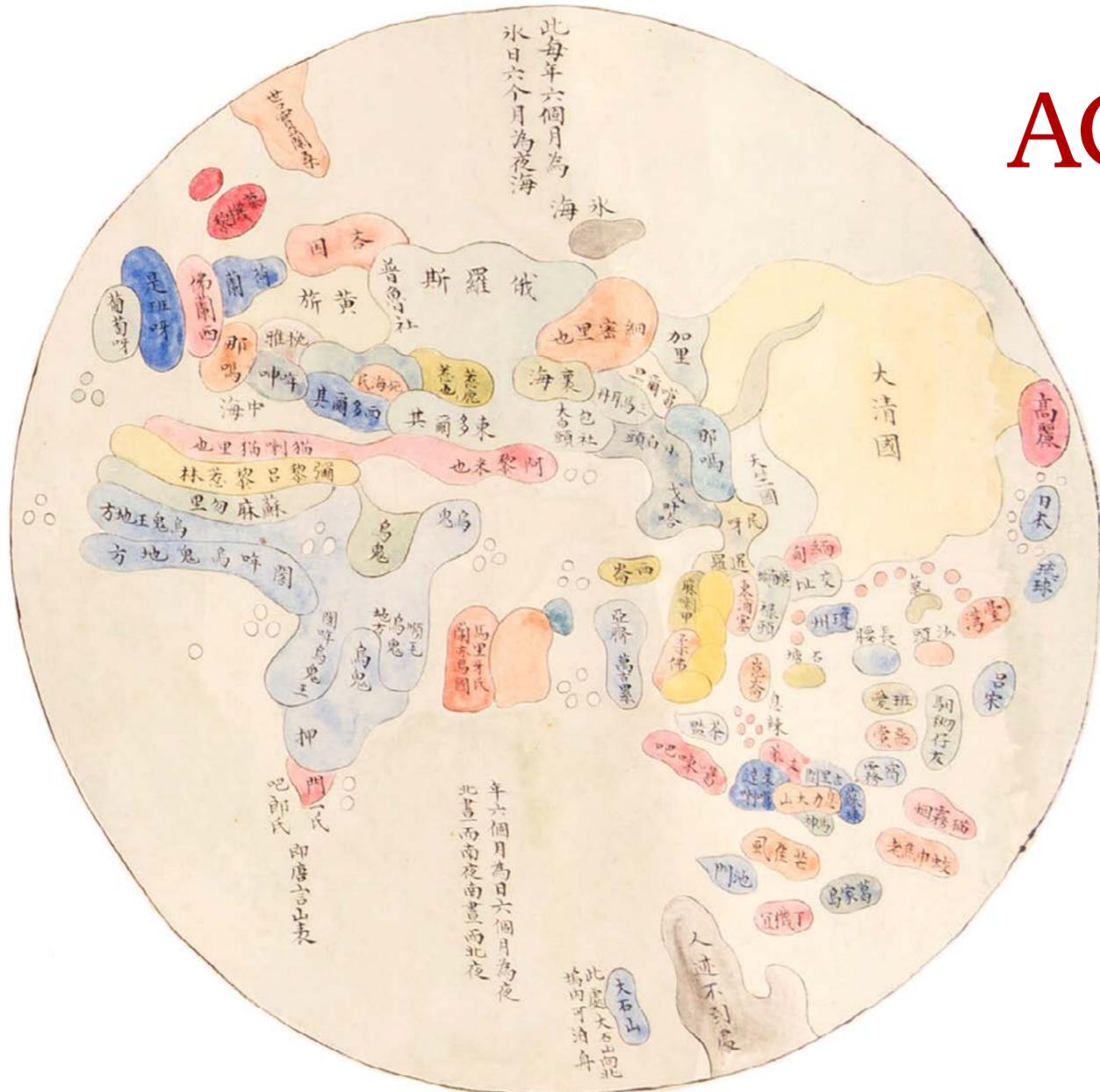


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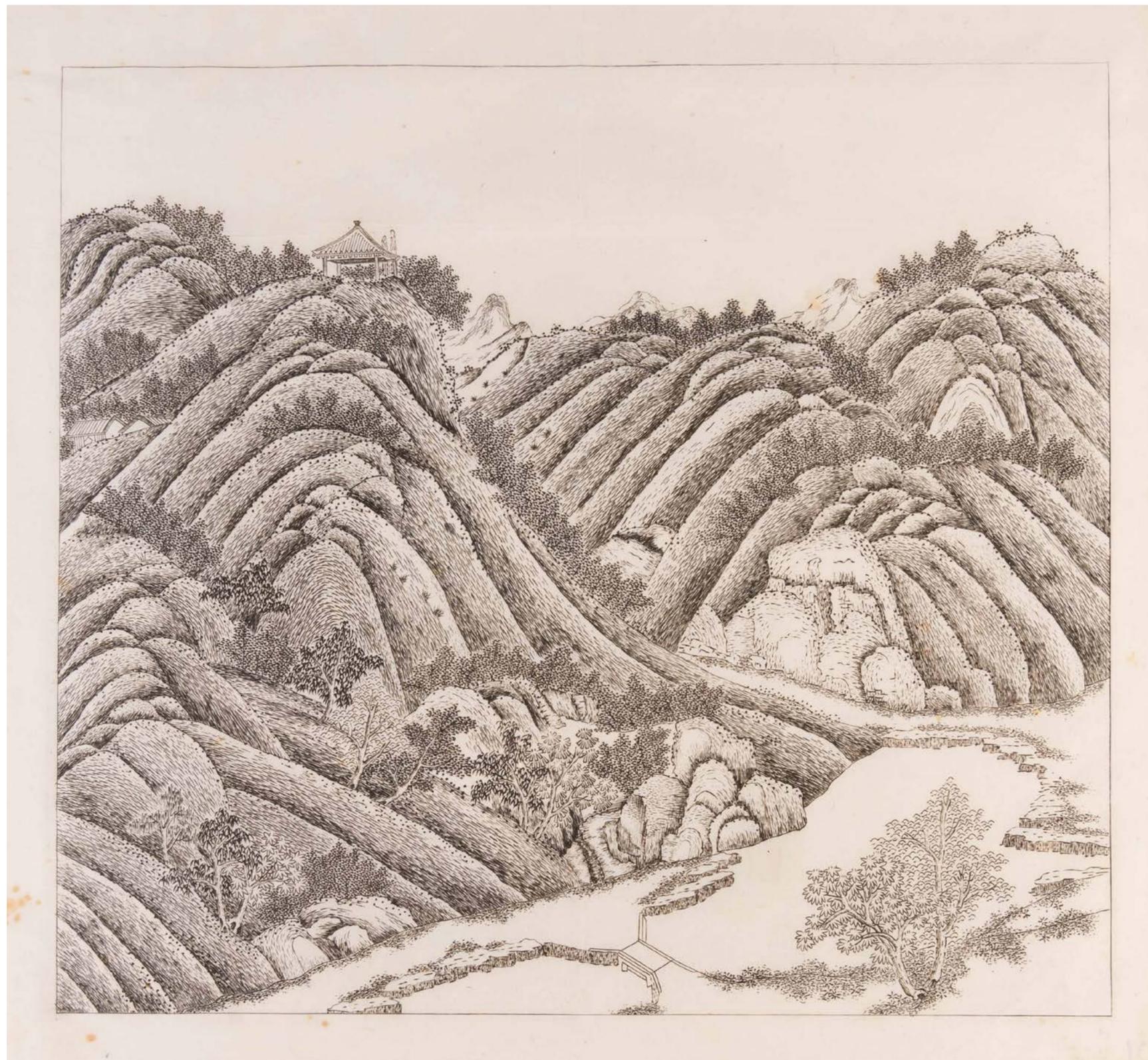
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THE FIRST ENGRAVINGS DONE IN CHINA

1

**RIPA (Father Matteo). Beizhen shuangfeng 北枕雙峰 (Nestled in the North between a Pair of Peaks) from the *Bishu Shanzhuang* series.**

*Copperplate print on Chinese paper, measuring ca. 32x29cm. Traces of central fold and minor creasing. Otherwise in fine condition. [Peking, Imperial Workshop], 1714.* £8,000

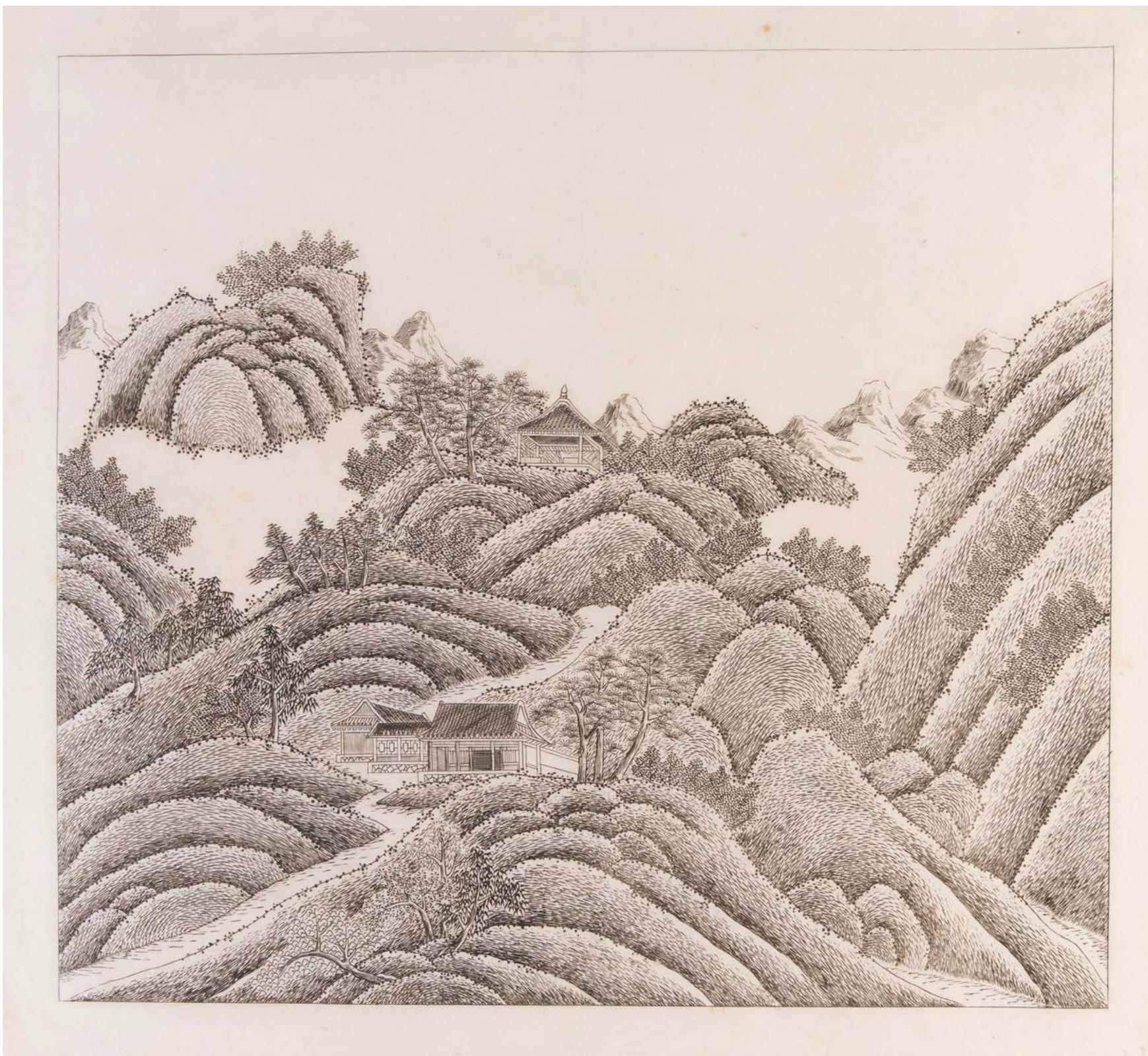
Father Matteo Ripa (1682-1746), was sent to China as a missionary by the Propaganda Fide. Between 1711 and 1723 he worked as a painter and copper-engraver at the court of the Kangxi Emperor. Ripa accompanied the Emperor on several of the annual hunting expeditions during which they would inevitably visit the 'Mountain Retreat to Escape the Heat' (避暑山庄三十六景 *Bishu shanzhuang*) a huge garden complex located on the Rehe River (Jehol, now Chengde) some 200km north of Peking. It functioned as a base for hunting expeditions as well as a palace for receiving visitors from Manchuria and the periphery of the empire (Lord Macartney also travelled there in 1793). Construction of the park commenced in 1703 and by 1712 some 36 scenes and palaces buildings had been built in an area covering around 2.2 square miles. Each of these scenes was named in groups of four characters. The emperor decided to celebrate the occasion with a palace edition that illustrates each scene with a large woodcut



accompanied by poetic descriptions from his brush. It was published under the title *Yuzhi Bishu Shanzhuang sanshiliu jing shi* 御制避暑山庄三十六景诗 (1712, with woodcuts by Shen Yu). He then asked Matteo Ripa to copy each of the woodcut scenes using copper plates. Ripa managed to complete the project just in time for the Emperor's 60th birthday in 1713 and presented him with a set. It was the first time this technique had been used in China and it found the Emperor's admiration. In the late 18th century, his grandson, the Qianlong Emperor, used the technique to produce a series of engravings celebrating victorious battle campaigns.

The present print shows the *Beizhen shuangfeng* (北枕雙峰 Nestled in the North between a Pair of Peaks) scene which includes another square pavilion affording a commanding view of the surrounding mountain ranges. In his poem, the Kangxi Emperor emphasises that one could see as far as Gold Mountain and Black Mountain, two peaks that had particular cosmological and geomantic importance for the Qing dynasty. It is the 10th view in the *Bishu Shanzhuang* series of thirty-six. (See: Strassberg/Whiteman: *Thirty-six Views. The Kangxi Emperor's Mountain Estate in Poetry and Prints*. Washington, Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection, 2016, p.162).

Sets or individual prints of the Ripa engravings are exceedingly rare. They were only distributed amongst the close circle of the Emperor's friends and family. We are only aware of one set having been offered at auction since 1945.



THE FIRST ENGRAVINGS DONE IN CHINA

2

RIPA (Father Matteo). **Nanshan Jixue** 南山积雪 (Southern Mountains Piled with Snow).

*Copperplate print on Chinese paper, measuring ca. 32x29cm. Traces of central fold and minor creasing. Otherwise in fine condition. [Peking, Imperial Workshop], 1714.* £8,000

The present print shows the *Nanshan Jixue* (南山积雪 Southern Mountains Piled with Snow) square pavilion, located in the top of the northern hills in the garden. It is unusual in that the name does not refer to the pavilion itself, but to the view one has from there of the mountains south of the *Bishu Shanzhuang* which remain snow-covered well into spring. It is the 13th in the series of thirty-six scenes named by the Kangxi Emperor. (See: Strassberg/Whiteman: *Thirty-six Views. The Kangxi Emperor's Mountain Estate in Poetry and Prints*. Washington, Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection, 2016, p. 174)

Sets or individual prints of the Ripa engravings are exceedingly rare. They were only distributed amongst the close circle of the Emperor's friends and family. We are only aware of one set having been offered at auction since 1945.

AN IMPRESSIVE DAOIST PANTHEON

3

YU (Zhen). 俞振 道教全神圖 嘉慶二年 **Daoist Pantheon entitled Xing Yuan [A Garden Visit].**

*Large watercolour on silk depicting 151 Buddhist and Daoist immortals, popular Chinese gods, philosophers, kings, generals and their attendants in a garden/paradise setting. Costumes heightened in gold. Painting measuring ca. 127x212cm. Early 20th century wooden frame measuring 138x230cm. Minor old wear, water-stains, creases and repairs, but overall still in very good condition. Inscribed and dated: Jiaqing 2 [i.e. 1797].*

£85,000

This extraordinary Daoist Pantheon is divided into three realms: Many of the figures in the upper heavenly realm are associated with the Sun, moon and other star constellations. The middle realm shows figures from history who through their acts managed to achieve immortality, while the bottom tier represents immortals who are associated with specific issues in daily life.



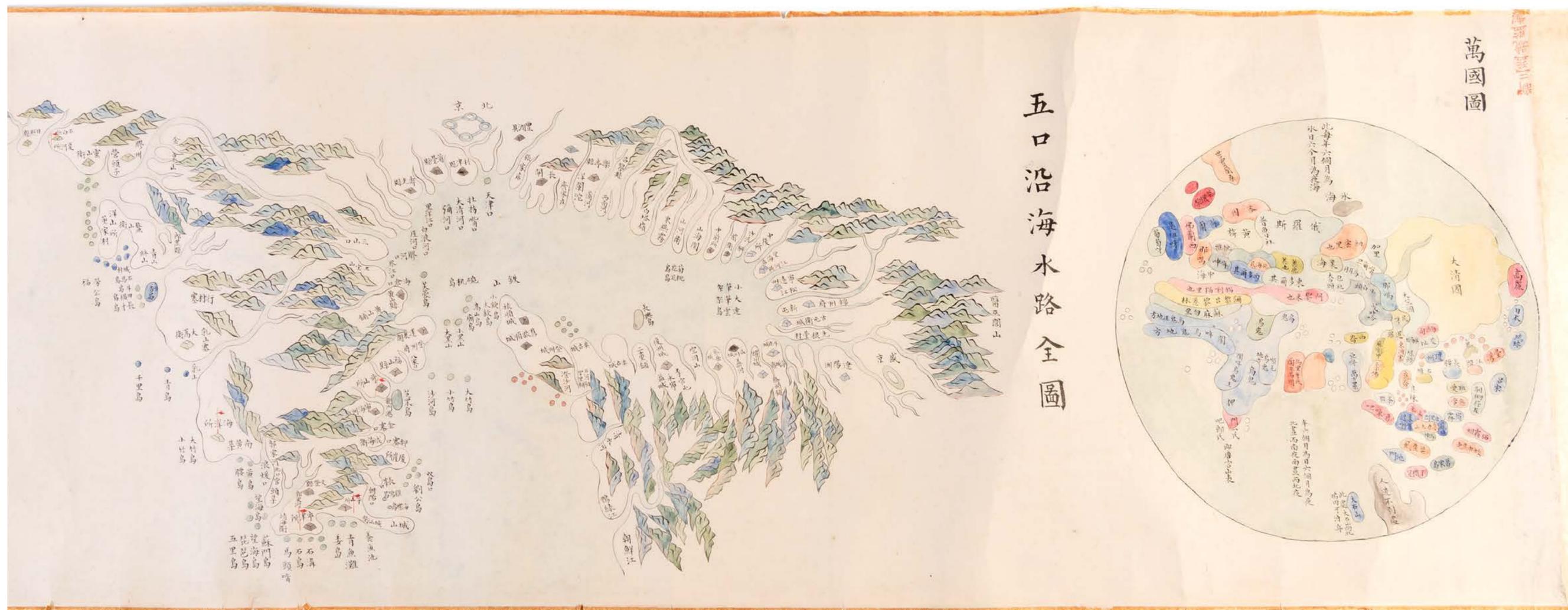
During the Qing dynasty depictions of the Daoist or Buddhist pantheons did not necessarily follow a standard pattern but allowed for considerable variations in accordance with the wishes and religious inclinations of the client. In China there is a large corpus of Immortals to choose from: The Ming dynasty illustrated collection of biographies entitled “Lie xian quan zhuan” (1598) by Wang Shizhen (1526-1590) contains some 580 entries. This fine and detailed painting documents Chinese religious beliefs in the late 18th century and it reveals the aspirations, hopes and fears of a wealthy family. It is an extremely rare survival. The scroll was painted by the Daoist monk Yu Zhen (dates unknown) at a temple in the Yandang mountains - a famous scenic area in southeast Zhejiang Province. The inscription in the left bottom corner reads as follows: “In the first ten days of the seventh lunar month in the autumn of the second year of the Jiaqing reign [1797], Yu Zhen, the disciple at Yandang [mountain], respectfully painted this, having washed his hands [meaning: cleansed himself] 嘉慶二年歲次丁巳秋七月上浣 弟子雁宕俞振沐手敬繪”.

A full description is available on request.

Provenance: From a Private European collection, purchased at WM. Williams, 27A Kensington Church Street, London 1956..







4

**CHINESE CARTOGRAPHER. Haikou Quantu 海口全圖 [Complete Map of Sea Ports]. Wanguo tu & Wukou Yanhai Shuilu Quantu 萬國圖 & 五口沿海水路全圖 [Map of 10,000 Countries & Complete Map of the Five Coastal Estuaries].**

*A fine hand-coloured manuscript map painted on paper with numerous annotations in Chinese. Map measuring 665x30cm, mounted on paper as a handscroll, empty pink mica-flecked frontispiece (detached), housed in a 20th century wooden box. Occasional light creasing, a few very*

*minor marginal tears, but otherwise in very good condition. Some English annotation written in pencil. Three red seals of the map production supervisor (新三益號監製) along the upper edge. N.p., n.d. [but early 19th century].* £52,000



This rare manuscript military map follows the pattern established during the 18th century: It opens with a map of the eastern hemisphere, showing Europe incl. Germany (Huangqi 黄祁), Denmark (Linyin 吝因 - the stingy one!), Holland (Helan 荷兰), France (Folangxi 佛兰西), England (Yingjili 英机黎) & Portugal (Putaoya 葡萄牙), Africa, Arabia, India, Russia, China, Japan, and South East Asia. Further south is Australia (Dashishan 大石山, Great Stone Mountain) with a note on the left stating that “on the northern shore of this place ‘Great Stone Mountain’ you can anchor boats” (此處大

石山向北塢內可泊船) and to its right is another un-named continent (“no traces of humans can be found” 人迹不到處). Of the Arctic Ocean, it is said: “For six months in the year this sea is without water and for six months the day has no evening.” The concept of an eastern hemisphere is clearly based on Western cartography, however, the map as such is based on a Chinese Geography entitled *Hai guo wen jian lu* (海國聞見錄) by Chen Lunjiong (?-1751, Admiral of the Guangdong Navy) first published in 1744. Throughout the 18th century Chen was instrumental in stepping

up the construction of fortifications in strategically important locations along the coast and this map documents his lasting influence.

The Eastern Hemisphere is followed by a long continuous coastal chart stretching from the Manchu capital Mukden (now Shenyang) down to Vietnam: It provides details of geographical features like mountains, islands, reefs, sandbanks, and harbours. It indicates the location of coastal towns and villages, defensive structures and numerous military garrisons (identified with a little red flag). The scroll takes you from Shengjing to



Tianjin, across Shandong Peninsula with the capital Peking at the top, down the Yellow River estuary, the Yangtze River estuary, the Qiantang estuary, Ningbo (Zhejiang), Fujian, Taiwan, Guangdong, Macau, Hainan, Dongsha, Xisha, and Vietnam. Macao is given special prominence with three walls guarding the Portuguese settlement. At the very end of the scroll the following comment is written in the top right corner: “Siam is an ancient red land, during the Ming dynasty Siam and the Lavo kingdom united as a dynasty and were given tribute status.” (暹羅國即古壘明姑

合暹與羅斛為一本朝因之受封朝貢).

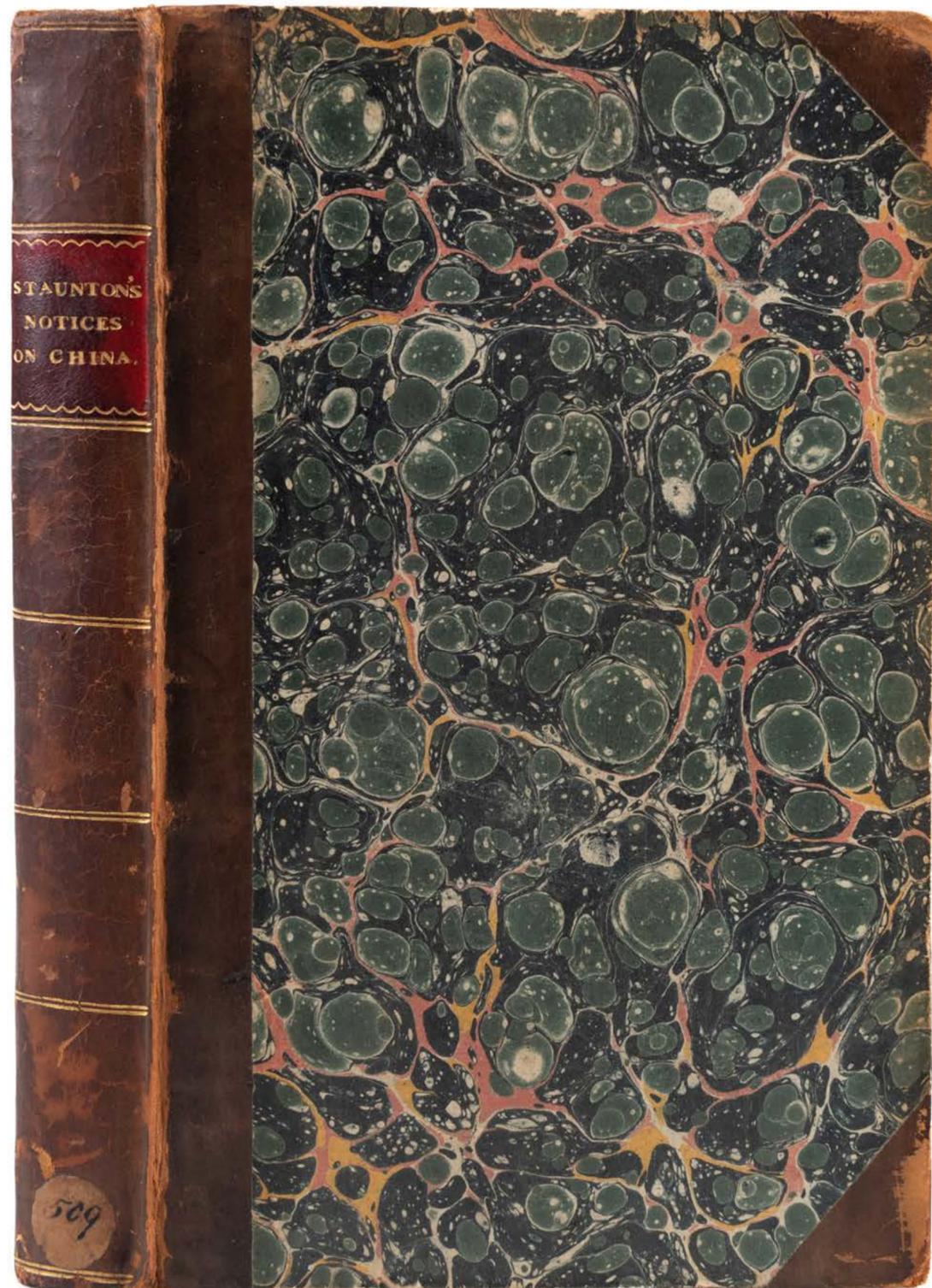
It is interesting to note that during the Qing dynasty Chinese Coastal charts were not drawn to a specific scale. The further you move away from the capital the smaller the scale, i.e. the distance from Macao to Taiwan appears to be relatively longer than from Peking to Taiwan. Furthermore, the map does not follow a standardised grid system but simply follows the coastline regardless of whether it goes from North to South, or East to West. All the features and topographical details are rendered with precision

and the characters are written in regular *kaishu* script used by official scribes. The outer green silk brocade was used for documents relating to naval defence during the Qing dynasty and thus the purpose of the map is of a military nature.

This coastal chart is undated but due to the fact that character for “ning” (寧 part of the personal name of the Daoguang Emperor) is not a taboo, leads us to assume that the map was made during the Jiaqing period, i.e. before 1820. No mention is made of the English presence in Hong Kong.

廣東東門





MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES  
RELATING TO  
**CHINA,**  
AND OUR  
COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH THAT COUNTRY,  
INCLUDING  
A FEW TRANSLATIONS  
FROM  
THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.  
BY  
SIR GEORGE THOMAS STAUNTON, BART.  
LL.D. & F.R.S.  
SECOND EDITION, ENLARGED.  
LONDON:  
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE-STREET:  
PRINTED BY HENRY SKELTON, WEST-STREET, HAVANT.  
1822.

5

STAUNTON (Sir George Thomas). **Miscellaneous Notices Relating to China**, and the Commercial Intercourse with that Country...

*Second enlarged edition. Two folding tables. 8vo. Contemporary half-calf. [ix], 432pp. London, John Murray, 1822].* £850

Aged 12, Sir George Thomas Staunton (1781-1859) had accompanied his father Sir George Leonard Staunton (1737-1801) on the first British embassy to China under Lord Macartney. During the long journey he was famously taught rudimentary Chinese by two Chinese Jesuits who secretly accompanied the mission. This made him the only Englishman with some grasp of the language. In 1798 he returned to Canton in the employ of the East India Company and continued his language studies before being made chief of the factory. He translated a substantial part of the "Ta Tsing Leu Li", the legal code of the Qing dynasty which was published in London in 1810.

The largest part of the present volume deals with the "Considerations upon the China Trade" with Staunton openly defending the conduct of the East India Company. In 1816 he had also accompanied the second failed embassy under Lord Amherst. He explains in great detail the situation arising from the ambassador's refusal to perform the kow-tow ritual in front of the Jiaqing Emperor. There is a fascinating chapter about the state of the Catholic missions in China (at a time when all missionary activity had been banned), together with an evaluation of the character of Chinese law, and remarks on a recent dispute between the Americans and the Chinese.

The following volumes in Chinese contain a History of England, from the earliest times to the close of the late war with Russia. They are in the main a translation of a recent work by the Rev. Mr. Milner, published by the Religious Tract Society. The object of that work is not only to furnish a record of the principal events that occurred, and of the more prominent persons who lived and acted at a particular time, but to illustrate the bearing of the whole on the general manners and civilization of the people. At the close of each reign or dynasty, there is a well-written account of the state of the country, in a political, commercial, literary and religious point of view; while the struggles that obtained in the course of it, in defence of popular rights and liberties, are described in a clear and impartial manner. A chapter has been appended on the Constitution, Resources, and Geography of the British Empire, which was taken from "Chambers' Information for the People," altered, however, in some places, to adapt it to the present time.

It has been the aim of the author of the above work, "carefully to exclude those details which are objectionable, and to view all events as under the control of Divine Providence."

The Chinese Histories are very extensive, and are largely studied by native scholars, but as forming the records of a civilization very different from that of the West, their influence on the general mind is of a corresponding nature. In a History of England there is much to interest, to awaken attention and inquiry, and this has been observed to be the case on the part of several intelligent Chinese who have perused the following pages. It is hoped that the present effort may be of use in this way, and aid in enlightening many of this people on whatever regards both their present and future welfare.

The work has been translated with the assistance of an eminent native scholar. The expense of publishing it has been defrayed by means of a grant of money, that was made by the late Lancelot Dent, Esq. for the diffusion of useful knowledge among the Chinese.

W. MUIRHEAD.

SHANGHAI, September 10th, 1856.



6

MUIRHEAD (William). **Da Yingguo zhi** 大英國志 [History of England].

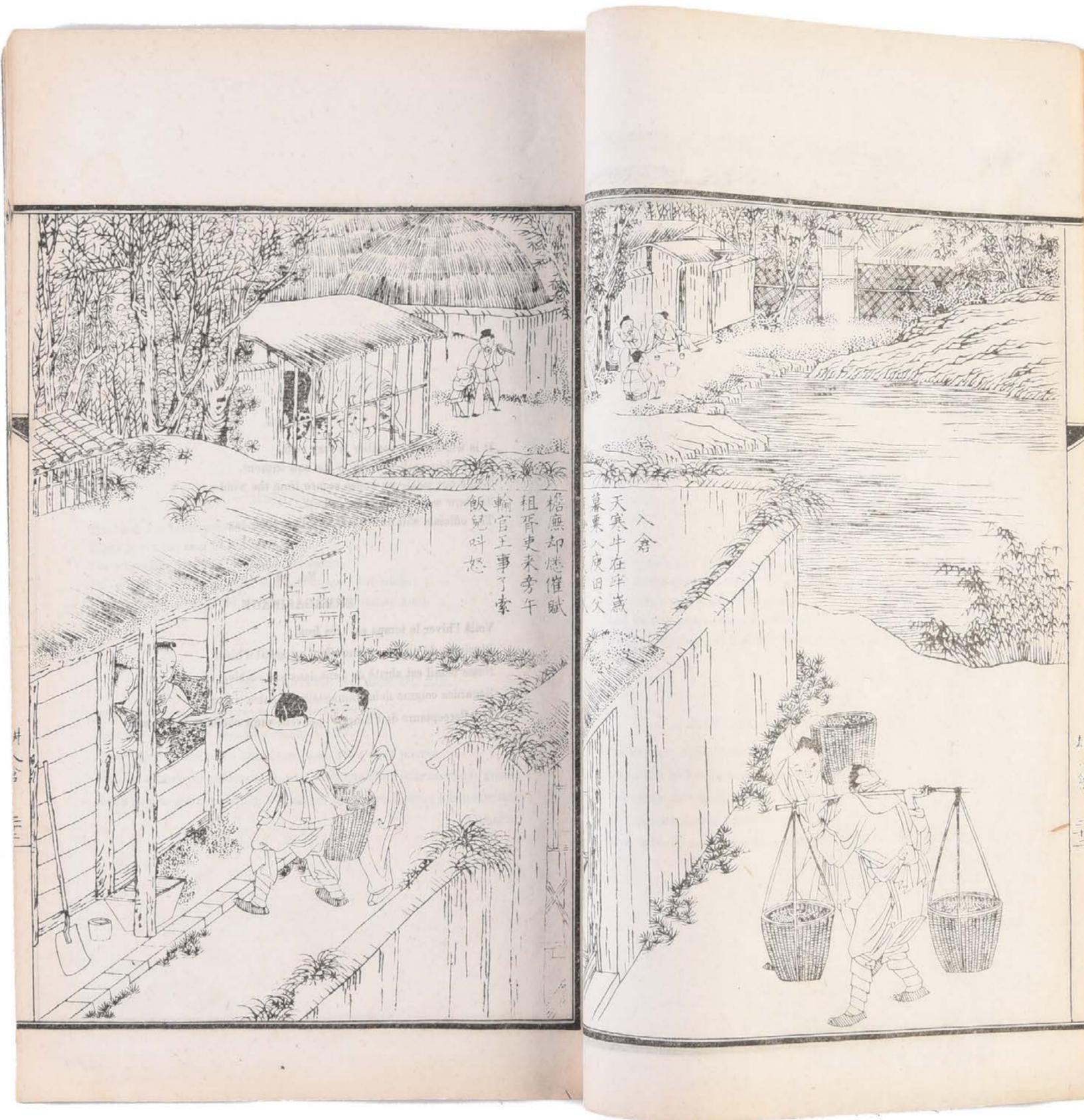
*First Chinese edition. 8 parts bound in 2 vols., complete. One leaf at the end of part 8 with two maps. Large 8vo (measuring 27.4x17cm). Original stitched wrappers with printed title-slips. Chinese text together with an English introduction. Light browning and minor light wear, 3ff. with small tears, but overall a very good set, preserved in blue cloth folding case. Shanghai, Mo hai shu yuan, 1856. £9,500*

First translation into Chinese of Thomas Milner's "History of England", first published in London in 1852. William Muirhead (1822-1900) arrived in Shanghai in August 1847 where he worked on behalf of the London Missionary Society. He translated a large number of religious texts into Chinese, as well as a "Universal Geography" (1853-54) and the present work.

"The following volumes in Chinese contain a History of England from the earliest times to the close of the late war with Russia [Crimean War]... At the close of each reign or dynasty, there is a well-written account of the state of the country, in a political, commercial, literary and religious point of view; while the struggles that obtained in the course of it, in defence of popular rights and liberties, are described in a clear and impartial manner... A chapter has been appended on the Constitution, Resources, and Geography of the British Empire, which was taken from "Chambers' Information for the People..." (Introduction).



This book formed the basis of knowledge of late Qing scholars about Britain and it remained the chief source until the 1890s. It is the first text to introduce Western concepts like 'political parties' (黨 *dang*), 'parliament' (巴力門 *ba li mon*), as well as more abstract notions of 'intellectual resources' (思想資源 *si xiang zi yuan*), 'conceptual change' (概念變遷 *gai nian bian qian*) and 'cultural markets' (文化市場 *wen hua shi chang*). The map at the end shows the shipping lines between England and France. Very rare. Only 4 sets in OCLC.



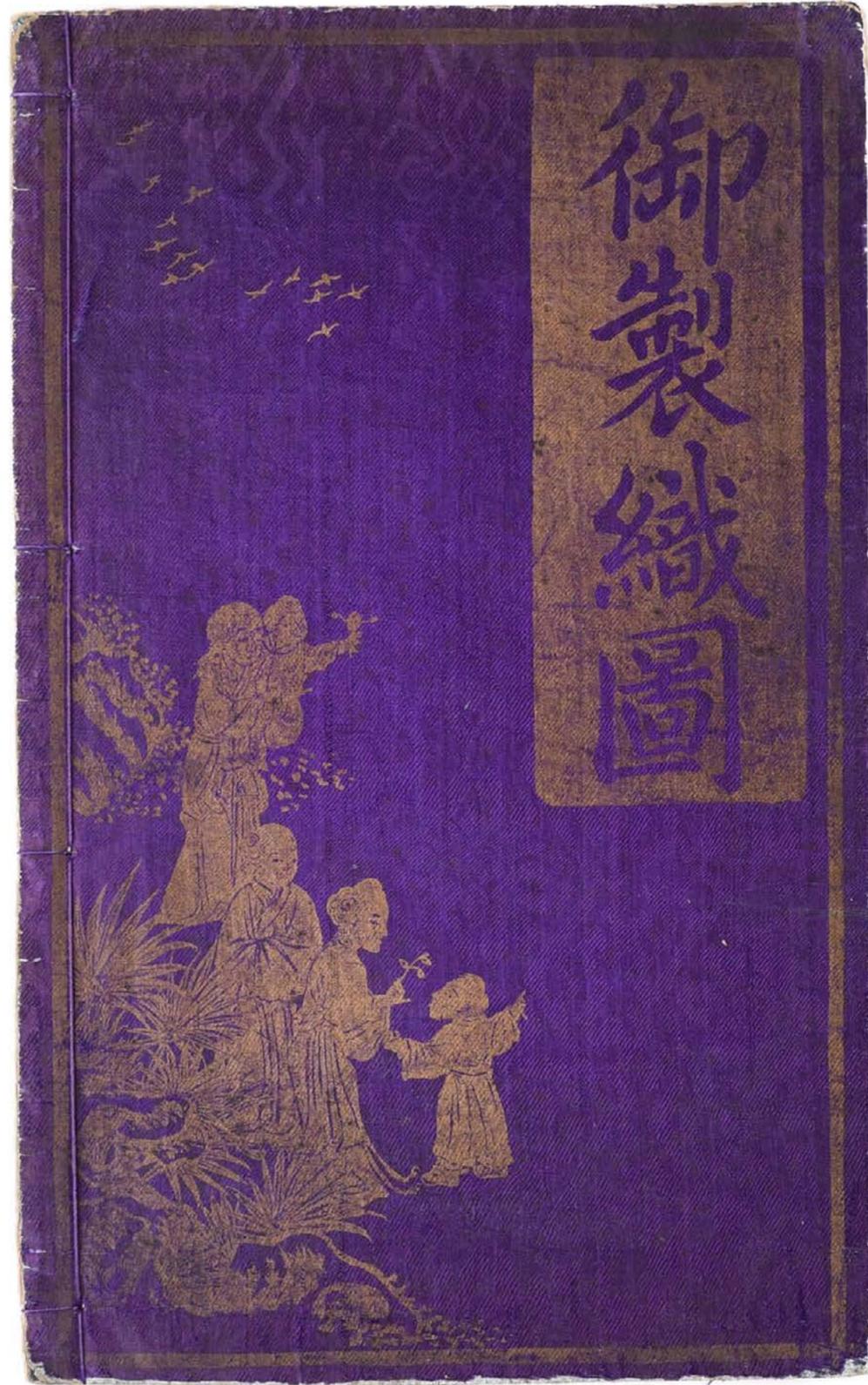
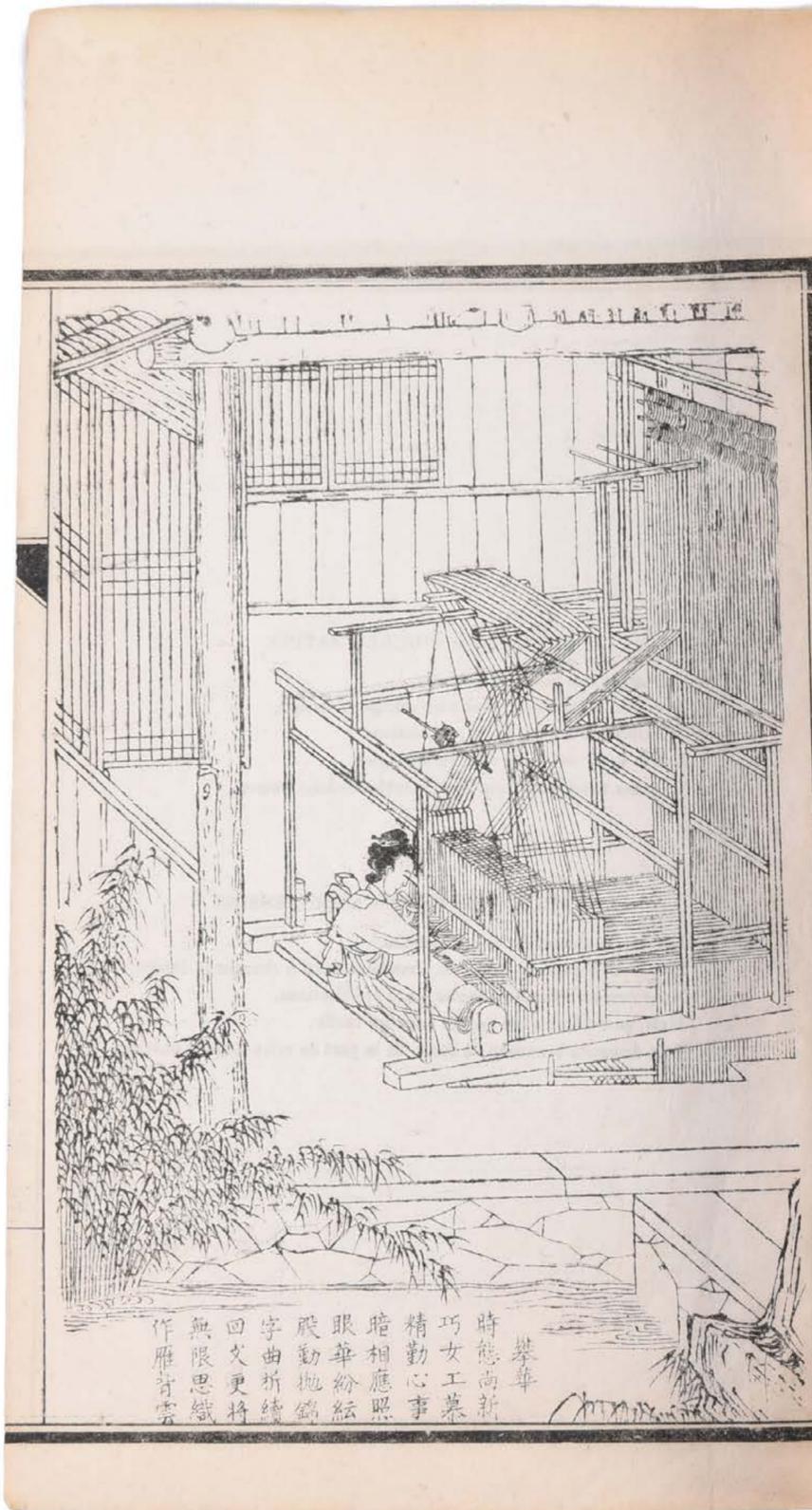
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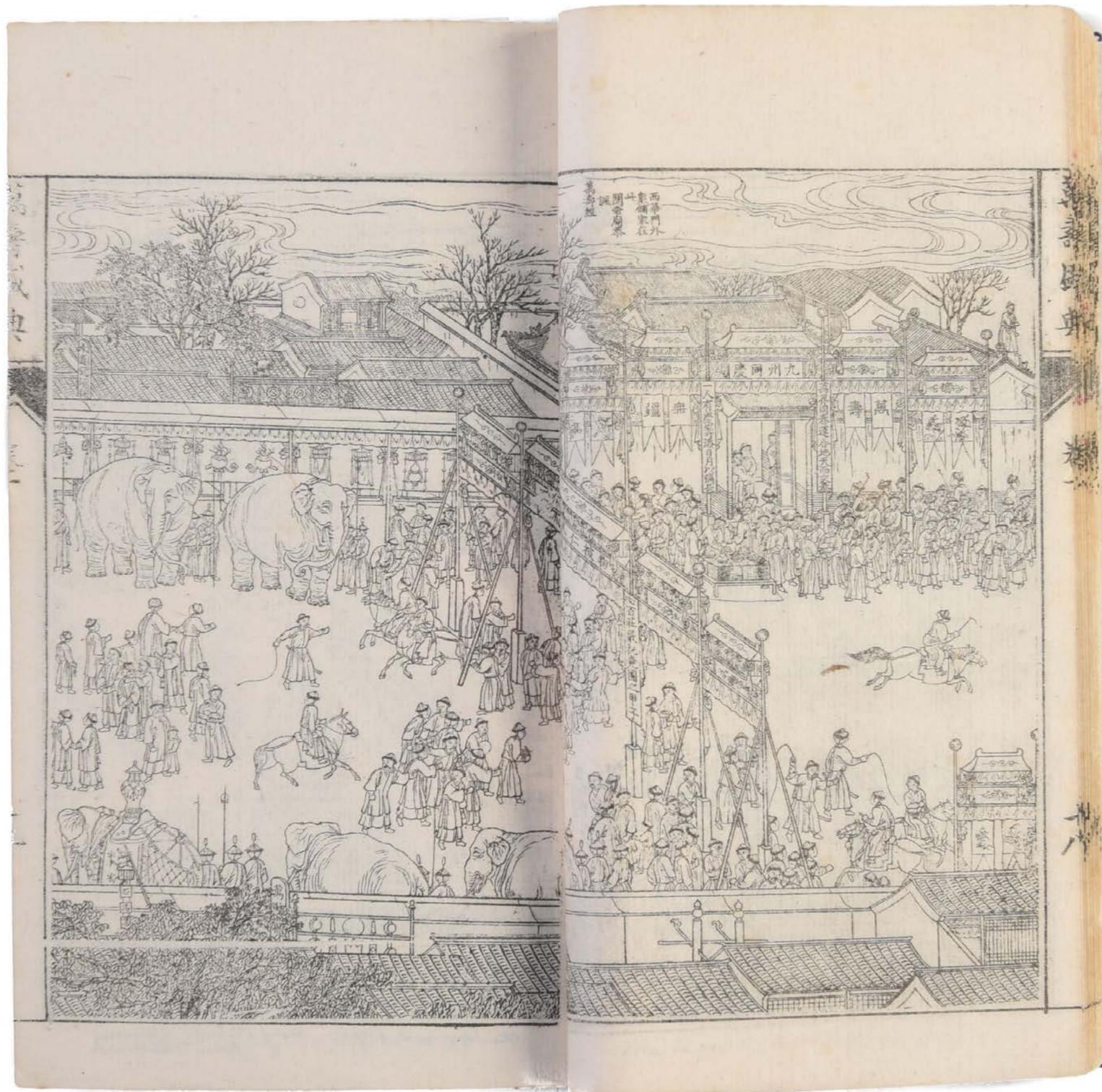
**DIAN SHI ZHAI.** [JIAO Bingzhen.] 御製耕織圖 **Yu zhi geng zhi tu.** [Imperially Commissioned Pictures of Tilling and Weaving] - Rice Growing Illustrated; Silk Culture and Manufacture.

*First edition. 2 vols. Small folio (measuring 16,5x27,5cm). Original pictorial silk sewn wrappers, printed in gold. 23; 23 double-page lithographed plates. Text in English, French, and Chinese. Light foxing and minor staining, but overall a very good copy. [49]; [49]ff. Shanghai, Tien Shih Chai, dated Guangxu 5 [i.e. 1879].* £3,700

In the late 17th century the Kangxi Emperor ordered Jiao Bingzhen to come up with a re-interpretation of 'Pictures of Tilling and Weaving' which originally date from the Song Dynasty. Jiao produced a set of 23 pictures for tilling and another 23 for weaving, each of which was accompanied with a commentary and a poem by the Emperor and published together with an introduction by the Imperial Press in 1696. The present is the first reprint and translation using photo-lithography which had recently been introduced at the Dianshizhai publishing house in Shanghai.

The *Dianshizhai* Lithographic Press was established in 1879 by Ernest Major (1841-1908), a remarkable British media entrepreneur who founded the first Chinese independent newspaper *Shenbao* in Shanghai in 1872. *Dianshizhai* was the division responsible for illustrated publications within the *Shenbao* Publishing House. The Press offered affordable lithographic editions of some of the great classics of Chinese literature. The publications of the *Dianshizhai* Press were notable not just for their pioneering use of lithography, but also for their striking publisher's wrappers, often printed in gold on vivid colored silks.





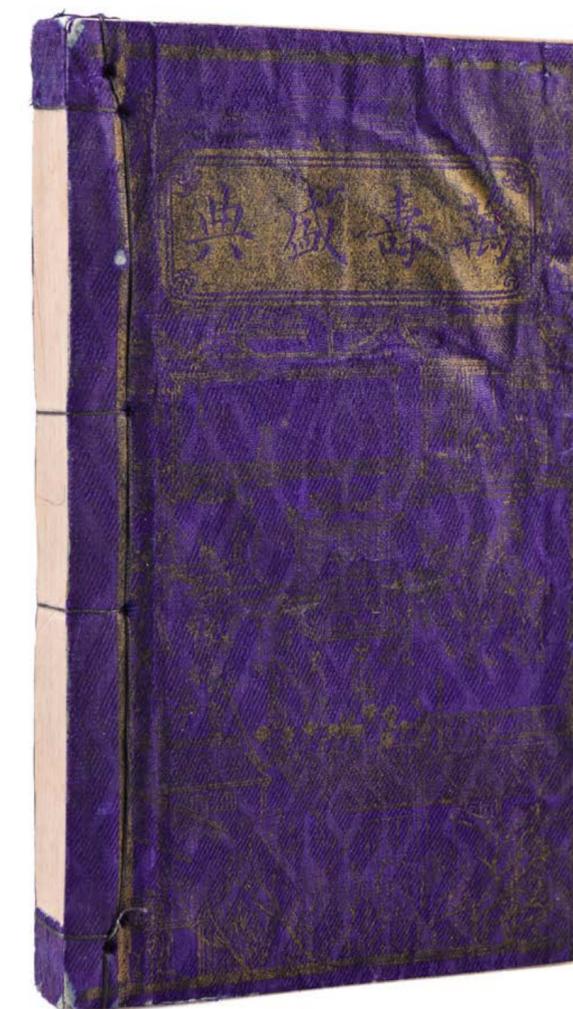
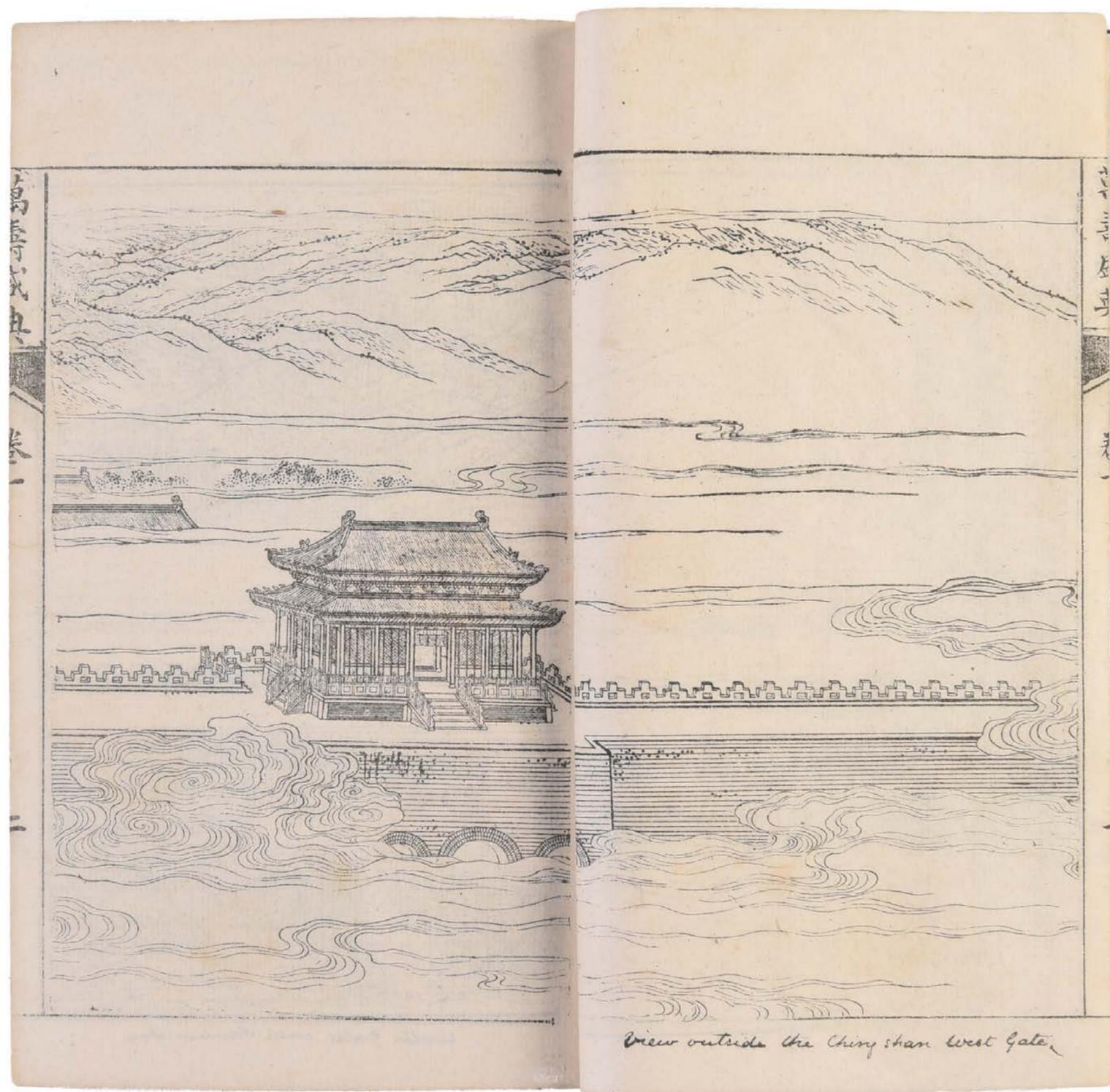
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**DIAN SHI ZHAI.** [WANG (Yuanqi)]. 万寿盛典 **Panorama of Peking during the Celebrations of the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Emperor Kang-He's birthday.**

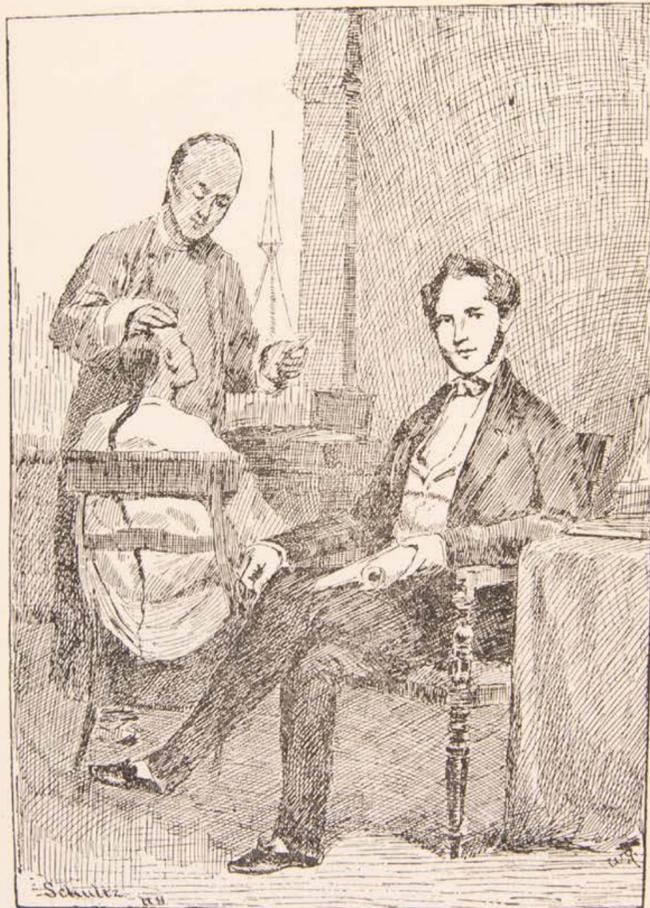
*First edition. 4 parts bound in one. Small 8vo (measuring 15,7x8,8cm). Original pictorial silk sewn wrappers printed in gold. Numerous double-page lithographic plates, most with printed English captions in the lower margin, Title, 6pp. (English introduction) 35, 40, 33, 40, 4ff. text in Chinese. Shanghai, Tien Shih Chai [Dianshizhai], 1879. £1,400*

The *Dianshizhai* Lithographic Press was established in 1879 by Ernest Major (1841-1908), a remarkable British media entrepreneur who founded the first Chinese independent newspaper *Shenbao* in Shanghai in 1872. *Dianshizhai* was the division responsible for illustrated publications within the *Shenbao* Publishing House. The Press offered affordable reduced-size lithographic editions of many of the great classics of Chinese literature. The publications of the *Dianshizhai* Press were notable not just for their pioneering use of lithography, but for their striking publisher's wrappers, often printed in gold on vivid coloured silks.

The present publication is based on an illustrated Imperial edition published in 1717 by order of the Kangxi Emperor. The "Wan shou shen dian chu ji" (万寿盛典初集) consisted of 40 vols. which record in great detail the ceremonies and festivities on the occasion of his 60th birthday (1713). The Emperor travelled in a long procession down the road from the



Changchun Garden (enlarged into the Yuanming yuan) to the Shenwumen northern gate of the Forbidden City. The book is an important source as an accurate depiction of daily life and architecture in the capital. In addition a large number of temporary structures were placed along the route featuring theatre and acrobatic performances, while countless decorations expressed the wishes and the felicitations of the population. The original edition was reserved for the inner circle of the court and it was only in 1879 that Dianshizhai publishing house was able to issue this reduced lithographic edition of the plates for the general public in Shanghai.

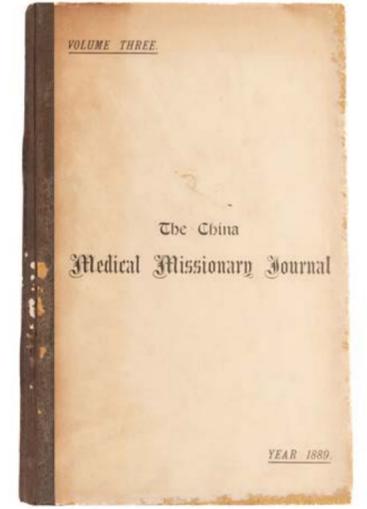
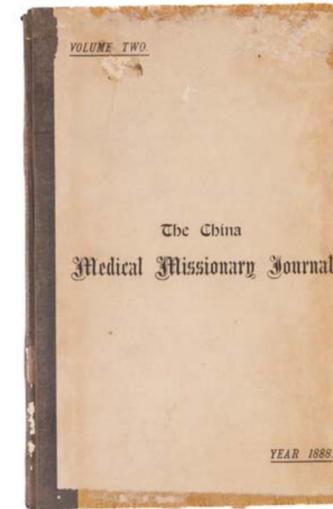


Rev. PETER PARKER, M.D.,  
First Medical Missionary to China,  
AND  
DR. KWAN A-TO,  
First Chinese Surgeon.



THOS. R. COLLEDGE, M.D., F.R.S.E.,  
Surgeon of the E. I. Co.  
THE ORIGINATOR OF MEDICAL MISSIONS.

9



**MEDICAL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION OF CHINA. China Medical Missionary Journal.**

*First edition. 2 vols. Vol. 2&3. Tall 8vo. (measuring 16,5x25cm). Two tables (one folding), two plates (one with tipped-in albumen photograph), four illustrations (two full-page). Original cloth-backed boards, minor wear to edges, but overall a very good set. [ii], ii, 190; [iv], 179pp. Shanghai, Kelly & Walsh, 1888-1889. £1,800*

The China Medical Missionary Association was headed by John Glasgow Kerr (1824-1901), who founded the present Journal in 1887 and became its chief editor. Kerr was a Presbyterian Missionary from Ohio. He arrived in Canton in 1854 and in the following year helped set up the Canton Hospital, where he served as superintendent for 45 years. The present medical journal which was issued four times a year, deals with a wide range of subjects, from specific medical cases observed in local hospitals (worms, malaria, gunshot wounds, rupture of the bladder) to general linguistic problems when translating western medical texts into Chinese, hospital reports, drugs, obituaries, or issues arising from accidents (a mining accident in P'ing tu) etc.



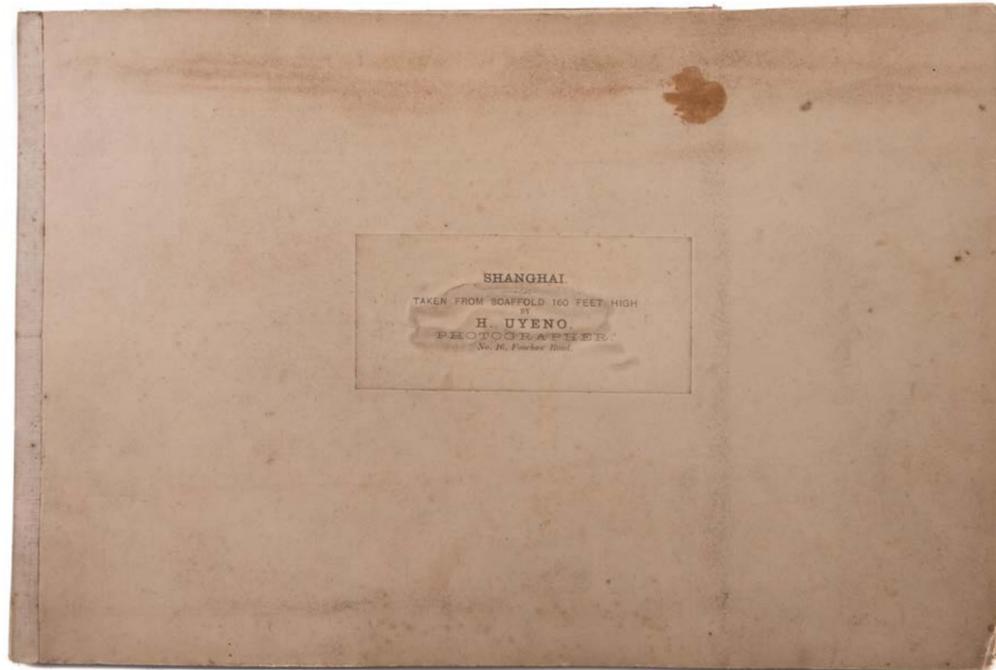
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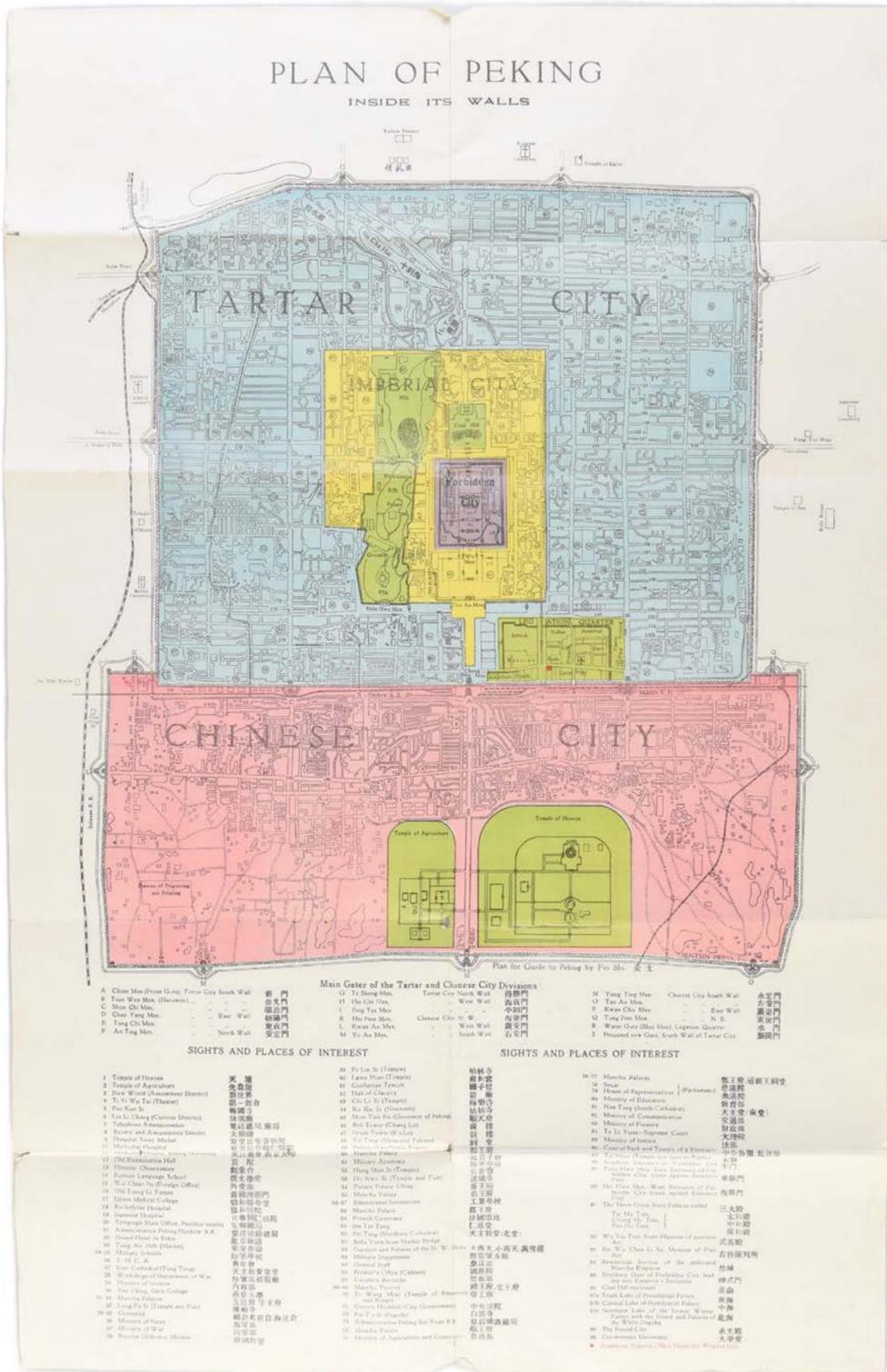
UYENO (Hikoma). **Shanghai Panorama.**

*4 albumen prints, each mounted on thick card (252 x 274mm.), joined with cloth to form a folding 4-part panorama (206 x 1084mm.), original printed label on the reverse of the first section, some fading and spotting (mostly in the first two sections) 1893.* £4,500

The printed label reads: 'Shanghai. Taken from scaffold 160 feet high. By H. Uyeno. Photographer. No.16, Foochow Road.' Ueno (1838-1904) was a pioneer Japanese photographer noted for his fine portraits and

landscapes; he opened a studio in Shanghai in 1891. "This panorama shows the Whangpoo and the Bund with Pootung (Pudong) in the background. It can be dated to early 1893, because the third section shows the new Customs House tower under construction, which was completed in mid-1893. The panorama was taken from the scaffolding on the newly built Trinity Church steeple which was the tallest structure in Shanghai until well into the twentieth century." (Crow, D. *Old Shanghai's Bund. Rare images from the 19th century*, Hong Kong, 2012, illustrated pp.69-70)





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(These streets are indicated by numbers on the map.)

East Tartar City (North-South)	East Tartar City (East-West or West-East running Street.)	Imperial City (East and West.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100 Nan Hsi Chai</li> <li>101 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>102 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>103 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>104 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>105 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>106 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>107 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>108 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>109 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>110 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>111 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>112 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>113 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>114 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>115 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>116 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>117 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>118 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>119 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>120 Hsiao Chai</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>121 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>122 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>123 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>124 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>125 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>126 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>127 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>128 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>129 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>130 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>131 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>132 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>133 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>134 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>135 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>136 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>137 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>138 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>139 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>140 Hsiao Chai</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>141 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>142 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>143 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>144 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>145 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>146 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>147 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>148 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>149 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>150 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>151 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>152 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>153 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>154 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>155 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>156 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>157 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>158 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>159 Hsiao Chai</li> <li>160 Hsiao Chai</li> </ul>

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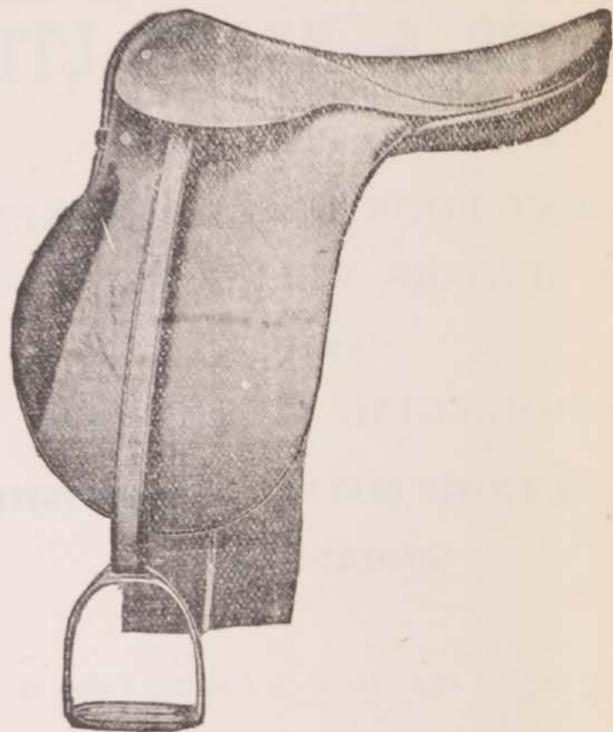
The American Express Travelers Cheques are known and recognized everywhere and are universally accepted for purchases and in payment of bills. They are issued in convenient denominations in U. S. Dollars, Sterling and Francs.

11

FEI-SHIH i.e. FISCHER (Emil Sigmund). Plan of Peking inside the Walls.

Folding colour lithograph map (measuring 63,2x40,6cm) in the original red printed "American Express" cloth envelope. Light wear to folds, but overall still a very good copy. Peking, 1909. £450

"Fei-shih" (the Pityful one) is a pseudonym of Emil Sigmund Fischer (1865-1945), a banker from Vienna. Fischer came to China in 1894 and worked in Shanghai, before moving to Tientsin. He died in February 1945 in a Japanese PoW camp. This is one of the most accurate and well-researched guides to the capital and its surroundings with a wealth of maps, plans and illustrations. On the tile-page Fischer is credited with being awarded a gold medal at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco in 1915 – without specifying what the award was for. The first edition was published in Peking in 1909.



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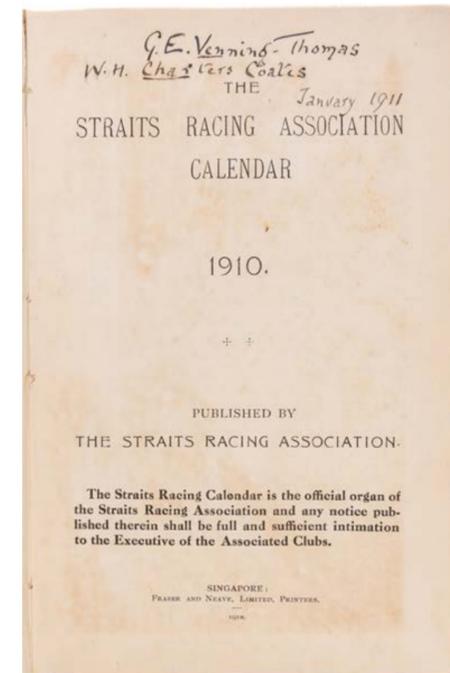
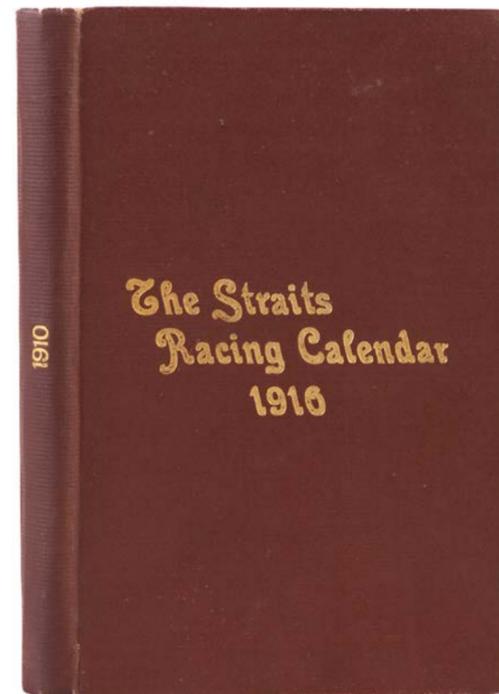
WHITE SILK Racing Breeches.

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DRESS SUITINGS IN ALL THE NEWEST MATERIALS.

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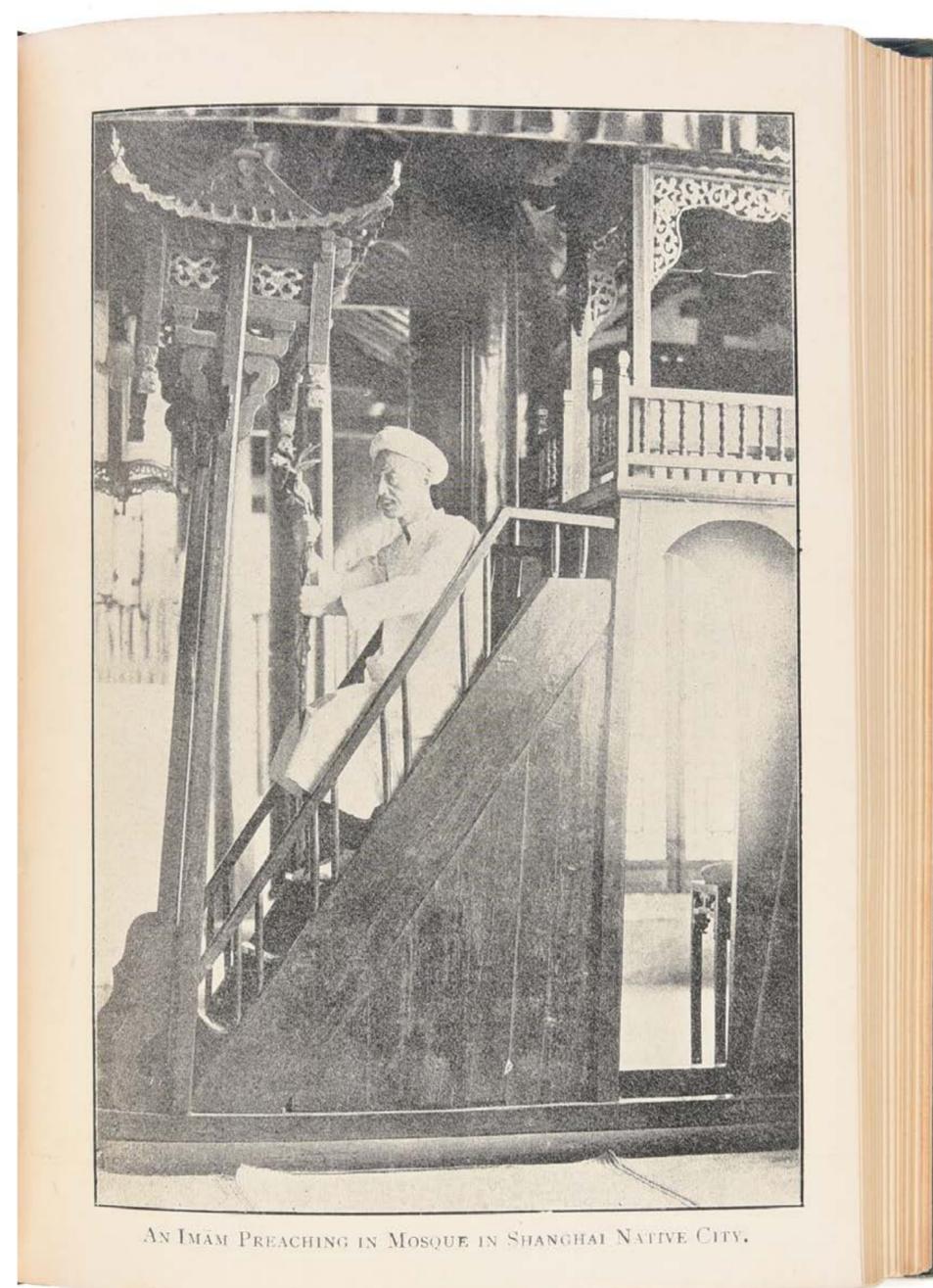
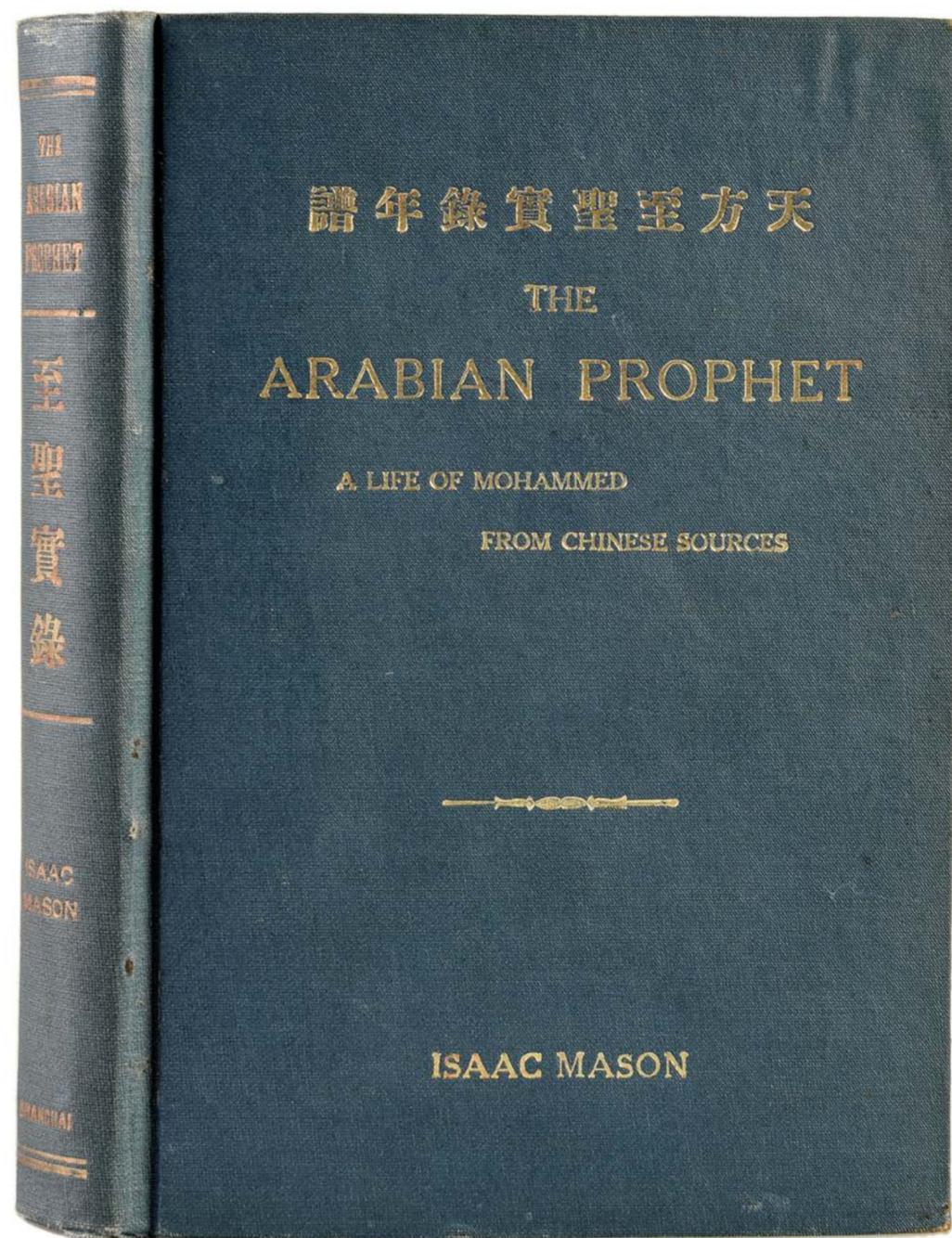


12

STRAITS RACING ASSOCIATION. **The Straits Racing Calendar 1910.**

*First edition thus. Complete incl. 7 supplements. 8vo. Original brown cloth. Overall a very good copy. [iv], ix, [ii], 158; [ii], 7(ads.); 10; 10; 14; 12; 12; 11; 14(supplements)pp. Singapore, Fraser & Neave, 1910. £1,300*

"The Straits Racing Calendar is the official organ of the Straits Racing Association and any notice published therein shall be full and sufficient intimation to the Executive of the Associated Clubs." (text on title). A complete list of all the race meetings in 1910 as well as the rules and regulations. The supplements all relate to 1911.



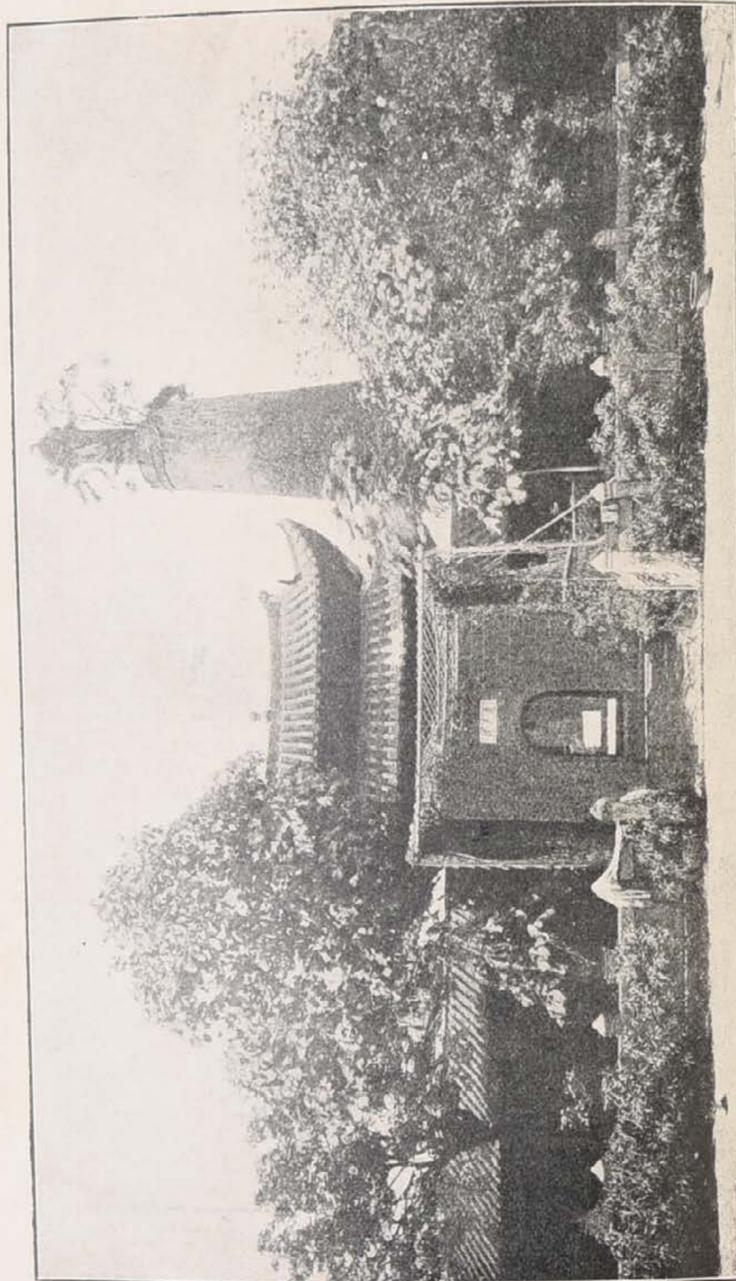
SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY

13

MASON (Isaac). **The Arabian prophet; a life of Mohammed from Chinese and Arabic sources.** A Chinese-Moslem work by Liu Chai-lien.

*First edition. Folding map and plan, photographic frontispiece and 14 plates. 8vo. Original cloth. Presentation copy signed by the author. First gathering slightly loose, but overall still a very good copy. [iv](title&dedication), xvii, 313pp. Shanghai, The Commercial Press, 1921. £850*

This is an annotated translation of the 'Tianfang Zhisheng Shilu Nianpu' (Chronicles and Facts concerning the Heavenly Saint) which was written by Liu Jie-lian (also known as Liu Zhi, ca. 1670-1724), a Chinese Muslim scholar from Nanjing, and first published in Chinese in 1779. The book is illustrated with photographs of Mosques in Canton, Shanghai and Tianjin as well as ceremonial objects. "During a residence of many years in inland China, though I cultivated the friendship of some individual Moslems and visited a few mosques out of curiosity, I yet knew very little about the Mahammedans of this land. When Dr. S. M. Zwemer visited China in 1917 and 1918, he greatly stimulated the interest of many in the Moslem people, and it was my privilege to be closely associated with him... The translation now offered will help missionaries and others who read it, to a better understanding of their Moslem neighbours, and it is hoped the result will be a fuller appreciation of each others beliefs when Christians and Moslems meet." [Preface].



Frontispiece THE "PROPHET-REMEMBRANCE" MOSQUE AND MINARET AT CANTON (see page 273)

# THE ARABIAN PROPHET

A LIFE OF MOHAMMED FROM  
CHINESE AND ARABIC SOURCES.

A CHINESE-MOSLEM WORK

by  
LIU CHAI-LIEN

Translated by  
ISAAC MASON

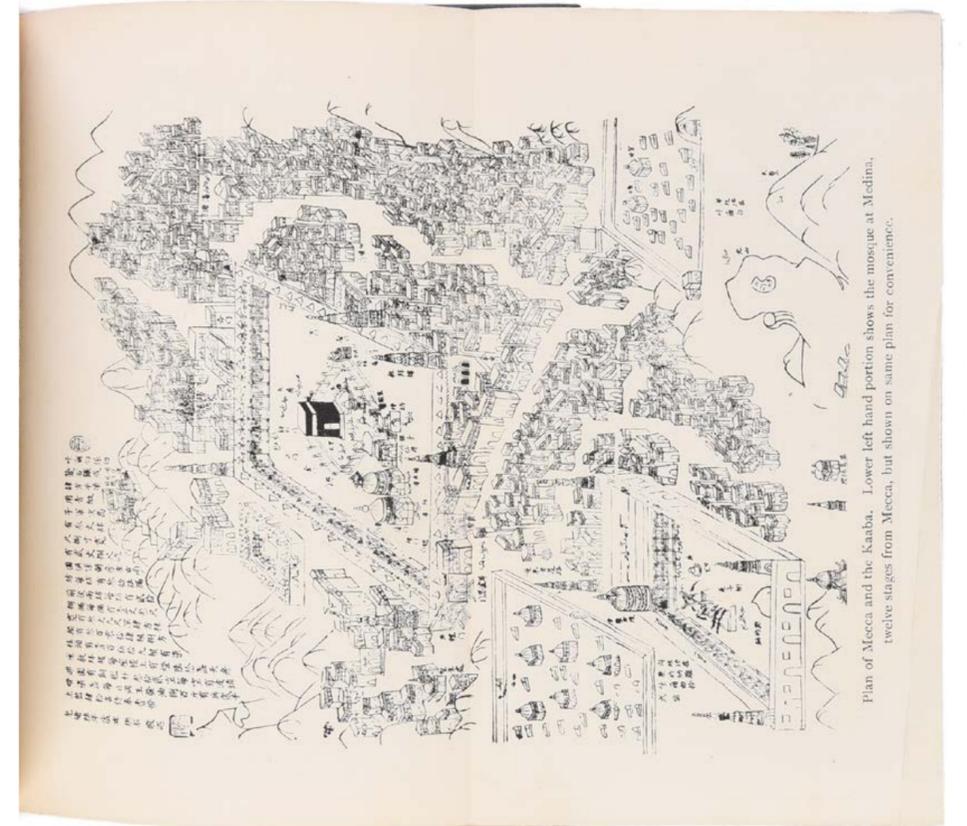
of Friends' Foreign Mission Association, and  
Christian Literature Society for China. Honorary Secretary,  
Royal Asiatic Society, North-China Branch

With APPENDICES on CHINESE MOHAMMEDANISM.

Foreword by  
Rev. SAMUEL M. ZWEMER, F.R.G.S.,  
of CAIRO.

SHANGHAI  
143, NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD  
1921

Sadie K. Mcbartney  
Christmas 1931  
From the Author  
Mr. Isaac Mason



Plan of Mecca and the Kaaba. Lower left hand portion shows the mosque at Medina, twelve stages from Mecca, but shown on same plan for convenience.



## 14

**BOUILLARD (Georges). Péking et ses environs. Premier - Qinzieme série.**

*First editions (apart from part 9). 12 vols. Series 11, 12, 13 were never published. Lacking first ed. of part 9 (Le Temple des Lamas), but volume supplied in a 1931 re-edition of the same title. Large 8vo. Original printed wrappers. Light browning, occasional wear to folds of maps, back cover of vol. 3 detached, but overall a very good set. Peking, Albert Nachbaur, 1922-1925. £7,500*

This is one of the most detailed and rarest collection of monographs on the architecture of various temples and important Imperial architectural compounds in and around Peking. Bouillard captures these places when they were still in use and inhabited by monks or priests engaged in various religious rituals. Amongst the more remarkable accounts is the description of the last Winter Solstice rituals to be performed in the Temple of Heaven. On Dec 23rd, 1914 President Yuan Shikai (1859-1916) performed rites that had hitherto been the privilege of the emperor, to ask for Heaven's protection of the Empire, thereby indicating that he himself had Imperial ambitions. He famously declared himself Hongxian Emperor in December of the following year. Volume 5 describes other important places of Imperial rituals such as the Temple of the Earth as well as the Temples of the Sun and the Moon. Many of these temples were damaged or destroyed during the ravages of WWII and the Cultural Revolution.

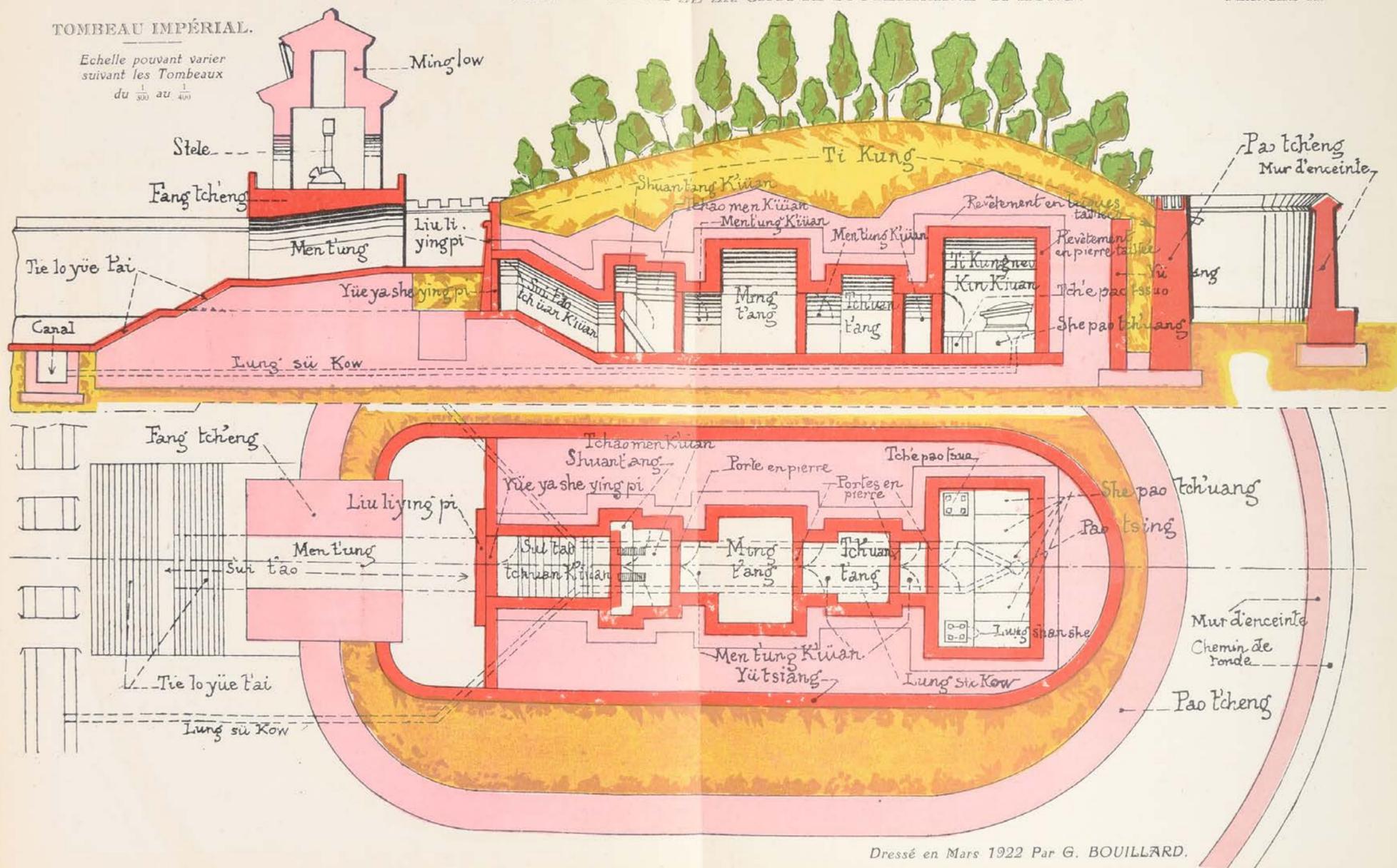
Georges Bouillard (1862-1930) came to China in 1898 to work as an engineer on various railway projects. He had a deep interest in Chinese literature and history, was married to a Chinese and spent his spare time researching old monuments in and around Peking.

PLAN ET COUPE DE LA CRYPTÉ SOUTERRAINE 'TI KUNG'.

PLANCHE II.

TOMBEAU IMPÉRIAL.

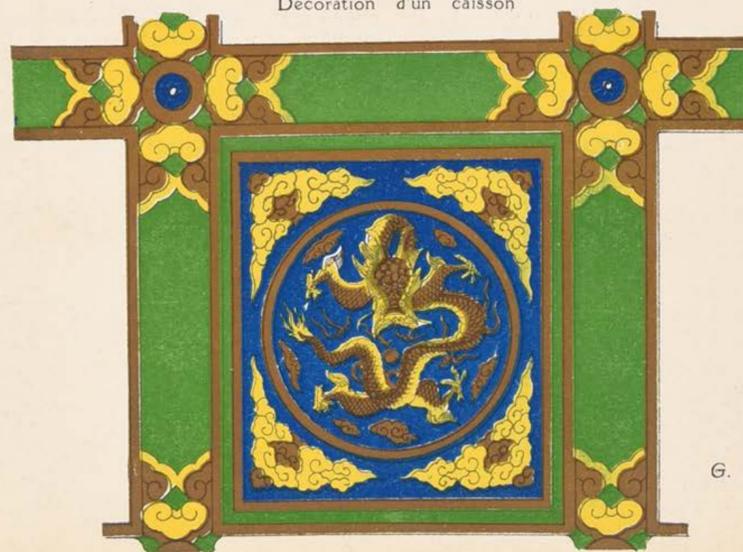
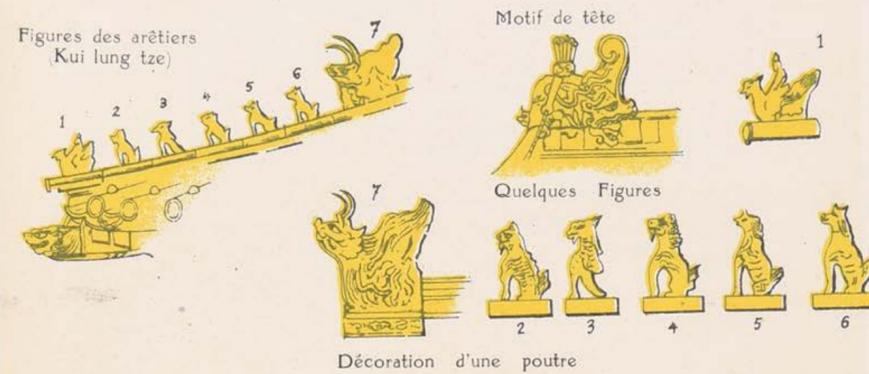
Echelle pouvant varier  
suivant les Tombeaux  
du  $\frac{1}{300}$  au  $\frac{1}{400}$



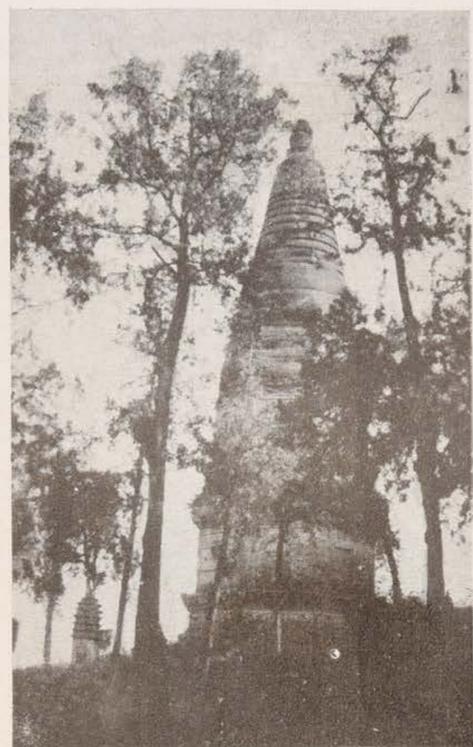
Dressé en Mars 1922 Par G. BOUILLARD.

QUELQUES DÉTAILS DE DÉCORATION

PLANCHE XI

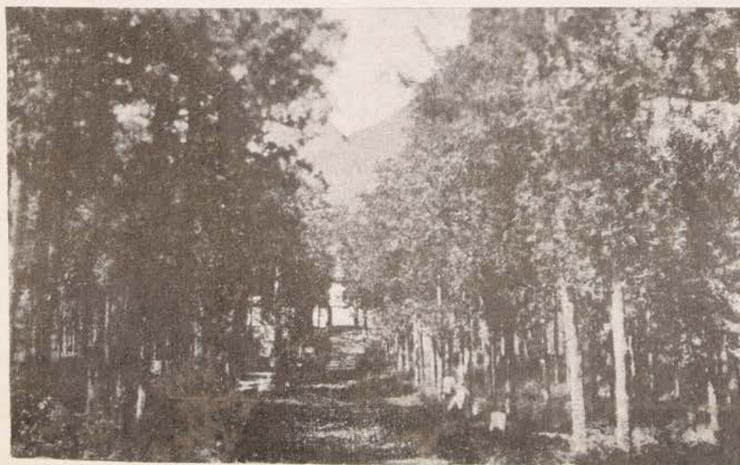


G. Bouillard



Temple  
de  
Si Yü Sze

Tour  
du  
Nord



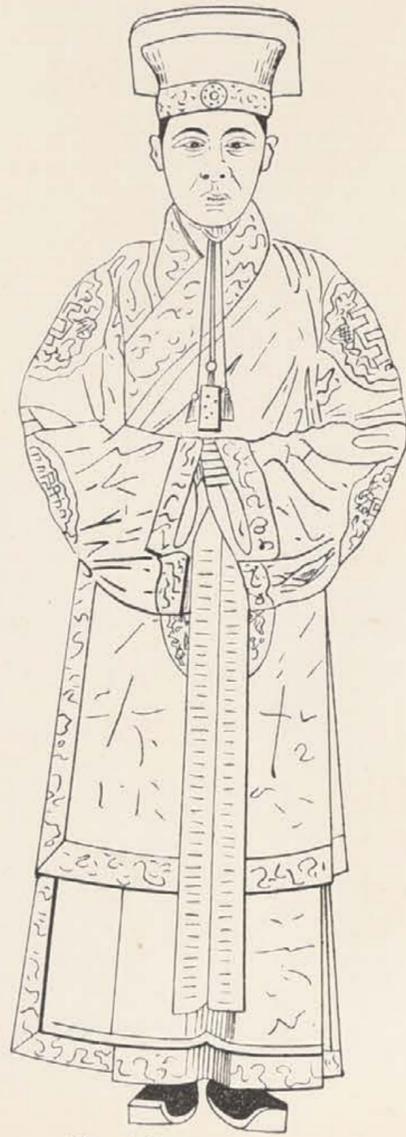
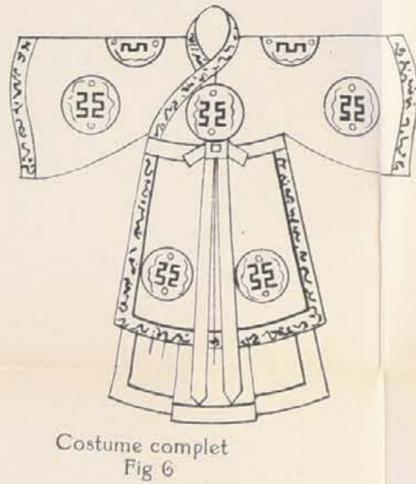
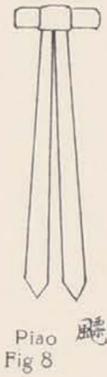
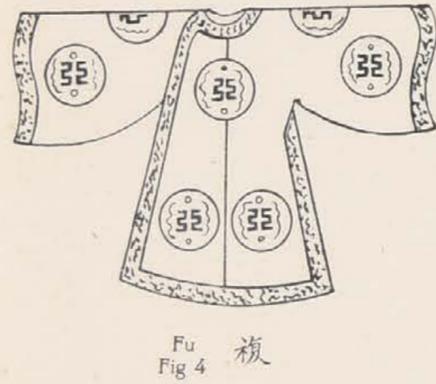
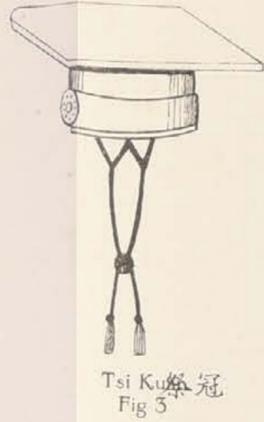
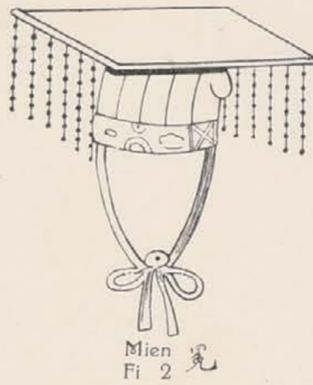
Tombeaux des supérieurs sur la rive gauche

- 1re série (1922): Le Yang Shan et ses temples. Several illustrations, one plate and 7 colour lithograph maps (2 folding) loosely inserted.
- 2e série (1922): Le Temple buddhiste. Kie T'ai sze. Dessins de J. Rueldof. Several illustrations, 4 plates and 2 folding colour lithograph maps loosely inserted.
- 3e série (1922): Les Tombeaux impériaux des dynasties Ming et Ts'ing (avec cartes et plans). Several illustrations, 18 plates and maps loosely inserted (most folding and colour lithograph, 4 misnumbered). Back cover detached, front cover signed by the author.
- 4e série (1923): Le Temple du ciel. Historique, description, cérémonies, plans, musique, photogravures. Several illustrations, 13 photographic plates (1 duplicate) and 5 loose folding plates. 9pp. of musical scores. Cover signed by the author.
- 5e série (1922): Le Temple de la terre, les temples du soleil et de la lune, le temple de l'agriculture. Several illustrations, 7 photographic plates and 3 folding plans. Cover signed by the author.
- 6e série (1923): Le Temple de Pi Yün Sze. Historique, description, plans, photogravures. Several illustrations, 7 photographic plates and 1 folding colour lithograph plan.
- 7e série (1923): Hsiang ou Parc de chasse. Historique, description, plans, photogravures. Several illustrations, 8 photographic plates and 1 folding colour lithograph plan and 2 plates (steles) printed in red. (Minor staining and creasing to 3ff.). Cover signed by the author.
- 8e série (1924): Les Temples autour du Hsiang Shan. Tien t'ai sze - Wo fo sze. Historique, description, plans. 10 photographic plates and 4 folding colour lithograph maps and 3 further plates. Cover signed by the author.
- Re-edition of vol. 9: Le Temple des Lamas. Temple lamaïste de Yung Ho Kung à Péking. Description, plans, photos, cérémonies. 5 photographic plates, 1 folding lithograph plan and 2 further plates. 8vo. [ii], 127, [1]pp. Pékin, Albert Nachbaur, 1931.
- 10e série (1925): Tsing Ming Yuan (La Fontaine de Jade). 5 photographic plates, and 3 folding lithograph maps. Cover signed by the author.
- 14e série (1924): Environs Sud-Ouest. She king Shan, Yün Kiü Sze, Tung Yü



- Sze, Si Yü Sze. Itinéraire, descriptions, plans, photogravures. 12 photographic plates, and 5 folding colour lithograph plans. Cover signed by the author.
- 15e série (1924): Environs Sud-Ouest. Tien K'ai, Ku Shan, Shan Fang Shan, Tow Shuai Sze et les grottes de Yun Sui T'ung. Itinéraire, descriptions, plans, photogravures. 11 photographic plates, 6 folding colour lithograph maps & plans. Cover signed by the author.

Vêtements de Cérémonie.

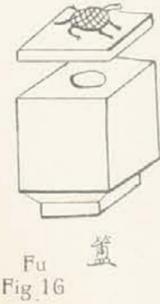


Vue de face  
Fig 10



Vue de dos  
Fig 11

PLANCHE VI  
Vases rituels



觶  
Sang Pi  
Fig 18  
Dressé par G. Bouillag

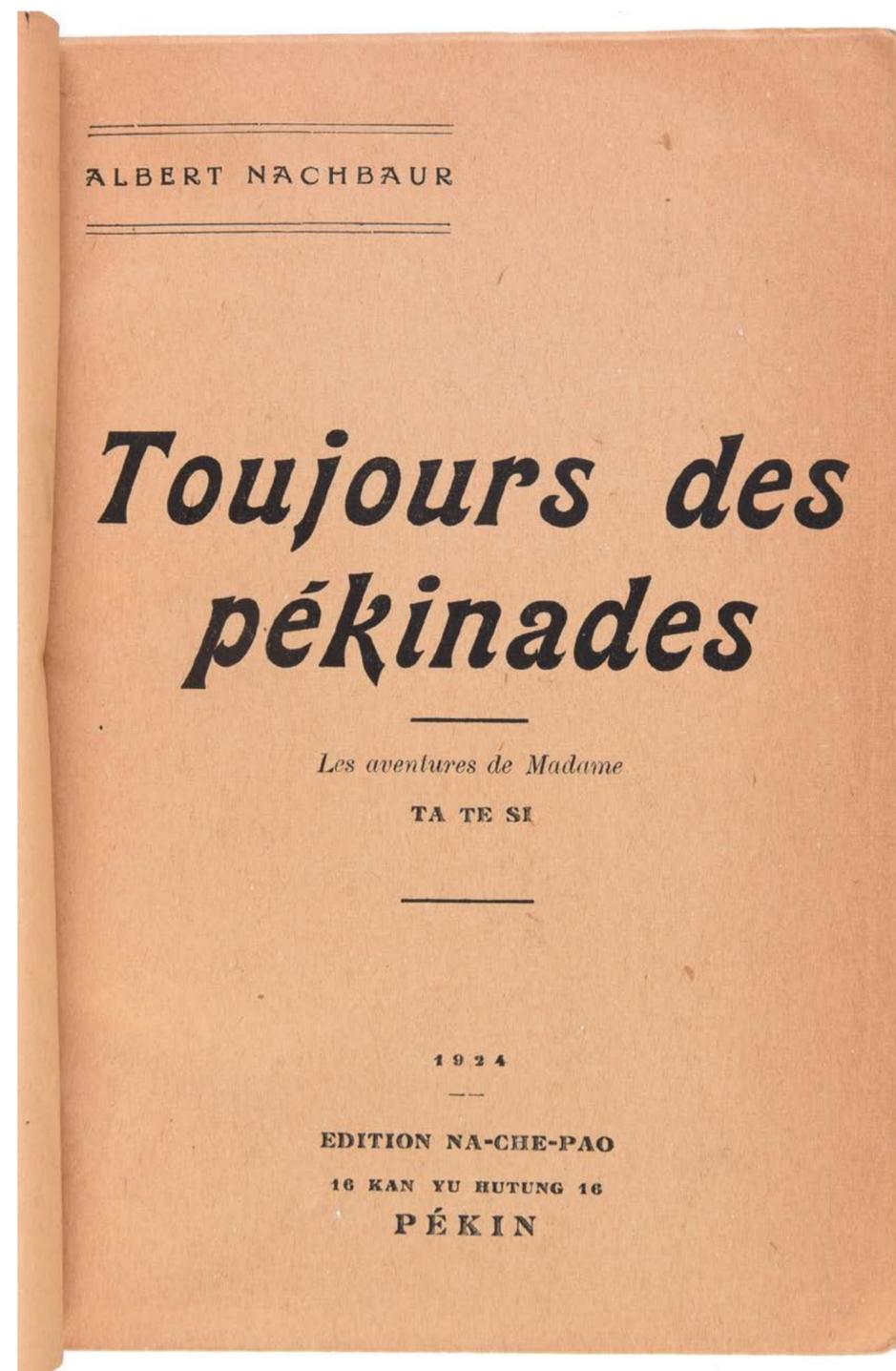
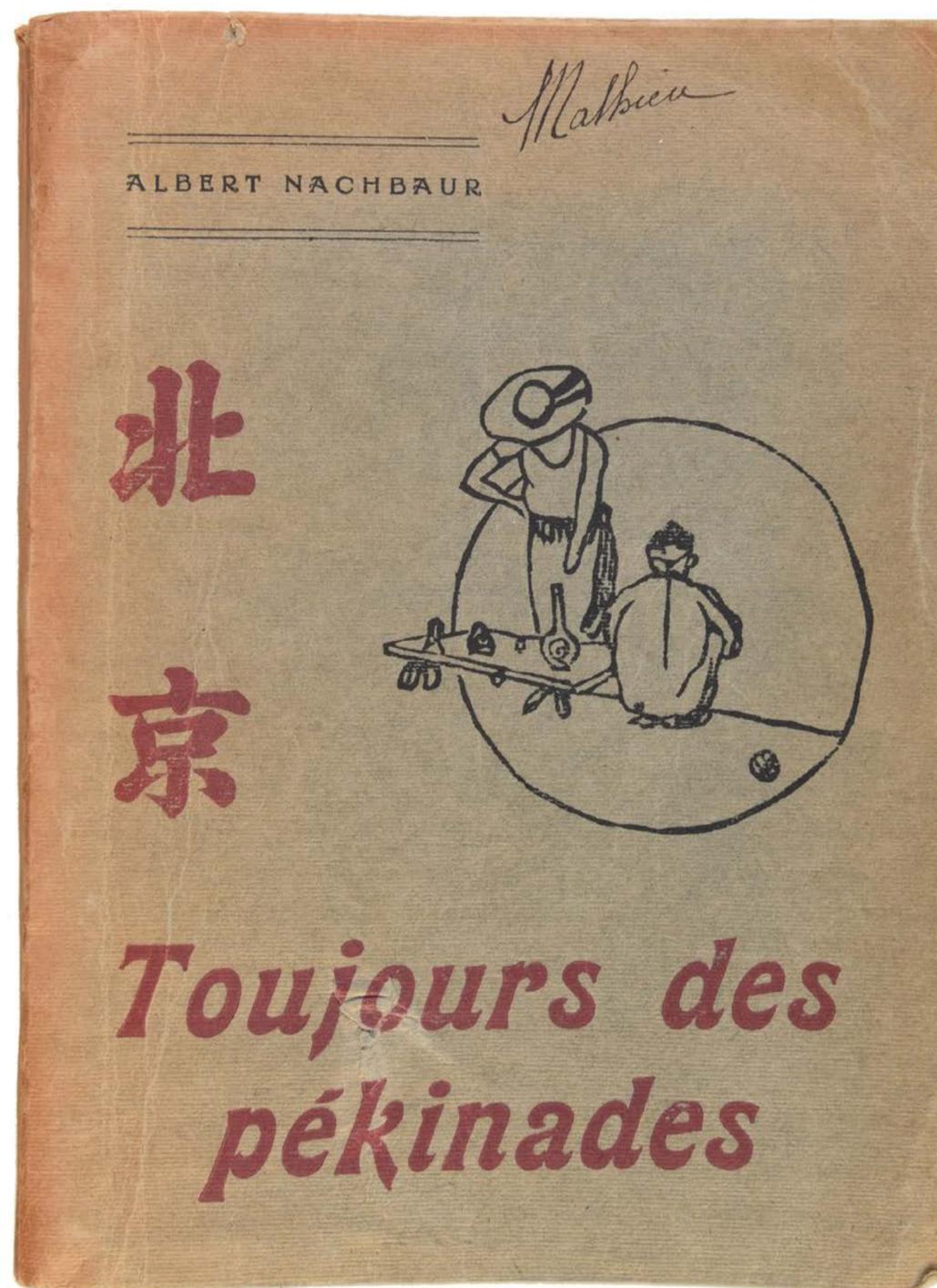


15

NACHBAUR (Albert.) Beijing - Encor des Pekinades.

*First edition. 12mo (measuring 11,8x16cm). Decorative initials at the start of each chapter and several illustrations in the text. Original decorated flexible boards. Light browning due to poor paper quality, but overall still a very good copy. Old ownership inscription on cover. [ii], 170, [ii]pp. Peking, Albert Nachbaur, 1924. £750*

Nachbauer arrived in Peking in 1916 and set up a publishing business. Amongst his publications in the early years were a number of small books recording his own observations of life in Peking. The title 'Pekinades' is a play on the the French word denoting a 'richly decorated fabric' and Peking. These titles are printed on inferior paper and are very rare. Only two copies in OCLC.

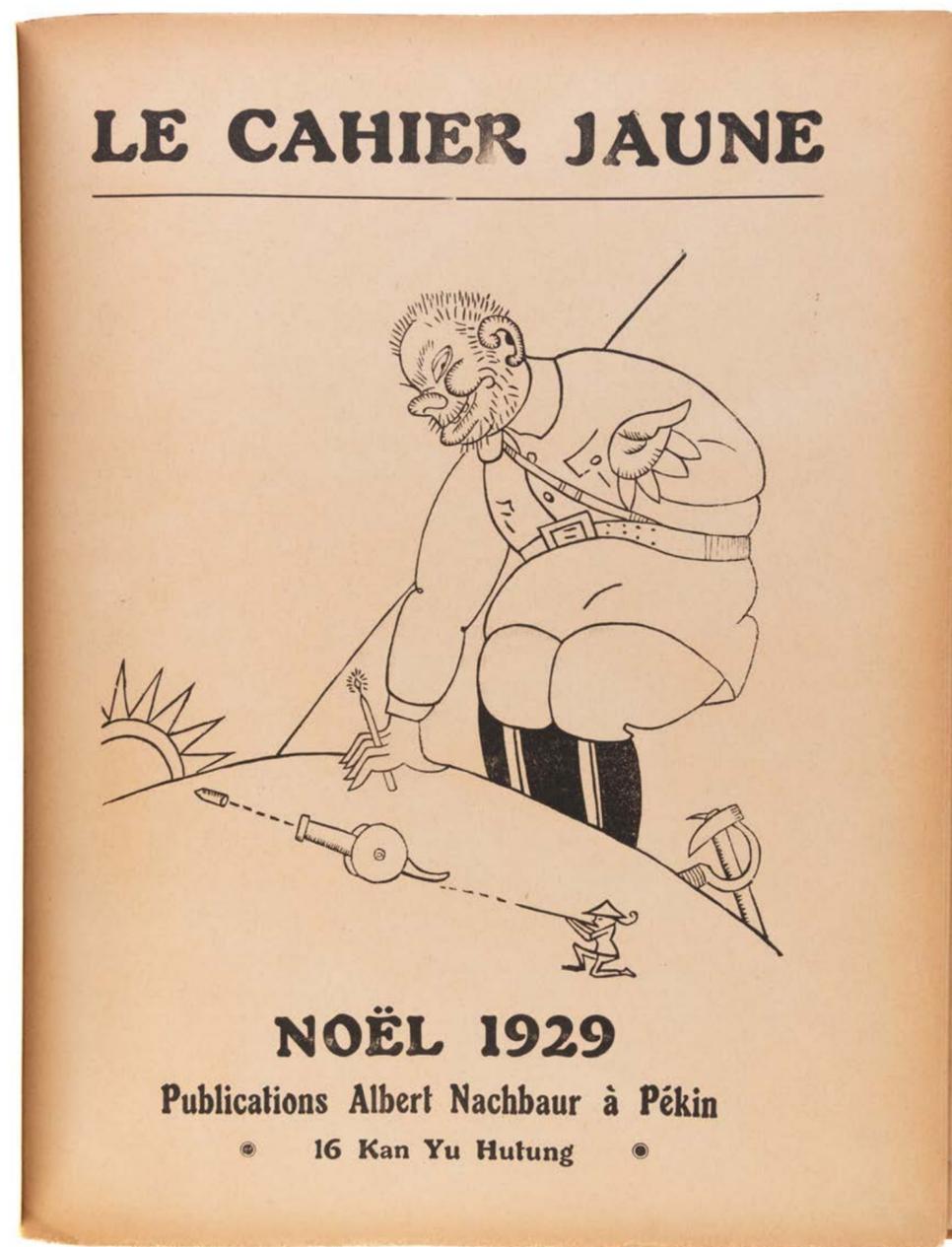
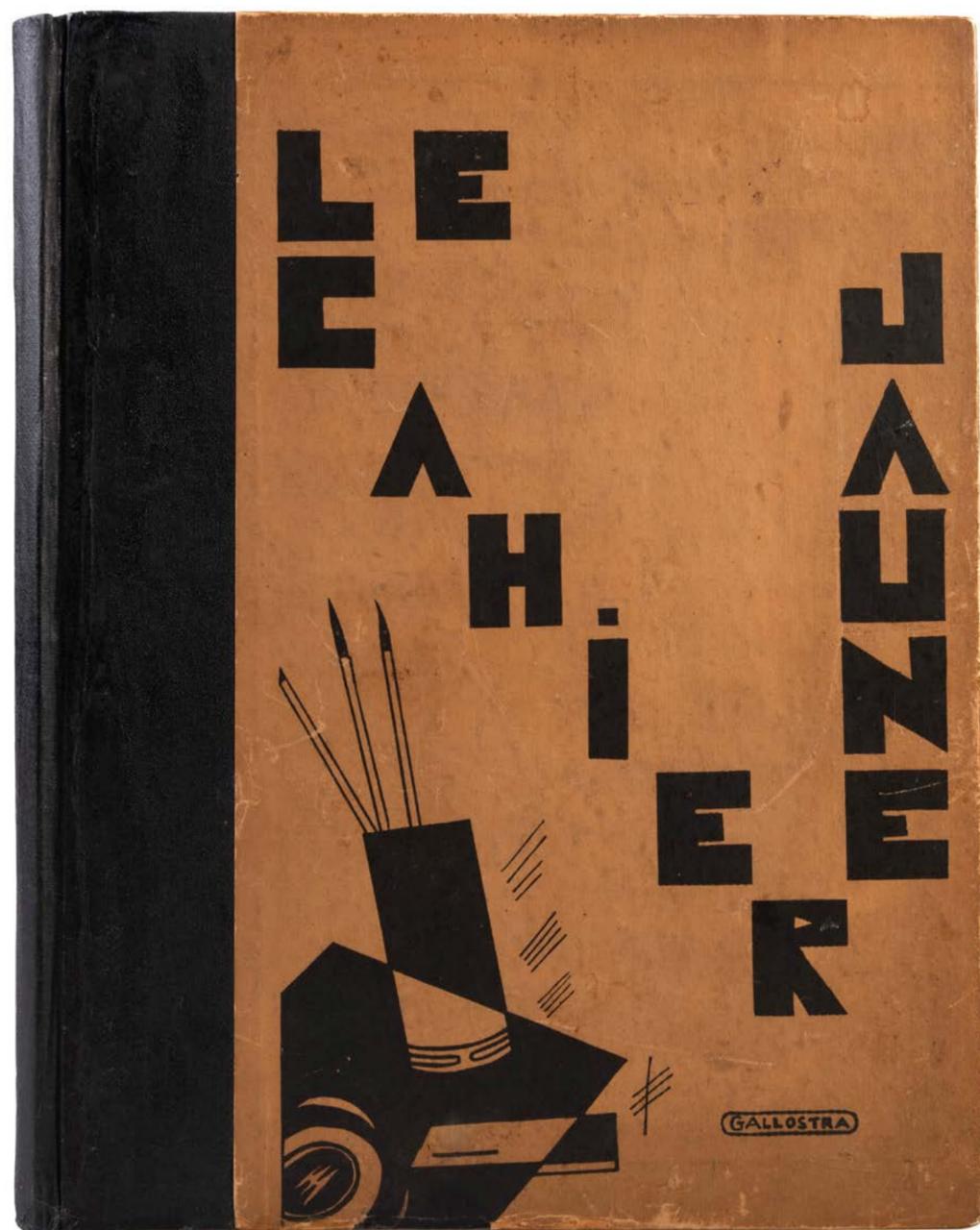


16

NACHBAUR (Albert.) **Beijing - Toujours de Pekinades. Les aventures de Madame Ta Te Si.**

*First edition. 8vo. (measuring 13,7x19cm). Decorative initials at the start of each chapter and several illustrations in the text. Original decorated flexible boards, light browning due to poor paper quality, but overall still a very good copy. Old ownership inscription on front cover and first page. [ii], 210, [ii]pp. Peking, Albert Nachbaur, 1924. £750*

Albert Nachbaur (1879-1933) was born into a family of French architects and decorators. He emigrated to China after the start of World War I and arrived in Beijing in February 1916. Initially he worked as an editor for the *Journal de Peking*, a French newspaper with socialist leanings. Subsequently set up his own French language news agency providing a link between the Russian, French and the Chinese governments. It appears that he passed on important information to the Chinese Republican Government during the Washington Naval Conference for which he was awarded a high Chinese honour. The present is a rare fictional account of the life of a Chinese woman in Peking. Only one copy in OCLC.



RARE, SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR

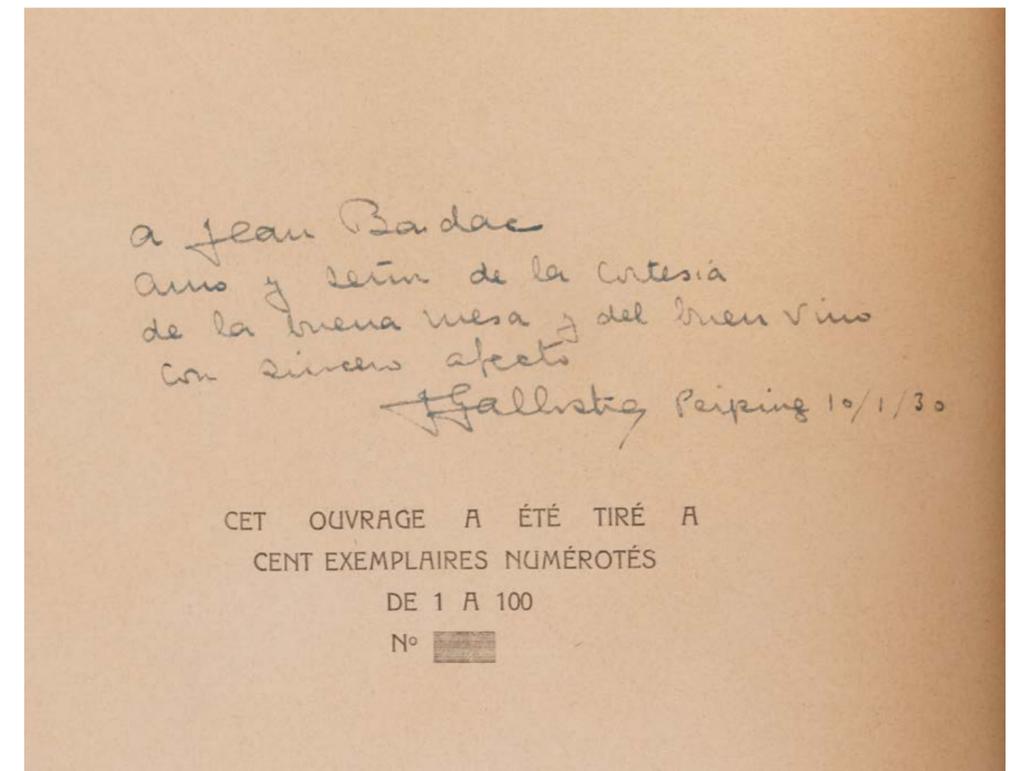
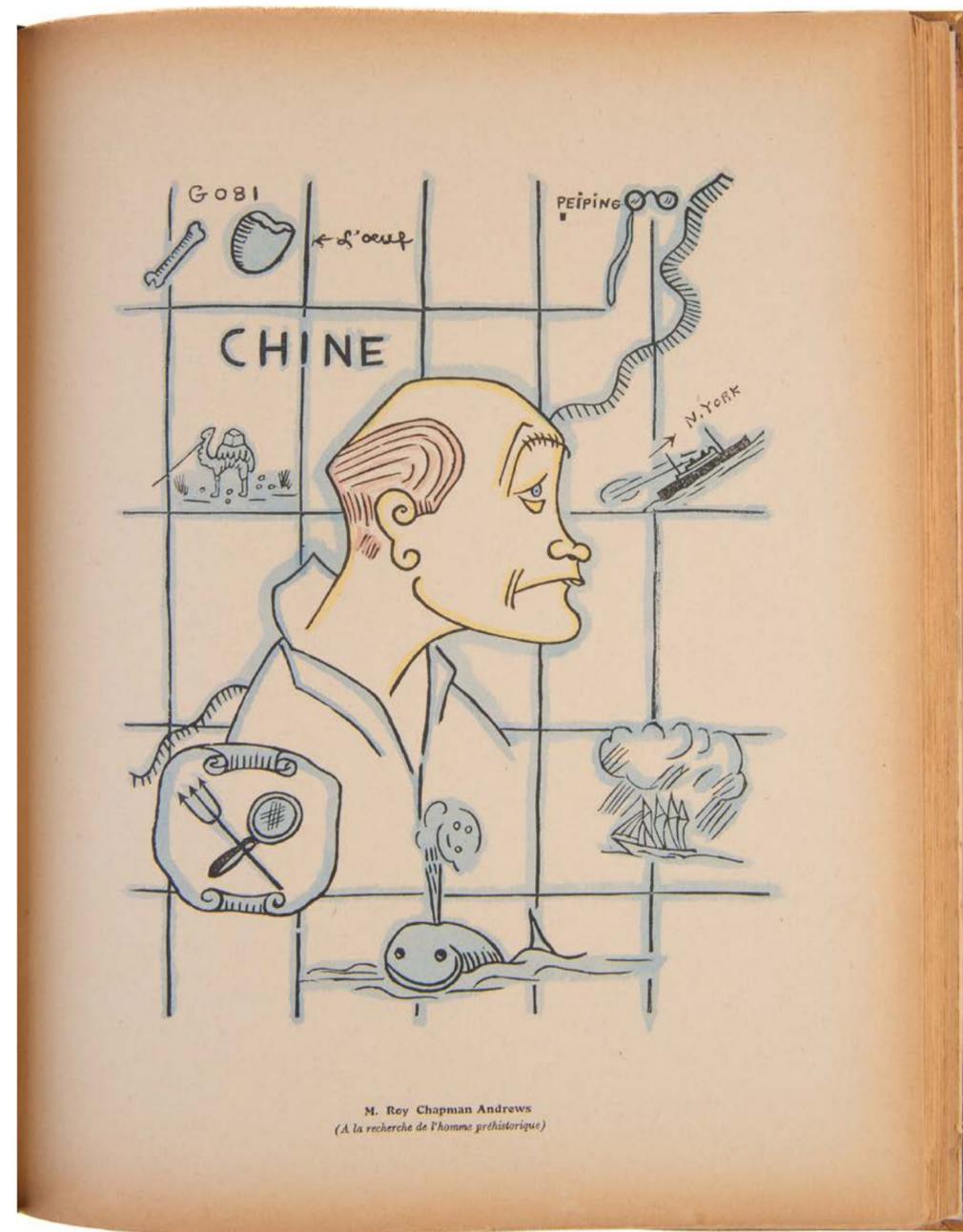
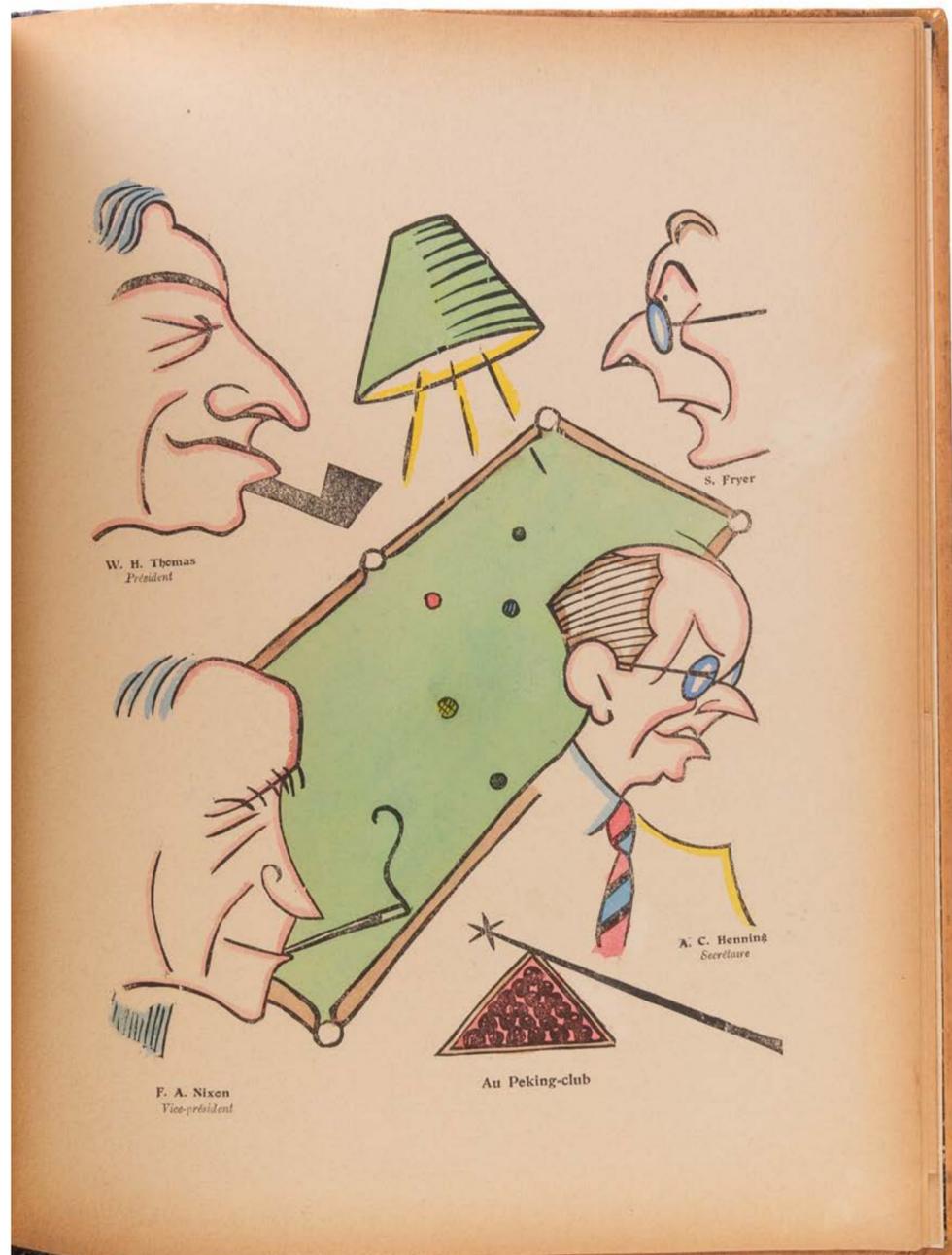
17

GALLOSTRA (Jose). *Le Cahier Jaune*. Noel 1929. [The Yellow Notebook - Christmas 1929.]

*First and only edition. One of a limited edition of 100 copies (unnumbered). Illustrated title and 42 colour lithograph plates (one large folding). Folio measuring 30.5x39cm. Original cloth-backed boards, slight marginal browning, but overall a very good presentation copy, signed by the author on verso of title. 2ff. Peking, Albert Nachbaur (Na-che-pao Press), 1929. £6,500*

Extremely rare Nachbaur publication with caricatures by José Gallostra (1895-1950), then secretary of the Spanish legation in Peking. Gallostra was clearly a man of many talents and it was on the occasion of a joint train trip to Nanjing, in order to attend reinterment ceremonies of President Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925), that he worked on sketches for this publication. The album shows the members of the foreign diplomatic corps as well as other foreign dignitaries who had been invited to the ceremony. One of them, John Van Antwerp MacMurray (1881-1960), Minister of the United States, noted that Gallostra had a “genius for caricature, and an irrepressible spirit of mockery” (letter of July 19, 1929, *see ref. below*). In the album MacMurray is shown holding a film-camera (plate 15), and Princeton University, who own the MacMurray archive, have made three clips of his films available that were taken during this very trip. The second clip (after min 8:05) shows Gallostra at work with his sketchbook on the platform of a train-station, a truly magic moment!

<https://blogs.princeton.edu/mudd/2010/08/trip-to-attend-the-interment-of-sun-yat-sen-1929/>



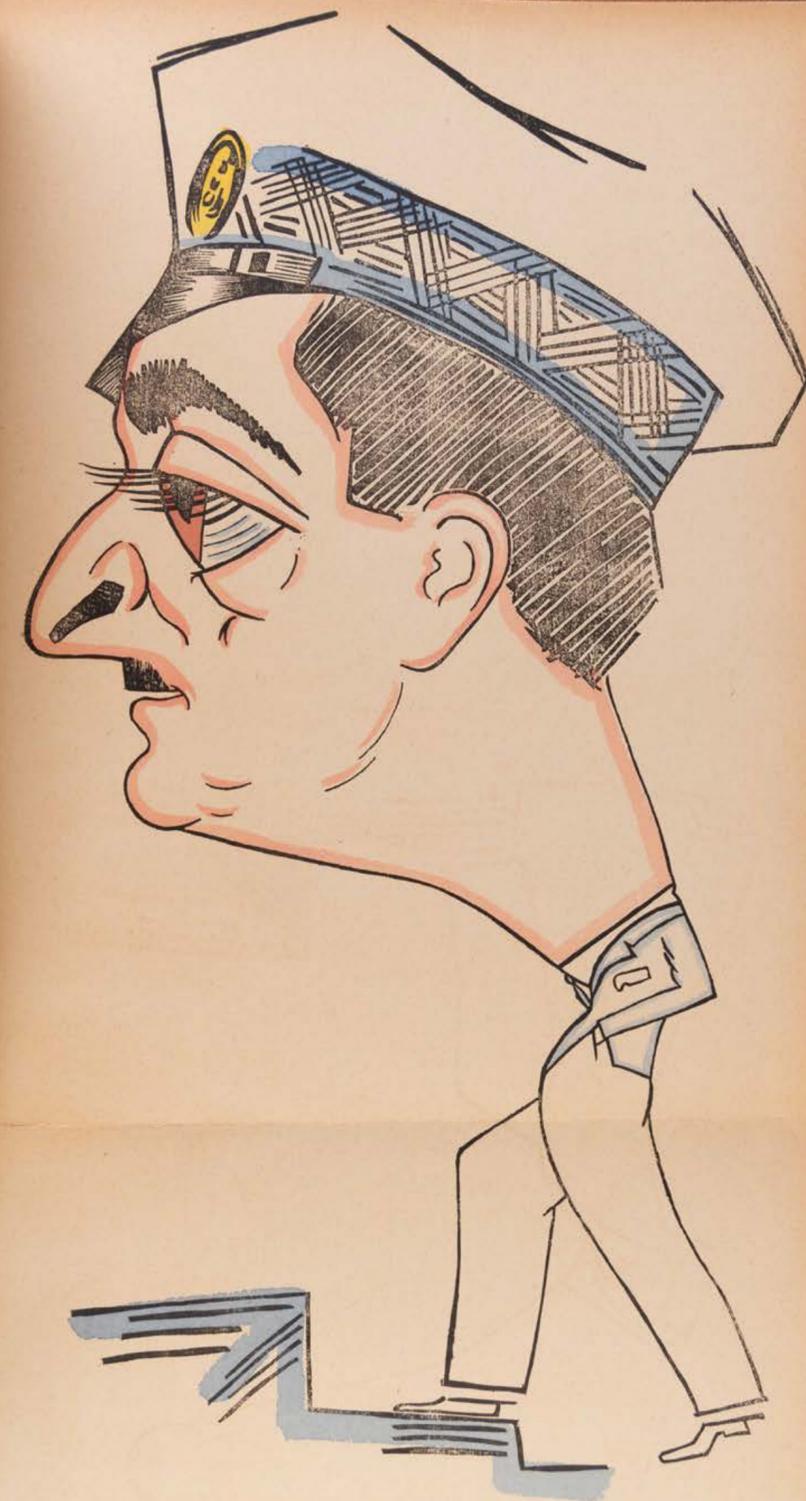
Subsequently, Gallostra ended up in Mexico, working as Franco's unofficial representative to further relations between Spain and Mexico, when on February 20th, 1950 he was assassinated by a Spanish anarchist. The present copy belonged to Jean Bardac, American wife of the financier Jacques Bardac, director at the Banque Francaise in Peking, who also appears amongst the caricatured (plate 23). With Gallostra's presentation note and signature on verso of title, dated January 10th, 1930. Very rare. Only one copy in OCLC (University of Hong Kong). Not in CCFr (Catalogue Collectif de France).



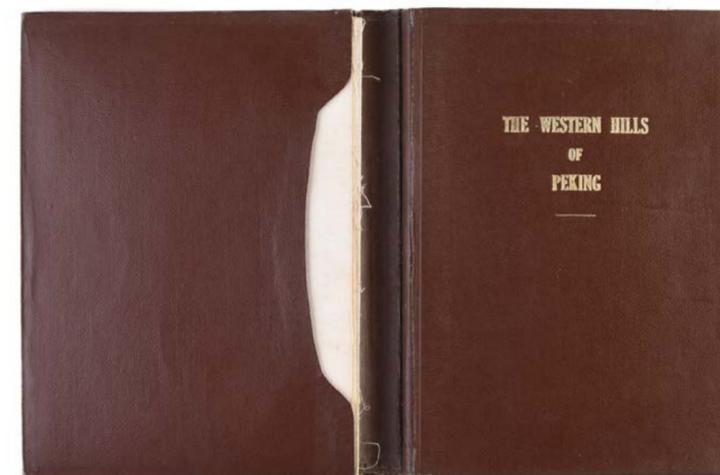
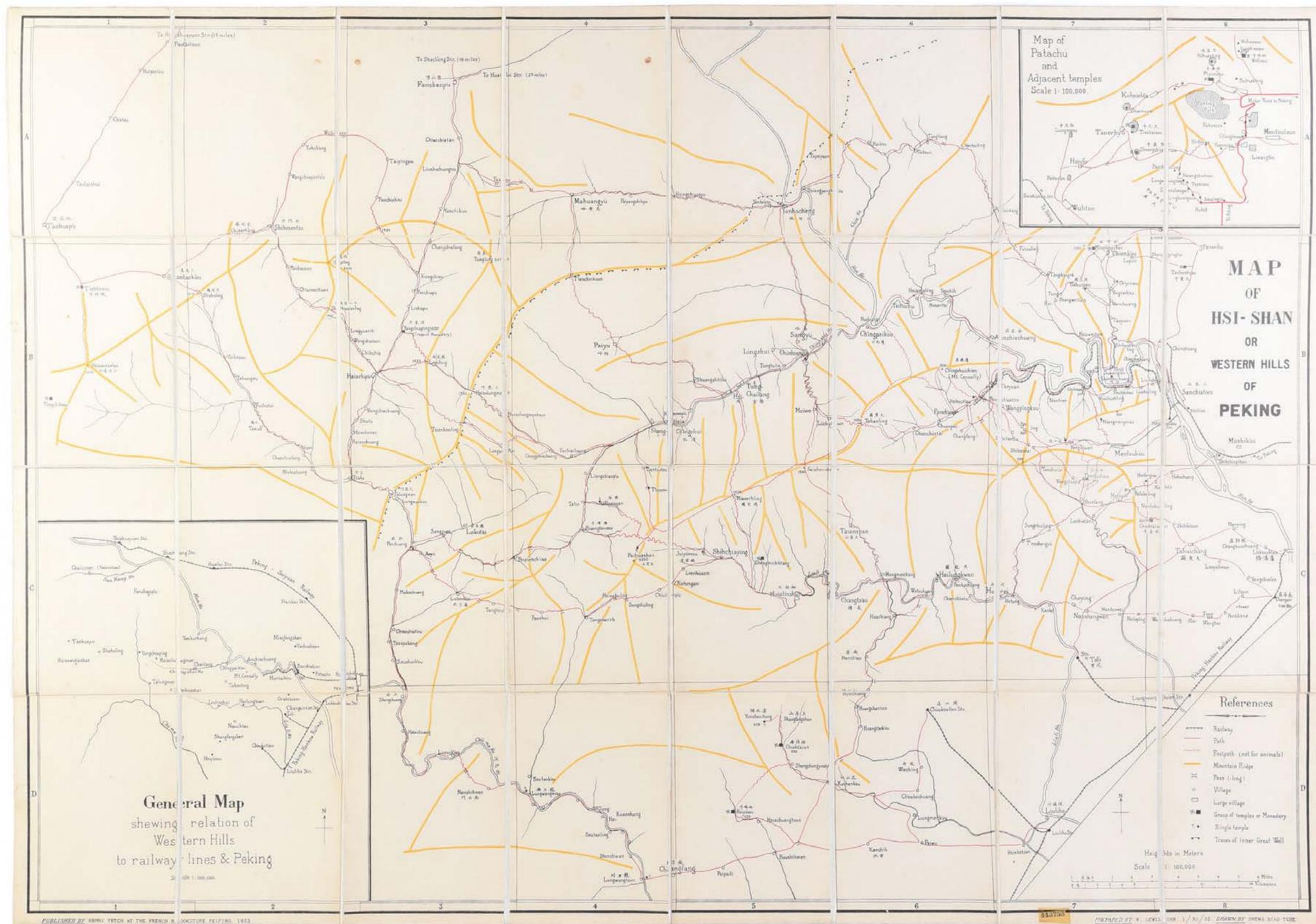
R. Michau  
fait de la peinture dans la cité Interdite



S. E. M. Mac Murray  
Ministre des Etats-Unis d'Amérique



José Gallostra  
Secrétaire de la Légation d'Espagne



18

LEWISOHN (William). **The Western Hills of Peking. A route book & map.**

*First edition. 8vo. Booklet and a large colour lithograph cloth-backed map (104x73cm, entitled "Map of Hsi-Shan or Western Hills of Peking" drawn by Sheng Siao-Tche) in a cloth portfolio. Overall in very good condition. 57pp. Peking, Henri Vetch, (printed by The San Yu Press), 1933. £1,200*

The Western Hills are located about 30km to the northwest of Peking. The Yiheyuan Summer Palace is about halfway there and the traditionally this area was dotted with garrisons for the training of banner troops. Also located in the hills are the 'Great Eight Sites' (Badachu) a group of eight Buddhist monasteries. The present portfolio consists of the booklet detailing 25 excursions from 1 to 10 days as well as the routes and distances. It also includes 2 small maps "General map showing relation of Western Hills to railway lines & Peking" and "Map of Patachu and adjacent temples". The author states that in compiling this guide he was much indebted to Bouillard's "Les Temples dans les Environs de Peking".

**Kadoorie, Sir Eleazer Silas:** *Partner, Sir Elly Kadoorie & Sons.*

BORN June 13, 1867, in Bagdad, son of Silas and Reemah (Eleazer) Kadoorie; married Laura Mocatta in London, in 1897; sons, Lawrence and Horace Kadoorie, associated in business with their father.

Internationally known as a philanthropist through his intense interest in educational and hospital work in the Near and Middle East, and a distinguished figure in the financial and business world, Sir Elly Kadoorie has been signally honored by both the British and French governments. He is a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire, Commander of the Legion d'Honneur, and has been awarded the Grand Medaille d'or de l'Academie Francaise and the Medaille de la Reconnaissance de France. At one time he was Justice of the Peace in Hongkong. In his philanthropic work he is the founder and supporter of a large number of schools and hospitals.

Coming to China as a boy in 1881 to serve as an assistant with David Sassoon & Co. of Hongkong, Sir Elly's interests in the subsequent half century have expanded to many sections of the Orient and elsewhere throughout the world. He now maintains residences at Marble Hall, Shanghai, and 6 Prince's Gate, London. His business affairs are managed by the firm of Sir Elly Kadoorie & Sons.

**Kam, Dr. Edwin Tu-Kuei:** *Genito-Urinary Surgeon.*

BORN April 13, 1904, in Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, U.S.A., son of Kam Hee and Kam Liu Shee; married Dr. Wu Sien Mei in Honolulu, August 24, 1930; daughter, Aileen, born in Honolulu July 10, 1932. Member, Phi Tau Phi (honor scholastic society), Chinese Medical Association, American Medical Association, Van Wan Doo Club, St. John's University Alumni Association; Past President, Chinese Students' Club in Philadelphia; Secretary, Chinese Christian Students' Association of North America.

A specialist in his profession, Dr. Kam, in addition to maintaining a private practice at Room 307, Continental Emporium, Shanghai, is also consultant in Genito-urinary surgery at St. Andrews' Hospital, Wusih, Ku.; and Genito-urinary surgeon at Soochow Hospital. He is frequently called into consultation at several hospitals in Genito-urinary surgical cases.

Dr. Kam studied at the Kauai High School, Hawaii, attended the University of Hawaii for a year, 1923, and then, coming to Shanghai, enrolled at St. John's University, where he acquired his B. S. degree in 1927. Awarded his M. D. degree by the Pennsylvania Medical School in China in 1929, he then went to the United States to complete his professional education at the Pennsylvania Medical School in Philadelphia, taking the M.M.Sc. degree in Genito-urinary Surgery in 1932. Before



MR. EUGENE KIANG

19

**NELLIST (George Ferguson Mitchell). Men of Shanghai and North China. A Standard Biographical Reference Work.**

*First edition. Numerous photographic plates. 4to. Original blue cloth, light finger-staining, slightly shaken, but overall still a very good copy. [vi], 516pp. Shanghai, Oriental Press, 1933. £950*

“Herewith is presented the first edition of a Standard Biographical Reference Work, containing biographies and portraits of men of all races and creeds who, in various fields of endeavour, have contributed in some substantial measure to the material and cultural advancement of Shanghai and North China.” (Foreword). A fascinating biographical dictionary of notable figures in Shanghai during the 1930s, giving detailed biographical information on birth, marital status, education, career, club membership, interests etc. Uncommon.

MEN OF SHANGHAI

Locarno Conference, October, 1925. Made a c.B., January 1, 1926. Promoted to be the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking, October 22, 1926. Made a Knight Companion of St. Michael and St. George, January 1, 1927. Sir Miles was born on August 24, 1880.

**Lee, Herbert Chung-Tao:** *Attorney-at-Law.*

BORN in 1900 in Soochow, son of V. K. Lee; married Miss Esther Dorothy Chen, November 9, 1929, at Allen Memorial Church, Shanghai; children, John T'sen-ming and May Ming-Tsung Lee; member of Phi Tau Phi fraternity.

After having attained his LL.B. degree at Soochow University in 1924, Mr. Lee went to America. He earned the degree of LL.M. at the University of Michigan in 1925 and that of J.D. at Northwestern University in 1927.

Returning to China, Dr. Lee was Proctor and Instructor at Chekiang Middle School, No. 4, during the fall term of 1927 and in 1928 entered the practice of his profession at Shanghai. In addition to his professional work, Dr. Lee has been part time Professor of Law at Chinan University and is now part time Professor in Utopia University.

**Lee, James Hsiung (Li Lu-Hsiung):** *President, Ningpo Telephone Co. and Wah Hsin F. & M. Insurance Co.*

BORN in Ningpo, Chekiang, in 1891, grandson of the late Bai Wha Shan Cheng, one of China's most famous poets; married in Shanghai, in 1912; one son, James H. Lee, Jr., now in college; Member, Union Club, Bankers' Club, Hush Country Club, Ningpo Guild, Charitable Institute, Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, World's Chinese Students' Federation, etc.

Wide experience in business, banking and the development of public utilities has marked the career of Mr. Lee, who occupies a prominent position in the commercial world. Following his education, in which he specialized in the study of Chinese literature, Mr. Lee in 1912 at the age of twenty-one was appointed Trade Commissioner to the United States by the Board of Agriculture and Commerce. Many other important posts followed this commission. He has served as General Manager of the Kiangsu Land Investment Co., Managing Director, Wah Foo Commercial Bank of China; President, Wuhu Telephone Co.; Special Inspector, Government Currency Bureau for Shanghai; Adviser to the Governor of Chekiang; Director, Chartered Stock and Produce Exchange of Shanghai; General Manager, Union Bank of China; Chairman, Union Club; Chairman, Telephone Association of the Province of Chekiang; Director, Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co.

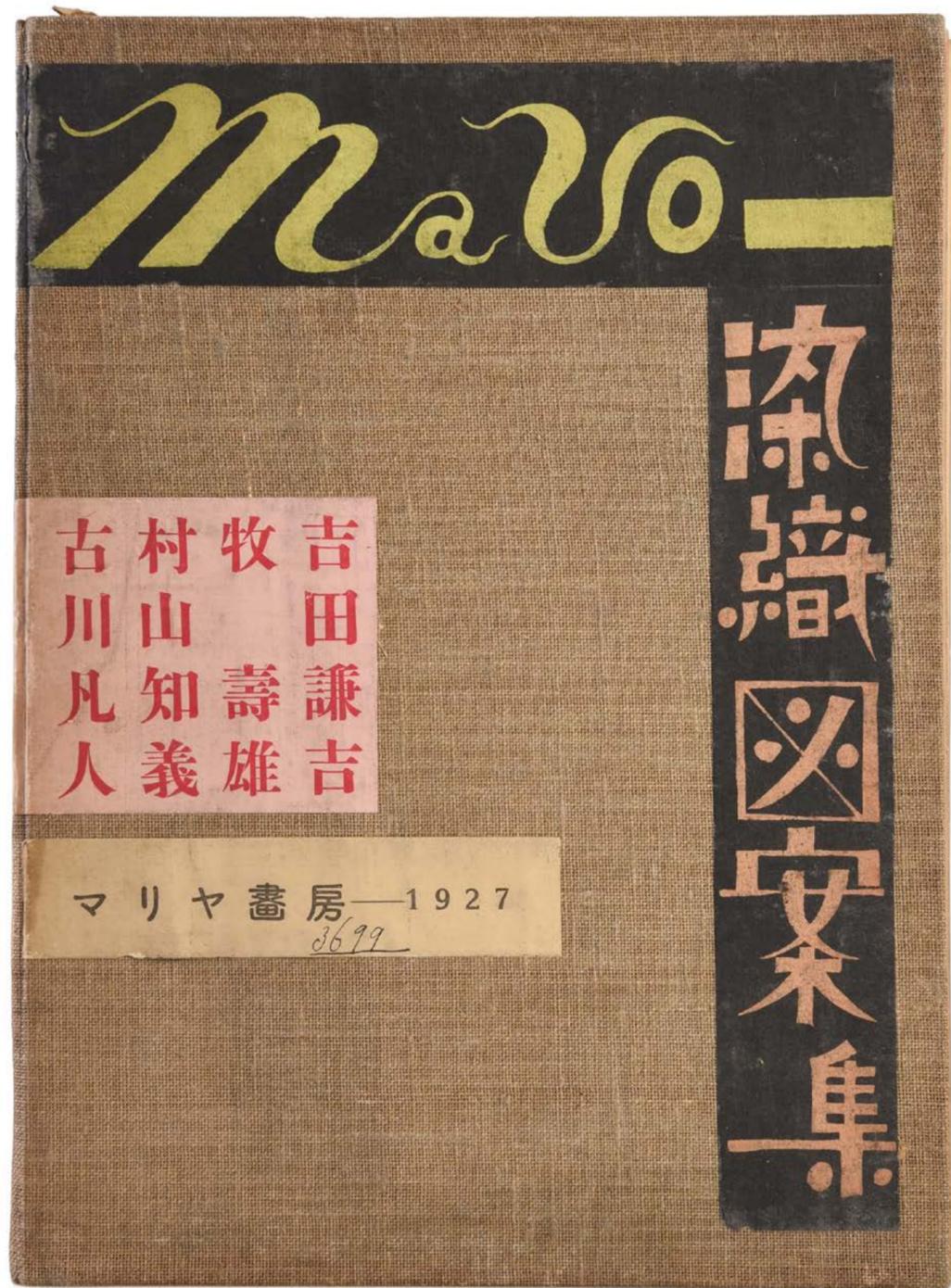


SIR MILES LAMPSON

foto by Joesffo

MEN OF  
SHANGHAI  
and  
NORTH  
CHINA

ORIENTAL  
PRESS



VERY RARE

20

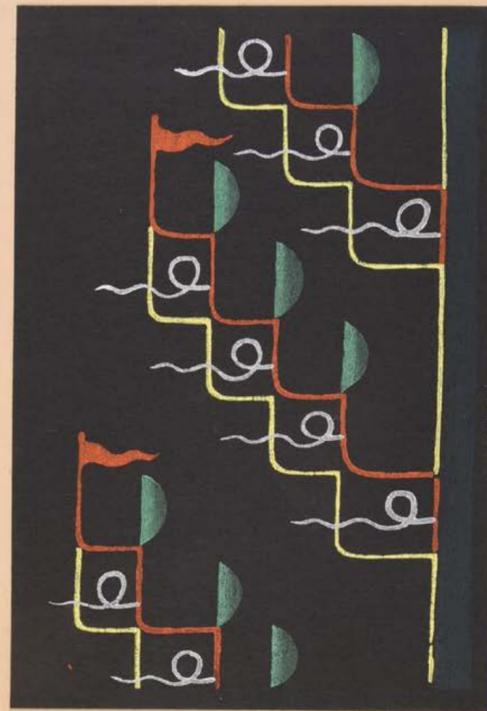
MURAYAMA (Tomoyoshi). YOSHIDA (Kenkichi). MAKI (Hisao). FURUKAWA (Bonjin). MAVO Senshoku zuan shu MAVO 染織圖案集. [MAVO Collection of Designs for Dyeing and Weaving].

*First edition. Two original tipped-in colour stencil prints by Maki Toshio, one tipped-in collotype plate of a work by Yoshida Kenkichi, one further tipped-in collotype plate of a work by Maki Toshio, and 37 monochrome plates. Folio (measuring 23x31cm). Original cloth with stencil printed colour title, pink lithograph list of contributors & imprint label (slightly defective on verso). Overall a very good copy. [iii](title, preface & imprint) ff. Kyoto, Mariya Gabo, 1927. £36,000*

The MAVO group was founded in June 1923 by Murayama Tomoyoshi (1901-1977) who had just returned from a one year stint in Berlin where he had encountered the Dadaist movement. Inspired by their radical anti-establishment attitudes, MAVO constituted the main Japanese avant-garde art movement of the 1920s, combining modern forces from poetry, painting, architecture, sculpture, theatre and illustration. Between July 1924 and August 1925 they published a series of seven magazines under their own name which included abstract linocut prints and photographic reproductions. In October 1926 Murayama Tomoyoshi teamed up with Maki Toshio and Yoshida Kenkichi, both newcomers in the dyeing and weaving world in Kyoto, for the purpose of "scientific research on Japanese



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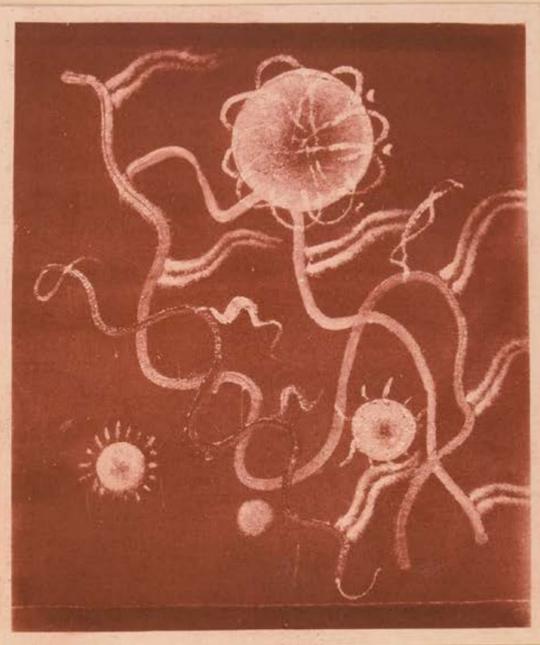
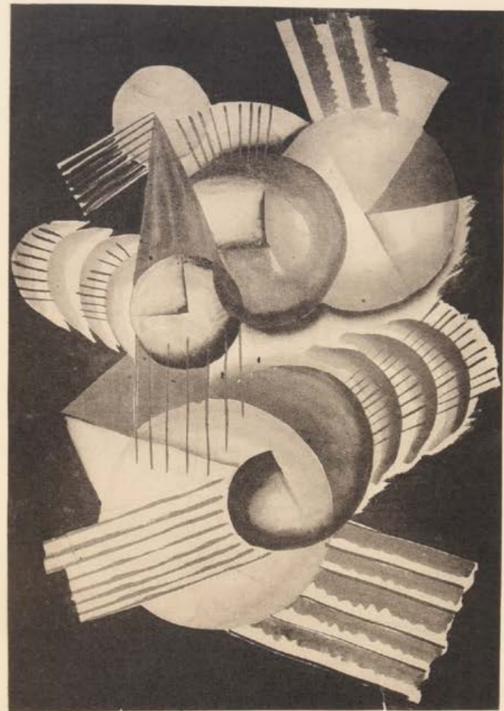


構成——原作 牧 壽 雄

textiles, research on dyeing and weaving patterns, and research on clothing composition, etc.” They then formed the “Federation of Textile Art Research” (織染芸術研究連盟 Shokusen geijutsu kenkyu renmei) and brought the emerging themes of modern art to the traditional field of dyeing and weaving. An exhibition called “Composition of Dyeing and Weaving” (構成派染織展 Koseiha senshoku ten) was held at the Osaka Mitsukoshi department store in November 1926, featuring obis and kimonos with abstract patterns and designs.

In the following year, Murayama published the present “MAVO Collection of Designs for Dyeing and Weaving” which summarizes his revolutionary new approach. Maki’s preface entitled “A Constructivist View of Clothing” (構成主義の服飾観 Kosei-shugi no fukushoku-kan), states three aims: 1. “Rehabilitation of a healthy attitude towards sexuality and rejecting concepts that arouse the interest of the opposite sex through clothing” [By this they meant the formation of a new unisex style of clothing]. 2. With the complete removal of the boundary between labour and rest, lifestyles will be streamlined and a gentrification of clothing will occur. 3. Clothes should aid to display the dynamic beauty of the inner body. (1. 服飾に依つて異性の興味をひかんとする變態的習慣の追放に依る健全性慾觀念の恢復” 2. 労働と安息の境界線の完全なる撤去に依る生活様式の淳化に伴ふ服裝の單紳化 3. 内体の動的美觀の卒直なる表示補助としての衣服).

And he proclaims his view that modern women’s clothing requires a “concise and clear form” and should “focus on a tactile sensation”. This book is clearly a continuation of the spirit of the original Mavo magazine. The beautifully composed binding has a handmade feel and represents a collage work of art on its own. Exceedingly rare. Only one copy in Japan (National Art Center, Tokyo). No copy in OCLC.



構成——原作 吉田 謙吉

不許複製

昭和二年一月廿八日印刷  
昭和二年二月一日發行

マゾオ染織圖案集

編輯者 牧 壽 雄  
京都市室町通夷川上ノ鏡屋町五一

印刷兼發行者 高 野 敏 郎

京都市室町通夷川上ノ

發行所 マリヤ書房  
新橋大坂七七三八五番