Daniel Crouch Rare Books is a specialist dealer in antique atlases, maps, plans, sea charts, globes, scientific instruments, and voyages dating from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries. Our particular passions include rare atlases, wall maps, and separately published maps and charts.
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Introduction

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

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

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 This was quickly superseded by de Jode’s ‘China Regnum’ (item 4).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

Almost all the information for Europe’s knowledge of China was gained through the works of the Jesuit missionaries, many of whom had found great favour, and much envy, in the Ming and Qing courts. Ferdinand Verbiest, or Nan Huairen as he was known in Chinese, was one of the most prominent Jesuit missionaries in the late seventeenth century. He arrived in China just after the fall of the Ming Dynasty, to a Manchu-ruled country were Jesuits were merely tolerated. He was an excellent astronomer and mathematician, and managed to befriend the Kangxi emperor, who was hungry for knowledge and was fascinated by European science and technology. Verbiest proved that European astronomy was more advanced than the local Chinese practices, and subsequently corrected the Chinese calendar (item 9). The assiduous Jesuit was also trusted with the enormous task of rebuilding and equipping Beijing’s Ancient Observatory (item 10). While he was in Beijing, Verbiest adapted his knowledge of geography and cartography into ‘A Complete Map of the World’ – Kunyu quantu 坤輿全圖 (item 24), a monumental work that embodies both Chinese philosophy and European science. The two hemispheres are drawn in equatorial stereographic projection, but in an order that reversed European practice, and places China at the centre of the map.
Sinocentrism – the ideology that China is the cultural, political and economic centre of the world, is literally reflected by the name of the country – Zhongguo (China, lit. “Middle-Kingdom”), and ambitiously represented in the map – Daqing wannian yitong dili quantu (Complete Geographical Map of the Everlasting Unified Qing Empire). This map is dominated by the depiction of the Qing Empire with all other countries relegated to the fringes. In this catalogue, we are proud to present three different versions of this map in blue, black, and green and sandstone red (15, 16, 17). Other maps that were indigenously made depict the cities Beijing (items 23 and 28), Guangzhou (item 18), Hangzhou (item 30), and Shanxi province (item 25). The maps of Beijing and Guangzhou present one of the conventional ways of map-making in China, with an overhead view as the basis, enhanced with front elevations of details such as houses, pagodas and boats. The maps of Hangzhou and counties of Shanxi province, in contrast, seem to have been made with more aesthetic intentions, and are reminiscent of Chinese paintings.

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

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

Qi Sun
Specialist – Chinese Art

“我只透露了一部分我所目睹的事情，其餘的說出來世人不會相信。”—馬可・孛羅

馬可波羅此句反映了他在遠東旅行中的所見所聞的不可思議，其因即中國領土之富饒及歷史文化之浩瀚，隨之點燃了歐洲對 “遠東” 的渴望和幻想。遠東貿易和商業開拓給歐洲帶來了新的機會，從而能夠進一步探索這片深不可測的領域。而大量的新知識需要構建既有效又合理的方程式來理解。對於歐洲人來說，繪製地圖即是第一步。古歷圖首次呈獻繪有中國的地圖，海圖和書籍的中英文對照專題目錄，從不同視角展現了中國從十三世紀到二十世紀的變遷。這些作品來源於中國和歐洲，採用了不同的技術製作而成，包括中國傳統拓印（目錄號 1）、木版印刷、歐洲雕版印刷，以及平版印刷，以時間為序，此專題大致分四個部分進行展示：歐洲著名製圖師的繪圖；意大利耶穌會會士與中國文化和知識的融合；清朝壯觀輿圖和重要城市的繪圖；以及二十世紀英國軍事用通商口岸地圖。
球天體學說對中國的影響，也是一部同時體現中國哲學和歐洲科學的偉大作品。圖中兩個半球顛倒了歐洲傳統繪圖的方法，將中國置於正幅地圖的中心，體現了對中國傳統地理概念，即以中國為世界文化中心的尊重。

中國繪製的大清王朝
中國中心主義是一貫中國為世界文化和政治中心的意識形態，不僅直截體現在“中國”的字面意義上，乾隆三十二年製作的《大清萬年一統地理全圖》也完美詮釋了這一概念，這幅地圖把中國置於正幅在正中間，而“所有外國都只是標示在帝國的邊緣”（Poo）。古歷圖十分榮幸此次同時呈現這幅宏偉地圖的三個不同的版本，印刷上色分別為藍、黑，以及綠色和砂岩紅（目錄號 15, 16, 17）。在此展區中，其他在中國繪製的地圖繪在北京（目錄號 23, 28），廣州（目錄號 18），杭州（目錄號 30）和山西省縣城（目錄號 25）。北京和廣州的圖繪製展現了中國傳統的製作方式之一，即在商和農村，以土地的地理佈局為基底平面，修飾以房屋、寶塔和船只細節立面。相比之下，杭州和山西省縣城的圖更貼近中國運用的高遠、平遠視角的古代傳統畫。

根據條約開放的商埠地圖
十九世紀與歐洲列強大規模接觸之前，中國中心主義仍是中國主要意識形態，在此期間中國和清政府之間的貿易往來在華化成一定、二手貨貿易。使得清政府創設香港，成爲英國美國東南和上海通商口岸，愛德華·貝爾徹爵士（1799-1877）曾是測繪局的一名測量員，於1841年首次繪製香港（目錄號 21），緊隨其後的太平天國之亂（1862—1865年）規模龐大，也是歷史上死傷最慘重的戰爭之一。在這場戰爭期間，“中國戈登”（中校查爾斯·戈登）在帶領清朝“常勝軍”以抗太平叛亂分子時，在上海及其周邊區域進行了測繪（目錄號 27）。戰爭結束後，在通商口岸和周圍定居的英國人，繪製了上海及其周邊的適宜校擊的地區（目錄號 32, 35, 39 和 40）。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

蘇州，1247年

此圖刻在一塊高2.16米，寬1.06米的大石碑上，現存於江蘇省蘇州市石刻博物館。碑額題“天文圖”三字。碑文記載，宋淳祐七年(1247年)，永嘉人(今浙江溫州)王致遠建。原碑作者為普州(今四川劍閣)黃裳。他於紹熙元年(公元1190年)向宋太子獻八圖，其中之二即天文圖。原碑刻於淳祐七年(1247年)，為“紹熙八圖”之一。

1830乘1000毫米(72乘39.25英寸)
The most influential sixteenth century map of Southeast Asia

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

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

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

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

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

The present map is rare, with Bifolco recording only five institutional examples. We have only been able to trace one other example appearing at auction in the last 50 years.
十六世紀最具影響力的東南亞地圖

此圖為品質良好歐吉亞托（Olgiato）出版，蓋斯托迪（Gastaldi）雕版的印度和東南亞地圖。

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

其中一個項目是的一系列亞洲地圖，一共三幅，分別繪製了內陸、中東地區、以及印度、中國和東南亞地區的地圖。這三者為亞洲地圖的繪製建立了新的標準，並且對德約德（De Jode）和奧特柳斯（Ortelius）都產生了很大的影響，他們的地圖繪製都基於蓋斯托迪的成就。

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

此例為側翻版的印刷，並於1570年由歐吉亞托出版，這些地圖與蓋斯托迪出版的版本相同，僅掛歐吉亞托第二張圖的兩張紙向南方展開，以便更大的地圖展示其較深的龍飾雕刻和龐大的中國元素。在東南亞地圖，歐吉亞托省略了原來盖斯托迪列出的地名列表。第一張與第二張地圖有一些相當大的重疊，包括第一張的西南方部分也有較少的地方，這表明歐吉亞托從未打算將第一、第二張連接起來。此地圖是歐吉亞托獻給紅衣主教Paolo Almerico (1514-1589)而製作。

此例相當稀有，B665只記錄了五個機構有收藏。目覺資料顯示，過去30年以來，除了本例，只有一份出現在拍賣會上。
The earliest printed map to focus on China

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

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

ORTELIUS, Abraham

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

Publication
[Antwerp, Plantin Press], 1584.

Description
Hand-coloured engraved map.

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

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

亞伯拉罕·奧特柳斯

「新繪中國地圖」

安特衛普，普朗坦出版，1584年

手繪雕版印刷地圖

370乘470毫米（14.5乘18.5英寸）
De Jode's rare map of China

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

「亞洲的三分之一：科內利斯·德約德在東南亞的探險」

安特衛普，1593年

雙頁雕版印刷地圖

327 mm x 506毫米（12.75 乘 20英寸）

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

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

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

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

John Huighen van Linschoten his Discours of Voyages unto ye Easte & West indies. Devided into Four Bookees.

Publication
London, John Wolfe, 1598.

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

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

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

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

The very rare English edition of Linschoten's 'Itinerario', first published in Dutch in 1595-1596, and translated from the Dutch by William Phillip. Linschoten's 'Discours' is second only to Hakluyt's 'Principall Navigations' in being the most important collection of sixteenth century voyages in English.

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

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

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

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

1. ORTELIUS, Abraham. Typus Orbis Terrarum.
2. [East Africa], 'The description or Caerd of the Coastes of the Countrieys following called Terra do Natal...', engraved by Robert Beckit, including the western half of the Indian Ocean along the coast of South Africa, all of Madagascar.
3. [Arabia and the Indian Ocean], ‘The description of the coast of Abex, The Straights of Meca, otherwise called the Red Sea, the coasts of Arabia, Ormus and Persia…’, engraved by Robert Beckit, extending from the Nile river and the eastern Mediterranean to the Gulf of Bengal and Sumatra. “The surprising fact about the representation of the [Arabian] peninsula is the close resemblance of the outline to that of a modern map when compared with other engraved maps of the time. There is a vague suggestion of the Qatat peninsula, which is not seen again until the nineteenth century” (Tibbets).

4. [Southeast Asia], ‘The Trew Description of All the Coasts of China, Cauchinchina Camboya, Syao, Malacca, Arraacan, and Pegu…’, engraved by Robert Beckit, after the original engraved by Johannes a Doetechum extending from the island of Korea and Japan south of ‘Beach’ [Australia], Java, Timor, the Philippines, the Indochina peninsula, and most of the coast and much of the interior of China. Schilder Australia 18; Schilder Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandici VII, p 222f; Suarez SE Asia fig 91.

5. [Africa], ‘A discription of Aegipt from Cair downeward’, engraved by William Rogers, a magnificent map of Africa after Pigafetta.

6. [West Africa], ‘The description of the Coast of Guinea,…’, engraved by Raynal Elstrak


8. [St. Helena]
   a) ‘The Island of St. Helena full of Sweet and pleasurent ayre fructfull ground and fresh water…’,
   b) ‘The true description, and situation of the Island St. Helena, on the East, North, and West Sydes’, both engraved by Raynal Elstrak.


10. [South America], ‘The description of the whole coast lying in the South Seas of Americae called Peru…’, engraved by Robert Beckit, showing the whole of South America, the Caribbean, Florida, the Gulf Coast and an extended Terra del Fuego.

11. [The Spice Island Map], ‘Insulae Molucca celeberrimae…’, engraved by Robert Beckit, including the eastern coast of India, Borneo, Java, New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, after the original by Petrus Plancius who obtained his information covertly from the Portuguese maps of Bartolomeu Lasso.
讓·哈伊根·範林斯霍滕
「林斯霍滕在東西印度群島的航海記
錄, 分為四冊」
倫敦, 約翰沃爾夫, 1598 年
一卷四個部分; 副本: 十大幅雙頁
疊地圖, 一張半頁折疊, 四張有文
字：首字母, 地圖和圖片的木版印刷
地圖: 當代牛皮, 新制書脊
文字排序:A4, B6-I6, K6-Q6, R8, *s2,
S6-U6, X6-Z6, Aa6, Bb4-Cc4, Dd2-Ii6,
Kk-Pp6, Qq7; 1-197, [197]-259 (ie 295),
307-447, [451]-462
280 乘 180 毫米(11 乘 7 英寸)
非常罕見的英文版林斯霍滕(1563-1611)的航行紀錄 'Itinerario'('旅程')，
1595—1596年在荷蘭首次出版, 並由威廉菲利普(William Phillip)翻譯成
英語，是十六世紀極少見的英文版航行紀錄，其罕見程度僅次於哈克卢伊
特(Hakluyt)的 "The Principal Navigations"('首要航海路線')。

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

林斯霍滕旅行範圍非常廣泛，1583 年至 1589 年往返果阿，1594 年和 1595
年加入威廉·巴倫支(Willem Barentsz)第一次和第二次的卡拉海航行，
並且在旅行中將編輯記載的第一手資料，與西班牙語和葡萄牙語的原始航海
資料的英文翻譯相結合。「這使得」林斯霍滕與哈克卢伊特兩人的地圖
「成為了」英國和荷蘭在海外構建帝國的重要工具"(希爾)。在林斯霍
滕出版他製作的航海紀錄之前，沒有任何其他書籍更全面地涵蓋了東西印
度群島的信息。他的版本因此很快成為所有航行到東方的航海家的必讀書
籍，例如"阿拉伯菲利克斯"("Arabia Felix")海岸的僅僅僅僅的阿拉伯半島
的南部海岸，約翰史密斯和伊斯蘭印度，本書分為四個部分：第一部分涉
及東印度群島，包括塞諾傑和阿拉伯；第二部分描述了西非好望角到阿拉
伯半島的沿岸以及新世界的海岸；第三部分是根據葡萄牙皇家飛行員迭
戈·阿倫佐(Diego Affonso)的發現，記錄了從葡萄牙到印度的航行方
向，以及在東印度群島時從佛蘭達島嶼航行的
說明，對於新世界，特別是巴西和西班牙殖民的美國，也給出了基礎的
說明；第四部分包含西班牙國王從其國內和海外的領土上提取的稅收和其
他收入的詳細信息。
大多數英文版的地圖都是原版 1595-1596 荷蘭版的復刻版，並附有拉丁文和英文的說明。

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

The atlas was based on the travels of Father Martino Martini (1614–1661), a Jesuit missionary in China who made use of “Chinese materials from a much earlier date, originally an atlas compiled by Chu-Ssu-pên in about 1312” (Shirley p. 241). Ferdinand von Richthofen in his China, Ergebnisse eigener Reisen und darauf gegründeter Studien, 1877–85, called Martini’s ‘Novus Atlas Sinensis’, ‘the most complete geographical description of China that we possess, and through which Martini has become the father of geographical learning on China’. “Martino Martini’s Novus Atlas Sinensis was the first atlas and geography of China to be published in Europe. In 1654, Martini’s ship was captured by the Dutch and he was sent to Amsterdam. During the journey, he translated into Latin the manuscript atlas of the Chinese provinces by Chu-Ssu-pên, with revisions from the printed atlas by Lu Hongqian (1557). Though Blaeu had announced that he was preparing town books of Italy, a volume of charts and a volume of historical maps in his previous publication, the 1654 atlas of Scotland, Martini persuaded him to engrave and publish his maps and descriptions of the Chinese empire. Blaeu postponed his work on the other volumes and published this atlas in 1655. The text was Martini’s own account of his travels in the Chinese provinces, over a period of roughly ten years.

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

The atlas was printed in Latin, French, Dutch, German and Spanish. Unusually for Blaeu atlases, the maps have no text on verso. This example in Latin was published as the last of the six-volume atlas with the title ‘Theatrum Orbis Terrarum’. Later the maps were incorporated into the Asia volume of the ultimate Blaeu atlas, the ‘Atlas Major’, which was the most expensive publication of the seventeenth century.
第一本在歐洲繪製出版的中國地圖集

該地圖集是根據中國耶穌會傳教士衛匡國（Martino Martini，1614-1661）在中國所製作的地圖。衛匡國則利用了「明朝」的繪圖師朱思本在1512年繪製的地圖集（Shirley p. 241）完成了他對中國版圖的繪製。費迪南·馮·李希霍芬（Ferdinand von Richthofen, 1833-1905）在1877-1885撰寫《中國: 我的旅行與研究》中稱衛匡國的「新中國地圖集」是我們擁有對中國最完整的地理描述。由此衛匡國可被視為中國地理學習之父。"新中國地圖集"是第一個在歐洲出版的中國地圖集。1654年，衛匡國的船被荷蘭人捕獲並被送往阿姆斯特丹。途中，他將明朝嘉靖年間地理學家羅洪先（1504-1564）擴充朱思本（1273-1333）的《舆地圖》而製作的新中國地圖集《廣聨圖》翻譯成拉丁文。雖然布勞聲稱他當時正在準備意大利的城鎮書籍、航海圖冊、他曾出版的歷史地圖冊以及1654年的蘇格蘭地圖集，但衛匡國成功說服布勞先雕刻並出版他的中國地圖。於是布勞推遲他手頭的工作。並在1655年出版了這本地圖集。地圖集裡的文字是衛匡國自己在中國各省大約十年的旅行記錄。'地圖的地名用客家話拼音, 客家話可能是明代的普通話/官話。貴州安順屯堡為明代屯兵處, 當地保留明代語言風俗, 方言接近客家話, 證明地圖極可能是明代繪製的。與衛匡國翻譯明代羅洪先版本的中國地圖相符。"在此地圖集出版的年代，這十七幅地圖的精確性已是相當精準，並富有裝飾性的翻印。圖章周圍還印有當時傳統服飾的人物。當地活動和動植物的小插圖。衛匡國的「新中國地圖集」引領了十七，十八世紀對中國這片領土的繪製和翻譯的風潮，而其中許多人都把衛匡國的地圖集作為參考資料。此外，它們是真正意義上的中國地圖集，基於中國土地調查，但視覺上是完全採用歐洲製圖格式來呈現地理數據。"（Reed and Demattè, China on Paper, No. 28）該卷最後的內容是經緯度目錄—"Catalogus Longitudinum ac Latitudinem"，一列城鎮名單及和地圖相對應地理標記。雅各布斯·赫里斯（Jacobus Golius, 1596-1667）編寫的十八頁中國疆域的補充—"De Regno Catayou Additamentum"，以及衛匡國紀錄的滿族戰爭歷史—"Historie van den Tartarischen Oorlog"（De Bello Tartarico Historia）。其中講述了滿族推翻明朝統治的戰爭，布勞一直以他極高的製圖標準而聞名，因為他製作雕刻印刷時所使用的紙張和著色是最高級別的，並使得布勞地圖集被評為十七世紀的繪本第一位。該卷由布勞在1655年單獨出版，但這些地圖也出版在布勞的荷蘭語Nieuwe Atlas（新地圖集）1649-58的第六卷中。
Dudley, Robert

Carta particolare d'una parte della costa di China con l'isola di Fokau, e altre isole, sino alla parte più Australe del Giapone.

Publication
Florence, Giuseppe Cocchini, 1661.

Description
Engraved map.

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

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

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

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

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

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

地圖展示了與中國東海岸接壤的中國、台灣和日本的海岸線。

此圖來自於‘Arcano del Mare’，這是一個“世界上最偉大的地圖集”（Wardington），1646年首次出版時，其作者羅伯特·達德利已73歲。

它不僅是世界上第一個海圖集，也是第一個使用麥卡托投影法的海圖集。第一個顯示洋流和盛行風。第一個闡述使用“大圈航法”（'Great Circle Sailing'）—地球上兩點之間的最短距離的優勢；“比較不值一提”的是這是第一個由英國人編寫的海圖集，雖然它身在意大利”（Wardington）。

羅伯特·達德利（1573-1649）是萊斯特伯爵（曾經是伊麗莎白一世的最愛）和費爾南多德的遺產，道格拉斯·德菲爾德夫人的兒子。羅伯特雖然是非婚生子，但仍然接受了都鐸貴族的教育。他似乎從小就對海軍事務感興趣，比如在1594年21歲時，他便帶領了一支遠征隊前往奧里諾科河和圭亞那。可惜他在公海上的成功未能讓他受宮殿待見，並在十七世紀初被送到他的表妹伊麗莎白·南舍爾（Elizabeth Southwell）一起去往歐洲。達德利最終來到佛羅倫薩的托斯卡納大公費迪南德一世的宮廷。在這裡他也和費迪南德一世的表親結下良緣，皈依天主教，並極力參與費迪南德與地中海盜賊的戰爭。而在閒暇時間，他完成了一項偉大的作品：’Arcano del Mare’。

為了製作精美的海圖，達德利雇用了雕刻師安東尼奧·弗朗切斯科·魯奇尼（Antonio Francesco Lucini）。魯奇尼在地圖集中指出，他費用了整整十二年使用了五千磅的銅才得以完成所有的雕刻。這些圖表是由英國和其他航海家共同計量和繪製的結果，並在當時普遍被認為是既科又準確。曾有人指出達德利參考了亨利·哈德森（Henry Hudson）的海圖，也採用了他內兄弟托馬斯·卡文迪什（Thomas Cavendish）的觀測記錄來繪製英國的大西洋海岸。
Description of the lunar eclipse of 25 March 1671 by the Jesuit scholar at the Chinese court, Ferdinand Verbiest

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

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

Golvers records 17 known examples: 15 in institutional libraries, and two in private hands. To this we can add the present example. As with the copy held in Munich, the present work has the title in Chinese on a separate strip of paper and tipped on in the Chinese manner (Golvers TE 1671.11).
1671年3月25日南懷仁的月食紀錄

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

1684年後，另一位耶穌會傳教士柏應理（Philippe Couplet）將少量副本帶回歐洲分發。然而，在拍賣記錄中只出現了此稀缺物品的另一個副本，藏於十九世紀著名收藏家托馬斯·菲利普斯爵士（Sir Thomas Phillipps）的圖書館中。1945年，倫敦經銷商萊昂內爾（Lionel）和菲利普·羅賓遜（Philip Robinson）購買了菲利普斯重要圖書館館藏，並長時間在倫敦的蘇富比拍賣行拍賣。菲利普斯的副本被羅賓遜收入自己的中國圖書館。並在1988年以13,750英鎊在蘇富比拍賣（當時26,265美元）。他的收藏還包括南懷仁的日食紀錄—'Typus Solis'，於此例類似的1669年日食預測，售價為12,650英鎊（24,160美元）。
First edition, printed by the Jesuits in Beijing, of this magnificent woodcut book depicting the observatory and scientific instruments designed by the Jesuits for the emperor of China. The present example was prepared for the Chinese market, probably for the use of the emperor and the functionaries at the observatory.

While the Chinese possessed astronomical records extending back over several millennia, and were familiar with a variety of complicated instruments of indigenous design, their astronomy was in a state of stagnation when the first Jesuits arrived at the end of the sixteenth century. Indeed, the early missionaries quickly capitalised on the fact that the superior science and technology of Europe could be turned to advantage in their objective of converting the Chinese to Christianity.

Astronomy, in particular, occupied a place of importance among the Jesuit plans, for it was through his ability as a calendar calculator that Verbiest was appointed Director of the [Imperial] Observatory, only to find it equipped with unwieldy instruments of native design. “But Father Verbiest, when he undertook the survey and management of the mathematics, having judged them very useless, persuaded the Emperor to pull ‘em down, and put up new ones of his own contriving” (Louis Le Comte, Memoirs ... of China, 1697, p. 65). It was the contriving of these pieces which obliged Verbiest not only to teach European workshop skills to Chinese artisans, but in addition to produce an illustrated treatise on their manufacture for the delectation of his imperial patrons. The Emperor Kangxi, under whose authority Verbiest built the instruments, was a young and intellectually curious ruler... fascinated by European science and technology, and the Jesuits found him an eager pupil. In consequence Verbiest was not only elevated to Mandarin rank, but often accompanied the emperor on his progresses around the country. Kangxi was proud of his European technical expertise, and delighted in showing it off before his courtiers. He had familiarised himself with Euclid, certain aspects of Western mathematics, and the theory and practice of a variety of scientific instruments. Verbiest appreciated the good fortune of the emperor’s scientific curiosity in the overall success of the Jesuit mission... Verbiest’s work provides not only an insight into Chinese science, but an account of how a contemporary European would have built a major set of observatory instruments... In spite of their obviously European technical features, the Verbiest instruments represent a curious cultural confluence, as the European circles and technical parts were mounted upon stands contrived in the form of lions, dragons, flaming pearls, and other oriental motifs. The technology is wholly European, while the decorative features are characteristically Chinese... In Le Comte’s view, the Peking instruments were the finest pieces of their kind to be found anywhere in the world” (Chapman pp. 418-24).
“Very soon after his first visit to Peking in 1601, Matteo Ricci, S.J. (1552-1610), the ‘founding father’ of the Jesuit Mission in China, was well aware of the Emperor’s fondness for European clocks and other instruments such as harpsichords etc., and the former presented an opportunity to enter the Court. Shortly thereafter, he would understand that European astronomy and mathematics were unbeatable challengers of contemporary Chinese science — for several centuries in a state of decline — in calculating a correct calendar and reliable eclipse predictions, both very important guarantors of social and dynastic stability and continuity. Apart from this, the mechanical sciences would also became a first class vehicle to penetrate the highly sophisticated circles of mandarins and courtiers, whose curiosity about European things never seen and about new astonishing techniques struggled with their loyalty to their own uncontested traditions, with highly varying individual attitudes as a result. By all this European science appeared to be an appropriate vehicle to approach the Chinese upper class, and, implicitly, to introduce Christianity in China” (Golvers, Ferdinand Verbiest, S.J. (1623-1688) and the Chinese Heaven, p. 15).

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

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

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

The inspiration and model for this book was clearly Tycho Brahe’s ‘Astronomiae Instauratae Mechanica’ of 1598. In the present work, the woodcuts display not only the instruments themselves, but show in great detail the processes of their manufacture, with the tools and implements used to produce them; the alignment and adjustment of their flat and
curved surfaces; details of the gearing and screws used to adjust and direct the instruments; the civil engineering machinery and processes used in building the instrument mountings and the great observatory tower itself. Other woodcuts depict navigational instruments such as the compass and cross-staff, and their use; astronomical principles; and mechanical powers, such as those of the inclined plane, lever, screw, pulley, winches, etc.

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

Another issue of the present work was prepared for export with an additional woodcut opening with the title in Latin, the 'Liber Organicus Astronomiae Europaeae'. Both are extremely rare.
《新制仪象图》展示了耶稣会士为中国皇帝设计的天文台和科学仪器，第一版在1674年3月6日在北京印制。此例为御用副本。

虽然中国人拥有数千年的天文记录，并发明出许多复杂的测量工具，但当第一批耶稣会士在十六世纪末到访宫廷时，发现天文学的发展已停滞不前。这使得早期的耶稣会士能够抓住在中国传播基督教的机会，即利用欧洲的科学和技术作为沟通渠道，从取得信任。天文学在耶稣会计划中是重要的传教工具，因为南怀仁精通天文，所以被任命为御用天主教的总督，但南怀仁发现宫廷内的设备已是相当落后，于是“南怀仁收集整理当时数学资料之后呈上皇帝，说明其无用，并主张自己的研究成果”（李明 Louis Le Comte, 《中国近事报道》，1697年，第65页）。此时南怀仁不仅要向宫廷工匠传授欧洲的知识和技术，同时还要制作手绘图志供朝廷官员学习赏析。当时的康熙皇帝年轻而聪颖，充满好奇心，对欧洲的科学和技术著迷，于是积极向耶稣会士学习，并支持南怀仁的发明。因此南怀仁被授予同等朝廷内重臣的头衔，且常伴随皇帝巡视全国各处。康熙为他所学的新知识感到自豪，例如西方数学、几何以及各种科学仪器的理论和实践，甚至于在众臣面前展示，康熙对欧洲科学的热忱对耶稣会士的传教工作有关键性的帮助，所以南怀仁很是欣慰。而南怀仁的作品不仅能够展示当时的中国科学水平，还说明了当时如何造出一套天文台。尽管在仪器制作上欧洲的技术仍然不成熟，但南怀仁在制作过程中巧妙地融合了中国和欧洲文化，例如在仪器上的装饰充满了象征中国的内容，包括狮子、龙、火球等。采用欧洲科学技法制作的仪器加以中国的表现手法……在李明看来，南怀仁的作品既能够展示当时的科学水平，又能够展示中国文化的独特性。李明 Louis Le Comte,《中国近事报道》，1697年，第65页）。

"1601年首次访问北京不久，利玛窦（Matteo Ricci, 1552-1610）“中国耶稣会之父”，了解到皇帝对欧洲钟表和大键琴等乐器的热衷而进人了宫廷。此后不久，他引用了欧洲天文和数学是当时中国知识的少部分，并在很大程度上能够保障朝廷和民间社会的稳定性和持续性发展。除此之外，它还有助于新知识的传播和技术的创新。因此他有以下的理论：科学传入成为涉入并影响到高级的官员和民众的有效工具。这一切表面上是引进科学来接近中国核心统治阶层，而耶稣会真正目的则是在中国引入基督教。”（Golvers, Ferdinand Verbiest, S.J. (1623-1688) and the Chinese Heaven, p. 15.)
1629年，耶稣会士成功地在北京建立了西方数学科学学院。新成立的清朝
在1644年任命汤若望（Adam Schall von Bell, 1591-1666）为古代帝国天文
学科委员会的代理指导，全权负责计算和发布中国历法。因此汤若望和他的
同他耶稣会士在朝廷最高层取得了相当的声望。

南怀仁于1660年成为汤若望的助手。汤若望于1666年去世。南怀仁则成
为唯一指挥和负责天文台所需天文知识的欧洲人。三年后于1669年被任命
为指挥。他随后设计和建造了一系列观测天象的仪器，包括一个直径6
英尺的象限器；直径6英尺的方位罗盘；八个直径6英尺的中天仪；直径6英
尺的地球仪；两个直径6英尺的浑天仪，分别标明黄道和赤道。这些仪器
体积庞大，由黄铜制成，并以华丽的御用图腾加以装饰。

新制仪象图的编制灵感和模型源自于第谷·布拉赫（Tycho Brahe, 1546-1601）
在1598年出版的《Astronomiae Instauratae Mechanica》（《天文学原理》）。此
例不仅展示了仪器的模样，还详细地记载了它们的制造过程和工具；平
面和曲面的设计和调整方法及传动装置的细节；用于建造仪器支架的土木
机械和工程；以及大型观测塔本身。其他木版印刷展示了指南针的制作
t工具的使用方法；天文学基础原理；使用倾斜平面、齿轮、螺钉、滑
轮、绞车等产生机械动力。

此例毫无疑问是中欧印刷最伟大的作品之一。每一张木板印刷都是由宫廷
工匠和南怀仁的合作指导完成的，成为清朝中欧文化交流的重要遗迹。
An extremely ornate set of maps of covering the whole of China, by Vincenzo Maria Coronelli, the great seventeenth century Italian cartographer. Coronelli based his work on the Jesuit missionary maps of Martino Martini, whose maps had first been published by Joan Blaeu in 1655 (item 7). Martini had entered China in 1643 and for three years travelled widely throughout the country, collecting materials for his surveys and determining the astronomical positions of many towns and geographical features. In 1651 he was summoned back to Rome, however on his return voyage his ship was captured by a Dutch East Indiaman and he eventually arrived in Amsterdam, in 1654, there he enlisted the support of the Blaeu publishing house to arrange the engraving and publication of the surveys which he had compiled. Martini, in fact, based his maps on his own discoveries and the work of a renowned Ming cartographer Luo Hongxian (1504–1564), in turn a revision of the so-called ‘Mongol Atlas’ compiled in mid-Yuan dynasty (1271-1368).

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

A Minorite friar, cosmographer and cartographer, Coronelli (1650-1718) founded the first geographical society, the Accademia degli Argonauti. In 1678 he built a pair of globes for the Duke of Parma that attracted the attention of the French ambassador, César d’Estreé who subsequently invited Coronelli to Paris. There Coronelli built the pair of gigantic, 15-foot globes which he presented to Louis XIV in 1683 and which would bring him fame throughout Europe. Upon his return to Venice, Coronelli was contracted by Jean-Baptiste Nolin (1657-1725) to publish a replica of these globes, scaled down to a diameter of 3½ -foot, and financed through subscription by members of the Argonauti.
義大利繪圖師科羅內利繪製的中國

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

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

科羅內利編制的地圖比Blaeu的版本更大，以其典型的華麗風格鐫刻，並標示了城市、城鎮和村庄，以及對長城的註釋等。中國地圖版題於兩份紙張，贈予耶穌會士和羅馬學院的數學教授安東尼·班迪加尼（Antonio Baldigiani, 1647-1711），在地圖上提到的另一位耶穌會士是柏應理（Philippe Couplet, 1625-1693），受到衛匡國影響於1656年啟程前往中國，恰好當卜彌格應教皇的回復答應幫助南明皇帝永曆帝返回中國，柏應理便搭上他的船隊一同前往。

科羅內利為方濟各會教徒、宇宙學家和製圖師的科羅內利創立了第一個地理學會—Accademia degli Argonauti。1678年他為帕爾馬公爵（Duke of Parma）製作了一對地球儀，引起了法國大使塞薩爾·埃斯特雷（César d'Estrée）的注意，隨後被邀請前往巴黎。科羅內利在巴黎製作了一對巨大的直徑15英尺的地球儀，1683年贈給路易十四（Louis XIV），並使得他在整個歐洲成名。回到威尼斯後，科羅內利與讓·巴蒂斯特·諾林（Jean-Baptiste Nolin）簽約，得到地理學會成員的融資，發行了直徑為3½英尺的微縮版地球儀。
Rare first edition of these key documents in the ‘Chinese Rites Controversy’ — a conflict about whether Chinese Christians should be allowed to maintain Confucian practices — that divided the Church and threatened to halt the Jesuits’ mission in China.

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

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

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

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

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

OCLC records four examples only: NYPL, Princeton, Harvard, St Bonaventure.
Yeast's Best Writings on the Controversy of Chinese Ritual

A rare first edition of the important document "The Controversy of Chinese Ritual," this book discusses whether Chinese Christians should be allowed to retain Confucian thinking, which could lead to schism and affect the Jesuits' mission in China. The Jesuits believed that the only way to establish Christianity in China was to allow Christian doctrine to coexist with traditional Confucian rituals, as they viewed Confucianism as a culture rather than a religion. But the active Dalicarians strongly opposed this, leading to the controversy.

In 1656, Pope Alexander VII issued a special decree for China, allowing prayers to be translated into Chinese, which the emperor also supported to avoid religious disputes, especially in astronomy (the Jesuits operated imperial observatories), diplomacy (the Jesuits persuaded the emperor to avoid Russian expansionism), and armaments (their expertise in weapons allowed the emperor to recapture Taiwan).

In the height of the dispute, the Jesuits presented a petition to the emperor in 1692, which the emperor approved on November 30, 1700. The document was published in Beijing in 1701, and a revised version was published in Guangzhou the following year.

As the most trusted advisor of the Chinese emperors for over twenty years, Antoni Thomas was the Jesuit who provided the emperor with philosophical insights. He maintained personal correspondence with Leibniz (Leibniz), which influenced his philosophical views.
“Hot Dog, Jumping Frog”

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rare. We are only aware of only seven other examples.
This work is a unique Portuguese travelogue by the Portuguese adventurer Alburquerque de Albuquerque, which details his journey from Goa to Macau in 1717-1718.

The book is a rare and unique example of pre-modern Chinese print production, as it was printed by the Jesuits in Macau, who were allowed to print books without the supervision of the Roman Catholic Church. This is due to the special permission granted to the Jesuits in China by Pope Paul V in 1667, allowing them to print books on Chinese soil.

The text describes Alburquerque's travels from Goa to Macau, where he participated in a palace coup and became the ruler of Johore. The book is a rare example of a pre-modern Chinese print production, and is one of only a few copies still in existence.

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

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

China was highly fashionable in France at the time. The Abbé Raynal, for example, emphasised China’s lack of hereditary nobility, the “benevolent despotism” of the Emperor, and the supposedly moderate taxes, all issues in contemporary France. This interest in China’s political system was offset by an interest in its literature. Parts of Confucius had been translated into Latin in 1669, and Voltaire himself advocated reading Confucius’ works. The publication of du Halde and d’Anville’s works marked the point at which “French Sinophilism developed into Sinomania” (Rowbotham).
讓·巴蒂斯特·布吉尼翁·德維爾（Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d’Anville, 1697-1782）是一位法國地理學家和製圖師，因其學術水平和工作嚴謹而聞名。他利用了耶穌會的證詞以及清朝政府在 1718 年根據他們的報告創建的地圖，製作了自上世紀的布勞（Blaeu）和衛匡國（Martini）地圖集（目錄號7）以來對中國最全面的測繪。此地圖集不僅包含了德維爾（D’Anville）製作的精準中國地圖，還有首次單獨發行的歐洲繪製韓國和不丹地圖，以及第一幅分十頁印製的準確西藏地圖。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The map was then revised and enlarged in around 1811, resulting in the present work. This version was printed in two colours: blue and white, and black and white, and to the best of our knowledge, there exist about ten of the former and two of the latter. There are examples of this version in the Maclean Collection in Chicago, the Library of Congress, and the Beijing National Library.
嘉慶十六年《大清萬年一統地理全圖》

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

黃千人，浙江餘姚人，是明末清初傑出思想家黃宗羲之孫。《大清萬年一統地理全圖》為點本摹刻的輿地總圖，名稱、內容、形式和圖文均相仿。這幅《大清萬年一統地理全圖》即其一。此圖繪畫範圍：東至朝鮮半島，西至葱嶺，北至黑龍江，南至萬里石塘（今南海諸島）。有圖例，圖中註記“全圖內每方寸百里”，但實際上並無畫方。地圖用形象畫法展現清朝中葉的山川海岸、疆域政區以及長城、關卡、四周海島和文字表現西貢等國中行政建置。地名用陽紋，山川海島註記用陰刻，海水繪以紋波。對黃河的表示較為突出。圖例表示準確，詳細注記在圖左第八屏。

“河自西源巴喀拉山，東至阿爾泰山，北流三百餘里，於鄂善增古喀拉汗，東至庫倫郭爾湖，西至托羅海山之南，轉東南，流千餘里。覈受六十水，經烏魯克乃南山，有五更打兀即多倫河，阿瓦尼多倫河，自東南來入之。自此南至西，流三百餘里。前後九百許，不可勝數。河阿木土魯同轉南山之東北，流五百餘里。有齊普河，呼呼烏蘇河自西來入之，又東南，東北流三百餘里，會哈必蘭海，與額濟齊木水。歷流德特，經經石山至慶州府，入河州入中國界。”

《大清萬年一統地理全圖》為清朝全國輿地總圖，是典型的政區類地圖，根據乾隆三十二年（1767年）黃千人（1694－1771），字證孫，編繪的《大清萬年一統天下全圖》摹刻，放大增補而成。
不無掛漏之譏。茲刻遵御纂諸書，悉為增補，較舊圖似加詳晰。全圖內，每方寸百里；凡省府、直隸州府、州郡、廳州、關衛、土司等，各省領簿記，其地衛衛戍，無饒防海，鎮汛不時，鎮以各鎮汛者，載其方向，仿仍舊式。未敢簡易，已見此圖久經銅板行世，館刻刻為屏幅，便於攜帶。博雅君子，懸壁縱觀天下之廣，可以全覽焉。”

第一屏標題左側冗長的題詞詳細的註明了對朝鮮國的描述，詳細地理位置記載，以里計量單位。朝鮮與所有清代的附庸國家相較有著最密切的外交關係，從朝貢陸續，漢朝分封領土統治，到朝貢之後成為朝貢國。

“朝鮮，古箕子國。漢置元菟、樂浪二郡，後陷入高麗。唐置安东都護府。自後歴代朝貢。本朝置朝鮮國王，其地東西南瀕海，北抵長白山，東西二千里，南北四千里。由國域跨爪哇江至京師三千五百里。京城道領郡三，府七，縣三；江源道領郡七，府五，州四，縣十；黃海道領郡三，府三，州五，縣八；全羅道領郡三，府三，州四，縣二十三；慶尚道領郡七，府六，州五，縣十；忠清道領郡四，州九，縣七；咸鏡道領郡三，府五，州八；平安道領郡十，府九，州十六，縣六。”

圖中列明琉球國，安南國(越南古稱)均是大清附庸國。

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

第二屏“琉球國”位置註明：“明初歸附，分國為三，曰：中山、山北、山南。後稱中山來朝，本朝因之，受封。”

第五屏註明安南國歷史以及地理情況：“安南國，本古南交地，秦置象郡，漢交趾、九真、日南三郡地。歷吳、梁、陳、隋，俱置郡置府。唐曰交州，後改為安南都護府。宋封安南王。明永樂初，置交趾布政司。宣德後，封安南國王。本朝因之，分為東西二京十承政司。”

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

**Complete Geographical Map of the Everlasting Unified Qing Empire. Daqing wannian yitong dili quantu 大清萬年一統地理全圖**. Publication: China, c1811.

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

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

**References**

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

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

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

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

The reflective qualities of the black ink suggest that it is Imperial ink. We are only aware of two further examples in black ink: The Maclean Collection, Chicago and a private collection in China.
御墨印製《大清萬年一統地理全圖》

此例《大清萬年一統地理全圖》為木刻墨印版，清朝全國與地總圖，是典
型的政區類地圖。根據乾隆三十二年（1767年）黃千人（1694～1771）
字證孫，編繪的《大清萬年一統天下全圖》摹刻，乾隆末年增補而成。繪製範
圍：東至朝鮮半島，西至蔥嶺，北至黑龍江，南至萬里石塘（今南海諸
島）。在圖例、圖注中記“全圖內每方寸百里”，但實際上並無畫方。在圖
例形象畫法表現清朝中葉的山川海岸、疆域政區以及長城、關卡、四周用
海水和文字表現西方各國途中行政建置，地名用陽刻，山川海島註記用陰
刻，海水牌以陽刻，對黄河的表示較為突出，河源表示正確。省、府、
州、縣及長城、關卡等內容詳加標繪。凡乾隆末年及嘉慶初年
州、縣建置之增改在圖上均有所註釋。在圖幅四周分別標註出疆域
（鹹鹹頂居），大西洋、英吉利、俄羅斯、波斯、印度（印度河流域古國）、
暹羅（泰國）、日本、朝鮮等。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

嘉慶十有九年歲在甲戌菊月上浣吉旦

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

We are unable to trace any other example of the present map, which forms an intermediate state between the previously known first and second states of the map.
根據題記末記載“嘉慶十八年九月吉日”。可知此圖製作時間為嘉慶十九年（十九，1814）九月。所載係月為農曆九月，吉日指月初。後記“福建福州府閩縣鳳池廳鐫刻藏板”。”

據右下縫識文，該圖以乾隆丁亥（三十二年，1767）余姚黃千人（字証孫）舊圖為基礎，摹刻增訂而成。所增部分主要是乾隆中葉以後的大、小金川、西藏和新疆地區改土歸流或新增廳縣，以及數河海口的變遷。所用資料皆依據御撰諸書，舊版更加完善明確，刻成屏幅，以便於攜帶。

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

此圖內容與巴黎法國國家圖書館藏《地圖全圖》相近，而形式更接近《大清萬年一統地理全圖》。但是此例各式均屬於黃千人籍的摹刻本。

此例有版藏牛津大學圖書館。
A rare Chinese map fan depicting provincial city of Guangdong

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

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

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

此地圖為“廣東省城全圖”，標題在扇面右上方，繪有廣州府及其周邊的區域，大約繪製於十九世紀初。廣州府位於扇面中央，由城牆圍起，城門、主要街道、建築、橋樑、山川及河流的名稱都有標明，許多使用至今。扇面下方繪製一條河流，在右下方繪有建築。

扇面左側邊緣繪有“海幢寺”，建於清初，至今300多年（曾毀於桂系軍閥岑春煊之手），該寺以保存有大量古籍歷史文物而聞名於世。海幢寺於清初創建，標題制圖者為李世昌。該圖在歷史上有許多名寺，但在後期被毀。其原址南漢時稱為“千秋寺”，後廢為民居。明代成為郭氏花園“蘭園”，至明末，光宗、庶人黎氏僧人向郭氏灑與眾募緣得地建佛堂，依佛經“海幢比丘（梵語：Sāgaradhvaja）潛心修習《摩訶般若波羅蜜多心經》成佛”之義，將佛堂取名為海幢寺。海幢寺在第一次鴉片戰爭前是廣州少數幾個向外國人開放的地方之一，所以對於當時的外國人來說是極其重要的建築。
Eight engravings depicting the second East Turkestan conquest commissioned by the Daoguang Emperor

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

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

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

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

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

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

道光十年《平定回疆得勝圖》

此組戰圖為道光年間製作的《平定回疆得勝圖》，以紀實的手法，翔實地記
述了道光平定張格爾戰事的全過程。新疆古稱西域，清時常稱“回疆”，是
中國的固有領土。但由於遠離中原政治、文化、經濟中心，而回族、宗教等
因素較為複雜，故動亂較多。乾隆以後，清廷在新疆慎選邊臣，減免賦
稅，使回民得以休養生息，但日久生弊，邊吏疲玩，得罪邊民，外族
騷擾，遂於嘉慶二十五年騷發張格爾之亂，新疆清軍不支，致使叛軍進
撲進犯，邊域淪陷。道光帝遣巡邊督兵，決定派駐雲兵平亂。尤其是東北
的上萬名清軍模倣整個部隊進，從長白山直達天山腳下，歷時不短，即
穿插阻隔，圍殲叛軍。清軍連戰連捷，最後生擒張格爾，揚威西域。紅
旗奮進，午門獻俘。此為國家的安定，統一執了傑出的貢獻，也為平庸
的道光帝增添了亮點。全組共計十幅，分別55.5乘90.0厘米，每幅
均有道光皇帝七言御題詩，前八首反映各次戰役情況，後兩首表現受俘
與獻俘盛況。

戰圖一：渾巴什河之戰
道光六年（1826年）在渾巴什河，清軍與張格爾叛軍激戰，清軍收復渾巴
什河南岸，取得了平叛戰爭開始後的首次勝利。

戰圖二：阿爾巴特之戰
清軍在阿爾巴特與叛軍作戰，為西進掃除了障礙。

戰圖三：沙布都爾莊之戰
道光七年（1827年）清軍抵達沙布都爾莊，與叛軍激戰，最後生擒張格爾。

戰圖四：阿瓦巴特莊之戰
叛軍首領張格爾在阿瓦巴特莊布下重兵，抗拒清軍。清軍分三翼進攻，
一路追殺，直至喀什噶爾。

戰圖五：喀什噶爾之戰
道光七年底，在各族民眾的協助下，清軍在喀什噶爾山頂包圍叛軍，迫使
叛軍投降，清軍最終平定了張格爾叛亂。

戰圖六：午門獻俘儀
道光八年（1828年）道光帝登臨午門受俘，文武群臣簇擁，儀式非常隆重。
此組目前缺失戰圖一和二。
銅版得勝戰圖一共八組，前七組製作於乾隆年間。最初始於 1762 年，乾隆命令繪製及銅版印刷《乾隆平定準部回部戰圖》十六幅。以後凡每次重要戰爭結束後都會按照以往的形式銅版戰國，而且形成了慣例。製作六組得勝戰圖。道光皇帝延續了乾隆使用銅版印的慣例，製作了清朝最後一組以紀念平定回疆。

這八組戰爭版畫，生動地記錄了當時戰爭的場面，盡可能如實地顯示了這些壯大事蹟，成功地再現了中國統一西北邊疆、收復台灣、平定內亂等的歷史事實。“版畫的起草者也許曾親身進入戰場，因而他們記錄的環境、人物服裝、武器、戰船直至小道具對研究軍事史、民族史有重大參考價值”。為我們研究清代歷史提供了難得的、生動的形象資料。
An ambitious map comprising sixty-four sheets, divided into eight rows, each covering a latitude of 5°30’ made under the reign of Emperor Daoguang 道光 (1820–1850). Printed from two differently coloured woodblocks, the map uses a dual-grid system; a grid of squares in black, and the system of longitude and latitude in red. The prime meridian runs through Beijing.

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

A note by Li Zhaoluo explains the dual grid system: “The base map uses the celestial longitude and latitude, with one degree representing 100 km on the ground. The latitudes are parallel, yet the meridians slant towards the North Pole, which cannot be used to measure distance conveniently and accurately... Simultaneously adopting the grid system (drawn in black lines) as a reference, with each side of the squares representing 50 km, enables distances to be measured easily. The parallels and meridians are rendered in dotted lines so as to facilitate astronomical observations. The latitude difference is half a degree, which represents 50 km on the ground.” The Daoguang map, therefore, reflects a significant advancement in the making and use of a dual-grid system, incorporating both astronomical observations and geodetic surveys more accurately. Such a practice marked a new development in Chinese cartography, which was widely employed until the early years of the Republic.
《皇朝壹統輿地全圖》

此例為同治四年復刻版，原圖繪於道光二十二年（1842年）新增，原圖繪於道光九年（1829年）。原圖為雙色套印，版心高20.3厘米，版心寬27.7厘米，版面每方二百里，分圖每方一百里。

《皇朝壹統輿地全圖》採用明清內府圖籍中設計標準的表示法。地圖後面附有各省级政區的界線，界別以黑色實線，以通過宮廷的御道為起始線，將度數分作二格，以度數3°為一格，共八格，另附《皇朝壹統輿地全圖》1幅，每方二百里，以表現緊合次序。地圖範圍：東起庫頁島，西起蔥嶺，北界黑龍江，南達海南島，表現了清朝中葉的疆域政區以及周邊國家。

此圖所用的經緯網與方裡網並用的形式，主要是出於製圖與用圖的雙重考慮，按李兆洛在例言中所寫“原圖依《內府》, 以天度經緯分劃, 天上一度當地上二百里, 然度數無整數, 而經緯自赤道北以次漸窄, 則里數不可憑準……今依《靈臺儀象志》實測, 通南北畫為每方百里, 以取計里之便, 而以虛線存天度之經緯, 使測天者仍可依傍, 其度數則為每度分為二, 以應地上百里……”來看，作者其實對經緯度的概念並不明確，認為是測量天度的，似乎仍帶有天圓地方的概念。但是該圖出版之後，這種雙重網格的繪圖方法廣泛流傳，被大量地圖所採用。道光以後仿《皇朝壹統輿地全圖》樣式改繪的地圖還有咸豐六年（1856年）胡ロー編輯刊印的《皇清地理圖》。《皇清地理圖》在李兆洛《皇朝壹統輿地全圖》的基礎上，改採用為書冊冊頁形式，書口有圖名，但不分幅；書為圖冊，籍口格，橫12格，每格幅寬一寸五分。
年（1864年）湖北官書局編制的《皇朝直省府廳州縣全圖》。光緒年間楊守敬編的《歷代輿地圖》等。直至清末、民國初期，這種經緯網與計裡畫方網格並用的圖仍然時有出現。

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

《皇朝壹統輿地全圖》現藏於中國國家圖書館。
First British Survey of Hong Kong

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

Sir Edward Belcher (1799-1877) was a surveyor for the Hydrographic office, and published his Narrative of a Voyage round the World performed in HMS Sulphur during the years 1836-1842 after his involvement in the First China War and the capture of Hong Kong. He rose steadily through the officer class and became admiral in 1872.
James Horsburgh's rare chart of the Pearl River Delta. The chart stretches north to south from Canton (Guangzhou) to Canzhou Island, and west to east from Dashi Bay to Hong Kong. The chart was first published by James Horsburgh in 1831, and the present edition has been corrected and updated to 1847. The chart has been heavily revised to incorporate the latest surveys, principally by Edward Belcher, who surveyed the waters in 1840 (published by the Admiralty in 1846). Chinese characters have been added to denote place names; the whole of the Pearl River has been re-engraved, with numerous soundings, banks, and shoals added. The revision extends to the large inset chart which provides information on the upper part of the Pearl River delta, with many of the pagodas and landmarks referenced in the charts text having been removed. To the lower left an inset chart of the Bay of Cum-Sing-Moon, from a survey by Captain Rees in 1833, has been added. Hong Kong and the Island of Lamma have been redrawn with Victoria named, and mountains, and bays marked. The extensive descriptive text remains unaltered.

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

Rare. OCLC records two institutional examples of the chart, one dated 1831 housed at Harvard, and the other dated 1847 (as in the present example) in the University of Wisconsin. The chart is not recorded in ‘Charting the Pearl River Delta’, published by the Hong Kong Maritime Museum, in 2006.
詹姆斯·霍斯伯格（James Horsburgh, 1762-1836）来自法夫郡（Fife county）的沿海城镇埃尔（Elie），是东印度公司的水道测量员，并成为当时最重要的中国水域测量员。16岁时，他作为船殿服务责任人入海军的世界，并在远东度过了他大部分的成年岁月。1786年返回伦敦的途中，在卡伦（Carron）船上接触了东印度公司和英国海军部的水道测量师亚历山大·达尔林普尔（Alexander Dalrymple，1737-1808）。霍斯伯格的测绘给达尔林普尔留下了深刻的印象，并承诺帮助霍斯伯格发布他编撰的图表和航行方向。霍斯伯格于1805年返回亚洲并在英国，用十年时间（1805-1815）制作出版了“East India Pilot”（东印度航行集）一共15张海图总结了他从英格兰到中国海的航行。正是这些精确的图表，以及他全面的‘Directory for Sailing to the East Indies’（东印度群岛航行指南），使得霍斯伯格在1810年获得东印度公司的水道测量学家的地位，直到他在1836年逝世。

OCLC记录了该图表的两个机构实例，一个日期为1831年，位于哈佛大学；另一个日期为1847年，位于威斯康星大学。该图表未记录于2006年香港海事博物馆出版的“Charting the Pearl River Delta”（珠三角海图）中。
Rare Spanish chart of the mouth of the Pearl River showing Hong Kong

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

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

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

Reference:
BL Maps SEC.13.(1782).

[ESPEJO, Jose]
Carta Esférica del Rio Chou-Kiang ó Canton, Desde su Embocadura con los Canales de S. Y So. É Isla de Hong-Kong, Hasta la Ciudad de Canton... pour el Capitan de la Marina M. Inglesa Edw. Belcher...
Publication
Madrid, Dirección de Hidrografía, 1849.

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

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

References
BL Maps SEC.13.(1782).

西班牙人繪製的珠江口及香港

詳細展示珠江口的大型海圖，標誌著廣州、澳門和香港。

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

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

Beijing quan tu (A Complete Plan of Beijing City).

Editions
[1861-1887].

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

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

A Chinese plan of the Forbidden City

Large and detailed Chinese manuscript plan of nineteenth century Beijing.

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

李明智

《北京全圖》

手繪地圖水彩上色; 裝裱與藍色絲綢和紙上; 原軸幹

1050 乘 760 毫米 (41.25 乘 30 英寸)

清朝手繪北京全圖

顯示十九世紀北京的手繪大型地圖。

圖題《北京全圖》,墨書於圖上方; 圖中方位北在上,全圖主要繪清代後期北京城內、外城的城牆輪廓、水系分佈、城市街道與建築佈局; 圖中詳細繪製主要街道胡同,但其他街道僅以黑色線條表示不注地名,不著色,另標示官署、衙門、王府、寺廟與教堂等建築,並不同顏色區別; 著繪出皇家城、皇城內的宮殿園林建築、外國使館、天壇、先農壇位置,圖中較有趣的註記,是在 "阜成門" 邊注 "平賊門",根據《清稗類鈔 • 地理類八》 "京師城門" 條載: "阜成門又名平賊門,平賊門也。當明末時,闖賊從此門遁出,其南壁上尚有手印之蓮花跡,城內有一胡同,曰: 追賊胡同。亂定後,居民惡其名改追賊為錐子,而書平賊為平則。" "廣安門" 邊注記 "張儀門",恐誤。按明代 "彰義門",入清稱 "廣安門",後因避道光諱,改 "廣安門"。所有主要的外國公使館都在經濟區內標明。
Verbiest’s original is as rare as its forerunner produced by Matteo Ricci at Beijing in 1602 (or its now-lost predecessors). ‘Kunyu quantu’ (坤與全圖) (A Map of the Whole World), was first produced in 1674 by the Jesuit Father Ferdinand Verbiest 南懷仁 (1623-1688). Commissioned by the Second Qing Emperor Kangxi 康熙 (1654-1722, r.1661-1722), it is one of the largest woodblock-printed maps of its type. It consists of two hemispheres, reversing the conventional European positioning so that China and the Pacific are toward the centre, with the prime meridian running through Beijing. Cartouches are depicted surrounding the hemispheres containing information on the size, climate, landforms, customs and history of various parts of the world and details of natural phenomena such as eclipses and earthquakes. Sea creatures cavort in the waves, a six-masted trading vessel sails the Atlantic, and exotic animals populate the southern continent. Columbus’ discovery of America is also discussed. The present 1860 reprint is easily distinguished from the 1674 by the addition of a new imprint in Chinese (accompanied with a chop in this example), and by the fact that the text in the spandrels of the original is within differently-shaped frames. The prototype of this map is probably the world map by Joan Blaeu in 1648, and has been revised on the basis of Chinese maps so that it approaches a sino-centric worldview.

The map was published to mark the official return to favour of the Jesuits in China. Beginning with Ricci at the end of the sixteenth century, the Jesuits were really only tolerated in China as scientific advisers and were not allowed to embark on a general mission throughout the country. Nevertheless the influence at the imperial court of Ricci’s successor, Adam Schall von Bell, aroused the jealousy of imperial agents who, on the pretext of the Jesuits supposedly preparing the way for Portuguese occupation, had Schall von Bell and five assistants sentenced to death in 1664. Schall von Bell was reprieved, but his Chinese assistants were executed and all the priests in China were rounded up in Canton with a view to being expelled. It wasn’t until 1667 when the young Emperor Kangxi began to take a hand in the affairs of government and made friends with Schall’s successor, Ferdinand Verbiest, that the measures taken against the Christians were rescinded and the position of the Fathers made secure. Verbiest arrived in China after the Ming dynasty had fallen to the Manchu-ruled Qing dynasty. Highly skilled in many disciplines, he became a court adviser, working especially closely with Emperor Kangxi. Kangxi was astute in using the service of Jesuit missionaries in ways that furthered his own political power, and he enlisted Verbiest’s aid with astronomical predictions, calendrical studies and ballistics. His Kunyu quantu was one of a series of maps produced by the Jesuits at the Court in Beijing, beginning...
with Matteo Ricci’s two woodcut maps of 1584 (single hemisphere) and 1602. Verbiest wrote ‘Kunyu tushuo’ 坤與圖說 (Illustrated Discussion of the Geography of the World) in the same year to assist with the interpretation of the map.

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

The map represents that the geographical and cartographical thoughts of Europeans have influenced in China in the seventeenth century, and is a good example of the cultural exchange between European and Chinese Cartography, by means of the activities of the Jesuits.
南懷仁《坤輿全圖》，於康熙甲寅年（1674年）繪製，木版印製，印畢另行設色。全圖佈局合理，整體和諧統一，恢宏大氣，圖文並茂，相得益彰，是國內僅存為完好的一幅早期的中文版世界地圖。

《坤輿全圖》為圓形圖，八幅編掛式拼接，每幅高171厘米、寬51厘米。主圖環繞有六個條幅，組成東、西兩半球圖形圖，表現了五大洲、四大洋的地理風貌，並標註地名。圖居中央，四周版圖，圖說，多介紹地形特點，兼述各地之奇禽怪獸珍魚。

木板印刷，六條幅掛裝。全圖由東、西兩半球圖形圖組成，表現了五大洲、四大洋的地理風貌，並標註地名。圖居中央，四周版圖，圖說，多介紹地形特點，兼述各地之奇禽怪獸珍魚。

從整幅《坤輿全圖》的內容來看，可分為輿圖和圖說兩部分。輿圖部分包括東西兩半球，其主要特點：一是製作精美。南懷仁採用了十七世紀西方先進的測繪技術和經緯理法的繪圖方法，明確標出經緯度數，以及地球赤道、南北極圈等標識線，準確反映了世界各地的地理位置。二是自順天府起為初度。《坤輿全圖》將中國的京師（北京）作為本初子午線繪製，也就是圖中0度經線順天府。南懷仁這種構圖設置方法是基於當時經緯理法的一般初度法則。

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Manuscript atlas of Shanxi Province

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

同治年間手繪山西省地圖集

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

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

Publication

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

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

References

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rare. OCLC records only two institutional examples: The Essex Peabody, and the National Library of Australia.
1865年“中国戈登”制作的上海周边军事计划图

此图展示了“中国戈登”（查尔斯•乔治•戈登）在太平天国起义期间在上海及其周边区域进行的测绘结果。

这是一幅极其稀有的1865年制作的，展示了中国上海周边的环境。这幅地图由英国军官查尔斯•乔治•戈登（又名“中国戈登”）绘制，地图包括了从长江口向南延伸到钱塘江、杭州，以及从镇江到TuShao Beach之问的全部区域。其中有大运河，上海、苏州、太湖，潮湖和诸多其他城市湖泊和河川。

这幅地图最初由戈登中校起草，同时他在1862年至1865年期间领导清朝中“常胜军”对抗伪天主教的太平叛军。由查尔斯•乔治•戈登中校和他的中国助手们绘制的手稿面积超过80平方米。在1864年太平叛军失败后，该地图在亨利•詹姆斯（Henry James）上校的指导下，于南安普敦战争办公室的地形部进行了锌版图片处理。这一巨幅地图在同一年由著名的伦敦出版商爱德华•斯坦福公司（Edward Stanford）以一个缩小了尺寸的版本重新发行，即是我们现在所看到的这幅。虽然英国人已经在此区域活动了一段时间，但戈登的这幅地图是英国对上海地区首次勘测的成果，其目的是为了帮助戈登制定出叛乱期间的军事战略。对该地区进行的大多数据绘图、都依照戈登的地图，包括进一步缩小的版本以及那些色彩的“上海和湖滩之明的狩猎地图”。此例有铅笔注释，大多数都很模糊，但那些可读的字迹包括了对村庄、居民和地形的注释性描述，以此推断戈登地图可能在十九世纪晚期被用作对该地区研究的基础。

戈登的上海周边地图被分割并装裱在亚麻布的格子上。非常罕见，在过去30年中在我们现在收藏的市场上，没有其他副本出现过市场上。

查尔斯•乔治•戈登（1833年1月28日至1885年1月26日）是活跃在十九世纪后半叶的英国军官和殖民统治者。戈登出生在伦敦的伍尔维奇（Woolwich, London）一个有军人传统的家庭，他在伍尔维奇皇家军事学院留学，在那裡他最擅长的学科是数学和工程。随后，他于1852年被任命为皇家工程师队的第二中尉。克里米亚战争爆发时，他被送往巴拉克拉瓦，在那裡他在多次战斗中脱颖而出。战争结束后，他被派到国际委员会调查俄奥帝國之间的边界。看到自己未来的發展应在国外，戈登自願去中国服役。戈登是大清王朝的武官，在中国南方进行了多次决定性的战役。1865年，戈登被授予清朝中国军队的指挥权，被称为“常胜军”。戈登率领塞军在中国南方进行了多次决定性的战役。1865年戈登只指挥了5000名士兵。但凭借他的巧妙战术，戈登几乎赢得了每一場战斗，而且经常与人数众多的敌人作战。因此赢得了“中国戈登”之稱。为了表彰他的成绩，清朝皇帝将戈登提升为总督（Chief Co-mander of Jiangsu province）。
位。英國陸軍把戈登提升為中校。他被任命為蘇丹（Companion of the Bath）。戈登離開中國後，被重新派往烏克蘭。並最終被派往喀土穆。在蘇丹戈登接受了蘇丹總督一職。戈登一直擔任這個職位，直到馬赫迪起義。戈登離開中國後，被重新派往烏克蘭，並最終被派往喀土穆。在這裡，戈登接受了蘇丹總督的職位。戈登本人被其迫害者，但是很有可能是在死後被斩首，並掛樹上示眾。人們用了各種方式紀念戈登。比如澳大利亞的一所大學以他名字命名，喬治·W·喬伊（George W. Joy）的肖像，以及倫敦聖保羅大教堂的雕塑。

愛德華·斯坦福（1827年5月27日至1904年11月3日）是19世紀晚期高產的橋樑地圖出版社之一。1848年21歲的愛德華·斯坦福和當時的地圖經銷商特裡勞妮·桑德斯（Trelawney Saunders）合作成立了這家公司。1853年，合作終止。愛德華·斯坦福完全掌控了這家公司。在一系列的擴展和新地圖的出版後，最終成為了愛德華的傑作。“斯坦福的倫敦地圖圖書館”（“Stanford's Library Map of London”），此地圖有相當的準確度，並仍然可用。在出版時，它被皇家地理學會譽為“迄今為止發行的最完善的倫敦地圖”。1882年，愛德華·斯坦福（Edward Stanford Sr.）將公司傳給了他的兒子愛德華·斯坦福（Edward Stanford Jr.），他繼承了父親驕傲的傳統。今天，斯坦福公司仍然出版地圖，並且是世界上最重要的製圖出版商之一。
A comprehensive map of Shoushan 首善 (inner capital city) Beijing in 1870, accurately depicting the architecture and streets within the symmetrical layout of the city.

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

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

The layout of the city is meticulously depicted and rich in content, and revives the original appearance of the inner city of Beijing in the Qing Dynasty, including, Hutong 胡同 (alleys), city gates, Pailou 牌楼 (archways), temples, and the Gongyuan 贡院 (Imperial Examination Hall).

The system is unique to Beijing, and most of the Hutong names shown on the map remain in use today. It is significant to note that the Eight Manchu Banners, a military establishment that has been synonymous with Manchu identity, are also shown on the map.

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

We are only aware of one other example of the map, that in the Yokohama City University Collection.
十九世紀的北京城內

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

從北面的永定門（永定門）到南面的鐘樓（鐘樓）和鼓樓（鼓樓）是一條7.8公里的中心軸線首都的主幹線，以上是傳統的平面繪制的形像畫法，展現清代北京內、外城垣、街道、胡同、河渠、橋樑的分布，以及宮署、寺廟等重要機構的位置。

內城垣圍繞著皇城，長約24公里、高15米、底部厚20米，頂部厚12米。它由九個門和四個角樓構成。內城南門分別位於北面的德勝門，安定門；南面的崇文門，正陽門，宣武門；西面的阜成門，西直門；東面的東直門，朝陽門。

城市的佈局經準確地繪制，內容豐富，重現了清代北京內城的原貌。包括胡同、城門、牌樓、牌坊、寺廟、以及商鋪。此地圖是北京獨有的，並且地圖上顯示的大部分胡同名稱至今仍在使用。值得注意的是，清代京師八旗分守的界址。

北京的中軸線現在向北延伸到全長共計26公里，古今相連。內城的建築風格雖然在不斷發展，但依然保留了地圖上繪製的許多胡同，保留了歷史的面貌。

我們只能找到與此例相同的另一份收藏於橫濱市立大學。
A chart of Hong Kong drawn after Capt. Sir Edward Belcher's important survey of 1841 (item 21), the first British survey of Hong Kong harbour; and the land survey by Lt. Collinson R.E. (Lt. Richard Collinson's brother) of 1846.

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

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

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

Belcher 和 Collinson 描繪的香港

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

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

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

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

Conceived in 1873 under the reign of Emperor Tongzhi (1856–1875), the map depicts a bird’s-eye view of the West Lake in Hangzhou. Renowned mountains and sites are accurately identified and marked, the names of which are widely recognisable today, including Bei Gao Feng (North peak), Yuegui Feng (Yuegui peak), Nan Gao Feng (South peak), and Yuhuang Feng (Yuhuang peak), and Santan Yin Yue (Santan Yin Yue).

Pagodas, bridges, and temples are also meticulously depicted using variations of ink tones and touches of red ink, to signify the prominent places.

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

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

Inscription at bottom left gives author’s name Wumen Weng Dacheng Jinghan Shi, date Tongzhi Guiyou Runyue and the place where the map was painted Xileng Yu.

"同治癸酉闰月吴門翁大澄静涵氏作于西泠寓次"

The West Lake has influenced poets and painters throughout Chinese history for its natural beauty and historic relics, and it has also been among the most important sources of inspiration for Chinese garden designers. It was made a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2011, described as having “influenced garden design in the rest of China as well as Japan and Korea over the centuries” and reflecting “an idealized fusion between humans and nature.”
該地圖於1873年在同治皇帝（1856-1875）統治時期（1861-1885）繪製，描繪了杭州西湖的鳥瞰圖。此圖雖是繪畫圖，但地圖功能較強，地名標註明確。圖中北高峰、月桂峰、南高峰、玉皇峰、三潭印月、花港觀魚、雷峰夕照、蘇堤曲橋均繪存。左下標記“同治癸酉閏月吳門翁大澂靜涵氏西泠寓次”，即繪於同治十二年。圖右上方有錢元涪圖識，“昔梁文莊公纂《西湖志》，以名勝名景自著重。則已無美不具矣。平江翁君靜涵亦仿其意，凡四閑名勝圖成，亦自大得之於畫其所，築一歸，遂不復是篇。蓋及後人先攻書者，香山云未能拋得杭州去，一半勾留是此湖，苟得是圖而遊之尚，何矜郡酒痕之感哉。同治癸酉秋七月，嘉定錢元涪識。”

錢元涪，字叔魯，錢大昕玄孫，錢曾三子，諸生。與兄元澚、弟元渙、元汾並以通小學、工篆隸世其家，而元澚所造尤深。慶曾撰《隸通》一書，未卒業遽卒。元澚博加考訂績成之。例選鹽大使，署浙江雙標署大使。官事餘暇，輒怡情於翰墨、篆刻，駁駁入古，見稱於時。

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

欲把西湖比西子，淡妝濃抹總相宜。
Plan of Canton Guangzhou, China, published by J. Bartholomew.

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

Bartholomew's plan of Canton

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

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

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Big-Game Hunting in and around Shanghai

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

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

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

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

Publication
Hong Kong: February & August, 1882.

Description
Two works bound in one volume, folio (320 by 210mm), 43pp, iv, 5-88pp, three chromolithograph maps (of which two folding), 12 plates of plans of houses, streets and sewers, last map loose, some minor loss and tears to edges of a few leaves, a few tears to old folds of the map of the Queens Road.

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

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

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

List of maps
1. Sketch of the Hill above Murray Barracks Hong Kong. Letters A-H denote “huts or shanties of Chinese Dhobees” (laundrymen). Elevation in feet is marked by red numbers. Scale approx. 100 yards to 2 inches. Dimensions: 320 by 200mm (12.5 by 8 inches).
2. Plan of the City of Victoria Hong Kong. Detailed plan of all the major municipal buildings and roads in Victoria; the key provides information on sewers, public latrines, and police stations. Scale: 500 feet to 3/4 inch. Dimensions: 860 by 300mm (34 by 12 inches).
3. Chadwick, Osbert [The Queens Road and environs]. Highly detailed plan of the environs of Queens Road Hong Kong, now Central Hong Kong. Dimensions: 430 by 670mm (17 by 26.5 inches).
1882年關於香港衛生條件的議會文件

由土木工程師奧斯伯特·查德威克撰寫的有關香港衛生條件的報告。

這兩份文件提供了大量有關十九世紀末香港的不良衛生條件的細節，以及查德威克對此情況的補救措施，其中包括在大潭建造一個新水庫（現在是該市的主要水源之一）以提供新的自來水來源；建造新的公共和私人住戶排水系統，以及合理排泄物及廢品的系統；查德威克在報告中附有三幅地圖，分別描繪了大潭、維多利亞和皇后大道及周邊地區。報告還包括了12張雕版，其中11張設置於皇后大道的圖有一些小損失和舊褶皺。

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息，以及查德威克對此情況的補救措施，其中包括在大潭建造一個新水庫（現在是該市的主要水源之一）以提供新的自來水來源。建造新的公共和私人住戶排水系統，以及合理排泄物及廢品的系統；查德威克在報告中附有三幅地圖，分別描繪了大潭、維多利亞和皇后大道及周邊地區。報告還包括了12張雕版，其中11張設置於皇后大道的圖有一些小損失和舊褶皺。

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

由土木工程師奧斯伯特·查德威克撰寫的有關香港衛生條件的報告。
Cyanotype plan of Shanghai

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

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

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

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

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

Rare nineteenth century plan of Shanghai and its environs

Large and detailed plan of Shanghai, and surroundings.

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Large and detailed map of the Christian missions within China.

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

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

In 1898 he published in St. Petersburg, a six part set of maps of China, all of which are very rare. The present map, issued in St. Petersburg, in 1900, represents the culmination of over 30 years of Bretschneider’s work on the cartography of China and is one of the finest maps prepared during the twilight years of the Qing Dynasty. It was issued by the A. Ilyn, Russia’s leading map publishers, in an effort to access the large American and British Imperial markets.
基督教传教用的大型中国内陆地图。

该地图展示了两种基督教传教任务：哈德逊·泰勒（Hudson Taylor）于1865年建立的新教任务（红色下划线），和其他新教徒使命（蓝色下划线）。除了展示基督教在各地的任务分布外，该地图还描绘了城市、都道府县、叙州、县市、城镇、山脉、山口、河流和湖泊，以及已建成和将要建造的铁路。

该地图是著名汉学家贝勒的作品。贝勒早年入爱沙尼亚塔尔图大学攻读医学，后出任俄罗斯驻德黑兰医生，1866-1883年出任俄罗斯公使馆驻清朝北京医生。在抵达北京不久之后，贝勒很快就意识到大多数西方汉学家过于依赖关于中国的二手翻译资料，导致对中国的知识和哲学有严重的误解。随后他便在俄罗斯教会图书馆独立展开对中国文学的研究，尤其是植物学和地理学。此外，贝勒能够利用他与中国政府以及各种商业和教会机构的联系，获得最好的地理资料，以便绘制精确的地图。

1898年，他在圣彼得堡出版了六套中国地图，这些地图都非常罕见。此例则于1900年在圣彼得堡发行，代表了贝勒三十多年来制作中国地图的结晶，也是清朝末年出版过的最好的中国地图之一。它由俄罗斯领先的地图出版商A.Ilyin发行，旨在进入美国和英国的大型市场。
Hujing xin ce tu
Waterways near Shanghai
Surveyed by Thos. Ferguson, Imperial Maritime Customs, 1899–1900.

Publication
Shanghai, 1899–1900.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The second set (no. 2) are Banda Machine copies of the key sheet, and sheets 2, 3, 8, and 10, from Faber’s tracing of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board Map No.3. The maps bear further manuscript annotations by Faber and his colleagues, including motorways and waterways. To the verso of map 2 and 8 are small manuscript sketch maps, and to the verso of map 3 a manuscript map on the same scale as the others of part of Taihu Lake west of Suzhou and marked “Sheet 8A”; Faber notes to the bottom left that the map was sketched by him in the New Year of 1934.
The third set (no. 3), although unfinished, represents the culmination of Faber’s work, with the information from the previous two sets, and other sources within the collection, condensed into a new survey of the waterways of Shanghai and her environs. The key map which covers the land from Shanghai and Suzhou, and down to Hangzhou Bay, is incomplete with only the key and waterways between Shanghai and Suzhou inked in. Although the title (in pencil) states: ‘Key Map of Shanghai Waterways’, the maps also provide information on motorways, footpaths, walled cities, towns and villages, pagodas, hills, telegraph wires, and railways. The fourth map of Shanghai although not part of the set, is a close copy, on wax cloth, of the Shanghai sheet, with a compass rose and additional place names. The maps’ date range of 1934 to 1937, suggests that Faber’s endeavours to map the entire area came to an abrupt end when the Japanese invaded China in 1937, and took control of Shanghai. This possibility is given further weight by the inclusion in the collection of a map of Chongqing (Chuncking) (item 4), the provisional capital of the Chinese Republic during the Japanese invasion. The map bears a few manuscript additions, including contour lines, and the marking of the Chongking Hostel.

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

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

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

**Reference Maps**

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

  There are three W.C.B. maps; two maps are Banda Machine copies dated 1923, 1931 respectively and, cover the area from Shanghai, Suzhou, down to the Bay of Hangzhou; the other a chromolithograph dated 1931, and surveyed by Y. Ume, covers the same geographic area, and bears gridlines of latitude and longitude added by Faber, together with waterways from Shanghai to Suzhou via Chingpu, Kunshan, and Sungjiang, highlighted in red.
The Whangpoo Conservancy Board was formed in 1912 to oversee conservancy and improvement works for the Whangpoo River. It consisted an executive board of three and a consultative board of six, headed by an Engineer-in-Chief (Friedman). “The Board was established and wholly financed by the Chinese government, although foreign engineers were in charge of harbour improvements” (Yeung & Sung [eds.]). In addition to engineering projects, the Board commissioned some of the most in-depth surveys of the areas around Chekiang and Chiangsu provinces, drawing from earlier surveys.

The Imperial Marine Customs (no. 11)

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

The map was commissioned by the Imperial Maritime Customs, a tax collection institution jointly set up and managed by the Chinese, French, British and American representatives in 1854. Located in Shanghai, which had become a foreign treaty port since China’s defeat in the First Opium War in 1842, the service aimed to replace the previous imperial customs house. The new institution managed customs collection in the treaty ports between 1854 to 1948. Between 1862 and 1899, steam boats began to ply inland along the narrower waterways. “Five new Treaty Ports and five Ports of Call had been opened along the Yantze and trade had grown enormously. So, to meet the altered conditions and calls for revision, Hart [Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs] consulted the river port Commissioners and, as a result, revised Yangtze Regulations containing many provisions for tightening Customs control were put into effect on 1 April 1899” (Foster Hall 20). Ferguson’s map was commissioned in the same year and was likely part of the Customs Service’s drive to attain more knowledge of the area.
Asiatic Petroleum (nos. 12, 13, 14)

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

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

War Office Maps (no. 15)

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

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

The Pony Ride Map (no. 16)

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

Map of Taihu Lake (no. 17)

A sketch map of Taihu Lake printed on a Banda Machine. The large freshwater lake is situated just west of Suzhou. A note on Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Memo paper is attached to the upper left; addressed to Faber from J. G. Bewar, reads:
“Dear Faber, Herewith chart I spoke of last night. I don’t know if its is accurate or not as it was given as a sample of photo prints. Probably you are not familiar with the old yacht club names, but there are still 3 of the yachts in commission, Pinafore, Thistle (ex Viola), and Wasp (ex Phyliss). Hope this may be of some use to you. Yrs etc., JGB Bewar”.

Faber Road Map of Shanghai (no. 18)

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

List of Maps
1. FABER, S. E. [Manuscript tracing by Faber of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board Map No.3]. 1933-1935. Dimensions: each 845 by 770mm (33.25 by 30.25 inches).
2. FABER, S. E. [Banda Machine copies of the key sheet, and sheets 2,3,8, and 10, from Faber’s tracing of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board Map No.3]. 1933-1935. Dimensions: each 510 by 750mm (20 by 29.5 inches).
3. FABER, S. E. [Three manuscript maps and a key map, charting the waterways west of Shanghai to east of Suzhou] together with: [A manuscript map of] Shanghai. 1934-1937. Dimensions: each 800 by 490mm (31.5 by 19.25 inches).
5. FABER, S., E., and DERYN, C. P. [Two manuscript maps chart the waterways between Huodi Pond south just of Suzhou to the point where the waterway joins up with the Hunagpu River]. 1934-36. Dimensions: map 1 445 by 775mm (17.5 by 30.5 inches), map 2: 362 by 575mm (14.25 by 22.75 inches).
6. [FABER, S. E.] [Map of the creeks to the east of Pagoda Island (Shanghai Sun Island), aboard the river boat the Pearl]. [1934]. Dimensions: 287 by 370mm (11.25 by 14.5 inches).
7. PEARSON, C. D. [Map of the waterways from Kanpu (Ganpuzhen) to just east of Pinghu, near Hangzhou Bay]. 1934. Dimensions: 715 by 480mm (28.25 by 19 inches).
8. WANGPOO CONSERVANCY BOARD. ‘Map of the Whangpoo and surrounding districts from the Surveys of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board. The Shanghai Settlements are from Municipal Plans. 1933’. Dimensions: 990 by 1780mm (39 by 70 inches).

9. WANGPOO CONSERVANCY BOARD. ‘Country between Shanghai & Soochow. 1923’. Dimensions: 990 by 1510mm (39 by 59.5 inches).

10. UTNE, Y. ‘Whangpoo Conservancy Board Map No. 3. General map showing the district around and the approaches to Shanghai. Compiled from the surveys of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, Surveys of the Hydrographic Department Chinese Navy, The Marine Department of the Chinese Maritime Customs & Surveys of the British General Staff Supplemented by Information from various sources. Herbert Chatley Engineer in Chief. 1933’. Dimensions: 1065 by 1250mm (42 by 49.25 inches).

11. FERGUSON, Thomas. ‘Waterways near Shanghai Surveyed by Thomas Ferguson Imperial Maritime Customs. 1889-1900’. Dimensions: 910 by 1120mm (35.75 by 44 inches).


16. TURNER, E. F. [Map compiled from journeys made by pony from the airport at Hongqiao (now Hongqiao International Airport) to Sibang, then a group of hill villages]. 1932. Dimensions: 100 by 220mm (4 by 8.75 inches).

17. [ANONYMOUS] [Map of Lake Taihu with note to S.E. Faber]. 1933. Dimensions: 495 by 430mm (19.5 by 17 inches).

18. FABER, S.E. ‘Automobile Club of China Official road map of Shanghai and district. 1936’. Dimensions: 645 by 570mm (25.5 by 22.5 inches).
1937年日本侵華之前最新最詳細的上海地圖 -
包含從未發布的測繪

這38份地圖的集合是費伯的繪製及參考資料，不僅完整地涵蓋了現代上海，還包括了西面的蘇州及南面的杭州灣。大多數地圖比例為5000英尺比1英寸（大於1英寸比1英里）。費伯是一名測繪師和土木工程師，二十世紀三十年代在上海及其周邊工作，而此集合則具有代表性地展示了當時測繪師的工作內容。此集合中的27份地圖是由費伯繪製的。其中20份是親手繪製，並附有手寫註釋，其餘部分地圖是費伯或其同事完成的，並附有手寫註釋或批註，來作為直接引用的資料。

這些地圖展示了費伯為更新前浚浦局（Whangpoo Conservancy Board）於1920年代的繪製，和弗格森（Ferguson）二十世紀初為皇家海關總稅務司（Imperial Marine Customs）繪製的上海地圖，從而對上海及周邊水陸和道路的調查，尤其是費伯在1934年完成的上海及其周邊地圖，費伯還更新了二十世紀二十年代和三十年代在中國內建造的許多新的公路。1935年費伯所繪製的中國汽車俱樂部上海區官方地圖，而此地圖是出版過的唯一一張帶有簽名的版本。

費伯的親手繪製可分為三組大型地圖：

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

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

第三組（第3項）雖然未能完成，但其集合了前兩組地圖的重要信息以及其他資源，從而繪製成當時最完善的上海及周邊地區的地圖，涵蓋了上海、蘇州到杭州的地區。地圖實質上還包括了高速公路、人行道、有城牆的城市、城市、村莊、寶塔、丘陵、電報線、和戰壕。繪有上海的前四個地圖，並包含費伯在1934年至1937年繪製的這些地圖，並且此地圖更進一步（第四項）繪有當時國民政府重慶（Chungking）（第4項），說明日本在1937年侵犯上海使得他無法繼續工作。該地圖附有一些手稿標記和手寫資料。
費伯親手繪製的地圖除上海道路地圖外，其他地圖可分為兩部分。第一部分是由費伯本人或他的兩位同事戴倫和培生的測繪手稿。第二部分是由清朝陸軍部，浚浦局，皇家海關總稅務司，以及亞細亞火油公司（Asiatic Petroleum）製作出版的地圖組成。

測繪手稿（第5,6和7項）
共有四幅測繪手稿。前兩幅為費伯和戴倫在1934年至1936年間，使用描圖紙繪製了從蘇州 dealloc,到松江以南的黃浦江和水道交匯處之間的航道。第三幅地圖描繪了上海（上海太陽島）以東的小溪；第四幅地圖是培生繪製的從廿浦鎮到杭州灣附近的平湖以東的水道。

參考地圖，浚浦局繪製（第8,9和10項）
共有三張浚浦局繪製的地圖，其中覆蓋了從上海，蘇州，至杭州灣的兩張地圖是分別於1923年和1931年用酒精複印製作的；另一張是烏托（Y. Utne）在1931年测绘的同一地區的彩色平版印刷地圖。費伯在此圖之上添加了經緯度，并用紅色標示出上海到蘇州經過的青浦區、昆山市和松江。浚浦局成立於1912年，負責為黃浦水利及改善工程。浚浦局由總工程師弗里德曼（Friedman）領導，執行董事會三人，諮詢委員會六人。“中國政府資助董事會成立，負責港口工程的是外國工程師”。除了工程項目，董事會還委託测绘了浙江和江蘇地區。

皇家海關總稅務司（第11項）
此圖是費伯繪製的托馬斯·弗格森（Thomas Ferguson）繪製的地圖（目錄號37）。該地圖顯示了上海及蘇州東側的周邊地區。地圖註釋描述了河道的疏浚。記有黃浦江的一張紙條上寫著：“已經對黃浦江上游進行了一次調查，但其岸的實際位置尚未確定。”標題頁的側邊標注了通過小溪的途徑：只限小船，淺灘，寬大，低矮，複雜的許多橋樑，房屋，行政邊界，道路和Likin站。河流和城鎮都有中文註釋，例如第一排第四張書寫“黃浦江”。以至一方向一直書寫有自20世紀90年代初以來一直是上上海新的金融區“陸家嘴”。

托馬斯·弗格森是一名繪圖師，1900年在中國繪製地圖。除了這張地圖，他還繪製了1900年至1901年蘇州周邊國家的地圖（Map of the Country around Soochow [Suzhou] surveyed between 1900-1901）。太平天國佔領天京後，清朝政府實際無法控制上海總局。在此情況下，1854年，英，法，德，美四國駐上海領事館聯合與蘇松太道（上海實際行政長官）賈建祥設局。決定由四國各自派稅務司一分“協助”清政府徵集關稅。很快，這個委員會的職權擴充到了海關，航運甚至郵政管理方面。此後就是大清皇家海關總稅務司委託。該機構在1842年第一次鴉片戰爭中失敗後成為外
國通商口岸的上海，旨在取代以前的皇家海關。新機構在1854年至1948年間在通商口岸管理海關稅收。1854年至1899年間，蒸汽船開始沿著較窄的水路進入內陸，沿著揚子江建立了五個通商口岸和五個港口。從而促進貿易迅速增長。因此，為了更新上海不敷夠的海關，帝國海關團隊哈特（Hart）諮詢了海關委員會，因此訂立了包含許多加強海關監管的揚子江規定，並於1899年4月1日生效（Foster Hall 20）。弗格森在同一年被委任製作此地圖，原因很可能是海關服務部門想要獲得更多該地區知識。

亞細亞火油公司（第12, 13和14項）

共有三幅地圖出自於亞細亞火油公司，1930年至1932年酒精複印製作的副本，涵蓋了江蘇省，東南和西南各省，以及浙江等區域。圖例包括交通連接，地形特徵，任務站，電話，郵局，電報局，水井和寶塔。右下方是一個源材料清單，其中有英國陸軍部，浚浦局和中國郵局出版的地圖。亞細亞火油公司成立於1903年，是殼牌運輸公司和荷蘭皇家石油公司在遠東地區運營的合資企業。該公司一直在中國經營，直至1951年被中華人民共和國接管。在20世紀30年代，該公司在中國南方製作了一些地圖，主要集中在各省的基礎設施。

英國陸軍部出版地圖（第15項）

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

小馬騎乘地圖（第16項）

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

太湖地圖（項目17）

太湖酒精製印草圖。太湖是位於蘇州西部大型淡水湖。關於江南碼頭和工程橋梁的說明附在左上角。來自J. G. Bewar對費伯函：

“親愛的費伯，關於我昨晚收到的圖表，我不知道它是什麼樣子，因為它是作為照片打印的樣本。你可以不熟悉舊遊艇俱樂部的名字，但仍然有3艘遊艇Phaenore, Thistle (ex Viola), and Wasp (ex Phyliss)，希望這對你有用。是的，JG Bewar。”

費伯繪製上海路線圖（項目18）

最後這幅地圖是唯一一幅有費伯簽名的地圖，覆蓋了上海到松江，向北到太倉的區域。道路是用紅色標示，標題下說明：“路程距離為兩星之間的紅色數字代表：17.45英里”，沿著道路並無在有紅色標示的道路上無效”的紅色標示出的路線主要標記著連接上海與周邊城市的新道路。地圖不夠珍貴，我們目前無法找到另一個版本。並且此例似乎也是唯一一幅有費伯簽名的地圖。
Wade's map of the Shooting Districts Near Shanghai

Large and detailed plan of Shanghai, and surroundings.

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

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

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

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

Rare: OCLC and COPAC record only one institutional example, that in the British Library.
蕪湖與上海之間的地圖

繪有上海及其周邊的詳細大型地圖。

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

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

封面內頁是南京帝國海軍學院總教官 J.Pennell 的手寫銘文。此地圖上附有韋德（Wade）列出的距離圖表，其中包含了所有的主要路線（用英里和里來計算），介紹了進行測繪和數據整理的人員，以及當地人口的統計。

在介紹的結尾處韋德写道：我希望這些“地圖”和“圖表”可以充分發揮它的作用，直到鐵路建成，開發這片有潛力成為運動天堂的土地。

OCLC 和 COPAC 註冊顯示僅在大英圖書館中還有一例。
Mann's shooting map of Shanghai and her environs

Large and detailed plan of Shanghai, and surroundings.

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

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

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

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

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

1911年，香港和新界

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

這張地圖是由英國陸軍部地理科總參謀部出版的，繪製英國政治和商業利益地區地形圖的早期範例。
Map of Shanghai, 1913

The North-China Daily News was an English-language newspaper in Shanghai, China, the most influential foreign newspaper of its time. The paper was founded as the weekly North-China Herald (北華捷報) and was first published on 3 August 1850. Its founder, British auctioneer Henry Shearman (奚安門), died in 1856.
An early, attractive, and detailed map of Hong Kong and the New Territories first published in 1905 and re-issued with additions in 1922. Comparing the present example with the first edition, it appears that the coastline from Sai Kung to Muns Point onwards was taken from Admiralty charts; that of Deep Bay, from the mouth of the Tung Chung River to South-West Point, from a survey by the P.W.D.; thence northward and westward from Admiralty charts; that of Lan Tao and adjacent islands from a 1-inch map compiled by Tate; and the New Territories from a map compiled by W.J. Newland in 1903-04, with additions and revisions by P.W.D. in 1913 and 1922.

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

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

Hong Kong - the ailing Qing dynasty leased to Great Britain, 1898.
Nanking in 1927 was a treaty port located on the southern shores of the Yangtze River. Because the foreign interests in China were largely American and European, squadrons of foreign naval vessels were stationed along the Yangtze to protect their citizens doing business at the treaty ports. The British Royal Navy operated the China Station under Rear Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt and the United States Navy the Yangtze Patrol; both lasted for around 80 years until World War II.
Plan of Shanghai 1928 Published under authority of the Municipal Council 1928.

Publication

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Anonymous] Shanghai in her Belle Epoque

Edward Stanford II took over in 1882, when Stanford’s had become the sole agents for Ordnance Survey Maps in England and Wales, and in 1887 published Stanford’s London Atlas Of Universal Geography dedicated to Queen Victoria on the occasion of her Royal Jubilee, and he received his royal warrant as Cartographer to the Queen, in 1893. Edward Stanford II died in 1917 and his son Edward Fraser Stanford assumed control of the business in 1917. This map was made in the succeeding period between the wars, which saw the company continue to innovate and encourage exploration.
上海全图，1928

此图描绘了1928年的上海市，法租界为红色，公共租界为粉色。图中有两处注释：
1. 浦东海岸线由测量局绘制。
2. 法租界由法国市政委员会绘制。

在图中可以看到上海的黄浦江从图下缘中间向右上角延伸，江左是租界，江右是浦东。在租界和浦东之间，可以看到标有"Chinese city"的区域，即后来被称为老城厢，是曾经有城墙包围的老上海中心。

1927年北伐军控制上海后，為了在整个上海设立有效的中国政府行政机构，国民政府设立了上海特别市，並將特別市政府驻地从老城厢搬到徐家汇地区。1928年，原上海市（老城厢）降为上海特别市市辖区。1930年，上海縣成为與上海特别市平行的行政区，縣治移到閔行，至此老城厢成為上海县级政府驻地的历史结束。

1928年起，老城厢被划为上海特别市辖区的閔行区。1937年，上海市大连市政府将区名改为"南市區"。抗战期间，老城廂是全面抗战第一战淞沪会战中中日激烈争夺的地区之一，老城廂南部（離立租界较远的地段）受到较大创伤。虽然老城廂作为华界前線，南部（离中立租界较远的地段）受到较大创伤。虽然老城廂作为华界前线，但老城廂北部的法租界地区部分设立为南市難民区，保护了相当数量的中国平民。

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

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

這張地圖是在戰爭之間也是斯坦福公司事業蒸蒸日上時製作的。
Fine and detailed plan of Victoria, Hong Kong. The plan stretches west to east from Belcher’s Bay to North Point. All prominent public and private buildings are named and marked, as are tramways, streets, rivers, public telephone boxes, tracks, and the Mount Parker cable car. The Mount Parker Cable Car connected Quarry Gap (between Mount Parker and Mount Butler) and Quarry Bay near present day Yau Man Street. It was built to provide a means of transport for employees of the Swire Group between the staff quarters uphill, and Taikoo Dockyard and Taikoo Sugar Refinery downhill. It operated between 1892 and 1932.

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

The plan would appear to have been somewhat of a success with later editions appearing throughout the 1930s. A slightly smaller example of around 1939, shows a new cyclone scale, and the number of flags has been reduced from 20 to 17.
各界適用《最新繪香港詳細全圖》附九龍圖

香港維多利亞地圖，繪製範圍從卑路乍灣延伸到北角。公共和私人建築都
注明了名稱和標記。包括有軌電車、街道、河流、公共電話亭，軌道和柏
架山纜車。柏架山纜車連接了大凍灣（柏架山和畢拿山之間）和鰂魚涌，
為山上工作的太古集團員工通勤到山下的太古船塢和太古糖業而建造。
在 1902 年至 1932 年間運行。

de 地圖右下是廣州地圖。地圖左側是新界插圖，標示了燈塔、城鎮、村莊、
鐵路、山脈和邊界。這個插圖旁邊是一張香港氣旋等級表。信號範圍從 1
到 10。包括了日間信號和夜間信號。在 1984 年香港天文台開始啓用了
氣旋警報系統。到 1917 年，該系統由七個級別組成，表示嚴重性、風向
以及到香港的距離。在 1953 年，該系統範圍被修正為 1 到 10。新添的信
號 8 和 9 分別表示来自西南和東南的校風。信號 4 為非當地信號。信號
雖然有危險的颱風存在，但對香港沒有即時的威脅。重新編號為 5 到 8 的四個
氣象信號也改變方向至四個象限。原有信號 6 和 7 重編為 9 和 10。信號
2、3 和 4 在二十世紀三十年代末被棄用。在左上角是九龍的插圖，在海
面上畫著二十一國國旗：法國、美國、中國、英國、葡萄牙、義大利、比利
時、荷蘭、奧地利、盧森堡、巴西、瑞士、西班牙、日本、挪威、墨西哥、
俄羅斯、土耳其、瑞典和德國，記錄著在香港進行貿易的諸國。

1939 年出版了與此圖相似的地圖，繪有更新的氣旋等級表，以及十七面
國旗。
General plan of Shanghai 1933

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

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

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

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

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

References
BL: Cartographic Items Maps X.3743.
The Star Ferry

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

香港旅遊地圖

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

48 PORT WELFARE COMMITTEE

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

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

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

Dimensions
1010 by 680mm (39.75 by 26.75 inches).
Plan of Central Hong Kong in the Fifties

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

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

五十年代香港中環地圖

罕見的香港島和香港中環的地圖，在新皇后碼頭於1954年竣工後不久出版。第一張圖為“香港環島遊覽指南圖”，連接著的第二張繪有“香港中環銀行區各重要商業大廈詳圖”，兩張地圖都有中英文對照，標明了每棟建築的所有權和用途，也繪製了鐵路、高山、賽道、機場、公路和軌道。
Did the earth move?

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

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

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

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


