義仍是中國主要意識形態，在此期間英國和清政府之間的貿易往來激化成第一、二次鴉片戰爭，使得清政府割讓香港，並允許英國使用廣東和上海為通商口岸。愛德華·貝爾徹爵士（1799-1877）曾是測繪局的一名測量員，於1841年第一次鴉片戰爭期間，在香港進行了測繪 （目錄號 21）。緊隨其後的太平天國之亂（1862—1865年）規模龐大，也是歷史上死傷最慘重的戰爭之一。

在這場內戰期間，“中国戈登”(中校查爾斯·戈登) 在帶領清朝“常勝軍”對抗太平叛亂分子時，在上海及其周邊區域进行了測繪（目錄號 27）。戰爭結束後，在通商口岸和周圍定居的英國人，繪製了上海及其周邊的適宜射擊的地區（目錄號 32，35，39 和 40）。

此目錄展示的每一份作品都承載著深厚的歷史價值。耶穌會傳教士曾為中國人帶來了歐洲人繪製的世界地圖，用地圖的形式把歐洲地理知識和新發現傳入中國。而歐洲真正認識中國地理知識與文化，也是通過中國傳統輿圖的西傳而獲得真知。因此，古歷圖非常榮幸聚集此目錄包含的橫跨七個世紀的珍本和地圖，展示了歐洲和中國在不同歷史時期記錄下的中國面貌。

孫祺

The Suzhou astronomical chart

1 **[Wang Zhiyuan after Huang Shang]**

T'ien wên t'u [A Map of the Stars].

Publication
[Soochow, 1247].

Description
Ink rubbing taken from a stele.

Dimensions
1830 by 1000mm (72 by 39.25 inches).

References
Rufus, W.C. and Hsing-Chih Tien, 'The Shoochow Astronomical Chart', Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1945; Ridpath, Ian, 'Charting the Chinese Sky', http://www.ianridpath.com.

A rubbing of a thirteenth century astronomical stele from Wen Miao Temple (Confucian Temple of Literati) Suzhou, Kiangsu, China; prepared for the instruction of a future emperor. The stele survives in the Suzhou Museum of Inscribed Steles.

The chart was engraved on stone in 1247 by Wang Zhiyuan, but it is based upon an earlier drawing by Huang Shang, made c1190-1193 at the beginning of Shaoxi in the Southern Song Dynasty, while he was entrusted by the emperor as his son's tutor. Reproductions of the stele, such as the present chart, were taken from an ink-on-paper rubbing, like a brass rubbing; as a result, the stars and lines appear white on a black background.

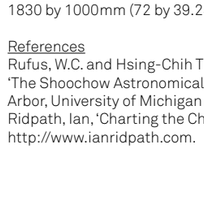
"The planisphere depicts the sky from the north celestial pole to 55 degrees south. Radiating lines, like irregular spokes, demarcate the 28 xiu (akin to the Western Zodiac system). These lines extend from the southern horizon (the rim of the chart) to a circle roughly 35 degrees from the north celestial pole; within this circle lie the circumpolar constellations, i.e. those that never set as seen from the latitude of observation.

Two intersecting circles represent the celestial equator and ecliptic, which the Chinese called the Red Road and the Yellow Road respectively. An irregular band running across the chart outlines the Milky Way, called the River of heaven – even the dividing rift through Cygnus can be made out. All 1464 stars from Chen Zhuo's catalogue are supposedly included (an inscription on the planisphere tallies the total as 1565, but this is clearly an ancient Chinese typographical error [and a recent count suggests that the stele depicts a total of 1436 stars]); not all of the stars show up on the rubbing, however" (Ian Ridpath).

The text below the chart gives instruction to the new emperor with information on the birth of the cosmos; the size and composition of both the heavens and the earth; the poles; the celestial equator (the Red Road) and the ecliptic (the Yellow Road); the sun; the moon, and the moon's path (the White Road); the fixed stars; the planets; the Milky Way (or the River of heaven); the twelve branches; the twelve positions; and the kingdoms and regions.

It is difficult to ascribe a precise date to the rubbing; there were periods in the seventeenth century when rubbings were popular with the early Jesuits in the Kangxi court, and again in the eighteenth century in the Kangxi through early Qianlong courts, but equally in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries during European archaeological explorations of the region.

The present example is mounted on nineteenth century oriental paper, which would indicate that the rubbing was taken c1890, or earlier. Whilst several institutions, such as the Suzhou Museum of Inscribed Steles and the national Library of China in Beijing, hold similar rubbings, we are not aware of any other example on the market in the past 50 years.



蘇州天文圖

1 **南宋王致遠石刻，北宋黃裳繪製**

《天文圖》

蘇州，1247 年

此圖鏨刻在一塊高 2.16 米、寬 1.06 米的大石碑上，現存於江蘇省蘇州市石刻博物館。石碑原置蘇州文廟戟門口，原有四碑，現存其三：天文圖、地理圖和帝王紹運圖。據地理圖下碑文記載，碑石刻於南宋淳佑七年(公元1247 年)，為永嘉人(今浙江溫州)王致遠建。原圖作者為普成人(今四川劍閣附近)黃裳。他於紹熙元年(公元 1190 年)向宋太子趙擴獻八圖，稱為“紹熙八圖”。其中之一即天文圖

1830 乘 1000 毫米（72 乘 39.25 英寸）

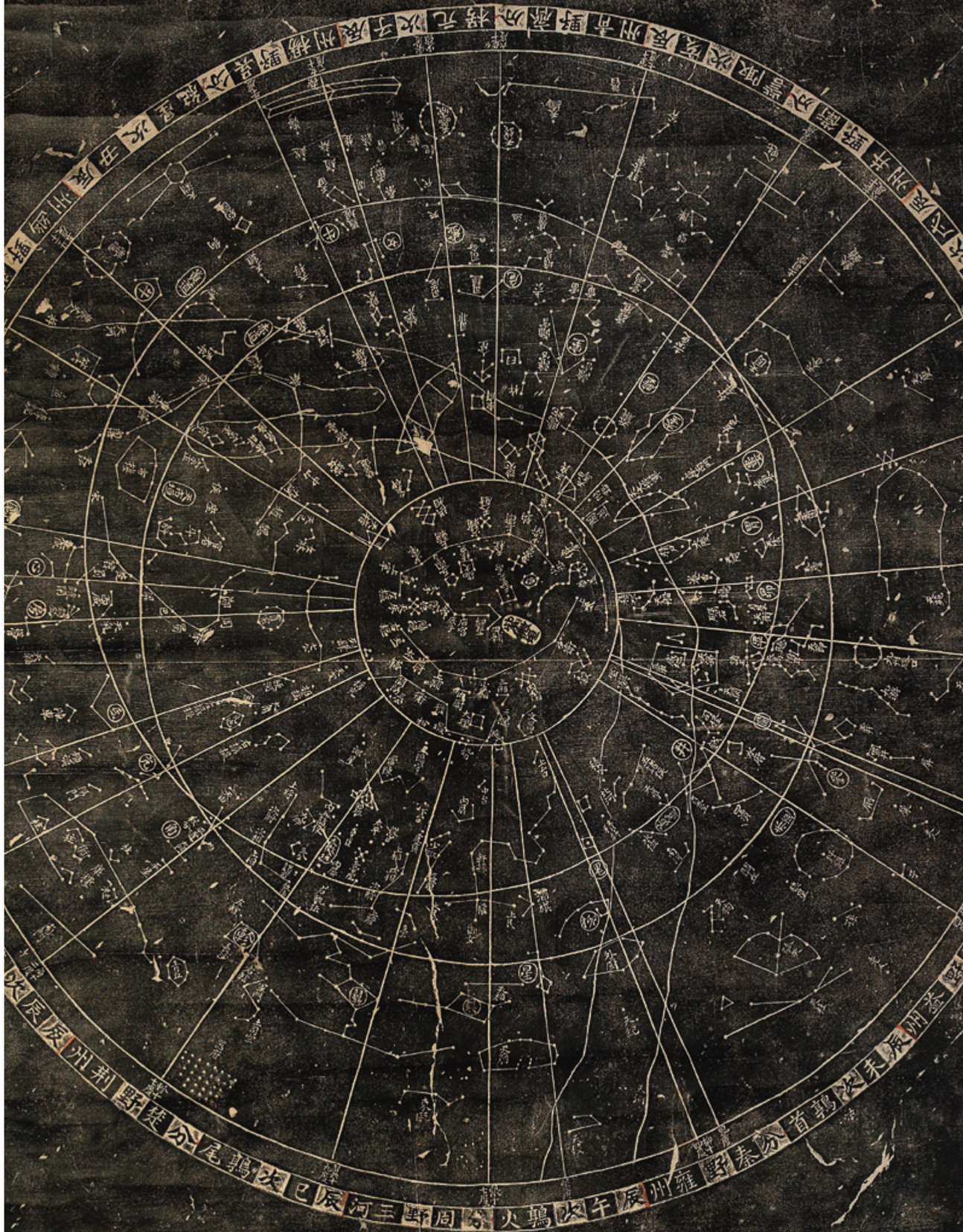
蘇州石刻天文圖是世界上現存最古老的根據實測繪製的全天石刻星圖。它的觀測年代在北宋元豐年間 (1078 年至 1085 年)，刻製年代在南宋 1247 年。這份星圖是由南宋的黃裳繪製的。黃裳曾經被選為南宋皇太子趙擴的老師，為了向這位皇太子教授天文、地理知識，他繪製了八幅天文、地理圖，這份星圖就是其中的一幅。後來，浙江永嘉人王致遠把這份星圖刻在石碑上，存於蘇州文廟中。二百多年後，人們擔心該星圖年久磨損，又重新刻製了一塊，這就是常熟石刻天文圖，存於江蘇常熟縣。

天文圖分兩部分：上半為一圓形全天星圖，下半為說明文字。碑額題“天文圖”三字。星圖直徑約 91.5 厘米，按照中國古代傳統的“蓋圖”方式繪製。它以天球北極為圓心，畫出三個同心圓。內圓稱為“內規”，直徑 19.9 厘米，是北緯約 35° 地方的恆顯圈(見天體視運動)。中圓直徑 52.5 厘米，為天球赤道。外圓稱為“外規”，直徑 85 厘米，相當於上述地方恒隱圈的範圍。28 條輻射狀線條與三圓正向交接，分別通過二十八宿的距星。線端界外注有二十八宿宿度數據。兩圈間交叉密注與二十八宿相配合的十二辰、十二次和州、國分野等各 12 個名稱。圖下的文字說明概述天文基礎知識。全圖共刻恆星 1400 多顆，銀河帶斜貫星圖，黃道為一偏心圓與赤道相交於奎宿和角宿範圍內的兩點。

根據史籍記載和對星圖本身的研究，可斷論該圖是根據北宋元豐年間 (1078 年至 1085 年)一次恆星觀測的資料繪製的。這是世界上現存較早的大型石刻實測星圖，已被列為全國重點保護文物。

此版拓印很難推斷具體拓制時間。在十七世紀的康熙皇朝，耶穌會士深受拓印技術吸引。他們對中國這種傳承藝術文化的方法的興趣及研究，在十八世紀的康熙至乾隆初期，以及在十九世紀末和二十世紀初的歐洲考古探究時期都多次體現。

此圖裱裝在十九世紀的中國製紙上，從而推斷拓印是在此之前製作的。蘇州博物館和北京的國家圖書館等幾家單位也有類似的拓片，但過去 50 年來市場上沒有出現任何其他拓本。



The most influential sixteenth century map of Southeast Asia

2 **GASTALDI, Giacomo**

Il disegno della terza parte dell'Asia.

Publication
Venice, Girolamo Olgiato, [1570].

Description
Engraved map on four sheets, the lower two sheets joined, all sheets with a few light spots in the margins, some slight soiling to the southern sheets mainly confined to the Indian Ocean, former faint vertical and horizontal crease folds.

Dimensions
(sheet 1) 400 by 370mm (15.75 by 14.5 inches); (sheet 2) 405 by 372mm (16 by 14.5 inches); (sheet 3) (2 joined) 410 by 720mm (16 by 28.25 inches).

References
Karrow 30/91.1; Tooley 1939 62; Thomas Suarez, Early Mapping of Southeast Asia (1999), chapter 11. Bifolco TAV. 75.

A fine example of Olgiato's edition of Gastaldi's separately published map of India and southeast Asia.

Gastaldi was born in Villafranca, Piedmont, but had established himself in Venice by 1539. He originally worked as an engineer, but turned to mapmaking from the 1540s. By the late 1550s his reputation as a cartographer was such that he was styled 'cosmographer to the Republic of Venice,' and he was devising the large-scale monumental masterpieces that would confirm his legacy.

One such project was his monumental series of maps of Asia, consisting of three maps covering the Levant; the Middle East; and India, China, and southeast Asia. All three would set new standards for the mapping of Asia, and would be highly influential with both de Jode and Ortelius basing their maps on his work.

The southeast map began life in 1559 with the publication of the India sheet, this was followed in 1561 with the China sheet, thus providing a complete picture south to the Equator. In 1565, two additional sections were added, in order to show all of Indonesia and neighbouring islands as far south as Java Minor. The resulting map was "superior to all previous known maps of Asia, either drawn by hand or printed" (Schilder in The Map Collector no. 17, p. 7).

The present example was cut from new plates and published by Girolamo Olgiato in 1570. The maps are almost identical to Gastaldi's, although Olgiato extends the southern two sheets further south, in order to incorporate his cartouche and a fabulous sea monster to the west of Sumatra. Below Japan Olgiato has omitted Gastaldi's list of place names. The upper sheets bear some considerable overlap with the lower sections and with themselves, which suggests that Olgiato never intended the sheets to be joined. The map is dedicated by Olgiato to the cardinal and patron Paolo Almerico (1514-1589), ecclesiastic from Vicenza poet and renaissance man.

The present map is rare, with Bifolco recording only five institutional examples. We have only been able to trace one other example appearing at auction in the last 50 years.

十六世紀最具影響力的東南亞地圖

2 **賈科莫・蓋斯托迪**

「亞洲第三部分—印度及東南亞」

威尼斯，吉羅拉莫・歐吉亞托
Girolamo OLGIATO，[1570 年]

四張雕版印刷，下方兩張相連；所有的紙張邊緣以及在印有印度洋的部分都有少許污點，輕微橫堅摺痕

表 1: 400 乘 370 毫米（15.75 乘 14.5 英寸）；表 2: 405 乘 37 2毫米（16 乘 14.5 英寸）；表 3:（2 個連接）410 乘 720 毫米（16 乘 28.2 5英寸）

此圖為品相良好歐吉亞托（Olgiato）出版，蓋斯托迪（Gastaldi）繪製的印度和東南亞地圖。

蓋斯托迪出生於皮埃蒙特的維拉弗蘭卡，1539 年時，他已在威尼斯穩固了事業及名譽 。他最初是一名工程師，從 1540 年代開始地圖製作。到了 1550 年代後期，他作為製圖師的聲譽使他被稱為“威尼斯共和國的宇宙學家”，（那時）他正在設計能夠證實其名譽的大型紀念性傑作。

其中一個項目是他的一系列亞洲地圖，一共三幅，分別繪製了黎凡特，中東地區，以及印度，中國和東南亞地區的地圖。這三者都為亞洲地圖的繪製設定了新的標準，並且對德約德（De Jode）和奧特柳斯（Ortelius）都產生了很大的影響，他們的地圖繪製都基於蓋斯托迪的偉績。

東南亞地圖的繪製始於 1559 年，首先出版的是印度地圖，隨後於1561 年出版了中國地圖，從而完成了直至赤道的完整東南亞的繪製（此例第一張地圖）。1565 年出版的地圖中增加了兩個部分（此例第二張地圖），以顯示所有印度尼西亞和鄰近的島嶼，最南部的是爪哇小島。此地圖在當時“優於以前所有已知的亞洲地圖，無論是手工繪製還是印刷。”

此例為新雕版的印刷，並於 1570 年由歐吉亞托出版。這些地圖與蓋斯托迪出版的基本相同，儘管歐吉亞托將第二張圖的兩張紙向南方擴展，以便納入地圖而展示他的漩渦花飾和蘇門答臘以西的神話海怪的圖案。在日本以下，歐吉亞托省略了原來蓋斯托迪列出的的地名列表。第一張與第二張地圖有一些相當大的重疊，包括第一張左右兩部分也有稍許重疊，這表明歐吉亞托從未打算將第一、第二張連接起來。該地圖是歐吉亞托為獻給紅衣主教 Paolo Almerico（1514-1589）而製作。

此例相當稀有，Bifolco只記錄了五個機構有收藏。目前資料顯示，過去 50 年以來，除了本例，只有一份出現在拍賣會上。

The earliest printed map to focus on China

3 **ORTELIUS, Abraham**

Chinae olim Sinarum regionis, nova descriptio. Auctore Ludouico Georgio.

Publication
[Antwerp, Plantin Press], 1584.

Description
Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimensions
370 by 470mm (14.5 by 18.5 inches).

References
Van der Krogt 8410:31, for atlas see van der Krogt 31:051.

The earliest printed map to focus on China, and the first to illustrate the Great Wall. It was the first western map of China drawn directly from the findings of the Portuguese mapmaker Luis Jorge de Barbuda, or Ludovicus Georgius. Barbuda was a Jesuit, and he made a manuscript map of China from information on the area gathered by the Jesuit mission. Arias Montanus passed this map on to Ortelius.

The map is oriented to the west. Japan is shown on a curved projection, borrowing from Portuguese sources. Wind wagons are shown in the north, a Chinese invention that also became popular in the Low Countries.

西方第一張主要繪製中國的雕版印刷地圖

3 **亞伯拉罕・奧特柳斯**

「新繪中國地圖」

[安特衛普, 普朗坦出版]，1584 年

手繪雕版印刷地圖

37 0乘 470 毫米（14.5乘18.5 英寸）

這是最早大篇幅繪製中國的歐洲雕版印刷地圖，也是第一個繪有長城的地圖。這是第一張利用了葡萄牙地圖製作人路易斯・喬治・巴布達（Luis Jorge de Barbuda）的測繪而製作產生的中國地圖。巴布達是一名耶穌會士，他根據耶穌會使命收集的中國當地信息親手繪製了中國地圖，隨後阿里亞斯・蒙塔努斯（Arias Montanus）將這張巴布達手繪地圖交給給了奧特柳斯。

此地圖朝向西。基於葡萄牙人的資料，日本被繪製在一條曲線上。圖上風車标明北方，原是中國的發明，后来传播到在低地國家（又譯為低地諸國，是對歐洲西北沿海地區的稱呼，廣義上包括荷蘭、比利時、卢森堡，以及法國北部與德國西部）。

De Jode's rare map of China

4 **JODE, Cornelius de**

China Regnum.

Publication
Antwerp, Collectore Cornelio de Iudeis, [1593].

Description
Double-page engraved map, fine original hand-colour.

Dimensions
365 by 450mm (14.25 by 17.75 inches).

References
Van der Krogt 8410:32.

De Jode first published his 'Speculum' in 1578. Intended as competition to Ortelius' popular 'Theatrum', it faired poorly and sales were disappointing; another edition was produced after de Jode's death by his son Cornelius in 1593. For this edition, Cornelius introduced several new maps, of which the present item is a superb example.

The map is based upon the work of the Portuguese Jorge de Barbuda, whose map of China appeared in the work of de Jode's competitor, Ortelius, in 1584 (item 3). The circular map is framed by elaborate strap-work and four vignettes of Far Eastern life: fish-catching cormorants; a fishing boat with a chimney-topped cabin with a pen attached to the side sheltering domestic fowl; the worship of a triple-headed deity; and the famous wind carts depicted on many early European maps of the region, including those of Hondius and Speed.

安特衛普繪圖師德約德繪製的中國

4 **科內利斯・德約德**

「中國」

安特衛普, Collectore Cornelio de Iudeis 出版，[1593 年]

雙頁雕版印刷地圖，精美手工上色

365 乘 450 毫米（14.25 乘 17.75 英寸）

傑拉德・德約德 （Gerard de Jode）於 1578 年首次發布了他製作的地圖集 'Speculum'（'鏡'—比喻地圖為世界之鏡）目的與奧特柳斯（Ortelius）製作的 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum'（'世界之舞台'—比喻地圖為呈現世界的舞台）競爭，然而結果差強人意，銷售成績也令人大失所望。1593 年，德約德之子科內利斯在父親去世後，在 '鏡' 的基礎上添加新的地圖製作成更完善的版本，此例則是新添地圖之一。

此地圖以葡萄牙人路易斯・喬治・巴布達（Luis Jorge de Barbuda）手繪的中國地圖作為基礎繪製完成。然而巴布達的這份手繪地圖之前已出現在德約德的競爭對手奧特柳斯的 1584 年的地圖集里（目錄號3）。在圓形地圖四周繪有精美的花飾，以及講述遠東生活的四個小插圖（從左上順時針）：正在捕魚的鸕鷀；一艘帶有煙囪頂小屋的漁船，一圈柵欄圈養著鴨子；崇奉三頭神； 以及許多早期歐洲地圖上繪有的風車 。

De Jode's rare map of Southeast Asia

5 **JODE, Cornelius de**

Tertiae Partis Asiae.

Publication
[Antwerp, 1593].

Description
Double-page engraved map.

Dimensions
327 by 506mm (12.75 by 20 inches).

References
Van der Krogt 8400:32; Suarez pp. 130-157.

De Jode based his survey on Giacomo Gastaldi's 1561 map (item 2), which "provided the best and most inspired published rendering of the region in its day" (Karrow).

The map extends from the Indian peninsula through to China and Mongolia, showing a large part of Southeast Asia, including Sumatra, Malaysia, Brunei, the Moluccas, the Philippines, and Micronesia.

The cartography is derived from Spanish and Portuguese exploration, drawing on the voyages of Ferdinand Magellan, Álvaro de Saavedra and Ruy López de Villalobos. The Marianas Islands are labelled 'Li Ladroni' after Magellan, who named them after the inhabitants' propensity for stealing. Two other curious features are 'Vulcan' Island and 'Apri l'occhio'. Vulcan was reported in the Villalobos expedition as an erupting volcanic island, but Gastaldi, and therefore de Jode, has merged it with the island of Farfana, which was described as a high pointed rock. The phrase "Apri l'occhio" (open the eye) does not have a clear origin and may have been a cautionary phrase rather than a place. These two features mark the start of cartographic curiosity over navigational hazards in those waters, which would last until the early eighteenth century, even though ships routinely crossed those waters without any problems.

The map appeared in the second edition of the de Jodes' atlas 'Speculum orbis terrae'. The 'Speculum' was first published in 1578 by Gerard de Jode (1509-1591) with text by Daniel Cellarius. It was designed to compete with Abraham Ortelius' atlas, 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum', which had been published eight years earlier. Ortelius used his influence to disrupt de Jode's application for a royal privilege. By the time this was finally granted, seven years after the publication of the 'Theatrum', Ortelius' work had become so popular that de Jode's atlas did not sell well, despite the accuracy and clarity of his maps.

His son Cornelis (1558-1600) continued his father's publishing business after studying at Douai. He produced an enlarged edition of the 'Speculum' in 1593, which Gerard had been planning before his death. Either Cornelis or Gerard was the first person to make a globe following the geography of Mercator in the southern hemisphere; no copies of it survive to provide evidence.

Although sales of de Jode's work were less than ideal, the atlas was evidently held in high regard, with several contemporaries citing its importance alongside the atlases of Mercator and Ortelius. Few examples of either edition of the 'Speculum' have survived, making the maps within a rarity.

安特衛普繪圖師德約德繪製的東南亞

5 **科內利斯・德約德**

「亞洲的三分之一」

[安特衛普，1593 年]

雙頁雕版印刷地圖

327 乘 506 毫米（12.75 乘 20 英寸）

德約德採用了賈科莫・蓋斯托迪（Giacomo Gastaldi）在 1561 年製作的“在當時對於「亞洲」最完善和最具啟發性的”地圖（目錄號2）作為研究資料，從而繪製了此例。該地圖繪製了印度半島到中國和蒙古的範圍，以及東南亞的大部分地區，包括蘇門答臘島，馬來西亞，文萊，摩鹿加群島，菲律賓和密克羅尼西亞。

該製圖借鑒了葡萄牙探險家費迪南德・麥哲倫（Ferdinand Magellan）、西班牙探險家阿爾瓦羅・德薩維德拉（Álvaro de Saavedra）和魯伊・洛佩斯・德比利亞洛沃斯（Ruy López de Villalobos）的探險結果。首先在此圖中可以看到由麥哲倫命名的“馬里亞納群島”—“Islas de los Ladrones”（“盜賊群島”），其命名是因為當地居民在麥哲倫率領的船隻抵達島嶼時被洗劫一空。圖中有另外兩處值得注意，分別是武爾卡諾島（Vulcan）和一句短語“Apri l'occhio”。武爾卡諾島在德比利亞洛沃斯探險時被記載為活火山，但是蓋斯托迪和德約德在繪製地圖時將其與小笠原群島（Forfana）合併，並描述其為高聳的岩石。短語“Apri l'occhio”的直譯是“睜開雙眼”，沒有明確的起源，很可能是一個警示性的短語而不是一個地方的名稱。這兩處某種程度上可以體現製圖者對這些水域中潛在危害的好奇并對其標記方法，然而事實上大部分船隻都安全穿過這些水域。

此例出現在德約德的第二版地圖集‘Speculum orbis terrae’（‘地球之鏡’）中。第一版地圖集‘Speculum’（‘鏡’），是由丹尼爾・留斯（Daniel Cellarius）撰寫，德約德父親傑拉德・德約德（Gerard de Jode）於1578年首次出版。傑拉德出版“鏡”的初衷是為與亞伯拉罕・奧特柳斯（Abraham Ortelius）的地圖集‘Theatrum Orbis Terrarum’（‘世界之舞台’）競爭，當時奧特柳斯用他的影響力阻擋了傑拉德對王室特權的申請，但‘鏡’最終在七年之後獲得批准。儘管傑拉德製作的地圖更加準確和清晰，但奧特柳斯的作品已在七年之內廣為人知，導致傑拉德的地圖滯銷。

他的兒子科內利斯・德約德 (1558-1600) 在杜埃學習後繼續他父親的印刷出版業務，並在 1593 年製作出版了父親籌備已久的放大版的‘鏡’。德約德父子是第一個按照墨卡託（Mercator）的南半球地理位置來製作地球儀的人，但沒有副本存留作為證據。儘管科內利斯的版本銷售情況不盡人意，但該地圖在當時與墨卡托和奧特利烏斯的地圖集受同等重視。兩個版本的地圖集“鏡”都相當稀有，以至於如此例的地圖極其珍貴。

“all the knowledge and learning related to the East and West Indies” (Hill)

6 LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huygen van

John Huighen van Linschoten his Discours of Voyages unto ye Easte & West Indies. Devided into Foure Bookes.

Publication
London, John Wolfe, 1598.

Description
Folio (280 x 180mm), four parts in one volume.10 large double-page folding maps, and one half-page and folding, four woodcut maps in text, woodcut initials, factotums and head-piece ornaments. Contemporary calf, rebacked to style.

Collation: A4, B6-I6, K6-Q6, R8, *s2, S6-U6, X6-Z6, Aa6, Bb4-Cc4, Dd2-Ii6, Kk-Pp6, Qq7; 1-197, [197]- 259 (ie 295), 307- 447, [451]-462.

Dimensions
280 by 180mm (11 by 7 inches).

References
Alden & Landis 598/57; Borba de Moraes I:488; Church 321; Hill 1025; Sabin 41374; STC 15691; Streeter sale I:31.

The very rare English edition of Linschoten’s ‘Itinerario’, first published in Dutch in 1595-1596, and translated from the Dutch by William Phillip.

Linschoten’s ‘Discours’ is second only to Hakluyt’s ‘Principall Navigations’ in being the most important collection of sixteenth century voyages in English.

“This important work contains all the knowledge and learning related to the East and West Indies and navigations to those parts that was available at the end of the sixteenth century. It was held in such high esteem that for nearly a century a copy was given to each ship sailing to India as a guide to the sailing directions. The fact that most copies were in continual use is in no doubt the reason that fine copies, especially with all correct plates and maps, are so very rare” (Hill).

Linschoten (1563-1611) travelled extensively, he went to Goa between 1583 and 1589, and joined Willem Barentsz’s first and second voyages into the Kara Sea in 1594 and 1595, and he combined his first-hand accounts with translations of original Spanish and Portuguese documents. “Linschoten’s work, along with Hakluyt’s, served as a direct stimulus to the building of the vast English and Dutch overseas empires” (Hill). In fact, until its publication, no other book contained anything like the amount of useful information on the East and West Indies, and it soon became required reading for all navigators sailing to the East, with chapters on the coast of ‘Arabia Felix’, ie., the southern coast of the Arabian peninsula, the island of Ormus, and Islamic India.

The book is divided into four parts. The first, concerning the East Indies, including eastern Africa and Arabia, and extending to regions as far east as Japan. The second book describes the navigation of the coasts of West Africa around the Cape of Good Hope to Arabia, together with the coasts of the New World. Book three, based on the discoveries of the Portuguese Royal pilot Diego Affonso, contains sailing directions from Portugal to India, and instructions for sailing in the East Indies from island to island. Similar instructions are given for the New World, particularly Brazil and Spanish America. Book four contains detailed information on the taxes, and other income, that the King of Spain extracted from his territories, both at home and overseas.

Most of the maps and views of the English edition are re-engravings of the plates of the original Dutch edition of 1595-1596, with captions in Latin and English:

1. ORTELIUS, Abraham. Typus Orbis Terrarum.
2. [East Africa], ‘The description or Caerd of the Coastes of the Countreys following called Terra do Natal,..’, engraved by Robert Beckit, including the western half of the Indian Ocean along the coast of South Africa, all of Madagascar.

3. [Arabia and the Indian Ocean], 'The description of the coast of Abex, The Straights of Meca, otherwise called the Red Sea, the coastes of Arabia, Ormus and Persia…', engraved by Robert Beckit, extending from the Nile river and the eastern Mediterranean to the Gulf of Bengal and Sumatra. "The surprising fact about the representation of the [Arabian] peninsula is the close resemblance of the outline to that of a modern map when compared with other engraved maps of the time. There is a vague suggestion of the Qatar peninsula, which is not seen again until the nineteenth century" (Tibbets).
4. [Southeast Asia], 'The Trew Description of All the Coasts of China, Cauchinchina Camboya, Syao, Malacca, Arraacan, and Pegu,…', engraved by Robert Beckit, after the original engraved by Johannes a Doetechum extending from the island of Korea and Japan south of 'Beach' (Australia), Java, Timor, the Philippines, the Indochina peninsula, and most of the coast and much of the interior of China. Schilder Australia 18; Schilder Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandici VII, p 222ff; Suarez SE Asia fig 91.
5. [Africa], 'A discription of Aegipt from Cair downeward', engraved by William Rogers, a magnificent map of Africa after Pigafetta.
6. [West Africa], 'The description of the Coast of Guinea,…', engraved by Raygnald Elstrak
7. [Mozambique], 'The description of the Islandes and Castle of Mozambique…', engraved by William Rogers.
8. [St. Helena]
a) 'The Island of St. Helena full of Sweet and pleasaunt ayre fructfull ground and fresh water…',
b) 'The true description, and situation of the Island St. Helena, on the East, North, and West Sydes', both engraved by Raygnald Elstrak.
9. [Ascention Island], 'The True Description of the Island of Ascention…', engraved by William Rogers.
10. [South America], 'The description of the whole coast lying in the South Seas of Americae called Peru…', engraved by Robert Beckit, showing the whole of South America, the Caribbean, Florida, the Gulf Coast and an extended Terra del Fuego.
11. [The Spice Island Map], 'Insulae Molucca celeberrimae …', engraved by Robert Beckit, including the eastern coast of india, Borneo, Java, New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, after the original by Petrus Plancius who obtained his information covertly from the Portuguese maps of Bartolomeu Lasso.


INSULÆ MOLUCCAE
sunt ob Maximam aromatum copiam q
arum orbem mittunt: harum precipue
doris, Motir, Machion et Bachion, his q
Gilolum, Celbiam, Borneonem, Amboi
Ex Insula Timre in Europam advehun
& alba, Ex Banda Nuces myristicæ, cum
Macis Et ex Moluccis Cariophilli: q
pede hujus abellœ ad vivum expre
rauimus
Hispanicæ leucæ 17½ uni gradui competenti
Miliaria Italica 70 singulis gradibus respondent
Miliaria Germanica quorum 15 uni gradui
Imprinted at
Iohn W
Grauen by Rob
TROPICVS CANCRI
AEQUINOC
SINENSIS
OCEANUS
INSULÆ
PHILIPPINÆ
ARCHIPELAGUS
S. LAZARI
Illas de las Velas
QUAN
Quilisiifu
Senchin
Iesuitarum Ecclesia
Coina
I. Fermosa
Lequeio minor
I. Blanco
I. Weninga
Santhoa
Taicheo
Luichen
Tuxo
I. Ainan
Dos Tauaquero
Pulo Polo
Pracel
Babuiiones
C. de Engano
C. de Bojador
Philippina
Ilocos
Luzon
Pangasinan
Moro Hermoso
Pintados
Ancon triste
G. de Matalahambre
Pondam
Mandato
Paracalle
Pancuasion
Luco
C. del Spirito Santo
I. de Cobos
Manilha
Francisco Gomes
Ilhas del Primeiro
Surgidero
Puelhas
Abo Camaucho Primeir
Abujo
Pasage de S. Clara
Malaqua
Calamianes
Bofrote
Cavayao
Lomitan
Surican
Pracel
Hocados
S. Michael
MINDANAO
Mindanao
Dapito
A de Resureicam
C. Bicay
I. da Palmeras
I. de S. Ioannes
I. dos Arecifes
I. de Matalotes
I. dela Matao
I. de S. Ioana
I. de Sagim
Carangao
I. de Talao
I. de Rao
Baquiraon
I. de Sagim
BORNEO
I. de Dai
Ternate
Tidori
I. Molucca
Gilolo
Camafo
Maun
Paione
I. dos Graos
I. Aguada
Bachian
Sales
Momayo
Curicuri
Mardar
Portugal
CELEBES
Abilato
Xula
Batochina
Porto Cauam
CEIRAM
Buorno
Sinomo
I. Cenno
Ceibam
Buro
Bicama
Nisafera
Calambua
I. de S. Matheus
Tobo
Pulo Gare
Aiona
Hic hibernauit Gomes de Menezes
Dos Martires
I. dos Crespos
Dos Colunas
Una Colune
De Sierta
Las dos Hermanas
Malabrigo
Mano
Cheroshu
Bancos de S. Bartholome
Grega
Pagan
Artomagan
Gulga
Cherega
Sepan
Matan
Gan
Botaha
Bacim
Los Iardines al la Desaprouechade
Ilhas de Corales
Ilhas dos Reys
Barbudo
I. de Pascaros
De los dos Vesinos
I. de los Nadadores
I. de los Salteadores
Miracomo Vão
De los Martires
I. de Aues
I. de Arti
I. de Arimo
I. da Mala gente
Ilhas do Mons blancos
La Carimana
La Barbada
Los Bolcanas
S. Tiago
Buen Puerto

“與東西印度群島相關的所有知識”

6 **讓・哈伊根・範林斯霍滕**

「林斯霍滕在東西印度群島的航行記錄，分為四冊」

倫敦，約翰沃爾夫，1598 年

一卷四個部分；開本；十大幅雙頁折疊地圖，一張半頁折疊，四張刻有文字：首字母，雜役和頭飾的木板印刷地圖；當代小牛皮，新制書脊

文字排序：A4, B6-I6, K6-Q6, R8, *s2, S6-U6, X6-Z6, Aa6, Bb4-Cc4, Dd2-Ii6, Kk-Pp6, Qq7; 1-197, [197]- 259 (ie 295), 307- 447, [451]-462

280 乘 180 毫米（11 乘 7 英寸）

非常罕見的英文版林斯霍滕（1563-1611）的航行紀錄‘Itinerario’（‘旅程’）。1595—1596年在荷蘭首次出版，並由威廉菲利普（William Phillip）翻譯成英語，是十六世紀極少見的英文版航行紀錄，其罕見程度僅次於哈克卢伊特（Hakluyt）的‘The Principal Navigations’（‘首要航海路線’）。

“這項偉大的成就涵蓋了在十六世紀末與東印度群島和西印度群島相關的所有知識，以及當時已發現的航海路線。 近一個世紀以來，這份地圖都是每艘出海到印度的船隻的必備方向指南。大多數副本一直在被後人重複使用，證明完善且精準的副本非常罕見。”

林斯霍滕旅行範圍非常廣泛，1583 年至 1589 年征途果阿，1594 年和 1595 年加入威廉・巴倫支（Willem Barentsz）第一次和第二次的卡拉海航行，並在旅途中將親筆記載的第一手資料，與西班牙語和葡萄牙語的原始航海資料的英文翻譯相結合。「這使得」“林斯霍滕與哈克卢伊特兩人的地圖「成為了」英國和荷蘭在海外構建帝國的重要工具”（希爾）。 在林斯霍滕出版他製作的航行紀錄之前，沒有任何其他書籍更全面地涵蓋了東西印度群島的信息，他的版本因此很快成為所有航行到東方的航海家的必讀書籍。例如“阿拉伯菲利克斯”（‘Arabia Felix’）海岸的章節描繪的阿拉伯半島的南部海岸，奧爾穆斯島和伊斯蘭印度。本書分為四個部分：第一部分涉及東印度群島，包括東非和阿拉伯，並最遠延伸至日本的東部地區；第二部分描述了西非好望角到阿拉伯半島的沿岸，以及新世界的海岸；第三部分是根據葡萄牙皇家飛行員迭戈・阿豐索（Diego Affonso）的發現，記錄了從葡萄牙到印度的航行方向，以及在東印度群島時從島嶼到島嶼航行的說明，對於新世界，特別是巴西和西班牙人殖民的美國，也給出了類似的說明；第四部分包含西班牙國王從其國內和海外的領土上提取的稅收和其他收入的詳細信息。

大多數英文版的地圖都是原版 1595-1596 荷蘭版的復刻版，並附有拉丁文和英文的說明：

1. [世界之舞台]
2. [東非]
3. [阿拉伯和印度洋]
4. [東南亞]
5. [非洲]
6. [西非]
7. [莫桑比克]
8. [聖赫勒拿島嶼]
9. [阿森松島]
10. [南美]
11. [香料島嶼]

The first Western atlas devoted to China

7 **BLAEU, Joan**

Novus Atlas Sinensis A Martino Martinio Soc. Iesu Descriptus Et Serenessimo Archidvci Leopoldo Gvilielmo Avstriaco Dedicatvs. Cum privilegio S.C. Maj. et Ordd. Foed. Belg.

Publication
Amsterdam, Joannes & Willem Blaeu, 1655.

Description
Folio (565 by 365mm), Engraved hand-coloured and gold illuminated frontispiece showing putti around a globe and a map of China, with the title printed on an open door, 4 pages of Dedications, 216, [16], xviii, 40 pp. Illustrated with 17 double-page, hand-coloured engraved maps, 16 of China and one of Japan, silk ties trimmed to binding, minor repairs to head and tail of spine, minor browning to a few pages, contemporary publisher's Dutch panelled vellum gilt over boards, with yapp edges, gilt-stamped rectangular frames and floral borders encasing a central lozenge-shaped floral ornament.

Dimensions
560 by 380mm (22 by 15 inches).

References
Koeman BL 29C [2:223.1LU] and Theatrum Orbis Terrarum; sive, Novus Atlas 1655 in Latin (Koeman BL 52 [2: 22521A]).

The atlas was based on the travels of Father Martino Martini (1614-1661), a Jesuit missionary in China who made use of "Chinese materials from a much earlier date, originally an atlas compiled by Chu-Ssu-pên in about 1312" (Shirley p. 241). Ferdinand von Richthofen in his China; Ergebnisse eigner Reisen und darauf gegründeter Studien, 1877-85, called Martini's 'Novus Atlas Sinensis', "the most complete geographical description of China that we possess, and through which Martini has become the father of geographical learning on China". "Martino Martini's Novus Atlas Sinensis was the first atlas and geography of China to be published in Europe. In 1654, Martini's ship was captured by the Dutch and he was sent to Amsterdam. During the journey, he translated into Latin the manuscript atlas of the Chinese provinces by Chu-Ssu-pên, with revisions from the printed atlas by Lo Hongxian (1555). Though Blaeu had announced that he was preparing town books of Italy, a volume of charts and a volume of historical maps in his previous publication, the 1654 atlas of Scotland, Martini persuaded him to engrave and publish his maps and descriptions of the Chinese empire. Blaeu postponed his work on the other volumes and published this atlas in 1655. The text was Martini's own account of his travels in the Chinese provinces, over a period of roughly ten years.

The seventeen maps are noteworthy for the time, but also for their highly decorative cartouches featuring vignettes depicting regional dress, activities and animals, Martini's Novus Atlas Sinensis marked the beginning of a flood of illustrated works and translations on China in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, many of which cite Martini's atlas as a source. In addition, it is one of the first true Sino-European publications, based on Chinese land surveys, but presenting geographic data in a highly visual European cartographic format" (Reed and Demattè, China on Paper, No. 28). At the end of the volume is a 'Catalogus Longitudinum ac Latitudinem', plus a list of towns with the geographical coordinates, an 18 page 'De Regno Catayo Additamentum' (An Addition on the Chinese Reign) by Jacobus Golius, and the 'Historie van den Tartarischen Oorlog' (De Bello Tartarico Historia) by Father Martino Martini, describing the horrors of the war culminating in the overthrow of the ancient Ming dynasty emperors by the new ruling Manchus. The volume was published as a separate volume by Blaeu in 1655, however, the maps were also included in volume VI of Blaeu's 'Nieuwe Atlas' 1649-58 in Dutch.

The atlas was printed in Latin, French, Dutch, German and Spanish. Unusually for Blaeu atlases, the maps have no text on verso. This example in Latin was published as the last of the six-volume atlas with the title 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum'. Later the maps were incorporated into the Asia volume of the ultimate Blaeu atlas, the 'Atlas Major', which was the most expensive publication of the seventeenth century.

第一本在歐洲繪製出版的中國地圖集

7 **瓊・布勞**

「新中國地圖集」

阿姆斯特丹，Joannes & Willem 出版，1655年

開本（565 乘 365 毫米）；雕刻印刷；卷首插圖手繪上色和泥金裝飾，圖中繪有天使圈繞著地球儀和一幅中國地圖，標題印在圖中一扇敞開的門上；四頁贈言，216，[16]，xviii，40 頁；17 張雙頁手繪刻印地圖，16 頁繪印中國和1頁繪印日本；綢帶修剪至裝幀尺寸，脊柱頭部和尾部有修補；有幾頁輕微褐變；荷蘭出版商的鑲嵌牛皮紙鍍金板，捲邊裝訂；鍍金矩形框架和花卉邊框內飾有菱形花卉

560 乘 380 毫米（22 乘 15 英寸）

該地圖集是基於中國耶穌會傳教士衛匡國 （Martino Martini，1614-1661）在中國時製作的地圖。而衛匡國則是利用了“早期「明朝」的繪圖師朱思本在 1312 年繪製的地圖集”（Shirley p. 241）完成了他對中國版圖的繪製。費迪南・馮・李希霍芬（Ferdinand von Richthofen，1833-1905）在 1877-85 撰寫《中國：我的旅行與研究》中稱衛匡國的「 新中國地圖集」“是我們擁有的對中國最完整的地理描述，由此衛匡國可被視為中國地理學習之父。”“衛匡國的「 新中國地圖集」是第一個在歐洲出版的中國地圖集。1654 年，衛匡國的船被荷蘭人捕獲並被送往阿姆斯特丹，途中，他將明嘉靖年间地理学家罗洪先（1504-1564）增補擴大元朝朱思本（1273-1333）的《與地圖》而製作的新中國地圖集《广舆图》翻譯成拉丁文。雖然布勞聲稱他當時正在準備意大利的城鎮書籍、航海圖冊、他曾出版的歷史地圖冊以及 1654 年的蘇格蘭地圖集，但衛匡國成功說服布勞先雕刻並出版他的中國地圖。於是布勞推遲他手頭的工作，並在 1655 年出版了這本地圖集。地圖集里的文字是衛匡國自己在中國各省大約十年的旅行記錄。”地圖的地名用客家話拼音，客家話可能是明代的普通話/官話。貴州安順屯堡為明代屯兵處，當地保留明代語言風俗，方言接近客家話，證明地圖極可能是明代測繪的，與衛匡國翻譯明代罗洪先版本的中國地圖相符。

“在此地圖集出版的年代，這十七幅地圖的準確性已是相當精準，並富有裝飾性極強的圖章，圖章周圍還附帶了穿著傳統服飾的人物，當地活動和動物的小插圖。衛匡國的「 新中國地圖集」引領了十七、十八世紀對中國這片領土的繪製和翻譯的風潮，而其中許多人都把衛匡國的地圖集作為參考資料。此外，它是真正意義上的中歐出版物之一，基於中國土地調查，但視覺上是完全採用歐洲製圖格式來呈現地理數據。”（Reed and Demattè, China on Paper, No. 28)。該卷最後的內容是經緯度目錄—“Catalogus Longitudinum ac Latitudinem”，一列城鎮名單及和其相對應地理坐標，雅各布斯・赫里斯（Jacobus Golius，1596-1667）撰寫的十八頁中國領土的補充—“De Regno Catayo Additamentum”，以及衛匡國紀錄的滿族戰爭歷史—“Historie van den Tartarischen Oorlog”（De Bello Tartarico Historia），其中講述了滿族推翻明朝統治的戰爭。布勞一直以他極高的製圖標準而聞名，因為他製作雕版印刷時所使用的紙張和著色是最高級別的，並使得“布勞地圖集”被評為十七世紀的繪本第一位。該卷由布勞在 1655 年單獨出版，但這些地圖也出版在布勞的荷蘭語 Nieuwe Atlas（新地圖集）1649-58 的第六卷中。

該地圖集以多種語言出版，包括拉丁文、法文，荷蘭文，德文和西班牙文。此地圖集在布勞的製作出版中非同尋常的是地圖上沒有文字。此例是拉丁語版六卷冊中的最後一個，標題為 ‘Theatrum Orbis Terrarum’（‘世界之舞台’）。後來這些地圖最終被納入了布勞地圖集的亞洲卷，即 ‘Atlas Major’（‘首要地圖集’）十七世紀最昂貴的出版物。

Dudley's rare chart of the Chinese coast from Taiwan to Japan

8 DUDLEY, Robert

Carta particolare d'una parte della costa di China con l'Isola di Pakas, e altre Isole, sino alla parte piu Australe del'Giapone.

Publication
Florence, Giuseppe Cocchini, 1661.

Description
Engraved map.

Dimensions
480 by 765mm (19 by 30 inches).

References
Phillips, Atlases 457, 458 and 3428; cf. Shirley, BL, M.DUD-1a–1e.

The map shows the coastlines of China, Taiwan and Japan bordering the East China Sea.

From the 'Arcano del Mare', one the "greatest atlases of the world" (Wardington). First published in 1646 when its author, Robert Dudley, was 73, it was not only the first sea atlas of the world, but also the first to use Mercator's projection; the earliest to show magnetic deviation; the first to show currents and prevailing winds; the first to expound the advantages of 'Great Circle Sailing' – the shortest distance between two points on a globe; and "perhaps less importantly the first sea-atlas to be compiled by an Englishman, albeit abroad in Italy" (Wardington).

Robert Dudley (1573–1649) was the son of the Earl of Leicester (the one time favourite of Elizabeth I) and Lady Douglas Sheffield, the widow of Lord Sheffield. Although born out of wedlock, Robert received the education and privileges of a Tudor nobleman. He seems to have been interested in naval matters from an early age, and in 1594, at the age of 21, he led an expedition to the Orinoco River and Guiana. His success upon the high-seas was not matched, unfortunately, by his luck at court, and at the beginning of the seventeenth century he was forced to flee, along with his cousin Elizabeth Southwell, to Europe. Eventually he ended up in Florence at the court of Grand Duke Ferdinand I of Tuscany, where he not only married his cousin and converted to Catholicism, but also helped Ferdinand wage war against the Mediterranean pirates. In his spare time he set about his great life's work: the 'Arcano del Mare'.

For the beautifully engraved charts, Dudley employed the services of Antonio Francesco Lucini. Lucini states in the atlases that the work took him 12 years to complete and required 5,000lbs of copper. The charts are by English and other pilots, and it is generally accepted that the work was both scientific and accurate for the time. It is assumed that Dudley used the original charts of Henry Hudson, and for the Pacific Coast of America used his brother in-law Thomas Cavendish's observations.

從台灣到日本的中國海岸圖

8 **羅伯特・達德利**

「部分中國海岸，帕卡斯島和其他島嶼，以及日本」

佛羅倫薩，朱塞佩・科奇尼（Giuseppe Cocchini）出版，1661 年

雕刻印刷地圖

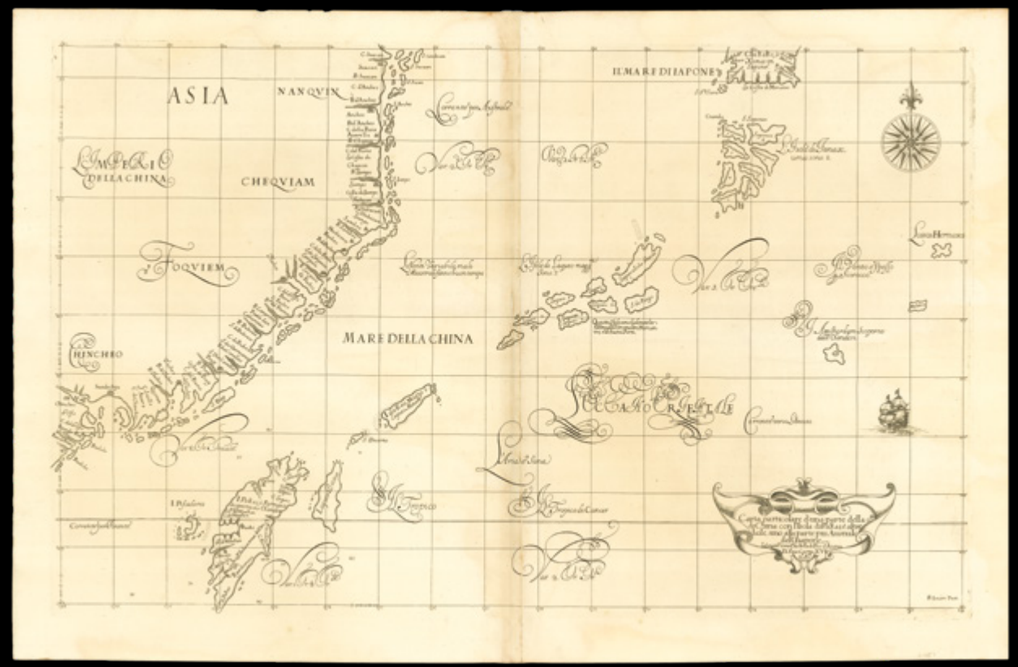
480 乘 765 毫米（19 乘 30 英寸）

地圖展示了與中國東海接壤的中國，台灣和日本的海岸線。

此圖來自於 'Arcano del Mare'，一份“世界上最偉大的地圖集”（Wardington）。1646年首次出版時，其作者羅伯特・達德利已73歲。它不僅是世界上第一個海圖集，也是第一個使用麥卡托投影法的海圖集；第一個顯示洋流和盛行風；第一個闡述使用“大圈航法”（'Great Circle Sailing'）—地球上兩點之間的最短距離的優勢；“比較 '不值一提' 的是這是第一個由英國人編寫的海圖集，雖然他身在意大利”（Wardington）。

羅伯特・達德利（1573-1649）是萊斯特伯爵（曾經是伊麗莎白一世的最愛）和謝菲爾德勛爵的遺孀，道格拉斯・謝菲爾德夫人的兒子。羅伯特雖然是非婚生子，但依然接受了都鐸貴族的教育。他似乎從小就對海軍事務感興趣，比如在1594年21歲時，他便帶領了一支遠征隊前往奧里諾科河和圭亞那。可惜他在公海上的成功未能讓他受宮殿待見，並在十七世紀初被迫與他的表親伊麗莎白・薩斯維爾（Elizabeth Southwell）一起逃往歐洲。達德利最終來到佛羅倫薩的托斯卡納大公費迪南德一世的宮廷，在那裡他和費迪南德一世的表親結下良緣，皈依天主教，並極力參與費迪南德與地中海海盜的戰爭。而在閒暇時間，他完成了一項偉大的作品：'Arcano del Mare'。

為了製作精美的海圖，達德利雇用了雕刻師安東尼奧・弗朗切斯科・魯奇尼（Antonio Francesco Lucini）。魯奇尼在地圖集中指出，他花費了整整十二年使用了五千磅的銅才得以完成所有的雕刻。這些圖表是由英國和其他飛行員共同計量得出的結果，並在當時普遍被認為既科學又準確。曾有人指出達德利參考了亨利・哈德森（Henry Hudson）的海圖，也採用了他內兄托馬斯・卡文迪什（Thomas Cavendish）的觀測記錄來繪製美國的太平洋海岸 。



Description of the lunar eclipse of 25 March 1671 by the Jesuit scholar at the Chinese court, Ferdinand Verbiest

9 **VERBIEST, Ferdinand**

Typus eclipsis lunae, Anno Christi 1671, Imperatoris Cam Hy decimo, die XVto Lunae iiae, id est, die XXVto Martij, ad Meridianum Pekinensem.

Publication
1671.

Description
8vo (2400 by 283mm), woodcut, printed in three colours on mulberry paper, folded into 18 sections as a leporello. Latin title, Chinese-Manchou incipit and explicit, and 18 folds for the eclipse map (complete). The diagrams are in black with the visible sections of the moon coloured in yellow, with violet for the arches of the intersection between earth and moon.

References
Golvers, Verbiest and the Chinese heaven (2003) pp. 446-456 nr. TE 1671. Dudink, Chinese books (KBR 2006) pp. 96-97. De Backer/Sommervogel VIII c. 577-578 nr. 15. Cordier, Sinica II 1451-1452.

This work by Ferdinand Verbiest (1623-1688), the famous Flemish-born Jesuit missionary, mathematician, and astronomer, is an illustrated prognostication of a lunar eclipse of March 25, 1671. Verbiest, being responsible for the calendar, needed to compute the lunar eclipses for the next year for each of the seventeen Chinese provinces. The emperor wanted to have this data six months in advance, so all regions of the empire could be notified in time. This scroll shows the phases of the lunar eclipse of March 25, 1671, in seventeen drawings, one for each province. The legend is both in Chinese and Manchu. It was also one of the ways Verbiest attempted to demonstrate the superiority of European science over traditional Chinese beliefs when it came to studying the heavens.

Sometime after 1684 a small number of copies were brought back for distribution in Europe by another Jesuit missionary, Philippe Couplet. However, only one other copy of this scarce item appears in auction records: the one in the vast library formed in the nineteenth century by that most voracious of collectors, Sir Thomas Phillipps. In 1945, in what was then the greatest single purchase in the history of bookselling, London dealers Lionel and Philip Robinson bought the impressive remnants of the Phillipps library, and spent many years thereafter selling it off at Sotheby's in London. The Phillipps copy of Typus Eclipsis Lunae went into Philip Robinson's own Chinese library, and in his 1988 sale made £13,750 (then $26,265) at Sotheby's. His collection also included Verbiest's Typus Solis, a similarly constructed prediction of a solar eclipse of 1669, which sold for £12,650 ($24,160).

Golvers records 17 known examples: 15 in institutional libraries, and two in private hands. To this we can add the present example. As with the copy held in Münich, the present work has the title in Chinese on a separate strip of paper and tipped on in the Chinese manner (Golvers TE 1671.11).

1671 年 3 月 25 日南懷仁的月食紀錄

9 **南懷仁**

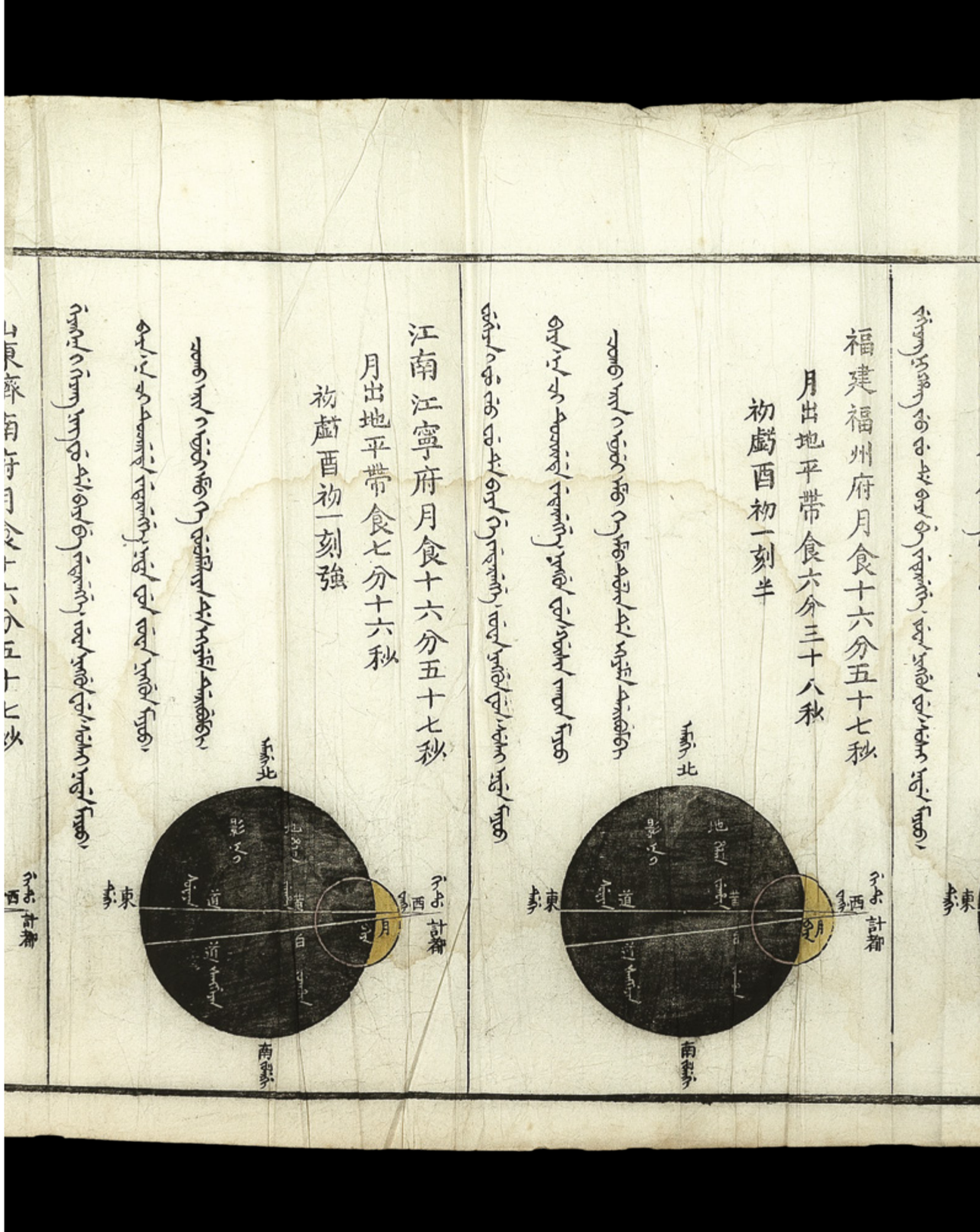
《月食圖》

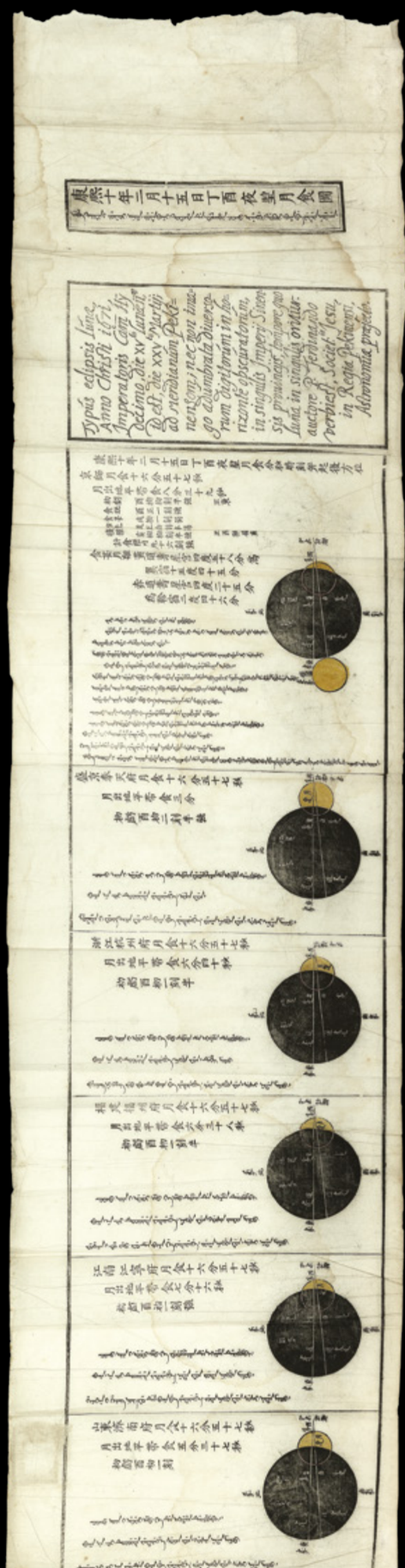
1671 年 3 月 25 日

8 開本（2400 乘 283 毫米）；桑樹紙，三色木刻印刷，十八頁經折裝；標題拉丁文，始末語中文和滿文，十八折的完整月食圖；圖為黑色，月亮的可見部分為黃色，地球和月亮重合的弓形部分為紫色

此例為 1671 年 3 月 25 日的月食預測的手繪圖稿，出自於南懷仁（1623-1688），著名的比利時耶穌會傳教士，數學家和天文學家。 康熙皇帝任命南懷仁每年計算撰寫中國十七個省次年的月食日曆，並在月食六個月之前完成，以便及時通知各大省份。此卷十七張圖紙分別示有 1671 年 3 月 25 日十七個省月食情況，並有中文和滿文註釋。南懷仁利用了歐洲的科學知識來解釋天象變換，拓展了中國人對天文學的認知。

1684 年後，另一位耶穌會傳教士柏應理（Philippe Couplet）將少量副本帶回歐洲分發。然而，在拍賣記錄中只出現了此稀缺物品的另一個副本藏於十九世紀著名收藏家托馬斯 · 菲利普斯爵士（Sir Thomas Phillipps）的圖書館中。1945 年，倫敦經銷商萊昂內爾（Lionel）和菲利普 · 羅賓遜（Philip Robinson）購買了菲利普斯重要圖書館館藏，並長時間在倫敦的蘇富比拍賣行持續拍賣。 菲利普斯的副本被羅賓遜收入自己的中國圖書館，並在 1988 年以 13,750 英鎊在蘇富比拍賣（當時 26,265 美元）。他的收藏還包括南懷仁的日食紀錄— ‘Typus Solis’，於此例類似的1669 年日食預測，售價為 12,650 英鎊（24,160 美元）。





The Observatory of the Emperor of China at Beijing, one of the greatest masterpieces of Sino-European printing

10 **VERBIEST, Ferdinand**

Xinzhi yixiang tu [A Newly Made Collection of Astronomical Instruments].

Publication
Beijing, 6th March 1674.

Description
Two volumes, small folio (395 by 199mm), 106 double-page woodcuts (the first opening is the Chinese Preface, the remaining 105 openings are woodcut illustrations within frames, the images measuring c315 by 320mm each), printed on thin white Chinese paper. Original golden-yellow silk over paper wrappers (spines perished and with a little fraying), woodcut Chinese title labels on upper covers as issued.

References
Chapman, Allan, 'Tycho Brahe in China: the Jesuit Mission in Peking and the Iconography of European Instrument-making Processes': in Annals of Science, Vol. 41 (1984), pp. 417-43–(giving a detailed technical exposition of the illustrations in this work); Cordier, Sinica, 1451; Golvers, 'Ferdinand Verbiest, S.J. (1623-1688) and the Chinese Heaven', no. LO 12 in his census; Sommervogel VIII, 575; Golvers, 'The Astronomia Europaea of Ferdinand Verbiest', S. J. (Dillingen, 1687): text, translation, notes and commentaries, Nettetal, 1993; Isaia Iannoccone, 'Syncretism between European and Chinese culture in the astronomical instruments of Ferdinand Verbiest in the old Beijing observatory', in J. W. Witek, ed., 'Ferdinand Verbiest (1623-1688) Jesuit missionary, scientist, engineer and diplomat', Nettetal, 1994, pp. 93-121.

First edition, printed by the Jesuits in Beijing, of this magnificent woodcut book depicting the observatory and scientific instruments designed by the Jesuits for the emperor of China.

The present example was prepared for the Chinese market, probably for the use of the emperor and the functionaries at the observatory.

"While the Chinese possessed astronomical records extending back over several millennia, and were familiar with a variety of complicated instruments of indigenous design, their astronomy was in a state of stagnation when the first Jesuits arrived at the end of the sixteenth century. Indeed, the early missionaries quickly capitalised on the fact that the superior science and technology of Europe could be turned to advantage in their objective of converting the Chinese to Christianity. Astronomy, in particular, occupied a place of importance among the Jesuit plans, for it was through his ability as a calendar calculator that Verbiest was appointed Director of the [Imperial] Observatory, only to find it equipped with unwieldy instruments of native design: "But Father Verbiest, when he undertook the survey and management of the mathematics, having judged them very useless, persuaded the Emperor to pull 'em down, and put up new ones of his own contriving" (Louis Le Comte, Memoirs ... of China, 1697, p. 65). It was the contriving of these pieces which obliged Verbiest not only to teach European workshop skills to Chinese artisans, but in addition to produce an illustrated treatise on their manufacture for the delectation of his imperial patrons. The Emperor Kangxi, under whose authority Verbiest built the instruments, was a young and intellectually curious ruler... fascinated by European science and technology, and the Jesuits found him an eager pupil. In consequence Verbiest was not only elevated to Mandarin rank, but often accompanied the emperor on his progresses around the country. Kangxi was proud of his European technical expertise, and delighted in showing it off before his courtiers. He had familiarised himself with Euclid, certain aspects of Western mathematics, and the theory and practice of a variety of scientific instruments. Verbiest appreciated the good fortune of the emperor's scientific curiosity in the overall success of the Jesuit mission... Verbiest's work provides not only an insight into Chinese science, but an account of how a contemporary European would have built a major set of observatory instruments... In spite of their obviously European technical features, the Verbiest instruments represent a curious cultural confluence, as the European circles and technical parts were mounted upon stands contrived in the form of lions, dragons, flaming pearls, and other oriental motifs. The technology is wholly European, while the decorative features are characteristically Chinese... In Le Comte's view, the Peking instruments were the finest pieces of their kind to be found anywhere in the world" (Chapman pp. 418-24).

"Very soon after his first visit to Peking in 1601, Matteo Ricci, S.J. (1552-1610), the 'founding father' of the Jesuit Mission in China, was well aware of the Emperor's fondness for European clocks and other instruments such as harpsichords etc., and the former presented an opportunity to enter the Court. Shortly thereafter, he would understand that European astronomy and mathematics were unbeatable challengers of contemporary Chinese science — for several centuries in a state of decline — in calculating a correct calendar and reliable eclipse predictions, both very important guarantors of social and dynastic stability and continuity. Apart from this, the mechanical sciences would also became a first class vehicle to penetrate the highly sophisticated circles of mandarins and courtiers, whose curiosity about European things never seen and about new astonishing techniques struggled with their loyalty to their own uncontested traditions, with highly varying individual attitudes as a result. By all this European science appeared to be an appropriate vehicle to approach the Chinese upper class, and, implicitly, to introduce Christianity in China" (Golvers, Ferdinand Verbiest, S.J. (1623-1688) and the Chinese Heaven, p. 15).

In 1629 the Jesuits succeeded in establishing an academy for western mathematical sciences in Beijing. The newly established Qing Dynasty nominated Adam Schall von Bell in 1644 as acting director of the ancient Imperial Board of Astronomy, which had the sole authority to calculate and promulgate the yearly Chinese calendar. As a result, Schall and his fellow Jesuits acquired considerable prestige in the highest levels of Chinese society and government.

The newly arrived Verbiest (1623-88), became Schall's assistant in 1660. With Schall's death in 1666, Verbiest was the only westerner commanding the astronomical knowledge needed at the Chinese Observatory; he was appointed director in 1669. The Emperor Kangxi was a young and intellectually curious ruler who was fascinated by European science and technology. Verbiest was elevated to Mandarin rank and often accompanied the emperor on his travels around the country.

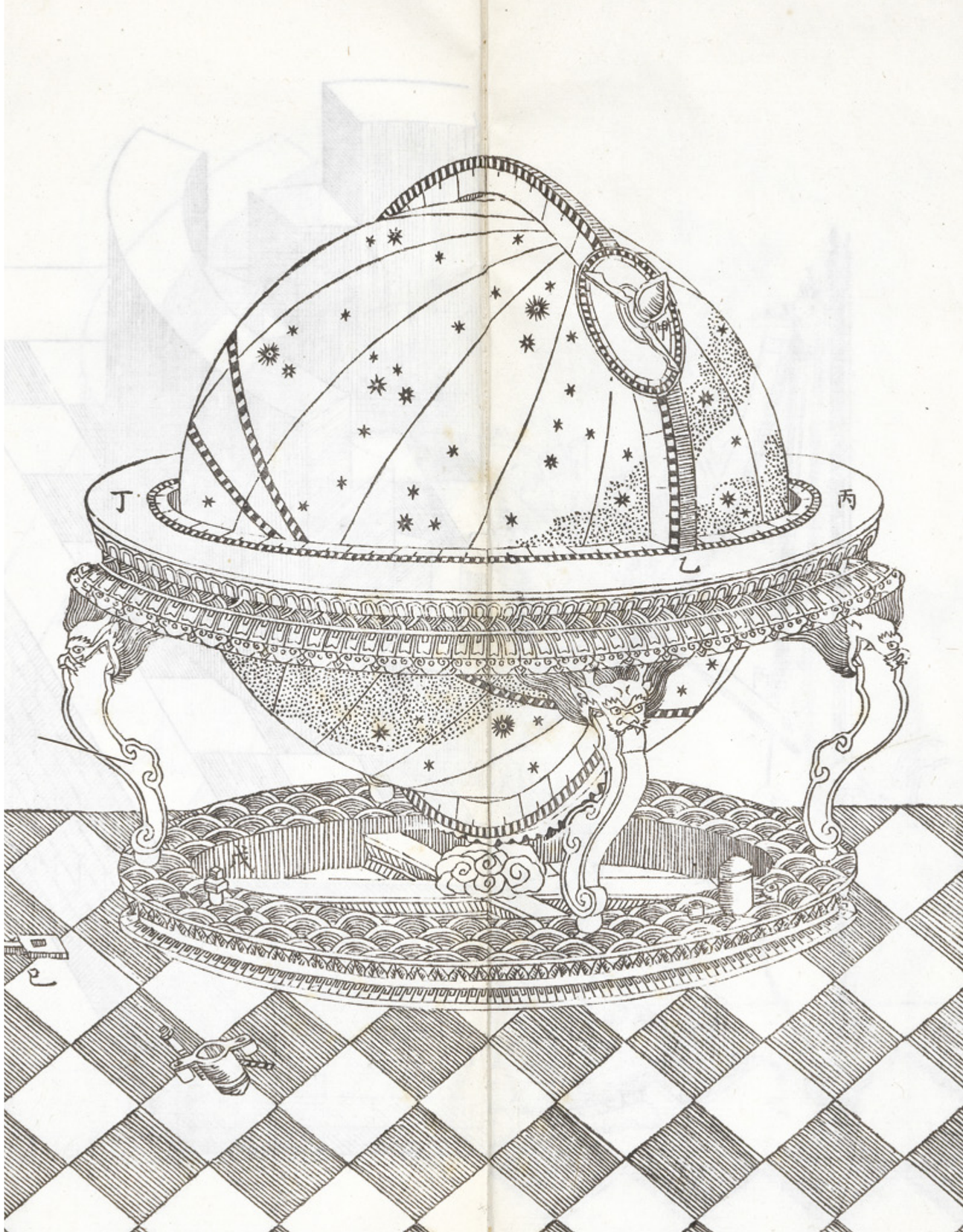
Verbiest designed and built a series of instruments for observation, including a quadrant, six feet in radius; an azimuth compass, six feet in diameter; a sextant, eight feet in radius; a celestial globe, six feet in diameter; and two armillary spheres, zodiacal and equinoctial, each six feet in diameter. These were all very large, made from brass, and mounted on highly decorated stands contrived in the form of lions, dragons, flaming pearls, and other oriental motifs. The technology is entirely European while the decorative features are very Chinese.

The inspiration and model for this book was clearly Tycho Brahe's 'Astronomiae Instauratae Mechanica' of 1598. In the present work, the woodcuts display not only the instruments themselves, but show in great detail the processes of their manufacture, with the tools and implements used to produce them; the alignment and adjustment of their flat and

curved surfaces; details of the gearing and screws used to adjust and direct the instruments; the civil engineering machinery and processes used in building the instrument mountings and the great observatory tower itself. Other woodcuts depict navigational instruments such as the compass and cross-staff, and their use; astronomical principles; and mechanical powers, such as those of the inclined plane, lever, screw, pulley, winches, etc.

This work is one of the greatest masterpieces of Sino-European printing. The woodcuts are undoubtedly done by Chinese artists working after Verbiest's drawings, or after his directions.

Another issue of the present work was prepared for export with an additional woodcut opening with the title in Latin, the 'Liber Organicus Astronomiae Europaeae'. Both are extremely rare.



《新制儀象圖》—史上最偉大的印刷作品之一

10 **南懷仁**

《新制儀象圖》

北京，1674 年 3 月 6 日

兩卷小開本（395 乘 199 毫米）；106 張雙頁木刻雕版印刷；宣紙；中文序言作第一張卷首，其餘 105 張卷首是裝飾有邊框的插圖，圖像大約 315 乘 320 毫米；保留原有的金黃色絲綢包裝，紙質書脊稍有磨損，封面木刻印中文標題標籤

《新制儀象圖》展示了耶穌會士為中國皇帝設計的天文台和科學儀器，第一版在北京印製。此例為御用副本。

“雖然中國人擁有數千年的天文記錄，並發明出許多複雜的測量工具，但當第一批耶穌會士在 十六世紀末到達宮廷時，發現天文學的發展已處於停滯狀態。這使得早期的傳教士迅速抓住在中國傳播基督教的機會，即利用歐洲進一步的科學技術作為溝通渠道從而取獲信任。天文學在耶穌會計劃中是重要的傳教工具，又因南懷仁懂得精算天文所以被任命為御用天文台的總督，但卻發現宮廷內的設備已是相當落後，於是“南懷仁收集整理當時數學資料之後呈上皇帝，說明其無用，並推崇他自己的研究成果”（李明 Louis Le Comte，《中國近事報道》，1697 年，第 65 頁）。此時南懷仁不僅要向宮廷工匠傳授歐洲的知識和技術，同時還要製作手繪圖志供朝廷官員學習賞析。當時在任的康熙皇帝年輕聰穎，充滿好奇心，對歐洲的科學和技術著迷，於是積極向耶穌會士學習，並支持南懷仁的發明。因此南懷仁被授予同等朝廷內重臣的頭銜，且常伴隨著皇帝巡視全國各地發展。康熙為他所學的新知識感到自豪，例如西方數學歐幾里德以及各種科學儀器的理論和實踐，並樂於在众臣面前展示。康熙對歐洲科學的熱忱對耶穌會士的傳教工作有關鍵性的幫助，所以南懷仁很是欣慰。而南懷仁的作品不僅能夠展示當時中國的科學水平，還說明了當時如何建造出一套天文儀器。儘管在儀器製作上歐洲的技術特徵顯而易見，但南懷仁在製作過程中巧妙的融合了中國和歐洲文化，例如在儀器上的裝飾充滿了象徵中國的圖案，包括獅子，龍，火球等。採用歐洲科學技術製作的儀器加以中國的裝飾手法……在李明看來，兩種文化融合而成的此作品將是世界上最精美且獨一無二的（Chapman pp.418-24）。

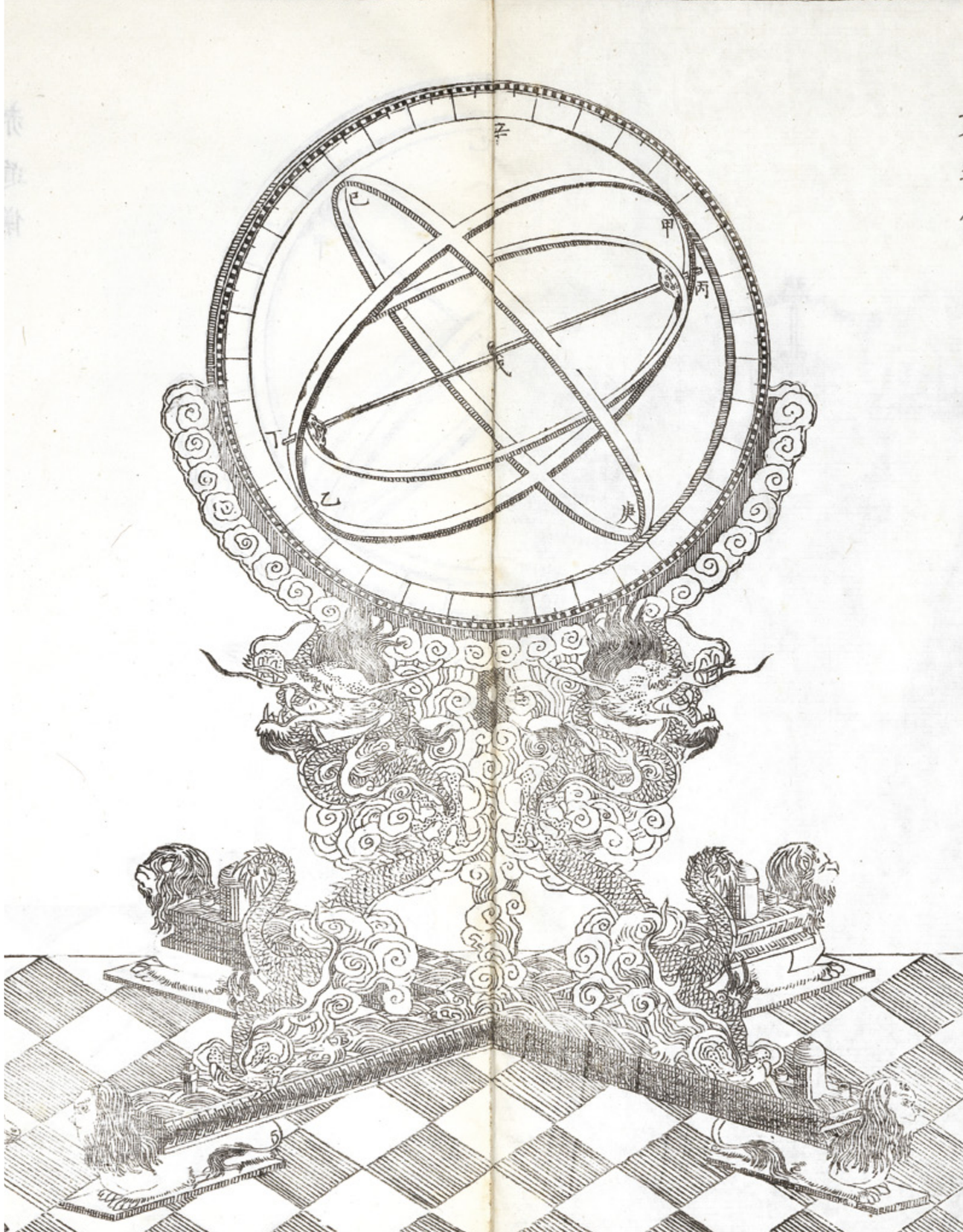
“1601 年首次訪問北京後不久，利玛窦（Matteo Ricci，1552-1610）“中國耶穌會之父”，便了解並利用了皇帝對歐洲鐘錶和大鍵琴等樂器的興趣而進入了宮廷。此後不久，他也明白了歐洲天文學和數學是當時中國科其匱乏的部分，並在幾個世紀以來都處於衰退狀態，而精準地計算正確的日曆和日食月食，在很大程度上能夠保障朝廷和平民社會的穩定性和持續性發展。除此之外，因有違傳統概念的新知識技術僅激發了好奇心，導致他們有不一樣的理解及不一樣的立場，機械科學從而成為滲透及影響高層的官員和朝臣的有效工具。這一切表面上是引進歐洲科學來接近中國核心統治階層，而耶穌會真正目的則是在中國引入基督教。”（Golvers, ‘Ferdinand Verbiest, S.J. (1623-1688) and the Chinese Heaven’, p. 15.）

1629 年，耶穌會士成功地在北京建立了西方數學科學學院。新成立的清朝於1644年任命湯若望（Adam Schall von Bell，1591-1666）為古代帝國天文學委員會的代理指導，全權負責計算和發布中國曆法。因此湯若望和他的同胞耶穌會士在朝廷最高層取得了相當的聲望。

南懷仁於 1660 年成為湯若望的助手，繼湯若望 1666 年去世，南懷仁則成為唯一指揮和負責天文台所需天文知識的歐洲人，三年後於 1669 年被任命為總指揮。 他隨後設計和建造了一系列觀測天象的儀器，包括一個半徑6英尺的象限儀；，直徑6英尺的方位羅盤；八英尺半徑的六分儀；直徑6英尺的地球儀；兩個直徑6英尺的渾天儀，分別標明黃道和赤道。這些儀器體積龐大，由黃銅製成，並以華麗的御用圖騰加以裝飾。

新制儀象圖的編制靈感和模型源於第谷 · 布拉赫（Tycho Brahe，1546-1601）在1598年出版的的 'Astronomiae Instauratae Mechanica'（'天文學原理'）。此例不僅展示了儀器的模樣，還詳細繪製記載了它們的製造過程和工具；平面和曲面的對齊和調整方法及傳動裝置的細節；用於建造儀器支架的土木機械和工程；以及大型觀測塔本身。其他木刻印刷則展示了如指南針的導航工具的使用方法；天文學基礎原理；和使用傾斜平面，槓桿，螺釘，滑輪，絞車等產生機械動力。

此例毫無疑問是中歐印刷最偉大的傑作之一，每一張木板印刷都是由朝廷工匠和南懷仁的合作指導下完成的，成為清朝中歐文化交流的重要證據。



Coronelli's maps of China

11 **CORONELLI, Vincenzo**

[Complete set of Coronelli's maps of China].

Publication
Venice, 1695.

Description
Set of eight engraved maps, all double-page except the general map of China which is on two sheets.

Dimensions
(each) 460 by 620mm (18 by 24.5 inches).

An extremely ornate set of maps of covering the whole of China, by Vincenzo Maria Coronelli, the great seventeenth century Italian cartographer.

Coronelli based his work on the Jesuit missionary maps of Martino Martini, whose maps had first been published by Joan Blaeu in 1655 (item 7). Martini had entered China in 1643 and for three years travelled widely throughout the country, collecting materials for his surveys and determining the astronomical positions of many towns and geographical features. In 1651 he was summoned back to Rome, however on his return voyage his ship was captured by a Dutch East Indiaman and he eventually arrived in Amsterdam, in 1654, there he enlisted the support of the Blaeu publishing house to arrange the engraving and publication of the surveys which he had compiled. Martini, in fact, based his maps on his own discoveries and the work of a renowned Ming cartographer Luo Hongxian 羅洪先 (1504–1564), in turn a revision of the so-called 'Mongol Atlas' compiled in mid-Yuan dynasty (1271-1368).

Coronelli's maps, which are larger than Blaeu's, are engraved in his characteristically ornate style, with cities, towns, and villages labelled; together with brief explanatory notes to major features such as the Great Wall. The general map of China is printed on two sheets and dedicated to Antonio Baldigiani (1647-1711), a Jesuit, and Professor of Mathematics at the Roman College. Another Jesuit mentioned on the map is Philippe Couplet, whose interest in China was first inspired by a lecture of Martini's, and who went on to become an important author on Chinese matters, and Procurator of the China Jesuits in Rome.

A Minorite friar, cosmographer and cartographer, Coronelli (1650-1718) founded the first geographical society, the Accademia degli Argonauti. In 1678 he built a pair of globes for the Duke of Parma that attracted the attention of the French ambassador, César d'Estrée who subsequently invited Coronelli to Paris. There Coronelli built the pair of gigantic, 15-foot globes which he presented to Louis XIV in 1683 and which would bring him fame throughout Europe. Upon his return to Venice, Coronelli was contracted by Jean-Baptiste Nolin (1657-1725) to publish a replica of these globes, scaled down to a diameter of 3 ½ -foot, and financed through subscription by members of the Argonauti.

義大利繪圖師科羅內利繪製的中國

11 **文森佐・科羅內利**

「Coronelli 繪製的中國地圖冊」

威尼斯，1695 年

一套八張地圖；雕版印刷；除一張中國地圖印製在兩張單頁，其餘全部雙頁印製

（每張）460 乘 620 毫米（18 乘 24.5 英寸）

這是由十七世紀著名的意大利繪圖師文森佐・瑪麗亞・科羅內利（Vincenzo Maria Coronelli, 1650-1718）基於衛匡國（Martino Martini）的耶穌會傳教地圖製作的一套極其華麗及完整的中國地圖冊。

衛匡國 1643 年來到中國，並在全國各地廣泛旅行三年，收集大量資料確認了許多城鎮的位置和地理特徵。1651 年，他被召回羅馬，在他返回的航程中，他的船被一名荷蘭東印度人捕獲。最終於 1654 年抵達安斯坦，他彙編的測繪獲得了布勞出版社的贊助出版。 衛匡國曾結合了他的考察，以及明朝著名製圖學家羅洪先 (1504-1564) 增補擴大元朝繪製的《與地圖》而製作的《广舆图》，從而製作了新的中國地圖集於 1655 年布勞（Blaeu）首次出版（目錄號7）。

Coronelli編制的地圖比Blaeu的版本更大，以其典型的華麗風格鐫刻，並標示了城市，城鎮和村莊，以及對長城的註釋等 。中國地圖印刷於兩份紙張，贈予耶穌會士和羅馬學院的數學教授安東尼奧・班迪加尼（Antonio Baldigiani，1647-1711）。在地圖上提到的另一位耶穌會士是柏應理（Philippe Couplet，1623-1693），受到衛匡國影響於1656年啟程前往中國，恰好當時卜彌格應教皇的回复答應幫助南明皇帝永曆帝返回中國，柏應理便搭上他的船隊一同前往。

身為方济各会教徒，宇宙學家和製圖師的科羅內利創立了第一個地理學會—Accademia degli Argonauti。1678 年他為帕爾馬公爵（Duke of Parma）製作了一對地球儀，引起了法國大使塞薩爾・埃斯特雷（César d'Estrée）的注意，隨後被邀請前往巴黎。科羅內利在巴黎製作了一對巨大的直徑15英尺的地球儀，1683 年獻給路易十四（Louis XIV），並使得他在整個歐洲成名。回到威尼斯後，科羅內利與讓・巴蒂斯特・諾林（Jean-Baptiste Nolin）簽約，得到地理學會成員的融資，發行了直徑為 3½ 英尺的微縮版地球儀。


Provincie della China


MARE DI MANGI
Provincie della China


TANGUT, o TENDUC
DESERTO DI NAMO, o KALMUGE KARCATHAI
SUCHUEN


PARTE DELLA GRAN TARTARIA
IHS
MARE DELLA CHINA

12 **THOMAS, Antoine**

Brevis relatio eorum, quae spectant ad Declarationem Sinarum Imperatoris Kam Hi circa coeli, cumfucii, et Avorum cultum, datam anno 1700. Accedunt Primatum, Doctissimorum virorum, et antiquissimae Traditionis testimonia. Opera PP Societ. Jesu Pekini pro Evangeli propagatione laborantium.

Publication
Beijing, 29th July 1701.

Description
4to (245 by 155mm), 61 ff. printed on one side only; original wrappers, leaves sewn later, with slipcase.

References
Literature: Boxer, "Some Sino-European xylographic books 1662-1728", JRAS (1947), 209 ssq., n° 6; Cordier, Bibliotheca sinica, 2:892–893; P. Pelliot, "La Brevis Relatio" T'oung Pao 23 (1924), 355-372; Braga p. 12 ; Streit VII.2204.

Rare first edition of these key documents in the 'Chinese Rites Controversy' — a conflict about whether Chinese Christians should be allowed to maintain Confucian practices — that divided the Church and threatened to halt the Jesuits' mission in China.

The Jesuits believed that the only way to establish Christianity in China was to allow Christian doctrine to cohabit with traditional Confucian rites, which they argued were cultural rather than religious practices and therefore not idolatrous. But other orders active in China, notably the Dominicans, fervently disagreed, and thus the controversy ignited.

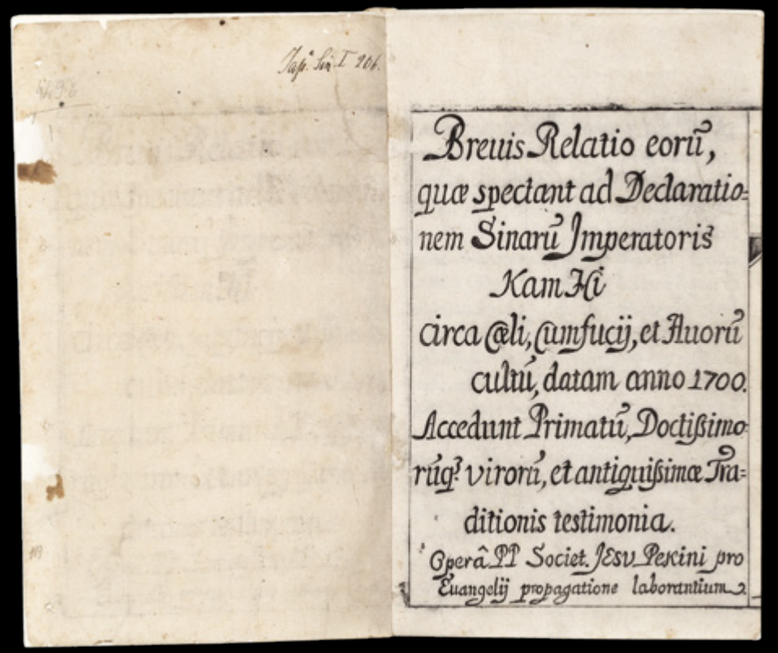
In 1656, Pope Alexander VII had signed a decree accepting practices "favorable to Chinese customs", thereby reinforcing earlier decrees that accepted the creation of a liturgy in Chinese — an exception to the general prohibition against the use of local languages. Emperor Kangxi was similarly inclined towards compromise, since he relied on Jesuit missionaries in the areas of astronomy (they ran the Imperial Observatory), diplomacy (Jesuit negotiators had stemmed Russian expansionism), and gun manufacture (their knowledge of artillery had allowed Kangxi to reconquer Taiwan).

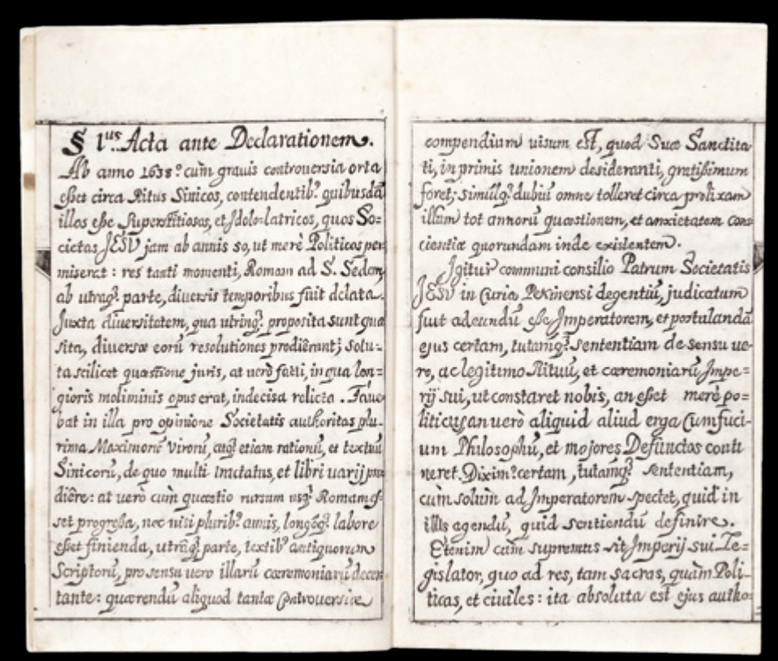
At the peak of the controversy, the Jesuits therefore sent a petition to Kangxi, who issued an edict of toleration in 1692 and formally approved the petition on November 30, 1700. The Brevis Relatio and its supporting documents was then published to make Kangxi's approval known to the world. The editio princeps was released in Beijing in 1701 and reissued with slight emmendations the following year in Canton.

The text contains: §1 'Acta ante declarationem' on verso of the title page, with the 'Libellus supplex' to the Emperor of China printed in latin and Manchul; §2 'Libelli Supplicis versio, in quo continetur Declaratio Rituum quorundam'; §3 'Consecuta post Declarationem divulgatio', with the Imperial law in chinese and latin; §4 'Effectus Declarationem consequentes'; §5 'Testimonia primatum'; §6 'Clarissima Divini Cultus ex Traditione Monumenta'. Name of the nine Jesuits who co-wrote the book with Antoine Thomas printed on last page.

Belgian Jesuit Antoine Thomas (1644-1709) was one of Emperor Kangxi's highest advisors for over 20 years. Summoned to China by Verbiest, Thomas replaced him after his death as the leading authority on astronomy and mathematics. Thomas maintained a personal correspondence with Leibniz, and was thus one of the philosopher's primary sources of information throughout the rites controversy.

OCLC records four examples only: NYPL, Princeton, Harvard, St Bonaventure.





耶穌會士撰寫的中國禮儀之爭

12 **安東尼・托馬斯**

「中國禮儀爭議」

北京，1701 年 7 月 29 日

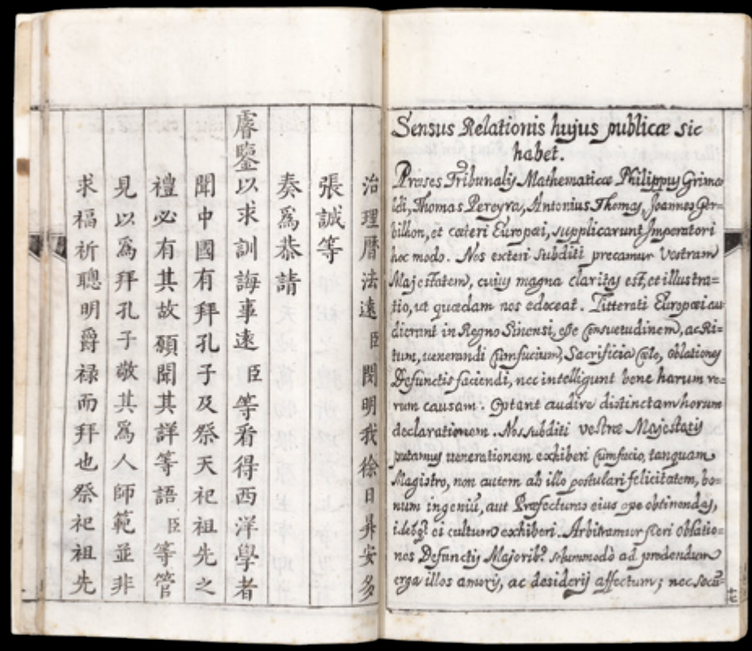
4 開本（245 乘 155 毫米）；61 頁；單面印刷；原始包裝；後縫製葉子；帶有書套

罕見“中國禮儀爭議”中的重要文件第一版，此書是中國基督徒是否應該被允許保留可導致教會分裂並影響耶穌會士在中國的使命的儒家思想的討論。耶穌會士認為，在中國建立基督教的唯一方法是允許基督教教義與傳統的儒家儀式共存，因為他們認為儒學是一種文化而非宗教信仰。但在中國活躍的道明會教徒卻極力反對，因而引發了爭議。

1656 年，教皇亞歷山大七世（Pope Alexander VII）簽署了一項對中國特殊優待的法令，既與宗教相關事物皆“偏向於中國習俗”，允許禱告文被譯成中文。康熙皇帝同樣傾向於妥協從而避免宗教之爭，尤其表現在他對耶穌會傳教士在天文學領域（耶穌會經營御用天文台），外交（耶穌會談判者阻止了俄羅斯的擴張主義）和槍支製造（他們對兵器的了解使得康熙能夠重新征服台灣）的支持和信賴。

在各宗教派別爭議的高峰時期，耶穌會士向康熙提出了一份請願書，康熙於 1692 年頒布了寬容法令，並於 1700 年 11 月 30 日正式批准了請願書。隨後公佈了文件（‘Brevis Relatio’）告知康熙的批准。‘Editio princeps’ 於 1701 年在北京發行，並於次年在廣州重新發行了略有改動的新版本。

比利時耶穌會士安東尼・托馬斯是康熙皇帝二十多年來最受重用的顧問之一。托馬斯被南懷仁請到中國，並在南懷仁去世之後取代他成為天文學和數學的主要權威。在禮儀爭議中，托馬斯與萊布尼茲（Leibniz）保持著個人通信，向他借鑑了哲學方面的一次文獻。



13 TAVARES de VELLEZ GUERREIRO, Joao

Jornada, Que O Senhor Antonio de Albuquerque Coelho, Governador, e Capitan Geral Da Cidade do Nome de Deos de Macao na China, Fes de Goa athe chegas a ditta Cide Divida em duas partes.

Publication
Macau, 1718.

Description
Large 8vo (250 by 165mm), 187 leaves including title-page and one blank. Xylographic printing on conjugate leaves on one side only (subsequently cut open), contemporary wrappers with gold lattice pattern, green morocco slipcase.

References
Braga, The Beginning of printing in Macao, pp. 12-13 ; C. R. Boxer, “Some Sino-European Xylographic books 1662-1718”, JRAS, 1947, n° 11, pp. 209-211 ; Boxer, “A Fidalgo in the Far East, 1708-1726, Antonio de Albuquerque Coelho in Macao”, The Far Eastern Quarterly, 1946, New York, vol. I, n° 4, pp. 386-410.

Very rare first edition of this account of Antonio de Albuquerque Coelho’s 1717- 1718 journey from Goa to Macau. Extremely rare xylographic impression printed in Macau in 1718.

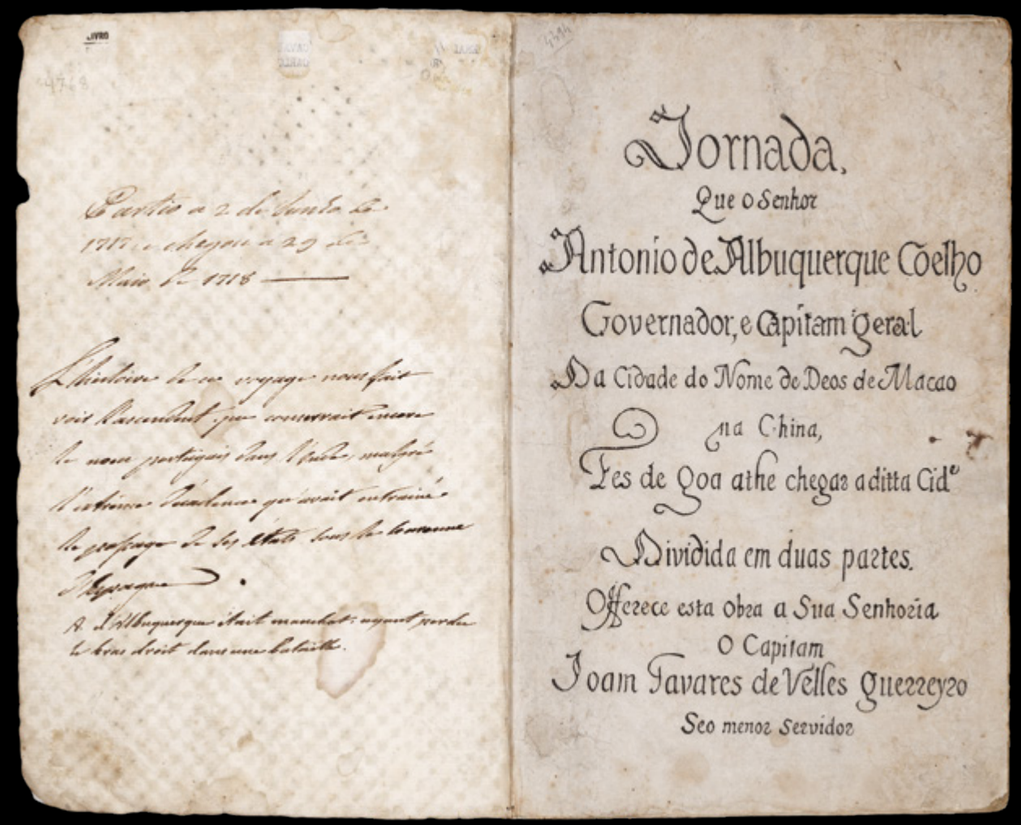
“This extremely rare work is the most curious of the whole series. It is moreover unique in its kind, in that it was not written or edited by a missionary, nor does it deal with an ecclesiastical, scientific, linguistic theme. Neither Pelliot or Cordier had ever seen this book” (Boxer).

This book was certainly printed on a press established by the missionaries but “it may observed in passing that the majority of these Sino-Jesuit xylographic works are not provided with the ecclesiastical licenses obligatory for all books printed under Roman Catholic auspices. The omission is explained by Fr. Navarrete on p. 240 of his Controversias Antiguas y Modernas (Madrid, 1679), where writing of the decisions taken by the missionary Junta at Canton on the 18th December 1667, he states that Pope Paul V had allowed books printed by the Jesuits and the Friars in China and Japan to be published with the permission of their local superiors, without reference to the proper ecclesiastical authority at Macao, where the headquarters of the Far Eastern missions were for long located. The Jesuits at any rate made full use of this concession, as may be seen from the list of works printed under their auspices in Japan and China during the halcyon days of the mission” Boxer, p. 207.

Part I describes Alburquerque’s circuitous route to Johore (in modern-day Malaysia); Part II, his six-month stay in the province — and unforeseen involvement in the coup that allowed the Sumatran adventurer Raja Kechil to overthrow Sultan Muda Mahmud. Written by Albuquerque’s trusty aide-de-camp shortly after their arrival in Macao, the Jornada is the last of the 11 books printed on Macao between 1662 and 1718, and the only one with secular content.

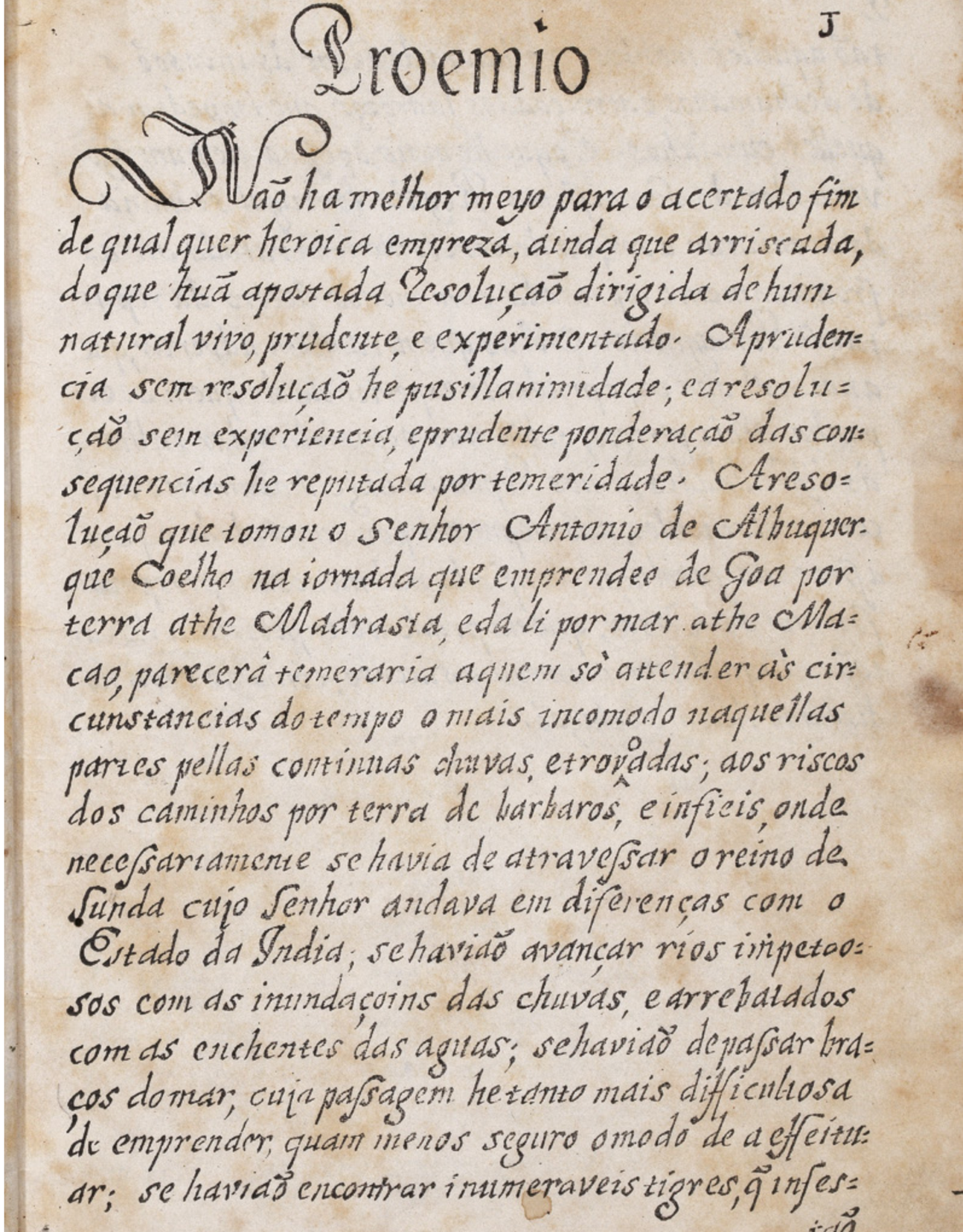
Albuquerque’s journey between the two Portuguese colonies was exceptionally eventful. Appointed to the governorship of Macao, Albuquerque was due to set sail from Goa on May 22, 1717. The ship’s commander was, however, a personal enemy, and used the pretext of an imminent storm to leave a few hours before Albuquerque’s embarkation. Since there wasn’t time to prepare another vessel before the onset of the monsoons, this would normally have deprived Albuquerque of the governorship. But he was not so easily daunted and resolved to cross India by land to Madras — a journey never before attempted by a European of his rank and standing — and sail from there. The party reached Madras after 50 arduous days, spent two weeks fitting out a ship, and set sail in early August. The difficulties of adverse winds and lack of water were compounded when Albuquerque lost his pilot and was forced to navigate the vessel himself.

After two perilous months, the ship put into Johore where it was obliged to winter. Despite having only a handful of Europeans with him, Albuquerque took a prominent part in the revolution that saw the


Jornada,
Que o Senhor
Antonio de Albuquerque Coelho
Governador, e Capitam Geral
Da Cidade do Nome de Deos de Macao
na China,
Fes de Goa athe chegas a ditta Cid.e
Dividida em duas partes.
Offerece esta obra a Sua Senhoria
O Capitam
Joam Tavares de Velles Guerreyro
Seo menor Servidor

overthrow of the Sultan and victory of the adventurer Raja Kechil. By an adroit combination of force and diplomacy, Albuquerque contrived not only to back both of the contestants in turn (and in the right order), but so impressed the Malay rulers that he concluded a formal treaty with them that gave the Portuguese a plot of land at Johore Lama on which to build a church, and the permission to send missionaries. Resuming his voyage in mid-April — and still acting as a pilot and navigator for want of a real one — Albuquerque eventually reached the island of Saint John in the South China Sea, where, since his crew were all too sick with scurvy to work, Albuquerque transferred into a Chinese junk. He reached Macau on 30 May 1718, a year to the day after leaving Goa. Antonio de Albuquerque was of Brazilian origin and born in Santa Cruz de Macutta in Maranhão. He was the son of the famous Alburquerque who was governor of São Paulo.

Rare. We are only aware of only seven other examples.



Proemio 1

Não ha melhor meyo para o acertado fim de qualquer heroica empreza, ainda que arriscada, do que huã apostada Resoluçaõ dirigida de hum natural vivo, prudente, e experimentado. A prudencia sem resoluçaõ he pusillanimidade; a resoluçaõ sem experiencia, e prudente ponderaçaõ das consequencias he reputada por temeridade. A resoluçaõ que tomou o Senhor Antonio de Albuquerque Coelho na iornada que emprendeo de Goa por terra athe Madrasta, e daly por mar athe Malacao, parecerá temeraria a quem só attender às circunstancias do tempo o mais incomodo naquellas partes pellas continuas chuvas, e trovoadas; aos riscos dos caminhos por terra de barbaros, e infieis, onde necessariamente se havia de atravessar o reino de Sunda cujo Senhor andava em diferenças com o Estado da India; se haviaõ avançar rios impetuosos com as inundaçoins das chuvas, e arrebatados com as enchentes das aguas; se haviaõ de passar braços do mar, cuja passagem he tanto mais difficultosa de emprender, quam menos seguro o modo de a effeituar; se haviaõ encontrar innumeraveis tigres, q̃ infes-

稀有的古爾露澳門旅記

13 約翰．塔瓦雷斯．德．瓦勒茲．戈黑羅

「古爾露及其他海軍從中國澳門到果阿的旅記」

澳門，1718 年

大型開本（250 乘 165 毫米）；包括標題頁和一張空白頁一共 187 頁；木刻印刷在共輒頁單面（隨後切開）；飾有金色格子圖案書皮；綠色摩洛哥書套

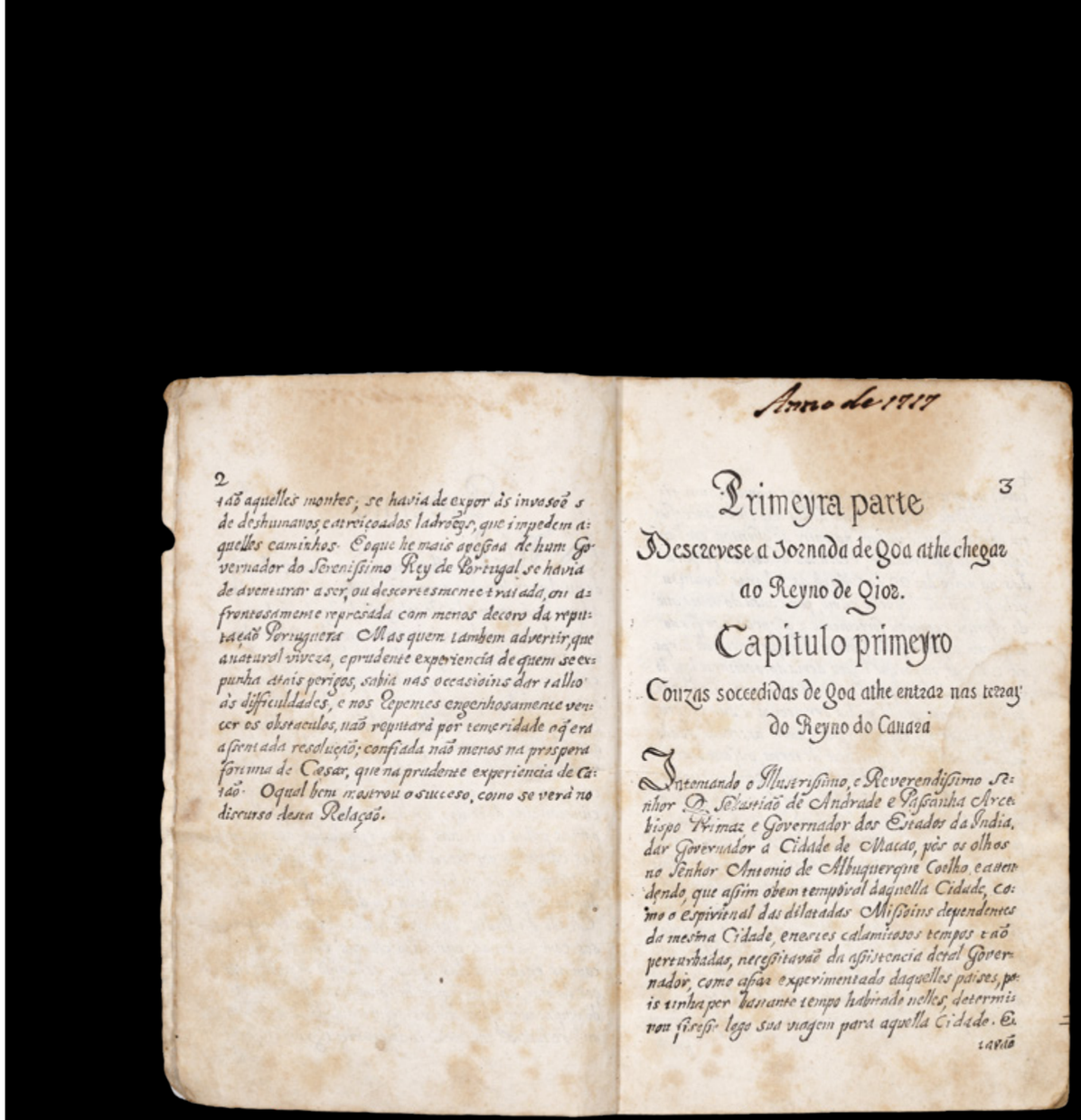
古爾露（Antonio de Albuquerque COEHLO）從果阿到澳門的 1717-1718 的旅記，1718 年澳門木刻印刷第一版，極為罕見，是已知尚存世的八個副本之一。

“這項極為罕見的作品是整個系列中最奇特的作品。在同類書籍中是獨一無二的，因為既不是由傳教士撰寫或編輯的，也不是關於教會，科學和語言的。伯希和（Pelliot）或科迪爾（Cordier）都沒見過這本書。”（Boxer）

這本書的確是傳教士出版印刷的，但“可以順便指出，大部分中國耶穌會的木版畫作品是不需要履行在羅馬天主教主持下義務印刷條例的。 而此特例在多明戈．納瓦雷特修士（Fr. Navarrete）撰寫的‘Controversias Antiguas y Modernas’（‘古代與現代的爭論’，馬德里，1679 年）第 240 頁有說明：1667 年 12 月 18 日傳教士 Junta 在廣州審判印刷條例，是根據教皇保羅五世（Pope Paul V）的規定，允許在中國和日本的印製書籍的耶穌會士和修道士聽從當地上級的指導，不需要向在澳門的教會總部請示。在日本和中國發行的目錄中可看出，耶穌會士都充分利用了此特許。”（Boxer，207 頁）第一部分描述了古爾露通往柔佛（現代馬來西亞）的迂迴路線；第二部分記錄了他在該省停留的六個月意外參與了政變，促使蘇門答臘冒險家Raja Kechil推翻了 Sultan Muda Mahmud 的職權。古爾露的副官在抵達澳門後不久後代筆 11 本書中的最後一本 1662 年至 1718 年在澳門印刷，也是唯一一本具有世俗內容的書。

古爾露在兩個葡萄牙殖民地之間的旅程異常多變。被任命為澳門總督的古爾露被任命 1717 年 5 月 22 日從果阿起航。然而，這艘船的指揮官和他彼此是仇敵，於是在古爾露登船前幾個小時，以一場迫在眉睫的風暴為藉口先行起航，想迫使古爾露因沒能在季風爆發之前準備另一艘船準時啟航，而被撤下職權。但古爾露不僅沒有慌亂陣腳，反而放手一搏決心從陸地跨越印度前往馬德拉斯， 並從那裡找到船隻起航。於是他帶領的一行人花了50天艱難跋涉，終於到達了馬德拉斯，花了兩個星期裝船，並於8月初啟航。旅途中，古爾露失去了領航員只能自己駕駛船隻時，逆風和缺水又使得他的航行變得更加困難。

度過了危險的兩個月之後，這艘船終於抵達柔佛，此時已入冬，船隻只能停靠，無法前行。古爾露意外地參與了政變，並促使蘇門答臘冒險家凱奇爾金（Raja Kechil）推翻了蘇丹（Sultan）的政權，在過程中他巧妙的在不同時機迂迴兩邊勢力，給馬來統治者留下了深刻的印象。馬來統治者與古爾露簽訂了正式條約，批准葡萄牙人一片柔佛喇嘛的土地建造教堂，並允許派遣傳教士。四月中旬古爾露恢復航行，他仍然同時擔任領航員和導航員，最終到達南中國海的聖約翰島。由於他的船員都患有壞血病而無法工作，古爾露便換乘戎克船，在離開果阿後一年於1718年5月30日到達澳門。


Anno de 1717

2

não aquelles montes, se havia de expor às invasoẽs s
de deshumanos, e atrevidos ladroẽs, que impedem a-
quelles caminhos. E que he mais apeteçua de hum Go
vernador do Sereniſſimo Rey de Portugal, se havia
de aventurar a ser, ou descortesmente tratada, ou a-
frontosamente representada com menos decoro da repu-
tação Portugueza. Mas quem tambem advertir, que
a natural viveza, e prudente experiencia de quem se ex-
punha a tais perigos, sabia nas occasioins dar talho
às difficuldades, e nos Cepemes engenhosamente ven-
cer os obstaculos, não reputará por temeridade oq̃ era
a ſentada resolução; confiada não menos na proſpera
fortuna de Cesar, que na prudente experiencia de Ca-
tão. Oqual bem mostrou o ſucceso, como se verá no
discurso desta Relação.

3

Primeyra parte

Descreve se a Jornada de Goa athe chegar ao Reyno de Qior.

Capitulo primeyro

Couzas soceedidas de Goa athe entrar nas terras do Reyno do Canara

Intentando o Illuſtriſſimo, e Reverendiſſimo Se-
nhor D. Sebastião de Andrade e Paçanha Arce-
bispo Primaz e Governador das Estados da India,
dar Governador a Cidade de Macao, pôs os olhos
no Senhor Antonio de Albuquerque Coelho, e aten-
dendo, que aſſim ôbem temporal daquella Cidade, co-
mo o espiritual das dilatadas Miſsoins dependentes
da mesma Cidade, em seus calamitosos tempos tão
perturbadas, neceſsitavaõ da aſsistencia de tal Gover-
nador, como aſsaz experimentado daquelles paizes, po-
is tinha por bastante tempo habitado nelles, determis
nou ſimeſ- logo sua viagem para aquella Cidade. E
savão

“the principal cartographic authority on China during the eighteenth century”

14 **D’ANVILLE, Jean Baptiste**

Bourguignon Nouvel Atlas de la Chine, de la Tartarie Chinoise, et du Thibet Contenant Les Cartes générales & particulieres de ces Pays, ainsi que la Carte du Royaume de Coree.

Publication
The Hague, Henri Scheurleer, 1737.

Description
Folio (561 by 388mm), pp.12, 42 engraved maps, some folding, three hand-coloured in outline, contemporary blue paper boards, rebacked and corners with later half mottled calf gilt, morocco label.

References
A.H. Rowbotham, ‘The Impact of Confucianism on Seventeenth Century Europe’, The Journal of Asian Studies 4 (1945).

A rare atlas containing detailed maps of China’s provinces, created to accompany Jean Baptiste du Halde’s ‘Description de la Chine’. Here, they have been issued as an atlas without du Halde’s text. Du Halde, who became a Jesuit priest in 1708, was entrusted by his superiors to edit the published and manuscript accounts of Jesuit travellers in China. The finished work records the narratives of 27 of these missionaries, covering every aspect of Chinese society, from the language to the production of silk and porcelain.

Jean Baptiste Bourguignon D’Anville (1697-1782) was a French geographer and cartographer, known for the careful scholarship and accuracy of his work. He was provided with the Jesuit testimonies and also with the maps created from their reports by the Chinese government in 1718. He used this information to create the most comprehensive survey of China published in the eighteenth century, and the first new set of maps of the area since the Blaeu and Martini atlas (item 7) of the previous century. Not only does it incorporate d’Anville’s highly accurate map of China, but it also contained the first separately issued European maps of Korea and Bhutan, and the first accurate map of Tibet, in ten sheets.

China was highly fashionable in France at the time. The Abbé Raynal, for example, emphasised China’s lack of hereditary nobility, the “benevolent despotism” of the Emperor, and the supposedly moderate taxes, all issues in contemporary France. This interest in China’s political system was offset by an interest in its literature. Parts of Confucius had been translated into Latin in 1669, and Voltaire himself advocated reading Confucius’ works. The publication of du Halde and d’Anville’s works marked the point at which “French Sinophilism developed into Sinomania” (Rowbotham).

十八世紀後在歐洲被視為藍本的地圖集

14 **讓・巴蒂斯特・布吉尼翁・德維爾**

「新制中國地圖集，包括蒙古、西藏及韓國」

海牙，Henri Scheurleer 出版，1737

開本（561 乘 388 毫米）；42 張銅版刻印圖；三張手繪彩色輪廓；當代藍色紙板；新制書脊；一些褶皺；書角半斑駁小牛邃金；摩洛哥式標籤

這是一本罕見的地圖集，內含中國省份的詳細地圖，是作為讓・巴蒂斯特・杜・哈爾德（Jean Baptiste du Halde）的‘Description de la Chine’（‘描述中國’）這本書的附圖而發行出版。此例是單獨印製發行的地圖集，並不是作為杜・哈爾德（Du Halde）文本附圖而印製。杜・哈爾德於 1708 年成為耶穌會牧師，受上級委託編輯耶穌會士在中國的旅記。他最終完成的作品記錄了 27 位傳教士對於中國社會的各個方面的敘述，包括語言到絲綢和瓷器的生產過程。

讓・巴蒂斯特・布吉尼翁・德維爾（Jean Baptiste Bourguignon D’Anville，1697-1782）是一位法國地理學家和製圖師，因其學術水平和工作嚴謹而聞名。他利用了耶穌會的證詞以及清朝政府在 1718 年根據他們的報告創建的地圖，製作了自上世紀的布勞（Blaeu）和衛匡國（Martini）地圖集 （目錄號7）以來對中國最全面的測繪。此地圖集不僅包含了德維爾（D’Anville）製作的精準中國地圖，還有初次單獨發行的歐洲繪製韓國和不丹地圖，以及第一幅分十頁印製的准確西藏地圖。

當時中國對於法國是位於遠東深不可測的領土。Abbé Raynal曾指出中國缺乏的當代法國宮廷制度，例如世襲貴族，皇帝的“仁慈專制”以及適度稅收。但同時法國對中國文學有著極大的興趣，部分儒學在 1669 年被翻譯成拉丁文，伏爾泰（Voltaire）曾聲稱拜讀過孔子。杜・哈爾德和德維爾合作出版描繪中國的書和地圖促使了“法國對中國文化從認知到狂熱的轉折”（Rowbotham）。

The “Blue Map” of the World

15 **HUANG, Qianren**

Daqing Wannian Yitong Dili Quantu 大清萬年一統地理全圖 *[Complete Geographical Map of the Everlasting Unified Qing Empire].*

Publication
[China, 1811].

Description
Large woodcut map printed in 16 sections on eight sheets, some minor loss skilfully repaired to upper portion of each scroll.

Dimensions
1330 by 2230mm (52.25 by 87.75 inches).

References
Richard A. Pegg, ‘Cartographic Traditions in East Asian Maps’ Hawai’i: Maclean Collection and University of Hawai’i Press, 2014, 18-27; Yan Ping et al., ‘China in Ancient and Modern Maps’, London: Philip Wilson for Sotheby’s Publications, 1998, 141.

An extraordinarily rare cartographic document that is based on research originally presented to the Qianlong emperor by Huang Qianren (fl. 1760 - 1770) in 1767. The title of the map is as much a political programme of the Qing as it is a geographical record. It shows China at the height of the Qing empire, celebrating the “unified status of all of Chinese borders” (Pegg).

“[This] ‘complete’ map minimizes the European notion of a map of the world, its centralized and marginalizing construct confirming the Qing/ Chinese notion of the Central Kingdom” (Pegg).

The map was designed to act not only as a grand political statement of the Kingdom’s place in the world, but also as an administrative tool. Its surface is dotted with provincial capitals (sheng), a square with a small rectangle on top; prefectures (fu), a square; independent district magistrates (zhilizhou), a square with a triangle on top; departments (zhou), a vertical rectangle; sub-prefectures (ting), a diamond; districts (xian), a circle; frontier passes (guan), a small building; local headmen or western tribute states (tusi), a triangle; with the name appearing within each pictogram. The borders of each province are denoted by dotted lines.

As well as administrative areas, the map depicts topographical and geographical information. Much attention is given to the waterways: the source of the Yellow River is correctly located in the Bayan-har mountain and is accompanied by an expansive explanatory note; the Minjiang River is given as the source of the Yangtze. Mountain ridges and the Great Wall are depicted in elevation, and desert areas are stippled. Several neighbouring countries are marked including Russia, India, Siam, Vietnam, Japan, and, most notably, Korea, who, as the chief vassal state, receives a great deal of commentary. To the upper left of the map are both the Mediterranean or “Small Western Ocean”, and Atlantic or “Great Western Ocean”, with Holland and England depicted as islands in the Atlantic.

One of the more striking aspects of the map is that the “intentionally vague geopolitical lines of the [empire’s] frontiers and beyond clearly indicate the Qing’s perception of the world around them ... [when] ... all foreign entities simply inhabited the fringes of the empire” (Pegg). This together with the empire’s size reaffirms the status of the kingdom as the geographical, political, and cultural centre of the world.

The map which the present example is based upon was first produced in 1767 for the Qianlong Emperor to celebrate the unification of the Qing empire. No example of the original survives. However, a painted copy of the map was produced in 1800 by Huang Zhengsun, and now resides in the Beijing National Library.

The map was then revised and enlarged in around 1811, resulting in the present work. This version was printed in two colours: blue and white, and black and white, and to the best of our knowledge, there exist about ten of the former and two of the latter. There are examples of this version in the Maclean Collection in Chicago, the Library of Congress, and the Beijing National Library.


Province


Prefectures


Capital-Department


Lesser Departments

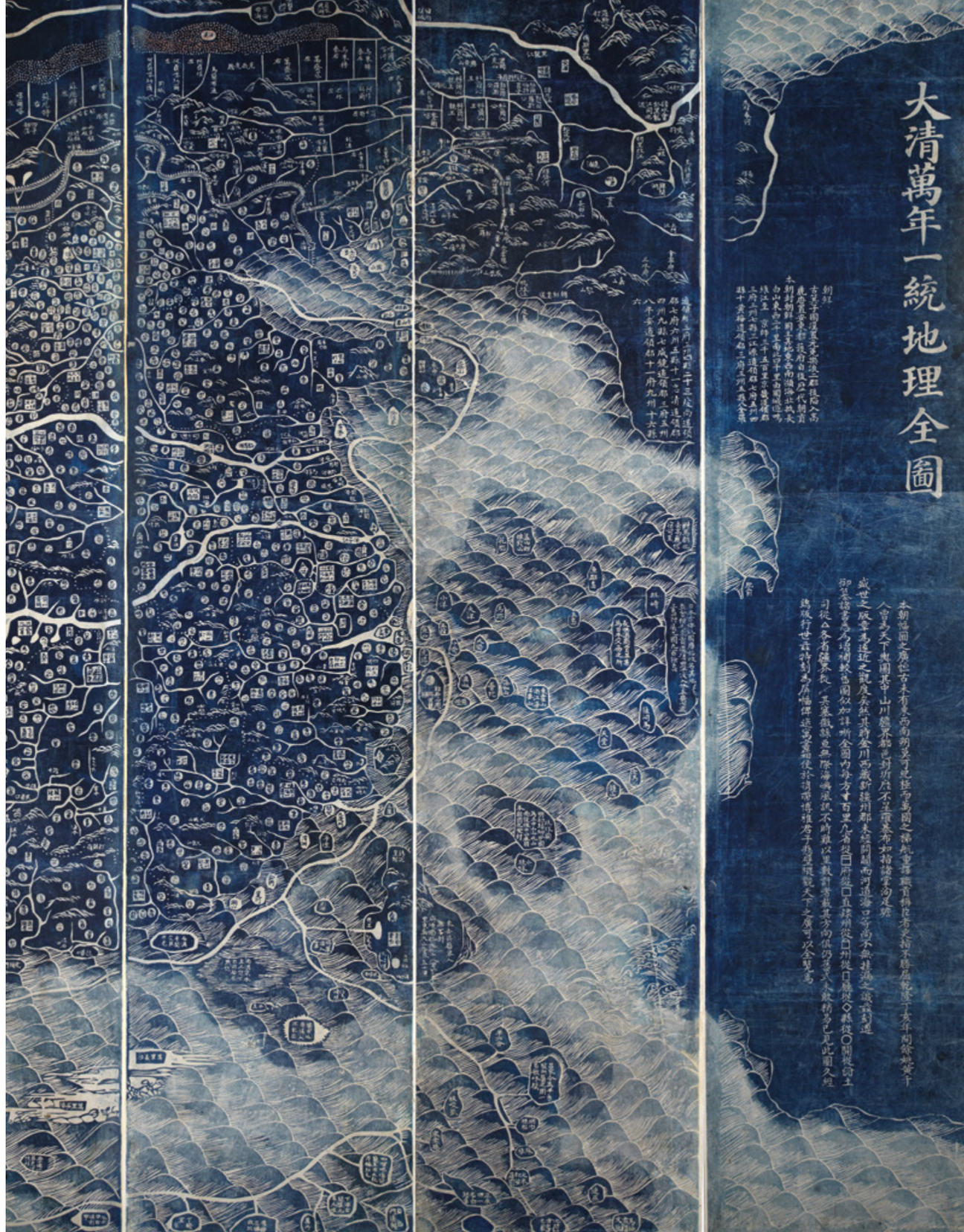

Sub-prefectures


Districts


Forts


Aboriginal-offices


Border between provinces



嘉慶十六年《大清萬年一統地理全圖》

15 **黃千人**

《大清萬年一統地理全圖》

[清朝嘉慶十六年, 1811 年]

大型木刻地圖十六部分；八條屏式；裝裱於捲軸；頂部一些小損傷已修復

1330 乘 2230 毫米（52.2 5乘 87.75 英寸）

省

府

直隸州

州

廳

縣

關

土司

各省疆界

《大清萬年一統地理全圖》為清朝全國輿地總圖，是典型的政區類地圖，根據乾隆三十二年（1767年）黃千人（1694—1771），字證孫，編繪的《大清萬年一統天下全圖》摹刻、放大增補而成。

黃証孫，浙江餘姚人，是明末清初傑出思想家黃宗羲之孫。清乾隆三十二年(1767年)，黃証孫將黃宗羲舊刻《輿地全圖》增補而繪為《大清萬年一統天下全圖》並付梓。此圖流傳最為廣泛，因此嘉慶以後，以《大清萬年一統天下全圖》為藍本摹刻的輿圖漸多，名稱、內容、形式和圖文均相近，這幅《大清萬年一統地理全圖》即其中之一。其繪製範圍：東至朝鮮半島，西至蔥嶺，北至黑龍江，南至萬里石塘（今南海諸島）。有圖例，圖中註記"全圖內每方寸百里"，但實際上並無畫方。改圖用形象畫法展現清朝中葉的山川海岸、疆域政區以及長城、關卡，四周用海島和文字表現西方各國途中行政建置。地名用陽紋，山川海島註記用陰刻，海水飾以波紋。對黃河的表示較為突出，河源表示正確，詳細註明在最左第八屏：

"河出西藩巴顏喀拉山，東名阿爾坦河，東北流三百餘里，合鄂敦塔拉諸泉源，大小千百泓，錯列如星，匯為查靈鄂靈二海子，各周三百餘里，東西相去五十里。折而北，經蒙古 托羅海山之南，轉東南，流千餘里。南北受數十小水，經烏蘭莽乃山下，有多母打禿昆多倫河、阿拉昆多倫河，自東南來入之。自此折而西北，流三百餘里，前後小水奔注，不可勝計。繞阿水爾馬勒產母孫山之東北，流百五十餘里，有齊普河、呼呼烏蘇河自西來入之。又迤東，東北流三百餘里，會哈克圖衮、俄羅濟諸水，歷歸德堡，經積石山至蘭州府、河州入中國界。"

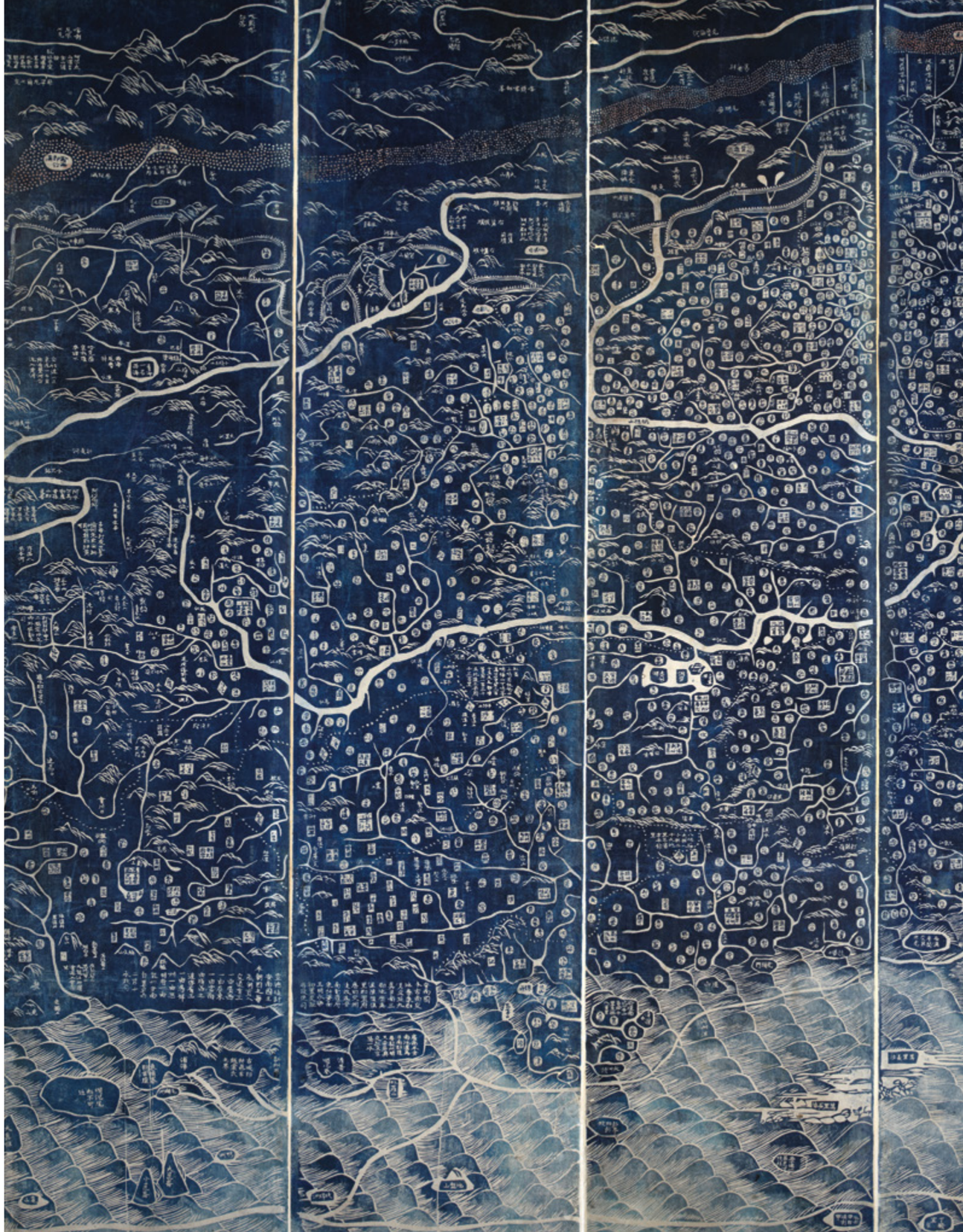
圖中以岷江為長江源。南海地區標繪出萬里石塘（今南海諸島）。

省、府、州、廳、縣以及長城、洞庭湖等內容詳加標繪，凡乾隆末年及嘉慶初年府、州、縣建置之增改在圖上均有所註釋。在圖幅四周分別標註出蔥嶺（帕米爾高原）、大西洋、英吉利、俄羅斯、身毒國（印度河流域古國）、暹羅國（泰國）、日本、朝鮮等。

稍晚，四川綿竹年畫藝人製作黑色拓本，內容與此圖完全一致。嘉慶十九年福建福州府閩縣鳳池堂鐫刻藏板《大清萬年一統天下全圖》，文字內容排版及圖案繪製稍作改動，視覺上明顯區別在於上色為綠色和沙棕色，地圖內容一致。這幅地圖對於當時廣大城鄉人民了解祖國領土疆界，無疑起到了很好的推廣作用，奠定了此後地圖繪製的"圖例"。同時此圖國家邊界並非如今日，由此圖可見到中國在鴉片戰爭前邊界原貌，其價值不言而喻。

第一屏位於標題下方的題記為此圖介紹，以及繪圖細節例如政區分類標示：

"本朝幅圓之廣，恆古未有。東西南朔，莫可紀極。而萬國之梯航重譯，職貢稱臣者，更指不勝曲。乾隆丁亥年間，餘姚黃千人曾為《天下輿圖》，其中山川疆界，都邑封圻，靡不星羅棊布，如指諸掌，洵足瞻盛世之版章，為遠近之觀度矣。然其時，金川、西藏、新疆，州郡未經開闢，而河道海口等，尚



不無掛漏之譏。茲刻遵御纂諸書，悉為增補，較舊圖似加詳晰。全圖內，每方寸百里；凡省從、府從、直隸州從、州從、廳從、縣從、關從、土司從、各省疆界從。其塞徼緜亘，無際海嶼，風訊不時，難以里數計者，載其方向，俱仍舊式，未敢稍易。已見此圖久經鐫版行世，茲特刻為屏幅，俾途寓書箱，便於携帶。博雅君子，懸壁縱觀天下之廣，可以全覽焉。”

第一屏標題左側冗長的題詞詳細的註明了對朝鮮國的描述，詳細地理位置記載，以里計量單位。朝鮮與所有清廷的附庸國家相較有著最密切的外交關係，從商朝統治，漢朝分隔領土統治，到唐朝之後成為朝貢國。

“朝鮮，古箕子國，漢置元菟、樂浪二郡，後陷入高麗。唐置安東都護府，自後歷代朝貢。本朝封朝鮮國王，其地東西南瀕海，北抵長白山，東西二千里，南北四千里，由國城過鴨綠江至京師三千五百里。京畿道領郡三、府三、州七、縣三；江源道領郡七、府五、州四、縣十；黃海道領郡三、府三、州五、縣八；全羅道領郡三、府三、州四、縣二十三；慶尚道領郡七、府六、州五、縣十一；忠清道領郡四、州九、縣七；咸鏡道領郡三、府五、州八；平安道領郡十一、府九、州十六、縣六。”

圖中列明琉球國、安南國(越南古稱)均是大清附庸國。

古琉球國的地理位置在台灣和日本九州之間，根據清朝歷史書《使琉球記》記載，清朝大使官員經過海路前往琉球國冊封國王時，曾途經釣魚島，出使人員登島進行“酬神祭海”儀式，祈求風調雨順、一路平安。

第二屏“琉球國”位置註明：

“明初歸附，分國為三，曰：中山、山北、山南。後惟中山來朝，本朝因之，受封。”

第五屏註明安南國歷史以及地理情況：

“安南國，本古南交地，秦象郡，漢交趾、九真、日南三郡地。歷吳、梁、陳、隨，俱置郡置府。唐曰交州，後改為安南都護府。宋封安南王。明永樂初，置交趾布政使司，宣德後，封安南國王。本朝因之，每歲朝貢。入交道有三，一由廣西，一由廣東，一由雲南。由廣西之道亦有三，一由憑祥州，一由思明府，一由龍州。安南自置東西二京十承政司。”

地圖的繪製把中國領土放大在正中間，此繪圖比例證明了清朝視中國在世界地理，政治和文化中心的地位。以《大清萬年一統地理全圖》為代表的黃宗羲類型的地圖是康熙後期全國進行大地測量、用投影經緯網繪製新圖的同時，繼續沿用中國傳統與圖形式編制全國總圖的代表作，對清代民間編制的全國總圖具有重要的影響。其他類似地圖現存於芝加哥 Maclean 收藏，美國國會圖書館，中國國家圖書館。

大清萬年一統地理全圖

16 **HUANG, Qianren**

Complete Geographical Map of the Everlasting Unified Qing Empire Daqing wannian yitong dili quantu 大清萬年一統地理全圖.

Publication
China, c1811.

Description
Large woodcut map, ink on paper. Eight sheets.

Dimensions
1330 by 2265mm (52.25 by 89.25 inches).

References
Richard A. Pegg, 'Cartographic Traditions in East Asian Maps' Hawai'i: Maclean Collection and University of Hawai'i Press, 2014, 18-27; Yan Ping et al., 'China in Ancient and Modern Maps', London: Philip Wilson for Sotheby's Publications, 1998, 141.

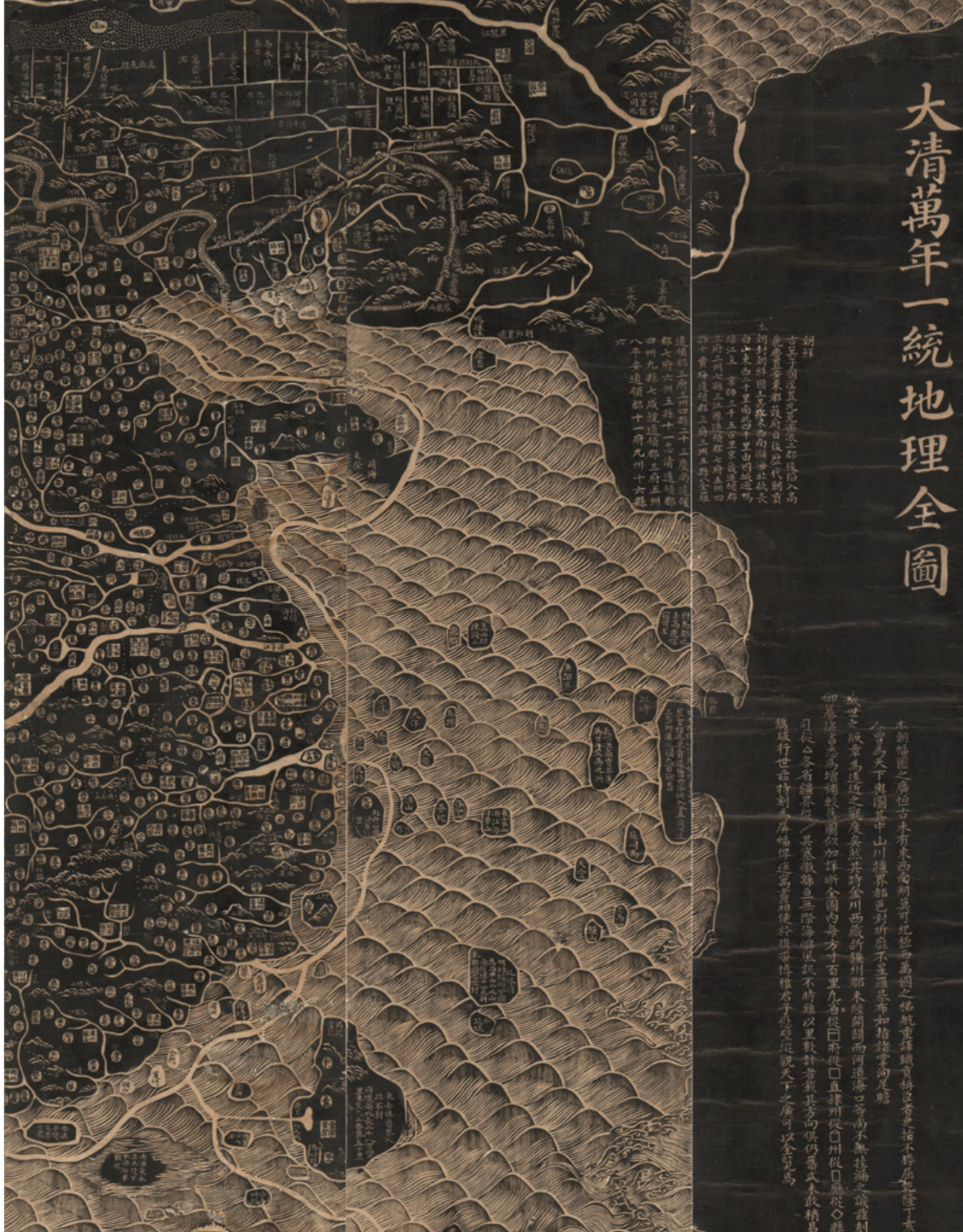
Printed in Imperial Ink from the same plate as the "Blue Map" (item 15).

An extraordinarily rare cartographic document that is based on research originally presented to Emperor Qianlong 乾隆 (1711-1799, r.1735-1796) by Huang Qianren 黃千人 (fl. 1760- 1770) in 1767. The title of the map is as much a political programme of the Qing as it is a geographical record. It shows China at the height of the Qing empire, celebrating the "unified status of all of Chinese borders" (Pegg).

"[This] 'complete' map minimizes the European notion of a map of the world, its centralized and marginalizing construct confirming the Qing/ Chinese notion of the Central Kingdom" (Pegg).

The map was designed to act not only as a grand political statement of the Kingdom's place in the world, but also as an administrative tool. Similar to the "Blue" map, different symbols represent different administrative areas, as well as topographical and geographical information. It emphasizes the depiction of the Yellow River, Yangtze River, Heilongjiang river, deserts, the Great Wall with its main passes, Taiwan and sea routes along the coast. The map was printed in two versions: blue and white, and black and white.

The reflective qualities of the black ink suggest that it is Imperial ink. We are only aware of two further examples in black ink: The Maclean Collection, Chicago and a private collection in China.



御墨印製《大清萬年一統地理全圖》

16 **黃千人**

《大清萬年一統地理全圖》

[清朝嘉慶十六年, 1811年]

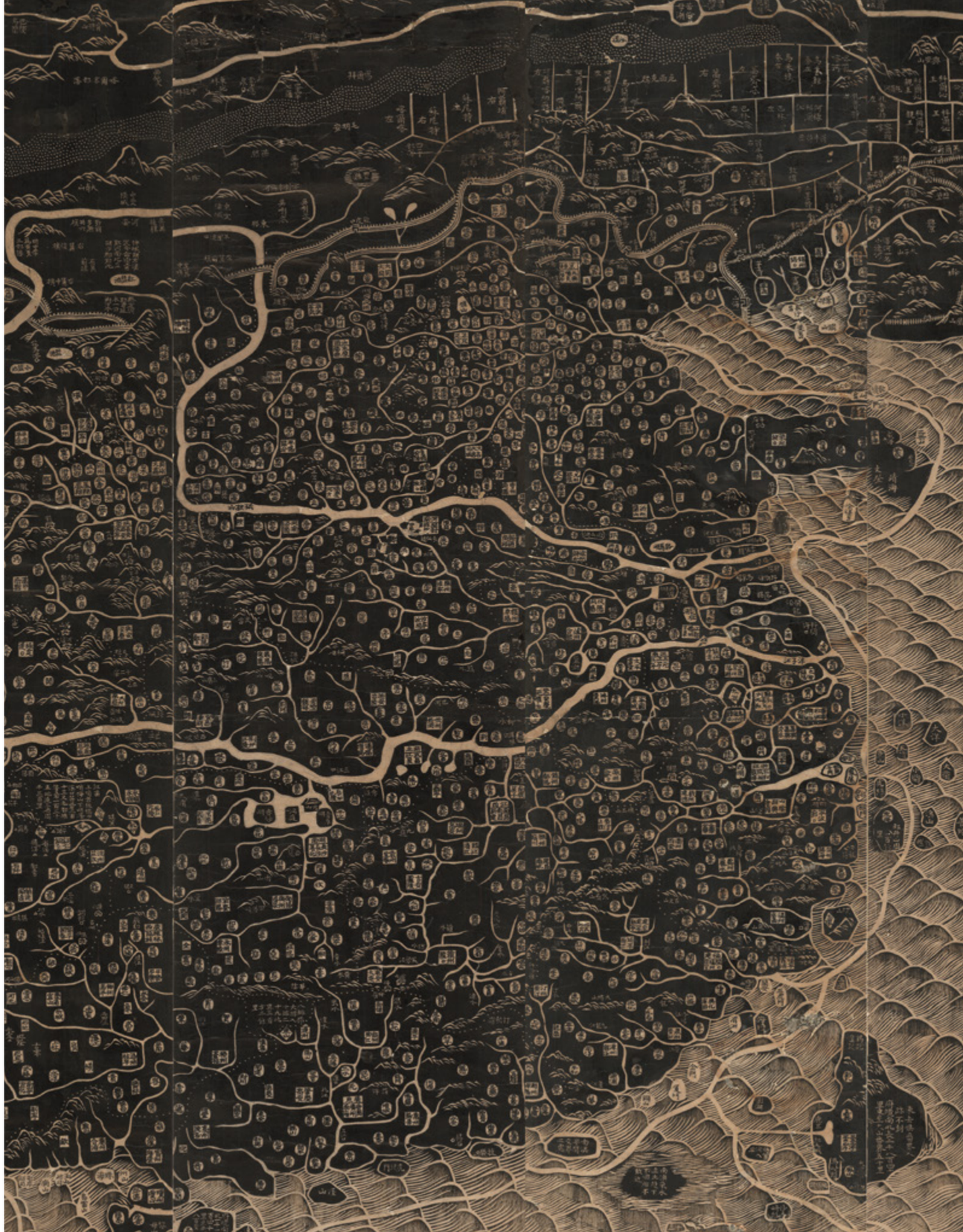
大型木刻墨印上色；八條屏式

1330 乘 2265 毫米 （52.25 乘 89.25 英寸）

此例《大清萬年一統地理全圖》為木刻墨印版，清朝全國與地總圖，是典型的政區類地圖，根據乾隆三十二年（1767 年）黃千人（1694—1771），字證孫，編繪的《大清萬年一統天下全圖》摹刻、放大增補而成。繪製範圍：東至朝鮮半島，西至蔥嶺，北至黑龍江，南至萬里石塘（今南海諸島）。有圖例，圖中註記"全圖內每方寸百里"，但實際上並無畫方。改圖用形象畫法展現清朝中葉的山川海岸、疆域政區以及長城、關卡，四周用海島和文字表現西方各國途中行政建置。地名用陽紋，山川海島註記用陰刻，海水飾以波紋。對黃河的表示較為突出，河源表示正確。省、府、州、廳、縣以及長城、洞庭湖等內容詳加標繪，凡乾隆末年及嘉慶初年府、州、縣建置之增改在圖上均有所註釋。在圖幅四周分別標註出蔥嶺（帕米爾高原）、大西洋、英吉利、俄羅斯、身毒國（印度河流域古國）、暹羅國（泰國）、日本、朝鮮等。

稍晚， 四川綿竹年畫藝人製作黑色拓本如同此例。嘉慶十九年福建福州府閩縣鳳池堂鐫刻藏板《大清萬年一統天下全圖》，文字內容排版及圖案繪製稍作改動，視覺上明顯區別在於上色為綠色和沙棕色，地圖內容一致。這幅地圖對於當時廣大城鄉人民了解祖國領土疆界，無疑起到了很好的推廣作用，奠定了此後地圖繪製的"圖例"。同時此圖國家邊界並非如今日，由此圖可見到中國在鴉片戰爭前邊界原貌，其價值不言而喻。

地圖的繪製把中國領土放大在正中間，此繪圖比例證明了清朝視中國在世界地理，政治和文化中心的地位。以《大清萬年一統地理全圖》為代表的黃宗羲類型的地圖是康熙後期全國進行大地測量、用投影經緯網繪製新圖的同時，繼續沿用中國傳統與圖形式編制全國總圖的代表作，對清代民間編制的全國總圖具有重要的影響。其他類似地圖現存於芝加哥Maclean 收藏，美國國會圖書館，中國國家圖書館。



大清萬年一統地理全圖

A previously unrecorded “Green” state of the “Blue” map of the World

17 **HUANG, Qianren**

Daqing wannian yitong tianxia quantu 大清萬年一統天下全圖
[Complete Map of All-Under-Heaven of the Unified Everlasting Qing Empire]

Publication
[China, 1814].

Description
Large woodcut map printed in green and sandstone red, dissected in 24 sections and mounted on linen.

Dimensions
1400 by 2400mm (55 by 94.5 inches).

References
Pegg, Richard, ‘Cartographic Traditions in East Asian Maps’, Chicago, The Maclean Collection, 2014, pp.18-27; Ping, Yan (et al), China in Ancient and Modern Maps, London, Sotheby’s Publications, 1998, pp.220-223.

This version of the “Blue” map (item 15) was depicted with shades of green and sandstone red, and printed from a later plate based on the original woodblocks used to print the “Blue” map, engraved by the Fengchitang (鳳池堂) in Minxian County of Fuzhou Prefecture (福州府閩縣) as inscribed in the long end note to the left margin of the map: “福建福州府閩縣鳳池堂鐫刻藏板”.

This map is titled ‘Daqing wannian yitong tianxia quantu’ 大清萬年一統天下全圖 (Complete Map of All-Under-Heaven Unified Everlasting Qing Empire). It is derived from the version by Huang Qianren (黃千人) produced in 1767, to which is added the newly established administrative units in Sichuan, Tibet and the Chinese Turkestan, as well as the changes in the river mouths. These details are based on official documents, hence it is more accurate and complete than earlier maps. The map is printed in scrolls to make it more portable.

The scale is “100 li” (50 kilometers) to the division, no grid is drawn on the map. The total area covered extends from Korea in the east to Central Asia in the west and from the Heilongjiang river (黑龍江) in the north to the Straits of Malacca (馬六甲) in the south. European countries area drawn as small islands on the left margin of the map.

The map emphasizes the depiction of the Yellow River (黃河), Yangtze River (揚子江), Heilongjiang river (黑龍江), deserts, the Great Wall with its main passes (長城), Taiwan (台灣) and sea routes along the coast. Symbols with colours area used for distinguishing provinces. On the map, mountains, deserts and the Great Wall are presented in elevation, and sea is represented with corrugations.

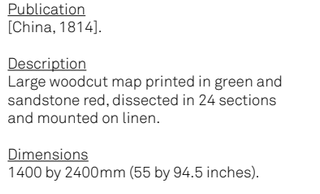
In terms of visual differences, the texts and patterns on the “Blue” map were engraved in order to appear white on the print, which in the current version are in black ink, suggesting they were either left in relief in the engraving, or later painted and written by hand, as the lines and calligraphy appear much finer. Employing ‘Tianxia’ 天下 (All-Under-Heaven) used on the original map made by Huang Qianren, instead of the ‘Dili’ 地理 (Geography) in the title imbues it with a stronger political sense, and potentially signifies the patron’s wish-fulfilment.

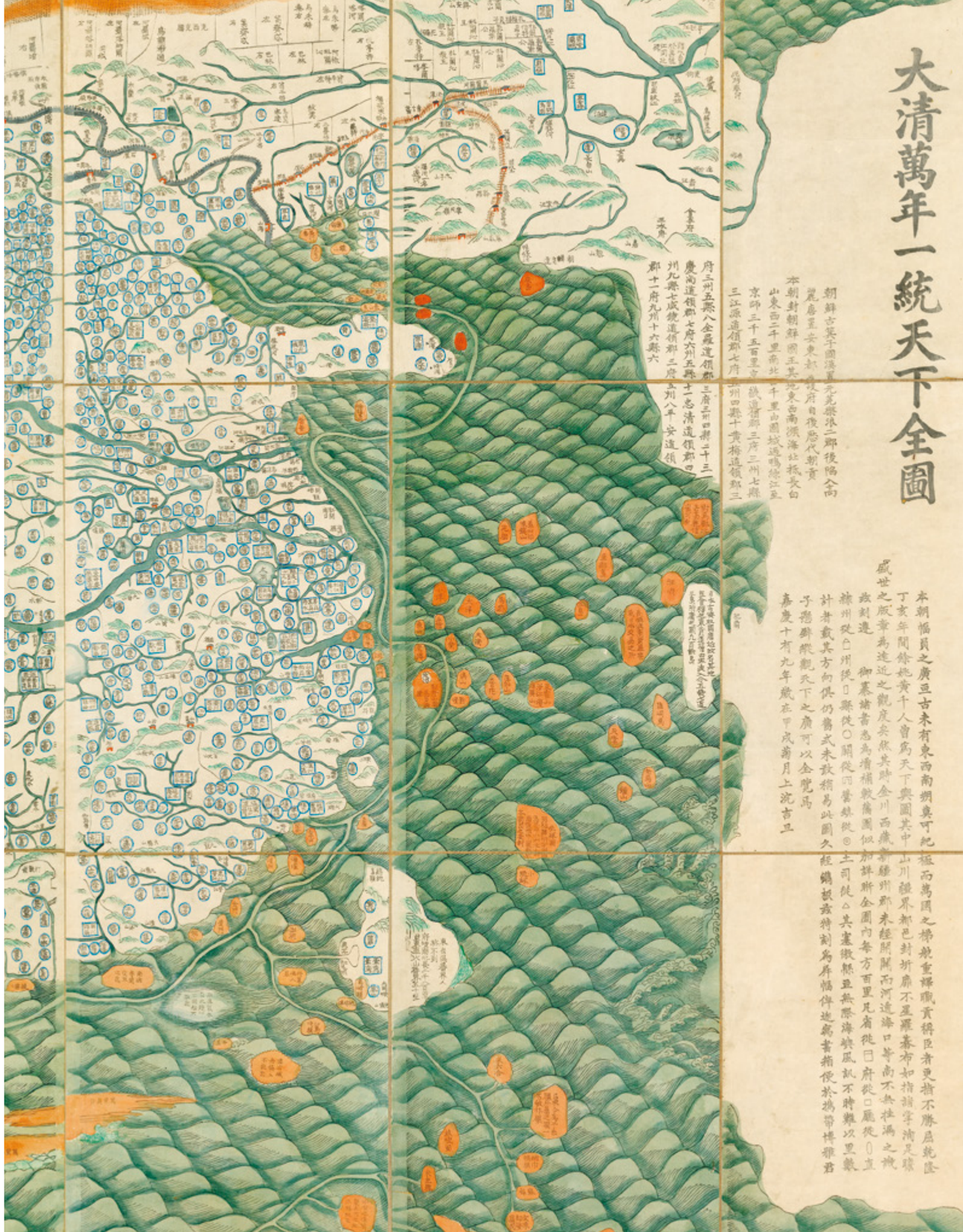
At the end of the foreword written underneath the title, is given the exact date (lunar calendar) of the print, which is the first day of the chrysanthemum month (September) in 1814, the nineteenth year under the reign of Emperor Jiaqing 嘉慶 (1760-1820, r. 1796-1820):

嘉慶十有九年歲在甲戌菊月上浣吉旦

Aside from the colour, other differences appear in the depiction of the waves, the colours of the houses and the formatting of the longer texts.

We are unable to trace any other example of the present map, which forms an intermediate state between the previously known first and second states of the map.





嘉慶十九年版《大清萬年一統天下全圖》

17 **黃千人**

《大清萬年一統天下全圖》

中國，1814 農曆 9 月 1 日

木刻墨印上色；32 块印張拼合；娟綾裱裝

1400 乘 2400 毫米 (55 乘 94.5 英寸)

根據題記末記載“嘉慶十有九年歲在甲戌菊月上浣吉旦”，可知此圖製作時間為嘉慶甲戌年（十九，1814），菊月指農曆九月，上浣指上旬，吉旦指月初。後記“福建福州府閩縣鳳池堂鐫刻藏板”。

據右下緣識文，該圖以乾隆丁亥（三十二年，1767）余姚黃千人（字証孫）舊圖為藍本，摹刻增訂而成。所增部分主要是乾隆中葉以後大、小金川，西藏和新疆地區改土歸流或新闢廳縣，以及河道海口的變遷。所用資料皆依據御撰諸書，故較舊圖更為詳細清晰。刻成屏幅，以便於旅途攜帶。

全圖未畫方，但以每方百里而測算。覆蓋範圍：東起朝鮮，西抵中亞，北自黑龍江，南至馬六甲海峽。展現清朝疆域版圖，行政建置，兼及歐洲諸國，均以小島嶼形式列於圖左緣。黃河、長江、黑龍江、大流沙、長城及主要關口、台灣島和沿海航路的刻畫尤為突出，各省省界與府治均用不同顏色區分。山脈、沙漠和長城用立面形象描繪，海水飾以波紋。

此圖內容與巴黎法國國家圖書館藏《地與全圖》相近，而形式更接近《大清萬年一統地理全圖》，但是圖例各異。均屬於黃千人圖的摹刻本。

此例有一版藏牛津大學圖書館。

大清萬年一統天下全圖

A rare Chinese map fan depicting provincial city of Guangdong

18 [Anonymous]

Guangdong shengcheng quantu [A Complete map of the provincial city of Guangdong province] 廣東省城全圖

Publication
[Guangzhou, Unknown, c1822]

Description
Woodcut on paper mounted on wooden sticks.

Dimensions
302 by 500mm (12 by 19.75 inches).

A rare Chinese map fan depicting the provincial city of Guangdong province, which is now part of Guangzhou city. Guangzhoufu 廣州府 (Guangzhou prefecture), is depicted at the centre encircled by the city walls. The names of streets, bridges, temples, forts, rivers and mountains are marked in Chinese, and represented by two-dimensional diagrams.

Several famous sites can be identified on the map, for example, immediately below the middle of the top rim is depicted a pagoda and marked in Chinese: 'Wucenglou' 五層樓 (Five-Storied Pagoda), which now is known as 'Zhenhailou' 鎮海樓 (Sea-Guardian Building). It is located in Yuexiu Park, in central Guangzhou, and now houses the Guangzhou Museum. It was first built in 1380, at the beginning of the Ming dynasty, by the Yongjia Marquis Zhu Liangzu 朱亮祖. The tower is 92 feet (25 meters) in height, 102 feet (31 meters) in width and 52 feet (16 meters) in depth.

Above the lower rim to the left is a house with two floors, symbolising a temple marked as "海幢寺". Haitongsi 海幢寺 is a Buddhist temple and monastery on Henan Island in Guangzhou. The official English form of the name is 'Hoi Tong Monastery', a transcription of the Cantonese pronunciation of the Chinese translation of the Indian Buddhist monk Sāgaradhvaja. The monastery was first established as the Qianqiu 千秋 Temple under the Southern Han, a tenth century Tang successor state whose capital was at Xingwang (now Guangzhou). The walled city lay north of the Pearl River, while Henan Island and the monastery lay to its south. By the end of the Ming, the temple operated within the private garden of Guo Longyue 郭龙岳, who was responsible for renaming it after the Buddhist monk Sāgaradhvaja. The temple complex was particularly important to foreign visitors as it was one of the few locations in Guangzhou (Canton) open to them before the First Opium War.

清朝初期制廣東省城地圖折扇

18 **作者不詳**

《廣東省城全圖》

中國，十九世紀初

木板印刷紙折扇，繪製廣東省城（現屬於廣州）地圖

302 乘 500 毫米（12 乘 19.75 英寸）

此地圖為“廣東省省城全圖”，標題在扇面右上方，繪有廣州府及其周邊的區域，大約繪製於十九世紀初。廣州府位於扇面中央，由城牆圍起，周圍主要街道，建築，砲台，橋樑，山川及河流的名稱都有標明，許多使用至今。扇面下方橫貫一條河流，在右下方繪有船隻。

圖中繪有許多建築至今聞名，例如扇面上邊緣正中央的五層樓，繪有小塔來標示。鎮海樓（廣州博物館），又名望海樓，俗稱五層樓，位於中國廣東省廣州市越秀山（越秀公園）小蟠龍岡上，為廣州城市標誌之一。現是專門收藏、展覽關於廣州歷史文物和史料的場所。明朝洪武十三年（1380 年），永嘉候朱亮祖擴建廣州城，將宋三城（子城、東、西兩城）合併，並開拓北城800餘丈，城牆橫跨越秀山，在上面建一座五層高樓以壯觀瞻。建築有雄鎮海疆之意，故名鎮海樓。鎮海樓因樓高五層，俗稱五層樓。該樓又名“望海樓”，因當時珠海河道甚寬，故將“望江”變為“望海”。樓前碑廊有歷代碑刻，右側陳列有 12 門古砲。是廣州現存最完好、最具氣勢，也最富有民族特色的古建築。鎮海樓樓高 28 米，呈長方形，寬 31 米、深 16 米。下兩層圍牆用紅石砌築，以上為青磚牆。底層牆厚 3.86 米，以上逐層遞減。有復簷5層，綠琉璃瓦蓋。飾有石灣鰲魚花脊。這五層高建築逐步向上收減寬度和深度，令到鎮海樓形似塔又似樓。廣府人將鎮海樓稱為“五層樓”，亦因為登樓所看的美景不絕，也被冠以“五嶺以南第一樓”和譽為“嶺南第一勝覽”。1929 年起成為廣州市立博物院，1950 年改稱廣州博物館。

扇面下邊緣左側繪有“海幢寺”，建於清初，距今 300 多年（曾毀於桂系軍閥岑春煊之手）。該寺以保存有大量珍貴歷史文物而聞名於世。海幢寺地處萬松嶺，該嶺在歷史上也建造過不少名寺，但已先後頹毀，其原址南漢時稱為“千秋寺”，後廢為民居。明代成為郭氏花園“蘭園”，至明末，光牟、池月兩位僧人向園主郭龍岳募緣得地建佛堂，依佛經“海幢比丘（梵語：Sāgaradhvaja）潛心修習《摩訶般若波羅蜜多心經》成佛”之意，將佛堂取名為海幢寺。海幢寺在第一次鴉片戰爭前是廣州少數幾個向外國人開放的地方之一，所以對於當時的外國人來說是極其重要的建築。

Eight engravings depicting the second East Turkestan conquest commissioned by the Daoguang Emperor

19 HE SHIKUI

[Pingding Huijiang Desheng Tu].

Publication
Beijing, c1830.

Description
Eight (of ten) engravings, some inscribed with Imperial poems, accompanied by the Emperor's seal mark, and dated the first month of 1829, numerous worm traces with engraved surface skilfully reinstated in facsimile, missing the first ('Battle at River Honbasi') and the second ('Battle at Kor-p'ing') engravings of the series.

Dimensions
555 by 900mm (each) (21.75 by 35.5 inches).

A rare set of eight engravings from a series of ten – Pingding Huijiang Desheng Tu 平定回疆得勝圖 'Images of the reconquest of East Turkestan', commissioned by Emperor Daoguang 道光 (1782-1850, r.1820-1850), commemorating his victory of the second campaign in Kashgar against the rebel Jahangir Khoja during the years 1826-1835, and depicting various battles on mountainous terrain and by fortified villages; the surrender of the enemy; and a palace reception honouring the victors.

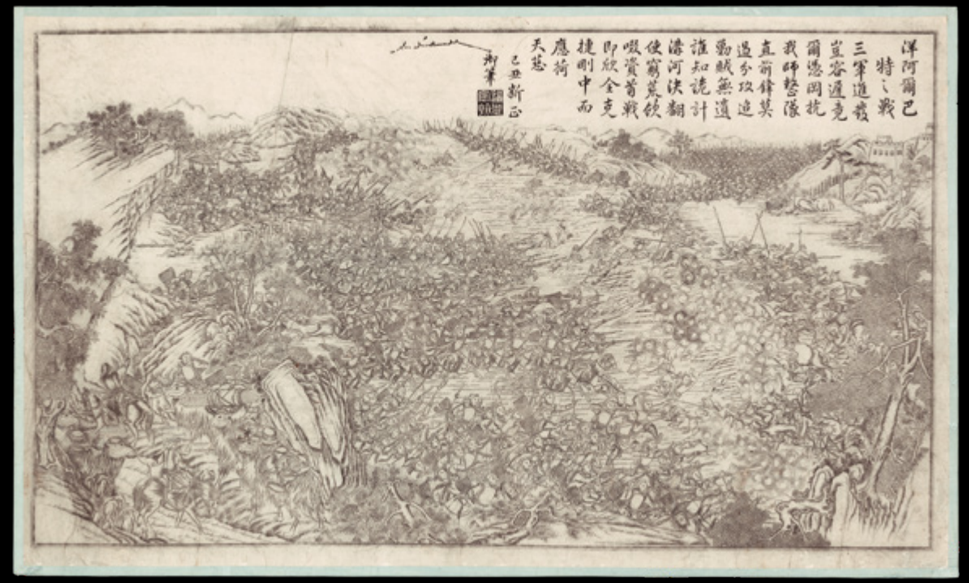
In 1826, Jahangir, a scion of an ousted ruling family from East Turkestan began a holy war against the Qing Empire. The Daoguang emperor responded in 1827 by sending General Changling and 22,000 troops to reconquer the city of Kashgar and to capture Jahangir. Jahangir escaped but was later betrayed and sent to Beijing, where the Daoguang emperor had him ritually presented at the Imperial Ancestral temple before he was quartered.

The complete set of engravings are titled:
1. 'Battle at the Hobasi River'
2. 'Battle at the Korping'
3. 'Battle at Yangi-arbat'
4. 'Battle at Sabdul-zhuang'
5. 'Battle at Awabat-zhuang'
6. 'Recapture of Kashgar and Capture of the Rebel Chief'
7. 'Recapture of Khotan and capture of rebel chief, Garla'
8. 'Capture of the Rebel Chief, Jahangir, at the Hartagai Mountain'
9. 'Presentation of the prisoners at the Wumen gate'
10. 'Banquet of the victory at Zheng Da Guang Ming Palace'

The first two engravings in the series are not present here.

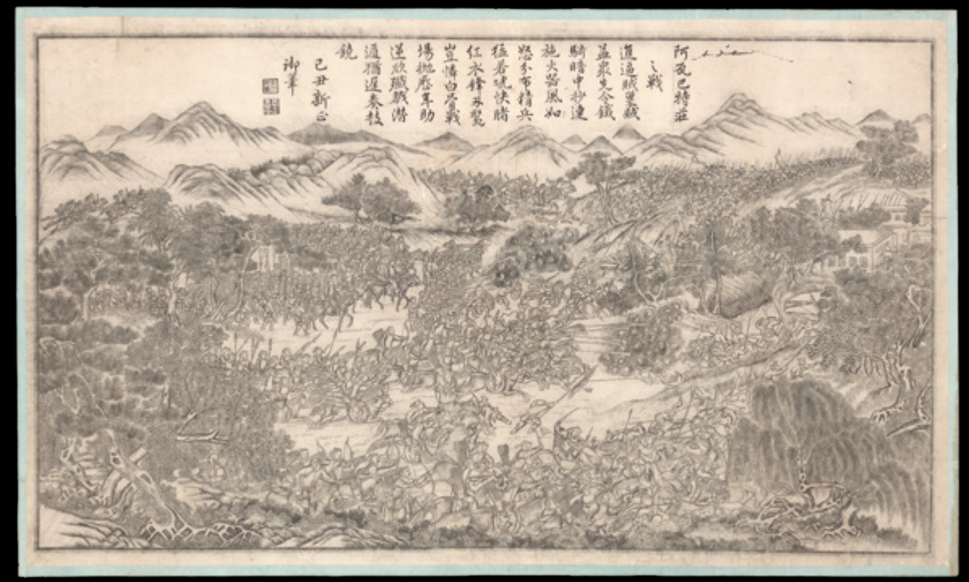
The set of engravings of Daoguang's military conquest of Turkestan in 1830, is the rarest of the eight imperially commissioned battle engravings, and the final group ever produced. Daoguang followed the precedent of his grandfather Emperor Qianlong 乾隆 (1711-1799, r. 1735-1796), who commissioned seven series of copperplate engravings commemorating his victorious battles. The majority of the Qianlong engravings were produced in Europe, such as the set of sixteen illustrating the First Turkestan Campaign, published in France under the direction of C.N. Cochin between 1769 and 1774.

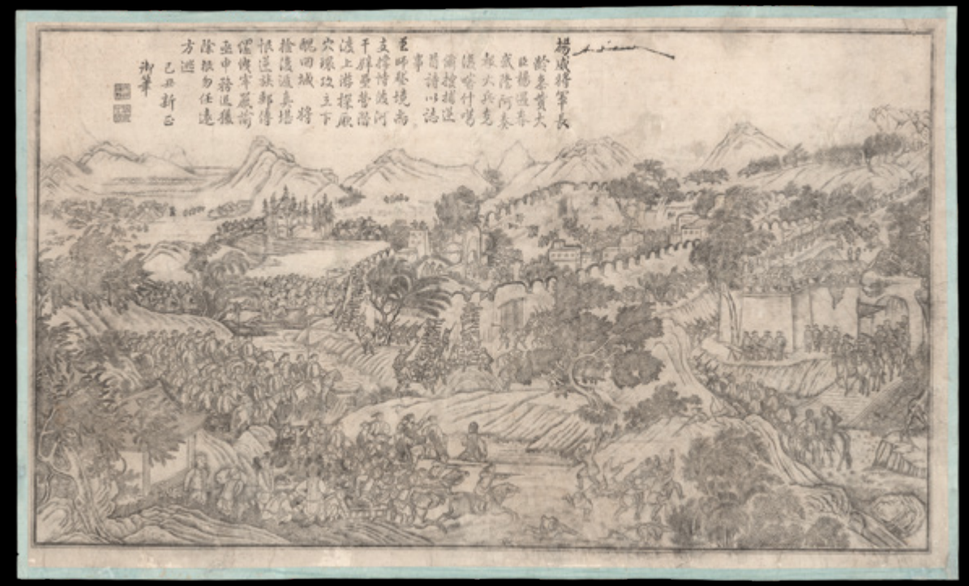
Unlike the Qianlong engravings, the present series was entirely produced in China. Only sixty sets were printed and given only to princes and high officials. As a result, the 1830 engravings are considerably more scarce than the earlier Qianlong editions. Furthermore, among the domestically produced engravings, scholars consider the 1830 set to be the best in quality.



Von Walter Fuchs in his essay 'Die Entwu ürfe der Schlachtenkupfer der Kienlung-und Taokuang-Ziet'. ('The Drafts of the Battle Engravings of the Qianlong and Daoguang period'), 'Monumenta Serica', vol. 9, 1944, pp. 101-122, mentions four existing sets of Daoguang engravings (p. 119, footnote 83): one in the collection of Luo Zhenyu, one in the Dairen Library, one in the Peking jimbun kagaku kenkyu ûsho, and one in his own collection. See also Harmut Walravens, 'Die Schlachtenbilder der Qianlong-und Daoguang-Zeit' in 'China Illustrata: Das Europa äsche Chinaversta ändnis im Spiegel des 16 bis 18 Jahrhunderts', Weinheim, 1987, pp. 36-56, discussing the Imperial Battle paintings of Qianlong and Daoguang. A copy of the complete series, mounted in a horizontal roll, sold at Sotheby's New York, 21st September 2006, lot 10.

Cf. a Qianlong set of sixteen leaves in the Palace Museum, Beijing, illustrated 'Complete Collection of the Treasures of the Palace Museum', vol.14. Paintings by the Court Artists of the Qing Court, Hong Kong, 1996, no. 41.





道光十年《平定回疆得勝圖》

19 **贺世魁**

《平定回疆得勝圖》

北京，清道光十年 1830 年

八幅（完整一組為十幅，缺失第一、二幅）

（每幅）555 乘 900 毫米（21.75 乘 35.5 英寸）

此組戰圖為道光年間製作的《平定回疆戰圖》，以紀實的手法，翔實地記述了道光平定張格爾戰事的全過程。新疆古稱西域，清時亦稱"回疆"，是中國的固有領土，但由於遠離中原政治、文化、經濟中心，而且民族、宗教問題較為複雜，故動亂較多。乾隆以後，清廷在新疆慎選邊臣，減免賦稅，使回戶得以休養生息。但日久生弊，邊吏疲玩，得罪邊民，加之外族撥弄，遂於嘉慶二十五年爆發了張格爾之亂。新疆清軍不支。致使叛軍連陷城池。幾經周折。道光帝挾祖宗餘威，決定大舉調兵平亂。尤其是東北的上萬名清軍橫越整個北部邊疆，從長白山麓直樸天山腳下，征塵不洗，即穿插阻隔，圍殲板軍，清軍連戰皆捷。最後生擒張格爾，揚威西域。紅旗報捷，午門獻俘。這為國家的安定，統一做出了傑出的貢獻，也為平庸的道光朝憑添一亮點。全圖共計十幅，各幅縱 55.5 厘米、橫 90.0 厘米。每幅均有道光皇帝七言御題詩，前八首反映各次戰役情況，後兩首表現受俘與凱宴盛況。

戰圖一：渾巴什河之戰

道光六年（1826 年）在渾巴什河，清軍與張格爾叛軍激戰，清軍收復渾巴什河南岸，取得了平叛戰爭開始後的首次勝利。

戰圖二：柯爾坪之戰

清軍在柯爾坪與叛軍作戰，為西進掃除了障礙。

戰圖三：洋阿爾巴特之戰

道光七年（1827 年）清軍抵達洋阿爾巴特，槍砲齊發，叛軍紛紛潰逃。

戰圖四：沙布都爾莊之戰

清軍與叛軍戰於沙布都爾莊。步兵在前，騎兵在後，叛軍紛紛敗退。

戰圖五：阿瓦巴特莊之戰

叛軍首領張格爾在阿瓦巴特莊布下重兵，抗拒清軍。清軍分三翼進攻，一路追殺，直抵洋達瑪河。

戰圖六：克復喀什噶爾搜捕逆酋

叛軍集結南岸，掘溝築壘，阻河列陣。清軍渡河， 直逼敵營，勝利抵達喀什噶爾。

戰圖七：收復和闐生捻賊目噶爾勒

清軍收復喀什噶爾後，又一鼓作氣連續收復了英吉沙爾、葉爾羌與和闐，至此張格爾叛亂基本平定。

戰圖八：喀爾鐵蓋山生捻首逆張格爾

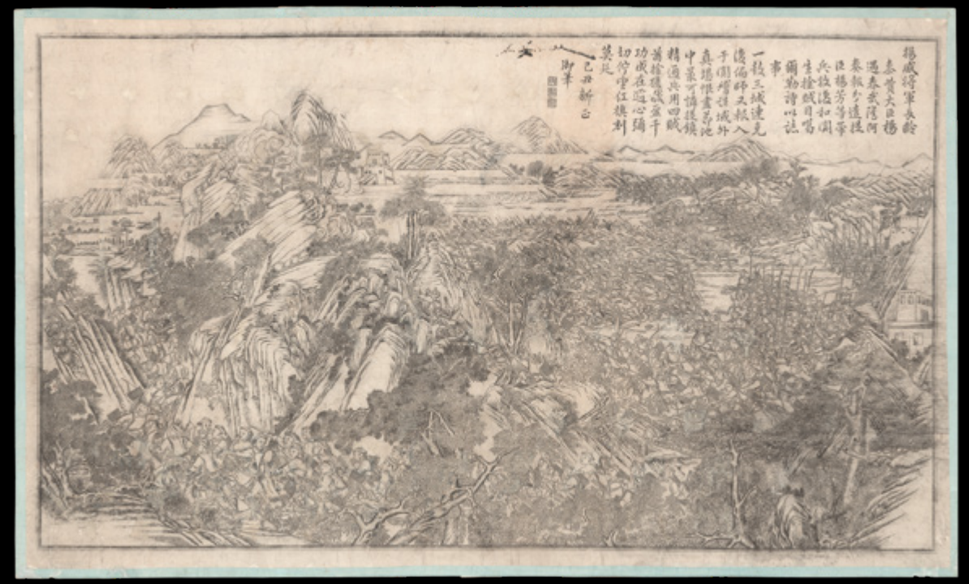
道光七年底，在各族民眾的協助下，清軍在喀爾鐵蓋山頂將走投無路的張格爾生擒。這場平叛戰爭歷時近兩年，最後以勝利而告終。

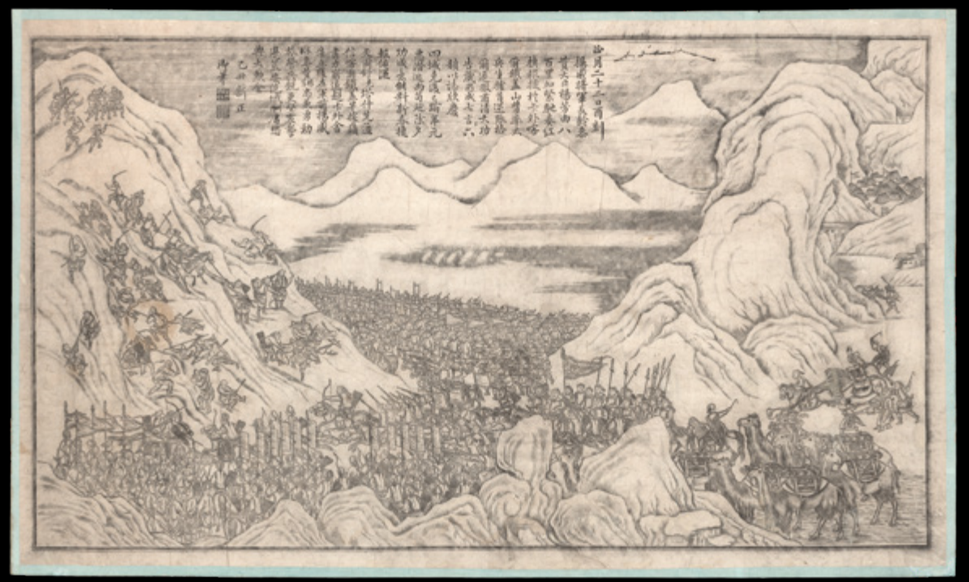
戰圖九：午门獻俘儀

道光八年（1828 年）道光帝登臨午門受俘，文武群臣簇擁，儀式非常隆重。

戰圖十：凱宴成功諸將士于正大光明殿

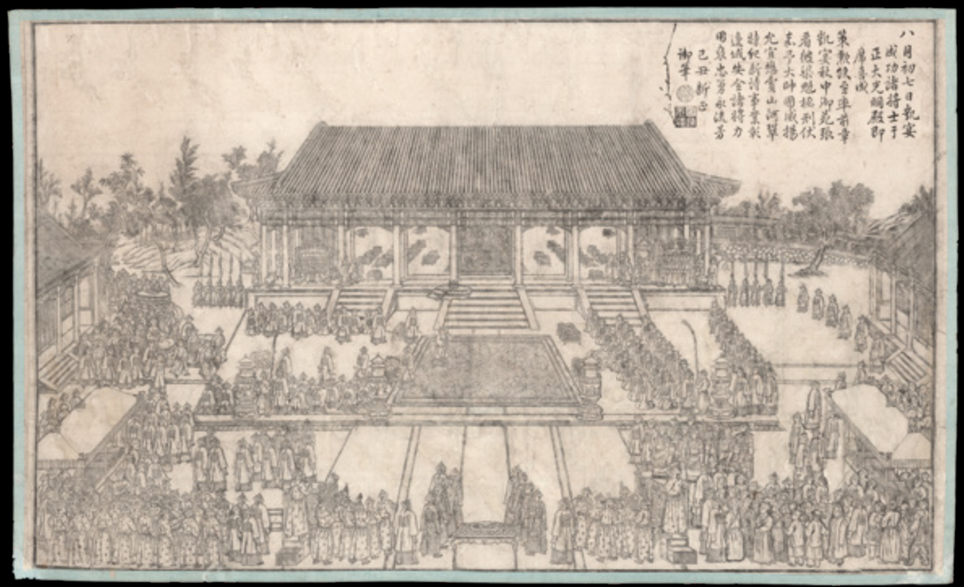
道光帝於圓明園正大光明殿舉行盛大宴會，歡慶平叛勝利。





此組目前缺失戰圖一和二。
銅版得勝戰圖一共八組， 前七組製作於乾隆年間，最初始於 1762 年，乾隆命令繪製及銅版印刷《乾隆平定準部回部戰圖》十六幅 。以後凡每次重要戰爭結束後都會按照以往的形式鐫刻戰圖，而且形成了慣例，製作了六組得勝戰圖。道光皇帝延續了乾隆使用銅版印得勝戰圖， 製作了清朝最後一組以紀念平定回疆。

這八組戰爭版畫，生動地記錄了當時戰爭的場面，盡可能如實地顯示了這些偉大事蹟，成功地再現了中國統一西北邊疆、收復台灣、平定內亂等的歷史事實，“版畫的起草者也許曾跟隨進入戰池，因而他們記錄的環境、人物服裝、武器、戰船直至小道具對研究軍事史、民族史有重大參考價值”，為我們研究清代歷史提供了難得的、生動的形象資料。



Longitude and Latitude on a map of the Qing Empire

20 **Dong Fangli (Youcheng) 董方立 (佑誠) (1791-1823), Li Zhaoluo 李兆洛 (1769-1841)**

Huangchao yitong yudi quantu 皇朝壹统輿地全圖 *[Complete Map of the Unified Qing Empire].*

Publication
Changzhou, China, 1832.

Description
Woodcut map of the unified Qing Empire, comprising sixty-four sheets. Two titles in seal script to upper centre and upper right in two lines.

Dimensions
(if joined) 1780 by 2340mm (70 by 92.25 inches). (each sheet) 203 by 277mm. (8 by 11 inches).

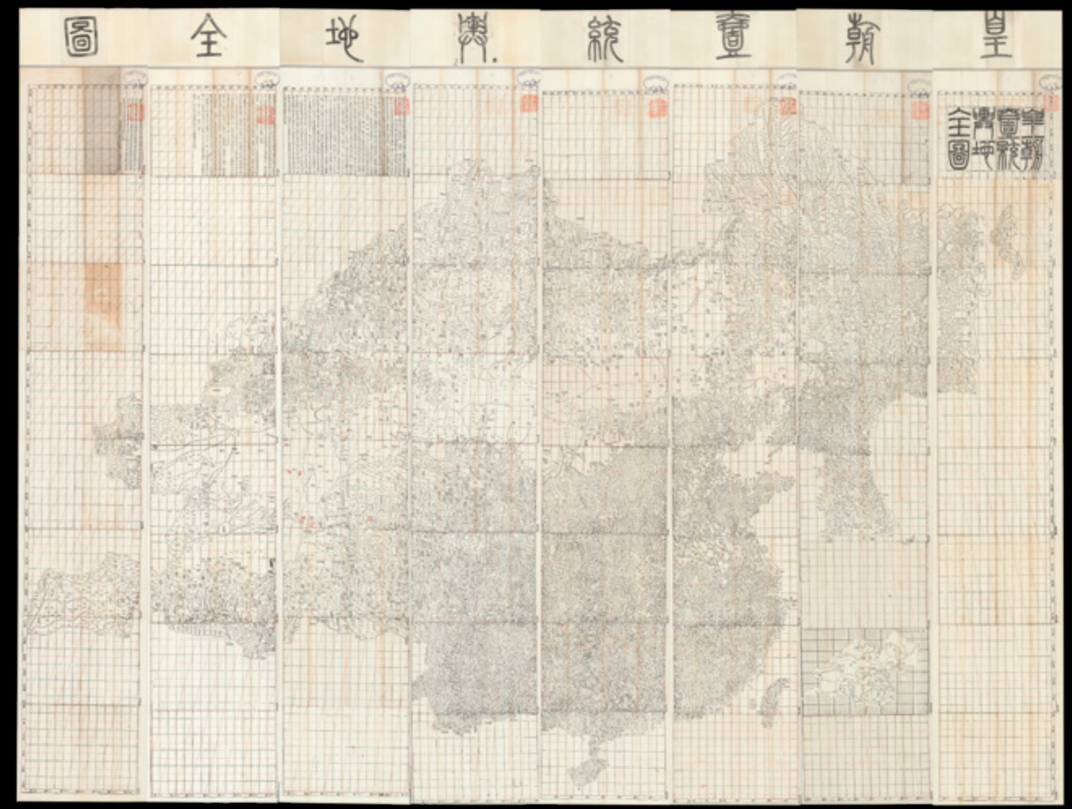
Scale
Approximately 1:2,700,000, with each square representing 2500 sq. km.

References
Sotheby's, China in Ancient and Modern Maps, 145, p. 230.

An ambitious map comprising sixty-four sheets, divided into eight rows, each covering a latitude of 5°30' made under the reign of Emperor Daoguang 道光 (1872- 1850, r. 1820-1850). Printed from two differently coloured woodblocks, the map uses a dual-grid system; a grid of squares in black, and the system of longitude and latitude in red. The prime meridian runs through Beijing.

The map was the most advanced and complete map of the Qing Empire in the early nineteenth century. Compiled from two instrumental maps made in the Kangxi era (r. 1661-1722) and in the Qianlong era (r. 1735-1796): the 'Kangxi Huang Yu Quanlan Tu' 康熙皇輿全覽圖 ('Complete Map of the Qing Empire') and the 'Qianlong Neifu Yu Tu' 乾隆內府輿圖 (Map of the Qianlong Era). The 'Kangxi Huang Yu Quanlan Tu' was an ambitious project initiated by Emperor Kangxi (1654-1722, r 1661-1722), and is the first Chinese map to employ a longitude and latitude coordinate system. The latter 'Qianlong Neifu Yu Tu' was produced using the Kangxi map as a model, covering twice of the area. The present map incorporates new data using the Kangxi and Qianlong maps as a base. A comparison of the area between Qingyuan and Jinghai in the north and Anping and Nanpi in the south shows that this map includes only communities at and above the county level, and adds Wen'an county in Shuntian, which is missing on the Qianlong map. Some differences in the water systems may also be observed: there are twenty-three rivers and tributaries on the Qianlong map, while there are only fifteen on the present map. Xidian lake remains much the same, while Dongdian lake shows major changes in shape and size, with the northern Grand Canal separated from it, and the Yongding river, which used to flow into the lake, directly linked with the northern Grand Canal.

A note by Li Zhaoluo explains the dual grid system: "The base map uses the celestial longitude and latitude, with one degree representing 100 km on the ground. The latitudes are parallel, yet the meridians slant towards the North Pole, which cannot be used to measure distance conveniently and accurately... Simultaneously adopting the grid system (drawn in black lines) as a reference, with each side of the squares representing 50 km, enables distances to be measured easily. The parallels and meridians are rendered in dotted lines so as to facilitate astronomical observations. The latitude difference is half a degree, which represents 50 km on the ground". The Daoguang map, therefore, reflects a significant advancement in the making and use of a dual-grid system, incorporating both astronomical observations and geodetic surveys more accurately. Such a practice marked a new development in Chinese cartography, which was widely employed until the early years of the Republic.



《皇朝壹統輿地全圖》

20 **董方立 (佑誠，1791-1823) 繪，李兆洛 (1769-1841) 編制**

《皇朝壹統輿地全圖》

同治四年（1865 年），[清道光十二年（1832 年）繪製]

紙本雕版雙色套印，分割 64 張

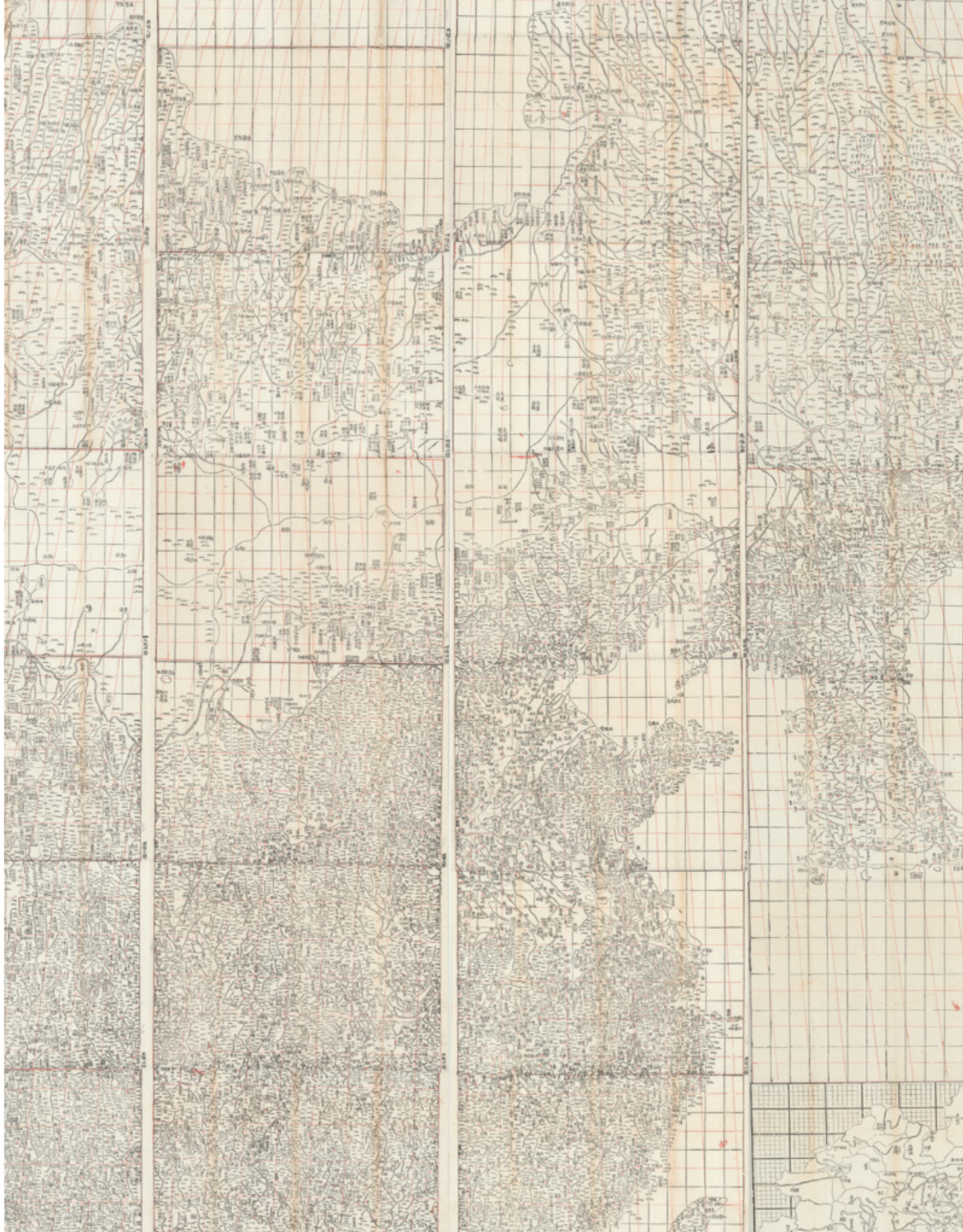
203 乘 277 毫米（每張）（8 乘 11英寸）

此例為同治四年復刻版，原圖清道光十二年（1832 年）繪製，董方立繪，李兆洛編制，常州李氏辨志書塾鋟板，共有地圖 64 幅。紙本雕版雙色套印，縱 20.3 厘米，橫27.7厘米。總圖每方二百里，分圖每方百里。

《皇朝壹統輿地全圖》採用經緯網與傳統計裡畫方網格並用的表示法，經緯線為紅色虛線，方裡線為黑色實線，以通過京師的經線為起始經線，將緯度 1° 分為二格，以緯度 5° 30′ 為一排，共八排，另附《皇朝壹統輿地全圖》1 幀，每方二百里，以表現拼合次序。繪製範圍：東起庫頁島，西起蔥嶺，北界黑龍江，南達海南島，表現了清朝中葉的疆域政區以及周邊國家。圖中僅選區縣以上行政建置，水系亦比康、乾內府輿圖簡略。各省邊界線著手彩以區別，圖文置於全圖的右上方。

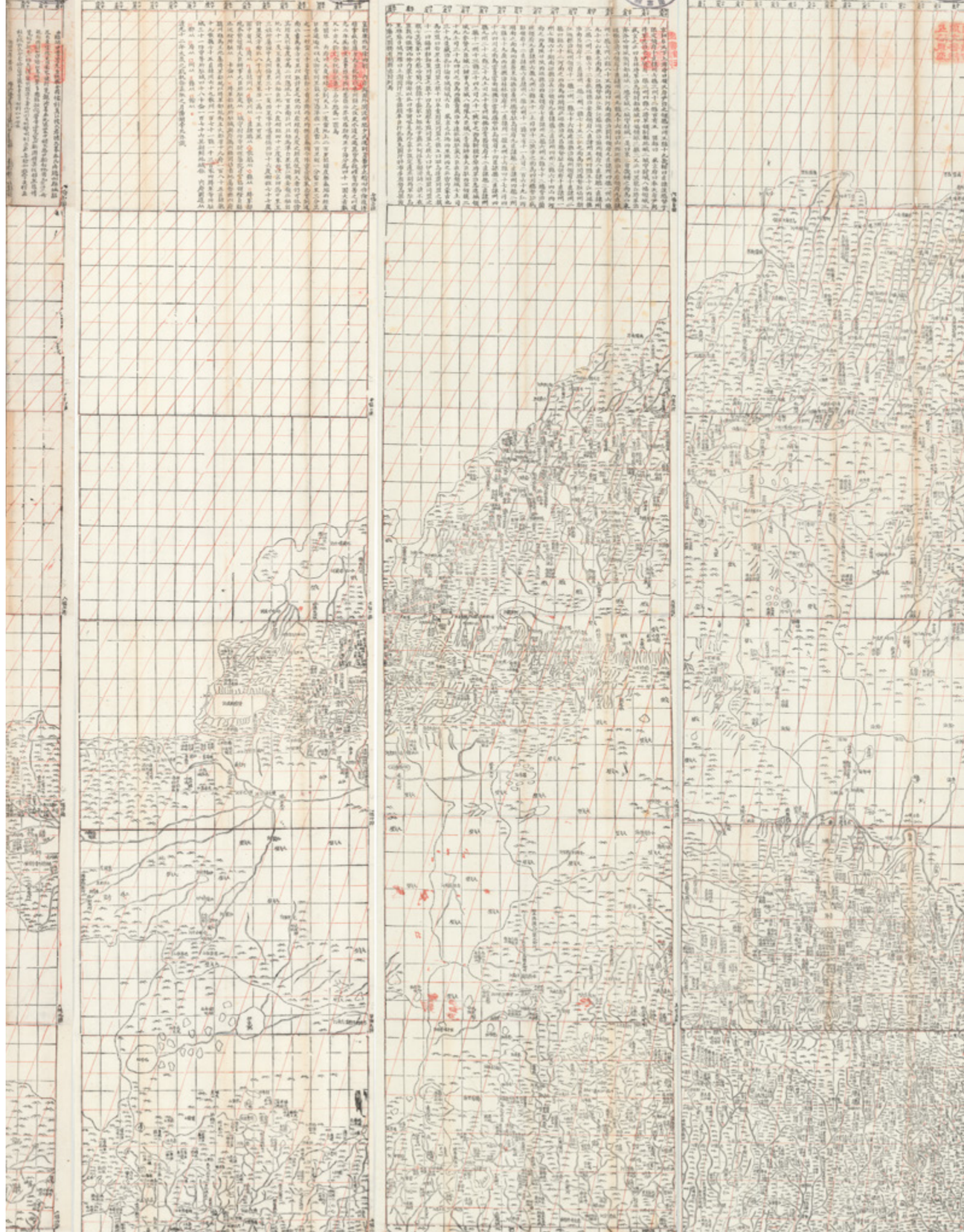
《皇朝壹統輿地全圖》是董方立根據康熙《皇輿全覽圖》、《乾隆內府輿圖》為藍本進行取捨，並據方志校訂乾隆以來州縣改更、水道遷移等補充現勢資料編繪而成，時間以道光二年（1822 年）為斷，分為41幀。李兆洛將其按同樣大小的版框鐫刻，總為一幅。將兩圖以清苑至靜海一線以南、安平至南皮以北的局部地區相比較可知，《皇朝壹統輿地全圖》僅選取縣以上居民地，並增補了《乾隆內府輿圖》一樓的順天府南路廳的“文安”縣；水系方面，《乾隆內府輿圖》繪主支河流23條，該圖僅繪 15 條，且西淀保持基本形狀，稍有誇大，東淀的形狀及面積均有較大變化，北運河已與東淀分離，流入的永定河直接匯入北運河。

此圖所用的經緯網與方裡網並用的形式，主要是出於製圖與用圖的雙重考慮，按李兆洛在例言中所寫“原圖依《內府》，以天度經緯分劃，天上一度當地上二百里，然緯度無贏縮，而經度自赤道迤北以次漸窄，則里數不可憑準……今依《靈臺儀象志》實測，通南北晝為每方百里，以取計里之便，而以虛線存天度之經緯，使測天者仍可依傍，其緯度則為每度分為二，以應地上百里……”來看，作者其實對經緯度的概念並不完全理解，認為是測量天度的，似乎仍帶有天圓地方的概念。但是該圖出版之後，這種雙重網格的繪圖方法廣泛流傳，被大量地圖所採用。道光以後彷《皇朝壹統輿地全圖》樣式改繪的地圖還有鹹豐六年（1856 年）胡錫燕編制刻印的《皇清地理圖》。《皇清地理圖》在李兆洛《皇朝壹統輿地全圖》的基礎上，改捲軸為書本冊頁形式，書口有圖名，但不分幅；首為總圖，縱11格，橫12格，每格相當分圖一頁，使之可以拼合。採用通過京師北京的子午線為零度經緯的經緯網（虛線）與計裡畫方網格（實線）並用的方法繪製，每方百里。圖中描繪清朝後期的疆域、山川、湖泊，以及府、廳、州、縣行政區劃，用三角山形符號表示山嶺地貌。咸豐五年（1855 年）黃河在河南省銅瓦廂決口，改道流入渤海，但圖中的黃河仍顯示在江蘇省北部入海，說明《皇清地理圖》沒有來得及吸收新的信息。類似的還有清同治二年（1863）胡林翼編、嚴樹森補訂的《皇朝壹統輿地全圖》，同治三



年（1864 年）湖北官書局編制的《皇朝直省府廳州縣全圖》，光緒年間楊守敬編的《歷代輿地圖》等。直至清末、民國初期，這種經緯網與計裡畫方網格並用的地圖仍時有出現。

康熙《皇朝壹統輿地全圖》和《乾隆內府輿圖》繪製完成後，藏於宮廷，雖然曾分賜給朝廷官吏，但民間絕少能見到。而該圖則將康熙時期繪製的全國總圖傳播到了民間，對中國古代地圖繪製技術的發展起到了推動作用，而且該圖經緯網與計裡畫方網格並用的形式對清朝後期全國總圖的繪製也產生了一定的影響。
《皇朝壹統輿地全圖》現藏於中國國家圖書館。



First British Survey of Hong Kong

21 **BELCHER, Captain**

Hong Kong surveyed by Capt. Sir Edward Belcher. in H.M.S. Sulphur 1841.

Publication
London, Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty, May 1st, 1843 - Corrected to 1846.

Description
Engraved chart.

Dimensions
700 by 1020mm (27.5 by 40.25 inches).

The British Hydrographic Office was founded in 1795 by George III, who appointed Alexander Dalrymple as the first Hydrographer to the Admiralty. The first charts were produced in 1800. Unlike the U. S. Coast Survey, the Hydrographic Office was given permission to sell charts to the public and they produced a great number of sea charts covering every corner of the globe. Most of the Admiralty charts produced by the Hydrographic Office delineated coastline as well as high and low water marks and record depth of water as established by soundings. In addition, these charts included information on shoals, reefs, and other navigational hazards that plagued mariners across the world. Thanks to the innovations of Sir Francis Beaufort, who developed the Beaufort Scale of wind strength, the British Hydrographic Office became one of the leading producers of sea charts.

Sir Edward Belcher (1799-1877) was a surveyor for the Hydrographic office, and published his Narrative of a Voyage round the World performed in HMS Sulphur during the years 1836-1842 after his involvement in the First China War and the capture of Hong Kong. He rose steadily through the officer class and became admiral in 1872.

英國海軍第一次在香港的測繪

21 **愛德華・貝爾徹爵士**

「愛德華・貝爾徹爵士1841年駛硫磺號在香港的測繪」

倫敦，海軍水道測繪局，1843 年 5 月 1 日 - 更正於 1846 年

雕版刻印海圖

700 乘 1020 毫米（27.5 乘 40.25 英寸）

此圖展示了英國首次對香港港口進行的測繪。

英國海軍水道測繪局由喬治三世（George III）於 1795 年創立，他任命亞歷山大・達爾林普爾（Alexander Dalrymple，1737-1808）為海軍的第一位水道測量家，在 1800 年製作了第一冊海圖。與之前測繪美國海岸不同的是，這次海軍水道測繪局獲准出售測繪海圖，同時還製作了大量繪製了全球各個角落的海圖，絕大部分都精準的描繪了海岸線以及通過聲波探測水深而記錄高水位和低水位。此外，這些圖表還包括有關淺灘，珊瑚礁以及其他航行危險的信息。由於弗朗西斯・博福特爵士（Sir Francis Beaufort）的創新，他發明了了測量風力強度的博福特尺度（Beaufort Scale），使得英國海軍水道測繪局成為海圖的主要生產商之一。

愛德華・貝爾徹爵士（1799-1877）曾是測繪局的一名測量員，在他參與第一次鴉片戰爭奪取香港之後，發表了他 1836 年至 1842 年間使用硫磺號環球航行的敘事，於 1872 年成為海軍上將。


CHINA
HONGKONG
1841.
LANTAO
HONG KONG
WEST LAMMA CHANNEL
LOCHOW
POO-TOY

Horsburgh's chart of the Pearl River Delta

22 **HORSBURGH, James**

To Charles Marjoribanks Esq. and the other Members of the Honourable East India Company's Factory at Canton. This Chart of Choo Keang or Canton River.

Publication
London, James Horsburgh, July 1831 corrections to 1847.

Description
Engraved chart, inset maps of the Pearl River and Macau, place names in English and Chinese, a few tears skilfully repaired, backed on Japan paper.

Dimensions
1010 by 680mm (39.75 by 26.75 inches).

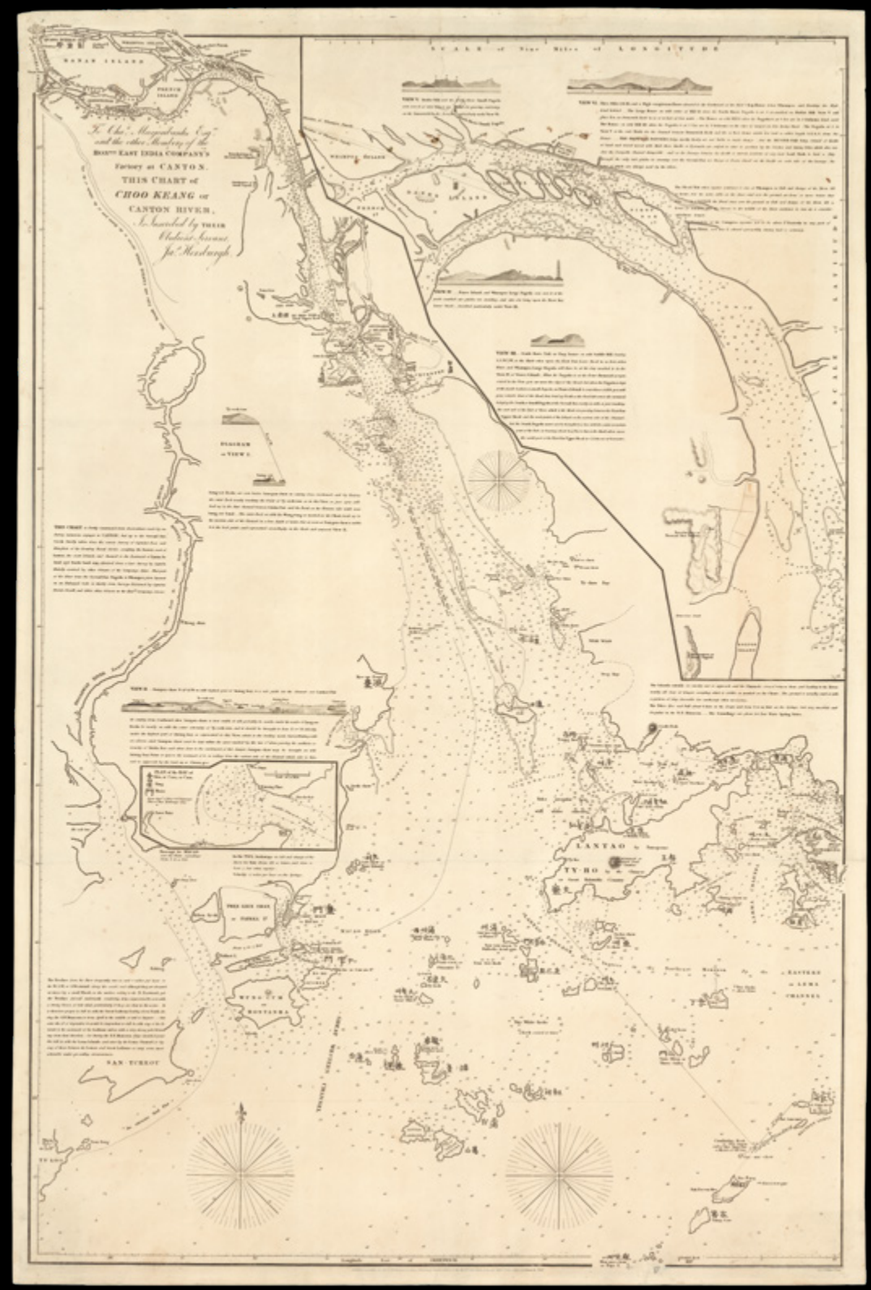
References
The Hong Kong Maritime Museum, 'Charting the Pearl River Delta', Hong Kong, 2006.

James Horsburgh's rare chart of the Pearl River Delta.

The chart stretches north to south from Canton (Guangzhou) to Canzhou Island, and west to east from Dashi Bay to Hong Kong. The chart was first published by James Horsburgh in 1831, and the present edition has been corrected and updated to 1847. The chart has been heavily revised to incorporate the latest surveys, principally by Edward Belcher, who surveyed the waters in 1840 (published by the Admiralty in 1846). Chinese characters have been added to denote place names; the whole of the Pearl River has been re-engraved, with numerous soundings, banks, and shoals added. The revision extends to the large inset chart which provides information on the upper part of the Pearl River delta, with many of the pagodas and landmarks referenced in the charts text having been removed. To the lower left an inset chart of the Bay of Cum-Sing-Moon, from a survey by Captain Rees in 1833, has been added. Hong Kong and the Island of Lamma have been redrawn with Victoria named, and mountains, and bays marked. The extensive descriptive text remains unaltered.

James Horsburgh (1762-1836) hydrographer to the East India Company, the foremost surveyor of Chinese waters of his day, was born and raised in the coastal town of Elie in the county of Fife. At the age of 16 he entered the naval profession as a humble cabin boy. He spent the majority of his formative years out in the Far East. On a return trip to London, in 1786, as first mate of the ship Carron, he made the acquaintance of Alexander Dalrymple, hydrographer to the East India Company and the British Admiralty. So impressed with Horsburgh's work was Dalrymple, that he undertook to publish the charts and sailing directions that he had compiled. Horsburgh would later return to England on a permanent basis in 1805, were he would publish his East India Pilot, a work containing fifteen charts, which he produced between 1805 and 1815, and covered the navigation from England to the China Sea. It was these charts, together with his comprehensive 'Directory for Sailing to the East Indies', that would gain Horsburgh the position of Hydrographer to the East India Company in 1810; a post he would hold until his death in 1836.

Rare. OCLC records two institutional examples of the chart, one dated 1831 housed at Harvard, and the other dated 1847 (as in the present example) in the University of Wisconsin. The chart is not recorded in 'Charting the Pearl River Delta', published by the Hong Kong Maritime Museum, in 2006.



珠江三角洲海圖

22 **詹姆斯・霍斯伯格**

「珠江海圖」

倫敦，詹姆斯・霍斯伯格出版，
1831 年 7 月更正到 1847 年

雕版刻印海圖；內嵌珠江和澳門的地圖，中英文標明地名；些許破損已修復；裱裝日本紙

1010 乘 680 毫米（39.75 乘 26.75 英寸）

罕見的詹姆斯・霍斯伯格繪製的珠江三角洲海圖。

此海圖由北向南延伸涵蓋了廣東（廣州）到坎州島，大石灣向東延伸至香港，由詹姆斯・霍斯伯格（James Horsburgh）於 1831 年首次發行，此例為 1847 年更正版。該圖主要是由愛德華・貝爾徹爵士（Sir Edward Belcher）於 1840 年的水道測量加大量修改而製成（由海軍水道測量局1846年出版），隨後又陸續納入新的測量結果。圖中附有漢字標明地名，整個珠江都被重新雕刻，並增加了許多聲波探測結果，海岸和淺灘。修訂版擴展成附有小插圖的大型海圖，展示了珠江三角洲上半部，也標明許多寶塔和地標，但其文本被去除。左下角的插圖是 1833 年里斯上尉（Captain Rees）在金星門海灣（the Bay of Cum-Sing-Moon）的測繪。香港和南丫島（以維多利亞命名）被重新繪製，並標記了其山脈和海灣。其餘描述性文字保持一致。

詹姆斯・霍斯伯格（James Horsburgh，1762-1836）來自法夫郡（Fife county）的沿海城鎮埃利（Elie），是東印度公司的水道測量家，並成為當時最重要的中國水域測量員。16 歲時，他作為船艙服務員踏入海軍的世界，並在遠東度過了他大部分的成長歲月。1786 年返回倫敦的途中，在 Carron（卡倫）船上結識了東印度公司和英國海軍部的水道測繪師亞歷山大・達爾林普爾（Alexander Dalrymple，1737-1808）。霍斯伯格的測繪給達爾林普爾留下了深刻的印象，並承諾會幫霍斯伯格發布他編制的圖表和航行方向。霍斯伯格於 1805 年返回並留在英國，用十年時間（1805-1815）製作出版了 'East India Pilot'（東印度航行集）一共十五張海圖總結了他從英格蘭到中國海的航行。正是這些精準的圖表，以及他全面的 'Directory for Sailing to the East Indies'（東印度群島航行目錄），使得霍斯伯格在 1810 年獲得東印度公司的水道測量學家的地位，直到他 1836 年逝世。

OCLC記錄了該圖表的兩個機構實例，一個日期為 1831 年，位於哈佛大學，另一個日期為 1847 年（如本例所示），位於威斯康星大學。該圖表未記錄於 2006 年由香港海事博物館出版的 'Charting the Pearl River Delta'（珠三角海圖）中。

Rare Spanish chart of the mouth of the Pearl River showing Hong Kong

23 **[ESPEJO, Jose]**

Carta Esférica del Rio Chou-Kiang ó Canton, Desde su Embocadura con los Canales de S.Y So. É Isla de Hong-Kong, Hasta la Ciudad de Canton... pour el Capitan de la Marina Rl. Inglesa Edw.d Belcher...

Publication
Madrid, Direccion de Hidrografia, 1849.

Description
Engraved chart, hand-coloured, a few tears skilfully repaired.

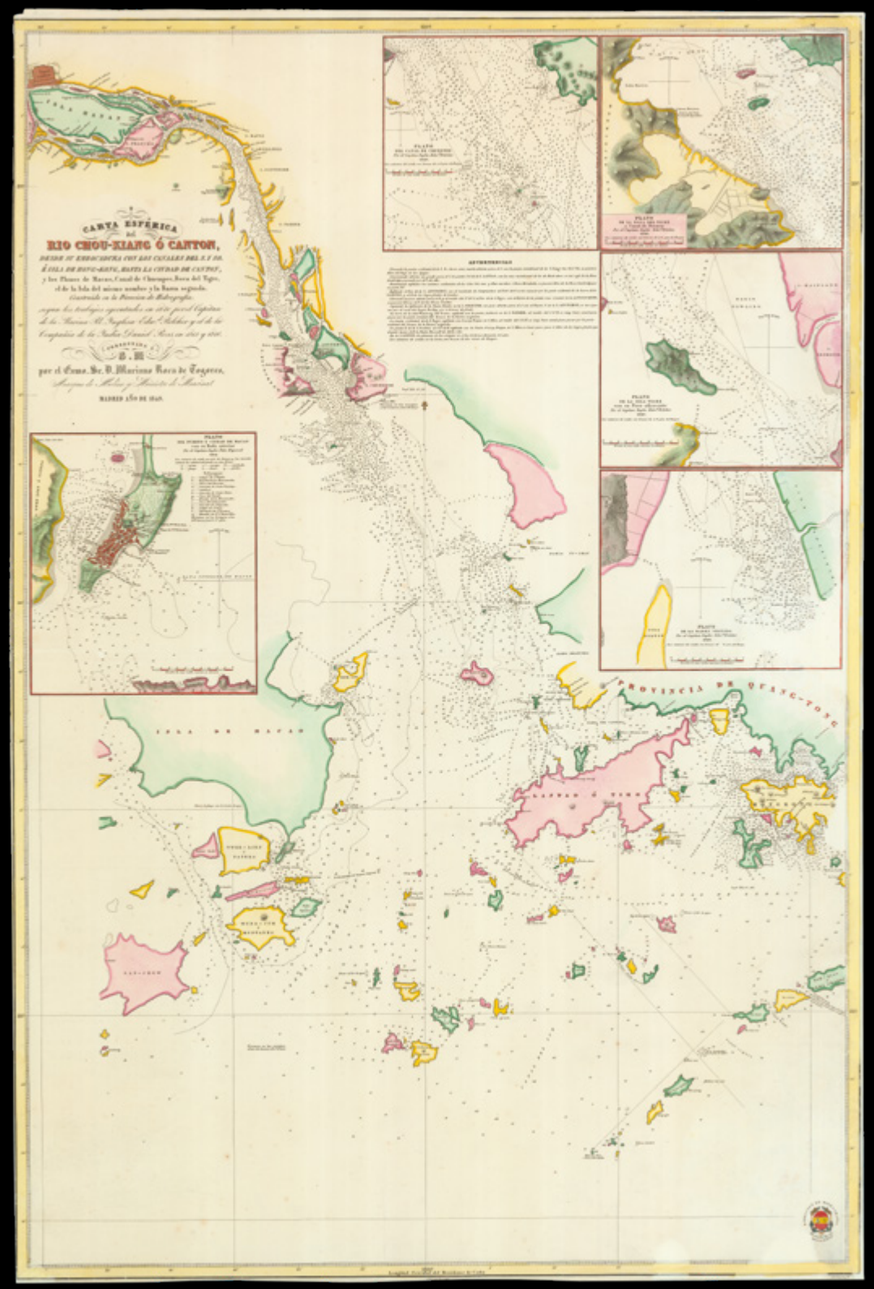
Dimensions
990 by 670mm (39 by 26.5 inches).

References
BL Maps SEC.13.(1782).

A large and detailed sea chart of the mouth of the Pearl River, marking Canton, Macao and Hong Kong,

This chart, published by the Spanish Admiralty, was based on the important surveys of the Chinese coast by Captain Edward Belcher of the Royal Navy in 1841, and Captain Daniel Ross of the East India Company, in 1815 and 1816. Of the five inset charts that surround the plan; four are taken from Belcher's surveys, and the chart of Macao is by Captian Heywood in 1804. Hong Kong itself marks several mountains, and bays; Victoria is marked and numerous houses dot its northern coastline.

Rare. We are only able to trace four institutional examples: Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Tarragona and Reus; Ministerio de Defensa de España, Madrid; Biblioteca de Catalunya, Barcelona; and the British Library.



西班牙人繪製的珠江口及香港

23 **何塞・埃斯佩霍**

「西班牙人繪製的珠江口及香港」

馬德里，水道測量總部，1849 年

雕版刻印海圖，手工上色，破損已修復

990 乘 670 毫米（39 乘 26.5英寸）

詳細展示珠江口的大型海圖，標誌著廣州，澳門和香港，

這張由西班牙海軍部出版的海圖，是根據 1841 年皇家海軍隊長愛德華・貝爾徹（Captain Edward Belcher）和東印度公司隊長丹尼爾・羅斯（Captain Daniel Ross）在 1815-1816 年在中國海岸的重要測繪結果而製作的。圖上一共五個插圖，其中四個來自貝爾徹的測繪，而澳門的海圖則是借鑑了隊長海伍德（Captian Heywood）1804 年的測繪。香港本身標誌著幾座山脈和海灣；維多利亞也被標出，並有許多房屋點綴在其北部海岸線上。

此例非常罕見，我們只能找到其他四個例子分別藏於：魯維拉・維爾吉利大學； 馬德里的西班牙國防部；加泰羅尼亞國家圖書館；大英圖書館。

A Chinese plan of the Forbidden City

24 **Li Mingzhi**

Beijing quan tu [A Complete Plan of Beijing City].

Publication
[1861-1887].

Description
Manuscript plan with watercolour, mounted on blue silk and paper, on original rollers, a few tears to silk not affecting image.

Dimensions
(sheet size)1050 by 760mm (41.25 by 30 inches) (including rollers).

Large and detailed Chinese manuscript plan of nineteenth century Beijing.

The present plan depicts the whole of the old walled city of Beijing. At its centre is the Forbidden City, surrounded by a moat; to the left are the vast imperial gardens (now Beihai Park), with the whole imperial complex surrounded by large walls marked in red. Throughout the plan all major public buildings, monuments, and temples are marked, including: The Temple of Heaven, The Temple of Agriculture, The Temple of Earth, The Temples of the Sun, and the Moon, and the Bell Tower, among many others. All the major foreign legations are marked within the legation area.

清朝手繪北京全圖

24 **李明智**

《北京全圖》

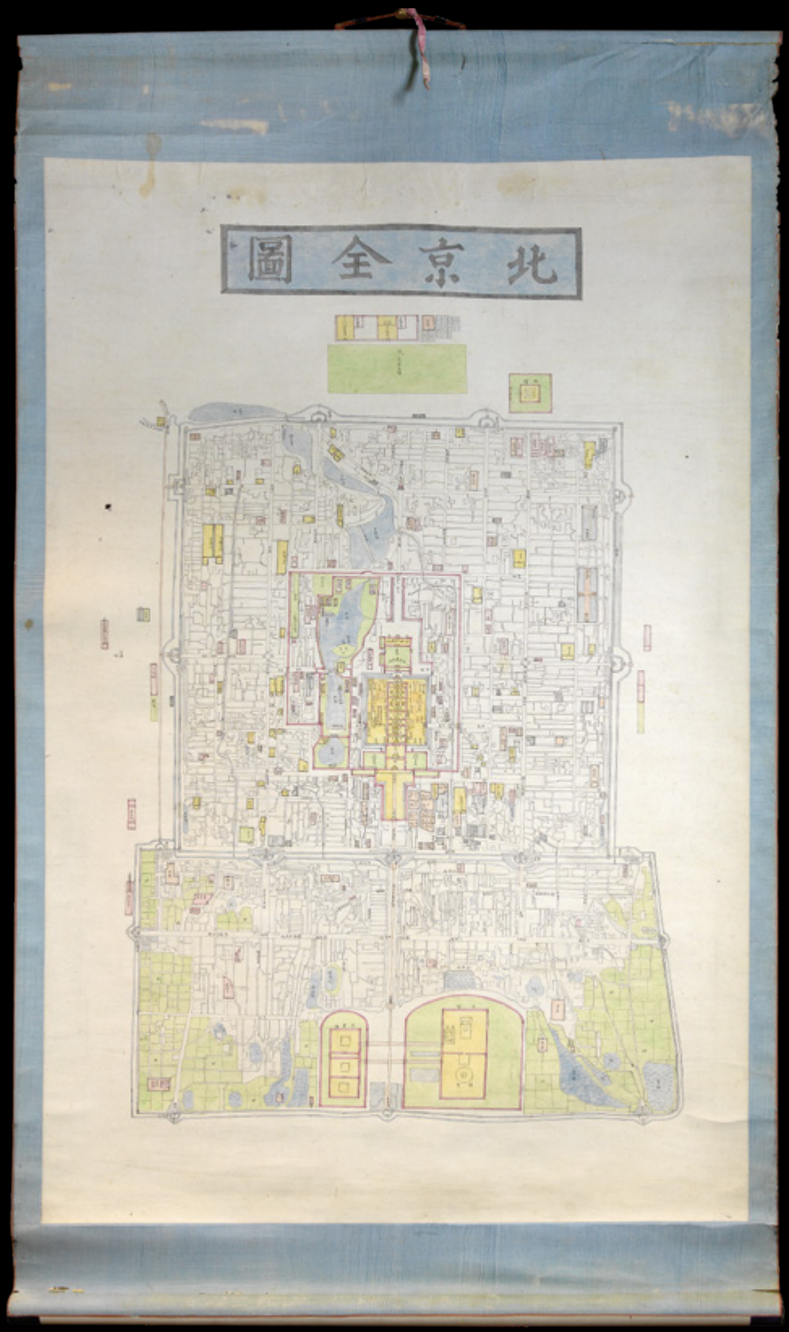
「咸豐十一年（1861）至光緒十三年（1887）」

手繪地圖水彩上色；裝裱與藍色絲綢和紙上；原軸幹

1050 乘 760 毫米（41.25 乘 30 英寸）（包括軸幹）

展示十九世紀北京的手繪大型地圖。

圖題《北京全圖》，墨書於圖上方；圖中方位北在上，全圖主要描繪清代後期北京城內、外城的城牆輪廓、水系分佈、城垣街道與建築佈局；圖中詳細繪製主要街道胡同，但其他街道僅以墨色線條表示而不注地名、不著色。另標示官署、衙門、王府、寺廟與教堂等建築，並用不同顏色區別；並繪出紫禁城、皇城內的宮殿園林建築、外國使館、天壇、先農壇位置。圖中較有趣的註記，是在“阜成門”邊注“平賊門”，根據《清稗類鈔 • 地理類八》“京師城門”條載：“阜成門又名平賊門，平闖賊也。當明末時，闖賊從此門遁出，其南壁上尚有手印之蓮花跡，城內有一胡同，曰：追賊胡同。亂定後，居民惡其名改追賊為錐子，而書平賊為平則。”“廣寧門”邊註記“張儀門”，恐誤。按明代“彰義門”，入清稱“廣寧門”，後因避道光諱，改“廣安門”。所有主要的外國公使館都在經濟區內標明。



One of the largest world maps ever printed

25 **VERBIEST, Ferdinand**

Kunyu quantu 坤與全圖 *[A Complete Map of the World].*

Publication
[Beijing, 1674, but reprinted Seoul, 1860].

Description
Xylograph, printed on six sheets, the southern polar landmass embellished with animals, including a unicorn, a lion, a rhinoceros, a crocodile, a giraffe, a beaver and a turkey, the spandrels with eight large lozenges with text descriptions.

Dimensions
1500 by 3000mm (59 by 118 inches).

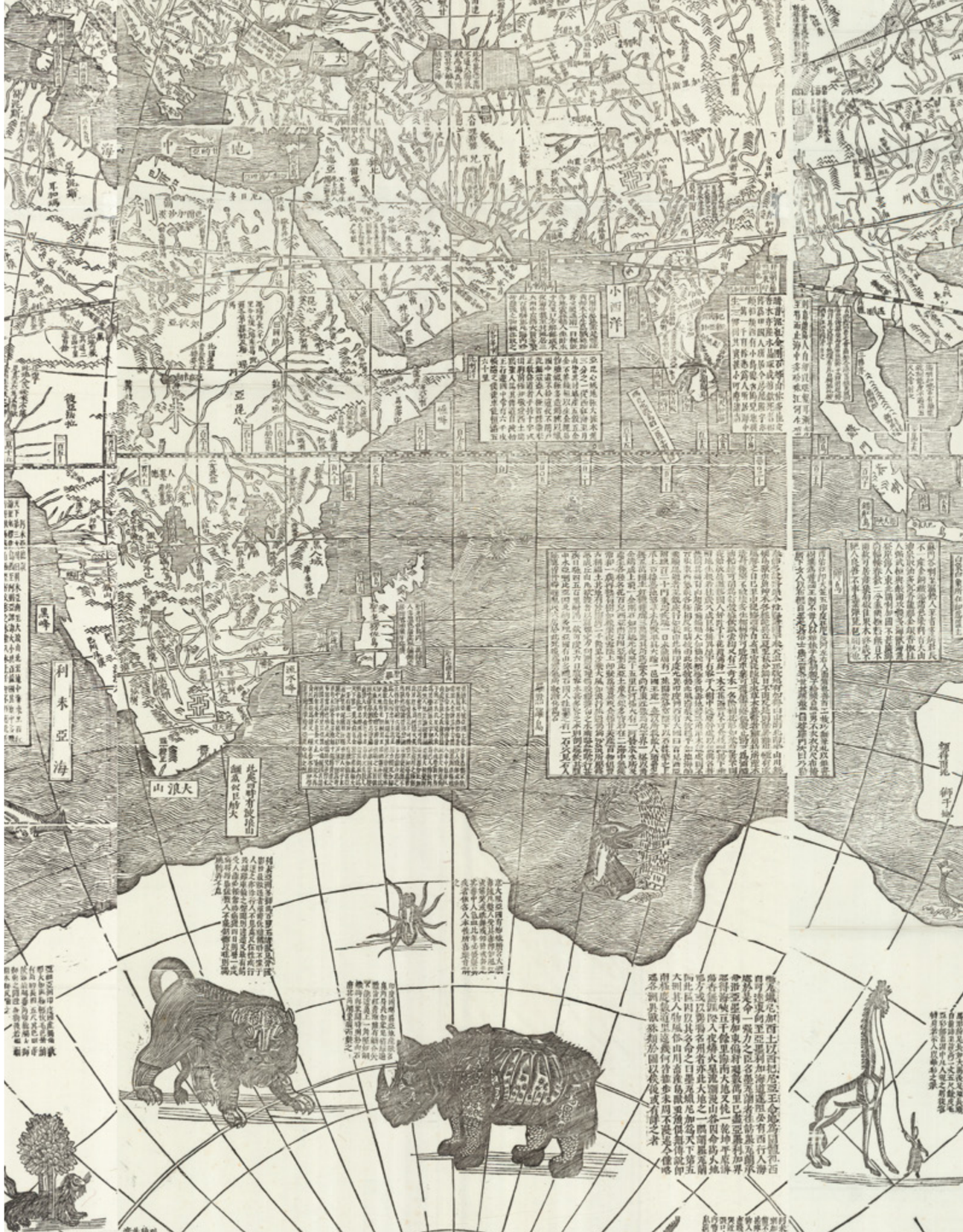
References
Wallis, Helen, 'Chinese Maps and Globes in The British Library and The Phillipps Collection', 1988, British Library Occasional Papers 10 - Chinese Studies, London, pp. 88-96. Walravens, Hartmut, 'Father Verbiest's Chinese World Map (1674)', in Imago Mundi Vol. 43 (1991), pp. 31-47. Reproduced in 'Europa und die Kaiser' (Frankfurt, 1985), at p.109-111. A Canton version c.1860 is reproduced (in error for the original), in 'Chine Ciel et Terre' (Gent, 1982), at p.408-409.

Verbiest's original is as rare as its forerunner produced by Matteo Ricci at Beijing in 1602 (or its now-lost predecessors).

'Kunyu quantu' 坤與全圖 (A Map of the Whole World), was first produced in 1674 by the Jesuit Father Ferdinand Verbiest 南懷仁 (1623-1688). Commissioned by the Second Qing Emperor Kangxi 康熙 (1654-1722, r.1661-1722), it is one of the largest woodblock-printed maps of its type. It consists of two hemispheres, reversing the conventional European positioning so that China and the Pacific are toward the centre, with the prime meridian running through Beijing. Cartouches are depicted surrounding the hemispheres containing information on the size, climate, landforms, customs and history of various parts of the world and details of natural phenomena such as eclipses and earthquakes. Sea creatures cavort in the waves, a six-masted trading vessel sails the Atlantic, and exotic animals populate the southern continent. Columbus' discovery of America is also discussed. Images of ships, real and imaginary animals, and sea creatures pepper both hemispheres, creating a visually stunning as well as historically important object. The present 1860 reprint is easily distinguished from the 1674 by the addition of a new imprint in Chinese (accompanied with a chop in this example), and by the fact that the text in the spandrels of the original is within differently-shaped frames. The prototype of this map is probably the world map by Joan Blaeu in 1648, and has been revised on the basis of Chinese maps so that it approaches a sino-centric worldview.

The map was published to mark the official return to favour of the Jesuits in China. Beginning with Ricci at the end of the sixteenth century, the Jesuits were really only tolerated in China as scientific advisers and were not allowed to embark on a general mission throughout the country. Nevertheless the influence at the imperial court of Ricci's successor, Adam Schall von Bell, aroused the jealousy of imperial agents who, on the pretext of the Jesuits supposedly preparing the way for Portuguese occupation, had Schall von Bell and five assistants sentenced to death in 1664. Schall von Bell was reprieved, but his Chinese assistants were executed and all the priests in China were rounded up in Canton with a view to being expelled. It wasn't until 1667 when the young Emperor Kangxi began to take a hand in the affairs of government and made friends with Schall's successor, Ferdinand Verbiest, that the measures taken against the Christians were rescinded and the position of the Fathers made secure.

Verbiest arrived in China after the Ming dynasty had fallen to the Manchu-ruled Qing dynasty. Highly skilled in many disciplines, he became a court adviser, working especially closely with Emperor Kangxi. Kangxi was astute in using the service of Jesuit missionaries in ways that furthered his own political power, and he enlisted Verbiest's aid with astronomical predictions, calendrical studies and ballistics. His Kunyu quantu was one of a series of maps produced by the Jesuits at the Court in Beijing, beginning



with Matteo Ricci's two woodcut maps of 1584 (single hemisphere) and 1602. Verbiest wrote 'Kunyu tushuo' 坤與圖說 (Illustrated Discussion of the Geography of the World) in the same year to assist with the interpretation of the map.

An example of a synopsis by Verbiest in the cartouche to the left of the title next to the character 圖 examines the qualities of the Aristotelian principle of the element air. Verbiest refers to air in this manner to distinguish it from the traditional Chinese concept of Qi, the breath or life force. He applies reason to support its existence: "If one says that air does not exist because it has no colour or shape, then will one say that all invisible things—the sound of wind, smell, ghosts, and souls of human and other species—do not exist? When the external eyes cannot see, the internal eyes of reason will understand".

The map represents that the geographical and cartographical thoughts of Europeans have influenced in China in the seventeenth century, and is a good example of the cultural exchange between European and Chinese Cartography, by means of the activities of the Jesuits.

《坤輿全圖》

25 **南懷仁**

《坤輿全圖》

[北京，1674 年；韓國漢城，1860 年重刊本]

木板印刷，六條幅拼接；全圖由東、西兩半球圖組成，除表現五大洲、四大洋地理面貌外，兼述各地之奇禽怪獸珍魚

1500 乘 3000 毫米（59 乘 118 英寸）

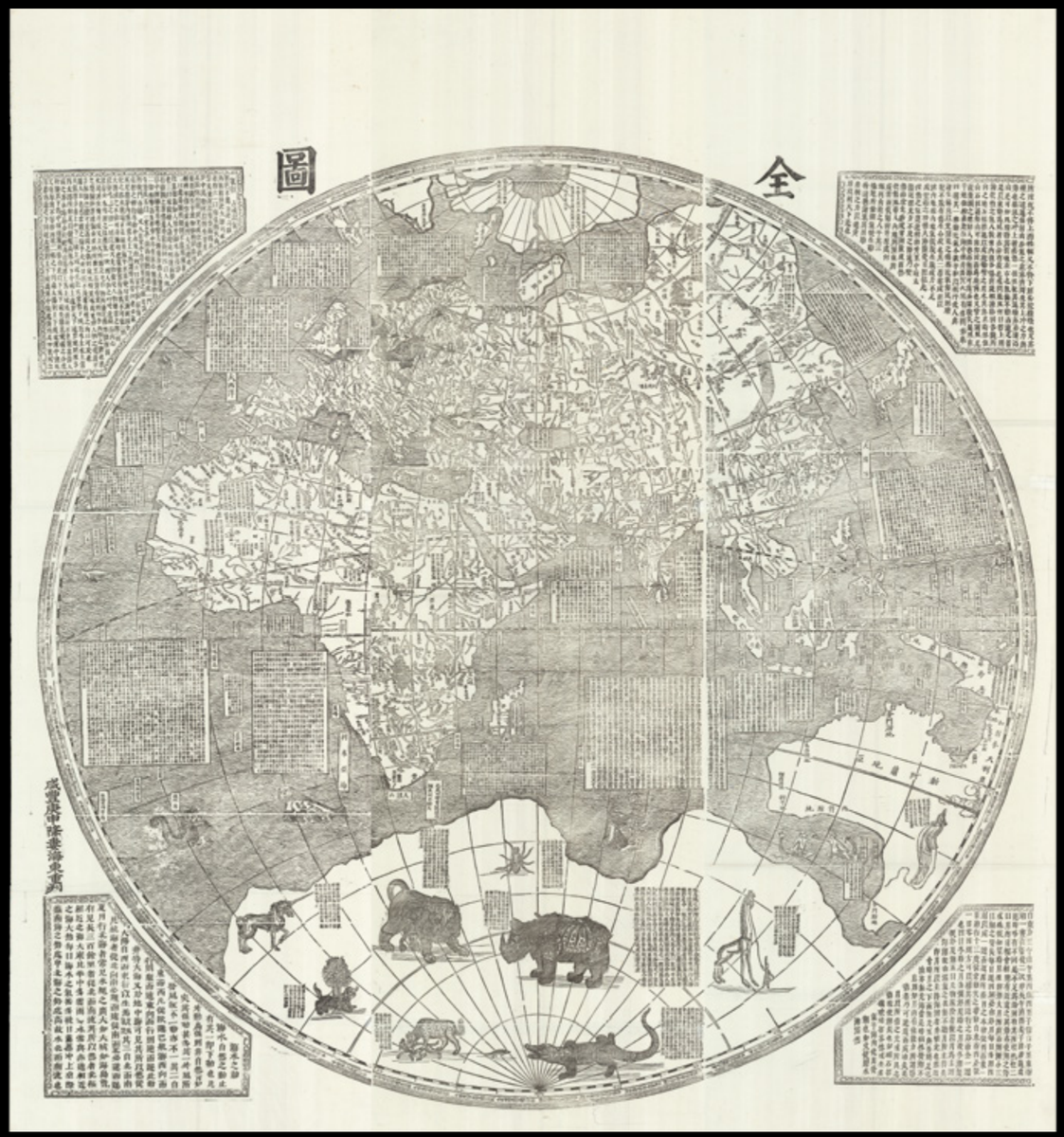
南懷仁《坤輿全圖》，於康熙甲寅年 (1674 年) 繪製，木版刊印，印畢另行設色。全圖佈局合理，整體和諧統一，恢宏大氣，圖文並茂，相得益彰，是國內保存最為完好的一幅早期的中文版世界地圖。

《坤輿全圖》為圓形圖，八幅掛屏式拼接，每幅軸高 171 厘米,寬 51 厘米。主圖佔有六個條幅，組成東、西兩半球 圓形圖,表現了五大洲、四大洋的地理風貌，並標註地名。圖居中央，四周釋文、圖說,多介紹地形特點,兼述各地奇 禽、異獸及獨特物產。圓形圖之外，設有六塊上下對稱的文字圖版，分別記述“氣行”、“風”、“雨雲”、“海水之動”、“海之潮汐”、“或問潮汐之為”等地理知識。另外兩幅輔圖，分別附麗於主圖兩側，各由四塊文字圖版組成。左條幅從地理學的角度出發，介紹“地震”、“山岳”、“江河”、“人物”等相關知識：右條幅從天文學角度出發，闡釋“四元行之序併其行”、“南北兩極不離天之中心”、“地圓”、“地體之圓”等理論學說,認為地球居於宇宙之中，地球體是圓形的。主圖左起第一屏幅坐下方記“治理曆法極西南懷仁立法”，右起第一屏幅右下方記“康熙甲寅歲日躔娵訾之次”，對稱標識了繪製此圖的時間和人物。

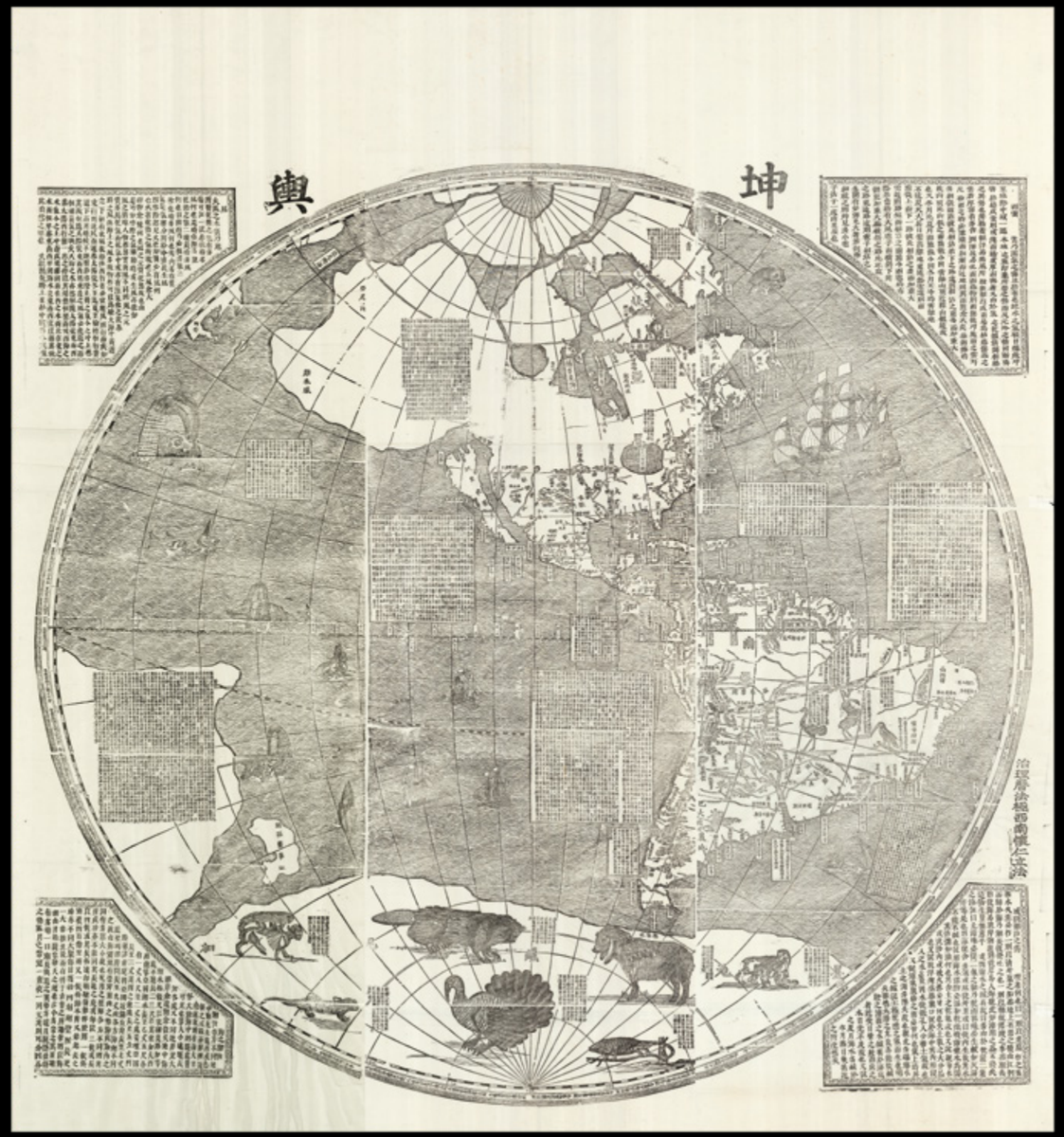
從整幅《坤輿全圖》的內容來看，可分為輿圖和圖說兩部分。輿圖部分包括東西兩半球,其主要特點：一是製作精致。南懷仁採用了十七世紀西方先進的測繪技術和經緯理法的繪圖方法，明確標出經緯度數，以及地球赤道、南北迴歸 線等標識線，準確反映了世界各地的地理位置。二是自順天府為初度。《坤輿全圖》將中國的京師（北京）作為本初子午線繪製，也就是圖中 0 度線經順天府。南懷仁這種構圖設置方法是基於當時經緯理法的一般初度法則。圖說部分包括 圖像和文字，遍布全圖。這部分內容，在《坤輿全圖》刊行當年，南懷仁又結集成書印行，名為《坤輿圖說》。百餘年後,《坤輿圖說》被《四庫全書》收入，“是《四庫全書》史部地理類收錄清代西士惟一的一部著作”。南懷仁出版印行此書的目的很明確，就是向國人解說《坤輿全圖》，讓世界了解中國，“則進而反映了其繪製《坤輿全圖》的初衷”，書中內容與《坤輿全圖》中的釋文、圖說相吻合。

此圖代表十七世紀歐洲半球投影製圖學和地球天體學說對中國的影響，也是來華耶穌會士在製圖學方面為中西文化交流所做的一個重大貢獻。

全圖



坤輿



Manuscript atlas of Shanxi Province

26 [Anonymous]

[Manuscript atlas of Shanxi Province].

Publication
Shanxi, c1860.

Description
32 double-page maps each measuring 330 by 420 mm Watercolour on Chinese paper. Butterfly (hudie zhuang) bound in late nineteenth century decorated cloth.

Dimensions
330 by 430mm (13 by 17 inches).

A fascinating atlas showing most of the walled towns and military garrisons of Shanxi province. During the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), Shanxi merchants controlled many of the overland trade routes to the capital and during the eighteenth and nineteenth century, Shanxi was the center of trade and banking. 43 of China's 50 largest banks were based in Shanxi province. The atlas provides topographical views of the various administrative areas xian 縣 (counties) of the province together with detailed information on towns, villages, and military stations, as well as roads and bridges. As in most Chinese atlases, there is no fixed scale, but distances between towns are provided in li (miles). It includes views of the counties of Yanggao, Tianzhen, Datong, Yongning, Hongtong, Datongfu, Pingyao, Xibao, Ninglang, Xinzhou, Jingle, Daizhou, Fengzhen, the Hulu valley, Shanyun, Yonghe, Hejin, Ningwu, Wanquan, Qinshui, Fushan, Yicheng, Zezhou, Huairen, Heshun, Pingyang, etc. This atlas was clearly compiled for official purposes, the calligraphy was executed in a formal hand 楷書 (kaishu script).

同治年間手繪山西省地圖集

26 作者不詳

「山西省地圖集」

山西，約1860 年

32 張雙頁地圖，每張 300 乘 420 毫米；水彩畫；蝴蝶式裝訂；19 世紀末裝飾布料

330 乘 430 毫米（13 乘 17 英寸）

此例繪製了山西省的大部分城牆和軍事要塞。在清朝（1644-1911），山西商人控制了許多通往首都的陸路貿易路線，十八、十九世紀，山西已是貿易和銀行業的中心—50 家最大的銀行中有43家位於山西省。該地圖集展示了該省各行政區的地形圖，以及有關城鎮，村莊，軍事站，道路和橋樑的詳細信息。與大多數中國地圖類似，此例繪製沒有遵從固定的比例，但城鎮之間的距離都以里為單位。32 張分別繪製了：陽高縣，天鎮縣，大同縣，永甯縣，臨汾縣，聞喜縣，洪洞縣，大同府，平遙縣，西包頭鎮，蒲縣，河東鹽灘，定襄縣，垣曲縣，蒲州府，甯鄉縣，忻州，靜樂縣，代州縣，豐鎮廳，葫蘆峪，山陰縣，永和縣，河津縣，甯武縣，萬泉縣，沁水縣，浮山縣，翼城縣，澤州府，懷仁縣，和順縣。

Case map of Shanghai, China, and vicinity by "Chinese Gordon"

27 **GORDON, Lieutenant Colonel Charles George**

Military Plan of the country around Shanghai From surveys made in 1862. 63. 64. 65.

Publication
London, Edward Stanford, 1865.

Description
Lithograph map, hand-coloured, dissected and mounted on linen.

Dimensions
1138 by 1030mm (44.75 by 40.5 inches).

References
Mossman, S., 'General Gordon's Private Diary of his Exploits in China; amplified by Samuel Mossman', London p. 208-209.

The earliest serious British attempt to map the area around Shanghai, China. Surveyed by 'Chinese Gordon' during the Taiping Rebellion.

An extremely rare map depicting Shanghai and her enivrons. The map, by British military officer Charles George Gordon (or 'Chinese Gordon'), covers from the mouth of the Yangtze River south to the Tsien Tan River (Fushun River), Hangchao (Hangzhou), and from Ching Keang (Zhenjiang) to the Tunsha Banks, including all of the country in between, the Grand Canal, Shanghai, Soo Chow (Suzhou), Tai-Hu Lake (Tai Lake), and Hoo Chow (Huzhou).

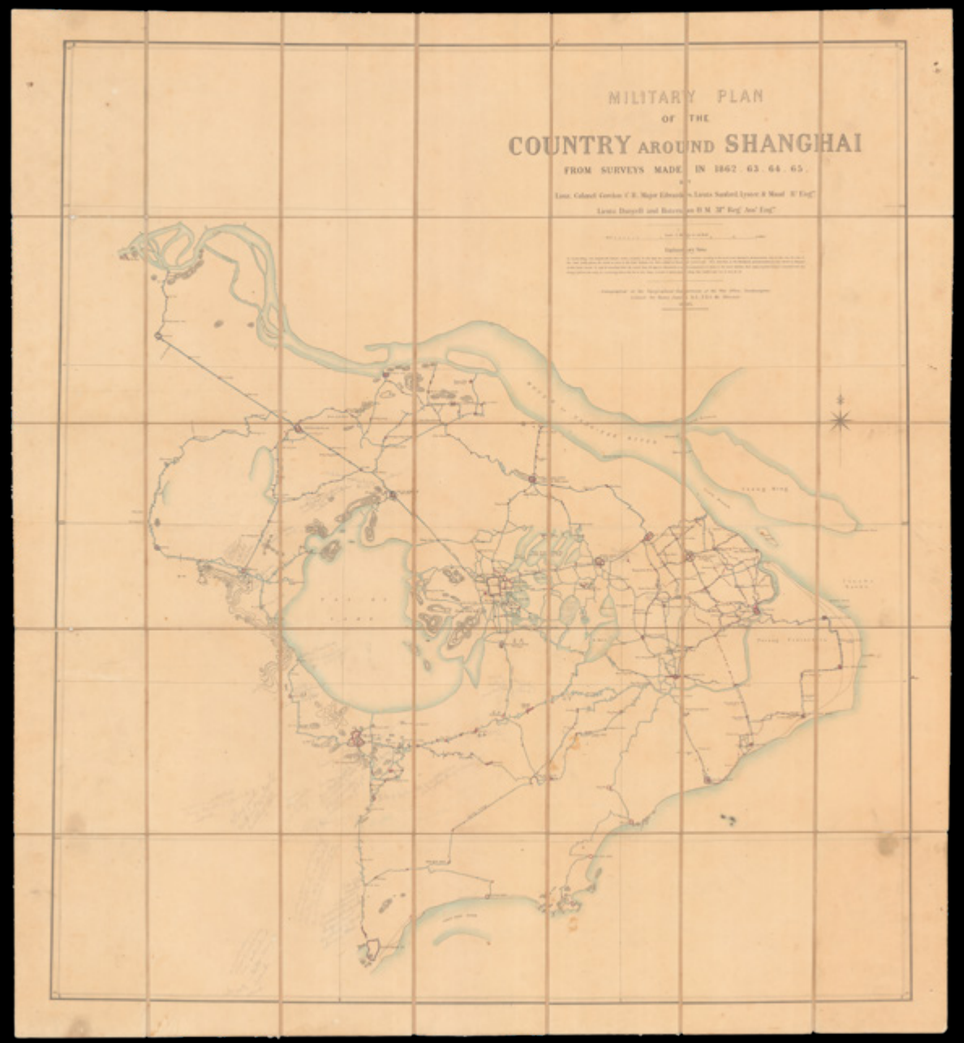
The map was produced by Gordon whilst he was leading the Qing 'Ever Victorious Army' against the Taiping rebels between 1862 and 1865. The manuscript plan drafted by Lieutenant Colonel Charles George Gordon and his Chinese assistants apparently covered an area of over 80 square metres. Following the defeat of the Taiping Rebellion in 1864, the map was zincographed at the Topographical Department of the War Office in Southampton, then under the direction of Colonel Henry James. This enormous map was, in turn, reissued in the same year, the present example, on a reduced scale by Edward Stanford. Although the British had been present in this area for some time, Gordon's map, surveyed to facilitate his campaigns during the rebellion, represents the first focused British survey of the Shanghai region.

Gordon would go on to be highly decorated by both the Chinese and British authorities, he would later enter the service of the Khedive of Egypt, and would become the Governor General of the Sudan, where he did much to suppress revolts and the local slave trade. He returned to Europe in 1880.

A serious revolt then broke out in the Sudan, led by a Muslim religious leader and self-proclaimed Mahdi, Muhammad Ahmad. In early 1884 Gordon had been sent to Khartoum with instructions to secure the evacuation of loyal soldiers and civilians and to depart with them. In defiance of those instructions, after evacuating about 2,500 civilians he retained a smaller group of soldiers and non-military men. In the build up to battle, the two leaders corresponded, each attempting to convert the other to his faith, but neither would accede.

Besieged by the Mahdi's forces, Gordon organised a citywide defence lasting almost a year that gained him the admiration of the British public, but not of the government, which had wished him not to become entrenched. Only when public pressure to act had become irresistible did the government, with reluctance, send a relief force. It arrived two days after the city had fallen and Gordon had been killed.

Rare. OCLC records only two institutional examples: The Essex Peabody; and the National Library of Australia.



1865年“中国戈登”製作的上海周邊軍事計劃圖

27 **中校查爾斯・喬治・戈登**

「上海周邊國家上海軍事計劃的軍事計劃，取自 1862. 63. 64. 65 年調查」

愛德華・斯坦福出版社，伦敦，1865年

彩色平版印刷； 切割成 35（5 乘 7）份，一些當時的鉛筆註釋；裝裱於亞麻布；配有原裝亞麻布制的圖套；品相良好

1138 乘 1030 毫米（44.75 乘 40.5 英寸）

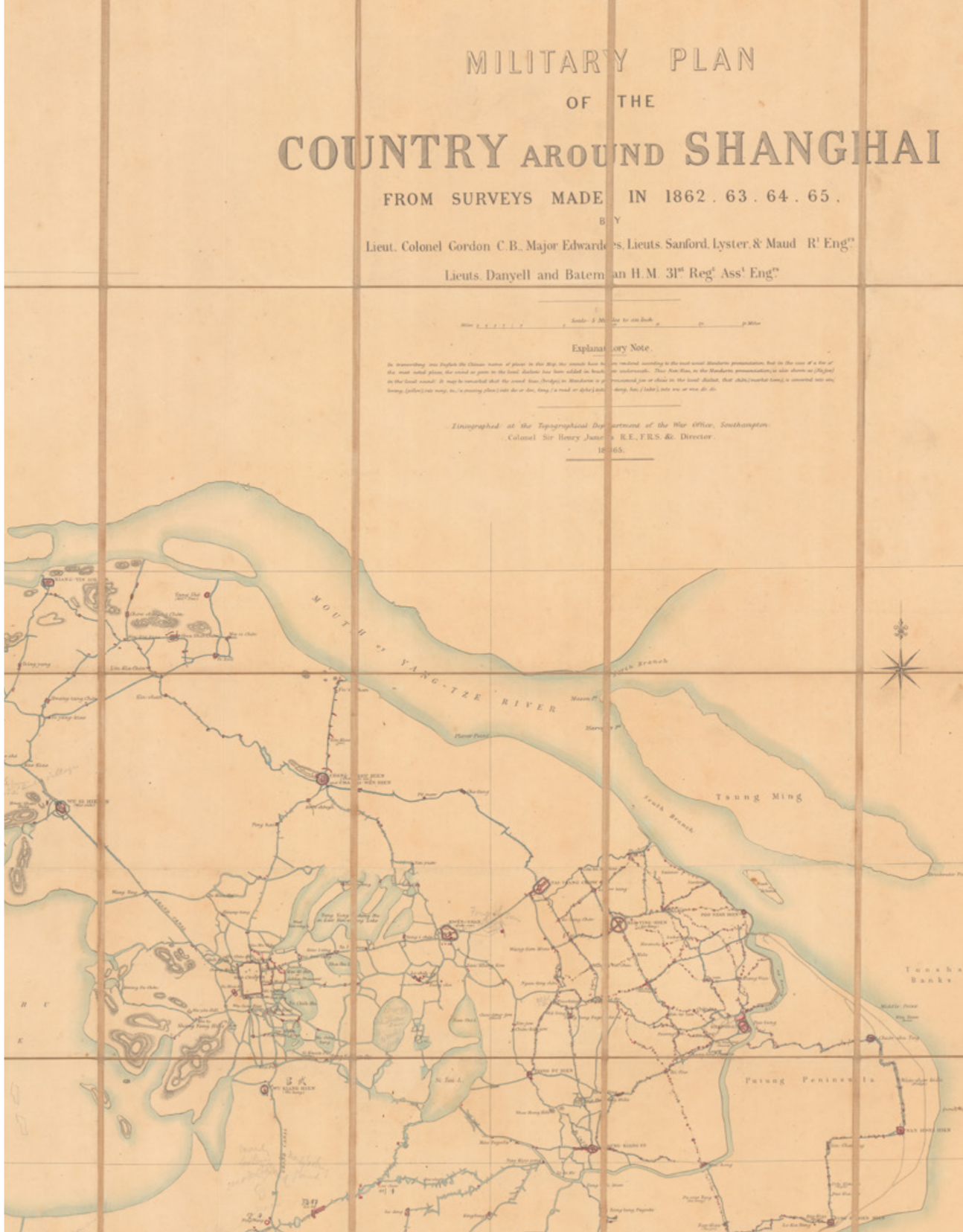
此圖展示了“中国戈登”（查爾斯・喬治・戈登）在太平天国起义期间在上海及其周邊區域进行的測繪結果。

这是一幅極其稀有的 1865 年的，展示了中國上海周邊的环境。這張地圖由英國軍官查爾斯・喬治・戈登（又名“中国戈登”）繪製，地圖包括了從長江口向南延伸到錢塘江、杭州，以及從鎮江到 Tunsha Banks 之间全部的区域，其中有大運河，上海，蘇州，太湖， 湖州和諸多其他城市湖泊與河流。

這幅地图最初由戈登中校起草，同時他在 1862 年至 1865 年期間領導清朝中國“常勝軍”對抗偽天主教的太平叛軍。由查爾斯・喬治・戈登中校和他的中國助手们起草的手稿面積超過80平方米。在1864年太平叛亂失敗後，該地圖在亨利・詹姆斯（Henry James）上校的指導下，于南安普敦戰爭辦公室的地形部進行了鋅版圖片處理。這一巨幅地圖在同一年，由著名的倫敦地圖出版商愛德華・斯坦福公司（Edward Stanford）以一個縮小了尺寸的版本重新發行，即是我們現在所看到的這一幅。雖然英國人已經在此区域活動了一段時間，但戈登的地圖还是英國對上海地區首次勘測的成果，其目的原是為了幫助戈登制定在叛亂期間的軍事戰略。对該地區进行的大多數後續繪製，都依照戈登的地圖，包括進一步縮小的版本以及那幅出色的“上海和蕪湖之間的狩猎地圖”。此例有鉛筆註釋，大多數都很難識别，但那些可讀的字迹包括了對村莊、居民和地形的註釋性描述，以此推斷戈登地圖可能在十九世紀晚期被用作對該地區進行研究的基礎。

戈登的上海周邊地圖被分割並裝裱在亞麻布的格子上，非常罕見，在過去 30 年中除在機构收藏的兩個副本，沒有其他副本出現在市場上。

查爾斯・喬治・戈登（1833 年 1 月 28 日至 1885 年 1 月 26 日）是活躍在 十九世紀後半葉的英國軍官和殖民統治者。戈登出生在倫敦的伍爾維奇（Woolwich, London）一個有軍人傳統的家庭。他在伍爾維奇皇家軍事學院學習，在那裡他最擅長的学科是數學和工程。隨後，他於 1852 年被任命為皇家工程師隊的第二中尉。克裡米亞戰爭爆發時，他被送往巴拉克拉瓦，在那裡他在多次戰鬥中脫穎而出。戰爭結束後，他被派到國際委員會調查俄國和奧斯曼帝國之間的新邊界。看到自己未來的發展应在於國外，戈登自願去中國服役。戈登是在偽天主教太平天國運動期間來到中國的，這是歷史上最血腥的戰爭之一。1862 年，戈登被授予清朝中國軍隊的指揮權，被稱為“常勝軍”。戈登率領常勝軍在中國南方進行了多次决定性的戰鬥。雖然戈登只指揮了 5000 名士兵，但凭借他精妙的戰術，戈登幾乎贏得了每一場戰鬥，而且經常與人數更多的敵人作戰，曰此贏得了“中國戈登”的稱號。為了表彰他的功績，清朝皇帝將戈登提升為提督（“Chief Co 毫米 ander of Jiangsu province”），賜予皇家黃馬褂，並賜清朝的二等子爵



位。英國陸軍把戈登提升為中校，他被任命巴斯騎士（Companion of the Bath）。戈登離開中國后，被重新派往烏克蘭，並最終被派往喀土穆，在那裡他接受了蘇丹總督一職。戈登一直擔任這個職位，直到馬赫迪起義。他在後來被稱為喀土穆之陷落的战役中被杀害，在此役中馬赫迪的部隊擊潰了都市的防禦。戈登本人被馬赫迪斬首，但很有可能是在死後被斬，並挂樹上示众，用來警告“伊斯蘭教的敵人”。人们用了各种方式纪念戈登，比如澳大利亞的一所大學以他的名字命名，喬治·W·喬伊（George W. Joy）的一幅畫，以及倫敦聖保羅大教堂的肖像。

愛德華·斯坦福（1827 年 5 月 27 日至 1904 年 11 月 3 日）是 19 世紀晚期高產的橋樑地圖出版社之一。在1848年21歲的老愛德華·斯坦福和當時的地圖經銷商特裡勞妮·桑德斯（Trelawney Saunders）合作成立了這家公司。1853 年，合作終止，愛德華·斯坦福完全掌控了這家公司。在一系列的擴張和新地圖的出版以後，最終成就了愛德華的傑作，“斯坦福的倫敦地圖圖書館”（“Stanford’s Library Map of London”）。此地圖有相当的准确度，并仍然可用。在出版時，它被皇家地理學會譽為“迄今為止發行的最完美的倫敦地圖”。1882 年，愛德華·斯坦福（Edward Stanford Sr.）將公司傳給了他的兒子愛德華·斯坦福（Edward Stanford Jr.），他繼承了父親驕傲的傳統。今天，斯坦福公司仍然出版地圖，並且是世界上最重要和最多產的製圖出版商之一。

Inner Beijing in the late nineteenth century

28 **[Anonymous]**

Complete Map of the Inner Capital City Beijing Jingshi chengnei shoushan quantu 京師城內首善全圖.

Publication
[Beijing, c1870].

Description
Engraved map.

Dimensions
580 by 530mm (22.75 by 20.75 inches).

A comprehensive map of Shoushan 首善 (inner capital city) Beijing in 1870, accurately depicting the architecture and streets within the symmetrical layout of the city.

A 7.8 kilometre central axis runs as the backbone of the capital city from Yongding Men 永定门 (Yongding Gate) in the north, to the Zhong Gu Lou 钟鼓楼 (Bell and Drum Tower) in the south.

The Inner City wall, which surrounded the Imperial City, was around twenty-four kilometress long, fifteen metres high, twenty meters thick at the base and twelve meters thick at the top. It was constructed with nine gates and four corner towers. Two gates to the north named Desheng 德胜, Anding 安定; three to the south named Chongwen 崇文, Zhengyang 正阳, Xuanwu 宣武; two to the west named Fucheng 阜成, Xizhi 西直; two to the east named Dongzhi 东直, Chaoyang 朝阳.

The layout of the city is meticulously depicted and rich in content, and revives the original appearance of the inner city of Beijing in the Qing Dynasty, including, Hutong 胡同 (alleys), city gates, Pailou 牌楼 (archways), temples, and the Gongyuan 贡院 (Imperial Examination Hall). The system is unique to Beijing, and most of the Hutong names shown on the map remain in use today. It is significant to note that the Eight Manchu Banners, a military establishment that has been synonymous with Manchu identity, are also shown on the map.

Beijing's central axis now extends northwards to a total length of 26 kilometres, connecting the past to the present. The architectural style within the walls of the inner capital city has also evolved, although the past is preserved with the retention of many of the Hutong depicted on the map.

We are only aware of one other example of the map, that in the Yokohama City University Collection.

十九世紀的北京城內

28 **[作者不詳]**

《京師城內首善全圖》

北京，1800 年

雕版刻印地圖

580 乘 530 毫米（22.75 乘 20.75 英寸）

1800 年北京首善（內城）的綜合地圖，準確描繪了城市對稱佈局內的建築和街道。

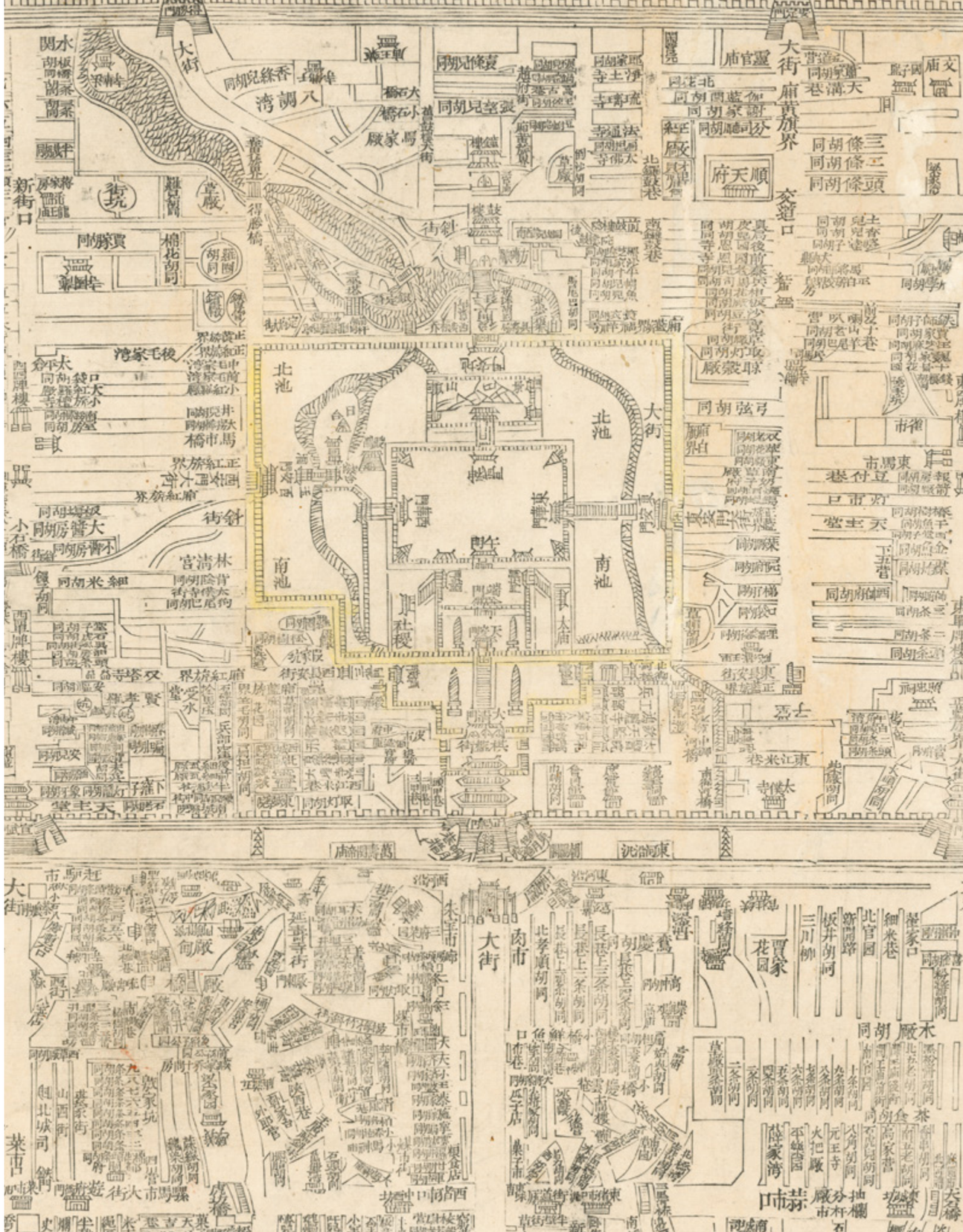
從北面的永定門永定門（永定門）到南面的鐘鼓樓鐘鼓樓（鐘樓和鼓樓是一條 7.8 公里的中心軸線首都的主幹線 。以傳統的平立面結合的形像畫法，展現清代北京內、外城城垣、街道、胡同、河湖、橋樑的分佈，以及官署、倉庫、寺廟等各類職能機構的位置。

內城牆圍繞著皇城，長約二十四公里，高十五米，底部厚二十米，頂部厚十二米。它由九個門和四個角塔構成。內城牆九門分別位於北面德勝門，安定門；南面崇文門，正陽門，宣武門；西面阜成門，西直門；東面東直門，朝陽門。

城市的佈局精心描繪，內容豐富，重現了清代北京內城的原貌，包括胡同，城門，牌樓牌，寺廟，以及貢院。此地貌是北京獨有的，並且地圖上顯示的大部分胡同名稱至今仍在使用。值得注意的是，清代京師八旗分守的界址。

北京的中軸線現在向北延伸到全長共計 26 公里，古今相連。內城牆的建築風格雖然在不斷發展，但依然保留了地圖上描繪的許多胡同，保留了歷史的樣貌。

我們只能找到與此例相同的另一份收藏於橫濱市立大學。



Hong Kong after Belcher and Collinson

29 **BELCHER, Admiral Sir Edward and COLLINSON, Lieutenant R.E.**

Hong Kong.

Publication
[1879].

Description
Lithographed chart.

Dimensions
144 by 212mm (5.75 by 8.25 inches).

A chart of Hong Kong drawn after Capt. Sir Edward Belcher's important survey of 1841 (item 21), the first British survey of Hong Kong harbour; and the land survey by Lt. Collinson R.E. (Lt. Richard Collinson's brother) of 1846.

The chart shows the whole of Hong Kong island, the Kowloon peninsula, part of the adjacent island of Lan Tao, Peng Chau, Hei Ling Chau, Lamma, Sheung Sze Mun, Po Toi and Tung Lung Chau.

Sir Edward Belcher (1799-1877) was a surveyor for the Hydrographic office, and published his Narrative of a Voyage round the World performed in HMS Sulphur during the years 1836-1842 after his involvement in the First China War and the capture of Hong Kong. He rose steadily through the officer class and became admiral in 1872.

Collinson's survey (1842-1846) was the first complete scientific survey of the Chinese coast, and his work would become the template for all subsequent charts.

Belcher 和 Collinson 描繪的香港

29 **海軍司令愛德華・貝爾徹爵士**

「香港」

香港，[1879 年]

平版印刷海圖

144 乘 212 毫米（5.75 乘 8.25 英寸）

此圖參考了愛德華・貝爾徹爵士 1841 年代表英國首次在香港港口的著名測繪（目錄號21），以及柯林森中尉的土地測繪（1849 年，理查德・科林森的兄弟）。

此例展示整個香港島，九龍半島，毗鄰蘭濤島，坪洲，喜靈洲，南丫島，上思門，蒲台及東龍洲。

英國海軍水道測繪局由喬治三世（George III）於 1795 年創立，他任命亞歷山大・達爾林普爾（Alexander Dalrymple，1737-1808）為海軍的第一位水道測量家，在 1800 年製作了第一冊海圖。與之前測繪美國海岸不同的是，這次海軍水道測繪局獲准出售測繪海圖，同時還製作了大量繪製全球各個角落的海圖， 絕大部分都精準地描繪了海岸線以及通過聲波探測水深而記錄高水位和低水位 。此外，這些圖表還包括有關淺灘，珊瑚礁以及其他航行危險的信息。由於弗朗西斯・博福特爵士（Sir Francis Beaufort）的創新，他發明了了測量風力強度的博福特尺度（Beaufort Scale），使得英國海軍水道測繪局成為海圖的主要生產商之一。

愛德華・貝爾徹爵士（1799-1877）曾是測繪局的一名測量員，在他參與第一次鴉片戰爭奪取香港之後，發表了他1836年至1842年間使用硫磺號環球航行的敘事 ，於1872年成為海軍上將。

Map of the West Lake (Hangzhou)

30 **WENG DACHENG 翁大澄**

Xizihu Tu 西子湖圖 *(Map of the West Lake).*

Publication
Hangzhou 杭州, 1873.

Description
Hand-coloured bird's-eye view of the West Lake, Hangzhou, with an inscription of Qian Yuanpei, towards top, signed and sealed at bottom left.

Dimensions
620 by 1110mm (24.5 by 43.75 inches).

Conceived in 1873 under the reign of Emperor Tongzhi 同治 (1856-1875, r. 1861- 1875), the map depicts a bird's-eye view of the West Lake in Hangzhou. Renowned mountains and sites are accurately identified and marked, the names of which are widely recognisable today, including Bei Gao Feng 北高峰 (North peak),Yuegui Feng 月桂峰 (Yuegui peak), Nan Gao Feng 南高峰 (South peak), and Yuhuang Feng 玉皇峰 (Yuhuang peak), and Santan Yin Yue 三潭印月, Huagang Guan Yu 花港观鱼, Leifeng Xizhao 雷峰夕照, and Liulang Wen Ying 柳浪闻莺. Pagodas, bridges, and temples are also meticulously depicted using variations of ink tones and touches of red ink, to signify the prominent places.

Inscription at the top right by Qian Yuanpei 钱元涪 (Date Unknown), a descendent of 钱大昭 (1744-1813), a prominent scholar of the school of Han Learning, the most influential political party in the Qing dynasty. It describes an incident after Weng Dacheng had read Liang Wen Zhuanggong's diary of West Lake, where he strolled through the mountains, while drinking wine and singing along the way.

"昔梁文莊公纂《西湖志》，以名勝名景弁诸简端，固已无美不具矣。平江翁君静涵假仿其意，凡四阅寒暑乃成是图。其大致則取之於寶所塔，而一邱一壑，靡不棋布星羅，盖较梁本尤賅備焉。香山云未能抛得杭州去，一半勾留是 此湖，苟得是图而卧游之尚，何衿上酒痕之感哉。同治癸酉秋七月，嘉定钱元涪識。"

Inscription at bottom left gives author's name Wumen Weng Dacheng Jinghan Shi 吴门翁大澄静涵氏, date Tongzhi Guiyou Runyue 同治癸酉闰月 and the place where the map was painted Xileng Yu 西泠寓.

"同治癸酉闰月吴門翁大澄静涵氏作于西泠寓次"

The West Lake has influenced poets and painters throughout Chinese history for its natural beauty and historic relics, and it has also been among the most important sources of inspiration for Chinese garden designers. It was made a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2011, described as having "influenced garden design in the rest of China as well as Japan and Korea over the centuries" and reflecting "an idealized fusion between humans and nature".

“欲把西湖比西子，淡妝濃抹總相宜。”

30 **翁大澂**

《西子湖圖》

杭州，1873 年

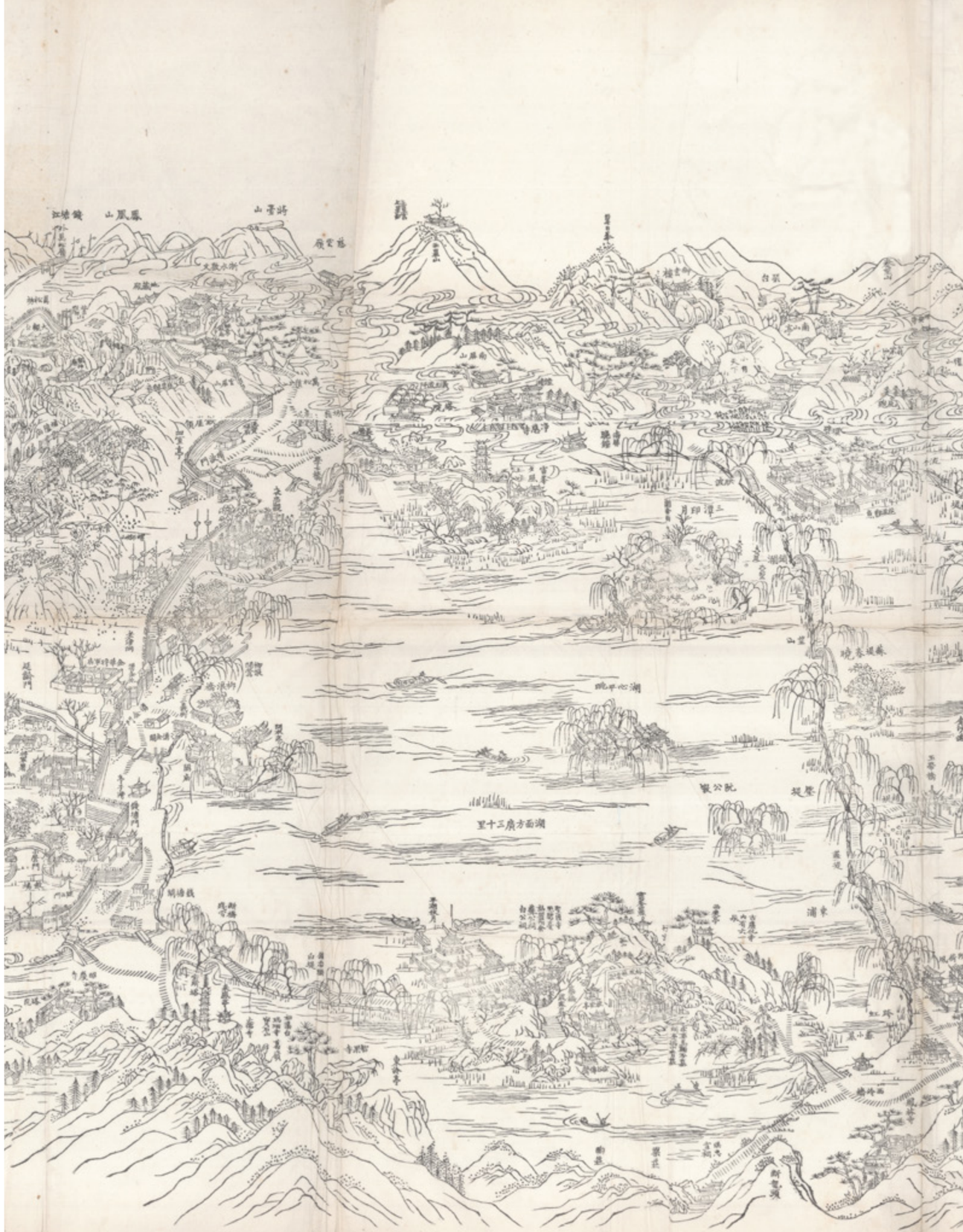
上等宣紙印刷，手繪上色，錢元培題字署名鈐印

620 乘 1110 毫米（24.5 乘 43.75 英寸）

該地圖於 1873 年在同治皇帝（1856-1875）統治時期（1861-1885）繪製，描繪了杭州西湖的鳥瞰圖。此圖雖是繪畫圖，但地圖功能較強，地名標註明確。圖中北高峰，月桂峰，南高峰，玉皇峰，三潭印月，花港觀魚，雷峰夕照，柳浪聞鶯均繪存。左下標記“同治癸酉閏月吳門翁大澂,靜涵氏西泠寓次”，即繪於同治十二年。圖右上方有錢元淦圖識。“昔梁文莊公纂《西湖志》，以名勝名景弁诸简端，固已无美不具矣。平江翁君静涵假仿其意，凡四阅寒暑乃成是图。其大致則取之於寶所塔，而一邱一壑，靡不棋布星羅，盖较梁本尤賅備焉。香山云未能抛得杭州去，一半勾留是此湖，苟得是图而卧游之尚，何衿上酒痕之感哉。同治癸酉秋七月，嘉定钱元淦識。”

錢元淦，字叔魯，錢大昕玄孫，慶曾三子，諸生。與兄元湛、弟元浞、元汾並以通小學、工篆隸世其家，而元淦所造尤深。慶曾撰《隸通》一書，未卒業遽卒，元淦博加考訂績成之。例選鹽大使，署浙江雙穗場大使。官事餘暇，輒怡情於翰墨、篆刻，駸駸入古，見稱於時。

西湖以其自然美景和歷史文物影響了中國歷史上的詩人和畫家，也是中國園林設計師最重要的靈感來源之一。它於 2011 年被聯合國教科文組織列為世界遺產，被描述為“影響了中國其他地區以及幾個世紀以來日本和韓國的園林設計”，並反映了“人與自然的理想融合”。

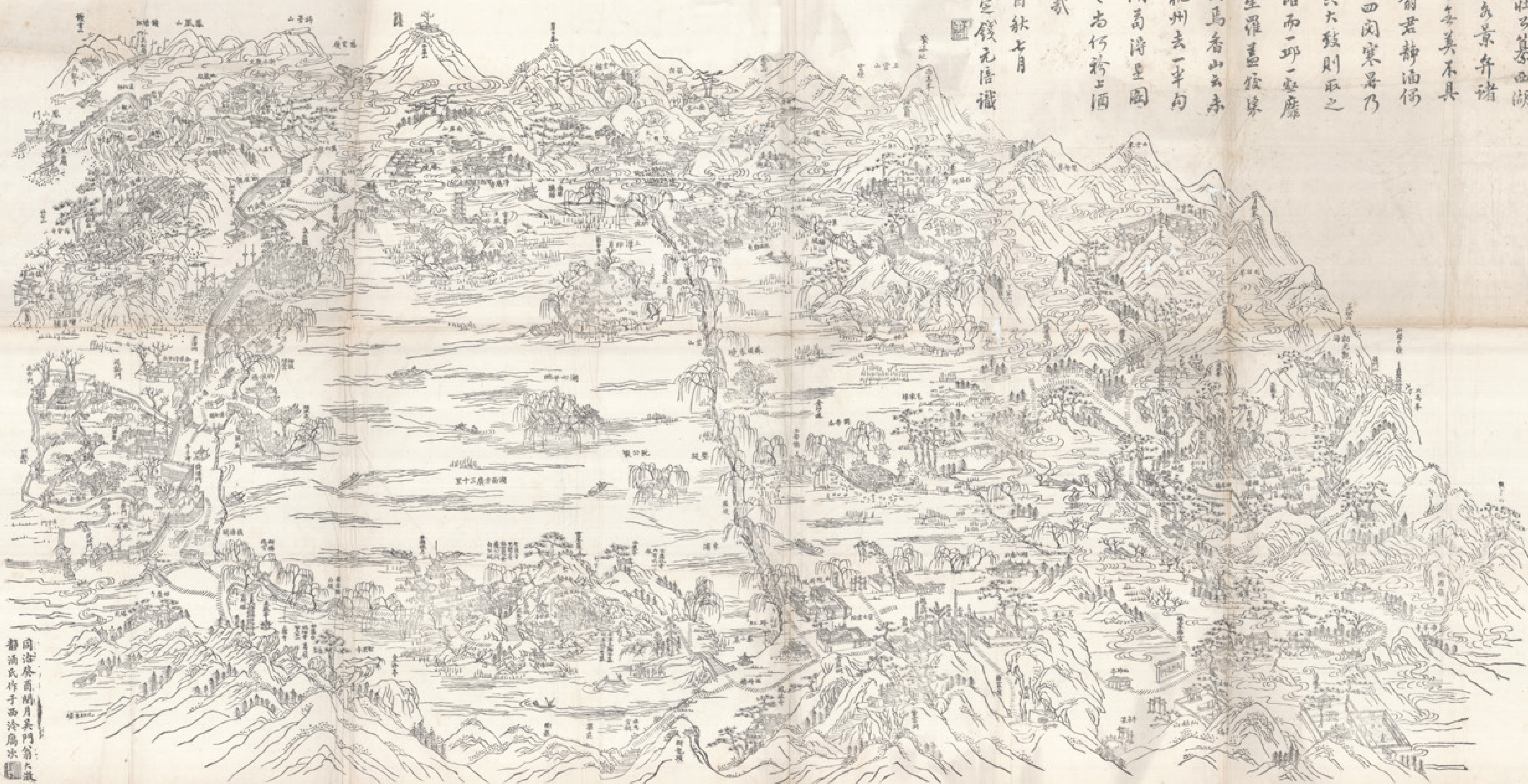


西子湖圖

昔梁文莊公纂西湖志以名勝分景弁諸簡端圖已無美不具矣平江翁君靜涵復倣其意凡四閱寒暑乃成是圖其大致則取之於賓所摛而一邱一壑靡不棋布星羅盡致焉本尤賅備焉香山云未能抛得杭州去一半勾留是此湖苟得是圖而卧游之尚何衿上酒痕之感哉

同治癸酉秋七月

嘉定錢元浯識



同治癸酉端月吳門翁大澂

靜涵氏作于西泠寓次

Bartholomew's plan of Canton

31 [BARTHOLOMEW, John & Co.]

Plan of the City of Canton.

Publication
[London, Bartholomew & Co., c1875].

Description
Chromolithograph map.

Dimensions
230 by 310mm (9 by 12.25 inches).

Plan of Canton Guangzhou, China, published by J. Bartholomew.

This detailed plan gives a picture of Canton at the end of the Second Opium War. The old city is rendered with the great palaces, pagodas, and the city's many gates all marked. To the north of the city walls lie the imposing hill forts, and to the south is the new city which, before the outbreak of hostilities, housed the residence of the Governor Ye Mingchen. Although it is now marked 'French Cathedral on site of Yips Yaman' - alluding to the area's future use as the site for the Catholic Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, the land for which would be brought in 1861, and would be eventually opened in 1888. Beyond the city walls to the right are depicted the north and east parade grounds. Just to the south west of the new city walls, the old and new factory areas are shown. The new factory area is marked to the west on Sheeman Island. The old factories had been heavily damaged during the war and, in 1859, the British and French had decided to relocate to the more easily defendable Shameen Island.

十九世紀廣東地圖

31 **約翰・巴尔多禄茂**

「廣東地圖」

倫敦，Bartholomew & Co.，約 1875 年

彩色平版印刷地圖

230 乘 310 毫米（9 乘 12.25英寸）

巴尔多禄茂出版的廣東省城廣州地圖。

該圖詳細繪製出了第二次鴉片戰爭結束時廣東的樣貌。在這座古老的城市里有宮殿，寶塔，並表明了許多重要城門。在城牆的北邊繪有壯觀的山丘堡壘，南面是戰爭前，葉明臣省長居住的新的城市，而在此圖被標記為"French Cathedral on site of Yips Yaman"—意圖暗示其未來將用作建造天主教聖心大教堂。然而該土地將於 1861 年被收購，並於 1888 年開放。圖中也標明了在城牆以外的北部和東部閱兵場地；在新城牆的西南部也展示了新舊工廠區域。在戰爭期間，舊工廠遭到嚴重破壞，英國人和法國人於 1859 年決定搬遷到更容易防禦的沙面島，繪於圖左下角 。

Big-Game Hunting in and around Shanghai

32 WATERS, Thomas J.

Map of the Country around Shanghai compiled from the best authorities with numerous additions from actual survey.

Publication
[?Shanghai], 1880.

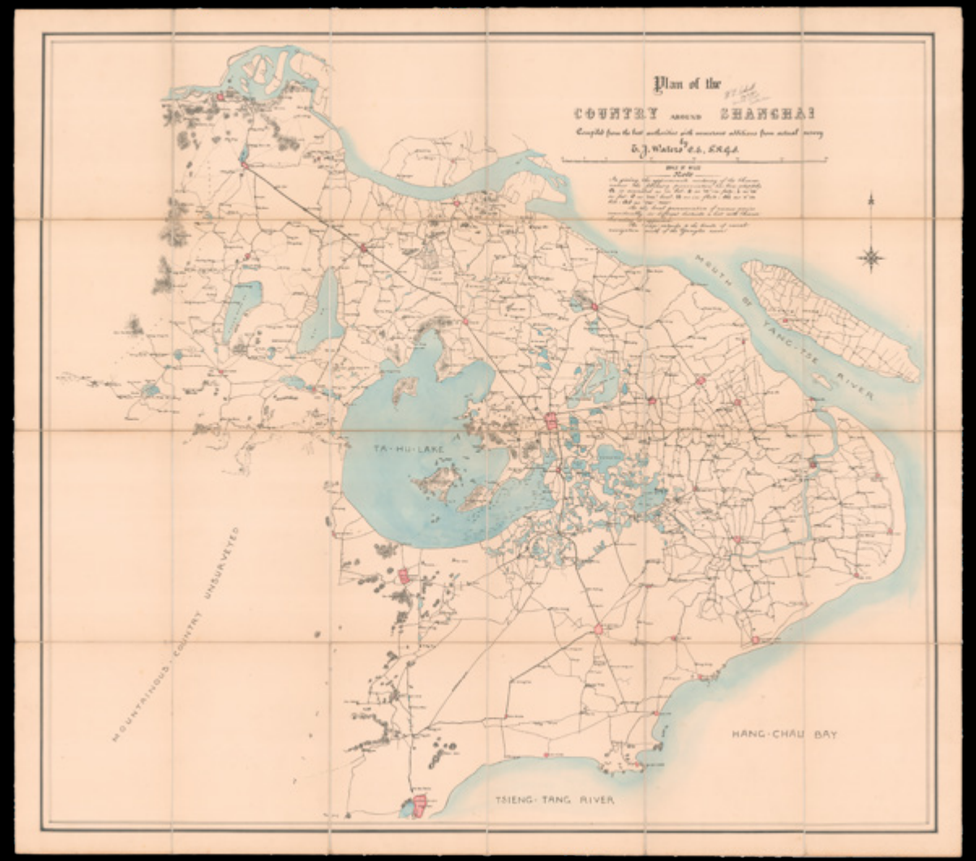
Description
Lithographed map, dissected and laid down on linen in 24 sections, with contemporary hand-colour in full; preserved in original publisher's green cloth slipcase.

Dimensions
880 by 960mm (34.75 by 37.75 inches).

Compiled by Thomas Waters (1842-1898), "expressly for Sportsmen" (slipcase label). Waters was an Irish civil engineer and architect who carved out a successful early career in Japan, designing the Imperial Mint in Osaka and the headquarters for the Imperial Japanese Army. He worked briefly in Shanghai in the 1880s, before going out to Colorado to join his brothers in silver and gold mining.

See item 34 for another example of this map in Cyanotype, probably originally drawn up as part of Waters' bid for the commission to construct a new waterworks in Shanghai. Waters was a strong contender in the competition, as he had experience in the field: he was partially responsible for the construction of Japan's first sewer system.

Rare: OCLC locates only two institutional examples, those in the BnF and University of Chicago.



上海及其周邊地區的地圖

32 **湯馬士・沃特斯**

「上海及其周邊地圖（增補版）」

[上海]，1880 年

平版印刷，手繪上色，分為 24 個部分，裱裝於亞麻布，保存在原版綠色布套中

880 乘 960 毫米（34.75 乘 37.75 英寸）

湯馬士・沃特斯（1842-1898）為此圖製圖師，其圖套標籤上有明確標明“運動員專用”（“expressly for Sportsmen”）。沃特斯是一位愛爾蘭土木工程師和建築師，早期職業生涯在日本，設計了大阪的帝國造幣廠和日本帝國軍隊的總部。十九世紀八十年代末，在前往科羅拉多州與他的兄弟一起开采金银礦之前，他曾在上海有短期的逗留。

該地圖可能是沃特斯為競標上海建造新的下水道系統而繪製的一部分。沃特斯曾負責建設日本的第一個下水道系統，使得他在比賽中是一個強有力的競爭者。

此目錄還有此圖藍圖副本（目錄號 34），該地圖可能是沃特斯為競標上海建造新的下水道系統而繪製的一部分。沃特斯曾負責建設日本的第一個下水道系統，使得他在比賽中是一個強有力的競爭者。
此圖極為罕見，OCLC 顯示只在 BnF 和芝加哥大學有藏另外兩份。

Parliamentary papers on Hong Kong's sanitary conditions in 1882

33 **CHADWICK, Osbert**

Copy of Extracts of Further Correspondence regarding the Sanitary Condition of Hong Kong [bound with:] Further Correspondence on the Sanitary Condition of Hong Kong.

Publication
Hong Kong, February & August, 1882.

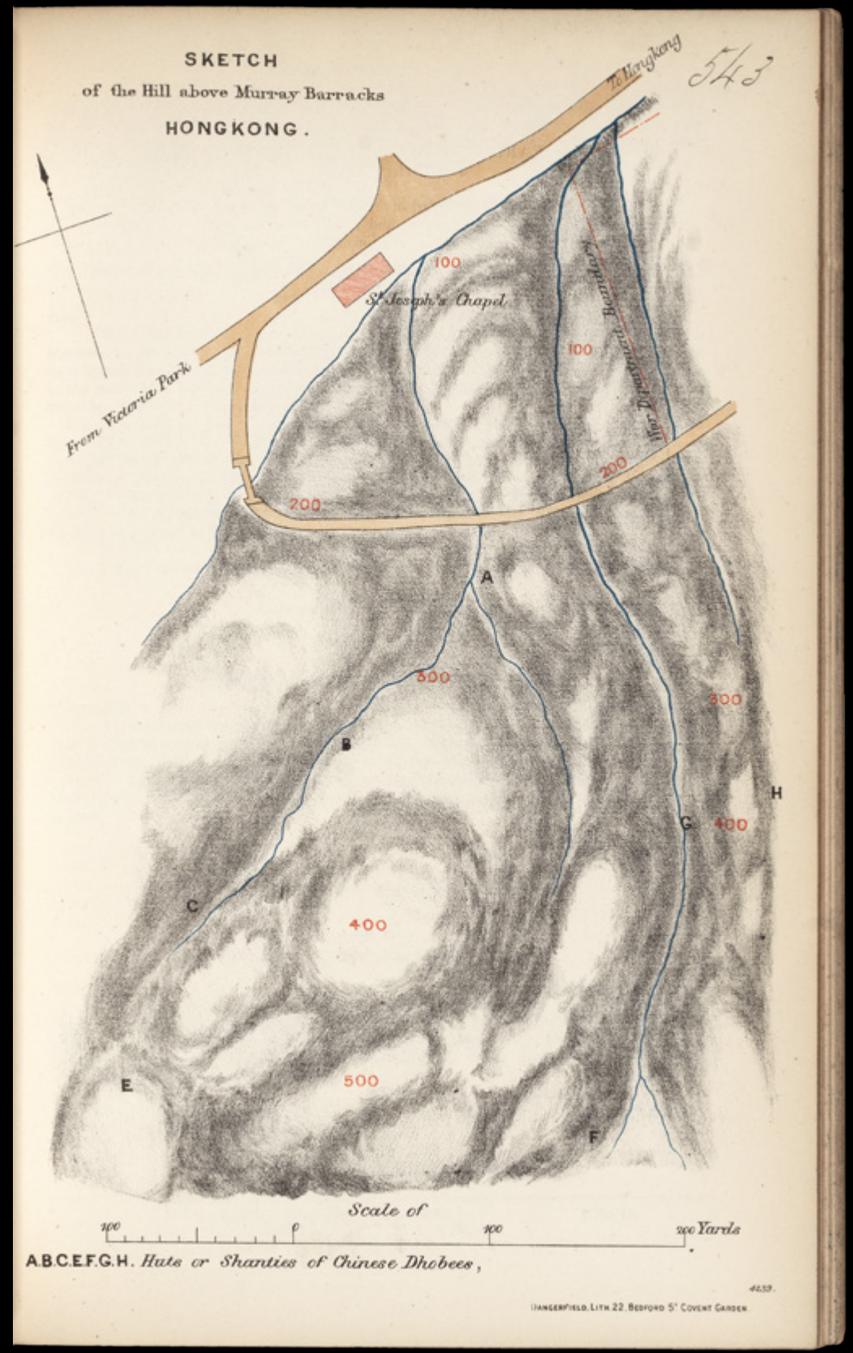
Description
Two works bound in one volume, folio (320 by 205mm), 40pp, iv, 5-88pp, three chromolithograph maps (of which two folding), 12 plates of plans of houses, streets and sewers, last map loose, some minor loss and tears to edges of a few leaves, a few tears to old folds of the map of the Queens Road.

Rare. Parliamentary report on the sanitary conditions in Hong Kong by the civil engineer Osbert Chadwick.

The two works provide a great deal of information on the terrible sanitary conditions in Hong Kong towards the end of the nineteenth century, and Chadwick's extensive remedies for the situation. These included a new source of fresh running water, by the construction of a new reservoir at Tai Tam (now one of the major sources of water for the city); a new system of public and household drainage, and the systematic removal of human and other waste from the city. Chadwick accompanies the report with three maps depicting Tai Tam, Victoria, and the Queens Road in Victoria, together with 12 plates depicting houses in plan and elevation, and images of various sewers and sewer systems. Several of the recommendations where implemented by the crown colony, with the reservoir at Tai Tam completed in 1888. Unfortunately, the water supplied by the new reservoir would prove to be insufficient, and would not be rectified until 1912 with the construction of the Tai Tam Tuk dam.

Osbert Chadwick, C.M.G., (1844-1913) was the son of Sir Edwin Chadwick, social reformer famous for leading reforms in urban sanitation and public health. Educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, he entered the Royal Engineers in 1864, but resigned his commission ten years later to become a civil engineer. Like his father, he adopted the sanitary branch of the profession, and for many years, as Consulting Engineer to the Colonial Office, he carried out many important sanitary works, chiefly in the Crown Colonies. These included water-supply, sewerage and drainage systems for Grenada, Malta, Hong Kong, Mauritius, Trinidad, Kingston, Jamaica, and many other places. His services were rewarded with a C.M.G. in 1886. Mr. Chadwick was elected an Associate of The Institution on the 9th January, 1872, was subsequently placed among the Associate Members, and was transferred to the class of Members on the 30th November, 1897.

List of maps
1. Sketch of the Hill above Murray Barracks Hong Kong. Letters A-H denote "huts or shanties of Chinese Dhobees" (laundrymen). Elevation in feet is marked by red numbers. Scale approx. 100 yards to 2 inches. Dimensions: 320 by 200mm (12.5 by 8 inches).
2. Plan of the City of Victoria Hong Kong. Detailed plan of all the major municipal buildings and roads in Victoria; the key provides information on sewers, public latrines, and police stations. Scale: 500 feet to 3/4 inch. Dimensions: 860 by 300mm (34 by 12 inches).
3. Chadwick, Osbert [The Queens Road and environs]. Highly detailed plan of the environs of Queens Road Hong Kong, now Central Hong Kong. Dimensions: 430 by 670mm (17 by 26.5 inches).



1882年關於香港衛生條件的議會文件

33 **奧斯伯特・查德威克**

「關於香港衛生條件的進一步通訊摘要」

香港，1882 年 2 月和 8 月

兩件作品合二為一；開本（320 乘 205 毫米）；三幅彩色平版印刷地圖（其中兩張折疊）；12 張雕版繪有房屋，街道和下水道；最後一張地圖已脫落；繪有皇后大道的圖有一些小損失和舊褶皺

由土木工程師奧斯伯特・查德威克撰寫的有關香港衛生條件的報告。

這兩份文件提供了大量關於十九世紀末香港的不良衛生條件的信息，以及查德威克對此情況的補救措施。其中包括在大潭建造一個新水庫（現在是該市的主要水源之一）以提供新的自來水來源；建造新的公共和個人住戶排水系統，以及合理排泄物及廢品的系統。查德威克在報告中附有3幅地圖，分別繪製了大潭；維多利亞；和皇后大道及繪有房屋，街道和下水道的 12 張雕版。鑒於直轄殖民地的建議，大潭水庫於 1888 年完工。新水庫供應的水實際不足以使用，直至 1912 年建造了大潭篤才得以解決。

三等勳爵士奧斯伯特・查德威克，為埃德溫・查德威克爵士之子，於 1844 年 4 月 5 日出生，191 3年 9 月 27 日在蘇格蘭去世。他曾在伍爾維奇皇家軍事學院接受教育，1864年進入皇家工程師隊，十年後成為了一名土木工程師。查德威克跟隨父親的腳步加入了衛生部門，多年來作為殖民地部門的諮詢工程師在直轄殖民地的實行了重要的衛生工作，包括在格林納達，馬耳他，香港，毛里求斯，特立尼達，金斯敦，牙買加等建立了供水，污水處理和排水系統。查德威克在 1886 年授勳三等勳爵士，1872 年 1月 9 日當選為該機構的準會員，隨後被任命為準會員，並於 1897 年 11 月 30 日被正式調到會員部門工作。

地圖列表

1. 在香港美利兵房上方的山丘草圖
2. 香港維多利亞市規劃
3. 香港皇后大道（現為香港中環）及周邊地區的詳細計劃

Cyanotype plan of Shanghai

34 WATERS, T.J.

Plan of the country around Shanghai Compiled from the best Authorities with numerous additions from Actual Survey.

Publication
Shanghai, [c1890].

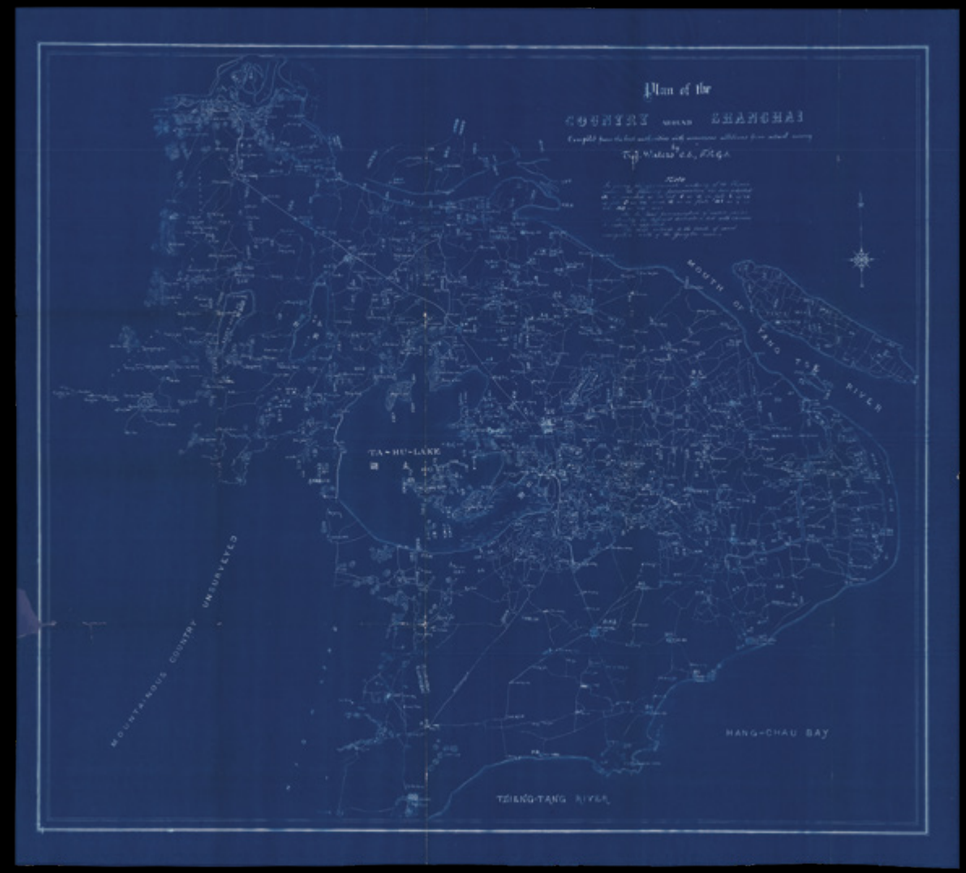
Description
Cyanotype map.

Dimensions
880 by 960mm (34.75 by 37.75 inches).

A cyanotype map of Shanghai. Cyanotypes are created by using paper soaked in a photosensitive ferro-gallate solution. When the paper is exposed to sunlight, it turns blue. The original map would have been laid on top of the ferro-gallate paper, and the printed lines of the original created the white lines on the cyanotype.

The original map was compiled by Thomas Waters (1842-1898) (item 32). Waters was an Irish civil engineer and architect who carved out a successful early career in Japan, designing the Imperial Mint in Osaka and the headquarters for the Imperial Japanese Army. He worked briefly in Shanghai at the end of the 1880s, before going out to Colorado to join his brothers in silver and gold mining.

The map may have been drawn up as part of Waters' bid for the commission to construct a new waterworks in Shanghai. Waters was a strong contender in the competition, as he had experience in the field: he was partially responsible for the construction of Japan's first sewer system.



藍曬法製上海地圖

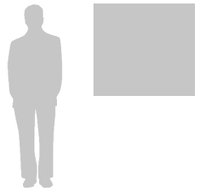
34 湯馬士・沃特斯

「上海及其周邊地圖」

上海，[1890 年]

藍曬法製圖［藍圖］

880 乘 960 毫米（34.75 乘 37.75 英寸）



上海地圖藍曬法製作版本。早期的氰鹽印相法工藝中，光敏化主要用到的是檸檬酸鐵銨及赤血鹽這兩種種鐵鹽感光塗料，紙張暴露在陽光下會變成藍色。將原始地圖放在鐵酸鎵紙上面，原始印刷的線會在藍紙上形成白線。

藍圖，港澳地區又稱“藍紙”，是工程製圖的原圖經過描圖、曬圖和薰圖後生成的複製品，因為圖紙是藍色的，所以被稱為“藍圖”。藍圖類似照相用的相紙，可以反复複製新圖，而且易於保存，不會模糊，不會掉色，不易玷污。

此圖原版由湯馬士・沃特斯（1842-1898）製作（目錄號 32）。沃特斯是一位愛爾蘭土木工程師和建築師，早期職業生涯在日本，設計了大阪的帝國造幣廠和日本帝國軍隊的總部。十九世紀八十年代末，在前往科羅拉多州與他的兄弟一起開採金銀礦之前，他曾在上海有短期的逗留。該地圖可能是沃特斯為競標上海建造新的下水道系統而繪製的一部分。沃特斯曾負責建設日本的第一個下水道系統，使得他在比賽中是一個強有力的競爭者。

Rare nineteenth century plan of Shanghai and its environs

35 **WADE, H.T.; and VILLARD, R.A. de**

Map of the Shooting Districts Lying Between Shanghai & Wuhu Compiled and Carefully revised by H.T. Wade and R.A. de Villard.

Publication
Shanghai, October, 1893.

Description
Lithograph map, fine original hand-colour, mounted on cloth, evenly age-toned, numbered "339" and signed by Wade and Villard in manuscript, lower left.

Dimensions
645 by 950mm. (25.5 by 37.5 inches).

Scale
7.5 statute miles to 1 inch.

References
BL Maps 33.a.45.

Large and detailed plan of Shanghai, and surroundings.

The map stretches west to east from modern day Tongling to Shanghai, and north to south from Nanjing to Hangzhou. The major districts and provinces are marked in English and Chinese. Also marked upon the plan are cities, towns, villages, marshes, swamps, bridges, pagodas, hills, boundary provinces, canals, and the sea wall. To the upper left are profiles of the stone bridge and the city walls of Soochow (Suzhou).

The map was produced to aid the gentleman find suitable areas around Shanghai to shoot game. Hence, as well as the labelling of geographical and man-made features, the map is replete with phrases such as 'good shoot low rolling hills', 'reported good shooting country', and to the far left of the map, 'country to be explored by future sportsmen'. Pasted onto the inside cover is a 13 page distance table, giving distances in English miles and Chinese Li.

十九世紀上海射擊區地圖

35 **亨勒・托馬斯・韋德； 德・維拉德**

「上海與蕪湖之間的射擊區地圖」

上海，1893 年 10 月

平版印刷，手繪上色裱裝於亞麻布；此例編號為"339"，作者籤名位於圖左下方

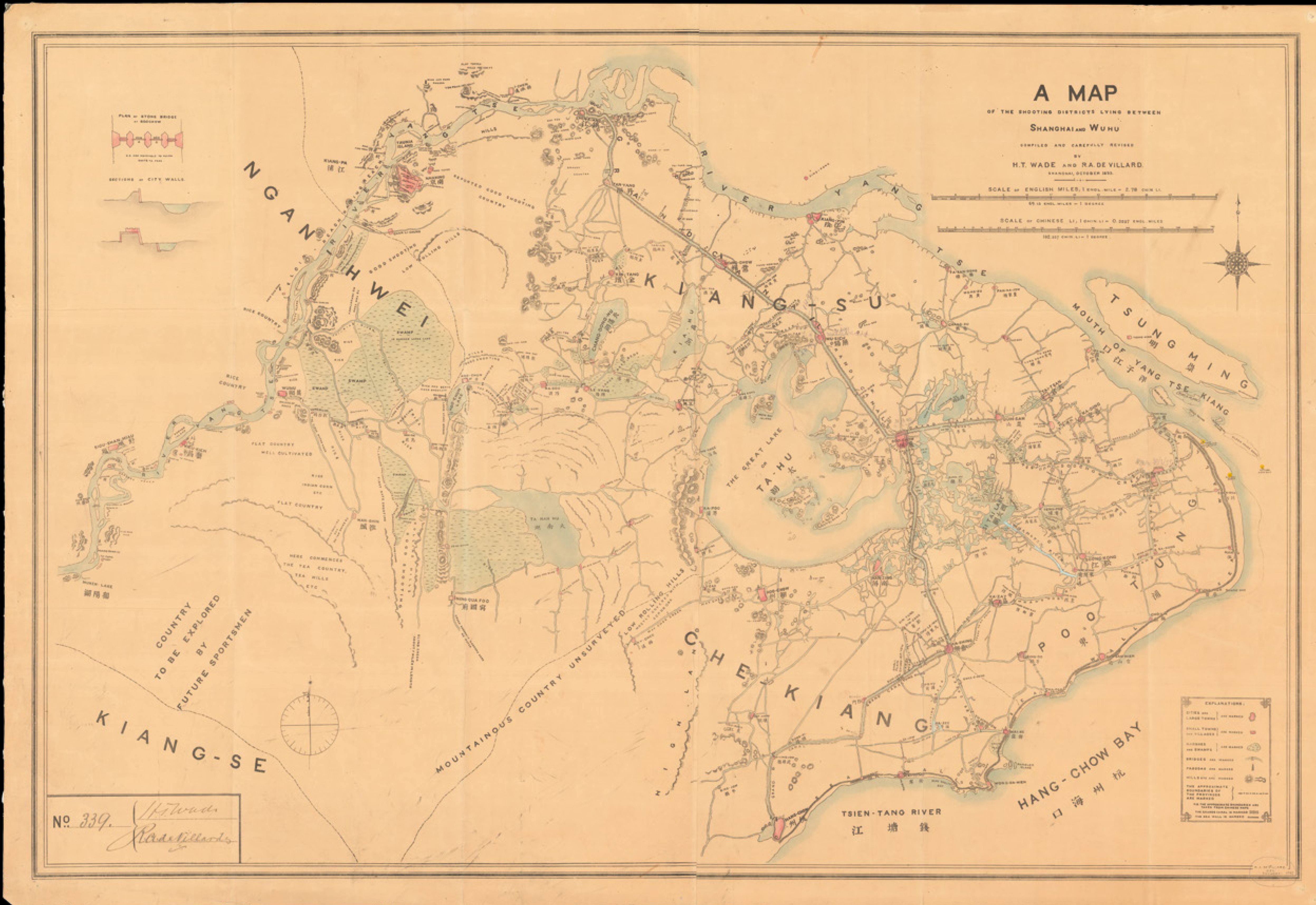
645 乘 950 毫米（25.5 乘 37.5 英寸）

比例：7.5 法定英里：1 英寸

上海和周圍環境的詳細地圖。

地圖從西向東延伸繪製了當今的銅陵到上海，從北到南包括了南京到杭州的區域。主要地區和省份都標有中英文。此地圖還標明了城市，城鎮，村莊，濕地，沼澤，橋樑，寶塔，丘陵，省份邊界，運河和海堤。左上方是蘇州（蘇州）石橋和城牆側面圖。

此地圖的目的是為了幫助歐洲人找到上海周邊適合射擊的地方，因此除了地理地貌和人造景物的描繪之外，地圖上還附有諸如"適合射擊的低山丘陵"（"good shoot low rolling hills"），"據報導為適宜射擊國家"（"reported good shooting country"），以及地圖最左邊的短語，"將被未來運動員開發的國家"（"country to be explored by future sportsmen"）。粘貼在內封面上是一份 13 頁的距離表，給出了英里和中國里的距離。


A MAP
OF THE SHOOTING DISTRICTS LYING BETWEEN
SHANGHAI AND WUHU
COMPILED AND CAREFULLY REVISED
BY
H.T. WADE AND R.A. DE VILLARD.
SCALE OF ENGLISH MILES, 1 ENGL. MILE = 2.78 CHIN. LI.
SCALE OF CHINESE LI, 1 CHIN. LI = 0.3597 ENGL. MILES
NGAN-HWEI
KIANG-SU
CHE-KIANG
KIANG-SE
TSUNG MING
MOUTH OF YANG TSE KIANG
POO TUNG
THE GREAT LAKE OR TA-HU
YANG TSE RIVER
HANG-CHOW BAY
TSIEN-TANG RIVER
COUNTRY TO BE EXPLORED BY FUTURE SPORTSMEN
MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY UNSURVEYED
LOW ROLLING HILLS
HERE COMMENCES THE TEA COUNTRY, TEA HILLS ETC
FLAT COUNTRY WELL CULTIVATED
FLAT COUNTRY
RICE COUNTRY
SWAMP
SECTIONS OF CITY WALLS
PLAN OF STONE BRIDGE
EXPLANATIONS:
No. 339.
H.T. Wade
R.A. de Villard

Christian Missions in China

36 **BRETSCHNEIDER, Emil**

Map of China prepared for the China inland Mission 1899.

Publication
London, Edward Stanford, 1899.

Description
Large lithograph map, dissected and mounted on linen, folding into original covers, with publisher's label.

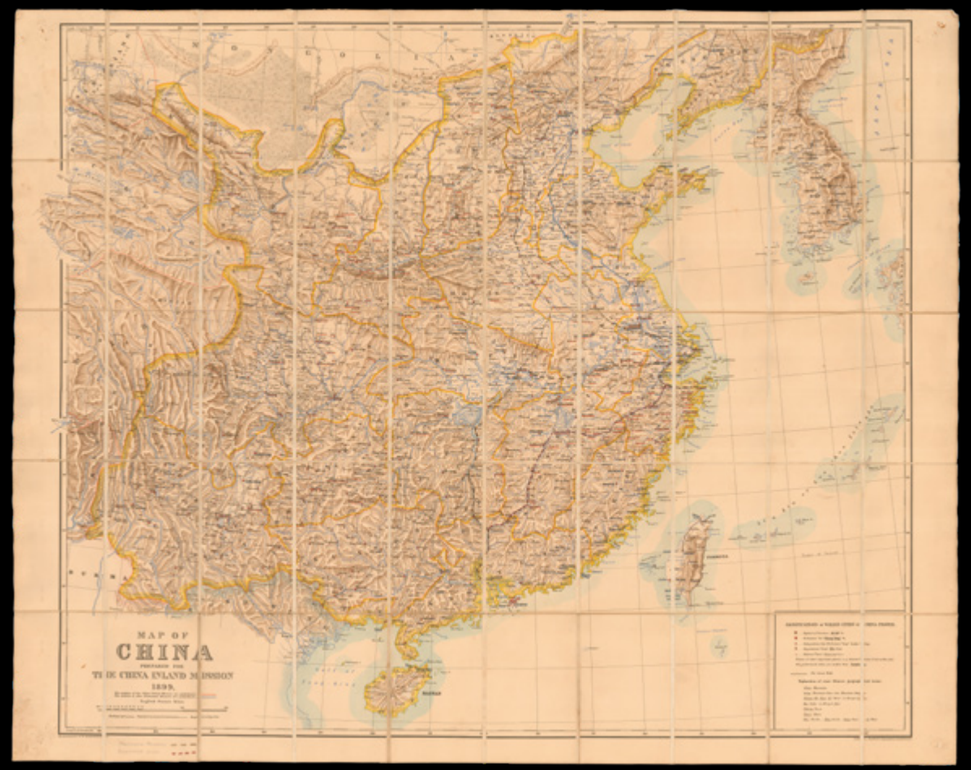
Dimensions
890 by 1070mm (35 by 42.25 inches).

Large and detailed map of the Christian missions within China.

The map depicts two types of Christian missions: the China Inland Mission (underlined in red), a Protestant mission set up by Hudson Taylor in 1865; and other Protestant Missions (underlined in blue). As well as showing the distribution of the Christian missions throughout China, the map also depicts cities, prefectures, independent sub prefectures, departments, districts, towns, markets, montains, mountain passes, rivers, and lakes; together with railways constructed and proposed.

The map is the work of Emil Bretschneider (1833-1901), a Russian Doctor of German Baltic descent who graduated from the University of Dorpat (Estonia) medical school and initially served as physician to the Russian delegation in Tehran. From 1866 to 1883, he served as physician to the Russian delegation in Beijing. Shortly after his arrival in the Chinese capital, Bretschneider became immersed in Sinology. He quickly realized that most western Sinologists were too reliant upon poor second hand translations of Chinese source material, leading to severe misinterpretations of Chinese knowledge and philosophy. While in Beijing, he availed himself of the Library of the Russian Ecclesiastic Mission and undertook his own study of Chinese literature, most notably botany and geography. Additionally, Bretschneider was able to use his connections to the Chinese Government as well as various commercial and ecclesiastical institutions in order to access the finest geographical sources for use in his maps.

In 1898 he published in St. Petersburg, a six part set of maps of China, all of which are very rare. The present map, issued in St. Petersburg, in 1900, represents the culmination of over 30 years of Bretschneider's work on the cartography of China and is one of the finest maps prepared during the twilight years of the Qing Dynasty. It was issued by the A. Ilyin, Russia's leading map publishers, in an effort to access the large American and British Imperial markets.



十九世紀大型中國地圖

36 **贝勒（1833-1901）**

「1899年基督教傳教用中國內陸地圖」

倫敦，愛德華·斯坦福出版，1899 年

大型平版印刷折疊地圖；多張裝裱於亞麻布；原始封面；附有出版商的標籤

890 乘 1070 毫米（35 乘 42.25 英寸）

基督教傳教用的大型中國內陸地圖。

該地圖展示了兩種基督教傳教任務：哈德遜·泰勒（Hudson Taylor）於 1865 年建立的新教任務（紅色下劃線），和其他新教徒使命（藍色下劃線）。除了展示基督教在中國各地的任務分佈外，該地圖還描繪了城市，都道府縣，獨立的副縣，部門，地區，城鎮，市場，山脈，山口，河流和湖泊，以及已建成和將要建造的鐵路。

該地圖是著名俄羅斯漢學家貝勒的作品。貝勒早年入學愛沙尼亞塔爾圖以德語教學的塔爾圖大學攻讀醫學，後出任俄羅斯公使館駐德黑蘭醫生，1866 年 - 1883 年出任俄羅斯公使館駐清朝北京醫生。在抵達北京不久之後，貝勒很快意識到大多數西方漢學家過於依賴關於中國的二手翻譯資料，導致對中國知識和哲學有嚴重誤解。隨後他便在俄羅斯教會圖書館獨立展開了對中國文學的研究，尤其是植物學和地理學。此外，貝勒能夠利用他與中國政府以及各種商業和教會機構的聯繫，獲得最好的地理資源，以便於繪製精確的地圖。

1898 年，他在聖彼得堡出版了六套中國地圖，這些地圖都非常罕見。此例則於 1900 年在聖彼得堡發行，代表了貝勒 三十多年來製作中國地圖的結晶，並且是清朝末年出版過最好的中國地圖之一。它由俄羅斯領先的地圖出版商A.Ilyin發行，旨在進入美國和英國的大型市場。

Waterways near Shanghai

37 [Anonymous]

Hujing xin ce tu 滬境新測圖
Waterways near Shanghai. Surveyed by Thos. Ferguson, Imperial Maritime Customs, 1899-1900.

Publication
Shanghai, 1899-1900.

Description
Lithograph map, dissected in 24 sections and mounted on linen.

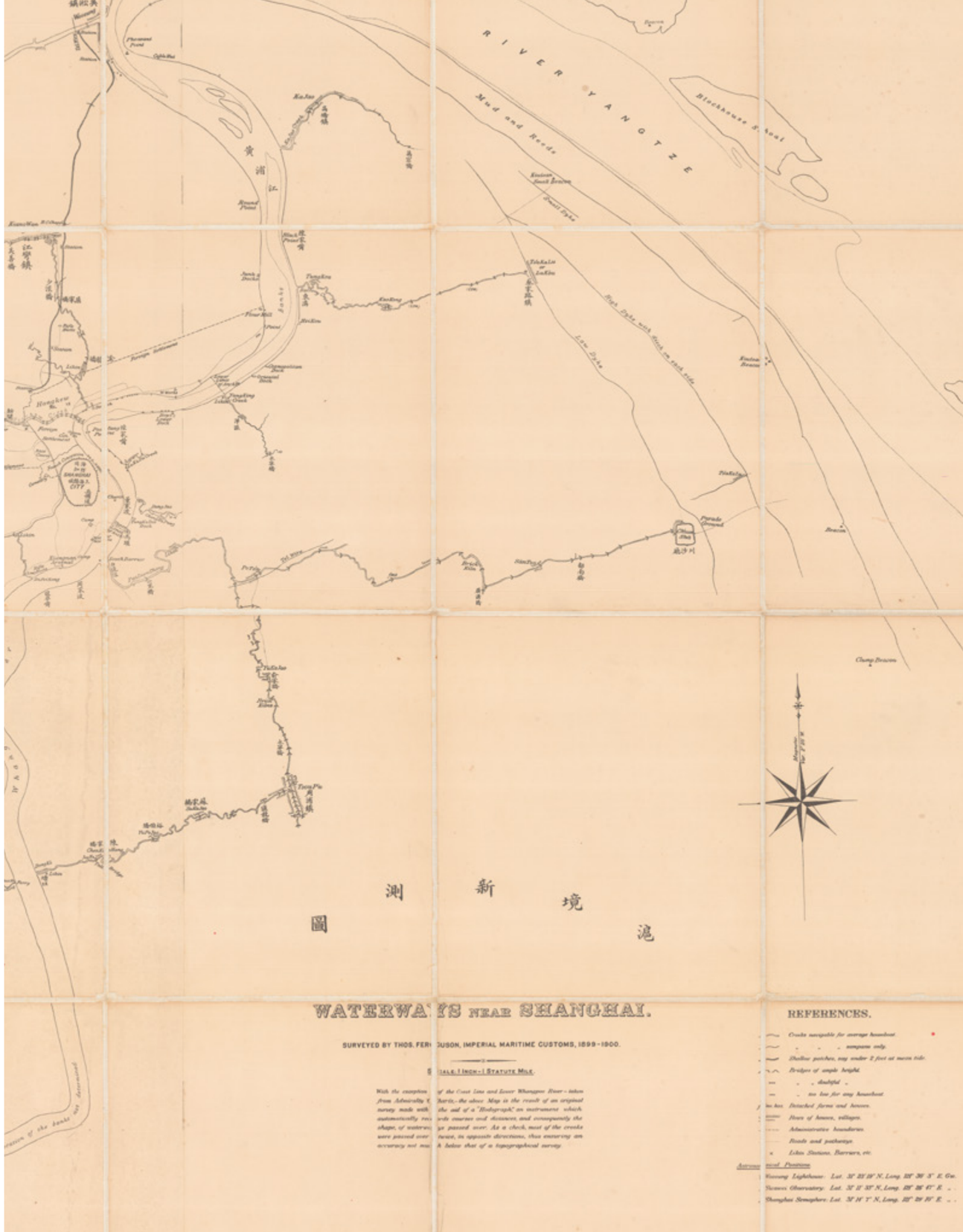
Dimensions
865 by 1109mm (34 by 43.75 inches).

With the exception of the Coast Line and Lower Whangpoo River - taken from Admiralty Charts, the Map is the result of an original survey made with the aid of a "Hodograph," an instrument which automatically records courses and distances, and consequently the shape, of waterways passsed over. As a check, most of the creeks were passed over twice, in opposite directions, thus ensuring an accuracy not much below that of a topographical survey.

The map shows Shanghai and the surrounding area to just east of Suzhou. Notes to the map describe the dredging of rivers, a note to the Whangpoo [Huangpu] River reads: "A running survey has been made of the upper reaches of the Wangpoo River, but the actual location of the banks are not determined". A key to the right of the title provides information on creeks navigable by house boat, by sampans only, shallows, bridges of ample, doubtful, and too low height, houses, administrative boundaries, roads, and Likin stations.

The bridges, rivers and towns are marked with hand-written Chinese. For example, 黃浦江 Whangpoo River on the fourth sheet of the top row. Lujiazui 陸家嘴 marked on the left side of the sheet below is a renowned locality in Shanghai, a peninsula formed by a bend in the Whangpoo River, which has been developed specifically as a new financial district of Shanghai since early 1990s.

Thomas Ferguson was a mapmaker active around 1900, based in Shanghai. In addition to this map, he also compiled the Map of the Country around Soochow [Suzhou] surveyed between 1900-1901. The map was commissioned by the Imperial Maritime Customs, a tax collection institution jointly set up and managed by the Chinese, French, British and American representatives in 1854. Located in Shanghai, which had become a foreign treaty port since China's defeat in the First Opium War in 1842, the service aimed to replace the previous imperial customs house. The new institution managed customs collection in the treaty ports between 1854 to 1948. Between 1862 and 1899, steam boats began to ply inland along the narrower waterways. "Five new Treaty Ports and five Ports of Call had been opened along the Yantze and trade had grown enormously. So, to meet the altered conditions and calls for revision, Hart [Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs] consulted the river port Commissioners and, as a result, revised Yangtze Regulations containing many provisions for tightening Customs control were put into effect on 1 April 1899" (Foster Hall 20). Ferguson's map was commissioned in the same year and was likely part of the Customs Service's drive to attain more knowledge of the area.



二十世紀初上海附近水路地圖

37 **托馬斯・弗格森**

《滬境新測圖》「大清皇家海關總稅務司，1899-1900」

上海，1899 年至 1900 年

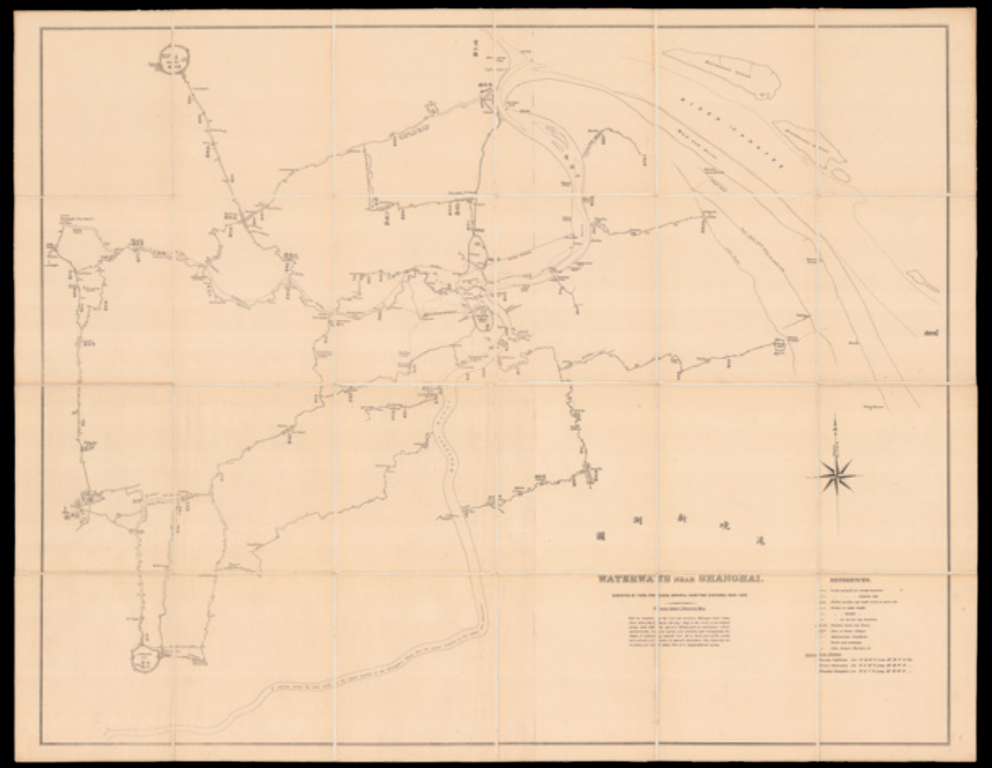
24 個部分（4 乘 6），裱裝於亞麻布；除了海岸線和黃浦江下游取自海軍海圖；該地圖製作使用了高精確度的時距曲線進行測繪

865 乘 1109 毫米（34 乘 43.75 英寸）

除了海岸線和黃浦江下游部分的繪製取自海軍海圖，該地圖製作使用了高精確度的時距曲線進行測繪，該儀器自動記錄路線和距離，測繪出經過的的水路形狀。為保證測量準確，大多數小溪都兩次相反方向通過，從而確保准確度不低於地形測量的準確度。

該地圖顯示了上海及蘇州以東的周邊地區。地圖註釋描述了河流的疏浚，記有黃浦江的一張紙條上寫著：“已經對黃浦江上游進行了一次調查，但其岸的實際位置尚未確定”。標題右側的標註了通過小溪的途徑：只限小船，淺灘，寬大、低矮、複雜的許多橋樑，房屋，行政邊界，道路和 Likin 站。橋樑，河流和城鎮都有中文註釋，例如第一排第四張書寫“黃浦江”，以及正下方一頁左側寫有自 20 世紀 90 年代初以來一直是上海新的金融區“陸家嘴”。

托馬斯・弗格森（Thomas Ferguson）是一名繪圖師，1900 年在上海測繪地圖。除了這張地圖，他還繪製了 1900 年至 1901 年間蘇州周邊國家的地圖（Map of the Country around Soochow [Suzhou] surveyed between 1900-1901）。太平天國佔領天京後，清朝政府實際無力控制上海海關。在此情況下，1854 年，英國，法國和美國三國駐上海領事館聯合與蘇松太道（上海實際行政長官）吳建彰談判，決定由三國各派稅務司一個“協助”清朝政府徵集關稅。很快，這個委員會的職權擴充到了海關，航運甚至郵政管理方面。此圖即是受大清皇家海關總稅務司委託，該機構位於在 1842 年第一次鴉片戰爭中失敗後成為外國通商口岸的上海， 旨在取代以前的皇家海關。新機構在 1854 年至 1948 年間在通商港口管理海關稅收。1862 年至 1899 年間，蒸汽船開始沿著較窄的水路進入內陸，“沿著揚子江建立了五個通商口岸和五個港口，從而促使貿易迅速增長。因此，為了更新上海不斷變化，帝國海關關長哈特（Hart）諮詢了河港委員會，因此修訂了包含許多加強海關監管條款的揚子江規定，並於 1899 年4 月1 日生效“（Foster Hall 20）。弗格森在同一年被委任製作此地圖，原因很有可能是海關服務部門想要獲得更多該地區知識。



The S.E. Faber archive of Shanghai maps

38 **FABER, S.E.; DERYN, C.T.; PEARSON, C.D.; and others**

[Collection of 38 printed and manuscript maps of Shanghai and its environs].

Publication
Shanghai, [1930-1937].

Description
38 lithograph, manuscript, and banda printed maps and plans, on paper, card, and wax cloth, some tears to borders, and old folds skilfully repaired.

The archive of 38 maps cover not only the whole area of modern day Shanghai, but also Suzhou in the west and Hangzhou Bay in the south. The majority of the maps on the scale of 5000 ft to the inch (just under one inch to the mile). The collection contains works by and referenced by S.E. Faber, a surveyor and civil engineer working in around Shanghai during the 1930s, and provides a fascinating insight into the workings of a surveyor at the beginning of the twentieth century; out of the 38 maps, 27 are by Faber, of which 20 are manuscript, or bear manuscript annotations by Faber. Of the remaining maps the majority are referenced directly by Faber in his work.

The maps chart the progress of Faber's surveying of the waterways and roads in and around Shanghai, especially those that connected Suzhou to Shanghai via the Huangpu River. In his endeavours Faber was attempting to update the previous waterboard maps that had been completed in the 1920s under the auspieces of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, and those of Ferguson who had completed his important survey for the Imperial Marine Customs at the turn of the century. Faber also includes the mapping of the new motorways, that were spreading rapidly across the province in the 1920s and 30s, and the collection includes one of the only maps published to bear Faber's name: the Automobile Club of China's Official Road Map of Shanghai and District published in 1936.

The summation of Faber's work are shown by three sets of large scale maps:

The first set (no. 1) consists of manuscript tracings by Faber of the 'Whangpoo Conservancy Board Map No.3', produced and annotated by Faber between 1933 and 1935. The series consists of a key sheet and ten maps, all on a scale of 5000 ft to the inch. The maps, first published in 1927, were the most detailed and accurate maps available. Faber signs his name to the lower right, and informs us that he traced the maps in 1933. He goes on to note the numerous additions he has made to the maps, including the new motorways, data from Ferguson's Imperial Marine Customs' drawn up in 1900, and the surveying of waterways by himself and his colleagues C. T. Deryn, and C. D. Pearson.

The second set (no. 2) are Banda Machine copies of the key sheet, and sheets 2, 3, 8, and 10, from Faber's tracing of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board Map No.3. The maps bear further manuscript annotations by Faber and his colleagues, including motorways and waterways. To the verso of map 2 and 8 are small manuscript sketch maps, and to the verso of map 3 a manuscript map on the same scale as the others of part of Taihu Lake west of Suzhou and marked "Sheet 8A"; Faber notes to the bottom left that the map was sketched by him in the New Year of 1934.

The third set (no. 3), although unfinished, represents the culmination of Faber's work, with the information from the previous two sets, and other sources within the collection, condensed into a new survey of the waterways of Shanghai and her environs. The key map which covers the land from Shanghai and Suzhou, and down to Hangzhou Bay, is incomplete with only the key and waterways between, Shanghai and Suzhou inked in. Although the title (in pencil) states: 'Key Map of Shanghai Waterways', the maps also provide information on motorways, footpaths, walled cities, towns and villages, pagodas, hills, telegraph wires, and railways. The fourth map of Shanghai although not part of the set, is a close copy, on wax cloth, of the Shanghai sheet, with a compass rose and additional place names. The maps' date range of 1934 to 1937, suggests that Faber's endeavours to map the entire area came to an abrupt end when the Japanese invaded China in 1937, and took control of Shanghai. This possibility is given further weight by the inclusion in the collection of a map of Chongqing (Chuncking) (item 4), the provisional capital of the Chinese Republic during the Japanese invasion. The map bears a few manuscript additions, including contour lines, and the marking of the Chungking Hostel.

The remaining maps, with the exception of Faber's map of the roads of Shanghai can be split into two sections. The first are manuscript surveys carried out by either Faber himself, or his two associates C.T. Deryn, and C. D. Pearson. The second are maps produced by, The War Office, The Whangpoo Conservancy Board, The Imperial Marine Customs, and Asiatic Petroleum, among others that Faber used as reference material.

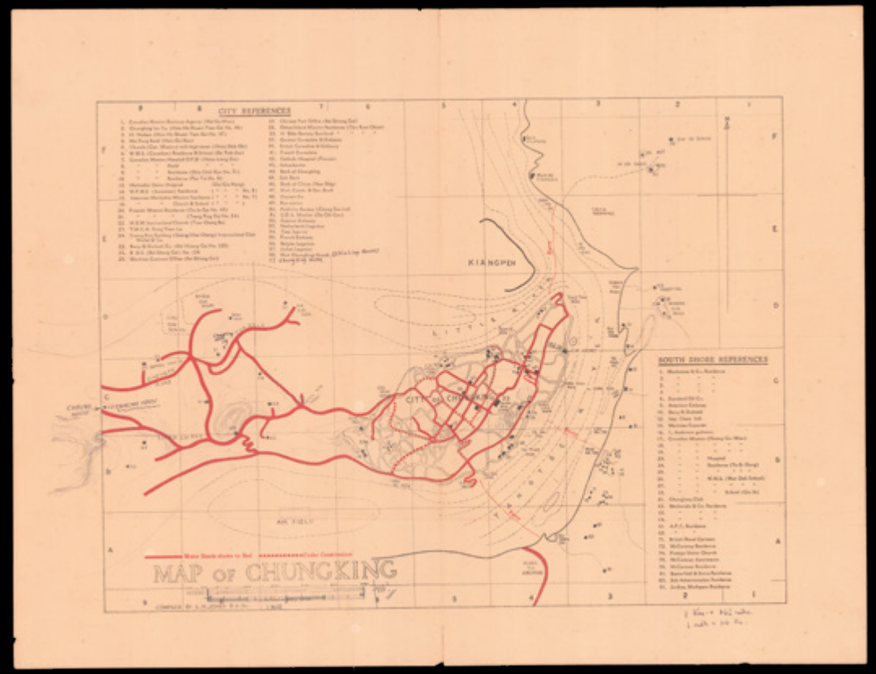
Manuscript Surveys (nos. 5, 6, and 7)

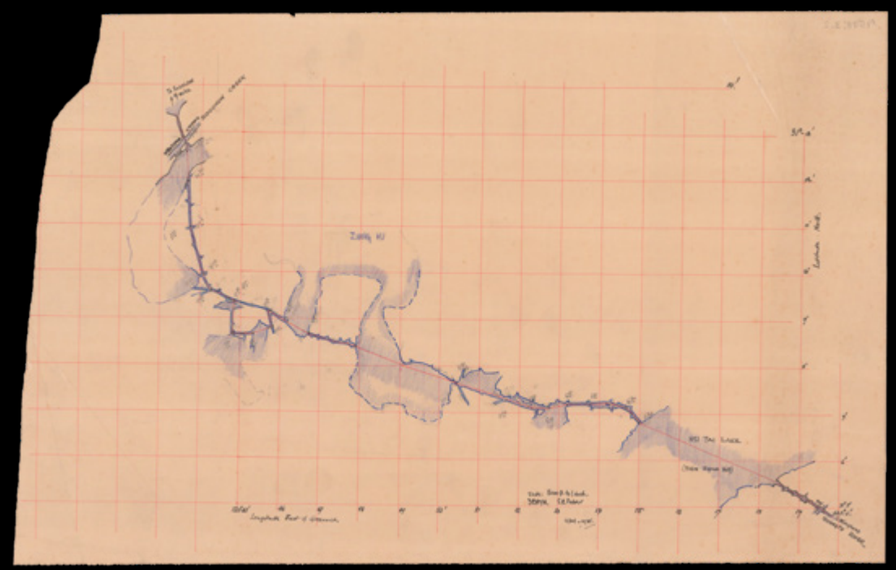
There are four manuscript surveys. The first two drawn on tracing paper by Faber and Deryn, between 1934-1936, chart the waterways between Huodi Pond south of Suzhou to the point were the waterway joins up with the Hunagpu River, south of Songjiang. The third map charts the creeks to the east of Pagoda Island (Shanghai Sun Island), aboard the river boat the Pearl; with the final map by Pearson marking the waterways from Kanpu (Ganpuzhen) to just east of Pinghu, near Hangzhou Bay.

Reference Maps

The Whangpoo Conservancy Board (W.C.B.) (nos. 8, 9, 10)

There are three W.C.B. maps; two maps are Banda Machine copies dated 1923, 1931 respectively and, cover the area from Shangahi, Suzhou, down to the Bay of Hangzhou; the other a chromolithogaph dated 1931, and surveyed by Y. Utne, covers the same geographic area, and bears gridlines of latitude and longitude added by Faber, together with waterways from Shanghai to Suzhou via Chingpu, Kunshan, and Sungchiang, highlighted in red.



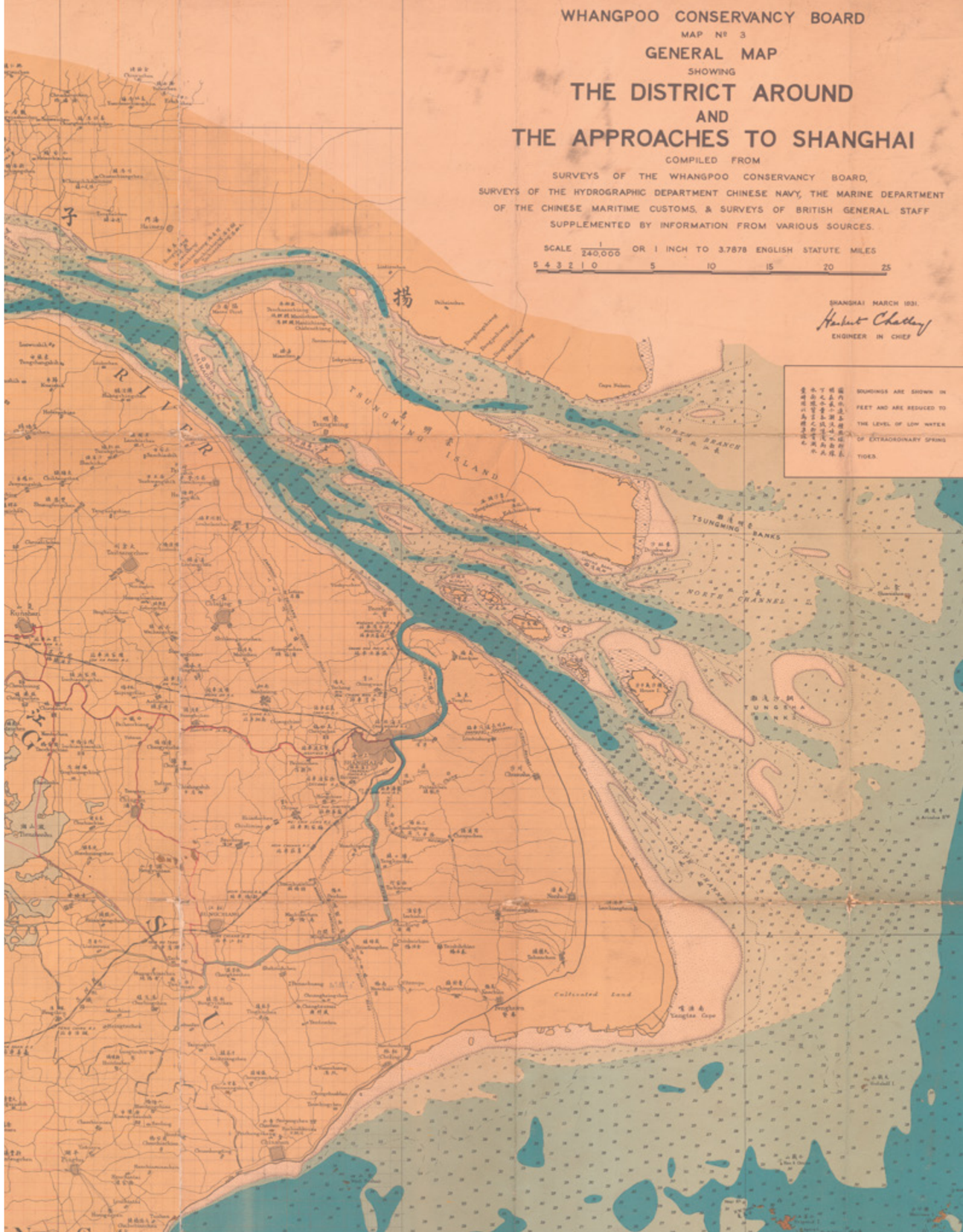


The Whangpoo Conservancy Board was formed in 1912 to oversee conservancy and improvement works for the Whangpoo River. It consisted an executive board of three and a consultative board of six, headed by an Engineer-in-Chief (Friedman). "The Board was established and wholly financed by the Chinese government, although foreign engineers were in charge of harbour improvements" (Yeung & Sung [eds.]). In addition to engineering projects, the Board commissioned some of the most in-depth surveys of the areas around Chekiang and Chiangsu provinces, drawing from earlier surveys.

The Imperial Marine Customs (no. 11)

The map has been traced, most certainly by Faber, in pencil from the original by Thomas Ferguson (item 37). The map shows Shanghai and the surrounding area to just east of Suzhou. Notes to the map describe the dredging of rivers, a note to the Whangpoo River reads: "A running survey has been made of the upper reaches of the Wangpoo River, but the actual location of the banks are not determined". A key to the right of the title provides information on creeks navigable by house boat, by sampans only, shallows, bridges of ample, doubtful, and too low height, houses, administrative boundaries, roads, and Likin stations. Thomas Ferguson was a mapmaker active around 1900, based in Shanghai. In addition to this map, he also compiled the Map of the Country around Soochow surveyed between 1900-1901.

The map was commissioned by the Imperial Maritime Customs, a tax collection institution jointly set up and managed by the Chinese, French, British and American representatives in 1854. Located in Shanghai, which had become a foreign treaty port since China's defeat in the First Opium War in 1842, the service aimed to replace the previous imperial customs house. The new institution managed customs collection in the treaty ports between 1854 to 1948. Between 1862 and 1899, steam boats began to ply inland along the narrower waterways. "Five new Treaty Ports and five Ports of Call had been opened along the Yantze and trade had grown enormously. So, to meet the altered conditions and calls for revision, Hart [Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs] consulted the river port Commissioners and, as a result, revised Yangtze Regulations containing many provisions for tightening Customs control were put into effect on 1 April 1899" (Foster Hall 20). Ferguson's map was commissioned in the same year and was likely part of the Customs Service's drive to attain more knowledge of the area.



Asiatic Petroleum (nos. 12, 13, 14)

There are three Asiatic Petroleum maps, all Banda Machine copies, dated from 1930 to 1932, they cover the provinces of Kiangsu, southeast and southwest, and Chekiang northwest. The detailed key below the map marks transport links, topographical features, mission stations, telephone, post, and telegraph offices, as well as wells, springs, and pagodas. To the lower right is a list of source material, which includes several War Office maps, Chinese postal maps, and the Wangpoo Conservancy Board maps.

The Asiatic Petroleum Company, founded in 1903, was a joint-venture between Shell Transport and Royal Dutch Petroleum operating in the Far East. The company operated in China until 1951, when its property was requisitioned under command of the People's Republic of China premier, Chou En-Lai. Over the 1930s, the company commissioned a number of maps in southern China, mostly focusing on infrastructure in the provinces.

War Office Maps (no. 15)

A Map of Shanghai and Hangchow published by the War Office Geographical Section General Staff, with manuscript annotations by S.E. Faber. The map covers the area from the northern bank of the Yangtze to the southern side of Hangchow Bay. The present map records not only the size and location of the native cities but also the extensive foreign presence in this part of China, in the form of consulates and concessions. A key to the lower left provides information on transport networks, sea walls, telegraph lines, post offices, bridges, mission stations, sand and mud flats, and soundings.

The War Office oversaw the administration of the British Army between 1857 and 1964. During this period, the Geographical Section, General Staff, produced extensive topographical and strategic surveys.

The Pony Ride Map (no. 16)

A curious sketch map compiled by E. F. Turner M.C. from journeys made by pony from the airport at Hongqiao (now Hongqiao International Airport) to Sibang, then a group of hill villages. The best pony route is marked by a green dotted and dashed line. To the bottom right are detailed directions in English; creeks are marked by thick purple lines, paths are marked by a dotted line, together with stone and wooden bridges. The map would be referenced by Faber on his map of Shanghai.

Map of Taihu Lake (no. 17)

A sketch map of Taihu Lake printed on a Banda Machine. The large freshwater lake is situated just west of Suzhou. A note on Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Memo paper is attached to the upper left; addressed to Faber from J. G. Bewar, reads:

"Dear Faber, Herewith chart I spoke of last night. I don't know if its is accurate or not as it was given as a sample of photo prints. Probably you are not familiar with the old yacht club names, but there are still 3 of the yachts in commission, Pinafore, Thistle (ex Viola), and Wasp (ex Phyliss). Hope this may be of some use to you. Yrs etc., JGB Bewar".

Faber Road Map of Shanghai (no. 18)

The final map is the only published work in the collection to bear the name of S.E. Faber. This detailed map encompasses Shanghai in the east to Sungkiang (Songjiang) in the west, and extends as far north as Taitsang (Taichang). The roads are marked in red and blue, with a note below the title stating: "Distances along roads are shown in red figures between points indicated by stars thus: * 17.45 *. Settlement Concession Licences are not valid on roads shown in red". The red routes mark mainly the new roads that had been constructed to connect Shanghai to the surrounding towns. The map is not only rare, we are unable to trace another institutional example, but it would also appear to be the only published map to bear Faber's name.

List of Maps

1. FABER, S. E. [Manuscript tracing by Faber of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board Map No.3]. 1933-1935. Dimensions: each 845 by 770mm (33.25 by 30.25 inches).
2. FABER, S. E. [Banda Machine copies of the key sheet, and sheets 2,3,8, and 10, from Faber's tracing of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board Map No.3]. 1933-1935. Dimensions: each 510 by 750mm (20 by 29.5 inches).
3. FABER, S. E. [Three manuscript maps and a key map, charting the waterways west of Shanghai to east of Suzhou] together with: [A manuscript map of] Shanghai. 1934-1937. Dimensions: each 800 by 490mm (31.5 by 19.25 inches).
4. JONES, G. R. 'A Map of Chungking compiled by G. R. Jones'. Dimensions: 400 by 520mm (15.75 by 20.5 inches).
5. FABER, S. E., and DERYN, C. P. [Two manuscript maps chart the waterways between Huodi Pond south just of Suzhou to the point were the waterway joins up with the Hunagpu River]. 1934-36. Dimensions: map 1 445 by 775mm (17.5 by 30.5 inches), map 2: 362 by 575mm (14.25 by 22.75 inches).
6. [?FABER, S. E.] [Map of the creeks to the east of Pagoda Island (Shanghai Sun Island), aboard the river boat the Pearl]. [?1934]. Dimensions: 287 by 370mm (11.25 by 14.5 inches).
7. PEARSON, C .D. [Map of the waterways from Kanpu (Ganpuzhen) to just east of Pinghu, near Hangzhou Bay]. 1934. Dimensions: 715 by 480mm (28.25 by 19 inches).

8. WANGPOO CONSERVANCY BOARD. 'Map of the Whangpoo and surrounding districts from the Surveys of the Wangpoo Conservancy Board. The Shanghai Settlements are from Municipal Plans. 1933'. Dimensions: 990 by 1780mm (39 by 70 inches).
9. WANGPOO CONSERVANCY BOARD. 'Country between Shanghai & Soochow. 1923'. Dimensions: 990 by 1510mm (39 by 59.5 inches).
10. UTNE, Y. 'Whangpoo Conservancy Board Map No. 3. General map showing the district around and the approaches to Shanghai. Complied from the surveys of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, Surveys of the Hydrographic Department Chinese Navy, The Marine Department of the Chinese Maritime Customs & Surveys of the British General Staff Supplemented by Information from various sources. Herbert Chatley Engineer in Chief. 1933'. Dimensions: 1065 by 1250mm (42 by 49.25 inches).
11. FERGUSON, Thomas. 'Waterways near Shanghai Surveyed by Thomas Ferguson Imperial Maritime Customs. 1889-1900'. Dimensions: 910 by 1120mm (35.75 by 44 inches).
12. ASIATIC PETROLEUM. 'Kiangsu Province (S.E.) Also parts of Chekiang. Map 512. 1932'. Dimensions: 1010 by 760mm (39.75 by 30 inches).
13. ASIATIC PETROLEUM. 'Kiangsu Province (S.W.) Also part Chekiang, Anhwei. Map No. 511. 1932'. Dimensions: 1010 by 760mm (39.75 by 30 inches).
14. ASIATIC PETROLEUM. 'Chekiang Province (N.W.) also part Anhwei. Map No. 513. 1930'. Dimensions: 1010 by 760mm (39.75 by 30 inches).
15. WAR OFFICE GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION GENERAL STAFF. 'Shanghai and Hangchow. 1932'. Dimensions: 1000 by 755mm (39.25 by 29.75 inches).
16. TURNER, E. F. [Map compiled from journeys made by pony from the airport at Hongqiao (now Hongqiao International Airport) to Sibang, then a group of hill villages]. 1932. Dimensions: 100 by 220mm (4 by 8.75 inches).
17. [ANONYMOUS] [Map of Lake Taihu with note to S.E. Faber]. 1933. Dimensions: 495 by 430mm (19.5 by 17 inches).
18. FABER, S.E. 'Automobile Club of China Official road map of Shanghai and district. 1936'. Dimensions: 645 by 570mm (25.5 by 22.5 inches).

1937年日本侵華之前最新最詳細的上海地圖 - 包含從未發布的測繪

38 **費伯; 戴倫; 培生等**

「38份印刷及手繪上海及其周圍的地圖」

上海，[1930-1937年]

38份地圖包括：平版印刷；手稿；以及酒精複印的地圖和圖紙，卡片和蠟布；其中有些邊緣輕微破損，褶皺已修復

這 38 份地圖的集合是費伯的繪製及參考資料，不僅完整地涵蓋了現代上海，還包括了西邊的蘇州及南邊的杭州灣。大多數地圖比例為 5000 英尺比 1 英寸（大於1英寸比 1 英里）。費伯是一名測繪師和土木工程師，二十世紀三十年代在上海及其周邊工作，而此集合則具有代表性地展示了當時測繪師的工作內容。此集合中的 27 份地圖是由費伯繪製的，其中20份是親筆手稿或附有手寫註釋。其餘大部分地圖是則是直接引用的材料。

這些地圖展示了費伯為更新先前浚浦局（Whangpoo Conservancy Board）在 1920 年代的繪製，和弗格森（Ferguson） 二十世紀初為皇家海關總稅務司（Imperial Marine Customs）繪製的上海地圖，從而對上海及周邊水路和道路的調查，尤其是橫跨黃浦江從蘇州到上海的途徑。 費伯還更新了二十世紀二十年代和三十年代在省內建成的許多新的高速公路，例如1936年他所繪製的中國汽車俱樂部上海區官方地圖，而此集這份是出版過的唯一帶有簽名的版本。

費伯的親手繪製可分為三組大型地圖：

第一組（第1項）是費伯在 1933 年和 1935 年之間，以Whangpoo Conservancy Board Map No.3（“浚浦局地圖 3”）作底樣手描而成的地圖，一張地圖圖例以及十張地圖，比例皆為 5000 英尺比1英寸。 1927年初版是最詳細和準確的地圖。費伯地圖右下角簽名並標明他在1933年手描完成，並註釋了他在原版地圖上的更新，包括新建高速公路， 弗格森1900年的資料，以及和戴倫、培生一起完成的的航道測繪。

第二組（第2項）是利用酒精複印的地圖圖例頁， 以及手描複製的“浚浦局地圖3”第 2，3，8 和 10 號地圖。這些地圖上有費伯及其同事包對新建高速公路和航道的註釋。在2號和 8 號的複製版反面有小型地圖草稿，以及 3 號複製版反面標有“Sheet 8A”（“表 8A”），繪有與其他地圖等比的蘇州西面的太湖，並在左下角標明此圖為草圖，繪於 1934 年的新年。

第三組（第3項）雖然未能完成，但其集合了前兩組地圖的重要信息以及其他資源，從而繪製成當時最完善的上海及周邊地區的地圖。涵蓋了上海，蘇州到杭州灣的地圖只繪有相關圖例和航道，其標題（鉛筆）為：“上海水路重要地圖”，而地圖實質上還包括了高速公路，人行道，有城牆的城市，城鎮，村莊，寶塔，丘陵，電報線，和鐵路。繪有上海的第四個地圖，不屬於此組，但極其相似，材質為上海製蠟布，並繪有羅盤並標註其他地方的名稱。費伯只在 1934 年至 1937 年繪製了這些地圖，並且此集另一張（第四項）繪有當時國民黨臨時政府重慶（Chuncking）（第 4 項），說明日本在 1937 年侵佔上海使得他無法繼續工作。該地圖附有一些手稿標記出等高線和重慶旅館。

費伯親手繪製的地圖除上海道路地圖外，其餘地圖可分為兩部分。第一部分是由費伯本人或他的兩位同事戴倫和培生的測繪手稿 。 第二部分是由英國陸軍部，浚浦局，皇家海關總稅務司，以及亞細亞火油公司（Asiatic Petroleum）製作出版的地圖組成。

測繪手稿（第 5，6 和 7 項）

共有四幅測繪手稿。 前兩幅為費伯和戴倫在 1934 年至 1936 年間，使用描圖紙繪製了從蘇州鏤底潭，到松江以南的黃浦江和水道交匯處之間的航道。第三幅地圖描繪了寶塔島（上海太陽島）以東的小溪；第四幅地圖是培生繪製的從甘浦鎮到杭州灣附近的平湖以東的水道。

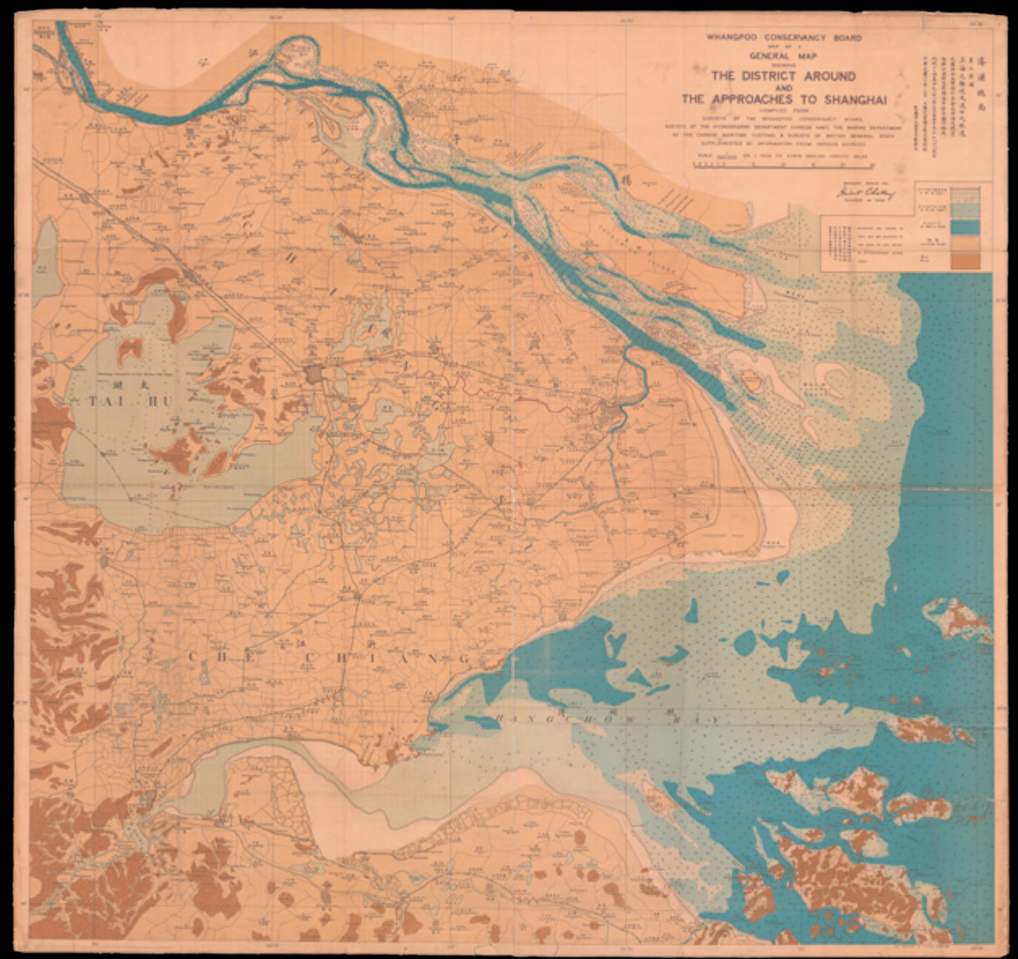
參考地圖，浚浦局繪製（第 8，9 和 10 項）

共有三張浚浦局繪製的地圖，其中覆蓋了從上海，蘇州，至杭州灣的兩張地圖是分別於 1923 年和 1931 年用酒精複印製作的；另一張是烏托（Y. Utne）在 1931 年測繪的同一地區的彩色平版印刷地圖， 費伯在此圖之上添加了經緯度，並用紅色標示出上海到蘇州經過的青浦區、昆山市和松江。浚浦局成立於 1912 年，負責為黃浦水利及改善工程。浚浦局由總工程師弗里德曼（Friedman）領導，執行董事會三人，諮詢委員會六人。“中國政府資助董事會成立，但負責港口工程的是外國工程師”。除了工程項目，董事會還委託測繪了浙江和江蘇地區。

皇家海關總稅務司（第11項）

此圖是費伯手描的托馬斯 · 弗格森（Thomas Ferguson）繪製的原圖（目錄號 37）。該地圖顯示了上海及蘇州以東的周邊地區。地圖註釋描述了河流的疏浚，記有黃浦江的一張紙條上寫著：“已經對黃浦江上游進行了一次調查，但其岸的實際位置尚未確定”。標題右側的標註了通過小溪的途徑：只限小船，淺灘，寬大、低矮、複雜的許多橋樑，房屋，行政邊界，道路和Likin站。橋樑，河流和城鎮都有中文註釋，例如第一排第四張書寫“黃浦江”，以及正下方一頁左側寫有自 20 世紀 90 年代初以來一直是上海新的金融區“陸家嘴”。

托馬斯 · 弗格森是一名繪圖師，1900 年在上海測繪地圖。除了這張地圖，他還繪製了 1900 年至 1901 年間蘇州周邊國家的地圖（Map of the Country around Soochow [Suzhou] surveyed between 1900-1901）。太平天國佔領天京後，清朝政府實際無力控制上海海關。在此情況下，1854 年，英國，法國和美國三國駐上海領事館聯合與蘇松太道（上海實際行政長官）吳建彰談判，決定由三國各派稅務司一個“協助”清朝政府徵集關稅。很快，這個委員會的職權擴充到了海關，航運甚至郵政管理方面。此圖即是受大清皇家海關總稅務司委託，該機構位於 1842 年第一次鴉片戰爭中失敗後成為外



國通商口岸的上海，旨在取代以前的皇家海關。新機構在1854年至 1948 年間在通商港口管理海關稅收。1862 年至 1899 年間，蒸汽船開始沿著較窄的水路進入內陸，“沿著揚子江建立了五個通商口岸和五個港口，從而促使貿易迅速增長。因此，為了更新上海不斷變化，帝國海關關長哈特（Hart）諮詢了河港委員會，因此修訂了包含許多加強海關監管條款的揚子江規定，並於 1899 年 4 月 1 日生效“（Foster Hall 20）。弗格森在同一年被委任製作此地圖，原因很有可能是海關服務部門想要獲得更多該地區知識。

亞細亞火油公司（第 12，13 和 14 項）

共用三幅地圖出自於亞細亞火油公司，1930 年至 1932 年酒精複印製作的副本，涵蓋了 了江蘇省，東南和西南各省，以及浙江 等區域。圖例包括交通鏈接，地形特徵，任務站，電話，郵局，電報局，水井和寶塔。右下方是一個源材料清單，其中有英國陸軍部，浚浦局和中國郵局出版的地圖。亞細亞火油公司成立於 1903 年，是殼牌運輸公司和荷蘭皇家石油公司在遠東地區運營的合資企業。該公司一直在中國經營，直至 1951 年被中華人民共和國總理周恩來徵用。在 20 世紀 30 年代，該公司在中國南方製作了一些地圖，主要集中在各省的基礎設施。

英國陸軍部出版地圖（第 15 項）

由英國陸軍部地理科總參謀部出版的上海和杭州地圖，附有費伯手稿註釋。該地圖覆蓋了從長江北岸到杭州灣南側的地區。目前的地圖不僅記錄了本土城市的規模和位置，還記錄了這一地區的外國領事館和租界。左下圖例提供有關運輸網絡的信息，防波堤，電報線，郵局，橋樑，任務站，沙灘，泥灘，水深測量。英國陸軍部在 1857 年至 1964 年間監督英國軍隊的管理，而在此期間，地理科總參謀部製作了廣泛的地形和戰略調查。

小馬騎乘地圖（第 16 項）

由F. F. Turner M.C. 騎乘小馬從虹橋機場（虹橋國際機場現在）到寺浜，以及山上的村莊測繪的草圖。最好路線用綠色虛線和虛線標記。右下方是英文詳細說明，小溪用粗紫色線條標出，路徑、石頭和木橋用虛線標出。費伯將在他的上海地圖集里引用了該地圖。

太湖地圖（項目 17）

太湖酒精複印草圖。太湖是位於蘇州西部大型淡水湖。關於江南碼頭和工程備忘錄紙的說明附在左上角，來自J. G. Bewar對費伯致函：

“親愛的費伯，關於我昨晚談到的圖表，我不知道它是否準確，因為它是作為照片打印的樣本。可能你不熟悉舊遊艇俱樂部的名字，但仍然有3艘遊艇Pinafore, Thistle (ex Viola), and Wasp (ex Phyliss)，希望這對你有用。 Yrs等，JGB Bewar。”

費伯繪製上海路線圖（項目18）

最後這幅地圖是唯一帶有費伯簽名的地圖，覆蓋了上海到松江，向北到太倉的區域。道路是用 紅藍色標示，標題下說明：“路程距離為兩星之間的紅色數字表示：*17.45*，租界許可證在有紅色標示的道路上無效“。紅色標示出的路線主要標誌著連接上海與周邊城鎮的新道路。地圖不僅罕見，我們目前無法找到另一個版本，並且此例似乎也是唯一一個帶有費伯簽名的地圖。

Wade's map of the Shooting Districts Near Shanghai

39 WADE, H. T.

The Shooting Districts Lying between Wuhu and Shanghai together with a map of the Ningpo Country carefully corrected and partly surveyed by H.T. Wade.

Publication
Shanghai, November 1903.

Description
Lithograph map, original hand-colour, on two sheets joined, mounted on linen, folding into original red cloth boards, together with 20pp. distance table.

Dimensions
625 by 900mm (24.5 by 35.5 inches).

Scale
10 statute miles to 1 inch.

References
BL Maps 4.c.4.

Large and detailed plan of Shanghai, and surroundings.

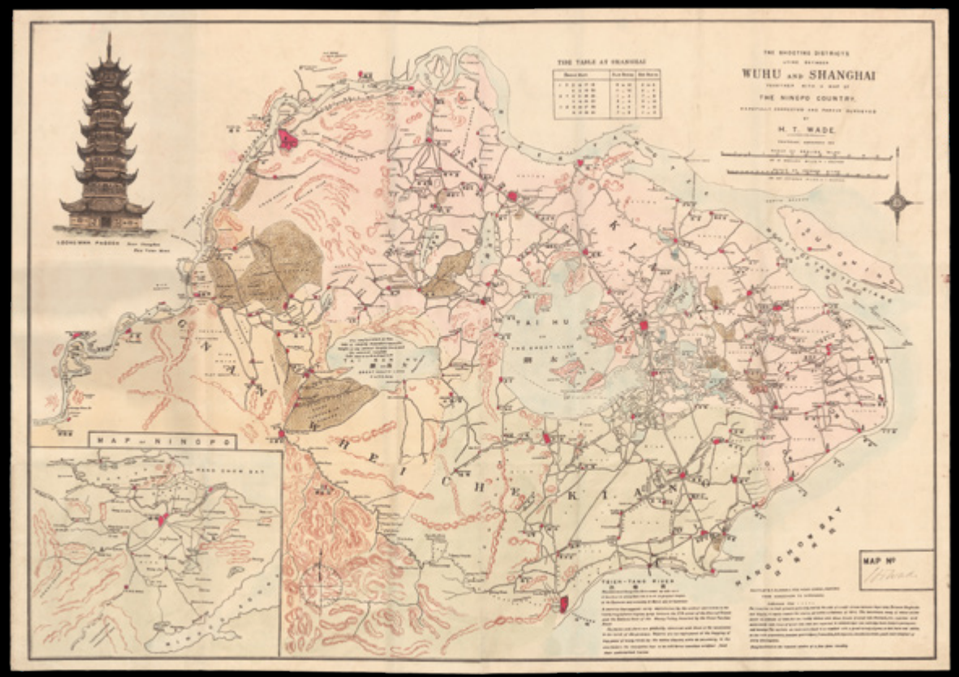
The map stretches from west to east from modern day Tongling to Shanghai, and north to south from Nanjing to Hangzhou. The major districts and provinces are marked in English and Chinese. Also marked upon the plan are cities, towns, villages, marshes, swamps, bridges, pagodas, hills, boundary provinces, and canals.

The map was produced to aid the gentleman find suitable areas around Shanghai to shoot game. Hence, as well as the labelling of geographical and man-made features, the map is replete with phrases such as 'hills good shoot', and 'first rate shooting'. The map differs greatly from Wade's shooting map of 1893, with new areas having been surveyed and much of the topography amended. To the lower right are two legends, the first contains remarks on the Tsien-Tang River (Qiantangjiang), with gives information on the great tidal bore, and the excellent opportunities for big game hunting: "reports are not infrequent of the bagging of big game of many kinds by the native shooters". The second note records the route of W.J. Clennell, British consul, from Hangchow (Hangzhou) to Ningkuofu (Ningguofu), and the opportunities for game hunters that he found on the way. His route is marked on the map by a series of 'x's. To the bottom left corner is an inset of Ningpo (Ningbo) and the environs. To the upper right is an image of the Loong Wha Pagoda (Longhua Temple).

A manuscript inscription to the inside cover the J. Penniall chief instructor Imperial Naval College, Nanking (Nanjing). The map is accompanied by a phamphlet by Wade containing distance tables for all the major routes, in both English miles and Chinese Li里. The pamphlet's introduction provides information on how the surveying and the collating of data was carried out, and contains less than complementary asides regarding the local Chinese population. Wade ends the introduction thus:

"The 'Map' and these 'Tables' will it is reasonably hoped sufficiently answer the purpose for which they were designed until such time as the inevitable railway shall have discovered and made accessible some of the many sporting Paradises which this great land undoubtedly contains".

Rare: OCLC and COPAC record only one institutional example, that in the British Library.



蕪湖與上海之間的地圖

39 **亨勒・托馬斯・韋德**

「蕪湖與上海之間的射擊區」

上海，1903 年

平版地圖，手繪上色；兩張相連，裝裱亞麻布；折疊進紅布板共20頁；附有距離表

625 乘 900 毫米（24.5 乘 35.5 英寸）

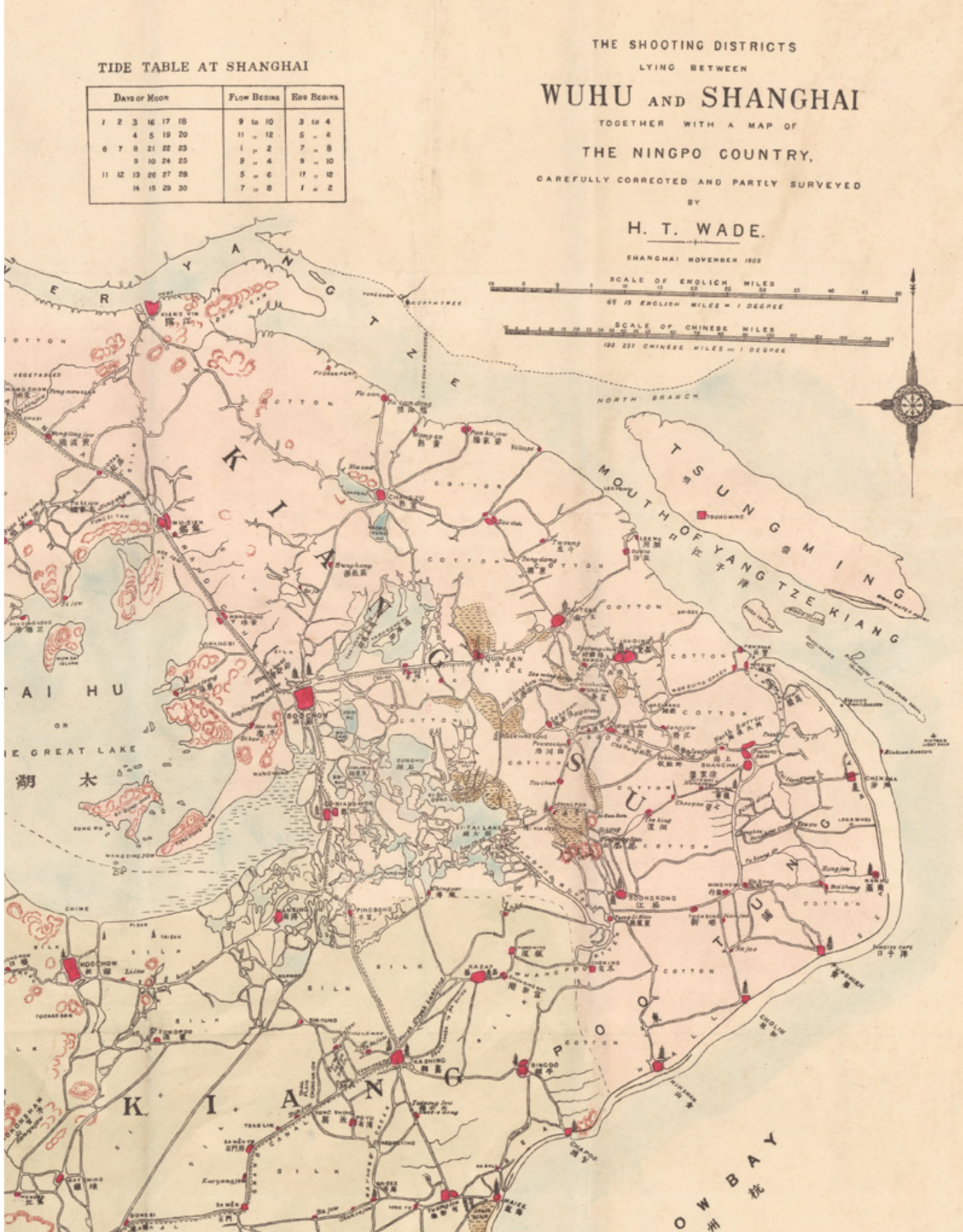
比例尺：10 法令英里比 1 英寸

繪有上海及其周邊的詳細大型地圖。
地圖從西向東延伸繪製了當今的銅陵到上海，從北到南包括了南京到杭州區域。主要地區和省份都標有中英文。此地圖還標明了城市，城鎮，村莊，濕地，沼澤，橋樑，寶塔，丘陵，省份邊界，運河和海堤。左上方是蘇州石橋和城牆側面圖。

此地圖的目的是為了幫助歐洲人找到上海周邊適合射擊的地方，因此除了地理地貌和人造景物的描繪之外，地圖上還附有諸如“適於打獵的丘陵”和“一流狩獵地”之類的標語。這張地圖與 1893 年的韋德狩獵區地圖大不相同。此例增加了勘測過的新的區域，大部分地形被加以修改。右下角有兩部分說明，第一部分是關於錢塘江（邕塘）大潮的信息，以及一年當中適於狩獵大型獵物的時機：“關於當地獵手狩獵到各種大型獵物的報導並不少見。”；第二部分記錄了英國領事克萊內爾（W.J. Clennell）從杭州到寧國府的路線上找到的狩獵地點，並在地圖上標了一列“x”標明路線。左下角是寧波（Ningpo）及其周邊地區的插圖。右上角是龍華塔。

封面內頁是南京帝國海軍學院總教官 J.Penniall 的手寫銘文。此地圖上附有韋德（Wade）列出的距離圖表，其中包含了所有的主要路線（用英里和里來計算）。介紹中記錄了進行測繪和數據整理的人員，以及當地人口的統計。在介紹的結尾處韋德寫道：我希望這些“地圖”和“圖表”可以充分發揮它們的作用，直到鐵路建成，開發這片有潛力成為運動天堂的土地。

OCLC 和 COPAC 記錄顯示僅在大英圖書館中還有一例。



Mann's shooting map of Shanghai and her environs

40 MANN, Fred and Helen

Map of the Shooting Districts lying between Hangchow - Nanking - Wuhu and Shanghai compiled from the latest authorities with numerous additions 1885-5-6, 1898, 1901-2-3-4. By the late Fred Mann...

Publication
[Shanghai], 1909.

Description
Lithograph map, printed in colours, mounted on linen, folding into original blue cloth boards, lettered in gilt to upper cover, minor loss to old folds.

Dimensions
750 by 1200mm (29.5 by 47.25 inches).

Large and detailed plan of Shanghai, and surroundings.

The map was produced to aid the gentleman find suitable areas around Shanghai to shoot game. Hence, as well as the labelling of geographical and man-made features, the map is replete with phrases such as 'first rate shooting country', 'good shooting along these greens', and 'rolling hills good shoot'.

The map stretches from west to east from modern day Tongling to Shanghai, and north to south from Nanjing to Hangzhou. The major districts and provinces are marked in English and Chinese. Also marked upon the plan are railway lines open and under construction or projected, cities, towns, villages, swamps, pagodas, hills, boundary provinces, creeks, and canals. Below the key is a note regarding the famous Hangzhou Bore, and to the upper right is a tide table for Shanghai.

Gother Frederick Mann (1817-81), a Major General in the Royal Engineers, served in Trinidad in 1847-50 and China 1857-61, retiring on full pay in 1874.

杭州、南京、蕪湖和上海之間的射擊區地圖

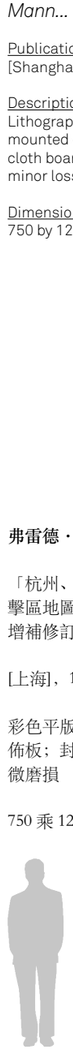
40 **弗雷德・曼恩和海倫・曼恩**

「杭州、南京、蕪湖和上海之間的射擊區地圖，十九世紀末到二十世紀初增補修訂」

[上海]，1909 年

彩色平版印刷；裱裝於亞麻布；藍色佈板；封面鎏金文本，舊折疊導致輕微磨損

750 乘 1200 毫米（29.5 乘 47.25 英寸）



繪有上海及其周圍環境的大型地圖。

此地圖的目的是為了幫助歐洲人找到上海周邊適合射擊的地方，因此除了地理地貌和人造景物的描繪之外，地圖上還附有諸如"一流狩獵地"，"適於打獵的綠地"，和"適於打獵的丘陵"等短語。

地圖從西向東延伸繪製了當今的銅陵到上海，從北到南包括了南京到杭州的區域。主要地區和省份都標有中英文。此地圖還標明了正在運用及建設當中的鐵路，城市，城鎮，村莊，濕地，沼澤，橋樑，寶塔，丘陵，省份邊界，運河和海堤。在標明下面是關於著名的杭州鑽孔的一個註釋，右上方是上海的潮汐表。

弗雷德里克・曼恩（1817-81），是皇家工程的一名少將，於 1847 年至 50 年在特立尼達，及 1857 年至 186 1年在中國為皇家效力，1874 年全薪退休。

Hong Kong and the New Territories

41 SCHOOL OF MILITARY ENGINEERING, CHATHAM

Map of Hong Kong and New Leased Territory.

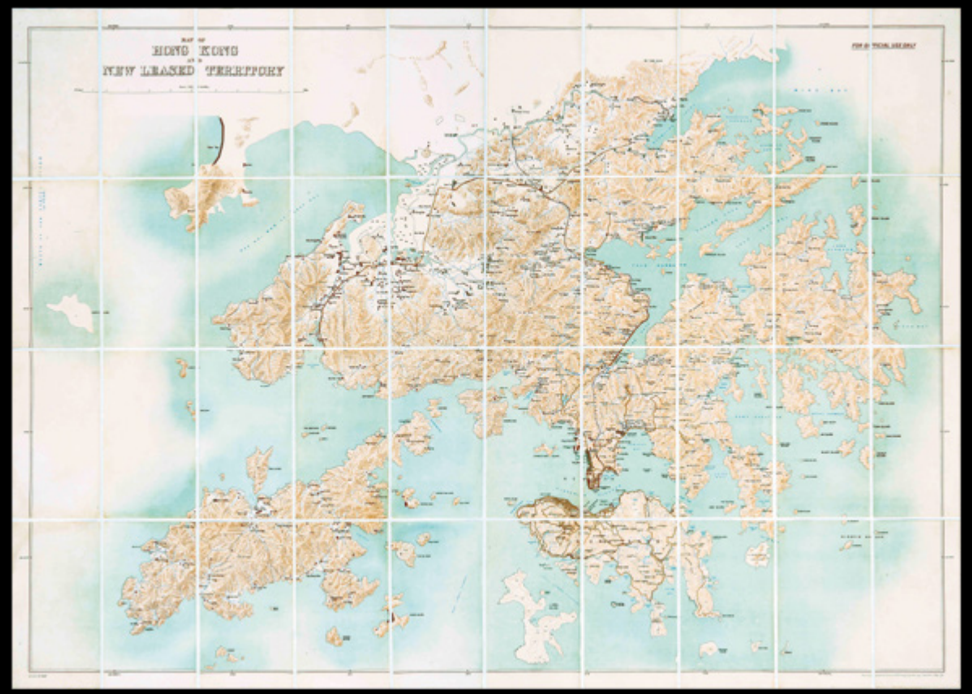
Publication
Chatham, School of Military Engineering, May, 1911.

Description
Colour lithographed map, 40-section, canvas-backed, folding map, at a scale of one inch to one mile.

Dimensions
765 by 1075mm (30 by 42.25 inches).

This map of Hong Kong and the New Territories is one of the earliest maps to show the topography of Lantau Island and adjacent islands in detail. Hills are shown with contours and hachure shading, with heights given in feet, and villages are named. Cheung Chau, called "Chung Island", is detailed, but Lamma appears to have been only partially surveyed. The "Mouth of the Canton (or Pearl) River" runs along the left margin. Mountains of interest include Lin tau (Lantau) Peak at 3064 feet, Victoria Peak at 1774 feet, Ma On Shan at 2261 feet, and Tai Mo Shan at 3130 feet. Part of the new, single-track Kowloon Canton Railway (which opened in 1910) is depicted between Tsim Sha Tsui and Sham Chun (Sum Chun).

This map is an early example of the topographical maps of areas of British political and commercial interest compiled by the Geographical Section, General Staff of the War Office throughout the twentieth century.



1911年，香港和新界

41 **軍事工程學院，查塔姆**

「香港和新界地圖」

查塔姆，军事工程学院，1911 年 5 月

彩色平版印刷地圖

765 乘 1075 毫米 （30乘 42.25 英寸）

這幅分成40部分、裝在帆布上可折疊的香港和新界地圖，一寸代表一英里，是最早顯示大嶼山島和毗鄰島嶼的地形細節的地圖。此圖以英尺為單位，展示了等高線以及暈滃法繪製的地形，並標示了村莊的名字。地圖上被稱為"中島"（"Chung Island"）的長洲繪製非常詳細，而南丫島的繪製並不全面。"廣東（或珠江）河口"繪製於地圖左側。地圖上的山峰包括海拔3064 英尺的大嶼山，海拔 1774 英尺的太平山，海拔 2261 英尺的馬鞍山和海拔 3130 英尺的大帽山。圖上還繪有新的九廣單線鐵路（1910 年開通）的一部分位於尖沙咀和深圳之間。

這張地圖是由英國陸軍部地理科總參謀部出版的，繪製英國政治和商業利益地區地形圖的早期範例 。

Map of Shanghai, 1913

42 [Anonymous]

Map of Shanghai Published by the North-China Daily News & Herald. Limited. by permission of the Municipal Council.

Publication
Shanghai North-China Daily News & Herald Limited. 1st June 1913.

Description
A large English map of Shanghai, dissected in 40 (4 by 10) sections and mounted on linen, folding map. Oriented with north towards the upper right. Top left Includes inset of "plan shewing the rubicon road system". Signed by Engineer and Surveyor.

Dimensions
735 by 1510mm (29 by 59.5 inches).

The North-China Daily News was an English-language newspaper in Shanghai, China, the most influential foreign newspaper of its time. The paper was founded as the weekly North-China Herald (北華捷報) and was first published on 3 August 1850. Its founder, British auctioneer Henry Shearman (奚安門), died in 1856.

上海地圖，1913 年

42 **華北日報**

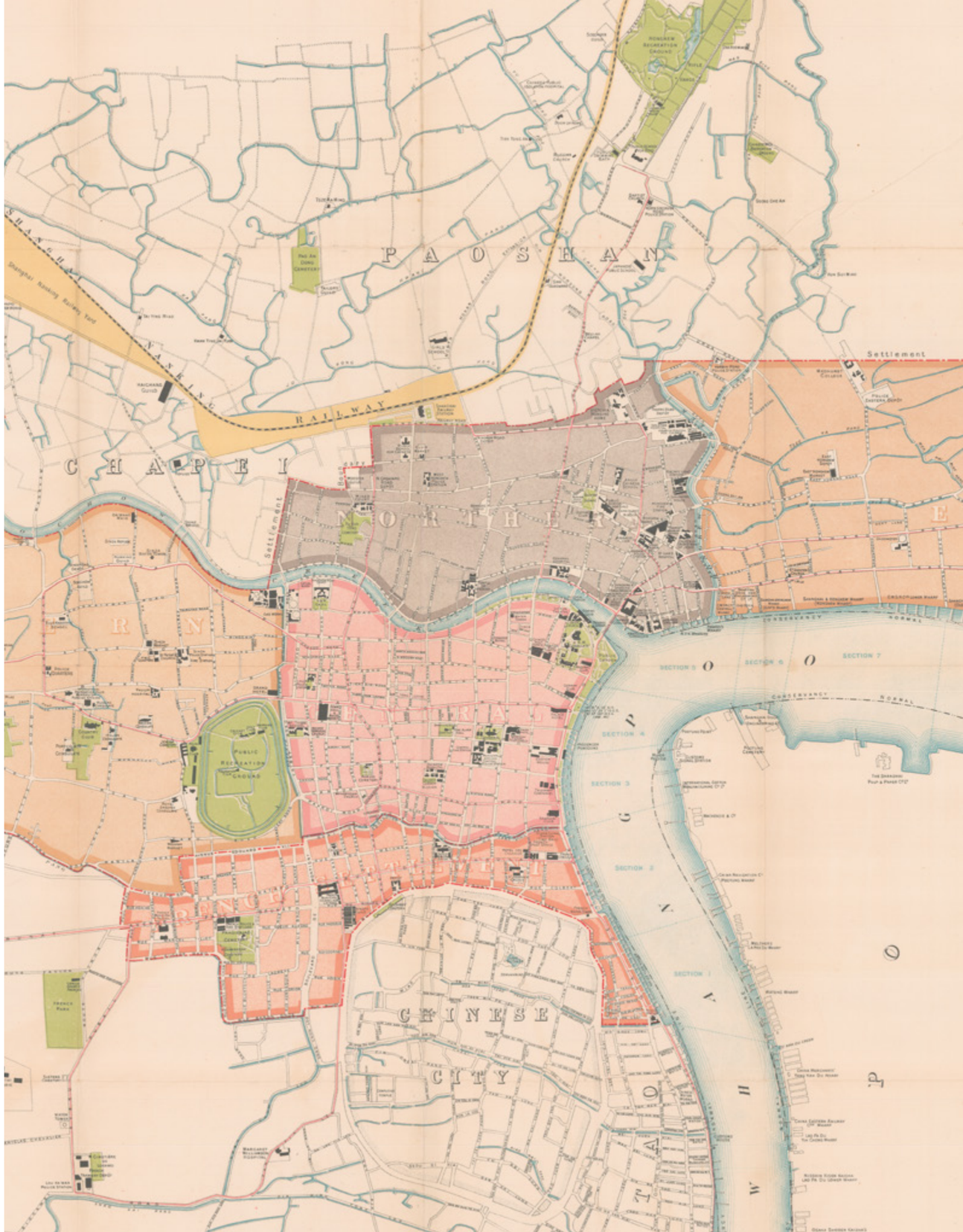
「上海地圖」

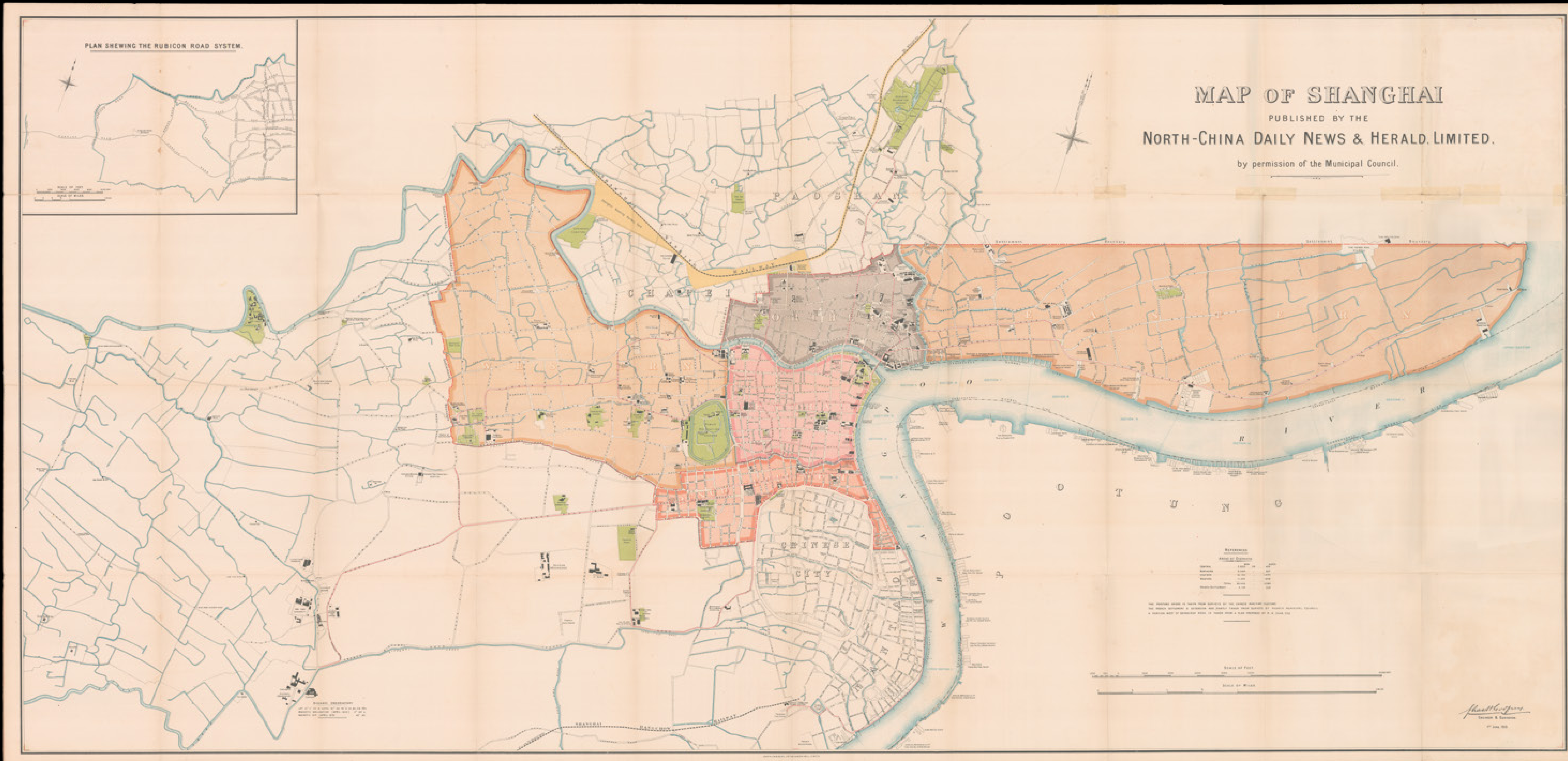
華北日報和先驅報出版，1913 年 6 月 1 日

大型上海地圖英文版；折疊成 4 0（4 乘 10）部分；右上為北；左上角附有“魯比肯道路系統平面圖”（“plan shewing the rubicon road system.”）的插圖；測繪師簽名

735 乘 1510 毫米（29 乘 59.5 英寸）

“華北日報”曾是中國上海最具影響力的外文報紙。它創立之初是“北華捷報”周刊，於 1850 年 8 月 3 日首次出版。其創始人，英國拍賣商亨利 · 希曼（Henry Shearman）於 1856 年去世。





MAP OF SHANGHAI
PUBLISHED BY THE
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD. LIMITED.
by permission of the Municipal Council.
PLAN SHEWING THE RUBICON ROAD SYSTEM.
PAOSHAN
CHAPEI
CHINESE
CITY
POOTUNG
RIVER
SHANGHAI
HANGCHOW

Hong Kong - the ailing Qing dynasty leased to Great Britain, 1898

43 [Anonymous]

War Office, Geographical Section, General Staff Map of Hong Kong and the Territory leased to Great Britain under the Convention between Great Britain and China, signed at Peking on the 9th of June 1898.

Publication
Hong Kong, 1922.

Description
Colour lithographed map, dissected and mounted on linen.

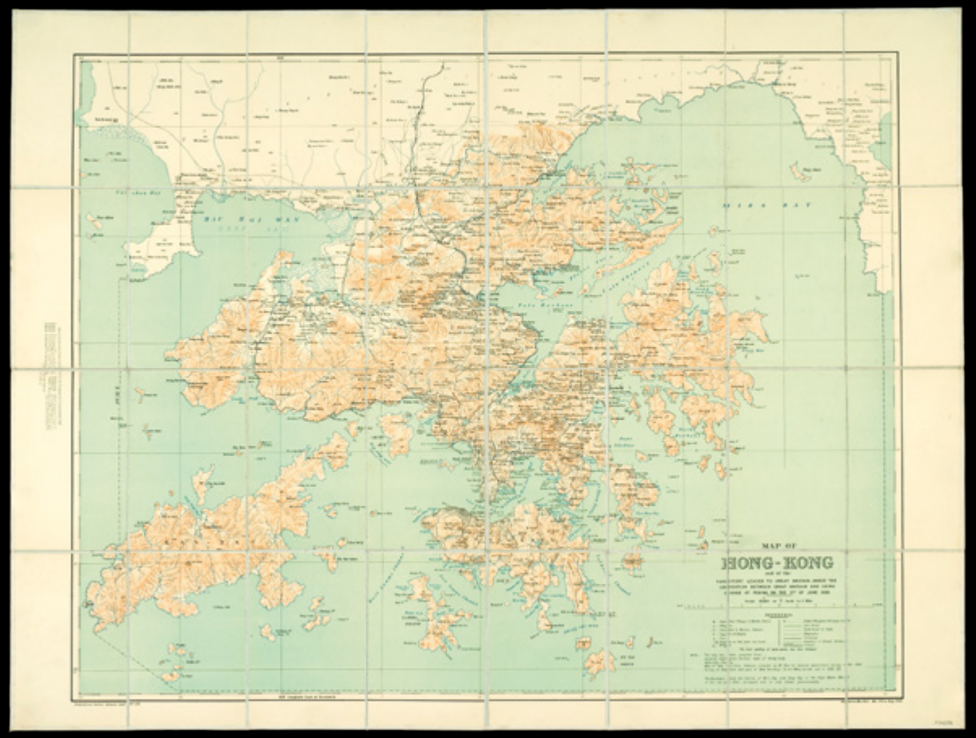
Dimensions
665 by 860mm (26.25 by 33.75 inches).

Scale
1:84,480 or ¾ Inch to 1 Mile.

An early, attractive, and detailed map of Hong Kong and the New Territories first published in 1905 and re-issued with additions in 1922. Comparing the present example with the first edition, it appears that the coastline from Sai Kung to Mirs Point onwards was taken from Admiralty charts; that of Deep Bay, from the mouth of the Sham Chun River to South-West Point, from a survey by the P.W.D.; thence northward and westward from Admiralty charts; that of Lan Tao and adjacent islands from a 1-inch map compiled by Tate; and the New Territories from a map compiled by W. J. Newland in 1903-04, with additions and revisions by P.W.D. in 1913 and 1922.

As listed in the Reference table, the map shows Important Villages & Market Places; Villages; Churches & Mission Stations; Pagodas & Temples; Pass; Heights in Feet above Sea Level; Bridges; Limit of Navigation for Large Junks; Cart Roads; Pack Roads & Paths; Telegraphs; Tramways; Boundary of British Territory; and Railways. "The local spelling of place-names has been followed".

The boundary along the Shores of Mirs Bay and Deep Bay is the High Water Mark. It had not yet been surveyed and is only shown provisionally.



香港，1898年

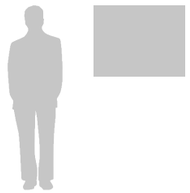
43 **英國陸軍部，地理科，參謀部**

「香港與新界地圖（1898 年 6 月 9 日在北京簽署的《展拓香港界址專條》）」

香港，1922 年

彩色平版印刷地圖，比例1：84,480 或 ¾ 英寸比 1 英里

665 乘 860 毫米（26.25 乘 33.75 英寸）



香港和新界的早期詳細地圖，分為 32 部分裱裝於亞麻布，於 1905 年首次出版，並於 1922 年重新發行。與另一相似海圖相比可看出，此例所繪從西貢到大鵬點的海岸線似乎是從海軍部海圖中選取的；從深水灣的深水河口到西南角，是取自P.W.D. 的測繪；從深灣向北和向西，又是取自海軍製圖；從藍濤和鄰近島嶼的海岸線則是參照泰特編輯的一幅一英寸的地圖；而新界的部分則是根據 W. J. Newland 1903-04 年的地圖，以及P.W.D.在 1913 和1922 年對該地圖增補和修訂。

如參考表所列，地圖標明了重要的村莊和市場，村莊，教堂和傳教站，寶塔和寺廟，通道，海拔高度（英尺），橋樑，大型駁船的航行區域，運輸車道路，包裝道路和路徑，電報，電車軌道，英國領土邊界，以及鐵路。「地方」"名稱遵循地名的本地拼寫。"

這張地圖是基於香港現有的情報區劃圖、海軍海圖、 泰特先生（Mr. Tate）為 1899-1900 年殖民地政府調查編纂的新界九龍地圖、以及 1902-1903 年在九龍和新界部分（8 英尺比1英里）的測繪。

General Staff map of Nanking

44 [Anonymous]

War Office, Geographical Section, General Staff Map of Nanking Compiled, drawn and printed at the War Office, 1927.

Publication
War Office, Geographical Section, General Staff 1927.

Description
Coloured lithograph map dissected into 32 (4 by 8) sections mounted on linen.

Dimensions
745 by 995mm (29.25 by 39.25 inches).

Scale
1:250,000

Nanking in 1927 was a treaty port located on the southern shores of the Yangtze River. Because the foreign interests in China were largely American and European, squadrons of foreign naval vessels were stationed along the Yangtze to protect their citizens doing business at the treaty ports. The British Royal Navy operated the China Station under Rear Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt and the United States Navy the Yangtze Patrol; both lasted for around 80 years until World War II.

1927 年南京地圖

44 **英國陸軍部，地理科，參謀部**

「1927 年英國陸軍部編輯，繪製和印刷的南京地圖」

英國陸軍部，地理科，參謀部，1927 年

彩色平版印刷；圖分為 32（4 乘 8）個部分；裱裝於亞麻布；

745 乘 995 毫米（29.25 乘 39.25 英寸）

比例 1：250000

南京地圖於 1927 年在英國陸軍部，地理科，參謀部印刷，供外國軍事使用。1927 年南京是一個位於揚子江南岸的條約港，揚子江或長江是一條分隔中國北方和南方的大型水道。由於大部分入駐中國做貿易來往的主要是美國和歐洲國家，所以這些國家派海軍中隊駐紮在長江沿岸，以保護在公約港口開展業務的其國家公民。 英國皇家海軍少將雷金納德蒂里特（Reginald Tyrwhitt）和美國海軍長江經營中國站大約 80 年直到第二次世界大戰爆發 。

Shanghai in her Belle Epoque

45 [Anonymous]

Plan of Shanghai 1928 Published under authority of the Municipal Council 1928.

Publication
London Standford's Geog.l Establishment, London 21st April 1928.

Description
Large coloured lithographed map. Signed by Commissioner of public works, 44 (4 by 11) sheets, dissected and mounted on linen

Dimensions
880 by 1660mm (34.75 by 65.25 inches).

The map depicts Shanghai city in 1928, with the French Settlements and Shanghai International Settlements hand-coloured in outline in brown and pink. Two lines noted below the title:

1. The Pootung shore is taken from surveys by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board.

2. The French settlement is taken from surveys by the French Municipal Council.

The famous Whangpoo (Huangpu) river in Shanghai is prominently shown from the midpoint of the bottom edge sinuating upwards to the top right corner, which divides the settlements to the left and Pootung (Pudong) to the right. Between the bank of the river and the French settlement, are the 'Chinese city' and a district labeled 'Nan Tao' (Nan Dao). The "Chinese city", is now called the "Old City", the traditional urban core of Shanghai. Its boundary was formerly defined by a defensive wall. The Old City was the county seat for the old county of Shanghai, with the advent of foreign concessions in Shanghai, it became just one part of Shanghai's urban core but continued for decades to be the seat of the Chinese authority in Shanghai. It was essentially coterminous with the old Nanshi District - Nan Dao, which is now part of Huangpu District.

In 1927, in a bid to establish a tangible Chinese authority in Shanghai, the Republic of China government established the Special Municipality of Shanghai. The municipal government was moved out of the Old City to near Xujiahui. In 1928, Shanghai City (the Old City) was reduced to district status under the Special Municipality. In 1930, Shanghai County became a separate parallel administrative unit to the Special Municipality, and the county government was moved out to Minhang. This was the end of the Old City's role as the seat of government of Shanghai.

From 1928, the Old City was Hunan District; 'Hunan' literally meant 'southern Shanghai'.

An exact copy of the map dated the same day, was published in Shanghai, North-China Daily News and Herald, Limited. by permission of the Municipal. It is signed by the same commissioner of public works. We are only aware of a single surviving example, that in the Library of Congress Geography.

Publisher

Edward Stanford (1827-1904) rose to prominence during the height of the Victorian age a period defined by technological innovation, social upheaval, literary excellence and world exploration. In 1853, Stanford became sole proprietor and expanded his shop to 7 and 8 Charing Cross whilst acquiring premises on Trinity Place for a printing works. This solidified Stanford's as the largest and only map maker and seller in London at a time when British colonialism, the rise of the railways, and the continuing popularity of the Grand Tour.

Edward Stanford II took over in 1882, when Stanford's had become the sole agents for Ordnance Survey Maps in England and Wales, and in 1887 published Stanford's London Atlas Of Universal Geography dedicated to Queen Victoria on the occasion of her Royal Jubilee, and he received his royal warrant as Cartographer to the Queen, in 1893. Edward Stanford II died in 1917 and his son Edward Fraser Stanford assumed control of the business in 1917. This map was made in the succeeding period between the wars, which saw the company continue to innovate and encourage exploration.

PLAN OF SHANGHAI

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

1928

上海全图，1928

45 **倫敦斯坦福出版社**

「上海全图」

倫敦，倫敦斯坦福地理出版，1928 年 4 月 21 日

大型彩色平版印刷地圖，展示了上海的全貌；共分成 44（4 乘 11）；裱裝於亞麻布；法國殖民地邊緣標為褐色；行政長官署名

880 乘 1660 毫米（34.75 乘 65.25 英寸）

此圖繪有 1928 年的上海市，法國租界邊緣標為棕色，上海公共租界邊緣標為粉色。標題下有兩項註釋：
1. 浦東海岸取自浚浦局的測繪。
2. 法國租界取自法國市政委員會的測繪。

在圖中可以清晰地看到上海著名的黃埔江從圖下緣中間點向右上角延伸，江左兩邊分別是租界區和浦東。在坐岸和法國租界之間，可以看到標有“Chinese city”的區域，現在被稱為老城廂，是曾經有城牆包圍的老上海市中心。

1927 年北伐軍控制上海後，為了在整個上海設立有效的中國政府行政機構，國民政府設立了上海特別市，並將特別市政府駐地從老城廂搬到徐家匯地區。1928 年，原上海市（老城廂）降為上海特別市市轄區。1930年，上海縣成為與上海特別市平行的行政區，縣治移到閔行，至此老城廂作為上海市級政府駐地的歷史結束。

1928 年起，老城廂劃為上海特別市轄下的滬南區。1937 年，上海市大道政府將區名改為“南市區”。抗戰期間，老城廂是全面抗戰第一戰淞滬會戰中中日激烈爭奪的地區之一，老城廂南部（離中立租界較遠的地段）受到較大創傷。雖然老城廂作為華界從開戰後不久就被日軍控制，但在抗戰前期老城廂北端被法租界環繞部分設立了南市難民區，保護了相當數量的中國平民。

出版者

愛德華·斯坦福（1827-1904）在技術創新，社會發展，文學蓬勃，探索世界的維多利亞時代成功建立了事業。1853 年，斯坦福成為獨資經營者，並將他的店鋪擴展到查寧十字街（Charing Cross）7號、8號，同時購置了三一地區（Trinity Place）進行印刷工作。此時英國的殖民統治，鐵路的興起，和大旅遊的不斷普及，使得佔有這絕佳地理位置和基本壟斷印刷業的斯坦福成為了倫敦最大和唯一的地圖製造商和銷售商。

愛德華·斯坦福二世於 1882 年接手，並成為英格蘭和威爾士唯一地形測繪圖的製作代理商，並在 1887 年皇家禧之際，為獻給維多利亞女王而製作出版了斯坦福倫敦環球地理地圖集，六年後於1893年被女王任命為皇家地圖繪製師。1917 年斯坦福二世去世後，他的兒子愛德華·弗雷澤·斯坦福（Edward Fraser Stanford）接任。

這張地圖是在戰爭之間也是斯坦福公司事業蒸蒸日上時製作的 。

Large plan of 1930s Hong Kong showing the cyclone scale

46 [SANXING PRESS]

[The latest edition of the map of Hong Kong in full detail; with a map of Kowloon; for the use of all purposes].

Publication
[Guangzhou, Sanxing Press, c1931].

Description
Chromolithograph plan, inset maps of Kowloon, Guangzhou, Hong Kong and the New Territories, some strengthening to folds, a few old repairs.

Dimensions
355 by 780mm (14 by 30.75 inches).

Fine and detailed plan of Victoria, Hong Kong.

The plan stretches west to east from Belcher's Bay to North Point. All prominent public and private buildings are named and marked, as are tramways, streets, rivers, public telephone boxes, tracks, and the Mount Parker cable car. The Mount Parker Cable Car connected Quarry Gap (between Mount Parker and Mount Butler) and Quarry Bay near present day Yau Man Street. It was built to provide a means of transport for employees of the Swire Group between the staff quarters uphill, and Taikoo Dockyard and Taikoo Sugar Refinery downhill. It operated between 1892 and 1932.

To the lower right is a plan of Guangzhou. To the left is an inset plan of the New Territories marking lighthouses, towns, villages, railways, mountains, and borders. Next to this is a table of the Hong Kong cyclone scale, from 1 to 10, including both daytime symbols, and night-time warning lights. A system of cyclone warnings had been initiated by the Hong Kong Observatory in 1884. By 1917, the system consisted of seven levels, denoting severity, wind direction and proximity to Hong Kong. In 1931, the system was amended to a scale of 1 to 10 - as here - with three new signals added - signals 2 and 3 signifying strong winds from southwest and southeast respectively, and signal 4, a non-local signal meaning that a dangerous typhoon exists but poses no imminent danger to Hong Kong. The four gale signals, renumbered 5 to 8, also had their directions changed to the four quadrants, while the original signals 6 and 7 were renumbered 9 and 10. Signals 2, 3 and 4 were discontinued in the late 1930s. To the upper left is an inset plan of Kowloon, and to the sea are depicted 20 national flags: France, America, China, England, Portugal, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Siam, Brazil, Switzerland, Spain, Japan, Norway, Mexico, Russia, Turkey, Sweden, and Germany; denoting the numerous countries that traded through Hong Kong.

The plan would appear to have been somewhat of a success with later editions appearing throughout the 1930s. A slightly smaller example of around 1939, shows a new cyclone scale, and the number of flags has been reduced from 20 to 17.

各界適用《最新繪香港詳細全圖》附九龍圖

46 **廣州三興印刷公司發行**

《最新繪香港詳細全圖》

廣州，約 1931 年

彩色平版印刷；九龍、廣州、香港和新界插圖；輕微修復的痕跡

355 毫米乘 780 毫米（14 英寸乘 30.75 英寸）

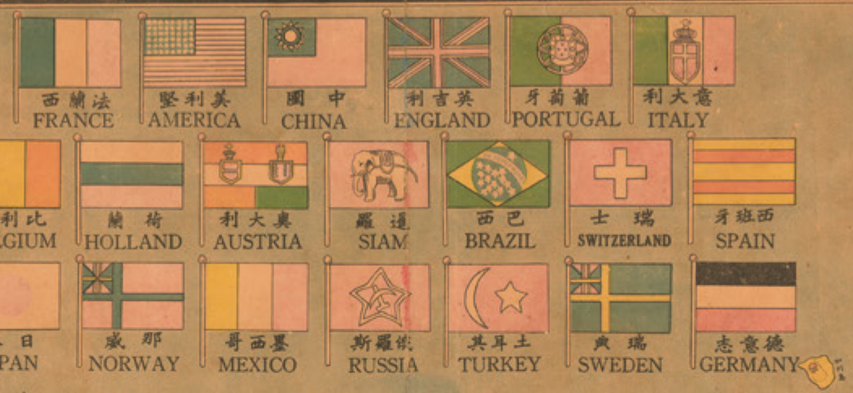
香港維多利亞地圖，繪製範圍從卑路乍灣延伸到北角。公共和私人建築都注明了名稱和標記，包括有軌電車、街道、河流、公共電話亭、軌道和柏架山纜車。柏架山纜車連接了大風坳（柏架山和畢拿山之間）和鰂魚涌，為在山上工作的太古集團員工通勤到山下的太古船塢和太古糖業而建造，在 1892 年至 1932 年間運行。

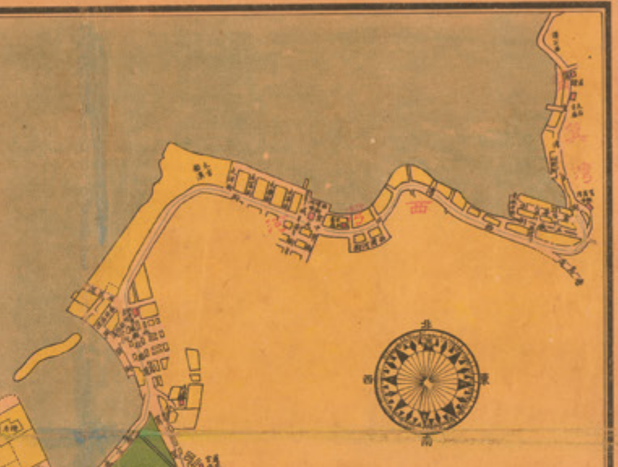
地圖右下是廣州地圖。地圖左側是新界插圖，標示了燈塔、城鎮、村莊、鐵路、山脈和邊界。這張插圖旁邊是一張香港氣旋等級表，信號範圍從 1 到 10，包括了日間符號和夜間警示燈。在 1884 年香港天文臺開始啓用了氣旋警報系統。到 1917 年，該系統由七個級別組成，表示嚴重性、風向、以及到香港的距離。在 1931 年，該系統範圍被修正為 1 到 10，新添的信號2和3分別表示來自西南和東南的強風，信號 4 為非當地信號，表示雖然有危險的颱風存在，但對香港沒有即刻的威脅。重新編號為 5 至 8 的四個颶風信號也改變方向至四個象限，而原始信號 6 和 7 重編為 9 和 10。信號 2、3 和 4 在二十世紀三十年代末被棄用。在左上角是九龍的插圖，在海面上畫著二十面國旗：法國、美國、中國、英國、葡萄牙、義大利、比利時、荷蘭、奧地利、暹羅、巴西、瑞士、西班牙、日本、挪威、墨西哥、俄羅斯、土耳其、瑞典和德國；記錄著在香港進行貿易的諸國。

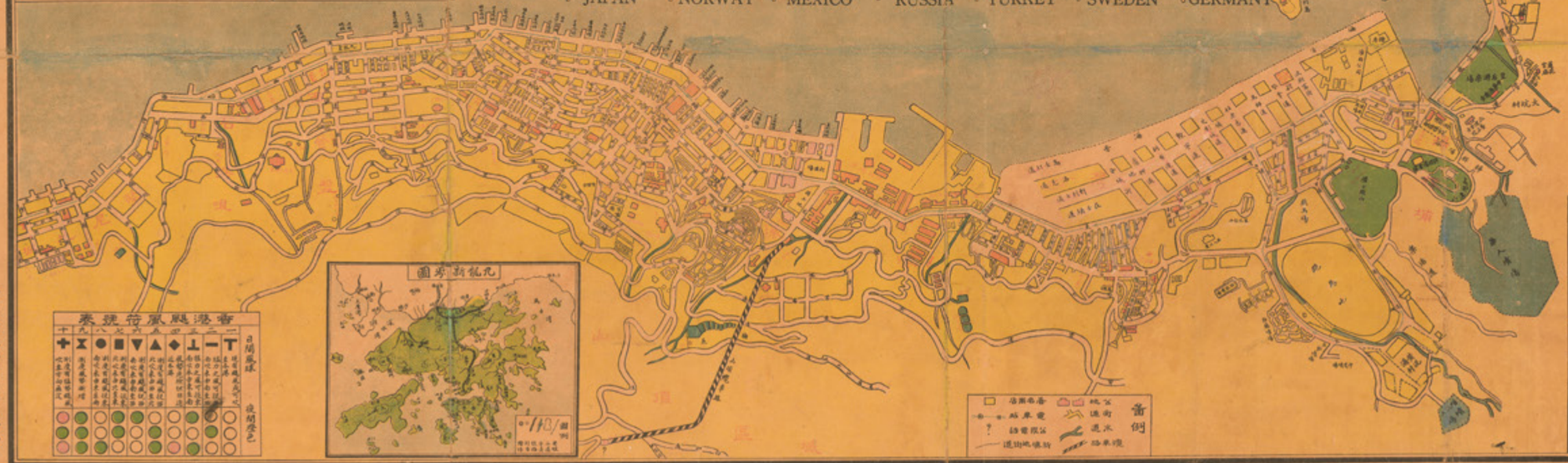
1939 年出版了與此圖相似的地圖，繪有更新的氣旋等級表，以及十七面國旗。

最新繪香港詳細全圖 附九龍圖

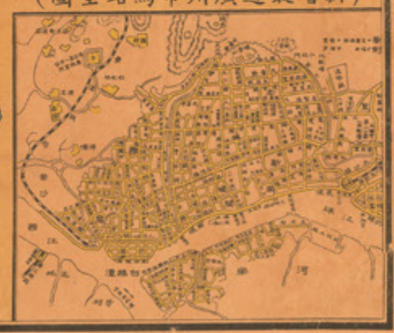
各界適用







（新繪最近廣州市馬路全圖）



廣州三興印刷公司發行

各埠大書局均有代售

General plan of Shanghai 1933

47 [Anonymous]

Plan of Shanghai & Environs Published Under Authority of the Municipal Council. 1933.

Publication
Shanghai, Shanghai Municipal Council, 27th October 1932.

Description
Coloured lithograph map, dissected and laid on linen, early ownership stamp of "John Pook & Co." in blank area, folding into original cloth portfolio, lettered in gilt 'General Map of Shanghai 1933' on spine. Acknowledgement is made of information obtained from the French Municipal Council, the Shanghai City Government, and the Whangpoo Conservancy Board.

Dimensions
860 by 1744mm (33.75 by 68.75 inches).

References
BL: Cartographic Items Maps X.3743.

The map depicts Shanghai city in 1933, however, the date printed on the bottom right corner is 27th October 1932. The round shape of the Old City is still clearly visible as in the Plan of Shanghai printed in 1928, it is labelled the "Chinese City" Similarly, immediately to the north, east and west is the French Concession, and further to the north is the International Settlement. It is printed with a legend, which includes: villages and developed property; creek; motor road; path and roads; and important buildings. Compared with the Plan of Shanghai printed in 1928 (item 45), this map has much more information added, most notably is that more villages and developed property are marked and identified using the relevant legend.

We are only able to trace one other example of this map, that in the British Library Map Collection.

1933 年上海總體規劃圖

47 **上海公共租界工部局**

「1933 年中國上海市總體規劃圖」

上海，上海公共租界工部局，1932 年 10 月27 日

彩色平版印刷，裝裱於亞麻布；空白處有 "John Pook & Co" 的印章，折疊成冊；書脊上用刻有"上海 1933 年總地圖"的金色字樣；該地圖的信息來自法國市議會，上海市政府和浚浦局

860 乘 1744 毫米 （33.75 乘 68.75 英寸）

該地圖標題為 1933 年的上海市地圖，但右下角的印刷日期是 1932 年 10 月 27 日。由上海公共租界工部局出版。其佈局和尺寸與 1928 年上海市的平面圖相似（也收錄在本冊當中，目錄號 45），法國租界邊緣為褐色，上海公共租界邊緣為粉紅色。但在此例上可以識別出許多新建築。 如 1928 年印刷的上海地圖，老城廂的圓形形狀仍然清晰可見， 法租界同樣緊挨其北方，東方和西方。此地圖有印圖例，其中包括：村莊和已建設樓房，小溪，公路，小徑和道路，以及重要的建築物。除圖例之外，該地圖增加了更多的信息，最明顯的是圖例第一項村莊和已建設樓房的印刷識別和英文名稱標記。


Plan
OF
SHANGHAI & ENVIRONS
PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
1933
HUANGPOO
HUANGPOO RIVER

The Star Ferry

48 PORT WELFARE COMMITTEE

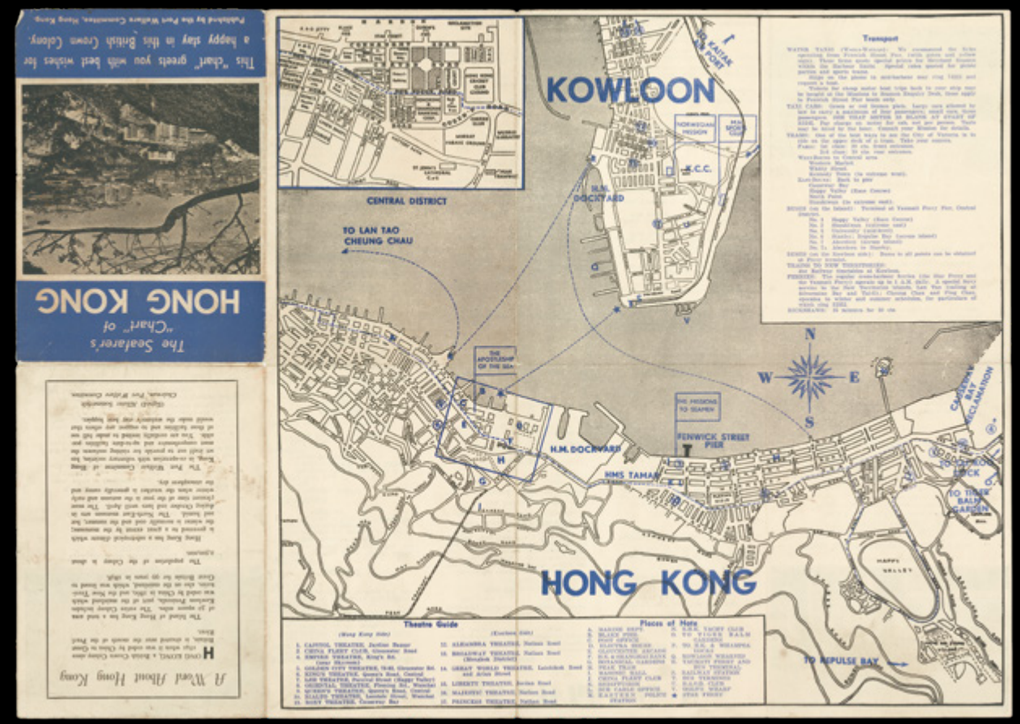
The Seafarer's "Chart" of Hong Kong This "chart" greets you with best wishes for a happy stay in this British Crown Colony.

Publication
Hong Kong, Port Welfare Committee, [1950s].

Description
Lithographed folding map, printed in blue and black, guide to the city on verso.

Dimensions
1010 by 680mm (39.75 by 26.75 inches).

A tourist map of Hong Kong produced by the Port Welfare Committee, an organisation set up to support seafarers in the city. On the back is a guide containing information on places of worship, public services and entertainment, with photographs of important buildings. On the map itself, dotted blue lines mark the paths of the ferries between the Kowloon and Hong Kong sides of the city, and the map key numbers and letters and place names are printed in blue as well. A blue square on the Hong Kong side outlines the area covered by the inset map at the top left hand corner. There is a photograph of the port on the upper cover.



香港旅遊地圖

48 **港口福利事務委員會**

「香港航員的"海圖"，這張"海圖"向您致以最美好的祝愿，祝您在香港有一次愉快的旅程」

香港，港口福利事務委員會，[1950 年]

平版折疊地圖，以藍色和黑色墨印刷，背面上印有城市指南

1010 乘 680 毫米（39.75 乘 26.75 英寸）

一幅由香港港口福利事務委員會製作的旅遊地圖，該組織是為支持香港海員而設立的。背面是一本指南，內容包括禮拜場所、公共服務和娛樂場所的信息，以及地標建築物的照片。地圖上，藍色的線條標示著九龍和香港兩側的渡輪的路徑。地圖上的檢索號、字母和地名也用藍色印刷。地圖左上角藍色框中是插圖地圖。封面上有一張港口的照片。

Plan of Central Hong Kong in the Fifties

49 [Anonymous]

Plan of Hong Kong [and] Plan of Central Hong Kong.

Publication
Hong Kong, Hai Kwang Press, 193 King's Road, [c1956].

Description
Two lithograph plan, on one sheet.

Dimensions
545 by 400mm (21.5 by 15.75 inches).

Rare plan of Hong Kong Island and Central Hong Kong, published not long after the completion of the new Queens Pier in 1954.

The plan in both Chinese and English, provides information on the ownership and function of each building. The general map shows railways, heights of mountains, race courses, airports, roads, and tracks.

五十年代香港中環地圖

49 海光出版社

《香港環島遊覽指南圖》

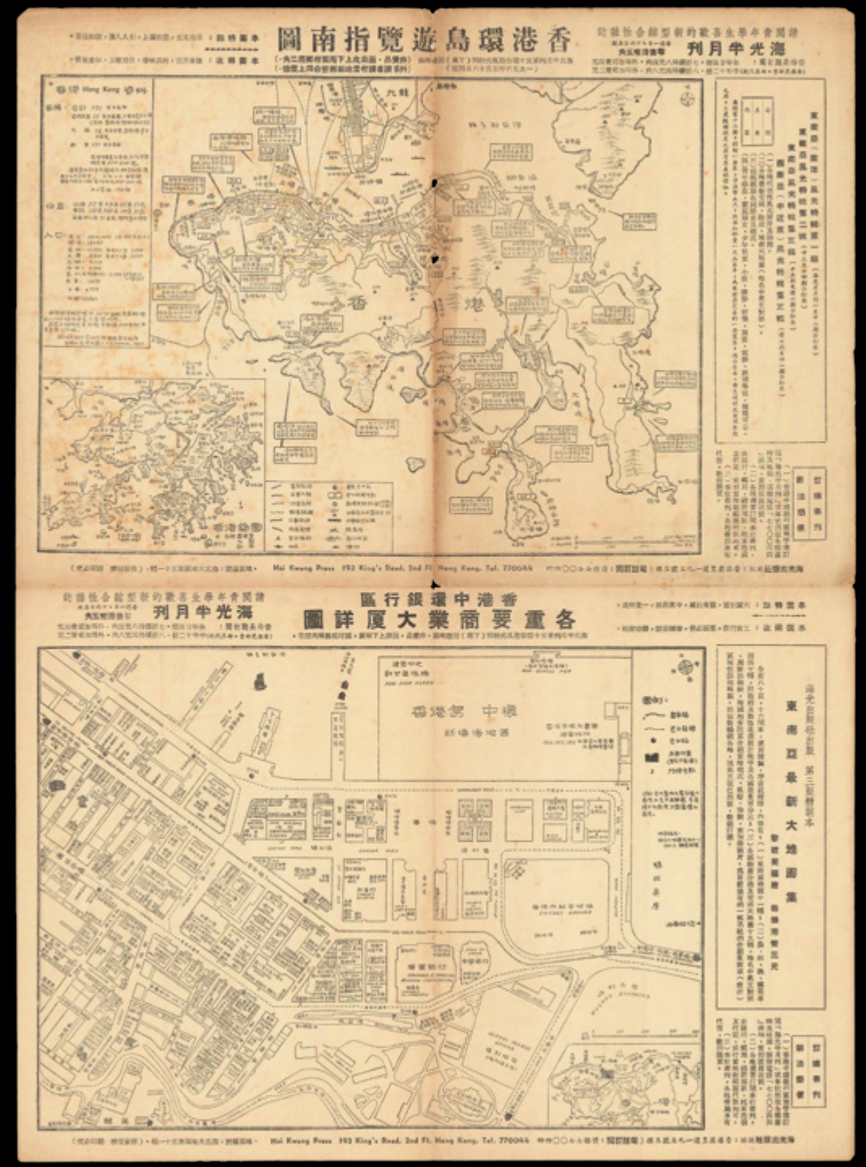
香港，海光出版社，國王大道 193 號，1956 年

兩張單面平版印刷

545 乘 400 毫米（21.5 乘 15.75 英寸）

罕見的香港島和香港中環的地圖，在新皇后碼頭於 1954 年竣工後不久出版。

第一張圖為“香港環島遊覽指南圖”，連接著的第二張繪有“香港中環銀行區各重要商業大廈詳圖”。兩張地圖都有中英文對照，標明了每棟建築的所有權和用途，也繪製了鐵路、高山、賽道、機場、公路和軌道。



Did the earth move?

50 CHINESE ACADEMY OF GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Tectonic System Map of China
Legend for the Tectonic System Map of the People's Republic of China.

Publication
Ditu Chubanshe, [China Cartographic Publishing House], 1975.

Description
Chromolithograph map, together with a booklet in English and Chinese.

Dimensions
1145 by 1620mm (45 by 63.75 inches).

Scale
1:4000000

A map illustrating plate tectonics, stratigraphy, and magmatic rocks, published in 1975.

This monumental map of China provides a wealth of geological information, including the relatively new scientific discipline of plate tectonics: the theory that Earth's outer shell is divided into several plates that glide over the mantle, the rocky inner layer above the core. The plates act like a hard and rigid shell compared to the Earth's mantle.

There is an accompanying legend of the map including three parts: "I. Tectonic Systems"; "II. Stratigraphy"; and "III. Magmatic Rocks". The first part specifies ten different tectonic systems, including: Gigantic Latitudinal; Meridional; Neocathaysian; Cathaysian; Cathaysoid; ε-type; η-type; Vortical; Hosi; and Structural zones of uncertain tectonic system. The second part lists four main layerings of rocks, each of which is specified into more divisions, and the four layerings are: Cenozoic; Mesozoic; Palaeozoic; Pre-Palaeozoic. The third part lists eleven types of magmatic rocks, which are formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava.

The national boundary on this map is drawn according to the "Map of the People's Republic of China" published in 1971 by the Cartographic Publishing House. Localities indicated on the map by numerals are: "1. Tiaoyütao", and "2. Chiweiyü". The current example is edited chiefly by the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences and published by the Cartographic Publishing House.

中华人民共和国构造体系图

50 **中国地质科学研究院主编**

《中华人民共和国构造体系图》

地图出版社出版，1975 年

彩色平版印刷地圖；附帶中英文圖例

1145 乘 1620 毫米 （45 乘 63.75 英寸）

此地图为"中华人民共和国构造体系图"在1975年出版。中英文图例分为三大部分："一、构造体系"，"二、地层"，"三、岩浆层"，每一部分都有详细的说明。第一部分列出十种不同的构造体系：巨型纬向；经向；新华夏；华夏；华夏式；山字形；歹字形；旋卷；河西；未归属构造带。第二部分列出四大地质层：新生界；中生界；古生界；前古生界；四大地质更详细的分层种类有加以标明。第三部分列出十种不同的岩浆岩。

本图上中国国界线系按照地图出版社 1971 年出版的<中华人民共和国地图>绘制，图上以数字代表的地名有钓鱼岛和赤尾屿，此图为中国地质科学研究院主编以及地图出版社出版。

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Daniel Crouch Rare Books LLP
4 Bury Street, St James's
London
SW1Y 6AB

+44 (0)20 7042 0240
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Daniel Crouch Rare Books New York LLC
24 East 64th Street
New York
NY 10065

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info@crouchrarebooks.com
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