CHINA AND INDIA

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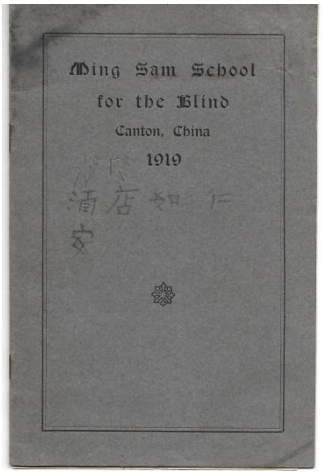
PART I: CHINA AND WESTERN PERCEPTIONS OF THE CHINESE

An Early Chinese Effort to Develop Segregated Schools for Students with Special Needs

1. [BLIND SCHOOL] Niles, Mary; Durham, Lucy. ***Ming Sam School for the Blind, Canton, China, 1919.*** 12 pp, 5.5 x 8.5 inches, in original stapled wrappers. Light stain to upper left corner of cover and Chinese characters written on the front; very good.

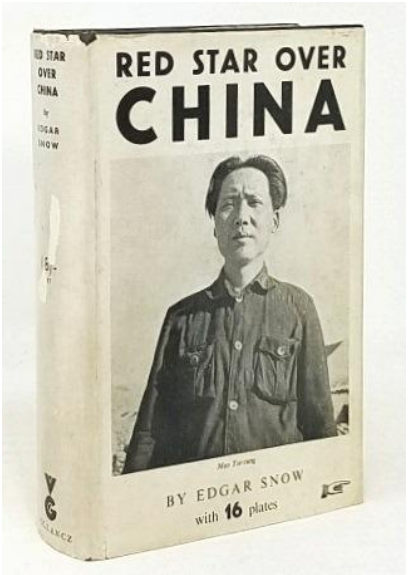


The first-known formal school for blind or deaf students in China was set up in 1887 in Shandong Province. The Ming Nam School followed just a few years later in 1891 in Canton. As recounted in this booklet, Dr. Mary Niles, who had come to China as the first woman missionary doctor at a Canton hospital, became aware of one of the city's blind "singing girls." The girl, with others like her, had been sold by her parents and forced to sing on the streets at night. She had been brought to the hospital and was going to be turned back onto the streets, but Dr. Niles intervened – and the idea for the school took shape.

Soon there were several more girls, so a house was rented, and a blind teacher hired to experiment with teaching Cantonese by the Braille system. The school was expanded over the years with the help of donations, and later accepted boys, as well as some men. Durham joined the school in 1902. Students were taught Bible study, music, housework, knitting and sewing, and how to make simple household items such as brooms, with the objective of helping them to become self-sufficient. The booklet contains two photographic illustrations of the school and one of small boys making brooms, as well as a two-page chart at the back presenting Chinese characters next to their Braille translations. It is accompanied by a copy of the school's Annual Report for 1921. Neither item found in OCLC.

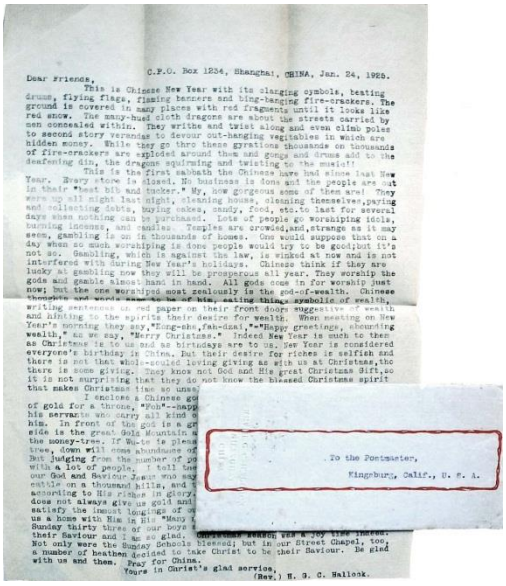
SOLD

2. [COMMUNISM] Snow, Edgar. ***Red Star Over China***. London: Gollancz, 1937. First Edition. True first edition, published prior to the American (Random House, 1938). 464 pp, with index, illustrations from photographs, map. A very good copy in publisher's black cloth, with slight fraying to the spine ends, minor foxing to fore edge of text block. In the scarce dust jacket, which shows light dust soiling, spot of abrasion on spine, a few small chips and short tears.



Classic account of the Red Army and the birth of Chinese Communism by the first westerner to interview Mao Tse-Tung, Zhou Enlai, and other Chinese Communist leaders. According to American National Biography, "He returned with the sensational news that Mao and his followers were not mere 'Red bandits,' as Chiang Kai-shek had labeled them, but dedicated revolutionaries advocating sweeping domestic reforms and eager to resist Japanese aggression. Snow's reports were news not only to the outside world but also to the Chinese themselves, many of whom joined the Chinese Communists after reading Chinese-language versions of Snow's book-length report, *Red Star Over China* (1937), which has remained a primary source on the early Chinese Communist movement."
SOLD

3. [MISSIONARY] Missionary Letter Discussing Chinese New Year Festivities and the Chinese Obsession with Money, 1925. One-page typewritten letter with original envelope, from noted missionary Reverend H. G. C. Hallock. Typed signature, dated January 24, 1925. Envelope is embossed-stamped with his name and Shanghai, China. Very good condition.



C.P.O. Box 1234, Shanghai, CHINA, Jan. 24, 1925.

Dear Friends,

This is Chinese New Year with its clanging cymbols, beating drums, flying flags, flaming banners and bing-banging fire-crackers. The ground is covered in many places with red fragments until it looks like red snow. The many-hued cloth dragons are about the streets carried by men concealed within. They writhe and twist along and even climb poles to second story verandas to devour out-hanging vegitables in which are hidden money. While they go thro these gyrations thousands on thousands of fire-crackers are exploded around them and gongs and drums add to the deafening din, the dragons squirming and twisting to the music!!

This is the first sabbath the Chinese have had since last New Year. Every store is closed. No business is done and the people are out in their "best bib and tucker." My, how gorgeous some of them are! They were up all night last night, cleaning house, cleaning themselves, paying and collecting debts, buying cakes, candy, food, etc. to last for several days when nothing can be purchased. Lots of people go worshiping idols, burning incense, and candles. Temples are crowded, and, strange as it may seem, gambling is on in thousands of homes. One would suppose that on a day when so much worshiping is done people would try to be good; but it's not so. Gambling, which is against the law, is winked at now and is not interfered with during New Year's holidays. Chinese think if they are lucky at gambling now they will be prosperous all year. They worship the gods and gamble almost hand in hand. All gods come in for worship just now; but the one worshiped most zealously is the god-of-wealth. Chinese thoughts and words seem to be of him, eating things symbolic of wealth, writing sentences in red paper on their front doors suggestive of wealth and hinting to the spirits their desire for wealth. When meeting on New Year's morning they say, "Kong-she, fah-dzai," "Happy greetings, abounding wealth," as we say, "Merry Christmas." Indeed New Year is much to them as Christmas is to us and as birthdays are to us. New Year is considered everyone's birthday in China. But their desire for riches is selfish and there is not that whole-souled loving giving as with us at Christmas, tho there is some giving. They know not God and His great Christmas Gift, so it is not surprising that they do not know the blessed Christmas spirit that makes Christmas time so unse

I enclose a Chinese go
of gold for a throne, "Foh"--happ
his servants who carry all kind o
him. In front of the god is a gr
side is the great Gold Mountain a
the money-tree. If Wu-te is pleas
tree, down will come abundance of
But judging from the number of po
with a lot of people. I tell the
our God and Saviour Jesus who say
cattle on a thousand hills, and t
according to His riches in glory.
does not always give us gold and
satisfy the inmost longings of o
us a home with Him in His "Many
Sunday thirty three of our boys
their Saviour and I am so glad.
Not only were the Sunday Schools blessed; but in our Street Chapel, too, a number of heathen decided to take Christ to be their Saviour. Be glad with us and them. Pray for China.

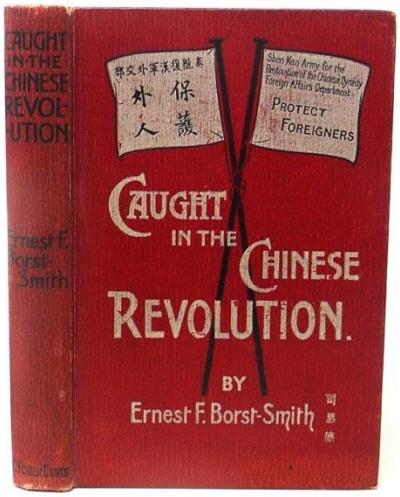
Yours in Christ's glad service,
(Rev.) H. G. C. Hallock.

To the Postmaster,
Kingsburg, Calif., U. S. A.

Henry Galloway Comingo Hallock (1870-1951) was a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary (1893-96) and Presbyterian missionary in China for almost 50 years. He took a post in China immediately after graduation and later became involved in independent missionary work and teaching as a professor in the theology department at the University of China, Chenju, Shanghai from 1925-27. He was fluent in Chinese, translated Christian material into Chinese, and published *Hallock's Chinese Almanac*, which answered questions for Chinese about religious matters. This letter, addressed to "Friends" and sent to Postmaster, Kingsburg, CA, was probably part of a campaign to solicit donations. The letter describes Chinese New Year festivities and customs, including dragon parades, firecrackers, and the connection with money. Much of the letter is devoted to criticism of what he perceives as the Chinese "desire for riches." Hallock explains that during the festivities gambling is particularly active (even though against the law) and that the god "worshipped most zealously is the god-of-wealth." Hallock goes on to comment that "…their desire for riches is selfish and there is not that whole-souled loving giving as with us at Christmas, tho there is some giving. They know not God and His great Christmas Gift…" Interesting opinions from this well-known missionary about a perceived preoccupation with money.

$150

First-Hand Account of the Havoc in North Shensi (Shaanxi) during the 1911 Chinese Revolution



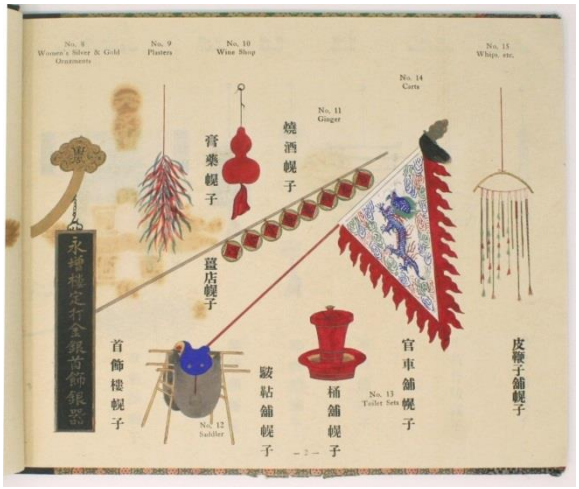
4. [MISSIONARY]. Smith, Ernest F. Borst. *Caught in the Chinese Revolution.* London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1912. Publisher's pictorial cloth; 125 pp, with a map and 38 photographic illustrations. Very good.

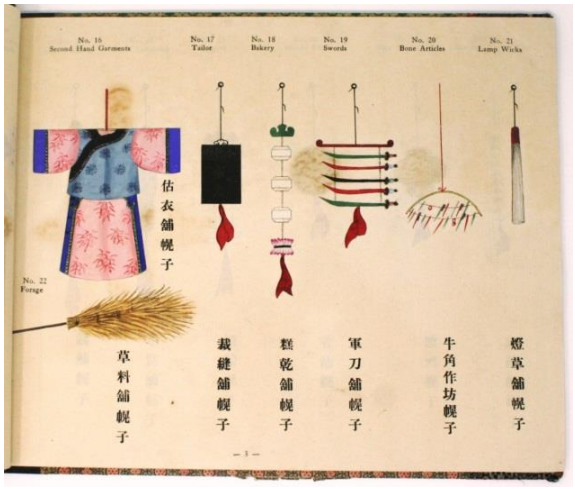
Reverend Borst-Smith spent two months in North Shensi during the Chinese Revolution of 1911, and the book documents his experiences. According to the introduction, panic continued unabated for two months as the Elder Brothers Society fought against the Qing Dynasty. Borst-Smith was a missionary in Yenanfu, Shensi, where an uprising was feared, some massacres occurred, and he and his family were eventually forced to flee with help from a relief expedition from Peking led by British explorer Arthur de Carle Sowerby.

$300

One of 100 copies, With Hand-Colored Illustrations

5. [PEKING] Fung, H.K. ***The Shop Signs of Peking***. Peking: Chinese Painting Association of Peking, 1931. First Edition. 18 leaves, 10 x 13.25 inches, oblong, in original string-tied brocade boards with mounted paper label. A few spots of loss to the brocade, offsetting from silver paint to adjacent pages, light soiling to title page, all else very good.





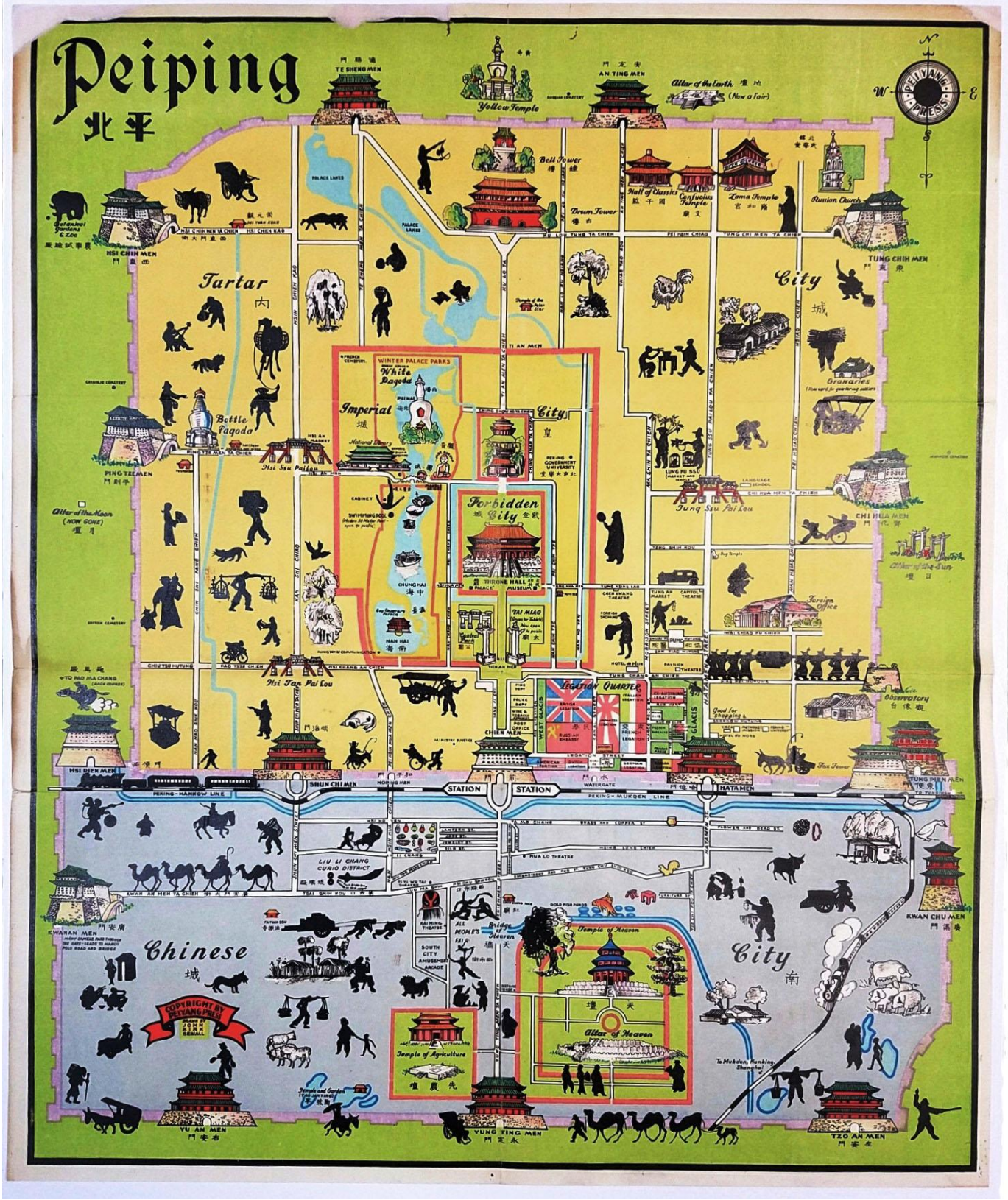
Printed in an edition of just 100 copies, this volume contains 101 hand-colored illustrations with captions in English and Chinese, translating the purely pictorial signs into written form. Historically, Chinese shops used pictorial signs due to low literacy rates in the local population. Although certain aspects of the signs were fairly universal (depicting the articles for sale), as the author explains in the preface, "the shop signs of different parts of China var[ied] according to the customs of the people," especially when the items being sold were not easily represented by pictures. In these cases, centuries-old local traditions prevailed. Fung writes: "The wine flag can be recognized from a great distance, when one wants to satisfy his thirst, he will not have to strain his optic nerves to get what he wants; they are as conspicuous as the barber poles in Western Countries....The only explanation that I can give for the existence of these pictorial signs is that in the former times the percentage of illiteracy among the people was very low. I am sure with the establishment of the new public school system that most of the Chinese people can read the written language of the country. Therefore it is plain to see that these signs will gradually disappear as they are no longer necessary. Eventually they will become nothing but relics of the ancient Chinese Customs. So it is very advisable for those who are interested in things Chinese to add a copy of this album to their collection in Orientalia."

$3,750

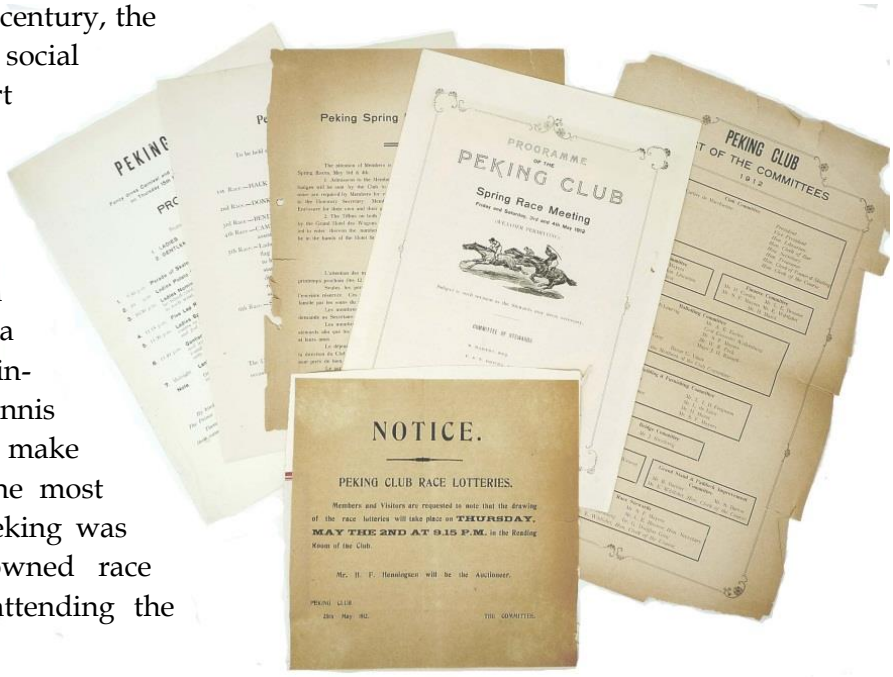
6. [PEKING] Sewall, John Kirk. ***Peiping***. Color lithographed pictorial map, 19.5 x 22.5 inches, published by the Peiyang Press. Undated, but internal evidence puts it at 1928-1933. Archival repairs to chips at upper corners and margin, but still a very nice, bright example, without the original envelope.

An attractive and whimsical English-language tourist map that divides Peking (Beijing) into three color-coded sections: the Tartar City, The Chinese City, and the Imperial City. It highlights important temples, palaces, and other major landmarks (Summer Palace, Bottle Pagoda, White Pagoda, National Library, Bell Tower, Altar of the Sun, etc.) and also shows the railroad station, YMCA, shopping and theater districts, amusement arcade, and other points of interest for tourists. The foreign legations are colored with their national flags, and scattered throughout the map are silhouettes of camels, laborers, soldiers, rickshaws, donkey carts, oxen, water carriers, peddlers and other fixtures of daily life in the city.

SOLD


Peiping
北平
PEIYANG PRESS
TE SHENG MEN
AN TING MEN
Yellow Temple
Altar of the Earth (Now a Fair)
Bell Tower
Drum Tower
Hall of Classics
Confucius Temple
Lama Temple
Russian Church
Imperial Zoological Gardens & Zoo
HSI CHIH MEN
TUNG CHIH MEN
Tartar City
WINTER PALACE PARKS
White Pagoda
Imperial City
Granaries
Bottle Pagoda
Hsi Su Pailou
PING TZE MEN
Altar of the Moon (NOW GONE)
Forbidden City
THRONE HALL PALACE MUSEUM
Tung Su Pai Lou
CHI HUA MEN
Altar of the Sun
Foreign Office
Observatory
Hsi Tan Pai Lou
HSI PIEN MEN
SHUN CHI MEN
CHIEN MEN
HATA MEN
TUNG PIEN MEN
Legation Quarter
STATION
STATION
PEKING-HANKOW LINE
PEKING-MUKDEN LINE
LIU LI CHANG CURIO DISTRICT
KWAN AN MEN
KWAN CHU MEN
Chinese City
Temple of Heaven
Bridge of Heaven
Altar of Heaven
Temple of Agriculture
South City Amusement Arcade
COPYRIGHT BY PEIYANG PRESS
YU AN MEN
YUNG TING MEN
TSO AN MEN
To Mukden, Hankow, Shanghai

7. [PEKING] Small Archive of Ephemera Relating to the Peking Club, 1912. Six items, four of which are approximately 8 x 11 inches; one is 8.5 x 14, and one is 7.5 inches square, pasted to a slightly larger pages. Overall good to very good condition: some chipping at edges, one item with an old tape repair, some toning.



In the early decades of the twentieth century, the Peking Club was the center of social activity in the Legation Quarter, a part of the city that housed embassies and was frequented by foreign diplomats, soldiers, scholars, and artists. The Club offered social activities such as bridge games, tea parties, and dances, and provided a variety of recreational facilities, including a swimming pool and tennis courts that were flooded in winter to make an ice skating rink. But perhaps the most favored activity of Westerners in Peking was horse racing. Many Westerners owned race horses, and many more enjoyed attending the races.

There were two major race meetings a year held by the Peking Club. This archive includes three items relating to the 1912 Spring Race Meeting, including two notices to the membership about the upcoming event and a four-page program given to attendees. According to Heywood Brown, a writer who was in attendance, it was quite a scene, with foreigners arriving by train, rickshaw, auto, donkeys or horses—and Chinese on carts, wheelbarrows and camels. There were 21 ponies and 7 races each day, all of which are listed in the program. The racing ponies were all Mongolian, a hearty breed, enabling some to run more than one race each day. Chinese were not allowed to bet, so they often had Westerners bet for them or bet among themselves. Due to anti-foreigner sentiment, 100 Russian soldiers stood guard during the Meeting.

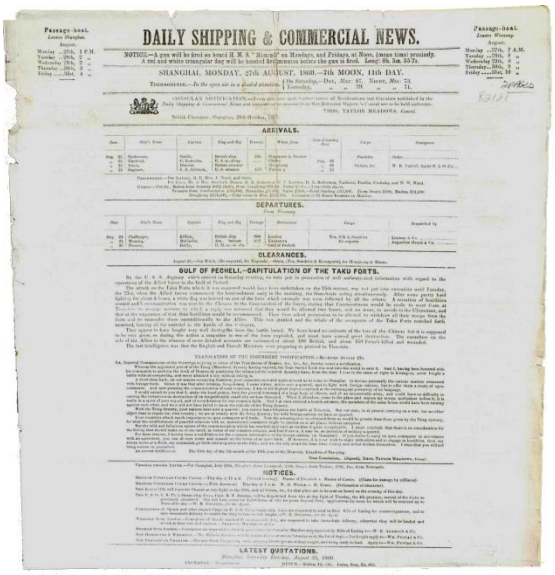
The archive also includes programs for a fancy dress carnival and gymkhana on February 15, 1912, and for the Club's Spring Gymkhana, which featured a ladies potato race, a ladies spoon and tennis ball race, a gentleman's hockey race, and a parade of skaters. Only skaters in fancy costume were allowed to participate in the races. Finally, there is a list of the Peking Club committee members for 1912, including Club President M. E. de Cartier de Marchienne (head of the Belgian diplomatic corps in China) and Vice President H. Cordes, a banker who in 1900 had been shot in the thigh by the Boxers when he was secretary to the German Legation. The list includes names of dozens of other prominent Western residents of Peking of the time.

This gathering of truly ephemeral items provides a fascinating glimpse into activities of those who frequented this exclusive club in early 20th century Peking.

SOLD

8. [TAKU FORTS] ***Shanghai Daily Shipping and Commercial News, August 27, 1860*****, Including an Article on the Recent Capitulation of the Taku Forts.** Shanghai: North China Herald, 1860. Broadsheet, 13.5 x 28 inches, [4] pp (two loose sheets, each printed on both sides). Very good, with old folding creases, chipping to the margins.

The earliest English language newspaper in Shanghai was *The North China Herald*, first published by the British auctioneer Harry Shearman in 1850. In 1856 the same company began to publish the *Daily Shipping News*, which shortly thereafter was renamed the *Daily Shipping & Commercial News*. The newspaper provided a platform for communication among foreigners, with important news about shipping schedules, commercial and social news—and a reinforcement of British interests in China. Both papers were official newspapers of the British Embassy.


DAILY SHIPPING & COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, 27th AUGUST, 1860.—7th MOON, 11th DAY.

ARRIVALS.

DEPARTURES.

CLEARANCES.

GULF OF PECHELI.—CAPITULATION OF THE TAKU FORTS.

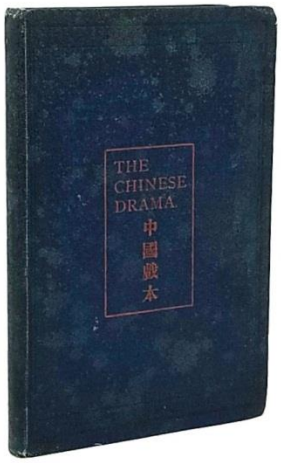
NOTICES.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

This issue contains an account entitled "Gulf of Pecheli – Capitulation of the Taku Forts." The Taku Forts were located near Tianjin in northeastern China, their purpose being to protect the city from attack by sea. The forts were the scene of numerous confrontations in the mid-1800s between British, French and the Chinese. On August 21, 1860 an Anglo-French force carried out a successful assault on the Forts (the Third Battle of Taku Forts) as part of the Second Opium War, which was fought to ensure the British could continue the opium trade in China.

The paper also contains a wealth of shipping and other information, including the current price quotation for opium; ship arrivals (including passengers and cargo) and departures from Shanghai; notices related to shipping and British consular court cases; a full page lengthy list of ships in the harbor at Shanghai and Woosung (at that time a separate port town a few miles downriver from central Shanghai); and two pages of very interesting advertisements and notices for everything from racing ponies to wine and beer, quinine, and Puget Sound timber—even the appearance of a magician. "Mr. Philippe Debaar, the celebrated wizard and well-known professor of natural magic will arrive in Shanghai in the beginning of September, with the intention of giving some of his highly amazing soirees."

$650



Interesting Discussion of the Logistics of Chinese Theatrical Productions

9. [THEATER] Stanton, William. ***The Chinese Drama***. Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama and Singapore: Kelly & Walsh, 1899. First Edition. 130 pp, in original blue cloth boards with titles in red. Some soiling/spotting to boards, corners bumped, one signature loosening; good. With the 1918 ownership signature of West China medical missionary J.C. Humphreys on the front free endpaper and a brief gift inscription on the title page.

A native of England, William Stanton served as a policeman in Hong Kong from 1873 to 1897 (when he was caught up in a gambling bribery scandal and

dismissed) and was fluent in Cantonese. This book includes his translations of three plays and two poems that had previously appeared in the *China Review*, and also a very useful 18-page introduction on "Chinese Theatrical Affairs" not previously published. This introduction provides considerable detail on the construction of theaters, staging and scenery, makeup and costumes, how plays are selected, how productions are funded and scheduled, the pay of actors ("those who personate female characters are the highest paid"), the members of a typical theatrical company and the stock characters they play, orchestra, transportation of theatrical troupes and productions from city to city, and other interesting technical information. The dramas included are The Willow Lute; The Golden-Leafed Chrysanthemum; and The Sacrifice for the Soul of Ho Man-sau.

$950

An Outstanding Collection of Ephemera Documenting the Social Life and Material Culture of Westerners In 1930s Tienstsin

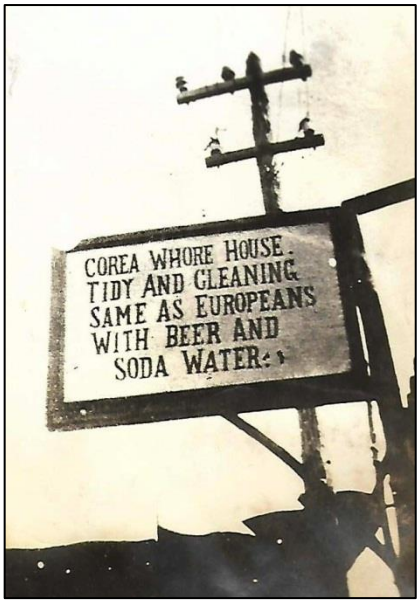
10. [TIENTSIN] Archive of More than 350 items Documenting the Lives of an American Couple in Tientsin, China, 1932-1934. Two large albums filled with photographs, letters, documents, journal entries, menus, labels, tickets, programs, advertisements, newsletter clippings, and other ephemera documenting the lives of David and Vera Leichtman in Tientsin (Tianjin), China, from 1932 to 1934. Approximately 365 separate items in all, housed two large binders—one 13 x 15 inches, in which complete pages from an old scrapbook have been placed, and one 9 x 11 inches, in which items have been inserted loosely in sheet protector pages. Generally very good condition.

David Leichtman (1895-1983) was born in Hungary and emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1904; the family lived in New York City. In 1930, David married Vera Elizabeth (Peg) Hagan (1898-1990). Two years later, David was posted to Tientsin, China, as an Army veterinary staff sergeant. His wife joined him there in Fall of 1933. Following his service in China the couple lived in San Francisco and Fairfax, Virginia. David Leichtman also served in World War II (Jan 1946-Apr 1946).

This collection of ephemera was lovingly kept, presumably by Vera, as a record of what must have been a fascinating and important time in her life. Taken together the material gives a vivid portrait of the social life of U.S. military in Tientsin in the 1930s. The Leichtmans appear to have been very socially active, attending horse races, boxing and other sporting events, holiday dinners, parties, and the theatre.

The first page of one of the albums contains Vera Leichtman's typewritten 1.5-page manuscript describing her voyage to China and first few days in Tientsin. In one passage, she describes her new living quarters:

House is #2 Newchang Court, #17 Newchang Road. 14 houses are built on this court, grass plot in center, each house is fenced front and back and has a little garden in front. Downstairs, a living room with fireplace, dining room with fireplace and a pantry. Upstairs, two bedrooms with fireplace in each, amah's room and bathroom….Whole house is painted in cream color walls and woodwork and is very nice and comfortable. The boy's name is Wong; he is the bro in law of Mrs. Buckingham's boy and gets all of his training and instruction from Lei…Each boy knows what is going on in the other houses, who is coming to dinner, what is being served, loans your dishes, silver and pans, and in turn when you are entertaining borrows. One's belonging cease, here to be personal and become a community affair.

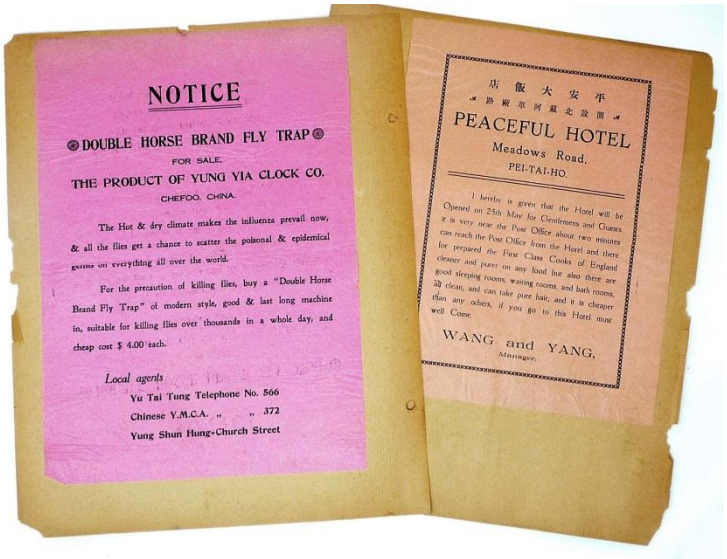


Another section describes a trip by train to Peiping (Beijing):

The country from Tientsin to Peiping is very flat and level all the way. All of it seems to be under cultivation, cut up into innumerable tiny plots. All of the homes are clustered together in villages dotted here and there. Most of the houses are made of clay, some brick and others of cement. All one storied and all connected by corridors. These houses all face a courtyard and the backs form a protection against bandits and the weather...All of the farm work is done by hand. The hand plows are pulled by cattle, in some instances by a mule and in many instances by a man or woman.

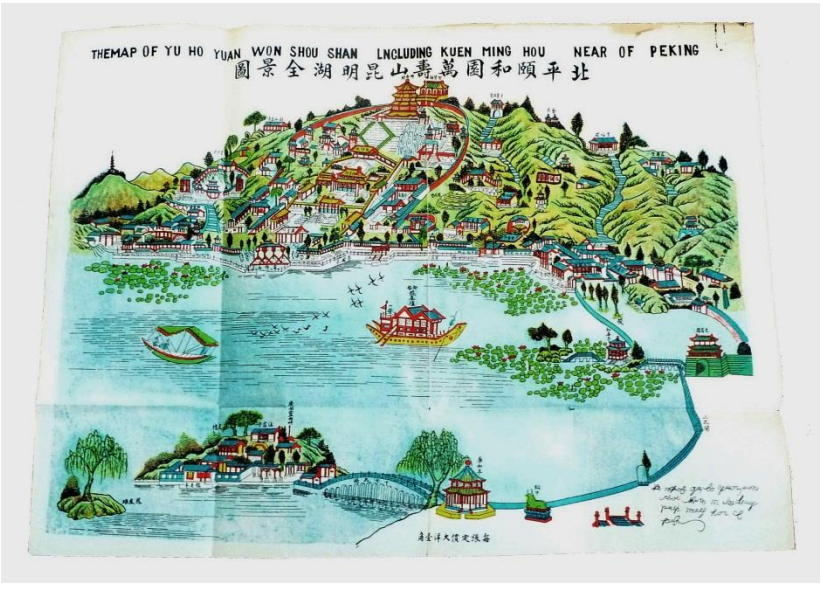
Among the many other items in the collection are:

- Hotel, restaurant and bar souvenirs from Manila and Hawaii, where Vera's ship made stops enroute to China, including several items from the Manila Hotel
- 68-page tourist booklet describing Peking, with notations by the Leichtmans
- A typed manuscript page entitled "Impressions of China"
- Real photo postcard of and other souvenirs from the U.S. Grant Army Transport Ship, August 1933
- Photograph of the office and hospital where David Leichtman worked
- Program from a November 30, 1933, Thanksgiving Dinner given by the Station Hospital, USA Army Troops in Tientsin, with a roster of the medical department at the hospital, including David Leichtman
- Program from a Christmas dinner in 1933 given by the Station Hospital
- Interesting photographs of military colleagues and local people and sights, among them, among them a Chinese rabbi (illustrated on the following page), a brothel sign (above), a woman being tortured for infidelity, a military colleague with game shot in Mongolia, a group of American military officers holding large Chinese puppets. Sizes range from small snapshots to 8" x 10".
- Menu and luggage label from Savoy Hotel, Tientsin
- Business cards from Peking and Tientsin retailers of embroidery, jewelry, cutwork, and art
- Program for the Dragon Oasis Shrine Club Carnival, Tientsin, March 3, 1934, containing scores of ads from local businesses
- 8x11 Broadsheet announcement for the opening of the Piccadilly Café, Tientsin
- Two flyers for the Empire Theatre showing of the movie Grand Hotel -- one printed in Chinese and English and the other printed in Russian



- Program from the American Association of University Women production of the play Hsi Shih, held at the Recreation Hall of the American Barracks in May 1934, with photographs of the players
- Invitation to the Quartermaster Detachment American Barracks, Tientsin, 158th anniversary celebration along with clippings showing photographs of the event
- Program from the Capitol Theatre for the showing of the Hollywood film Madame Butterfly featuring Sylvia Sydney (Sidney)
- Tourist map of the Tartar City, Peking
- A multi-page printed article on Chinese festivals
- Scores of articles and photographic illustrations clipped from *The Sentinel*, as well as separate pages and front covers. *The Sentinel* was a weekly publication produced for the US Army troops in Tientsin, China, containing China-related subject matter, schedules of events, and articles about activities of the troops and Army matters -- including articles describing Chinwangtao, Tientsin and Shanhaikuan

- 8x10 advertisement for the China Craft Shop, Hatamen Street, Peking
- Boxing program from the U.S.A.T.C. held at the American Barracks, Tientsin
- Chinese death notices
- Large (15 ½ x 21 ½ in.) color pictorial map of the Summer Palace
- 8x11 broadside notice for the Double Horse Brand Fly Trap "for the precaution of killing flies over thousands in a whole day and cheap"
- Broadside advertisement for the Peaceful Hotel, Meadows Road, Pei-Tai-Ho: "prepared the First Class Cooks of England cleaner and purer on any food but also there are good sleeping rooms, waiting rooms and bath rooms, all clean and can take pure hair…"
- 7 Betting tickets from the Tientsin Race Club, Autumn 1933
- Lottery and sweepstakes tickets
- Paper napkin holder from the Hotel du Nord Peking (according to Vera's narrative the hotel would pick up your napkin after your meal and place it in one of these envelopes with your room number on it, to be used again the next meal)

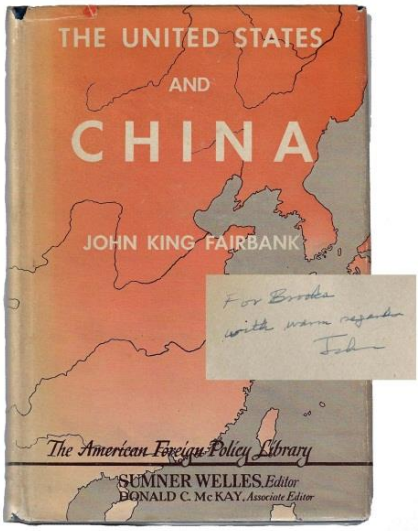


- Souvenirs from a sukiyaki party given by friends in June 1934 as a farewell, including a napkin signed by attendees
- One complete copy of *The Sentinel* dated March 30, 1935 devoted to the departure of a large contingent of enlisted men heading home
- A card from a going-away" luncheon given in Vera's honor, signed by all the guests in attendance, with photographs
- Baggage tags and tickets for Vera's travel home July, 1934
- Passenger list from Vera's trip back to the States on *the SS President Lincoln,* July, 1934, and four menus from the voyage.

SOLD

Association Copy

11. [U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS] Fairbank, John King. ***The United States and China*** **[Inscribed to Brooks Atkinson]**. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1948. First Edition. 384 pp. Slight dust soiling to top edge and mottling to spine, else a fine copy. Dust jacket heavily sunned at the spine and has a few small chips and one short closed tear. Bookplate of Brooks Atkinson on the front free endpaper and half title, inscribed on the verso of the ffep "For Brooks with warm regards, John."



Although primarily known as a theater critic, Atkins was a war correspondent for the *New York Times* in China during World War II. There is a review quote from him on the rear panel of the dust jacket, calling this "the best book on China in our time." Fairbank was one of the United States' leading historians of China and was developed Harvard's master's program in Chinese area studies. This important survey went through several revisions and was read by Richard Nixon in preparation for his historic visit to China in 1972. **SOLD**

12. [CHINESE IMPERSONATOR] Doranto, The Greatest Chinese Impersonator and Human Xylophone. Original photograph, 4 x 5.5 inches, mounted on 6 x 8-inch board with decorative border and printed caption. Credited to Dexter, McKeesport, PA.

Doranto had a successful Vaudeville act during the first two decades of the twentieth century, performing across the United States and in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. He played the Chinese fiddle, the Chinese banjo and Chinese guitar – instruments that one Australian reviewer called "bizarre," remarking that one of them resembles a flower pot with a saucepan handle. This is probably a reference to an erhu, which is shown in this photograph. He also

sang (apparently not very well, which he admitted). His act was mentioned in *Variety* and in many other publications, with reviews that range from ecstatic to lukewarm at best. The "At the Theatre" column in *The New Westminster News* (British Columbia, Canada) June 2, 1913, called Doranto "the real prince of Chinese impersonators and musicians. He is a man that has studied the Chinese since childhood and now he has their lingo." In contrast, The Notes of the Theatre column in *The Los Angeles Herald*, 25 May 1915, noted that he was a feature act at the Hippodrome, but found the performance only "fair." The Australian *Adelaide Mail* of July 15, 1916 seemed to feel his act was best suited for a Chinese audience, writing that "to enjoy Doranto's music to the utmost you should have almond-shaped eyes and a pigtail at least 3 ft 6 inches long…It is the real stuff, as the saying is, and probably just as acceptable to the wooable Chinese maid as the guitar is to the amorous Spanish beauty." Doranto's real name is unknown, and photographs of him are scarce.

$200

13. Harte, Bret; Hull, Joseph (Illustrator). ***The Heathen Chinee.*** Chicago: Western News Company, 1870. Nine loose black and white lithographed cards, 5x7 inches, each with a portion of Harte's poem and an illustration by Hull. Accompanying envelope is in two pieces; cards are in very good condition.

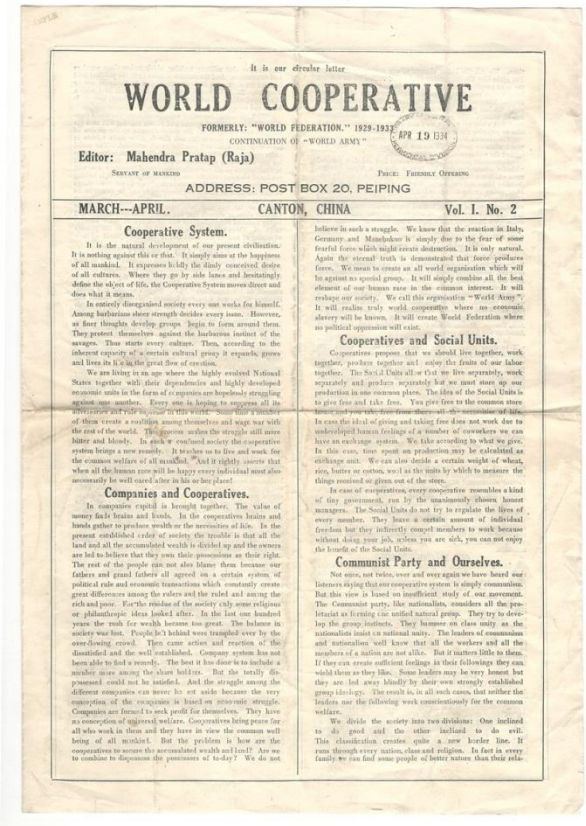
Harte apparently meant this poem as satire on anti-Chinese sentiments in northern California, but it wasn't taken that way. In the poem and illustrations, a Chinese man named Ah Sing is playing a card game with two Caucasians. One of the Caucasians and Ah Sing are both cheating, and Harte intended to imply that one was no better than the other, but this didn't come across, and instead the poem fanned the flames of anti-Chinese prejudice. Harte later called it the worst poem anyone ever wrote.

$250

PART II: INDIA

An Indian Social Reformer Exiled in Canton

14. [INDEPENDENCE, SOCIAL REFORM] Pratap, Mahendra (Raja). ***World Cooperative. Formerly: "World Federation." 1929-1933. Continuation of "World Army." March--April, Vol. 1. No. 2***. Canton, China: World Cooperative, [1934]. 10.5 x 15 inches, [4] pp, newsprint bifolium printed in two columns. Light soiling and rubbing, a little creasing at the folds, library stamp dated "Apr 19 1934" and another stating "sample," very good or better overall. Undated, but internal evidence confirms a publication date of March/April of 1934.



It is our circular letter

WORLD COOPERATIVE

FORMERLY: "WORLD FEDERATION." 1929-1933
CONTINUATION OF "WORLD ARMY"

APR 19 1934

Editor: Mahendra Pratap (Raja)
SERVANT OF MANKIND

PRICE: FRIENDLY OFFERING

ADDRESS: POST BOX 20, PEIPING

MARCH---APRIL. CANTON, CHINA Vol. I. No. 2

Cooperative System.

It is the natural development of our present civilisation. It is nothing against this or that. It simply aims at the happiness of all mankind. It expresses boldly the dimly conceived desire of all cultures. Where they go by side lanes and hesitatingly define the object of life, the Cooperative System moves direct and does what it means.

In entirely disorganised society every one works for himself. Among barbarians sheer strength decides every issue. However, as finer thoughts develop groups begin to form around them. They protect themselves against the barbarious instinct of the savages. Thus starts every culture. Then, according to the inherent capacity of a certain cultural group it expands, grows and lives its life in the great flow of creation.

We are living in an age where the highly evolved National States together with their dependencies and highly developed economic units in the form of companies are hopelessly struggling against one another. Every one is hoping to succeess all in adventures and rule supreme in this world. Since then a number of them create a coalition among themselves and wage war with the rest of the world. The process makes the struggle still more bitter and bloody. In such a confused society the cooperative system brings a new remedy. It teaches us to live and work for the common welfare of all mankind. And it rightly asserts that when all the human race will be happy every individual must also necessarily be well cared after in his or her place!

Companies and Cooperatives.

In companies capital is brought together. The value of money finds brains and hands. In the cooperative hands and brains gather to produce wealth or the necessities of life. In the present established order of society the trouble is that all the land and all the accumulated wealth is divided up and the owners are led to believe that they own their possessions as their right. The rest of the people can not also blame them because our fathers and grand fathers all agreed on a certain system of political rule and economic transactions which constantly create great differences among the rulers and the ruled and among the rich and poor. Further residue of the society only some religious or philanthropic ideas looked after. In the last one hundred years the rush for wealth became too great. The balance in society was lost. People left behind were trampled over by the ever-flowing crowd. Then came action and reaction of the dissatisfied and the well established. Company system has not been able to find a remedy. The best it has done is to include a number more among the share holders. But the totally ills possessed could not be satisfied. And the struggle among the different companies can never be set aside because the very conception of the companies is based on economic struggle. Companies are formed to seek profit for themselves. They have no conception of universal welfare. Cooperatives bring peace for all who work in them and they have in view the common well being of all mankind. But the problem is how are the cooperatives to secure the accumulated wealth and land? Are we to combine to dispossess the possessors of to-day? We do not believe in such a struggle. We know that the reaction in Italy, Germany and Manchukuo is simply due to the fear of some fearful force which might create destruction. It is only natural. Again the eternal truth is demonstrated that force produces force. We mean to create an all world organisation which will be against no special group. It will simply combine all the best element of our human race in the common interest. It will reshape our society. We call this organisation "World Army". It will realize truly world cooperative where no economic slavery will be known. It will create World Federation where no political oppression will exist.

Cooperatives and Social Units.

Cooperatives propose that we should live together, work together, produce together and enjoy the fruits of our labor together. The Social Units allow that we live separately, work separately and produce separately but we must store up our production in one common place. The idea of the Social Units is to give free and take free. You give free to the common store house and you take free from there all the necessities of life. In case the ideal of giving and taking free does not work due to undeveloped human feelings of a number of coworkers we can have an exchange system. We take according to what we give. In this case, time spent on production may be calculated as exchange unit. We can also decide a certain weight of wheat, rice, butter or cotton, well as the units by which to measure the things received or given out of the store.

In case of cooperatives, every cooperative resembles a kind of tiny government, run by the unanimously chosen honest managers. The Social Units do not try to regulate the lives of every member. They leave a certain amount of individual freedom but they indirectly compel members to work because without doing your job, unless you are sick, you can not enjoy the benefit of the Social Units.

Communist Party and Ourselves.

Not once, not twice, over and again we have heard our listeners saying that our cooperative system is simply communism. But this view is based on insufficient study of our movement. The Communist party, like nationalists, considers all the proletariat as forming one unified natural group. They try to develop the group instincts. They hammer on class unity as the nationalists insist on national unity. The leaders of communism and nationalism well know that all the workers and all the members of a nation are not alike. But it matters little to them. If they can create sufficient feelings in their followings they can wield them as they like. Some leaders may be very honest but they are led away blindly by their own strongly established group ideology. The result is, in all such cases, that neither the leaders nor the following work consciously for the common welfare.

We divide the society into two divisions: One inclined to do good and the other inclined to do evil. This classification creates quite a new border line. It runs through every nation, class and religion. In fact in every family we can find some people of better nature than their rela-

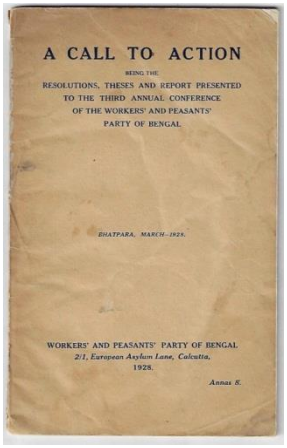
Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh (1886-1979) was an Indian social reformer and freedom fighter who flirted with Marxism, but ultimately embraced "Panchayati Raj," a decentralized, representational political system based on local autonomy. Although born to wealth and privilege, he was committed from a young age to resistance against British rule and to the establishment of an independent India. In 1909, he left the subcontinent, donating the bulk of his estate for a residential technical school for workers. He spent the next several years traveling, honing the ideas which would form the basis for his later collectivist philosophy. In 1915, he established the first Provisional Government of India (as a government-in-exile) in Afghanistan, gaining backing and support of a number of world leaders, among them Lenin and Kaiser Wilhelm. In 1923, the British Raj enacted the "Mahendra Pratap Estate Act," stripping him of his remaining estate; by 1925 he had become such a thorn in the British Empire's side that he was forced to flee to the safety of Japan with a bounty on his head. There he continued to write, envisioning a utopian system "doing away with the unequal institutions of the past and creating a sort of world federation where all humanity would be united and everyone would be the same."

Under continuous threat of harassment by the British, Pratap moved frequently until the end of the second World War, taking up residence in China, Afghanistan, the Philippines, the United States, and (most often) Japan. During this time he published regularly and was in contact with Gandhi and other important figures in the Indian independence movement. Although Pratap's ideas were not universally lauded, they drew the attention of political leaders and thinkers worldwide and earned him a nomination for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1932.

This rare issue of *World Cooperative* provides a window into Pratap's philosophy as it existed between the World Wars. Among the topics explored are the difference between the World Cooperative and communism; the structure of his proposed World Army and World Federation; the dangers of dictatorship; Hitler and the establishment of a new home for the Jews; the "Holy figure of Gandhi;" and the state of affairs in India, Afghanistan, the Soviet Union, China, and Siam. Pratap also provides a summary of his past two months of travel in China, which has included visits to Tsinan, Tsingtao, Dairen, and Amoy. An extraordinary and scarce document. Not found in OCLC.

SOLD

15. [LABOR] ***A Call to Action, Being the Resolutions, Theses, and Report Presented to the Third Annual Conference of the Workers' and Peasants' Party of Bengal***. Calcutta: Workers' and Peasants' Party of Bengal, 1928. 58 pp, original printed wrappers. Some staining to wrappers, volume a bit rumpled; good.



An important document of the early development of Communism in Bengal, this pamphlet gives an overview of the political situation in India from the Communist perspective, denouncing both foreign imperialists who "exist on the exploitation of the great mass of the rural population" and the Indian bourgeoisie, "in a position of subordination but alliance with the Imperialist bourgeoisie, exploiting the middle class and peasants, but most of all the Industrial workers." The Workers' and Peasants' Party is framed as a unifying force that can unite workers, peasants, the exploited middle class, and the militant nationalism movement though active organizing and educational campaigns. Strategies for working with different interest groups are laid out in some detail. An appendix reiterates the demands adopted at the Second Conference of the party in 1927, which include universal adult suffrage, removal of all racial and caste distinctions, freedom of speech and association, removal of restrictions on trade unions, nationalization of land, and a national eight-hour day, pension system, worker's compensation program, and minimum wage.

SOLD

German Mission to the Tribal Groups of Eastern India

16. [MISSIONARY] Kausch, H.; Hahn, F. ***50 Bilder Aus Der Gossnerschen Kols-Mission***. New York: Amerikanische Traktat-Gesellschaft. Second, improved edition. Undated, but ca. 1895. 7 x 9.25 inches, oblong, in publisher's beautifully illustrated blue cloth. 110 text pages + 50 tissue-guarded plates from photographs and a folding map titled "Karte der Kols-Mission" and credited to R. Grundemann, 1894. Very slight wear to extremities, else a fine copy.

Account of the German mission to the tribal Kol people of eastern India. The mission was based in Chota Nagpore [Nagpur] but appears to have had many outposts. Illustrations show native life, the mission buildings and churches at various locations, groups of pious-looking native children, seminary students, etc.

SOLD

Bengali Mission Souvenir, With Moss and Fern from the Himalayas

17. [MISSION] Lee, Ada; Lee, Rev. D.H. ***Dennett Training School and Home for Bengali Girls, Zenana Work, Hindu Day Schools. Boys Orphanage and Famine Relief City Missions, Work Among Students.*** Calcutta: Bengali Mission, undated. Small booklet made of a single folded sheet of paper (forming the covers) with a leaf of color-printed cardstock inserted in the middle. 4 3/4 x 7 in., very good, with signature of Rev N. J. Willetts.

Lee and his wife were missionaries of the American Methodist Episcopal Church in India, who focused on children. The Mission was a memorial to their six children who were all killed in a disaster in Darjeeling. The Lees arrived in India in 1875 and the mission was in operation by 1900. This booklet, which was probably sent to donors, contains small cuttings of moss and ferns from the Himalayan mountains, as well as information about the work of the mission and what a monetary contribution will support. Quite charming. **SOLD**

Fascinating Images of an Important Event in the Victorian Years of the British Raj Era, By an Iconic Indian Photographer

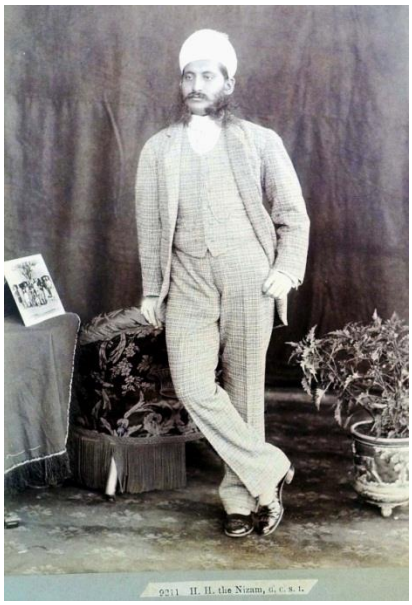
18. [PHOTOGRAPHY] Visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lansdowne to Hyderabad (Deccan) 1892. Heavy leather-bound album, 13 x 18 inches, with gilt titles and rules on the front cover. The album contains 33 gelatin silver print photographs, with captions and tissue guards mounted to heavy boards. Twenty-six of the images are 8x11 inches, two are 7 ½ x 11 inches, two are 5 ½ x 8 inches, two are 3 ½ x 6 inches, and one is 5x7 ½ inches. Offsetting to some images, but very good overall.

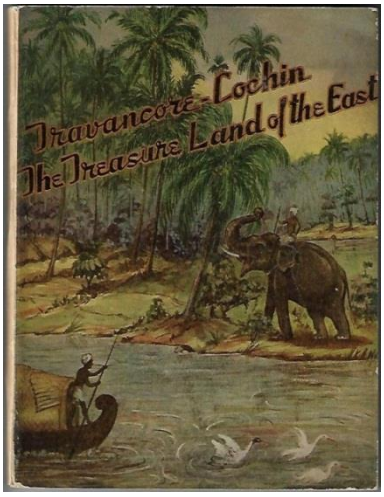
Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, 5th Marquess of Lansdowne (1845-1927) was Viceroy of India from 1888 to 1894; prior to that he was governor general of Canada. He was married to Lady Maud Evelyn Hamilton. As viceroy he worked to reform the army and local government. Lansdowne made "Autumn tours" to important states in order to maintain relationships with rulers and exert a gentle influence, as princely states were not completely under British rule. Hyderabad, located in the south central part of India, was particularly important to Britain as it was quite large (11 million people, close to 100,000 square miles) and was rich in natural resources.

For this 4th Autumn Tour, Lansdowne and his wife arrived in Hyderabad on 3 November 1892, where they stayed until the 8th. They were received by His Highness the Nizam (the 6th Nizam of Hyderabad—and at the time the richest man in the world) and other officials at the railway station and stayed at Chadarghat, the home of the British Resident Trevor Plowden. On November 4 the Nizam entertained the Lansdownes and 300 guests at a banquet, at which time he remarked on the strong friendship between the state of Hyderabad and Britain.

The images in the album include portraits of the Nizam and Lansdowne; the Viceroy inspecting the British and Indian troops at Secunderabad (Hyderabad's twin city); the Viceroy addressing the commanding officers; the Viceroy and others with the Nawab Khoorshed Jah Bahadur at Lingampully, a suburb of Hyderabad; a cruise on a lake; a "water party" showing a group of people including the Nizam, Viceroy and Marchioness; a waterfall at Mir Alum; a cheetah hunt; sporting events – including a British woman (possibly the Marchioness) on horseback; arrival of the Viceroy and party at Faluknuma (Falaknuma) palace, the Nizam's residence; Falaknuma Palace; the Viceroy and Marchioness in a carriage departing the Palace; Chudderghaut (Chadarghat) the British Residency; an arch at the railway station decorated to welcome the Viceroy; and various points of interest in the city of Hyderabad.

These photographs are credited on the front cover to State Photographer Lala Deen Dayal (1844-1905), the most successful Indian photographer of the era. After working as a draftsman in the public works department at Indore, Dayal set up a studio there. By the 1870s he had obtained the patronage of Lord Northbrook, then Viceroy of India, and had established himself as a leading Indian photographer. Later he was appointed official royal photographer to several successive viceroys and eventually to Her Majesty the Queen by special appointment of Queen Victoria in 1887. He was particularly known for his portraits of prominent British and Indian figures and events of Empire, including Viceregal tours. A factor in his success (which included being given the title of "Raja") was the patronage of the sixth Nizam of Hyderabad, Asaf Jah VI Mir Mahboob Ali Khan Siddiqi Bay, who appointed him state photographer – and who is pictured in this album. Dayal was also recognized internationally, receiving 12 honors from various countries including the United States. **$3,600**

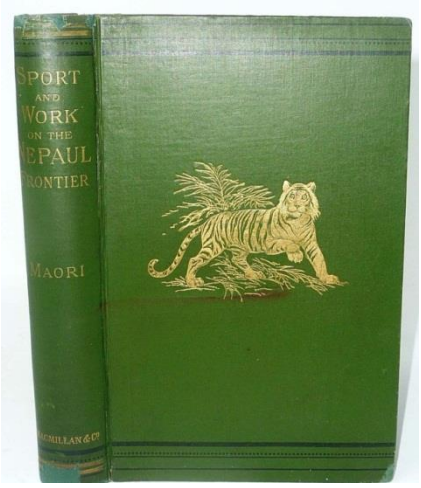




19. [PROMOTIONAL] ***Travancore-Cochin, The Treasure Land of the East***. Trivandrum: Department of Public Relations of the Government of Travancore-Cochin, 1951. 193 pp, 7 x 9.5 inches, with fiver color plates and many half-tone photographic illustrations printed in various colors of ink. Mild spine slant, otherwise very good.

An interesting promotional publication for this short-lived Indian state, which existed only from 1949 to 1956, when it was joined with the Malabar District of Madras State to form the new state of Kerala. The well-illustrated text covers the area's physical features, how to get there, "places of importance," agricultural production (primarily rice, coconut, tea, rubber, and spices), industries and industrial products (cotton textiles, yarn, ceramic tiles, rubber products, sawmills, tea factories, etc.), irrigation projects, schools, arts and culture, public health services, labor laws and unions, tourist accommodations, and more. **SOLD**

20. [SPORTING] Maori [Inglis, James]. *Sport and Work on the Nepaul Frontier, or Twelve Years Sporting Reminiscences of an Indigo Planter.* London: Macmillan, 1878. 361 pp, rebacked in original green cloth boards, with bright gilt illustration of a tiger on the front cover. Very good; tissue guard has a small closed tear.



Sketches of life in the Mofussil, or country districts of India, with much detail on hunting, shooting, and fishing. The author also notes his desire "to describe our work, our play and matter-of-fact incidents in our daily life; to describe the natives as they appear to us in our intimate every-day dealings with them; to illustrated their manners, customs, dispositions, observances and sayings, so far as these bear on our own social life." Includes much on tiger hunting, also on witchcraft. Handsome illustrations – nine in all, including a frontispiece entitled "returning to camp after a tiger hunt." **$275**