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No. 22

Princeton University. Library
Department of Rare Books and Special Collections
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Number 22

EAST & WEST

EUROPE'S DISCOVERY OF CHINA & CHINA'S RESPONSE TO EUROPE 1511-1839

AN EXHIBITION IN THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

EAST & WEST

EUROPE'S DISCOVERY OF CHINA, &
CHINA'S RESPONSE TO EUROPE, 1511-1839

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A CHECK-LIST

of the Exhibition in the Princeton University Library
(February 15 - April 30, 1957)



Compiled by

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Princeton University Library

Princeton, New Jersey

1957

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FOREWORD

The following check-list has been compiled as a record of the "East and West" exhibition held in the Princeton University Library from February 15 to April 30, 1957. It is not intended to be a bibliography of the subject, nor a complete descriptive catalogue. Since an exhibition necessarily represents a choice (depending upon the availability of materials, the dimensions of gallery and display-cases, and other considerations), we have listed here only the books, manuscripts and other items actually exhibited -- not those that might have been shown to illustrate or further elaborate the same theme. The exhibition aimed to "tell a story", and attempted to be more than a mere assemblage of unrelated pieces. We have therefore listed the items in sequence, as they were displayed, in order to preserve something of the pattern (a significant one, we hope) of the original exhibition.

It has not been possible to reproduce here all of the descriptive commentary included on our exhibition labels. We have nevertheless transcribed titles with considerable fullness, and have indicated precisely the "openings", in order to show the relationship of a particular item to the general theme. Princeton University Library call numbers or other location symbols are included between square brackets, as are the names of outside lenders. Where there are variant forms for the names of European authors, we have usually taken as our main author entry the form used in the Princeton Library catalogue (which generally follows Library of Congress usage). Unless otherwise specified, the Chinese books listed are printed from wood-blocks. We have tried to make this check-list more useful by including references to the standard bibliography of the subject, Henri Cordier's Bibliotheca Sinica. Since Cordier does not number individual titles, our references are only to the pages (two numbered columns per page) where the work is mentioned and where further information about other editions may be found. As those familiar

with this bibliography know, its somewhat over-classified subject arrangement makes it difficult to use (even with the help of the index prepared by the Columbia University Asiatic Library). The absence of a reference does not therefore necessarily mean that the work in question is "not in Cordier"!

We take this opportunity to thank again the other institutions and individuals who generously lent materials to the Princeton Library exhibition: The Chinese-Japanese Library of Harvard-Yenching Institute at Harvard University, the Library of the Princeton Theological Seminary, the Princeton University Art Museum, Mr. Robert J. Barry, Mrs. Agnes J. Holden, Dr. Hu Shih, Dr. H. H. Kung, Mrs. John L. Kuser, Jr., Mr. George R. Loehr, Mr. Boies Penrose, and Mr. Alexander D. Wainwright. The specific items lent are indicated below in the check-list. We are indebted to Mr. George R. Loehr not only for the loan of books and prints from his collection, but also for many helpful suggestions. Dr. Hu Shih, honorary curator of the Gest Oriental Library, aided us in many ways; the Chinese title of the exhibition -- a line from The Classic of Poetry -- was chosen by him and was written in his calligraphy. Mr. Kuang-huan Lu and Mr. Ching-sheng Wu were responsible for the Chinese calligraphy used on the exhibition cards. Mr. Gillett G. Griffin (of the Library's Graphic Arts Division) designed the leaflet describing the exhibition. Other members of the Library staff shared in the many tasks involved in bringing the display to its final form.

As an introduction to the present check-list we have included the text of our descriptive leaflet, which gives the "argument", or unifying thread linking the individual items together. The exhibition included mainly primary sources; in locating and selecting these we inevitably consulted many secondary works, which we have listed briefly here as an appendix. Our check-list -- representing only "bare bones" -- inevitably lacks the visual appeal of the exhibition itself. We hope, nevertheless, that it may be of

interest and use to others, and that it may serve as an invitation to return to the primary sources and explore them anew.

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June 1957.

INTRODUCTION

EAST AND WEST
EUROPE'S DISCOVERY OF CHINA, AND
CHINA'S RESPONSE TO EUROPE, 1511-1839

In 1492 Christopher Columbus, bearing the standard of the King of Spain, sailed westward for the "Indies" in search of "Cathay," and accidentally discovered America. In 1497 and 1498 Vasco da Gama, in the service of the King of Portugal, sailed southward around the Cape of Good Hope, and reached the shores of India by the eastern route. After the explorers came the conquerors. While the Spanish Conquistadores were marching into Mexico, the Portuguese Fidalgos were progressing across the Orient. In 1510 they took possession of Goa -- hencefore the capital of their Eastern empire; the following year Afonso d'Albuquerque seized the tiny kingdom of Malacca in the Malay Straits. In the harbor at Malacca, which was a Chinese feudatory, the Portuguese encountered Chinese trading vessels and formed their first direct impressions of the Chinese. From this newly acquired base they went on to South China, certain individual adventurers sailing as far as Canton in 1513. In 1517, Tomé Pires, an apothecary to the King of Portugal, was sent as an official envoy to the Emperor's court at Peking -- the first accredited diplomat from a modern Western power to attempt to establish formal relations with China. Pires failed to gain his objective, as did most of the other European embassies sent in the succeeding three centuries. Nevertheless, this amazing and rapid Portuguese push into unknown parts of the globe brought the Chinese world into the sphere of Europe's commercial and empire-building activities; with it begins the story of East and West, of Europe's discovery of China and of China's response to Europe, which is the theme of the Princeton exhibition.

There had, of course, been still earlier contacts between Westerners and the Chinese. Marco Polo and other travelers, journeying overland through Central Asia, reached the Mongol court in the 13th century. The Franciscan monk, John of Montecorvino, who was named Archbishop of Cambaluc (the modern Peking) in 1307, and a succession of his co-workers lived and worked in China for a good part of the 14th century. But these earlier overland contacts had relatively little lasting importance either for China or for Europe, and only the glowing legend of a distant land of Cathay links them with the new era which began with the Portuguese arrival by sea from the south. Nearly a century more was to elapse before Europeans realized that Cathay and China were the same. During the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries the consequences of this new meeting of East and West were perhaps more significant for Europe than for China. Eventually, however, from the period of the First Opium War (1839-42) onward, these contacts were to bring about the transformation of China and of the whole Far East.

Princeton University, with its extensive library and museum collections, is exceptionally well equipped to illustrate this particular phase of the absorbing story of East and West. The Gest Oriental Library alone contains hundreds of Chinese works antedating the year 1600, portraying the life of China at the time of the European "discoveries," and an even greater number of rare books and manuscripts carrying the story down through the succeeding centuries.¹ At the same time, a wide range of important European works dealing with China and the Far East is to be found in other parts of the University Library -- in the Grenville Kane collection of early travel literature,² for example, in the Goertz collec-

1. For a history and survey of this collection see: Hu Shih, "The Gest Oriental Library at Princeton University," The Princeton University Library Chronicle, XV, No. 3 (Spring, 1954), 113-141.

2. Boies Penrose, "The Grenville Kane Americana," ibid., XI, No. 1 (Autumn, 1949), 4-25.

tion of 17th and 18th century erudition,³ or in the Marquand fine arts library⁴. Complementing these printed materials is the Art Museum's collection of Chinese painting, sculpture, and objets d'art. With such resources to draw upon, an attempt has been made to portray the East-and-West theme as reflected both in Chinese and in European works. Complete balance and symmetry, however, have not always been possible, for the simple reason that, during the period covered, Europeans produced an extensive literature of description and interpretation about China, while the Chinese produced nothing comparable about the West. The few Chinese (Christian converts) who visited Europe published no accounts of their travels for their countrymen; indeed, it was not until 1844 that a comprehensive geographical account of the West was published in China. This very lack of synchronization is in itself one of the several essential "problems" implicit in this Princeton exhibition.

The books selected for display, both those in Chinese and those in Western languages, are arranged in a single chronological sequence. First come the 16th-century European accounts of China, stemming chiefly from Portuguese sources, and Chinese works of the same period mentioning the piratical activities of the "Fo-lan-chi" (i.e., the "Franks," the generic term for Europeans) along the Chinese coast. Then follow other accounts marking the arrival of the Spaniards (via Mexico and the Philippines), of the Dutch, the English, and later the French, and the gradual establishment of the "China trade" which, year after year, brought cargoes of silk, tea, lacquer, porcelain, and other products of China into European markets. At the same time reports from Christian missionaries were revealing the secrets and wonders of

3. James Holly Hanford, "The Goertz Collection," ibid., XVII, No. 1 (Autumn, 1955), 40-45.

4. W. Frederick Stohlman, "The Marquand Art Library," ibid., I, No. 1 (Nov., 1939), 9-14.

the Celestial Empire. St. Francis Xavier (who died in 1552 on an island off the coast of China) was the forerunner; Matteo Ricci, of the Society of Jesus, who lived and worked in China from 1582 until his death there in 1610, set the pattern for his numerous successors who gravitated around the Chinese court during the 17th and 18th centuries. A variety of Chinese works on astronomy, mathematics, cartography, agriculture -- and later, on architecture and painting -- mirror the Jesuits' share in the introduction of Western concepts into China, while their many treatises on Chinese civilization, including the first translations of Confucius, found their way through the medium of Latin -- the common speech of the "mandarins" of Europe -- into the vernacular languages of the West. This rising reservoir of new knowledge, which can be observed in the exhibition, supplied heady draughts to European thinkers, among whom a veritable cult of China arose, especially during the period of the Enlightenment. "Chinese taste" at the same time found expression in architecture, gardening, furniture, and other decorative arts. The end of the 18th century saw further attempts to establish formal relations with China. In 1784 the first ship from the new United States, the "Empress of China," arrived at Canton. The British embassy under Macartney, in 1792-94, and the Dutch East India Company's embassy under Titsingh (with Van Braam Houckgeest, a naturalized American citizen, as his associate), in 1794-95, both produced an abundant descriptive literature. In 1807 Robert Morrison, representing the London Missionary Society, the first of the Protestant missionaries, arrived in Canton, to be followed in 1830 by David Abeel and Elijah Coleman Bridgman, the American pioneers in this field. Increasing pressures were gradually wearing down the Chinese resistance to European penetration and to Western ideas, but it was the development of the opium trade that produced the decisive shock.

The illicit traffic in opium, hitherto an unimportant factor in the trade carried on by Europeans in China, greatly expanded during the first decades of the 19th century, to the point where it became the key element in the commercial relations of East and West. The profits from it were so great that the traders would not relinquish it. Yet the adverse effects on Chinese fiscal conditions were of the gravest nature. When the Chinese government in the late 1830's seemed prepared to enforce decrees against the further importation of opium, and if necessary to ban all trade with the Western nations, war resulted. The First Opium War opens a new chapter in the relations between East and West -- a period marked, to be sure, by violence and misunderstanding, but characterized also by increased comprehension and mutually enriching exchanges. This period -- which has seen the establishment of formal diplomatic relations with the West, the decline and defeat of the proud Celestial Empire, the establishment of a Chinese Republic and the rise of Communist power -- is not covered in the present exhibition. The earlier chapter, nevertheless, provides a background for an understanding of the developments of the past century, and is in itself a key event in the history of modern man, involving the exchange of techniques and ideas, touching upon the diplomatic, economic, social, and cultural history of many nations.

I

THE PORTUGUESE REACH CHINA

佛郎機人初通中國

1. Affonso de Albuquerque. Commentarios do Grande Afonso Dalboquerque, Capitam Geral que foy das Indias Orientáles, Em tempo do muito poderoso Rey dom Manuel, o primeiro deste nome. Nouvamente emendados & acrescentados. Lisbon, João de Barreira. 1576. (First published, 1557). [Lent by Mr. Boies Penrose].
 - a. Affonso de Albuquerque. The Commentaries of the Great Afonso Dalboquerque, Second Viceroy of India. Translated from the Portuguese edition of 1774, with notes and an introduction by Walter De Gray Birch. London, 1875-1884, 4 vols. The Hakluyt Society Publications, First Series, Nos. 53, 55, 62, 69. [1001.426].

Opened to Vol. 3, pp. 97-98, recording Alboquerque's meeting with Chinese trading vessels at Malacca in 1511.
 2. Ta ming shih lu 大明實錄殘存·四九二卷 (The "Veritable Records", a day-by-day record of court happenings and governmental actions). Mid-17th century manuscript copy -- one of the three or four principal manuscript copies extant 晚明鈔本. 173 ts'e. [Gest, B22.3892].

Opened to chüan 149, pp. 9-10: Entry for June 6, 1517
 正德十二年五月十九日: the first mention of the Portuguese in Chinese official historiography. The Governor of the province in which Canton is situated is severely censured for his dealings with the "Foreign barbarians", known as "Fo-lang-chi" [Franks], who have come by sea to trade.

Opened to chüan 194, pp. 2-3: Entry for January 18, 1521
 正德十五年十二月十日: Discussion of the embassy from the King of Portugal and reasons for its rejection. Complaints of the displaced ruler of Malacca (a Chinese feudatory) against the Portuguese are discussed; reports from local officials at Canton denouncing piratical acts of the Portuguese are considered.... The court refuses the Portuguese tribute gifts and orders the ambassador [i.e., Tomé Pires] to return to his country.

3. [Tomé Pires]. "Sommario di Tutti Li Regni, Città, & populi orientali, con li traffichi & mercantie, chei iui si trouano, cominciando dal mar Rosso fino alli popoli della China. Tradotto dalla lingua Portugheze nella Italiana." In G. B. Ramusio, Delle Navigationi et Viaggi, 4th edition, Venice, Stamperia de' Giunti, 1587, vol. I, pp. 324-337. (First published, 1550). [Ex 1003.746q].

Opened to p. 337: "Regno di China & della grandezza sua..."

Cordier, 1939

- 3-a. Tomé Pires. The Suma Oriental of Tomé Pires, An Account of the East, from the Red Sea to Japan, written in Malacca and India in 1512-1515... Translated from the Portuguese MS in the Bibliothèque de la Chambre des Députés, Paris, and edited by Armando Cortesão. London, 1944, 2 vols. The Hakluyt Society Publications, Second Series, Nos. 89-90. [1001.426].

Opened to Vol. I, p. 116: "Kingdom of China." Pires' "Suma" was compiled prior to his journey to China as Portuguese ambassador.

4. Fernão Mendes Pinto. Peregrinaçam de Fernam Mendez Pinto. Em que da conta de muytas e muyto estranhas cousas que vio & ouvio no reyno da China... Lisbon, Pedro Crasbeeck, 1614. First edition. [Lent by Mr. Boies Penrose].

Cordier, 2055-
2070

- 4-a. Fernão Mendes Pinto. The Voyages and Adventures of Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, A Portugal: During his Travels For the space of one and Twenty Years in The Kingdoms of Ethiopia, China, Tartaria, Cauchinchina, Calaminham, Siam, Pegu, Japan, and a great part of the East-Indies. The third edition. Done into English by H. C. Gent [Henry Cogan]. London, Richard Bently, 1692. [Grenville Kane Collection].

Opened to ch. 29, p. 113: Pinto's meeting in China in the 1540's with a Christian woman speaking Portuguese; "she told us that she was named, Inez de Leyria, and her Father Tome Pirez, who had been great Ambassador from Portugal to the King of China..."

5. Galeote Pereira. "Certayne reportes of the province China, learned through the Portugalles there imprisoned, and chiefly by the relation of Galeotto Perera, a gentleman of good credit, that lay prisoner in that countrey many yeeres. Done out of Italian into Englyshe, by R. W." In The History of Travayle in the West and East Indies, and other countreys lying eyther way, towards the fruitfull and ryche Moluccas, As Moscovia, Persia, Arabia, Syria, Aegypte, Ethiopia, Guinea, China in Cathayo, and Giapan: With a discourse of the North-west passage. Gathered in parte, and done into Englyshe by Richard Eden, Newly set in order, augmented, and finished by Richard Willes. London, Richarde Jugge, 1577, pp. 237-253. [Grenville Kane Collection].

Pereira's "reporte", based on his observations while a prisoner in China from 1549 to 1552, was first printed in Italian, Venice, 1565. The Princeton-Kane copy of The History of Travayle is in a contemporary binding stamped with the initials "W. R.", believed to be those of Sir Walter Raleigh, the original owner of the book.

Cordier, 2062-2063

6. Wang Ch'i (明. 王鼎增). San ts'ai t'u hui 三才圖會 (Illustrated comprehensive encyclopedia). Preface dated 1607; publication date, ca. 1610 (明. 萬曆刻本). 100 ts'e. [Gest, C348.680].

Opened to section on utensils (ch'i-yung), chüan 12, pp. 47-48: "Illustration of torture and punishment instruments".

7. Liang Yen-nien (清. 梁延翰). Sheng yü hsiang chieh 聖諭廣訓 (Illustrations and explanations of the Sacred Edict of 1670 of the K'ang Hsi Emperor). Facsimile edition of 1856. (First published in 1681). 10 ts'e. [Gest, C13.1076].

Opened to chüan 16, p. 18: "Scene illustrating a trial before a local magistrate."

A number of the first accounts of life in China came from Portuguese who had been held prisoner there for varying lengths of time. Cf. also Peter Mundy's sketch of a magistrate sitting in judgment, No. 27, below.

8. Gaspar da Cruz. "A Treatise of China and the adjoining Regions, written by Gaspar da Cruz a Dominican Friar, and dedicated to Sebastian King of Portugall: here abbreviated." In Samuel Purchas, Purchas His Pilgrimes, The Third Part, London, William Stansby for Henrie Fetherstone, 1625, Book I, chapter 10, pp. 166-198. [Grenville Kane Collection].

Opened to p. 190: "Of the Portugall commerce with the Chinois." Gaspar da Cruz's Treatise -- the first separate European book on China -- was first published in Portuguese at Evora in 1569/70.

Cordier, 2063.

II

"PORTINGALES" AND SPANIARDS

葡 萄 牙 人 與 西 班 牙 人

9. Yen Ts'ung-chien (明) 嚴從簡撰. Shu yü chou tzu lu 殊域圖志錄 二卷
(A geographical treatise on peripheral regions in contact with
China). Peiping, Ku-kung po-wu-yüan, 1930 北京故宮博物院印本.
8 ts'e. First published in 1583. [Gest, B227.1891].

Opened to chüan 9, p. 8: "The Franks" [i.e., the Portuguese].

This work summarizes the geographical knowledge about foreign countries known in the mid 16th century. The section about the Portuguese contains much curious information and misinformation, much of which was reprinted frequently in later works, and persisted until the 19th century.

10. Cheng Jo-tseng (明) 鄭若樞撰. Ch'ou hai t'u pien 籌海圖編 二卷
(Illustrated work on marine and coastal defense). Preface, 1561;
published, ca. 1563 明嘉靖間原刊本. 20 ts'e. [Gest, B202.1404].

Opened to map 3 in chüan 1: "A Chinese map of the coast near the city of Canton, showing the off-shore islands."

Opened to chüan 13, pp. 17-18: "Picture of the 'Scorpion Ship'". The description, on the following page, says: "The Franks' [i.e., the Portuguese] scorpion ships have pointed bottoms and broad top decks. On both sides are arranged several tiers of oars. They can go as fast as if flying, and there is no danger of their listing or turning over. Therefore we have copied their construction..." It also states that this type of ship is built expressly for the purpose of carrying the "Frank cannon".

Opened to chüan 13, pp. 35-36: illustration of a cannon, entitled "Picture of a Frank." The text on the adjoining page states that an official who has dealt with the Portuguese at Canton supplies information that "Frank" is properly the name of a country, and not of a cannon. Such cannon, the account, continues, were first captured from the "Franks" at Canton in 1517.

* * *

The copy of the extremely rare, almost unknown original edition of the Ch'ou hai t'u pien, shown in the exhibition, is one of the treasures of the Gest collection.

11. Luiz de Camões. Os Lusíadas de Luiz de Camões. The Lusíads of Camoens. Translated into English verse by J. J. Aubertin. London, C. Kegan Paul, 1878, 2 vols. [3157.36.56].

Opened to Vol. II, pp. 258-259, Canto X, 129-131, "Aqui o soberbo imperio ... da China corre..." Os Lusíadas was first published at Lisbon in 1572.

- 11-a. "Camoens's Cave" at Macao. Engraving by Medland after drawing by Alexander. In Sir George Staunton, An Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China, London, 1797, Vol. II, p. 591 (and in later editions of the same work). Cf. No. 145, below.

"...called Camoens's Cave, from a tradition current in the settlement, that the Portuguese poet of that name, who had certainly resided a considerable time at Macao, wrote his celebrated poem of the *Lusíad* in that spot..."

12. "An Excellent Treatise of the Kingdome of China, and of the estate and government thereof: Printed in Latine at Macao a citie of the Portugals in China, An. Dom. 1590. and written Dialogue-wise." In Richard Hakluyt, The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation, The Second Volume, London, Bishop, Newbery and Barker, 1599, Part 2, pp. 88-98. [Grenville Kane Collection].

"The speakers are Linus, Leo, and Michael."

13. Yin Kuang-jen & Chang Ju-lin (殷光堅, 張居林). Ao men chi lüeh (History of Macao). First edition, 1751. 2 ts'e. [Lent by The Chinese-Japanese Library of Harvard-Yenching Institute, Harvard University. 3073.7292A].

An account of Macao prepared in the first part of the 18th century, when the Portuguese empire in the East had passed its heyday, but when Macao was still the chief European trading base in China. The work is particularly valuable for its many illustrations showing Macao as it appeared to the Chinese.

Opened to ts'e 1, "Illustrations," pp. 6-7: sketch-map of Macao, showing the peninsula and the barrier-gateway separating it from Chinese territory.

Opened to ts'e 2, "Illustrations," pp. 4-5: "Illustration of the firm palanquin" (right), and "Illustration of a soft palanquin" (left) -- Portuguese being transported in two different types of palanquins.

14. Chinese views of Europeans. Two anonymous paintings on silk, 12 x 15 inches. [Lent by Mrs. John L. Kuser, Jr].

One of the paintings depicts a man and a woman, their dress indicating high social status; it bears the legend A-lan-t'o Jen 阿蘭陀人 (i.e., "Hollanders").

The other depicts a man and a woman with a dog. Their dress indicates lower status. The legend reads: Yao-liu-pa Jen 咬啣吧人 (i.e., "Europeans").

The paintings appear to be the work of a Chinese artist, commissioned perhaps by some European at Macao or elsewhere in the Far East; judging from the dress of the subjects, they were probably done in the 17th or early 18th century.

15. Juan González de Mendoza. The Historie of the great and mightie kingdome of China, and the situation thereof: Together with the great riches, huge Citties, politike governement, and rare inventions in the same. Translated out of Spanish by R. Parke. London, printed by J. Wolfe for Edward White, 1588. (First published in Spanish, Rome, 1585). [Grenville Kane Collection].

Cordier, 8-16,
3025-3026.

- 5-a. Juan González de Mendoza. Dell'Historia della China. Translated from Spanish into Italian by Francesco Avanzo. Venice, Andrea Muschio, 1586. [Lent by Mr. George R. Loehr].

- 5-b. Juan González de Mendoza. Dell'Historia della China. Venice, Andrea Muschio, 1590. [Ex 1722.401].

Opened to Book 3, chapter 13, pp. 114-115, "Dei caratteri, & lettere, ch'usano i Chini," showing representation of Chinese characters, the earliest use of Chinese characters in a European work.

16. Michel de Montaigne. Journal du Voyage de Michel de Montaigne en Italie, Par la Suisse & l'Allemagne en 1580 & 1581. Avec des Notes par M. de Querlon. A Rome; Et se trouve à Paris, Chez Le Jay, Libraire...1774. 3 vols. [Ex 3273.35].

First edition of Montaigne's travel diary.

- 6-a. Michel de Montaigne. Journal du Voyage... A Rome & se trouve à Paris, Le Jay, 1774. Quarto edition. [3273.35.11 q].

Opened to p. 147, Montaigne's account of his visit to the Vatican Library in Rome, March 6, 1581: "J'y vis de remercable... un livre de China, le caractere sauvage, les feuilles de certene matiere beaucoup plus tendre & pellucide que notre papier; & parce que elle ne peut souffrir la teinture de l'ancre, il n'est escrit que d'un coté de la feuille, & les feuilles sont toutes doubles & pliées par le bout de dehors où elles se tiennent. Ils tiennent que c'est la membrane de quelque arbre..."

One of the earliest mentions of a Chinese book in a European library.

- 6-b. Montaigne. The Diary of Montaigne's Journey to Italy in 1580 and 1581. Translated with Introduction and Notes by E. J. Trenchmann. London, Hogarth Press, 1929. [3273.2929].

Pp. 142-143: Montaigne's description of the Chinese book that he saw in the Vatican Library.

III
EXPANDING HORIZONS

拓 展 邊 際

17. Map of the World. In Claudius Ptolemy, Cosmographie, Ulm, Lienhart Holle, 1482. [Grenville Kane Collection].

This double-page woodcut map of the world, colored, is signed in the margin by the cutter: "Insculptum est per Johannē Schnitzer de Armszheim." It shows the European image of the world before the voyages of Vasco da Gama and Christopher Columbus. At the far right is the designation: "Sinarum Regio", i. e., Kingdom of the Chinese.

18. Map of the World. In Abraham Ortelius, Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, Antwerp, Egidius Coppens Diesth, 1570. [Grenville Kane Collection].

Double-page map of the world, entitled "Typus Orbis Terrarum," fol. 1 of the atlas; signed "Franciscus Hogenbergus sculpsit." "Cathai" and "China" are indicated at the far right.

Ortelius' atlas (first edition shown) was the prototype for the maps that Matteo Ricci prepared for the Chinese court (see next item, No. 19). The same work was among the gifts that Ricci offered to the Emperor of China at Peking in January 1601.

19. Matteo Ricci 利瑪竇. Map of the World 坤輿萬國全圖. Peking, 1602. Facsimile reproduction (reduced), from an example in the Vatican Library. Plate 1 in: Il Mappamondo Cinese del P. Matteo Ricci S. I. (Terza Edizione, Pechino, 1602) Conservato Presso La Biblioteca Vaticana, Commentato, tradotto e annotato dal P. Pasquale M. d'Elia S. J., Citta del Vaticano, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, 1938. [SA 1005.766 e].

This is the third of the world maps prepared in China by the Jesuit missionary Matteo Ricci; he had prepared much simpler maps at Chao-ch'ing in Kwangtung Province in 1584, and at Nanking in 1600. The map reflects substantially the information available in Ortelius' Theatrum Orbis Terrarum (cf. preceding item, No. 18).

The map includes a long explanatory text in Chinese signed by Ricci (right hand edge), and also prefaces and colophons signed by Li Chih-tsao 李之藻, Ch'i Kuang-tsung 祁光宗, and other prominent court officials of the time.

0. Wang Ch'i (明) 王圻撰. San ts'ai t'u hui 三才圖會 卷六 (Illustrated comprehensive encyclopedia). Preface, 1607; published ca. 1610 (明) 萬曆間刊本. 100 ts'e. [Gest, C348.680].

Opened to section on geography (ti-li), chüan 1, pp. 1-2: "Ricci's world map", redrawn by a Chinese geographer. Ricci's transliteration of the names of continents and countries are given, many of which have remained until this day the standard Chinese forms. The text accompanying this map, on the pages following, explains some elements of European geographical science, such as the division of the globe into 360 degrees of longitude and latitude, but presents a pre-Copernican concept of the universe.

Opened to section on astronomy (t'ien-wen), chüan 1, pp. 1-2: "The diagram of an armillary sphere", redrawn from the lower right hand corner of Ricci's world map. The comment on the following page identifies its origin. Ricci himself had copied the sphere from a work published at Rome in 1585 -- the third edition of Christopher Clavius' commentary on Holywood's treatise on the sphere. Clavius had been one of Ricci's teachers at the Jesuit College in Rome. Cf. also Nos. 42-43, below.

1. Julius Aleni (西海) 艾儒略增譯 Chih fang wai chi 職方外紀 五卷 (A treatise on world geography -- prepared in 1623 from notes on lectures by Fathers Pantoja and De Ursis). In ts'e 72 of the collectanea entitled Mo-hai-chin-hu 墨海金壺 第七十二冊, photolithographic reprint of 1812 edition, Shanghai, Po-ku-chai, 1921. 160 ts'e. [Gest, C338.2715].

The Wan-li Emperor (reg. 1573-1619) was so interested in Ricci's map of the world that he commanded Fathers Pantoja and De Ursis to lecture on world geography at court. Subsequently Father Julius Aleni and a Chinese, Yang Ting-yün 楊廷筠, prepared these lecture notes for publication, along with several maps. It was a much reprinted and influential work in subsequent centuries, and was included in the "imperial library" of the Ch'ing period.

IV

THE DUTCH, THE ENGLISH, THE CHINA TRADE

紅 毛 番 國 喚 喏 喇

2. William Bourne. A Regiment for the Sea, conteining very necessary matters, for all sorts of Sea-men and Travailleurs, as Masters of ships, Pilots, Mariners & Marchaunts. Newly corrected and amended by the Author. Where-unto is added a Hidrographicall discourse to goe unto Cattay, five severall wayes. London, T. East for John Wight, 1580. [Grenville Kane Collection].

Woodcut of a ship on the title-page.

Cordier, 3038.

3. Jan Huygen van Linschoten. Itinerario, Voyage ofte Schipvaert van Jan Huygen van Linschoten naer Oost ofte Portugaels Indien inhoudende een corte beschryvinghe der selver Landen ende Zee-custen met aenwysinge van alle de voornaemde principale Havens Revieren hoecken ende plaetsen tot noch toe vande Portugesen ontdeckt ende bekend... Amsterdam, Cornelis Claesz, 1596. [Grenville Kane Collection].

Opened to engraved map (colored), showing the East Indies and South China. The legend is in Dutch and Latin; the latter beginning, "Exacta & accurata delineatio cum orarum maritimarum tum etiam locorum terrestrium quae in regionibus China, Cauchinchina, Camboia sive Champa, Syao, Malacca, Arracan & Pegu..." In the copy shown this double-page folding map is bound between pp. 22-23 of Part 2.

Chapters 20-22 of the first section of Linschoten's work (pp. 28-34) are devoted to China. Chapter 20 is entitled, "Van de groote vruchtbaerheyt, rijcdommē, ende streckte van't land van China, ende andere notabele dinghen van dien." Three double-page engravings (colored in the Kane copy), with titles in Latin and Dutch, illustrate the text: "Habitus e China regno..."; "Lectuli, et ratio, quibus Chine proceres primarii, Mandorinos vocant..."; "Naves e China et Java..."

Cordier, 2071-2072.

- 3-a. Jan Huygen van Linschoten. Navigatio ac Itinerarium Johannis Hugonis Linscotani in Orientalem sive Lusitanorum Indiam. The Hague, Albertus Henricius, "Impensis Authoris & Cornelii Nicolai, Prostantque apud Aegidium Elsevirum," 1599. [Ex 1003.589 q].

The title-page of this edition, copied from that of the first Dutch edition, shows a fleet of ships and views of the cities of Antwerp, Amsterdam, Middelburg, and Enkhuizen.

- 3-b. Jan Huygen van Linschoten. John Huighen Van Linschoten, his Discours of Voyages into y^e Easte & West Indies. Devided into Foure Bookes. Printed at London by John Wolfe Printer to y^e Honourable Cittie of London, 1598. [Grenville Kane Collection].

Opened to p. 361, Chapter 30 of Book 3: "The course together with the description of the Island of Canton, with all the coasts, havens, and pointes of the kingdom of China, to Liampo & Nanquin, with the situation and stretchings of the same."

24. Elizabeth I, Queen of England. "A letter written by her Majestie to the King of China, in Februarie 1583." In Richard Hakluyt, The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation, The Second Volume, London, Bishop, Newberie and Barker, 1599, Part 1, p. 245. [Ex 1003.425; Hoe-McCormick copy].

Published by Hakluyt as one of a group of "Letters concerning the voyage of M. John Newberie and M. Ralph Fitch, made by the way of the Levant Sea to Syria, and overland to Balsara, and thence into the East Indies, and beyond, In the yeere 1583."

- 23-a. Jan Huygen van Linschoten. Navigatio ac Itinerarium Johannis Hugonis Linscotani in Orientalem sive Lusitanorum Indiam. The Hague, Albertus Henricius, "Impensis Authoris & Cornelii Nicolai, Prostantque apud Aegidium Elsevirum," 1599. [Ex 1003.589 q].

The title-page of this edition, copied from that of the first Dutch edition, shows a fleet of ships and views of the cities of Antwerp, Amsterdam, Middelburg, and Enkhuizen.

- 23-b. Jan Huygen van Linschoten. John Huighen Van Linschoten, his Discours of Voyages into y^e Easte & West Indies. Devided into Foure Bookes. Printed at London by John Wolfe Printer to y^e Honourable Cittie of London, 1598. [Grenville Kane Collection].

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- 24-a. Elizabeth I, Queen of England. "The letters of the Queenes most excellent Majestie sent in the yere 1596 unto the great Emperor of China by M. Richard Allot and M. Thomas Bromefield marchants of the citie of London, who were embarqued in a fleet of 3 ships, to wit, The Beare, The Beares whelpe, and the Benjamin; set forth principally at the charges of the honourable knight Sir Robert Duddeley, and committed unto the command and conduct of M. Benjamin Wood..." In Richard Hakluyt, The Third and Last Volume of the Voyages, Navigations, Traffiques, and Discoveries of the English Nation, London, Bishop, Newberie and Barker, 1600, pp. 852-854. [Ex 1003.425; Hoe-McCormick copy].

The text is given in both Latin and English; dated Palace at Greenwich, 11 July 1596.

Cordier, 2355.

25. Letter from King James I of England "to the High and Mightie Monarche, the Great Emperour of China." "From our Pallace of Westminster, the 7th of Februarie, 1613." Written on a sheet of vellum, with illuminated borders. Signed by James I. [Lent by Mr. Boies Penrose].

Reproduced in William H. Robinson Ltd., Rare Books and Manuscripts, Catalogue 83, London, 1953, P. 70.

Cf. next item.

A somewhat similar letter addressed by James I to the Emperor of Japan, 10 January 1611, is described and reproduced in Martin Breslauer, Books and Manuscripts, Catalogue 87, London, 1957, No. 102, Plate X.

26. Richard Cocks. Diary of Richard Cocks, Cape-Merchant in the English Factory in Japan, 1615-1622. With Correspondence. Edited by Edward Maunde Thompson. London, 1883. 2 vols. The Hakluyt Society Publications, First Series, Nos. 66-67. [1001.426].

Volume 1 opened to p. 299, Cocks' diary for August 22, 1617: "There came in a small junk of China very late this night, laden with pursalon, or China vessells."

Volume 2 opened to pp. 298-299: Cocks' letter of February 15, 1617/8, from Firando [Hirada], Japan, to the East India Company, reporting that, "I have rec. 2 letters from the Kynges Matie. to the King of China, set from Bantam by Mr. Ball, the one in frendly sort and the other som stricter termes..." Cf. No. 25, above.

27. Peter Mundy. Travels in England, India, China, etc., 1634-1638. Volume III, Parts 1 and 2, of The Travels of Peter Mundy, in Europe and Asia, 1608-1667. London, 1919. The Hakluyt Society Publications, Second Series, Nos. 45-46. [1001.426].

Vol. III, Part 1, opened to Plate 13, p. 256: Mundy's drawing showing "Sundry habitts of Chinois ... as I doe remember to have seene about Macao, Tayffoo, etts." 1637.

Vol. III, Part 2, opened to p. 486: "Benefit of the China Trade," comprising part of the "Notes by Courteen's Factors on the prospects of trade in China, Achin and Bhatkal in 1637."

28. Yü Wen-i (續) 俞文傳纂修. T'ai wan fu chih 臺灣府志 卷之六 (Gazetteer of Taiwan [Formosa]). 2nd revised edition of 1872. (First compiled in 1694). 18 ts'e. [Gest, B194.133.hvec].

Opened to woodcut in chüan-shou: "New Zeelandia" -- the Dutch fort on the island of Formosa, built in 1626.

The Dutch persistently attempted to dislodge and replace the Portuguese in the China trade, particularly in the profitable carrying trade between China, the Spice Islands, Japan and other points in the Orient. They attacked Macao unsuccessfully in 1601, and again in 1622. After this second failure the Dutch fleet went on to the Pescadores and then to the main island of Formosa, where they built the fortress of "New Zeelandia", a base intended to rival Macao and dominate trade routes in the China Sea. The Chinese drove them out after a great Sino-Dutch naval encounter in 1662.

29. Johan Nieuhof. Die Gesantschaft der Ost-Indischen Gesellschaft in den Vereinigten Niederländern, an den Tartarischen Cham, und nunmehr auch Sinischen Keyser, Verrichtet durch die Herren Peter de Gojern und Jacob Keisern. Darinnen begriffen Die aller märckwürdigste sachen welche ihnen auf wählender reyse vom 1655. Jahre bis in das 1657. aufgestossen... Amsterdam, Jacob Mörs, 1669. (First published in Dutch, Amsterdam, 1665). [Ex 1722.678 q].

The work contains some one hundred and fifty engraved illustrations. Opened to Map of Canton, "Plate forme de la Ville de Kanton/Kantonis Plana effigies," double-page engraving, between pp. 46-47.

Cordier, 2344-2348. <sup>Eng. trans
by John
Ogilby,
London,
1669
=
Ex 1722.
678.
// f</sup>

- 29-a. -- -- Another copy of the same work. [Gest, 1722.678 q].

Opened to view of one of the forts in Canton harbor, "Water-Casteel/Castellum Maritimum," p. 46; and to view of Canton from the harbor, folding plate, after p. 46.

30. Juan Yüan; Ch'en Ch'ang-ch'i (清阮元修, 陳昌齊等纂). Kuang tung t'ung chih 廣東通志三三四卷, 卷首一卷 (Gazetteer of the Province of Kuang-tung). Revised edition of 1864. (First published in 1822). 120 ts'e. [Gest, B192.852].

Opened to woodcut in chüan 83, pp. 6-7: "Plan of city of Canton".

This sketch-map of the city of Canton from a 19th century gazetteer is essentially similar to the Chinese maps and plans of the city used in the mid-17th century by Nieuhof in compiling his description of China. The shape of the city enclosure, the hills beyond the city wall, the river in the foreground with the two island fortifications, are all placed exactly as in Nieuhof's plan and view.

31. [Pierre Daniel Huet]. Memoirs of the Dutch Trade in all the States, Empires, and Kingdoms in the World... Translated from the French, now Printed at Amsterdam, by Mr. Samber. The Second Edition. London, C. Rivington, 1719. [HF3618.H87 (ExW)].

Described on the title-page of this edition as "A Treatise very necessary for every Englishman."

- 31-a. [Pierre Daniel Huet]. A View of the Dutch Trade in all the States, Empires, and Kingdoms in the World... Translated from the French of Monsieur Huet. The Second Edition. London, J. Walthoe, 1722. [HF3618.H88 (Ex W)].

Opened to pp. 142-143: "an exact Account of all the commodities that are commonly brought from China," and "a Catalogue of the principal Commodities fit to be carried into China."

32. Sung Ying-hsing (宋應星撰). T'ien kung k'ai wu 天工開物 三卷 (The exploitation of the works of nature). Wu-chin, She-yüan, 1927. Facsimile of the edition of 1771. 武進涉園據日本明和八年刊本影印. 3 ts'e. [Gest, B307.946].

This early 17th century work (first published in 1637) is of great interest for the history of science and technology in China, and for arts and crafts. The woodcut illustrations selected for display show the manufacture of three of the commodities most prized by European consumers:

"Weaving Brocades," in chüan 1, pp. 25-26.

"Making of Porcelains," in chüan 2, pp. 11-12.

"Carving Jade," in chüan 3, pp. 13-14.

33. "East and West as reflected in Chinese Porcelains." A sequence of examples, selected from the Princeton University Art Museum's collections, to illustrate successive stages of the "Europeanization" of Chinese porcelain.

(1). Blue-and white Ming Dynasty porcelain. A bowl. [P. U. Art Museum, 30-166].

(2). Blue-and-white porcelain, of ordinary quality, typical of that made in China for export to Europe. A gourd-vase and flat bowl, 18th century. [P. U. Art Museum, 30-173, and 703].

- (3). Export willow-ware, Chinese-made. Blue-and-white hot-water plate, with pattern of willow tree and tea house. [P. U. Art Museum, 29-371].
- (4). English-made willow-ware. Gravy boat and plate. [P. U. Art Museum, 859, and 707].
- (5). Delft ware, made in Holland in imitation of Chinese blue-and-white. Two plates: one with pseudo-Chinese figures suggesting their Dutch origin, the other in the "Chinese style", but still more westernized. [P. U. Art Museum, 665 and 681].
- (6). Canton ware, decorated for the European market. Bowl. [P. U. Art Museum, 30-48].
- (7). Canton-decorated ware, made for export. Teapot, with typical garish "export" decoration. [P. U. Art Museum, 37-161u].
- (8). English-made "Spode" ware, in the Chinese style. Bone-china plate, bowl, and cup. [P. U. Art Museum, 896, 897, & 898].

* * *

Also shown, for decorative purposes, at other points in the exhibition, were the following:

- * Teapot with floral design. Chinese export porcelain. [P. U. Art Museum, 29-387].
- * Tea caddy, with design of gold stars on blue background. Chinese export porcelain, probably for the American market. [P. U. Art Museum, 29-369].
- * Two plates, of the type painted at Canton for Europeans, depicting figures in European costume. [Lent by Mrs. John L. Kuser, Jr.].
- * Chinese snuff bottles from the extensive collection of snuff bottles bequeathed to the Princeton University Art Museum by James A. Blair, Jr., Class of 1903.
- * Cf. also No. 144, below.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES ENTER CHINA

丁 主 教 士 入 華

34. Dominique Bouhours. The Life of St. Francis Xavier, of The Society of Jesus, Apostle of the Indies, and of Japan. Written in French by Father Dominick Bohours, of the same Society. Translated into English by Mr. [John] Dryden. London, Jacob Tonson, 1688. [Ex 14088.499.359.21].

Opened to frontispiece, engraved by M. Burghers, showing the death of St. Francis Xavier, December 1552, in a hut on Shan-ch'uan (or Saint John's) Island, in sight of the mainland of China. The legend reads: "S. P. Francisci Xaverii Societatis Jesu Indiarum Apostoli. Ab omnibus deserti et in tugurio morientis juxta prototypon Goa missum vera effigies."

35. Nicolas Trigault. De Christiana Expeditione apud Sinas Suscepta ab Societate Jesu. Ex P. Matthaei Riccii eiusdem Societatis Commentariis, Libri V....In quibus Sinensis Regni mores, leges, atque instituta, & nova illius Ecclesia difficillima primordia accurate & summa fide describuntur. "Editio recens ab eodem Auctore multis in locis aucta & recognita." Cologne, J. Widenfelt & G. de Berges, 1684. [Ex 1721.766].

Trigault's work, based on the journals of Matteo Ricci and supplemented with additional material on China from other Jesuit reports, was first published in 1615.

The edition exhibited reproduces as a fore-title the engraved title-page of a 1618 edition, showing the figures of St. Francis Xavier and Father Ricci, with a small map of China.

Ricci's original journals, in Italian, are available in Fonti Ricciane; documenti originali concernenti Matteo Ricci..., edited by Pasquale M. d'Elia, Rome, Libreria dello Stato, 1942-49, 3 vols. [17241.13.766].

Cordier, 809-811.

- 35-a. Nicolas Trigault and others. Regni Chinensis descriptio Ex Variis Authoribus. Leiden, Elzevir, 1639. [Ex 1722.914 s].

A "pocket book" which reprints Book 1 of Trigault's De Christiana Expeditione (preceding item), extracts from Samuel Purchas, further extracts from Trigault's Book 4, and material from Marco Polo.

The engraved title-page reproduces a line of Chinese poetry descriptive of a small picture (presumably of Chinese origin), and a map of China.

- 35-b. "A Generall Collection and Historicall representation of the Jesuites entrance into Japon and China, untill their admission in the Royall Citie of Nanquin." In Samuel Purchas, Purchas His Pilgrimes, The Third Part, London, William Stansby for Henrie Fetherstone, 1625, Book II, chapter 5, pp. 316-349. [Ex 1007.741.2 q].

This section of Purchas includes an abridged English version of Trigault's De Christiana Expeditione apud Sinas. Opened to p. 339, mentioning "Ricius his China Booke of friendship": "...a tractate of Friendship, wherein Dialogue-wise (as Cicero in his Laelius) hee bringeth in the King, questioning what the men of Europe thought of Friendship, and set downe the sentences of Philosophers, Doctors, and other Authors; a worke to this day read there with great applause and admiration, Printed in divers Provinces." (Cf. No. 37).

- 35-c. China in the Sixteenth Century: The Journals of Matthew Ricci: 1583-1610. Translated from the Latin by Louis J. Gallagher, S. J. With a Foreword by Richard J. Cushing, D. D., LL. D. Archbishop of Boston. New York, Random House, 1953. [17241.13.766.01; another copy lent by Dr. Hu Shih].

This is a translation of Trigault's De Christiana Expeditione, not a translation of Ricci's original diary.

36. "The Map of China" 皇明一統方輿備覽. "Taken out of a China Map, printed with China Characters." Double-page engraved map, in Samuel Purchas, Purchas His Pilgrimes, The Third Part, London, William Stansby for Henrie Fetherstone, 1625, between pp. 400-401. [Ex 1007.741.2 q].

The decorative insets on the map represent: "Mathaeus Riccius"; "A Picture of a Chinese Man"; "Picture of a China woman." According to the explanatory text (p. 401), "The originall Map, whence this present was taken and contracted, was by Captaine Saris...gotten at Bantame of a Chinese, in taking a distresse for debts owing to the English Merchants; who seeing him carefull to convey away a Boxe, was the more carefull to apprehend it, and therein found this Map, which another Chinese lodged at his house, lately come from China, had brought with him...Master Hakluyt procured it of the Captaine, professing his intent to give it to Prince Henry of gloricous memory, who being suddenly advanced to a higher view in Heaven, and Master Hakluyt following, this Map came to my hand, who sought to express my love to the publick in communicating what I could thereof. For it being in China Characters (which I thinke none in England, if any in Europe, understands) I could not wholly give it, when I give it; no man being able to receive, what he can no way conceive."

The same map is reprinted in Purchas His Pilgrimage, or Relations of the World, [Vol. V], London, 1626, between pp. 436-437.

37. Matteo Ricci 利瑪竇撰. Yu lun 友論一卷 (On friendship). In the collectanea entitled Shuo-fu-hsü 說郛續 published in 1647 宛委山堂刊本. 152 ts'e. [Gest, C328.898].

This essay in Chinese was first printed in 1595, before Ricci went to the capital at Peking. At least three other editions were printed during the author's lifetime, and there have been innumerable reprintings since his death. Cf. No. 35-b, above.

38. Matteo Ricci 利瑪竇撰. Pien hsüeh i tu 辯學遺牘一卷 (Ricci's tract against idolatry). Peking, Chiu-shih-t'ang, 1880 北京救世刊本. 1 ts'e. [Gest, C971.160.nml0].

First published in Peking in 1609, this tract pointing out the errors of Buddhist idolatry has gone through numerous editions down to modern times. It is in the form of an exchange of letters between a prominent Buddhist convert to Christianity and Father Ricci.

39. "Matteo Ricci's Commentaries on the Precious Pictures" 利瑪竇題寶像圖. The tracts, signed by Ricci and dated December 1606, consist of Chinese engravings of European religious pictures, with an explanation of their significance. The text is both in Chinese and in Ricci's romanization of the Chinese characters. The four illustrations, considered fine examples of late Ming printing, were redrawn in Peking from late 16th century Flemish engravings by the Wierix brothers and by Crispin van de Passe.

Two modern facsimiles were shown:

In ts'e 2 of She yüan mo ts'ui 涉園墨萃十一種, 廿五卷 (Collected works on ink); compiled and published by T'ao Hsiang 陶湘. A photo-lithographic edition of 1929, in 14 ts'e. [Gest, C238.3750].

In chüan 7 (part 5) of Chung kuo pan hua shih t'u lu 中國版畫史圖錄四卷 (An illustrated history of Chinese woodcuts); compiled by Cheng Chen-to 鄭振鐸. A photo-lithographic edition of 1944, in 4 ts'e. [ND1043.C42q(SA)].

VI

MISSIONARIES AND MANDARINS

傳教士與士大夫

40. Portraits of three famous Jesuit missionaries (Matteo Ricci, 1552-1610; Adam Schall von Bell, 1591-1666; Ferdinand Verbiest, 1623-1688), and of two noted converts (Paul Hsü and his granddaughter, Candide Hsü). Double page engraving, drawn by Humblot, engraved by Fonbonne. In Atlas Général de la Chine; pour servir à la Description Générale de cet Empire... Rédigée par M. l'abbé Grosier, Paris, Moutard, 1785, plate 62. [Ex 1724.613 f]. Cf. No. 100, below.

Cordier, 61.

41. Matteo Ricci, translator 利瑪竇口譯. Chi ho yüan pen 幾何原本六卷 (A translation of the first six books of Euclid's Geometry), 1605; dictated to Paul Hsü 徐光啓筆述. In the collectanea entitled Hai-shan-hsien-kuan ts'ung-shu, 1849, ts'e 129-131 海山仙館叢書. [Gest, C338.1649].

Opened to show text with diagrams.

With Ricci began the systematic effort on the part of the Jesuit missionaries to introduce certain aspects of Western science to China. His translations range over astronomy, mathematics, geography and language.

42. Matteo Ricci, translator 利瑪竇口譯. Ts'e liang fa i 測量法義一卷 (On practical geometry); dictated to Paul Hsü 徐光啓筆述. In Hai-shan-hsien-kuan ts'ung-shu, ts'e 141. [Gest, C338.1649].

Opened to diagram no. 1, page 1-b, showing illustration redrawn from Clavius (cf. next item).

This same volume also includes a treatise on isometric triangles 圓容較義一卷, dictated by Ricci to Li Chih-tsao 李之藻筆述.

43. Christopher Clavius. Christophori Clavii Bambergensis e Societate Jesu. Geometrica Practica. Rome, Aloisius Zannetti, 1604. [Goertz 6111].

Opened to p. 16, plate showing "Constructio Quadrantis", corresponding to woodcut in the Chinese work (preceding item) based on Clavius's Geometrica.

Cf. No. 20, above.

44. Hsü Kuang-ch'i (明) 徐光啓撰. Nung chen ch'üan shu 農政全書六。卷 (The thesaurus of agriculture). Reprint of 1843, (first published in 1639) 曙海樓重刊本. 24 ts'e. [Gest, C53.518].

Opened to the wood-cut in chüan 18, p. 9: "Water-mills".

This work, being one of the most frequently reprinted and most influential of those produced by Jesuit-Chinese cooperation, deals with all aspects of agriculture, husbandry, sericulture, and the handling of agricultural products, reflecting the state of Chinese agricultural science at the beginning of the 17th century. Although mainly a work of Hsü's own scholarship, in the section on hydraulics it incorporates a work on practical European hydraulics written by Hsü in 1612 from the oral translation dictated to him by Father Sabatino de Ursis.

45. Johann Schreck (西洋) 鄒玉函口授. Yüan hsi ch'i ch'i t'u shuo lu tsui 遠西奇器圖說錄最三卷 (Illustrated exposition of mechanical marvels). Reprint of 1830 (first published in 1688). 3 ts'e. [Lent by the Chinese-Japanese Library, Harvard University, 8810.1211].

Opened to ts'e 1, p. 34, discussion of a phonetic alphabet.

Opened to woodcut in ts'e 2, pp. 28-29: "Illustration of a grain mill."

Schreck (also known as Terrenz) was a Jesuit who worked in China from 1621 until his death there in 1630. Of considerable stature as a mathematician, he composed works for publication in Chinese on various scientific subjects, of which his ch'i ch'i t'u shuo became the best known.

46. Alvaro Semedo. Relatione della Grande Monarchia della Cina del P. Alvaro Semedo Portugheze della Compagnia di Giesù. Rome, Hermann Scheus, 1693. [Lent by Mr. George R. Loehr].

One of the most widely diffused early Jesuit works on China. First published in Spanish, Madrid, 1642. A French translation is available in the Library: Histoire Universelle de la Chine..., Lyon, Prost, 1667 [Ex 1724.852].

Cordier, 23-25.

47. Martino Martini. De Bello Tartarico Historia; In quâ, Quo pacto Tartari hac nostra aetate Sinicum Imperium invaserint, ac fere totum occuparint, narratur; eorumque mores breviter describuntur. With engraved plates. Amsterdam, J. Jansson, Jr., 1655. (First published, Antwerp, 1654). [Lent by Mr. George R. Loehr].

Account by a Western observer of the Manchu conquest of Ming China in 1644. The Library has a French translation: Histoire de la Guerre des Tartares contre la Chine..., Lyon, Prost, 1667. [Ex 1724.852].

Martini's work probably inspired the drama by Joost van den Vondel, the Dutch poet-dramatist of the 17th century: Zung Chin, of, Ondergang der Sineesche Heerschappije, treurspeel, Amsterdam, 1667. (Library has Amsterdam, 1692, edition: 3383.369 vol. 1).

Cordier, 623-626.

48. Ch'ing Kao-tsung (清高宗敕撰). Huangch'ing k'ai kuo fang lüeh 皇清開國方略三二卷 (Imperial Ch'ing history of the founding of the dynasty). Original palace edition of 1787. 32 ts'e. [Gest, B22.1430.A].

Opened to the preface, showing facsimile of the Ch'ien-lung Emperor's Chinese calligraphy.

48-a. -- -- the same, in Manchu. 32 ts'e. [Gest, B22.1430.B].

Opened to the preface.

Martini's work, De Bello Tartarico (No. 47, above), which gave Europe its first knowledge of the new rulers of China, concerns the same campaigns more fully presented in these official Chinese and Manchu histories. The "Tartars" or Manchus used the Manchu language as well as Chinese at their court, although all of the Manchu emperors were fully literate in Chinese.

49. Johann Adam Schall. Historica Narratio, de Initio et Progressu Missionis Societatis Jesu apud Chineses Ac praesertim in Regia Pequinesi, Ex Litteris R. P. Joannis Adami Schall. Vienna, Matthaeus Cosmerovius, 1665. [Lent by Mr. George R. Loehr].

Opened to portrait of Father Schall: "R. P. Joannes Adamus Schall, Germanus, è Societate Jesu: Pequini Supremi ac Regii Mathematicum Tribunalis Praeses...aetatis suae 77."
Drawn by Johann Steger, engraved by M. Lang.

Cordier, 821.

50. Johann Adam Schall (西洋) 的 著作 . Hsin fa piao i 新法表一書 . (On the comparison of Chinese and European astronomy). In Chao-tai-ts'ung-shu 欽定四庫全書 . (Cf. No. 65), jen-chi, pu-pien chüan 32 集解編 . [Gest, C338.771].

A scientist of great breadth who wrote many works in Chinese, Schall is best known for his astronomy. Under the last years of the Ming Dynasty he was commissioned (in 1630) to establish an observatory and to reform the Ming calendar; and as an expert in bronze casting he established a foundry at the capital which produced both astronomical instruments and cannon. After 1644 he served the new Manchu court until his death in 1662.

51. Johann Adam Schall (西洋) 的 著作 . Hsin li hsiao huo 新曆曉或一書 . (Answering criticism of his calendar reform of 1630). In Chao-tai-ts'ung-shu 欽定四庫全書 . (Cf. No. 65), keng-chi, p'i-pien chüan 41 欽定四庫全書 . [Gest, C338.771].

52. "Observatoire de Peking." Engraving by J. v. d. Spyk. Folding plate in J. B. Du Halde, Description...de la Chine, The Hague, Henri Scheurleer, 1736, Vol. 3, between pp. 340-341. [Ex 1722.312]. Cf. No. 99.

This general view of the Observatory had appeared earlier in Lecomte's Nouveaux Mémoires. Cf. next item.

53. "Globe Celeste de 6. p. de diametre. 6^e Machine." Engraving in Louis Lecomte, Nouveaux Memoires sur l'Etat Présent de la Chine, Third edition, Paris, Jean Anisson, 1697, Vol. 1, facing p. 118. [Lent by Mr. George R. Loehr].

54. Ch'in ting ta ch'ing hui tien t'u 欽定大清會典圖 (Illustrations to collected statutes of the Ch'ing Dynasty). Lithographic edition of 1899. 74 ts'e. [Gest, B282.106].

Opened to the woodcut in ts'e 43: picture of an astronomical instrument cast under the Jesuits' supervision in the 1670's (corresponding to the European engraving, preceding item).

55. "Bronze Instruments at the Peking Observatory." Photograph, 1875. From a scrapbook of photographs, including "Views of Peking and Vicinity," collected by A. P. Happer, Princeton Class of 1871 and presented by him to the Library in 1882. [Ex 1725.704.93 q].

56. Guillaume de L'Isle and A. G. Pingré. Description de la Ville de Peking, Pour servir à l'intelligence du Plan de cette Ville, gravé par les soins de M. de l'Isle. Paris, 1765. [Lent by Mr. George R. Loehr].

Opened to the "Plan de la Ville Tartare de Peking," showing location of the Observatory.

Cordier, 210-211.

57. Etienne Souciet, editor. Observations Mathématiques, Astronomiques, Géographiques, Chronologiques, et Physiques, tirées des Anciens Livres Chinois; ou faites nouvellement aux Indes et à la Chine, Par les Pères de la Compagnie de Jésus. Redigées et publiées par le P. E. Souciet, de la même Compagnie. Paris, Rollin, 1729. 3 vols. [8404.866].

Opened to Vol. 1, p. 237: "Comparison des Observations des Eclipses du premier Satellite de Jupiter, faites à Péking par les PP. Gaubil & Jacques, avec celles qui ont été faites à Paris par M. Maraldi" (1725).

Cordier, 1455.

VII
 THE AGE OF K'ANG-HSI
 (1662 - 1722)
 康熙朝

58. "Imperii Sino-Tartarici Supremus Monarcha." Engraved portrait of the K'ang-hsi Emperor. Plate A a, facing p. 113, in Athanasius Kircher, China Monumentis qua Sacris qua Profanis, Nec non variis Naturae & Artis Spectaculis, Aliarumque rerum memorabilium Argumentis Illustrata, Amsterdam, J. Jansson & E. Weyerstraet, 1667. [SA 1722.523 f].

For a French translation of Kircher's work (one of the standard works on China in its day and long thereafter), cf. No. 92, below.

English trans. of Appendix to J. Opilly trans. of Neuhoff's Embassy = Ex 1722.678.11 f Cordier, 26-27.

59. Louis Lecomte. Memoirs and Observations...Made in a late Journey Through the Empire of China. By Louis Le Compte Jesuit, Confessor to the Dutchess of Burgundy, one of the Royal Mathematicians, and lately Missionary into the Eastern Countries. Translated from the Paris Edition [1696], and illustrated with Figures. London, B. Tooke and S. Buckley, 1697. [Gest, 1722.571.11; also, 1698 edition, 1722.571].

The frontispiece is a portrait of the Kang-Hsi Emperor: "Cam-Hy, Emperor of China & the Eastern Tartary, Aged 41 years, Drawn when he was but 32." Engraved by Van der Gucht.

Cordier, 39-42.

60. Joachim Bouvet. The History of Cang-Hy The Present Emperour of China. Presented to the Most Christian King [Louis XIV]. By Father J. Bouvet, of the Society of Jesus, and Missionary into China. London, F. Coggan, 1699. (First published in French, Paris, 1697). [Ex 1627.168.204].

Cordier, 634-635.

61. Ferdinand Verbiest. Voyages de l'Empereur de la Chine dans la Tartarie... Paris, Estienne Michallet, 1685. [Ex 1722.932].

Describes journeys made in 1682 and 1683. The dedicatory epistle addressed to Louis XIV includes this passage: "Vous verrez, Sire, dans ce recit, que la Cour de Péquin ne cede en magnificence à aucune Cour de l'Europe; & que si vous aviez esté dans un autre siècle, le Prince qui regne aujourd'huy à la Chine ne verroit rien dans le monde de plus grand que lui."

Cordier, 635-636.

- 61-a. Ferdinand Verbiest. Two Journeys Of the present Emperour of China into Tartary, In the Years 1682, and 1683... London, John Lawrence, 1687. [Grenville Kane Collection].

Verbiest's narratives comprise pp. [221]-258 of A Relation of the Invasion and Conquest of Florida by the Spaniards, Under the Command of Fernando de Soto, Written in Portuguese by a Gentleman of the Town of Elvas...To which is Subjoyned Two Journeys of the Present Emperour of China into Tartary, London, John Lawrence, 1686. In addition to a separate title-page for the Two Journeys (as cited above), the Kane-Princeton copy also has bound in it an extra title-page for the first narrative: A Journey of the Emperor of China into East-Tartary, In the Year 1682, London, Printed by Freeman Collins, for John Lawrence, 1686.

Opened to p. 232 (the 1682 journey): "We killed also Bears, wild Boars, and above sixty Tygers...It was the Emperours pleasure that I should be present at all these different ways of Hunting..."

62. Ta ch'ing li ch'ao shih lu 大清歷朝實錄 (Veritable records of the Ch'ing Dynasty). Photolithographic edition of the original manuscript at the Imperial Palace in Mukden, 1937. 1,220 ts'e. [Gest, B22.3892.1]. (This complete set was presented to the Gest Oriental Library by Dr. Hu Shih in 1953.)

Opened to K'ang-hsi reign, chüan 101, p. 23: passage for April 1682 mentioning that the Emperor shot 5 tigers in one day

of hunting, and 3 more on the following day, events also described in Father Verbiest's account of the same hunting expedition. Cf. preceding item.

Opened to chüan 102, p. 3: entry for May 1682, recording the promotion in rank of Father Verbiest, described as the official in charge of astronomical observances and the calendar, and commending him for his excellence in the casting of cannon. Verbiest's account (No. 61) mentions the warm friendship of the Emperor, but fails to mention this official reward and commendation.

63. Ch'in ting ta ch'ing hui tien t'u 欽定大清會典圖 = 七。卷
(Illustrations to collected statutes of the Ch'ing Dynasty).
Lithographic edition of 1899. 74 ts'e. [Gest, B282.106].

Opened to the woodcut in ts'e 66: picture of cannon cast by Verbiest for the Emperor K'ang-hsi in 1680-81.

The Emperor credited the cannon cast by Verbiest with having turned the tide of victory in a number of crucial battles in the serious rebellion of the time.

64. Gabriel de Magalhaens. A New History of China, Containing a Description of the Most Considerable Particulars of that Vast Empire. Written by Gabriel Magaillans of the Society of Jesus, Missionary Apostolick. Done out of French [by John Ogilby]. London, Thomas Newborough, 1688. [Ex 1721.608].

Magalhaen's original manuscript in Portuguese, composed in 1668, was first published in French translation, Rome, 1688.

Cordier, 36-38.

65. Fathers L. Buglio, G. Magalhaens and F. Verbiest (泰西) 利類思, 安文思, 南懷仁同著. Hsi fang yao chi 西方要紀一卷 (Essential information about the West). In the collectanea entitled Chao-tai-ts'ung-shu, chia-chi, chüan 27 昭代叢書甲集卷廿七. Published in 1833 吳江沈氏世構堂刊本. 128 ts'e. [Gest, C338.771].

In an effort to correct the lack of information about Europe, the Jesuits produced a number of descriptive accounts of the West in Chinese. One of these is this brief work, submitted by the three authors to the throne in 1669, and later reprinted in several editions. Curiously, these works had very limited influence; gross misconceptions and misinformation about Europe persisted in China until the end of the 19th century.

66. Adam Brand. A Journal of the Embassy From Their Majesties John and Peter Alexievitz, Emperors of Muscovy, &c. Over Land into China, Through the Provinces of Ustugha, Siberia, Dauri, and the Great Tartary, to Peking, the Capital City of the Chinese Empire. By Everard Isbrand, Their Ambassador in the Years 1693, 1694, and 1695. Written by Adam Brand, Secretary of the Embassy. Translated from the Original in High-Dutch, Printed at Hamburgh, 1698. London, D. Brown and T. Goodwin, 1698. [Ex 1705.206].
Cordier, 2466-2467.

- 66-a. Evert Ysbrants Ides. Three Years Travels from Moscow over-land to China...written by his Excellency E. Ysbrants Ides, Ambassador from the Czar of Muscovy to the Emperor of China... Illustrated with a large Map of the Countries, drawn by the Ambassador upon his Journey, and many curious Cuts. Printed in Dutch by the Direction of Burgomaster Witzen, formerly Ambassador in England; and now Faithfully done into English. London, W. Freeman et al., 1706. [Lent by Mr. George R. Loehr].

Opened to folding engraved plate, between pp. 60-61: "The Embassadors Entry through the Famous Chinese Wall, Which is 1200 Miles Long."

VIII

THE WISDOM OF CHINA REACHES EUROPE

傳 道 西 傳

67. "The Life of Confucius". Scroll painting attributed to Sung period (960-1279 A. D.). [Lent by His Excellency Dr. H. H. Kung].

This ancient Chinese scroll, 84 feet 5 inches long, appears to be the work of a group of artist-craftsmen, rather than the creative expression of a single great master. It depicts, in a series of scenes, the entire life of Confucius (551-479 B. C.).

This example of the traditional Chinese image of Confucius is shown here by way of comparison with the westernized concept of Confucius that developed in Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries.

68. Prosper Intorcetta. La Science des Chinois. Traduite mot pour mot de la langue Chinoise par le R. Père Intorcetta Jésuite. Paris, Gervais Clousier and André Cramoisy, 1672. [Ex 1003.901 q].

This item of 24 folio pages, separately paginated, is in the Library's copy of Melchisédech Thévenot's Relations de Divers Voyages Curieux, Part 4, Paris, Cramoisy, 1672. It includes a Latin translation of the second of the Confucian Four Books (i.e., the Chung-yung 中庸, "Medium Constantier Tenendum"); selected passages of this book in French; and a Life of Confucius in Latin and in French.

Cordier, 1388-1389.

Note: Parts 3 and 4 of Thévenot's Relations, bound together as a single volume in the Princeton copy, contain several other important items dealing with China. These include: in Part 3, Flora Sinensis, ou Traité des Fleurs, des Fruits, des Plantes, et des Animaux particuliers à la Chine, with plates, by Michael Boym (cf. No. 74, below); an account in French of the Dutch Embassy of 1656 (cf. No. 29 above); Description Géographique de l'Empire de la Chine, by Martino Martini (the descriptive text

designed to accompany his Novus Atlas Sinensis, 1655); in Part 4, Viaggio del P. Giovanni Grueber, tornando per terra da China in Europa; and Voyage à la Chine des PP. J. Grueber et d'Orville.

69. Prosper Intorcetta, Christian Herdtrich, Francis Rougemont, Philippe Couplet. Confucius Sinarum Philosophus, sive Scientia Sinensis Latine exposita...Adjecta est Tabula Chronologica Sinicae Monarchiae. Paris, Daniel Horthemels, 1687. [Lent by Mr. George R. Loehr]. EX 3082. 1687

Includes Latin translations of the first three of the Four Books, and Chronological and Genealogical Tables of the Chinese Monarchy (compiled by Couplet); the latter with separate title-page, dated 1686 (Cordier, 559).

Opened to plate facing p.cxvii: engraved portrait of Confucius standing against background of a library containing the spirit-tablets of the major Confucian disciples. The walls are lined with books identified in Chinese as the Confucian writings and other canonical works. Overhead appear the Chinese characters Kuo-hsüeh and their translation, "Gymnasium Imperii." Confucius is identified in Chinese by his cognomen "Chung-ni" and by the honorary title meaning "First teacher of the world." At the bottom of the plate is the publisher's identification: "A Paris. chez Nolin Rue S. Jacques A L'Enseigne de la Place des Victoires...Avec privilege du Roy."

This engraving was the prototype for many subsequent European representations of Confucius.

Cordier, 1392-
1393.

70. Notizie Varie dell'Imperio della China...con La Vita di Confucio Il Gran Savio della China, e un saggio della sua Morale. Florence, Giuseppe Manni, 1697. [Lent by Mr. George R. Loehr].

Includes Intorcetta's Latin translations of "Confucii Vita" (pp. 123-142), and "Scientiae Sinicae Liber inter Confucii Libros Secundus" (pp. 143-185). Cf. No. 68.

71. The Morals of Confucius A Chinese Philosopher, Who flourished above Five Hundred Years before the coming of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Being one of the most choicest Pieces of Learning remaining of that Nation. Licenced, Feb. 25.1690/1, J. Fraser. London, Randal Taylor, 1691. [ExW 2082.1691].

"...it may be judg'd how exceedingly the Publick is beholden to the R. F. Incorcetta [sic] and Couplet, who have Translated, out of Chinese into Latin, the Three Books of Confucius, from which we have Extracted this Piece of Morality, which is now divulg'd. We have Selected the most important Things, and have let slip several, which, altho' good in themselves, and particularly agreeable to the Genius of the Persons for whom they have been Said and Writ, would have seem'd, perhaps, too common and inconsequential in our Europe. And forasmuch, as in the Work of the R. F. Incorcetta and Couplet, a Discourse is made concerning the Origine of the Chinese Nation, and of the Ancientest Books which this Nation enjoys, and which were Extant, several Ages before that of Confucius, we have therefore Translated what on this account is most necessary to be known." -- Advertisement, p. [A 7].

Cordier, 1394.

72. Martino Martini. Martini Martinii Tridentini E Societate Jesu Sinicae Historiae Decas Prima. Res à gentis origine ad Christum natum in extremà Asià, sive Magno Sinarum Imperio gestas complexa. Munich, L. Straubius, J. Wagner, 1658. [Ex 1401.181 (3)].

Martini's History is based largely on the Chinese dynastic histories. Opened to p. 6: discussion of the Classic of Changes, the ancient Chinese work on divination, with a woodcut of "the 64 hexagrams." Cf. next item.

Cordier, 580.

73. "Illustrations of various systematizations of the 8 Trigrams" (referred to by Leibniz and his European contemporaries as the diagrams of Fo-hi [Fu-hsi]).

(1). In Liu ching t'u 六經圖六卷 (The Six Classics illustrated); by Yang Chia (宋) 楊甲標. A Palace edition of 1617. 1 ts'e. [Gest, A137.1637].

Opened to page 33: "A cosmogony ascribed to the legendary Emperor Fu-hsi, based on a metaphysical interpretation of the 64 Hexagrams".

(2). In I chuan i 易傳義十卷, 卷第一卷 (An exposition of the "Book of Changes"); with commentary by Ch'eng I (宋) 程頤 傳 and annotations by Chu Hsi (宋) 朱熹 本義. Edition of ca. 1556. 10 ts'e. [Gest, All. 1148].

Opened to page 47 (ts'e 1), "Illustrations showing the alternations of Hexagrams".

Cf. below, No. 83.

74. Andreas Cleyer, editor. Specimen Medicinae Sinicae, sive Opuscula Medica ad Mentem Sinensium. Frankfurt, J. P. Zubrodt, 1682. [Ex 89541.258 (Goertz Collection)].

Although this work appears under the name of Andreas Cleyer, surgeon-general of the Dutch East India Company's outpost at Batavia, it should probably be attributed to the Jesuit, Michael Boym, some of whose manuscripts, entrusted to another missionary for transmittal to Europe, came into the hands of the Dutch at Batavia. (Cf. Boym's Flora Sinensis, No. 68, above, note).

The "opuscula" comprising this work include a translation of the famous Chinese treatise on the pulse by Wang Shu-ho, numerous charts illustrating this theory, and plates copied from Chinese medical works. Opened to plate 11: "Stomachi via lucidi caloris â capite ad pedes." Cf. similar plate, next item.

Cordier, 1470-1471.

75. Yang Chi-chou, compiler (明) 楊繼洲 編. Chen chiu ta ch'eng 針灸大成 一卷 (A treatise on acupuncture and cauterization). Preface, 1601. 12 ts'e. [Gest, C88.1197].

Opened to a diagram in chüan 6, indicating points of the body where acupuncture may be used in connection with diseases of the spleen. Cf. the European redrawing of the plate, preceding item.

76. T'ang Shen-wei (唐慎微). Ch'ung hsiu cheng ho ching shih cheng lei pei yung pen ts'ao 手語政和紀史證類備用本草三。卷 (The great herbal). An Imperial revised edition of 1587. 10 ts'e. [Gest, C103.1336].

Opened to chüan 8, pp. 39-40, "illustrations of different kinds of Angelica".

Such early works on the classification of medicinal plants and minerals well merited the praise bestowed upon them by 17th and 18th century Europeans -- and remain worthy of scientific study today.

This work is selected from the many works on materia medica in the Gest Oriental Library, which includes the largest collection of Chinese medical and related works outside China and Japan.

77. Chinese Plants. Engraved plates illustrating section on natural history of Du Halde's Description...de l'Empire de la Chine, The Hague, H. Scheurleer, 1736, Vol. 2, following p. 180. [Ex 1722.312].

Cf. below, No. 99.

IX

CHINA IN EUROPEAN THOUGHT

歐人心目中的中國

The Rites Controversy

[According to the pattern set at the end of the 16th century by Matteo Ricci, Christian missionary efforts in China should be accommodated in so far as possible to traditional Chinese cultural values. The majority of the Jesuits accepted Ricci's view that the ancient followers of Confucius believed in the one universal God of the Christians, and claimed that the ancestor worship of the Chinese was merely a formal token of respect paid to the memory of the illustrious dead. Hence the Chinese "Rites", honoring the spirits of the dead, had only social and ethical significance, and were compatible with Christian doctrine. Some opposition to this view came from within the Jesuit order, but mainly from the mendicant orders -- the Dominicans, Franciscans and Augustinians -- who attacked the Chinese Rites as idolatry, and accused the Jesuits of heresy in permitting their Chinese converts to continue them. The theological and philosophical implications of this debate began to assume importance in the intellectual life of Europe by the mid-17th century, and were discussed in all countries by all manner of persons for a century or more. The repercussions of the quarrel were considerable in China as well as in Europe. Nos. 78-81 relate to the Rites Controversy. A general survey of the voluminous literature produced by the great debate will be found in Cordier, p. 869 ff.]

78. Domingo Fernandez Navarette. Tratados Historicos, Politicos, Ethicos, y Religiosos de la Monarquia de China. Descripcion Breve de Aquel Imperio, y Exemplos Raros de Emperadores, y Magistrados Del. Con Narracion Difusa de Varios Sucessos, y Cosas Singulares de Otros Reynos, y Diferentes Navegaciones. Anadense Los Decretos Pontificios, y Propositiones Calificadas en Roma para La Mission Chinica; y una Bulla de N. M. S. P.

Clemente X, en favor de los Missionarios. Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1676. [Ex 1722.343 q].

The seventh of these Tratados (p. 451 ff.) by the Spanish Dominican missionary Navarette, in which the Jesuit position on the Confucian rites is discussed, became one of the main arsenals used by later writers against the Jesuits in the Rites Controversy.

Cordier, 31-32.

79. Noël Alexandre. Apologie des Dominicains Missionnaires de la Chine, ou Réponse au Livre du Père Le Tellier Jésuite, intitulé, Défense des Nouveaux Chrétiens; Et à L'éclaircissement du P. Le Gobien de la même Compagnie, Sur les honneurs que les Chinois rendent à Confucius & aux Morts. Par un Religieux Docteur & Professeur en Théologie de l'Ordre de S. Dominique [Noël Alexandre]. Cologne, Corneille d'Egmond, 1699. [Lent by the Library of the Princeton Theological Seminary].

Following the Apologie is a separately paginated section of Latin Texts, entitled, Documenta Controversiam Missionarum Apostolicorum Imperii Sinici De cultu praesertim Confucii Philosophi & Progenitorum Defunctorum spectantia...

Cordier, 876-877.

80. Anciens Traitez de Divers Auteurs sur les Cérémonies de la Chine. Three pamphlets collected under this general title. [Ex 5552.999 v. 1].

The three pamphlets are:

(1). Nicolas Longobardi. Traité sur Quelques Points de la Religion des Chinois. Par le R. Père Longobardi, ancien Supérieur des Missions de la Compagnie de Jesus à la Chine. Paris, Jacques Josse, 1701.

(2). Antoine de Sainte Marie. Traité sur Quelques Points Importans de la Mission de la Chine. Par le R. P. Antoine de Sainte Marie, Prefet Apostolique des Missionnaires de l'Ordre de S. François dans ce Royaume. Adressé au R. P. Louis de Gama,

Jésuite, Visiteur des Provinces de la Chine, & du Japon: Et envoyé à N. S. Père le Pape... Traduit de l'Espagnol. Paris, Jacques Josse, 1701.

(3). La Bonne Foy des Anciens Jésuites Missionnaires de la Chine sur L'Idolatrie des Chinois dans le culte qu'ils rendent à Confucius & aux Morts, Démontrée par des Extraits fidèles des Livres des RR. Pères Athanase Kircher, Nicolas Trigault, Alexandre de Rhodes & autres, envoyés à un ami avec quelques reflexions sur les nouveaux sentiments des RR. PP. Jésuites. n. d.

Cordier, 873,
899.

The Library also has a number of other tracts, chiefly in French, relating to the Rites Controversy.

31. Brevis R latio eorum, quae spectant ad Declarationem Sinarum Imperatoris Kam Hi circa Coeli, Cumfucii, et Avorum Cultum, datam anno 1700. Peking, Opera PP. Societ. Jesu Pekini pro Evangelii propagatione laborantium, [1701]. [Lent by Mr. Robert J. Barry].

A Sino-European block book of 61 double leaves, with texts in Latin, Chinese and Manchu. The last page, dated at Peking, 29 July 1701, includes in facsimile the signatures of the following members of the Society of Jesus: Antonius Thomas, Philippus Grimaldi, T. Gomay Pereyra, Joannis Franc^s Gerbillon, Josephus Suares, Joachimus Bouvet, Kilianus Stumpf, J. Baptista Regis, Ludovicus Pernon, Dominicus Parrenin.

This "Brief Narrative" is not only a key document in the celebrated "Rites Controversy," but is also of exceptional interest as an example of a book in a Western language printed from wood blocks in China in the Chinese manner. The Jesuits, whose signatures appear on the final page, relate their presence at the Imperial Court on Nov. 30, 1700, when they received, through the intermediary of high Manchu officials, the K'ang-hsi Emperor's reply to a memorial submitted to him requesting his interpretation of the Confucian rites. The Emperor's reply supported the Jesuit contention that these rites were compatible with Christianity. The Imperial "state-

ment" was thereupon used by the Jesuits in Europe to bolster their position in the great Controversy.

Note: Since the close of the exhibition, this book has been acquired by the Library, through the generosity of Mr. John M. Crawford, Jr. [Ex 5552.499].

Cordier, 891-
893

Leibniz and His Disciples

82. Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. Novissima Sinica Historiam Nostrae Temporis Illustratura. In quibus De Christianismo publica nunc primum autoritate propagato missa in Europam relatio exhibetur, deque favore scientiarum Europaeorum ac moribus gentis & ipsius praesertim Monarchiae, tum & de bello Sinensium cum Moscis ac pace constituta, multae hactenus ignota explicantur. Edente G. G. L., 1697. [Ex 6176.364. (4)].

A "newsletter", including letters from missionaries in China -- Verbiest, Grimaldi, Thomas, Gerbillon and others -- with commentaries by Leibniz. In the preface "Benevolo Lectori" occurs Leibniz' statement, fol. [8], recto:

"I almost think it necessary that Chinese missionaries should be sent to us to teach the aims and practices of natural theology, just as we send missionaries to instruct them in revealed religion..."

83. Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. Viri Illustris Godefridi Guil. Leibnitii Epistolae ad Diversos, Theologici, Juridici, Medici, Philosophici, Mathematici, Historici et Philologici Argumenti, E Msc. Auctoris cum Annotationibus Suis primum divulgavit. Edited by Christian Kortholt. Leipzig, C. Breitkopf, 1734-5. 4 vols. [6176.332].

Vol. 1 opened to frontispiece: portrait of Leibniz, drawn by Leygeb., engraved by Boetius.

Vol. 2 includes: "Anciens Traitez de Divers Auteurs sur les Cérémonies de la Chine, avec des Notes de Monsieur de Leibniz," pp. [163]-412 (cf. No. 80, above); "Lettre XVIII. de Mons. de Leibniz sur la Philosophie Chinoise à Mons. de Remond," pp. 413-494. Volume opened to Section 4 of this Letter, pp. 483-489: "Des Caractères dont Fohi fondateur de l'Empire Chinoise s'est servi dans ses écrits, et de l'arithmétique binaire" (cf. Nos. 72-73, above).

84. La Croze. "De Libris Sinensibus Bibliothecae Regiae Berolinensis: ubi praecipue de insigni Lexico Sinico-Hispanico R. P. Francisci Diaz, Ordinis Fratrum Praedicatorum." In [Königlich Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin], Miscellanea Berolinensia ad Incrementum Scientiarum, ex Scriptis Societati Regiae Scientiarum, Berlin, J. C. Papeenius, 1710, Vol. 1, pp. 84-88. [0912.17.3].

Description of books and manuscripts on China in the Berlin Library. This same volume of the "transactions" of the Berlin Academy of Sciences includes, pp. 21-26, a paper on games by Leibniz, with a folding engraved plate (copied from a book of Chinese pictures in the Berlin Library) showing Chinese in Ming Dynasty costume playing the game of wei-ch'i 七 棋, a kind of chess. Cf. below, No. 97.

85. Christian Wolff. "Oratio de Sapiaentia Sinarum Confuciana, quam systematis istius auctor Halae Sax. Die XII. Jul. A. MDCCXXI. in solemni panegyri, cum fasces protectorales successori traderet, recitavit..." In D. Joachim Lange, Nova Anatome, seu Idea Analytica Systematis Metaphysici Wolfiani, Frankfurt and Leipzig, Knoch, 1726, pp. 2-62. [Lent by the Library of the Princeton Theological Seminary].

The Latin text of Wolff's "subversive" lecture, delivered at Halle, July 12, 1721, also known as "Oratorio de Sinarum Philosophia Practica," is reprinted in other collections of his work -- for example, in the following: Meletemata mathematico-philosophica, Halle and Magdeburg, Renger, 1755. [6188.363].

Cordier, 1410

85-a. Christian Wolff. "Discours sur la Morale des Chinois." In Jean Henri Simon Formey, La Belle Wolfienne, The Hague, Le Vier, 1741, Tome 2. [Lent by the Library of the Princeton Theological Seminary].

An English translation of Wolff's lecture, from Formey's French version, appeared in 1750 with the title, "The Real Happiness of the People."

The Cult of Confucius

36. "Introduction à la Lecture de Confucius." In Journal des Sçavans, Amsterdam, Vol. 16, No. 2 (June 7, 1688), pp. 25-40. [0904.5033 (Goertz Collection)].

Opened to pp. 33-39: "Je crois avoir lu dans M. la Mothe le Vayer qu'il avoit de la peine à s'empêcher de dire, Sancte Confuci, ora pro nobis..."

37. Sir William Temple. "Of Heroic Virtue." In Temple's Works, London, J. Clarke et al., 1757, Vol. 3, p. 304 ff. [3954.5.1757].

Section 2 of the essay "Of Heroic Virtue" (1690) is devoted to China and the beneficent results of Confucian thought there. Opened to pp. 332-333: "...the kingdom of China seems to be framed and policed with the utmost force and reach of human wisdom, reason, and contrivance; and in practice to excel the very speculations of other men, and all those imaginary schemes of the European wits, the institutions of Xenophon, the republic of Plato, the Utopia's, or Oceana's of our modern writers."

38. François de Salignac de la Mothe Fénelon. "Confucius et Socrate. Sur la prééminence tant vantée des Chinois." Chapter 7 of Dialogues des Morts composés pour l'Education de Mgr. le Duc de Bourgogne, in Oeuvres de Fénelon, Archevêque de Cambrai, publiées d'après les Manuscrits originaux et les Editions les plus correctes; avec un grand nombre de pièces inédites, Paris, Lebel, 1823, Vol. 19, p. 146 ff. [3252.2.1820].

The Dialogues des Morts, written in the 1690's, were not completely published until after the author's death in 1715.

89. Nicolas de Malebranche. Entretien d'un Philosophe Chrétien, et d'un Philosophe Chinois, Sur l'Existence et la Nature de Dieu. Par l'Auteur de la Recherche sur la Vérité. Paris, Michel David, 1703. [Ex 6134.612].
90. "Confucius." Engraving by Helman, with verses by Voltaire as the legend. Plate 1 in Abrégé Historique des Principaux Traits de la Vie de Confucius Célèbre Philosophe Chinois, Orné de 24 Estampes in 4. Gravées par Helman, d'après des Dessins Originaux de la Chine envoyés à Paris par M. Amiot Missionnaire à Pékin, Et tirés du Cabinet de Mr. Bertin Ministre et ancien Secrétaire d'Etat. Paris, [1788]. [Lent by Mr. George R. Loehr].

Voltaire's verses on Confucius (whose portrait hung on the wall of his study at Ferney):

"De la seule Raison salutaire interprète,
 Sans éblouir le monde éclairant les esprits,
 Il ne parla qu'en sage et jamais en Prophète:
 Cependant on le crut, et même en son pays."

Cordier, 667.

Speculations on the Origins of the Chinese Language

91. Gottlieb Spitzel. Theophili Spizelii De Re Literaria Sinensium Commentarius, In quo scripturae, pariter ac philosophiae Sinicae specimina exhibentur, et cum aliarum gentium, praesertim Aegyptiorum, Graecorum, et Indorum reliquorum literis atque placitis conferuntur. Leiden, Petrus Hackius, 1660. [Ex 2073.382 (Goertz Collection)].

The engraved fore-title, dated 1661, shows a Mandarin, seated by a table on which is opened a book displaying ancient Chinese writing.

Cordier, 1412.

92. "De l'Escriture des Chinois." Part 6 of Athanasius Kircher, La Chine Illustrée, Amsterdam, J. Jansson, 1670, pp. 302-315. [Lent by Mr. George R. Loehr]. Cf. above, No. 58.

The chapter headings of this section are entitled: "Des caractères Hyeroglyphiques des Chinois", "De l'explication des anciens caractères Chinois", "L'explication des plus anciens caractères Chinois", "La différence qu'il y a entre les caractères des Chinois, & les hyeroglifes des Egiptiens." Kircher's account is based on information supplied to him by Father Michael Boym, and reproduces illustrations from the Collection of Variant Styles of the Ancient Scripts. Cf. next item.

Cordier, 26-27.

93. Sun Chi-hsiu, compiler (清) 孫奇逢 集 纂. Li ch'ao sheng hsien chuan shu po t'i ch'ien wen 歷朝聖賢篆書百體十文 (A collection of variant styles of the ancient scripts). A reprint of 1685. 1 ts'e. [Gest, C348.1421].

Opened to pp. 2-3, showing the same ancient Chinese scripts illustrated in Kircher's work (preceding item).

This Collection of Variant Styles, one of the Chinese works studied by the missionary scholars and sent by them to Europe, deals with the accumulated legends concerning the origins of Chinese script. According to these purely fanciful explanations, culture-heroes of the mythical past had invented the characters by observing such natural phenomena as the tracks of birds' feet in the sand or the snow.

94. John Webb. An Historical Essay Endeavoring a Probability That the Language of the Empire of China is the Primitive Language. By John Webb of Butleigh in the County of Somerset Esquire. London, Printed for Nath. Brook, at the Angel in Gresham Colledge, 1669. [Ex 2075.958; another copy, lent by the Library of the Princeton Theological Seminary].

Dedicated "To the Most Sacred Majesty of Charles the Second." The folding map of China, illustrating Webb's book,

is copied from the Map of China published by Purchas (cf. below, No. 36); but "A King of China" has replaced the portrait of Father Ricci as one of the three decorative insets.

Opened to pp. 28-29, showing Webb's reference to works by Kircher, Martini, Vossius, and others.

Cordier, 1577.

Other Aspects of Chinese Civilization

95. Isaac Vossius. Variarum Observationum Liber. London, Robert Scott, 1685. [Ex 2502.947 (Goertz Collection)].

Includes a section "De magnis Sinarum urbibus" (pp. 56-58), and another "De artibus & scientiis Sinarum" (pp. 69-85). The latter section was opened to the discussion (p. 81) of the origins of printing in China: "Ars typographica mille & quingentis fere annis apud illos est antiquior quam apud Christianos..."

96. Thomas Hyde. De Mensuris et Ponderibus Sinensium Epistola. Appendix to Edward Bernard, De Mensuris et Ponderibus Antiquis, Libri Tres, Editio altera, purior & duploloquetior, Oxford, E Theatro Seldonio, 1688. [Ex 2968.171].

A folding engraved table of Chinese weights and measures (exhibited) accompanies Hyde's account. As in the following item, Hyde here mentions indebtedness to "Chinensis meus, amicus charissimus D. Michael Shin Fo-çung qui proxime elapsa aestate 1637 hic Oxonii fuit..."

Cordier, 1888.

97. Thomas Hyde. De Ludibus Orientalibus Libri Duo. Oxford, E Theatro Sheldoniano, 1694. [Cook 42843.488].

This work on Oriental games by Thomas Hyde, Professor of Arabic and Librarian of the Bodleian, includes several sections, with illustrations, on Chinese games:

Book 1, Part 1, pp. 158-178, "De Shahiludio Chinensium"

Book 2, pp. 65-68, "De Nerdiludo Chinensium"

Book 2, pp. 70-101, "De Ludo Promotionis Mandarinorum"

Book 2, pp. 195-201, "De Circumveniendi Ludo Chinensium"

Book 2, pp. 214-216, "De Ludo subjugandi Rebelles"

Opened to folding engraved plate, Book 2, between pp. 70-71, illustrating the game of "Promotio Mandarinorum".

In his preface to Book 2 ("Benevoli Lectori"), pp. b2^{vo}-b3, Hyde explains that his information on Chinese games comes in part from his "dear friend" Shin Fo-çung (Shen Fu-tsung), a native of Nanking, who had been brought to Europe by the Jesuit missionary Couplet, and who had visited Oxford in the summer of 1687.

Cf. above, No. 84.

Cordier, 1460.

X

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY SYNTHESIS

第 四 十 九 卷 之 接 合

The four great compilations grouped in this section represent the summing up of two centuries of European knowledge of China. The editors were all French Jesuit scholars; the publications were first issued in French by well-known Paris publishers. Taken together they form a great encyclopaedia of China, characteristic of the century that saw the completion of Diderot's and D'Alembert's Encyclopédie. They may also be described as the "Jesuit legacy" to future generations, and were, indeed, the basis for all serious sinological studies until well into the 19th century.

98. Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses. Ecrites des Missions Etrangères par quelques Missionnaires de la Compagnie de Jesus. V. Recueil. Paris, Nicolas Le Clerc, 1705. [Ex 5497.499.2].

The fifth volume of the original series of Jesuit missionary letters, issued periodically between 1702 and 1776. This volume includes -- along with letters from India, the East Indies and California -- a letter from Father Fouquet, dated from Nan-ch'ang-fu in China, November 26, 1702. The letters appearing in this series were edited versions, designed for the general reader, of the original reports sent to Europe by the missionaries.

- 98-a. Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses, Ecrites des Missions Etrangères. Nouvelle Edition. Paris, J. G. Mérimot, 1780-1783. 26 vols. [Ex 5497.499.21].

In this reprint the "Mémoires de la Chine" are grouped in vols. 16-26. On the flyleaf of Vol. 2 of the Princeton set there is this manuscript notation: "These 'Lettres' with other books in this library, were seized in the Castle of Chapultepec, near the city of Mexico, by an officer of the American army, in the year 1847, after the murderous attack by which that fortress was gained by Gen. Scott."

- 98-b. Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses, Ecrites des Missions Etrangères. Nouvelle Edition, ornée de cinquante belles gravures. Lyon, Vernareil and Cabin, 1819. 14 vols. [5497.499.21].

The "Mémoires de la Chine" are grouped in vols. 9-14.

Cordier, 926
ff., with analysis of Chinese material and cross-references to different editions.

99. Jean-Baptiste Du Halde. Description Géographique, Historique, Chronologique, Politique, et Physique de l'Empire de la Chine et de la Tartarie Chinoise. "Enrichie des cartes générales et particulières de ces Pays, ... & ornée d'un grand nombre de Figures et de Vignettes gravées en Taille-douce." The Hague, Henri Scheurleer, 1736. 4 vols. [Ex 1722.312].

Du Halde's comprehensive "encyclopaedia" of China was first published in a folio edition, Paris, 1735.

An important feature of the work (Vol. 1) is the series of maps of China, engraved in Europe from surveys undertaken in China, at the Emperor's request, in 1708-1721, by a group of missionaries (Parennin, Bouvet, Régis, Jartoux and others) and a corps of Chinese assistants.

Cf. below, Nos 52, 77.

Cordier, 45-51,
with table of contents.

- 99-a. Jean-Baptiste De Halde. The General History of China... Done from the French of P. Du Halde [by Richard Brookes]. The Third Edition Corrected. London, J. Watts, 1741. 4 vols. [1722.312.11].

100. Joseph-Anne-Marie de Moyriac de Mailla. Histoire Générale de la Chine, ou Annales de Cet Empire; Traduites du Tong-Kien-Kang-Mou, par le feu Père...de Mailla, Jésuite François, Missionnaire à Pékin. Publiées par M. l'Abbé Grosier, Et dirigées par M. Le Roux des Hautesrayes...Ouvrage enrichi de Figures & de nouvelles Cartes Géographiques de la Chine ancienne & moderne, levées par ordre du feu Empereur Kang-Hi, & gravées pour la première fois. Paris, P.-D. Pierres & Clousier, 1777-1783. 12 vols; a supplementary 13th volume comprising a Description Générale de la Chine edited by Abbé Grosier; and a folio volume of plates (re-strikes from the plates of Du Halde's Description, 1735). [Ex 1724.613].

De Mailla, who served at the mission in Peking from 1703 until his death there in 1748, used both the Chinese and Manchu texts of the Tzu chih t'ung chien kang mu in preparing his translation (Cf. No. 101).

Cf. above, No. 40.

Cordier, 583-587

- 100-a. J.-A.-M. de Moyriac de Mailla. Storia Generale della China ovvero Grandi Annali Cinesi, Tradotti dal Tong-Kien-Kang-Mou... Traduzione Italiana [by Giuseppe Ramirez] Dedicata a Sua Altezza Reale Pietro Leopoldo... Siena, Francesco Rossi, 1777-1781. 36 tomes, bound in 18 volumes. [1724.613.11].

101. Chu Hsi (朱希). Tzu chih t'ung chien kang mu (Outline condensation of the mirror of universal history). A Palace edition of 1473. 30 ts'e. [Gest, B22.1523a].

This great classic of historical writing, a condensation of a still larger comprehensive history, was prepared by the 12th century philosopher Chu Hsi and his followers. Supplements continued the history through the later periods, so that it became the most widely used single outline account of Chinese history from its legendary origins down through the succession of historical dynasties.

101-a. -- the same. A Manchu edition of 1691. 96 ts'e.
[Gest. B22.3796].

102. Abbe Grosier. A General Description of China: Containing the Topography of the Fifteen Provinces which compose this Vast Empire; that of Tartary, the Isles, and other Tributary Countries... Translated from the French of Abbé Grosier. London, G. G. J. and J. Robinson, 1788. 2 vols. [1722.405].

Translation of the 13th supplementary volume of De Mailla's Histoire Générale; cf. above, No. 100.

Cordier, 60-62.

103. Mémoires concernant l'Histoire, les Sciences, les Arts, les Moeurs, les Usages, &c. des Chinois. Par les Missionnaires de Pekin. Paris, Nyon, 1776-1791. 15 vols. [Ex 1722.631]. (A 16th volume, published in 1814, is lacking in the Princeton set, which has on the title-page of Vol. 1 the manuscript notation, "Clisophic Society, Robert Hunt 1801," and the stamp of the Clisophic Society Library).

These volumes represent the efforts of such missionary scholars as Amiot, Gaubil, Prémare, and of the two Chinese Ko and Yang, who had studied in France (Cf. below, Nos. 110-111). Relatively little space is given to comments of the missionaries themselves; much of the material consists of translations of Chinese classic texts.

Cordier, 54-56

(with analysis of contents).

Volume I was opened to the frontispiece, a portrait of the Ch'ien-lung Emperor, painted from life by Giuseppe Panzi (one of the Jesuit painters who worked at the Imperial Court), engraved by Martinet, with these lines as the legend: "Occupé sans relâche à tous les soins divers/ D'un Gouvernement qu'on admire/ Le plus grand Potentat qui soit dans l'Univers/ Est le meilleur Lettré qui soit dans son Empire."

Volume 9, pp. 454-470, contains a "Description de l'Inondation de la Ville de Yen-tcheou-fou et de son territoire, en 1742," accompanied by twelve plates engraved from drawings made in China. This account of a minor flood in the vicinity of the prefectural city of Yen-chou in the mountainous western part of Chekiang province was apparently prepared at the instigation of a local magistrate, who had an artist depict his relief measures in a series of pictures and a literary figure of the time prepare the text. The record of the flood was never published in China. It was presumably included in the Mémoires as an example of Chinese social organization and of paternalistic government in action. -- Opened to Plate 1, "Vue de la Ville de Yen-tcheou-fou en Chine sur les bords du Sin-ngan-klang." Cf. next item.

104. Chi Tseng-yün, Shen I-chi (沈翼機) 撰 沈翼機集 Che chiang t'ung chih (The gazetteer of Chekiang Province). Hangchow, Che-chiang shu-chü, Revised edition of 1899. (First published in 1735). 120 ts'e. [Gest, B192.1038].

Opened to the woodcut in chüan 1, pp. 24-25, "A view of Yen-chou-fu on the Hsin-an River".

XI

CHINA AND THE "PHILOSOPHERS"

中國與西方學者

The Physiocrats

105. Charles Louis de Secondat, baron de Montesquieu. The Spirit of Laws. Translated from the French of M. de Secondat, Baron de Montesquieu. With Corrections and Additions communicated by the Author. London, J. Nourse and P. Vaillant, 1750. 2 vols. (First published in French, 1748). [Ex 7605.65.15].

Opened to Vol. 1, p. 325, Book 14, chapter 8: "An excellent Custom of China", i.e., the ceremony performed by the Emperor to inaugurate spring plowing; with footnote referring to Du Halde as the source of the author's information. (Cf. above, No. 99).

Cordier, 52

106. The Emperor of China Plowing as an Example to his People. Engraving by D. Née, after drawing by C. Eisen. Frontispiece of: Guillaume-Thomas Raynal, Histoire Philosophique et Politique des Etablissements et du Commerce des Européens dans les Deux Indes, Neuchatel & Geneva, Les Libraires Associés, 1783, Vol. 2. [1016.7512.14].

The legend reads: "Ce n'est plus, comme dans les Fables de la Grèce, un Dieu qui garde les troupeaux d'un Roi: c'est le Père des peuples, qui, la main appesantie sur le soc, montre à ses Enfants les véritables Trésors de l'Etat."

107. Sheng yü hsiang chieh (cf. No. 7, above).

Opened to woodcut in chüan 8, p. 8, "The picture of a worthy emperor of antiquity who had statues of a ploughman, and of farm women feeding silkworms, set up in his audience hall as a constant reminder of the importance of agriculture."

108. Ch'in ting ta ch'ing hui tien t'u. (Cf. No. 54, above).

Opened to a chart in ts'e 40, showing a diagram of the Emperor's annual spring plowing ceremony, the positions to be taken by those present, and the regulations concerning the conduct of the rite.

109. François Quesnay. "Le Despotisme de la Chine." In Oeuvres Economiques et Philosophiques de F. Quesnay, Introduction and notes by Auguste Oncken, Frankfurt and Paris, Baer and Peelman, 1858, pp. 563-660. [HB151.Q3].

Quesnay's treatise -- which presents China in laudatory terms as a model for "enlightened despotisms" in Europe -- first appeared serially in the Ephémérides du Citoyen ou Bibliothèque Raisonnée des Sciences Morales et Politiques, Paris, March-June 1767.

Opened to pp. 602-603: "Le commerce considéré comme dépendance de l'agriculture."

110. Anne Robert Jacques Turgot. "Questions sur la Chine adressées à MM. Ko et Yang." In Oeuvres de Mr. Turgot, Ministre d'Etat, Précédées et accompagnées de Mémoires et de Notes sur sa Vie, son Administration et ses Ouvrages, Paris, Delance, 1808, Vol. 5, pp. 140-165. [H71.T84].

In 1763 Turgot learned of the presence in Paris of two young Chinese brought to France by the missionaries, who were completing their training as Christian priests; with the support of the Controller General, Bertin, Turgot had them invited by the French government to spend another year in France in order to study science, agriculture and industry. They would thus be prepared to carry such information to China, and after their return there to send back similar information to France. (Cf. above, No. 103, Mémoires...)

The 52 "Questions sur la Chine" were drawn up by Turgot for the guidance of Ko and Yang.

111. A. R. J. Turgot. Reflections on the Formation and Distribution of Wealth By M. Turgot, Comptroller General of the Finances of France, in 1774, 1775, and 1776. Translated from the French. London, Printed by E. Spragg for J. Good et al., 1793. [14463.999 v. 12 (1)].

According to the Mémoires sur la Vie de M. Turgot (Cf. Oeuvres, preceding item, Vol. I, pp. 117-118), Turgot prepared his Réflexions sur la Formation et la Distribution de la Richesse for the guidance of his two Chinese protégés, Ko and Yang. Written in 1766, the work was first published in 1769-70 in the Ephémérides du Citoyen.

The English translation of the essay carries on the title-page this quotation: "This essay may be considered as the germ of the treatise on the Wealth of Nations, written by the celebrated Smith' -- Condorcet's Life of Turgot."

Fictitious Chinese Visitors

[For authentic visitors, see Nos. 96-97, 110-111.]

112. F. M. A. de Voltaire. "Le Mandarin et le Jésuite." In Oeuvres Complètes de Voltaire, [Kehl], Société Littéraire-Typographique, 1734-1789, Vol. 36, pp. 419-440. [Ex 3298.1734].

"Un chinois nommé Xain, ayant voyagé en Europe dans sa jeunesse, retourna à la Chine à l'âge de trente ans, & devenu mandarin, rencontra dans Pékin un ancien ami qui était entré dans l'ordre des jésuites: ils eurent ensemble les conférences suivantes."

This same volume of Voltaire's Dialogues et Entretiens Philosophiques includes: pp. 102-127, "Cu-su et Kou, ou Entretiens de Cu-su, disciple de Confutzée, avec le Prince Kou, fils du Roi Low..."; pp. 398-418, "L'Empereur de la Chine et Frère Rigolet."

113. [J. B. de Boyer, marquis d'Argens]. Lettres Chinoises, ou Correspondance philosophique, historique & critique, Entre un Chinois Voyageur & ses Correspondans à la Chine, en Moscovie, en Perse & au Japon. Nouvelle Edition, Augmentée de nouvelles Lettres & de quantité de Remarques. The Hague, Pierre Paupie, 1755. 6 vols. (First published, 1739-40). [3231.25.342].

The "Epitre Dédicatoire" is addressed "Aux Manes de Confucius."

114. [Ange Goudar]. The Chinese Spy; or, Emissary from the Court of Peking, Commissioned to examine into The Present State of Europe. Translated from the Chinese. Dublin, P. Wilson et al., 1766. 6 volumes bound in 3. [14091.403].

115. Horace Walpole. "A Letter from Xo Ho, a Chinese Philosopher at London, To his Friend Lien Chi at Peking." In Fugitive Pieces in Verse and Prose, Printed at Strawberry-Hill, 1758, pp. 191-201. [Ex 3974.9.895.35].

"This piece was written May 12, 1757, was sent to the press next day, and went through five editions in a fortnight" -- Author's footnote.

116. Oliver Goldsmith. The Citizen of the World; or Letters from a Chinese Philosopher, Residing in London, to His Friends in the East. London, Printed for the Author and Sold by J. Newbery..., 1762. 2 vols. [Ex 3756.3.32.16].

Translations from the Chinese
(Belles Lettres)

117. Chi Chün-hsiang 趙鼎與趙鼎. Chao shih ku erh ta pao ch'ou tsa chü 趙鼎與趙鼎 (The orphan of the House of Chao). A Ming edition. 2 ts'e. [Gest, D143.2348].
- 117-a. -- the same. In Yüan-jen-po-chung-ch'ü 元人百種曲 (100 plays and songs of the Yüan period [1280-1368]); a photolithographic edition, The Commercial Press, Shanghai, 1918. 48 ts'e. [Gest, D143.445].
Opened to the first page, a woodcut illustrating a scene in the play.
The play called Chao shih ku erh, or "The Orphan of the House of Chao," a 13th-century music-drama, was the first Chinese drama to reach Europe.
118. Tchao-chi-cou-eulh, ou l'Orphelin de la Maison de Tchao, Tragédie Chinoise. Traduite par le R. P. de Prémare, Missionnaire de la Chine. Avec Des Eclaircissemens sur le Théâtre des Chinois, & sur l'Histoire véritable de l'Orphelin de Tchao. Présentée à Madame ***. Par M. Sorel Desflottes. "A Peking" [i.e., Paris], 1755. [32291.999 vol. 5 (5)].
Prémare's translation was first published in 1735 in Du Halde's Description; cf. above, No. 99, Vol. 3, pp. 417-449.
Cordier, 1787-1788
- 118-a. "The Little Orphan of the House of Chao: A Chinese Tragedy." In Thomas Percy, ed., Miscellaneous Pieces Relating to the Chinese, London, R. and J. Dodsley, 1762, Vol. 1, pp. 101-213. [Ex 2080.706].
"The following piece is translated from the French version, published in the grand folio edition of P. Du Halde's Description de l'Empire de la Chine, &c Paris 1735. Tome 3me."
Cordier, 1787

119. Pietro Metastasio. "L'Eroe Cinese." In Opere del Signor Abate Pietro Metastasio, Paris, Herissant, 1780, Vol. 7, pp. 181-258. [3132.62.1780].

"Dramma scritto dall'Autore in Vienna d'ordine della Maestà dell'Imperatrice Regina, e rappresentato la prima volta con Musica del Bonno da giovani distinte Dame, e Cavalieri nel teatro dell'Imperial Giardino di Schönbrunn alla presenza degli Augustissimi Regnanti, nella Primavera dell'anno 1752."

Adapted from Prémare's translation, in Du Halde's Description.

Opened to frontispiece, drawn and engraved by P. A. Martini, showing the final scene of Act III.

120. F. M. A de Voltaire. L'Orphelin de la Chine, Tragédie. Représentée pour la première fois à Paris, le 20 Août 1755. Paris, Michel Lambert, 1755. [Ex 32291.999 vol. 2 (6)].

"L'idée de cette Tragédie me vint, il y a quelque tems, à la lecture de l'Orphelin de Tchao, Tragédie Chinoise traduite par le père Brémare [sic], qu'on trouve dans le recueil que le père du Halde a donné au public." -- Author's introductory "Epitre", p. iv.

121. Arthur Murphy. The Orphan of China, A Tragedy, As it is perform'd at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane. London, P. Vaillant, 1759. [Ex 3870.7.368].

"Enough of Greece and Rome. Th'exhausted store
Of either nation now can charm no more:

...

On eagle wings the poet of to-night
Soars for fresh virtues to the source of light,
To China's eastern realms: and boldly bears
Confucius' morals to Britannia's ears."

-- Prologue.

122. Tchao-chi-kou-eul, ou L'Orphelin de la Chine, drame en prose et en vers, accompagné des pièces historiques qui en ont fourni le sujet, de Nouvelles et de Poésies chinoises. Traduit du chinois, par Stanislas Julien, Membre de l'Institut, Professeur de langue chinoise au Collège de France. Paris, Moutardier, 1834. [Lent by Mr. George R. Loehr].

Cordier, 1788-
1789

123. Hao ch'iu chuan 好逑傳. The Fortunate Union. Edited by F. W. Baller. Second edition with additional notes. (Chinese text with English footnotes). Shanghai, American Presbyterian Press, 1911. [Gest, 5759.4320].

The first long Chinese novel to become widely known in Europe was this relatively obscure popular novel of the Ming Period, to which the Chinese themselves have never attached any great value. Through quite fortuitous circumstances -- as explained in Bishop Percy's preface (next item) -- it was published in an English translation in 1761, as The Pleasing History, and promptly re-translated into other Western languages.

Chinese texts of the novel are very scarce. The one listed here [presented to the Gest Library by Dr. Hu Shih] is a modern reprint issued by missionaries as a language textbook.

Cordier, 1757

124. [Thomas Percy]. Hau Kiou Choaan or The Pleasing History. A Translation from the Chinese Language. To which are added, I. The Argument or Story of a Chinese Play, II. A Collection of Chinese Proverbs, and III. Fragments of Chinese Poetry. With Notes. London, R. and J. Dodsley, 1761. 4 vols. [Ex 2083.43.2761].

"I should not intreat your Ladyship's acceptance of the following sheets, if they had not a moral tendency: if they were not designed to countenance virtue and to discourage vice. At a time when this nation swarms with fictitious narratives of the most licentious and immoral turn, it may

have some good effect to shew what strict regard to virtue and decorum is paid by writers amongst the Chinese, notwithstanding the deplorable ignorance they labour under of those sublime and noble truths, which we enjoy to so little purpose." -- Bishop Percy's Dedication to the Right Honourable the Countess of Sussex.

"The following translation was found in manuscript, among the papers of a gentleman who had large concerns in the East-India Company, and occasionally resided much at Canton. (The Manuscript is dated 1719, which was the last Year he spent in China. He died in 1736). It is believed by his relations, that he had bestowed considerable attention on the Chinese language, and that this translation (or at least part of it) was undertaken by him as a kind of exercise while he was studying it... The History is contained in four thin folio books or volumes of Chinese paper... The three first of these volumes are in English: the fourth in Portuguese; and written in a different hand from the former. This part the Editor hath now translated into our own language..." -- Preface. ix-x.

Folding plates serve as frontispieces to the four volumes. "We beg leave to inform the reader," states the Preface (p. xxxii), "that the plates prefixed to these volumes are only given as curiosities, being copied from prints in a Chinese history, that was found among the Translator's papers. In this book every page of Chinese characters was faced with one of these cuts."

Cordier, 1755.

- 124-a. Haoh Kjȫh Tschwen, d. i. die angenehme Geschichte des Haoh Kjȫh. Ein chinesischer Roman in vier Büchern. Aus dem Chinesischen in das Englische, und aus diesem in das Deutsche übersetzt... Leipzig, Johann Friedrich Junius, 1766. [2083.43.2766].

Translation (by C. G. von Murr) of preceding item.

XII

CHINESE TASTE IN EUROPE

華 風 西 漸

125. "Chinese Bed." Plate 59 in The Furniture Designs of Thomas Chippendale, arranged by J. Munro Bell, introduction by Arthur Hayden, London, Gibbings, 1910 (a reissue of Chippendale's The Gentleman and Cabinet-Maker's Director, being a Large Collection of the Most Elegant and Useful Designs of Household Furniture in the Gothic, Chinese and Modern Taste, London, 1754). [NK2542.C4A31 q (SA)].

126. "A Chinese Room." Engraved by Rooker. Plate X in William Chambers, Designs of Chinese Buildings, Furniture, Dresses, Machines, and Utensils. Engraved by the Best Hands, From the Originals drawn in China... To which is annexed, A Description of their Temples, Houses, Gardens, &c. London, Published for the Author, 1757. [N7340.C36 e (SA)].

Cordier, 1570.

127. Jean Pillement. Fleurs, Oiseaux et Fantaisies. Paris, H. Ernst, 19---. (Facsimiles in color of albums of designs published in the 18th century by Jean Pillement, 1719-1808). [NK1449.P62A3 q (SA)].

Opened to plate 4: "Nouvelle Suite de Cahiers arabesque chinois à l'usage des dessinateurs et des Peintres. Inventés et dessinés par Jean Pillement. gravés par Anne Allen."

128. "Panurge dans l'Isle des Lanternes." Printed textile, rose on white background, by Petitpierre Frères & Cie., Nantes, France, ca. 1785. [Lent by Mrs. Agnes J. Holden].

The sample shown forms part of a complete set of bed hangings. The "Chinese" motif represents the final ballet of Panurge dans l'Isle des Lanternes, an operetta by Grétry and Morel de Chédeville, first performed in Paris, 1785; the ballet had been inspired by Du Halde's description of the Feast of the Lanterns (cf. No. 99, above).

129. "The Plan and Elevation of a Green House in y^e Chinese Taste." Engraved by Parr. Plate 43 in William and John Halfpenny, Rural Architecture in the Chinese Taste, Being Designs Entirely New for the Decoration of Gardens, Parks, Forrests, Insides of Houses, &c. on Sixty Copper Plates, The Third Edition, London, Robert Sayer, 1755. [NA997.H13A3 (SA)].

130. "Romantic Rocks form'd by Art to Embellish a Prospect." Plate 23 in P. Decker, Chinese Architecture, Civil and Ornamental, Being a Large Collection of the Most Elegant and useful Designs of Plans and Elevations, &c. from the Imperial Retreat to the Smallest Ornamental Building in China., London, Printed for the Author, 1759. [NA1543.D35 (SA)].

131. "Vue du Kiosque de Rembouillet." Dessiné d'après Nature par Bettini. Title-plate of Des Jardins Anglo-Chinois à la Mode, 11th cahier, Paris, Lerouge, 1784. [NA9500.L56 f (SA)].

Lerouge's albums of garden designs, issued in Paris in the 1770's and 1780's, include many other examples of "Chinese" taste in European gardens.

132. Sir William Chambers. A Dissertation on Oriental Gardening. London, Griffin, T. Davies et al., 1772. [NA9500.C35].

"The following account of the Chinese manner of Gardening... is collected from my own observations in China, from conversations with their Artists, and remarks transmitted to me at different times by travellers." (Author's Preface). The Dissertation is an expanded version of the author's "Of the Laying Out of Gardens among the Chinese," published earlier by Chambers in his Designs of Chinese Buildings, 1757 (cf. above, No. 126).

Cordier, 1534.

- 132-a. Sir William Chambers. A Dissertation on Oriental Gardening. The Second Edition, with Additions. To which is annexed, An Explanatory Discourse, by Tan Chet-qua, of Quang-chew-fu, Gent. London, Griffin, T. Davies et al., 1773. [NA9500.C35 (SA)].

Opened to page 21: "The usual method of distributing Gardens in China is to contrive a great variety of scenes, to be seen from certain points of view; at which are placed seats or buildings, adapted to the different purposes of mental or sensual enjoyments."

133. Jean-Denis Attiret. "A Description of the Emperor of China's Gardens and Pleasure-Houses Near Pe-king." In Thomas Percy, compiler, Miscellaneous Pieces Relating to the Chinese, London, R. and J. Dodsley, 1762, Vol. 2, pp. 145-201. [Ex 2080.706].

"The French original from which the following piece is translated may be found in the 27th Recueil of Lettres édifiantes & curieuses &c. Paris 1749." (Cf. above, No. 98).

Attiret's letter, dated Peking, November 1, 1743, is frequently mentioned by European writers on Chinese gardens.

This same volume of Percy's Miscellaneous Pieces re-prints William Chambers' "Of the Art of laying out Gardens among the Chinese"; cf. above, Nos. 126, 132.

134. Ch'ing Kao-tsung (清) 高宗撰. Yü Chih yüan ming yüan shih 御製 圓明園詩二卷 (The Chien-lung Emperor's poems about his Summer Palace and gardens). 1745. Text printed in black, punctuation in red. 清乾隆十年硃墨套印本. 2 ts'e. [Lent by Mr. George R. Loehr].

The "Yüan-ming-yüan", or Summer Palace, was a vast park on the outskirts of Peking, comprising hills and streams, gardens and courts, pavilions and palaces. "We value not their splendor," the Ch'ien-lung Emperor writes

in his preface to this book of poems, "but their simplicity; and praise them not for their rich ostentation, but for their remote seclusion."

Opened to woodcut of "The Audience Hall," in ts'e 1. Compare this Chinese view with the European view of the same building (next item).

135. "A Front View of the Hall of Audience at the Palace of Yuen-Min-Yuen." Drawn by W. Alexander, engraved by W. Lowry. Plate 22 in Sir George Staunton, An Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China, London, 1797, folio volume of plates. [Ex 1722.875 e; also an unbound copy, lent by Mr. George R. Loehr]. Cf. No. 145-a.

The same building as that depicted in a Chinese woodcut (preceding item) -- but seen through European eyes.

XIII

TRADITIONAL CHINESE ARCHITECTURE

中國宮殿式建築

136. Model of a palace building. Painted wood. Dimensions: base, 27 x 38 1/2 inches; height, 50 inches. [Gest Oriental Library GM-76].

This model was acquired in Peking about twenty-five years ago by Guion Moore Gest (1864-1948), founder of the Gest Oriental Library. It is displayed here to contrast traditional Chinese palace architecture with European adaptations of it, as well as with the European palace styles introduced to China by the Jesuits (cf. No. 140) -- and also as an appropriate background to the many European accounts of audiences before the Emperour.

137. A Selection of books and plates showing details of traditional Chinese palace architecture.

The details illustrated correspond to those observable in the model.

- (1). Li Chieh (宋) 李誠撰. Li ming chung ying tsao fa shih 李明仲營造法式三十四卷 (Methods of architecture). Shanghai, The Commercial Press, 1925 (photolithographic edition, based upon the Sung wood-block editions).
8 ts'e. [Gest, B307.1378].

Opened to ts'e 8, fa-shih 34, pp. 6-7, detail of manifold brackets, and the decoration to be carved and painted on them.

- (2). Pekin kyuden kenchiku soshoku 北京宮殿建築裝飾 (The decoration of the palace buildings in Peking). Tokyo, Tokyo University, 1906. 80 plates.
[NA1543.T57f (SA)].

Plate 19: Detail of the construction and design of lattice-work doors, mounted in bronze.

Plate 27: Ch'ien-ch'ing-kung, main audience hall of the Imperial Palace in Peking.

- (3). Chung kuo chien tsu ts'ai hua t'u an 中國建築彩畫圖案 1955. 36 plates. [Gest, 6541.1002].

Plate 9: Detail of pillar and lintel decoration. The dragons and white phoenix birds are symbols of the Emperor and the Empress. The five-colored clouds, bats and other elements of the design are good luck symbols.

Plate 31: Detail of designs to be carved and painted on the coffer-dome ceilings.

Plate 35: Detail of the roof beams and eaves, resting on the elaborately developed manifold bracket system, which has been called "the vital nerve system of Chinese wooden architecture".
[Siren].

XIV
EUROPEAN ART IN CHINA

歐 兩 東 漫

138. (Yü chih) Keng chih t'u shih 御製耕製圖詩 (A collection of illustrations depicting the processes of tillage and weaving; with a short stanza appended to each). A Palace edition of 1696. 1 ts'e. [Gest, C53.1461].

Opened to Illustration 39, "Weaving".

In 1696 the K'ang-hsi Emperor commanded a new edition of this famous work, first published in the 12th century. For this new edition all the illustrations were completely re-drawn; new poems written by the Emperor himself, reproduced in facsimile of his calligraphy, were added to the work.

This 1696 edition is not only a beautifully executed book, but is of special significance as marking the first use of European perspective (introduced by Jesuit court artists) by a Chinese artist in a Chinese work.

139. Les Conquêtes de l'Empereur de la Chine. Set of sixteen engravings from drawings by missionary artists. Re-engraved by Helman, Paris, 1783-1786, from the original set executed in 1767-1774. [Gest, F66.C765].

As a monument to his victory over the Western Tartars, or Eleuths, in 1755, the Ch'ien-lung Emperor ordered a set of sixteen engravings to be made in Paris from drawings done in Peking by Castiglione, Attiret, Sichelbarth, Damascene, and other missionary artists working at his Court. The order was executed under the supervision of C. N. Cochin films between the years 1767 and 1774; the engravings, together with the plates, were sent to the Emperor, a relatively small number being retained in Europe.

In the re-issue of the sixteen battle scenes, in reduced format, Helman added a supplement of four other engravings, making a total of twenty. The supplement includes:

"Cérémonie du Labourage faite par l'Empereur de la Chine" (cf. above, Nos. 105-108); and "Marche Ordinaire de l'Empereur de la Chine Lorsqu'Il Passe dans la Ville de Peking," three plates designed to be mounted as a single strip. The Gest Library album contains the complete set of twenty engravings; an additional page containing descriptive legends and explanatory matter (which Helman copied from the original series) is present in a photostat copy.

Opened to plate 3: "Second Combat entre Pau-Ti et Ta-Oua-Tsi sur les bords de la Rivière d'Ily où Ta-Oua-Tsi qui avoit attaqué l'Armée Impériale avant que son Pont fut achevé, est battu et fait Prisonnier. Année 1755." Joseph Castilhoni, Soc. Jesu, delinea vit 1765. Helman, Sculpsit 1784.

Cordier, 641-
642

140. "Foreign-style Palace," at the Yuan-Ming-Yuan, the Imperial Summer Palace near Peking. Copper-plate engraving, 34 1/2 x 19 3/4 inches, executed in China by Jesuit-trained Chinese artists, ca. 1783. [Lent by Mr. George R. Loehr].

The first of a series of twenty such engravings showing the group of European-style buildings in the Summer Palace grounds, designed in the mid-18th century by Giuseppe Castiglione and his Jesuit co-workers at the Imperial Court. The engravings, undertaken at the Emperor's command, were the first copper-plate engravings executed in China in the European manner. The example shown has the seal of the Ch'ien-lung Emperor.

141. "Hunting Scene". Scroll painting by Giuseppe Castiglione, 1730. [Lent by His Excellency Dr. H. H. Kung].

This scroll painting on silk, 5 feet 5 inches long, was commissioned in 1730 by Prince Yi, the twenty-second son of the K'ang-hsi Emperor and younger brother of the reigning Yung-cheng Emperor. Prince Yi is shown seated in the center

of the picture. On the left-hand side of the scroll are the title of the painting in Chinese, and the inscription: "respectfully painted by the servitor, Lang Shih-ning [Castiglione's Chinese name], on command of Prince Yi, in the 9th lunar month of the 8th year of the reign Yung-cheng [1730]".

142. A Fan, painted for presentation to the Ch'ien-lung Emperor by Giuseppe Castiglione, ca. 1740-1750. [Lent by His Excellency Dr. H. H. Kung].

The fan, with design of birds and flowers, is signed by the artist, with his Chinese name, in the manner used when painting for the Emperor: "respectfully painted by, your servitor, Lang Shih-ning." It also bears two impressions of the official seal employed by Castiglione for court use. On the reverse of the fan is the calligraphy of a celebrated calligrapher of the Ch'ien-lung period: Chi Huang (1711-1794).

143. "P. Dominic: Parennin Soc. Jes. Obiit Pekini XXIX Sept. MCCXXXI Aet. LXXIX." Portrait of Father Parennin, engraved by N. Ransonette after painting by Jean-Denis Attiret. In Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses, Nouvelle Edition, Paris, Merigot, 1781, Vol. XIX, facing p. 257. [Lent by Mr. George R. Loehr].

Cf. Nos. 98-a, 133, above.

144. Chinese-made enamelled wine cups decorated with scenes portraying figures in European costume. [Lent by Mr. George R. Loehr]. Chinese snuff bottles, enamelled, decorated with European figures and bearing the mark of the Ch'ien-lung reign. [Princeton University Art Museum, James A. Blair, Jr. Collection, 36-703, 36-705].

See also, below, No. 33.

XV

ENVOYS FROM THE WEST

夷 務 始

145. Sir George Leonard Staunton. An Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China: including Cursory Observations made, and Information obtained, in Travelling through that Ancient Empire, and a Small Part of Chinese Tartary. Together with a Relation of the Voyage undertaken on the occasion by His Majesty's Ship The Lion, and the Ship Hindostan, in the East India Company's service, to the Yellow Sea, and Gulf of Pekin; as well as of their Return to Europe; with Notices of the several places where they stopped on their way out and home... Taken chiefly from the Papers of His Excellency the Earl of Macartney. Knight of the Bath, His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China; Sir Erasmus Gower, Commander of the Expedition, and of other Gentlemen in the several departments of the Embassy. By Sir George Staunton, Baronet, Honorary Doctor of Laws of the University of Oxford, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, his Majesty's Secretary of Embassy to the Emperor of China, and Minister Plenipotentiary in the absence of the Ambassador. London. Printed by W. Bulmer and Co. for G. Nicol. 1797. 2 volumes, and a folio volume of plates. [Ex 1722.875q. Another copy, Gest.]

Vol. 1 opened to title-page and frontispiece, "Tchien Lung, The Great Emperor," drawn by W. Alexander, engraved by Collyer.

Vol. 2 opened to p. 427: engraving of a vessel passing under a bridge across the Imperial Canal in Kiang-nan province. Drawn by Alexander, engraved by Medland. (This engraving was used as a cover design for the leaflet issued in connection with the "East and West" exhibition).

Cordier, 2382-
2384.

145-a. A Selection of engraved plates from Sir George L. Staunton, An Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China, London, 1797, folio volume of plates. [Ex 1722.875 e; also an unbound copy, lent by Mr. George R. Loehr].

(1). "Chinese Military drawn out in Compliment to the British Ambassador." Drawn by W. Alexander, engraved by B. T. Pouncy. Plate 18.

(2). "View of the Western Gates of the City of Pekin." Drawn by W. Alexander, engraved by J. Dadley. Plate 20.

(3). "View of the Great Wall of China, called Van-Lee-Tching, or Wall of Ten Thousand Lee taken near the Pass of Cou-Pe-Koo." Drawn by W. Alexander from a sketch by H. W. Parish, engraved by Medland. Plate 24.

(4). "The Approach of the Emperor of China to his Tent in Tartary, to receive the British Ambassador." Drawn by W. Alexander, engraved by J. Fittler. Plate 25. (Showing the meeting of September 14, 1793, near the city of Jehol; among those depicted are His Excellency the Earl of Macartney, Sir George Staunton, Secretary of Embassy, and the latter's young son, George Thomas Staunton).

(5). "View of the Tchin-Shan, or Golden Island in the Yang-Tse-Kiang, or Great River of China." Drawn by W. Alexander, engraved by Wilson. Plate 39.

See also No. 135, above.

145-b. Sir George L. Staunton. An Abridged Account of the Embassy to the Emperor of China... "Embellished with a Frontispiece by Stothard, and a Map of China, with the Track of the Lion, and Route of the Embassy." London, John Stockdale, 1797. [1722.875.2].

- 145-c. Sir George L. Staunton. Voyage dans l'Intérieur de la Chine, et en Tartarie, Fait dans les Années 1792, 1793 et 1794, Par Lord Macartney... Traduit de l'Anglais, avec des Notes par J. Castéra. Paris, Buisson, An 6 de la République, (1798). 5 volumes and a volume of plates. [Gest].

Opened to Volume 1, title-page and frontispiece, portrait of Lord Macartney, painted by Hickey, engraved by R. de Launay.

Note: An American edition (Philadelphia, 1799), of Staunton's Embassy is also available in the Library.

[1722.875.11].

146. Aeneas Anderson. A Narrative of the British Embassy to China, in the Years 1792, 1793, and 1794; containing the Various Circumstances of the Embassy, with Accounts of Customs and Manners of the Chinese; and a Description of the Country, Towns, Cities, &c. &c. By Aeneas Anderson, then in the service of His Excellency Earl Macartney, K. B. Ambassador from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China. London, J. Debrett, 1795. [Gest, 1722.124.21q].

Opened to pp. 154-155: presentation of gift for the King of England by the Emperor to the Ambassador, September 1793.

Other editions are available in the Library, including those published at New York and at Philadelphia in 1795.

[1722.124.22; 1722.124.23].

Cordier, 2386.

147. John Barrow. Travels in China, containing Descriptions, Observations, and Comparisons made and collected in the course of a Short Residence at the Imperial Palace of Yuen-min-yuen, and on a Subsequent Journey through the Country, from Peking to Canton... By John Barrow, Esq. Late Private Secretary to the Earl of Macartney, and one of his suite as Ambassador from the King of Great Britain, to the Emperor of China. The First American Edition. Philadelphia, W. F. M'Laughlin, 1805. (First published, London, 1804). [1722.147].

Cordier, 2388-2389.

148. Wang Hsien-ch'ien, editor (清) 王先謙編. Tung hua hsü lu (Ch'ien-lung period) 東華讀錄(乾隆朝) - = . 卷 (The contemporary compilation of official records). 1879. 48 ts'e. [Gest, B22.1444].

Opened to chüan 118, pp. 4-5, "An Imperial Edict to the King of England."

- 148-a. Ta ch'ing li ch'ao shih lu. (Cf. No. 62, above).

Opened to (Ch'ien-lung period), chüan 1435, pp. 11-12, "An Imperial Edict to the King of England." The Ch'ien-lung Emperor's reply to King George III, delivered to Lord Macartney in Peking in 1793.

- 148-b. Ssu-yü Têng, John K. Fairbank, et al. China's Response to the West, A documentary Survey, 1839-1923. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1954. [17245.897].

Opened to page 11: a partial English translation of "An Imperial Edict to the King of England" (above).

149. Andreas Everardus Van Braam Houckgeest. Voyage de l'Ambassade de la Compagnie des Indes Orientales Hollandaises, vers l'Empereur de la Chine, dans les années 1794 & 1795. Où se trouve la description de plusieurs parties de la Chine inconnues aux Européens, & que cette Ambassade a donné l'occasion de traverser: Le tout tiré du Journal d'André Everard Van Braam Houckgeest, Chef de la Direction de la Compagnie des Indes Orientales Hollandaises à la Chine, & Second dans cette Ambassade; ancien Directeur de la Société des Sciences & Arts de Harlem en Hollande; de la Société Philosophique de Philadelphia, &c. &c. Et orné de Cartes & de Gravures. Publié en Français par M. L. E. Moreau de Saint-Méry. Philadelphia, Moreau de Saint-Méry, 1797-1798. 2 vols. [Ex 1722.206.11].

First edition of Van Braam Houckgeest's work; translated from his original Dutch manuscript and edited by Moreau de Saint-Méry, émigré bookseller and publisher. Plates executed by American engravers (John Vallance, Samuel Seymour, A. P. Folie), many of them from materials brought back from China by

Van Braam.

Volume 1 opened to folding engraved plate, between pp. 16-17, showing the Reception of the Dutch East India Company Embassy by the Viceroy, at Canton, October 13, 1794. (Reproduced in The Princeton University Library Chronicle, Vol. 15, No. 4 (Summer, 1954), between pp. 184-185).

Cf. below, No. 175.

Cordier, 2350-
2351.

- 149-a. A. E. Van Braam Houckgeest. Voyage de l'Ambassade de la Compagnie des Indes Orientales Hollandaises, vers l'Empereur de la Chine, en 1794 et 1795... Paris, Garnery, and Strasbourg, Levrault, An 6 de la République (1798). 2 Tomes bound in one volume. [Ex 1722.206].

Pirated edition of Volume one, only, of the first Philadelphia edition.

- 149-b. A. E. Van Braam Houckgeest. An Authentic Account of the Embassy of the Dutch East-India Company, to the Court of the Emperor of China, In the Years 1794 and 1795; (Subsequent to that of the Earl of Macartney)... London, R. Phillips, 1798. 2 vols. [Ex 1722.206.13].

A translation of the incomplete Paris edition (preceding item).

Opened to Vol. 1, title-page and frontispiece, a folding map, "Route of the Dutch Embassy to and from Pekin in 1794-5," engraved by T. Foot.

- 149-c. A. E. Van Braam Houckgeest. Reize van het Gezantschap der Hollandsche Oostindische Compagnie, naar den Keizer van China, in den Jaare 1794 en 1795... Haarlem, François Bohn, 1806. 2 vols. [Ex 1722.206.12].

Translated from the incomplete Paris edition.

Volume 2 opened to plate facing p. 46: "Afschied des Gezants van den Keizer," drawn and engraved by Veelwaard -- a purely fanciful representation.

150. Chrétien Louis Joseph de Guignes. Voyages à Peking, Manille et l'Ile de France, faits dans l'intervalle des années 1784 à 1801. Paris, Imprimerie Impériale, 1808. 3 vols. and atlas of 97 plates. [Ex 1722.418; Ex 1722.418 f].

De Guignes accompanied the Dutch East India Company's Embassy of 1794-1795 as secretary and interpreter; his diary of the Embassy, with comments on other members of the group, is included in this work. The plates in the supplementary atlas are based on De Guignes' own drawings.

Atlas opened to Plate 10, "Enceinte interieure du Palais à Peking," drawn by De Guignes, 12 January [1795], engraved by Deseve; Vol. 1 opened to corresponding text, pp. 374-375.

Cordier, 2351-2352.

151. Wan kuo lai ch'ao t'u 萬國來朝圖 (All the 10,000 countries come to the court). A 1929 reproduction of an undated, anonymous painting, in the Imperial Palace collection at Peking 故宮第四期. [Gest, C263.1909-10].

This painting shows the audience hall of the Winter Palace at the New Year season when representatives of all nations appeared to bring tribute to the Emperor to acknowledge suzerainty. Among the foreign delegations outside the main gate is a group of three Europeans (under a dark three-pennon banner), who have been identified as the members of the Dutch East India Company's Embassy of 1795.

Reproduced in The Princeton University Library Chronicle, Vol. 15, No. 4 (Summer, 1954), between pp. 192-193.

152. C. Charpentier Cossigny. Voyage à Canton, Capitale de la Province de ce Nom, à la Chine; Par Gorée, le Cap de Bonne-Espérance, et les Isles de France et de la Réunion; Suivi d'Observations sur le voyage à la Chine, de Lord Macartney et du Citoyen Van-Braam, et d'une Esquisse des arts des Indiens et des Chinois. Paris, André, An VII [1798/99].

[Lent by Mr. George R. Loehr].

Cordier, 2105.

153. J. B. Joseph Breton de La Martinière. La Chine en Miniature, ou Choix de Costumes, Arts et Métiers de cet Empire. Représentés par 74 Gravures, la plupart d'après les originaux inédits du Cabinet de feu M. Bertin, Ministre; accompagnés de Notices explicatives, historiques et littéraires. Paris, Nepveu, 1811. [Lent by Mr. George R. Loehr].

Opened to Plate 1, facing p. 23: "L'Empereur Kien-Long."

Cordier, 64.

154. Sir George Thomas Staunton (1781-1859). Miscellaneous Notices relating to China, and Our Commercial Intercourse with that Country, including a Few Translations from the Chinese Language. Second Edition, enlarged. London, John Murray, 1822. [Lent by Mr. George R. Loehr. Library copy, 1724.875].

The author of this work was the son of Sir George Leonard Staunton (1737-1801), author of the Account of the Macartney Embassy of 1792-94. The younger Staunton, who later became an eminent Sinologist, accompanied his father on the Embassy; cf. above, No. 145-a (4).

Cordier, 67.

155. Henry Ellis. Journal of the Proceedings of the Late Embassy to China; comprising a Correct Narrative of the Public Transactions of the Embassy, of the Voyage to and from China, and of the Journey from the Mouth of the Pei-ho to the Return to Canton. By Henry Ellis, Third Commissioner of the Embassy. Second Edition. London, John Murray, 1818. 2 vols. [Gest, G66.E47.2].

An account of the "Amherst Embassy" of 1816.

Vol. 1 opened to title-page and frontispiece, a portrait of "The Right Honorable Lord Amherst, &c. &c. Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor of China."

Volume 2 opened to frontispiece: folding plate, "Map of the Route of the British Embassy Upon the River Yang-tse-kiang, from Kwa-choo to Nan-chang-foo," drawn by the Hon. Charles Abbot, engraved by Neele.

Cordier, 2393-2394.

Also available in the Library: Clarke Abel, Narrative of a Journey in the interior of China... containing An Account of the most interesting Transactions of Lord Amherst's Embassy to the Court of Peking, London, 1819 [Gest, 1722.112].

Cordier, 2395.

XVI

THE FIRST PROTESTANT MISSIONS

新 教 始 傳 中 國

156. Robert Morrison. A View of China, for Philological Purposes; containing a Sketch of Chinese Chronology, Geography, Government, Religion & Customs. Designed for the Use of Persons Who Study the Chinese Language. By The Rev. R. Morrison. Macao: Printed at The Honorable The East India Company's Press, by P. P. Thoms. Published and Sold by Black, Parbury, and Allen, Booksellers to The Honorable East India Company, London. 1817. [Lent by Mr. George R. Loehr].

"The Materials contained in this Small Volume, were at first intended to be attached to the Chinese Dictionary, Printing by Order of the Honorable East India Company; and to be bound up with it. However, as subjects of frequent reference, they will probably be more convenient, Printed in the present form, and bound up by themselves." (Author's Preface).

Cordier, 65.

157. Robert Morrison. A Parting Memorial; consisting of Miscellaneous Discourses, written and preached in China; at Singapore; on board Ship at Sea, in the Indian Ocean; at the Cape of Good Hope; and in England. With Remarks on Missions, &c. &c. By Robert Morrison, D. D. F. R. S. M. R. A. S. President of the Anglo-Chinese College; Member of the Société Asiatique of Paris; Author of a Chinese Dictionary; Translator of the Sacred Scriptures, &c. London, W. Simpkin and R. Marshall, 1826. [5959.653].

Cordier, 1318

158. William John Townsend. Robert Morrison The Pioneer of Chinese Missions. New York and Chicago, Fleming H. Revell Company, Publishers of Evangelical Literature, [1888]. [5553.653.91].

Frontispiece shows "The Rev. Robert Morrison, D. D. and his Assistants in the translation of the Bible into Chinese," Engraved by W. Holl from the original painting by. G. G. Chinnery, Esq.

Cordier, 1318.

159. Hsin i chao shu 新約全書 (The New Testament). Translated by Robert Morrison. Original edition, Canton, 1813. 8 ts'e. [Gest, C971.069.11ef].

The first Bible in Chinese, generally called "the Marshman Bible," was translated by English missionaries residing in India and was printed in 1811. Then came Morrison's version which was first published in an edition of 2,000 copies at Canton in 1813. Later, with the help of the Scotch missionary, W. C. Milne, the complete Bible was translated and published in 1819. In subsequent years many revisions and new translations appeared.

Robert Morrison's Bible, and his dictionary published at the same time, are landmarks in Protestant missionary work in China.

160. Hsin yüen ch'üan shu 新約全書 (The New Testament). Imperial edition (Printed from the same type as the Presentation Copy to the Empress-Dowager), 1894. 776 pp. [Gest, C971.069.1cdg].

161. Lu chia chuan fu yin shu 路加傳福音書 (St. Luke); and Shih t'u hsing chuan 使徒行傳 (The Acts of The Apostles). London, Sheng-shu-kung-hui, 1845 倫敦聖書公會鉛印本. 256 pp. [Gest, C971.157.fciz.15].

162. Hsin yüeh ch'üan shu 新約全書 (The New Testament). Hong Kong, Ying-hua shu-yüan, 1854 香港英華書院鉛印本. 370 pp. [Gest, C971.069.icdf.124].

This work and the preceding, with title pages in English and Chinese, are representative examples of the many 19th-century printings of the Bible in various translations.

163. Walter Henry Medhurst. China: Its State and Prospects, with especial reference to the Spread of the Gospel: containing allusions to the Antiquity, Extent, Population, Civilization, Literature, and Religion of the Chinese. By W. H. Medhurst, of the London Missionary Society. Illustrated with Engravings on Wood, by G. Baxter. London, John Snow, 1838. [5552.627.11].

"The writer of the present volume was sent out by the London Missionary Society, in 1816, to labour for the benefit of China." -- Author's Introduction.

Cordier, 74

- 163-a. Walter Henry Medhurst. China: Its State and Prospects... Boston, Crocker & Brewster, 1838. [5552.627].

164. Eliza J. Gillett Bridgman, editor. The Pioneer of American Missions in China. The Life and Labors of Elijah Coleman Bridgman. Edited by Eliza J. Gillett Bridgman. With an introductory note by Asa D. Smith, D. D. (of Dartmouth College). New York, Anson D. F. Randolph, 1864. [5499.211.2].

Bridgman, a graduate of Amherst College and the Andover Theological Seminary, served in China from 1830 until his death there in 1861.

Cordier, 1302

165. Eliza J. Gillett Bridgman. Daughters of China; or Sketches of Domestic Life in the Celestial Empire. New York, Robert Carter & Brothers, 1853. [1722.211].

Mrs. Bridgman, the wife of Elijah Coleman Bridgman, established a school for Chinese girls at Shanghai in the 1840's.

Cordier, 1303

166. David Abeel. Journal of a Residence in China, and the Neighboring Countries, from 1829 to 1833. By David Abeel, A Minister of the Dutch Reformed Church in North-America, and Missionary of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions in South-Eastern Asia. New York, Leavitt, Lord & Co., Boston, Crocker & Brewster, 1834. [1722.111].

Opened to p. 45: "February 17th, 1830.... Early this morning, we were called up to view the Chinese fishing boats, scattered in almost every direction, around us. They had ventured beyond the sight of land, and were fishing in pairs, with a net trailing between them..."

Cordier, 2113.

167. Hsü Chi-yü (清) 徐繼畲撰. Ying huan chih lüeh 瀛環志略十卷 (Brief description of the oceans roundabout). First edition, 1850. 6 ts'e. [Gest, 2370.2928].

Opened to chüan 1, pp. 7-8, the author's preface, in which he states: "In 1843 when I was stationed at Amoy I talked with an American, Ya-pi-li [i.e., Abeel], a man from the West of wide learning. He was able to speak Fukien dialect, and had with him a volume of maps, drawn with extremely fine detail. Distressed that I could not read the writing on them, I had copies traced of more than ten of them, and Ya-pi-li translated them for me, so that I came to know in a general way the names of the various countries..." Ya-pi-li is the American missionary, David Abeel (cf. preceding item), a native of New Brunswick, New Jersey, who first went to Canton in 1830, and later, in 1839, to Amoy, where he established the Dutch Reformed Church mission, and where he met Hsü Chi-yü, a Chinese official stationed there.

Opened to chüan 9, pp. 12-13, "A Map of the American Republic."

Hsü Chi-yü's atlas (a sequel to his conversations with David Abeel), first published in 1850, was reprinted several times (including a Japanese edition in 1861), and became the standard world atlas for a whole generation of Chinese literati.

168. The Chinese Repository. Canton: Printed for the Proprietors. 1832-1851. 20 vols. [Gest, 1724.261].

A monthly magazine, founded in 1832 by Elijah Coleman Bridgman, and served in its early years by Edwin Stevens, Ira Tracy, S. Wells Williams, and other Protestant missionary-scholars of note. Its main financial support came from the American merchant D. W. C. Olyphant (cf. No. 174). "This famous periodical had as its purpose the dissemination among foreigners not only of missionary news but of information concerning the laws, customs, history, literature, and current events of the Empire. It performed the useful task of interpreting China to Western merchants who lived within her gates and who were all too often grossly and contemptuously ignorant of her." (Kenneth S. Latourette).

Selected volumes, as well as several unbound issues in original yellow wrappers, were exhibited. See also, No. 178-a, below.

Cordier, 2286-
2287

169. Frederick Wells Williams. The Life and Letters of Samuel Wells Williams, LL. D., Missionary, Diplomatist, Sinologue. By His Son Frederick Wells Williams. New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1889. [5553.975.97].

Cf. Nos. 168, 180.

Cordier, 1327

- 169-a. Portrait of Samuel Wells Williams, by an unknown Japanese artist, made in 1853 when Williams accompanied Commodore Perry's embassy to Japan as an interpreter. Color reproduction, from the original in the Norfolk, Virginia, Museum, in Life magazine, February 11, 1957.

170. George B. Stevens and W. Fisher Markwick. The Life, Letters, and Journals of the Rev. and Hon. Peter Parker, M. D., Missionary, Physician, and Diplomatist. The Father of Medical Missions and Founder of the Ophthalmic Hospital in Canton. Boston and Chicago, Congregational Sunday-School and Publishing Society, 1896. [Lent by the Library of the Princeton Theological Seminary].

171. Letter from Michael Simpson Culbertson written from Ting Hae [Ting-hai in the Ch'u-san Islands] to the Reverend Samuel Miller, Professor at the Princeton Theological Seminary, August 15, 1845. A. 1. s. 8 pages. [Manuscripts Division, Samuel Miller Papers].

Michael Simpson Culbertson (1819-1862), a graduate of the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1844, went the following year to China as a missionary of the newly-founded Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. He resided at Ningpo from 1845 to 1851, and then at Shanghai, where he died in 1862. The letter exhibited (presumably unpublished) was written a few months after Culbertson's arrival in China to his former teacher and "Beloved Father in Christ." It discusses the China trade with the West, the opium trade and its consequences, pauperism, the health and activities of other missionaries, and the need for school books in the mission schools.

172. Primer in the Shanghai dialect. Prepared by the American missionary, W. A. P. Martin, and his Chinese teacher, about 1851. 54 pages. A Sino-European block book; the text is in Romanized colloquial Chinese. [Ex 2076.737].

On the title-page is a handwritten note: "A primer -- the first colloquial book. Prepared chiefly by Mr. W. Martin's teacher. Cut in blocks."

Opened to page 25, "About vehicles," with woodcut showing a stage coach and a railroad train.

XVII

THE UNITED STATES DISCOVERS CHINA

美 國 初 通 中 國

[See also preceding section, Nos. 156-172].

173. Samuel Shaw. The Journals of Major Samuel Shaw, The First American Consul at Canton. With a Life of the Author by Josiah Quincy. Boston, W. Crosby and H. P. Nichols, 1847. [17241.164.854].

Opened to pp. 162-163, describing Shaw's arrival, as supercargo of the American ship "Empress of China", at Macao and Canton in August 1784: "From Macao we proceeded towards Canton, and on the morning of the 28th, on opening the shipping at Whampoa, we saluted them with thirteen guns, which were returned by the vessels of each nation. At eight o'clock we came to anchor, and again complimented the shipping with thirteen guns..."

Cordier, 2509

174. The Foreign Trading Factories at Canton in the 1830's. ("行尾"). Pen and ink drawing. 10 x 10 inches. Executed by an unidentified Chinese artist; page of an album depicting furniture, river scenes, boats, rice cultivation and other "curiosities." [Lent by the Princeton University Art Museum].

The American flag flies over the building in the center. British, French and Dutch flags mark the neighboring foreign compounds along the Canton river front.

The album exhibited is one of a group brought to the United States by D. W. C. Olyphant, one of the leading American merchants in the China trade between 1806 and 1851 (the year of his death). One of Olyphant's ships took Robert Morrison, the first Protestant missionary, to China in 1807 (cf. above, Nos. 156-159); Olyphant supplied the main financial support of The Chinese Repository (cf. above, No. 168).

"....I have gone through the check-list rather rapidly but my eye was caught particularly by item 175 on page 85. "Chinese Craftsmen. Drawn by Pu-Quà, Canton, engraved by Dadley, London from Gebräuche & Kleidungen der Chinesen..."

The note to this item suggests that the original drawings may have been part of the collection of Van Braam Houckgeest.

While of course I have not seen the plates you exhibited, I would say that the volume has the same plates which originally appeared in The Costume of China, Illustrated by Sixty Engravings with Explanations in English and French, by George Henry Mason, Esquire, Major of His Majesty's (Late) 102nd Regiment London: Printed for William Miller, Old Bond Street, by William Bulmer and Co. Cleveland Row, St. James's, 1804. Plate No. 41, "A Woman Embroidering;" Plate No. 51, "A Cap Maker;" Plate No. 53, "A Cannister-Maker." You will note that the last two items bear the same numbers as your plates. The plates in my copy of The Costume of China are by Pu-Quà, Canton. Delin. Dadley, London, Sculpt. See Cordier 1858. As Mason in his preface tells of the circumstances in the publishing of this work, I think that the possibility of these drawings being part of the Van Braam Collection can be ruled out....."

Extract from a letter to Mr. Rice from Samuel Sokobin, 180 Alta Vista Drive, Atherton, California, dated Christmas Day, 1958.

The albums of drawings, presumably commissioned by Olyphant, have been placed on deposit in the Princeton University Art Museum by one of his descendants, Mrs. John R. Bennet, of Mount Kisco, New York.

175. Chinese Craftsmen. Drawn by Pu-Quà, Canton; engraved by Dadley, London. A selection of engravings, colored, from: Gebräuche & Kleidungen der Chinesen, dargestellt in bunten Gemälden von dem Mahler Pu-Quà in Canton, Als Supplement zu Macartneys und Van-Braam Houckgeests Reisen, Mit deutschen und französichen Text nach dem Englischen herausgegeben von Johann Gottfried Grohman, Leipzig and Vienna, 18--. [GT1555.G76 q(Ex)].

- (1). Lantern Painter. Plate 45.
- (2). Embroiderer. Plate 46.
- (3). Hat Maker. Plate 51.
- (4). Making Tea Canisters. Plate 53.

The drawings, from which these engravings were made, may have been part of the collection of Van Braam Houckgeest, which he brought from China to the United States in 1795, and which was sold at Christie's in London in 1799. Cf. Van Braam Houckgeest, Voyage, etc. (above, No. 149), "Notice des objets qui composent la Collection de dessins Chinois de M. Van Braam," pp. xvii-xliv.

Cordier, 1859

176. Charles Gutzlaff. A Sketch of Chinese History, Ancient and Modern: comprising A Retrospect of the Foreign Intercourse and Trade with China. Illustrated by a new and corrected map of the Empire. By the Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, Now, and for many years past, resident in that Country. New York, John P. Haven, 1834. 2 vols. [1724.418.12].

Cordier, 589

- 176-a. Charles Gutzlaff. A Sketch of Chinese History... London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1834. 2 vols. [1724.418.11].

Opened to folding statistical table, Vol. 2, Appendix no. 5: "Estimate of the Total Value of Exports by American Vessels from the Port of Canton from the Season of 1804-5 [to 1832-1833]."

177. Chou K'ai (清) 周凱纂修. Hsia men chih 廈門志十六卷 (The Amoy gazetteer). Preface dated 1823; published 1839. 12 ts'e. [Gest, B194.027.jzc].

Opened to chüan 8, pp. 35-36, "The French", who are here confused with the "Franks" -- an earlier name for the Portuguese.

The Gazetteer repeats the same inaccurate "barbarian lore" that had appeared for 300 years in Chinese works. The inadequacy of China's knowledge about the West at this time was an underlying factor of greatest importance in the conflicts which culminated in the Opium War.

178. Lin Tse-hsü (清) 林則徐撰. Lin wen chung kung cheng shu 林文忠公政書三七卷 (A collection of Lin Tse-hsü's memorials). Ca. 1862-74. 16 ts'e. [Gest, B77.075.dzdb].

Opened to ts'e 11, pp. 18-19, "A memorial from Lin Tse-hsü to the throne in 1839, on the opium problem."

Lin took office as the Imperial High Commissioner at Canton in 1839, and immediately began a vigorous campaign to suppress the illicit opium trade. He wrote a famous letter of moral advice to Queen Victoria, stating the reasons why the British should agree to the cessation of the trade. This memorial to the throne set forth his reasons for taking resolute action.

- 178-a. The Chinese Repository. (Cf. No. 168, above).

Volume 8, No. 1 (May, 1839), p. 9: translation of Lin's letter to Queen Victoria.

179. Nathan Allen, M. D. The Opium Trade; including a Sketch of its History, Extent, Effects, etc., As carried on in India and China. Second Edition. (First published, 1850). Lowell, Massachusetts, James P. Walker, 1853. [HV5816.A42].

Dr. Allen's work opens with this statement: "Scarcely anything was known respecting China till the present century, and most of the knowledge which we now possess has been obtained within the last twenty-five years..." [!].

Cordier, 1906

180. Samuel Wells Williams. A Chinese Commercial Guide, Consisting of a Collection of Details and Regulations Respecting Foreign Trade with China, Sailing Directions, Tables, &c. Fourth Edition. Revised and Enlarged. Canton, Printed at the Office of The Chinese Repository. 1856. [HF3771.W67].

The first edition of this guide was prepared and published in 1835 by John R. Morrison.

Opened to p. 157: article on "Opium."

Cf. No. 169.

Cordier, 2177-
2178

181. Wei Yüan (清) 魏源撰. Hai kuo t'u chih 海國圖志 - 〇〇卷 (Geography of the maritime countries). Ping-ch'ing, Ching-ku-tao-shu, Revised edition of 1876 平慶涇園道署重刊本. (First published in 1844). 24 ts'e. [Gest, B227.104].

Opened to chüan 4, pp. 30-31, "A sketch-map of North America".

This work was written immediately following the First Opium War, and was based on materials compiled by Lin tse-hsü, the vigorous Imperial commissioner at Canton. The well-known scholar, Wei Yüan, used materials gathered by Lin to prepare this first systematic and extensive Chinese study of the West.

182. Peter S. Du Ponceau. A Dissertation on the Nature and Character of the Chinese System of Writing, In a Letter to John Vaughan, Esq. By Peter S. Du Ponceau, LL. D., President of the American Philosophical Society... To which are subjoined, A Vocabulary of the Cochinchinese Language, by Father Joseph Morrone, R. C. Missionary at Saigon, With references to plates, containing the characters belonging to each word, and with notes, showing the degree of affinity existing between the Chinese and Cochinchinese languages, and the use they respectively make of their common system of writing, by M. de La Palun, Late Consul of France at Richmond, in Virginia; and a Cochinchinese and Latin Dictionary, in use among the R. C. Missions in Cochinchina. Published by order of the American Philosophical Society, by their Historical and Literary Committee. Philadelphia, M'Carty and Davis, 1838. [2075.315].

The first American work in the field of scientific sinology.

Cordier, 1739-
1740

183. [Nathan Dunn]. "Ten Thousand Chinese Things." A Descriptive Catalogue of the Chinese Collection, in Philadelphia. With Miscellaneous Remarks upon the Manners, Customs, Trade, and Government of the Celestial Empire. Philadelphia, Printed for the Proprietor, 1839. [Ex 17247.314].

The title page bears the Chinese title: 萬曆人物;
"Wan t'ang jen wu."

Nathan Dunn formed his collection during a residence of twelve years in China, where he was assisted by Houqua, Tinquá, and other Hong merchants of note. The catalogue lists over a thousand items. After its showing in Philadelphia, Dunn's collection was taken to London.

Cordier, 75-
76

- 183-a. [Nathan Dunn]. "Ten Thousand Chinese Things." A Descriptive Catalogue of the Chinese Collection, now exhibiting at St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner, London, with Condensed Accounts of the Genius, Government, History, Literature, Agriculture, Arts, Trade, Manners, Customs and Social Life of the People of the Celestial Empire. By Wm. B. Langdon, Curator of the Collection. Tenth English Edition. London, Printed for the Proprietor, 1842. [Ex 17247.314.11].

The frontispiece shows the "Entrance to the Chinese Collection, Hyde Park Corner."

184. [Thomas Henry Sealy]. Life in China. The Porcelain Tower; or, Nine Stories of China. Compiled from original sources. By "T. T. T." Embellished by J. Leech. Philadelphia, Lea and Blanchard, 1842. (First published, London, 1841). [Lent by Mr. Alexander D. Wainright].

Humorous stories, shown as an example of the attitude of amused scorn and the frivolous lack of understanding of China characteristic of many Europeans and Americans from the nineteenth century onward.

The frontispiece shows "Fum Fum and Fee Fee before the Emperor."

SECONDARY WORKS CONSULTED

We list here some of the many secondary works consulted in preparing the exhibition -- not including standard Chinese and Japanese reference books. There are doubtless many other which we could have -- or perhaps should have -- used. However, the list as it stands (which of course does not pretend to be a bibliography of the subject) may be of some use to others, and will serve as a token recognition of our indebtedness to specialists in the field.

William W. Appleton. A Cycle of Cathay. The Chinese Vogue in England during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. New York, Columbia University Press, 1951.

H. Belevitch-Stankevitch Le Goût Chinois en France au temps de Louis XIV. Paris, Jouve, 1910.

Henri Bernard. Aux Portes de la Chine. Les Missionnaires au Seizième Siècle, 1514-1588. Tientsin, Hautes Etudes, 1933.

Derk Bodde. Chinese Ideas in the West. Washington, American Council on Education, 1948.

C. R. Boxer. Fidalgos in the Far East, 1550-1770. Fact and Fancy in the History of Macao. The Hague, Nijhoff, 1948.

C. R. Boxer, editor. South China in the Sixteenth Century. Being the Narratives of Galeote Pereira, Fr. Gaspar da Cruz, O.P., Fr. Martín de Rada, O. E. S. A. (1550-1575). London, 1953. The Hakluyt Society Publications, Second Series, No. 106. (With a fine introduction by Boxer).

Maurice Collis. The Grand Peregrination, Being the Life and Adventures of Fernão Mendes Pinto. London, Faber, 1949.

- Henri Cordier. Bibliotheca Sinica. Dictionnaire Bibliographique des Ouvrages relatifs à l'Empire Chinois. 2nd edition. Paris, Guilmoto, 1904-1908. 4 volumes. Supplement, 1 vol., 1922. Author Index to the Bibliotheca Sinica of Henri Cordier, compiled by East Asiatic Libraries, Columbia University Libraries, New York, 1953.
- H. G. Creel. Confucius, The Man and the Myth. New York, John Day, 1949.
- Vincent Cronin. The Wise Man from the West [Matteo Ricci]. London, Hart-Davis, 1955. (Also Doubleday "Image Books", 1957).
- George H. Danton. The Culture Contacts of the United States and China. The Earliest Sino-American Culture Contacts, 1784-1844. New York, Columbia University Press, 1931.
- Pasquale M. d'Elia, editor. Fonti Ricciane. Documenti originali concernenti Matteo Ricci e la Storia delle prime relazioni tra l'Europa e la Cina (1579-1615). Vols. 1-3. Rome, Libreria dello Stato, 1942-1949.
- Tyler Dennett. Americans in Eastern Asia. A Critical Study of the Policy of the United States with Reference to China, Japan and Korea in the 19th Century. New York, Macmillan, 1922.
- John K. Fairbank. Trade and Diplomacy on the China Coast. The Opening of the Treaty Ports, 1842-1854. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1953.
- L. Carrington Goodrich. "China's Acquaintance with the West," Columbia Library Columns, Vol. V, No. 1 (November 1955), pp. 5-17.
- G. F. Hudson. Europe and China. A Survey of their Relations from the Earliest Times to 1800. London, Arnold, 1931.

- E. R. Hughes. The Invasion of China by the Western World. London, Black, 1937.
- Arthur W. Hummel, editor. Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period (1644-1912). Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1943-44. 2 vols.
- Margaret Jourdain and R. Soames Jenyns. Chinese Export Art in the Eighteenth Century. London, Country Life, New York, Scribner, 1950.
- Kenneth Scott Latourette. A History of Christian Missions in China. New York, Macmillan, 1932.
- Kenneth Scott Latourette. A History of Modern China. London, Penguin Books, 1954.
- George R. Loehr. "A. E. Van Braam Houckgeest, The First American at the Court of China," The Princeton University Library Chronicle, Vol. XV, No. 4 (Summer 1954), pp. 179-193.
- Richard Henry Major. "Introduction" to Hakluyt Society reprint of Mendoza's The History of the Great and Mighty Kingdom of China, edited by Sir George T. Staunton, London, 1853-54. The Hakluyt Society Publications, First Series, Nos. 14-15.
- Lewis A. Maverick. China, A Model for Europe. San Antonio, Texas, Paul Anderson Company, 1946. (Part 1, "China's Economy admired by 17th and 18th century Europeans." Part 2 is a translation of François Quesnay's Le Despotisme de la Chine).
- Samuel Eliot Morison. The Maritime History of Massachusetts, 1783-1860. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1921.

- Joseph Needham. Science and Civilization in China. 2 vols.
Cambridge, University Press, 1954-56.
- Boies Penrose. Travel and Discovery in the Renaissance, 1420-1620. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1952.
- Louis Pfister. Notices Biographiques et Bibliographiques sur les Jésuites de l'Ancienne Mission de Chine, 1552-1773.
Shanghai, Imprimerie de la Mission Catholique, 1932-1934.
2 vols.
- Earl H. Pritchard. Anglo-Chinese Relations during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. Urbana, University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences, Vol. XVII, Nos. 1-2, March-June 1929.
- Earl H. Pritchard. The Crucial Years of Early Anglo-Chinese Relations, 1750-1800. Pullman, Washington. Research Studies of the State College of Washington, Vol. IV, Nos. 3-4, Sept.-December 1936.
- Adolf Reichwein. China and Europe. Intellectual and Artistic Contacts in the Eighteenth Century. New York, Knopf, 1925.
- Antonio Sisto Rosso. Apostolic Legations to China of the Eighteenth Century. South Pasadena, Perkins, 1948.
- Arnold H. Rowbotham. Missionary and Mandarin. The Jesuits at the Court of China. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 1942.
- Osvald Sirén. China and the Gardens of Europe of the Eighteenth Century. New York, Ronald, 1950.

Ssu-yü Têng, John Fairbank, et al. China's Response to the West. A Documentary Survey, 1839-1923. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1954.

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EAST & WEST

EUROPE'S DISCOVERY OF CHINA & CHINA'S RESPONSE TO EUROPE 1511-1839

AN EXHIBITION IN THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY FEBRUARY 15-APRIL 30, 1957

EAST & WEST

EUROPE'S DISCOVERY OF CHINA, AND CHINA'S RESPONSE TO EUROPE, 1511-1839

In 1492 Christopher Columbus, bearing the standard of the King of Spain, sailed westward for the "Indies" in search of "Cathay," and accidentally discovered America. In 1497 and 1498 Vasco da Gama, in the service of the King of Portugal, sailed southward around the Cape of Good Hope, and reached the shores of India by the eastern route. After the explorers came the conquerors. While the Spanish Conquistadores were marching into Mexico, the Portuguese Fidalgos were progressing across the Orient. In 1510 they took possession of Goa—henceforth the capital of their Eastern empire; the following year Afonso de Albuquerque seized the tiny kingdom of Malacca in the Malay Straits. In the harbor at Malacca, which was a Chinese feudatory, the Portuguese encountered Chinese trading vessels and formed their first direct impressions of the

Chinese. From this newly acquired base they went on to South China, certain individual adventurers sailing as far as Canton in 1513. In 1517, Tomé Pires, an apothecary to the King of Portugal, was sent as an official envoy to the Emperor's court at Peking—the first accredited diplomat from a modern Western power to attempt to establish formal relations with China. Pires failed to gain his objective, as did most of the other European embassies sent in the succeeding three centuries. Nevertheless, this amazing and rapid Portuguese push into unknown parts of the globe brought the Chinese world into the sphere of Europe's commercial and empire-building activities; with it begins the story of East and West, of Europe's discovery of China and of China's response to Europe, which is the theme of the current Princeton exhibition.

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There had, of course, been still earlier contacts between Westerners and the Chinese. Marco Polo and other travelers, journeying overland through Central Asia, reached the Mongol court in the 13th century. The Franciscan monk, John of Montecorvino, who was named Archbishop of Cambaluc (the modern Peking) in 1307, and a succession of his co-workers lived and worked in China for a good part of the 14th century. But these earlier overland contacts had relatively little lasting importance either for China or for Europe, and only the glowing legend of a distant land of Cathay links them with the new era which began with the Portuguese arrival by sea from the south. Nearly a century more was to elapse before Europeans realized that Cathay and China were the same. During the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries the consequences of this new meeting of East and West were perhaps more significant for Europe than for China. Eventually, however, from the period of the First Opium War (1839-42) onward, these contacts were to bring about the transforma-

tion of China and of the whole Far East.

Princeton University, with its extensive library and museum collections, is exceptionally well equipped to illustrate this particular phase of the absorbing story of East and West. The Gest Oriental Library alone contains hundreds of Chinese works antedating the year 1600, portraying the life of China at the time of the European "discoveries," and an even greater number of rare books and manuscripts carrying the story down through the succeeding centuries. At the same time, a wide range of important European works dealing with China and the Far East is to be found in other parts of the University Library—in the Grenville Kane collection of early travel literature, for example, in the Goertz collection of 17th and 18th century erudition, or in the Marquand fine arts library. Complementing these printed materials is the Art Museum's collection of Chinese painting, sculpture, and objets d'art. With such resources to draw upon, an attempt has been made to portray the East-and-West theme as reflected both in Chinese

and in European works. Complete balance and symmetry, however, have not always been possible, for the simple reason that, during the period covered, Europeans produced an extensive literature of description and interpretation about China, while the Chinese produced nothing comparable about the West. The few Chinese (Christian converts) who visited Europe published no accounts of their travels for their countrymen; indeed, it was not until 1842 that a comprehensive geographical account of the West was published in China. This very lack of synchronization is in itself one of the several essential "problems" implicit in this Princeton exhibition.

The books selected for display, both those in Chinese and those in Western languages, are arranged in a single chronological sequence. First come the 16th-century European accounts of China, stemming chiefly from Portuguese sources, and Chinese works of the same period mentioning the piratical activities of the "Fo-lan-chi" (i.e., the "Franks," the generic term for Europeans) along the Chinese

coast. Then follow other accounts marking the arrival of the Spaniards (via Mexico and the Philippines), of the Dutch, the English, and later the French, and the gradual establishment of the "China trade" which, year after year, brought cargoes of silk, tea, lacquer, porcelain, and other products of China into European markets. At the same time reports from Christian missionaries were revealing the secrets and wonders of the Celestial Empire. St. Francis Xavier (who died in 1552 on an island off the coast of China) was the forerunner; Matteo Ricci, of the Society of Jesus, who lived and worked in China from 1582 until his death there in 1610, set the pattern for his numerous successors who gravitated around the Chinese court during the 17th and 18th centuries. A variety of Chinese works on astronomy, mathematics, cartography, agriculture—and later, on architecture and painting—mirror the Jesuits' share in the introduction of Western concepts into China, while their many treatises on Chinese civilization, including the first translations of Confucius, found